

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

| | |
|------------|------------|
| LISTED ON: | |
| VLR | 09/19/2013 |
| NRHP | 12/24/2013 |

1. Name of Property

Historic name: The White House
Other names/site number: VDHR File Number 069-0012
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: 1917 Kauffmans Mill Road
City or town: Luray State: VA County: Page
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X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

| | |
|---|----------------|
|  | <u>11/4/13</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | Date |
| <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | |

| | |
|---|---|
| In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> | |
| Title : | 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>0</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>9</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

RELIGION: Church-Related Residence

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure – Kitchen, Oven, Smokehouse, and Wash House

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding - Barn

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage – Silo and Corn Crib

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling – Not in use

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling – Residence, Meeting Space

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure – Pool House

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding - Barn

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Storage – Silo and Corn Crib

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Limestone; STUCCO; BRICK

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

The White House, located in Page County, Virginia, is an icon to the Page Valley. Located on approximately 14 acres of land along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River and clearly visible from U. S. Highway 211, the two-story, side-gabled, stucco-clad stone dwelling with a central chimney was constructed in 1760 by Martin Kauffman II, a Mennonite minister, as his residence and a meeting place. A barrel-vaulted stone cellar exists under the two-room plan. Exceptional Federal-style interior architectural features were added to the first floor ca. 1822 including wainscoting, cabinets, and mantels. The White House is one of the oldest extant single dwellings in Page County and is an excellent example of Rhenish architecture. Secondary contributing resources include a secondary brick dwelling, wash house, smokehouse, kitchen, outdoor bake oven, and a bank barn, all ca. 1890; and a silo and two corncribs, ca. 1920 structures. The only non-contributing resource on the property is a swimming pool (structure) constructed ca. 2011.

Narrative Description

Setting

The White House is set in a flat, open field near the South Fork of the Shenandoah River to the east, in Page Valley near the Massanutten Mountain. The property is located approximately 1 ½ miles southwest of the Hamburg community and is situated on the north side of State Route 646.

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The house is positioned on a slightly elevated terrace, the most western of the three distinct land terraces created by the movement and erosion of the river over time. Each terrace represents approximately 100,000 years of geologic processes. No outbuildings are in the immediate vicinity of the White House. However, several hundred yards to the east, included in the historic boundaries of the property, stands the successor to the White House, a large, two-story brick house with handsome details. Although built in 1890, the house's outbuilding complex retains at least one traditional German feature – an outdoor bake oven to the rear of the house. The large brick farmhouse and the majority of the secondary buildings are located on the second terrace, out of the flood plain

Primary Dwelling, ca. 1760, Contributing Building

The two-story, three-bay, side-gabled Rhenish stone house is covered with stucco most likely added in the early 19th century. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. A central chimney rises from the roof's ridgeline. On the first story, the present fenestration consists of two doors with a central window on the south elevation, two windows with a door in the west bay of the north elevation, a window right-of-center on the east-end wall, and a door left of center on the west-end wall. On the second story, there are two symmetrically spaced windows on the north and south elevations. It is evident, however, that the fenestration was altered during a ca. 1822 reworking of the house. Two lines in the stucco on the west end, together with a door at first-floor level on that end, suggest the possible former existence of a lean-to wing there. (Although lean-tos are not commonly found on standing Rhenish houses, there are surviving photographs of houses with them).

The present plan of the house's first floor consists of two rooms, the one to the east being slightly narrower, with a central chimney between them. Formerly the chimney only opened into the narrower *kuche*, or kitchen. In the course of remodeling in the early 19th century, however, this fireplace was made smaller, and another small fireplace was cut into the stack from the rear. The present window and door openings in the *kuche* may have been reversed, for the present door in the south wall covers a ventilator slit for the cellar. Furthermore, the doors in the larger *stube* were most likely windows that were enlarged during the alterations. Stairs rise in the southwest and southeast corners of the house.

When the house was remodeled, striking late Federal woodwork was installed in the two first-floor rooms. In the former *kuche* is a mantel with fluted pilasters supporting recessed-panel entablature blocks and a molded shelf over an unusually tall frieze. In this frieze are three molded panels with fluted ellipses in them. To the right of the chimney breast was installed a glass-doored closet. Flush wainscoting is carried around the room.

In the larger room is recessed-panel wainscoting with a small cap. The room end is decorated with a black-painted mantel consisting of plain pilasters supporting a paneled entablature. To the left is a two-level closet with recessed-panel doors below and recessed-panel and glazed doors above. Another, smaller closet was installed high in the wall to the right of the fireplace. This woodwork retains its original paint, with light blue walls, pink trim, and tiger-maple-grained wainscoting and doors.

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The second floor plan was altered to conform to the first during the remodeling and was further divided in the 20th century. However, it retains much of its fabric including floors, plaster walls, moldings and trim, and interior doors.

In the open attic space may be seen the ghost of a stair ascending against the east gable from the floor to collar-beam level. Such permanent stairs were frequently combined with movable boarding laid across the collar beams to provide access to increased storage space in the attic. This characteristically full use of the house volume is found in Dutch and Germanic houses throughout the Middle Atlantic states.

Under the *kuche* is a barrel vaulted cellar, found in many large Germanic houses of the late 18th century in Page County.

No early outbuildings survive, although old residents remember a log kitchen that stood to the north of the house. This structure may have been built at the time of the remodeling of the White House and subsequent removal of the *kuche*'s functions.

Electricity was installed in the White House, likely as part of the 1936 Rural Electrification Act, passed by Congress during President Franklin Roosevelt's administration. Dwellings and barns located at some distance from established cities were outfitted with a single light fixture on the ceiling, generally controlled by one switch near a doorway.

SECONDARY RESOURCES:

Brick Farmhouse/Secondary Dwelling, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

Included in this nomination is the rehabilitated two-story, two-pile, side-gabled brick farmhouse with a rear ell, referred to as the successor house, finished in 1890. This house represents one of the finest examples of Late Victorian architecture in the county. The dwelling is distinguished by its multiple gables, ornamented with delicate arched vergeboards and sawn filigree. Bracketed cornices with paneled friezes line the eaves as well as the roof of the three one-story bay windows. One-and-two-tier porches extend along the sides of the rear two-story brick ell. The present full-width, one-story front porch is supported by Tuscan columns. The porch replaces an earlier one centered on the front entry. The interior has a center-passage plan with a staircase with turned balusters and turned and faceted newel posts. The fireplace mantels on the first floor have decorative friezes, chamfering, reeding, and incised and applied ornament. Graining appears on the mantel in the first-floor northeast room and on a built-in china cabinet, as well as on the four-panel doors throughout the house. The original paint colors appear on doors in the second floor of the ell, which is accessible only by an enclosed stair rising from the kitchen on the first floor.

In 2005, restoration work on the brick farmhouse was undertaken with a priority placed on historical respect and the floor plan remains the same. Only three structural changes were made:

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a brick arch was installed in the kitchen to incorporate the food pantry and include it as part of the kitchen; two shared bathrooms were installed upstairs in between the two bedrooms on each side (for a total of four bedrooms and three baths in the main part of the house); and a window was installed where a door had been in the upstairs master bedroom.

Wash House, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

The two-story, log wash house is clad in weatherboard, with a large stone and brick chimney. The interior has a large fireplace and a boxed staircase. The building was rehabilitated in 2010 and is now covered with wood siding and currently serves as a pool house/entertainment area.

Smokehouse/Kitchen, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

This brick building is located immediately northwest of the brick farmhouse and measures approximately 12 feet by 10 feet. It is now used for storage and bathrooms. It was rehabilitated in 2010-2011 with two full bathrooms added in one section and the other rooms currently used for storage.

Outdoor Bake Oven with Shelter, ca. 1890, Contributing Structure

Located adjacent to the smokehouse/kitchen, the outdoor bake oven is one of the few remaining in Page County and is in good condition. It is constructed of brick covered by stucco and the door has a hand-forged latch. A simple frame shelter, built about the same time, was constructed over it, further protecting it from the elements.

Bank Barn, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

The large frame, board-and-batten bank barn rests on a stone foundation and is topped with a standing-seam metal roof. It serves as a fine example of a functional barn with high open rafters inside and an open floor plan in the shape of a "T". Roughly-hewn and circular-sawn members are visible underneath in the part of the barn that adjoins the natural rise in the land. Many of these timbers exhibit the work of hand tools used to form the beams and are held in place with wooden pegs. The barn was rehabilitated ca. 2006 and now functions as a workshop and for the storage of farm equipment. The barn is located several hundred yards to the northeast of the White House and to the northwest of the brick farmhouse.

Silo, ca. 1920, Contributing Structure

The concrete silo has been improved with a new metal roof and white paint (ca. 2006). Metal stabilizing bands spiral around the silo and are wider at the bottom and becoming increasingly tighter as they go upwards to the top. The large silo is located at the southeast corner of the barn.

Corn Cribs, ca. 1920, Contributing Structures (2)

The round metal corn cribs are capped with a pyramidal metal roof. They are located on the north side of the Bank Barn.

Pool, ca. 2012, Non-contributing Structure

The pool was completed in 2012 and is adjacent to the former Wash House/Smokehouse/Kitchen. Considered non-contributing because of its recent construction, the pool does not severely detract from the overall historical appearance of the restored brick farmhouse and other

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contributing buildings. It is surrounded by stone pillars and a fence for privacy. Local stonemasons erected the pillars out of limestone which was 'recycled' from the foundation of another nearby historic house which had fallen into disrepair.

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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.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1760 – ca. 1920

Significant Dates

1760

1822

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kauffman II, Martin¹

¹ Jennie A. Kerkhoff, Old Homes of Page County (Luray, Virginia: Lauck & Co, Inc., 1962), 21

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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.)

Situated along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River beneath the shadow of the Massanutten Mountain, the White House stands as one of an important group of Rhenish log and stone houses constructed in Page County, Virginia, in the second half of the 18th century. Built as a one-story, two-room dwelling with a central chimney, a vaulted cooling cellar, and a large storage loft, ca. 1760, it was remodeled in the early 19th century (ca. 1822), adding a second story and very fine Federal woodwork with its original paint that still survives today. The White House is locally significant under Criterion A for Exploration and Settlement, as a surviving mid-18th-century dwelling in the Page Valley ascribed to Mennonite minister Martin Kauffman II, who is reputed to have held services here and resided here until his death in 1805. The White House is significant under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a rare surviving fortified dwelling in Page County that retains its basic footprint and has exceptional Federal-style interior elements from the remodeling of the house ca. 1822. The property's architectural significance also encompasses the fine collection of agricultural outbuildings and the brick farmhouse that are representative of the property's evolution as a rural farmstead and of local building traditions. The period of significance begins ca. 1760 with the construction date of the house and ends in ca. 1920 to include the early-20th-century agricultural buildings.

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

The White House is located within the original 5,000-acre land grant that became the first European settlement in the Shenandoah Valley, known as 'Massanutten.' The name Massanutten comes from a Native American village surrounded by Indian Old Fields near the Shenandoah River.² Jacob Stover, a Swiss land agent, held the original title. He, in turn, sold sizable portions of the land to early German and Swiss settlers from William Penn's colony in Pennsylvania, including Martin Kauffman.³ A stone monument erected by the Massanutten Society in 1929 and located on U.S. Highway 211 West honors these early pioneers. This monument is erected near the center of Stover's 5,000 acre land grant.⁴

Martin Kauffman (referred to as the Pioneer Kauffman, Elder Kauffman and Martin the Pioneer) first came to the Valley from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and purchased the land on the Gerundo (Shenandoah) River in 1736. He and his wife, Barbara Staufer (Stauffer) had five

² Strickler, Harry M., A Short History of Page County (Harrisonburg, VA: C.J. Carrier Company, 2003), 3.

³ Bauserman, Gary & the Page County Bicentennial Committee, Page, The County of Plenty, A Spirit of Independence, 1976, 11.

⁴ Strickler, 38.

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children.⁵ He was a blacksmith by trade and apparently a fairly wealthy and educated man. Both he and his son, Martin Kauffman II, served as Mennonite preachers.

Martin Kauffman II is thought to have built the White House and, at one time, there were three Martin Kauffmans living at the White House – grandson, father, and grandfather.⁶ On June 15, 1754, Lord Fairfax conveyed to Martin Kauffman II in the name of the heirs of Martin Kauffman, deceased, 400 acres on Dry Run in what is now Page County.⁷

The White House is traditionally dated 1760. Mennonite preacher Martin Kauffman II is reported to have held church services on the second story.⁸ He resided at the house until his death in 1805.⁹ Kauffman was converted by Baptist preacher John Koontz and is credited with having founded what was known as the Mennonite Baptist Church at his own house. Writing in the 18th century, the Baptist leader James Ireland stated that he “attended stately at a place called the Mennonite Baptist Church.”¹⁰ Later, Kauffman withdrew from the Baptist fellowship in disagreement with its pro-military stance during the American Revolution, and in 1793 he formed a Separatist Independent Baptist Church.¹¹

After Kauffman’s death, the property remained in his estate until 1822, when it was sold by commissioners to the estate of Peter Brubecker. By 1825, it was the property of John Brubecker but was apparently occupied by a tenant. During Peter Brubecker’s tenure the ca. 1822 Federal-style alterations were most likely made. An interesting sidelight of the 1827 tax records is that the property known as the White House since the 18th century was referred to as the “Fort House.”

Architectural Significance:

The White House is one of six surviving fortified dwellings built along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River in Page County, Virginia, in the 18th century. The other five include Fort Philip Long, constructed circa 1720 (DHR File Number 069-0002); Fort Paul Long, constructed circa 1735 (DHR File Number 069-0002); Fort Egypt, constructed circa 1750 (DHR File Number 069-0001); and Fort Stover, constructed 1769 (DHR File Number 069-0005). Fort Rhodes, constructed circa 1766, was destroyed by fire in 1990 (DHR File Number 069-0018).

Three of these forts have been placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places: Fort Philip Long, 1972 and 1973, respectively; Fort Egypt, 1979;

⁵ Jennie A. Kerkhoff, Old Homes of Page County (Luray, Virginia: Lauck & Co, Inc., 1962), 40.

⁶ _____.

⁷ _____, 23.

⁸ _____, 38.

⁹ _____, 40.

¹⁰ H. A. Brunk, History of the Mennonites in Virginia, 1727-1900, Vol. I. (Staunton, VA.: McClure Printing Co., 1959), 26.

¹¹ The White House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1977 (Richmond, VA: Virginia Department of Historic Resources).

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and Fort Stover, 1977 and 1978, respectively. The White House was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1977.¹²

The White House is similar to the other “forts” listed on the registers in that they all were constructed by Swiss or German immigrants to the Shenandoah Valley, many of whom moved down the Valley from Pennsylvania in the early to mid-eighteenth century. Most of the dwellings were built of rubble stone and had vaulted cellars. Each of their locations, next to the Shenandoah River, is significant as the river was the major south/north transportation route in the 18th century and early 19th centuries.

The White House is distinctive in that it exists in a remarkably preserved condition with very few changes since the early 19th century, when the Brubeckers (extended family of the Kauffmans) bought the property and installed Federal-style woodwork and used pink, blue and yellow paint to brighten up the main entry parlor. These colors, along with the faux painting on the cupboards and doors are still visible today. No additions have been added to the exterior of the house.

The White House is located in a very strategic location. Not only is it adjacent to the river but it is also right on the old New Market to Sperryville Turnpike, a major east-west transportation route. Travelers would have passed close to the White House as they used the turnpike which passed through the small village of Hamburg to the northeast. During the 1700s and 1800s, much activity would have occurred around the White House. A gundalow warehouse existed just downstream and Kauffmans Mill, for which the current state road is named, was also located near the sharp bend in the river within eyesight of the White House. Numerous mills were located along the banks of the river utilizing hydropower to grind grains and saw lumber. These commodities, along with the iron manufactured in the area furnaces, were floated down river for sale and trade on large flat-bottomed boats called gundalows.

The White House was in view of the river and a bridge nearby was named the White House Bridge. Several bridges have been erected there over time. On June 2, 1862, the second White House Bridge was ordered to be burned by Stonewall Jackson as part of his Valley campaign. The bridge was successfully destroyed, thwarting the Union forces attempting to capture Stonewall Jackson and his soldiers.¹³ In 1870, the largest flood in Page County history occurred and the third bridge across the Shenandoah near the White House was washed away. For the next 40 years (1870-1910), the White House Ferry was the only way across the river at that point.

The secondary brick dwelling, constructed in ca. 1890, is often called the Cletus Lamb house. The Lambs were extended family of the Brubeckers (Brubakers) and the original Kauffmans. The brick house is distinguished by its Late Victorian era architectural style, with many of the character-defining features from the period, including decorative trim, asymmetrical fenestration,

¹² The White House. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1977. Richmond, VA: Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

¹³ Robert H. Moore, II, Avenue of Armies, Civil War Sites and Stories of Luray and Page County, Virginia, (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2002, 64.

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and multiple gable roof. The agricultural and domestic complex associated with the house, particularly the ca.1890s bank barn and bake oven, represents a considerable investment in improving the farmstead during the late nineteenth century and are illustrative of the Germanic-influenced building traditions still common in the Valley at that time. The barn's hand-built stone foundation, roughly-hewn and circular-sawn members, and wooden peg joinery are character-defining features. An outdoor bake oven historically was a common feature of farmsteads in the Valley and is another indicator of the Germanic traditions that once prevailed here. The circa 1920s silo and corn cribs, contributing structures to the property, are utilitarian in design and materials and contribute to the farm's evolution.

The 1940s were the last years the White House was occupied. Two young men who worked on the fourth bridge lived in the house.¹⁴ By this time, electricity had been installed, likely as part of the 1936 Rural Electrification Act, passed by Congress during the President Franklin Roosevelt administration.

The farm was sold to the Plein family in 2005 and rehabilitation of the brick house and the agricultural outbuildings was begun (see Section 7). The White House was preserved without alterations. The Pleins are believed to be only the fifth owners of the property since the original Kauffmans' ownership in the 1730s. In 2005 Hurricane Fran caused the Shenandoah River to rise which inundated the White House, but remarkably the interior survived relatively intact except for a portion of the flooring. Today, the White House is home of the White House Farm Foundation. The privately funded nonprofit education foundation focuses on conservation, sustainable agriculture, local history, and culture.

Archaeology

In 2012 archaeological investigations took place in the yard on each side of the White House. Conducted by Carole Nash of the Archeology Society of Virginia and James Madison University, a mixture of pre-historic artifacts as well as others from the 1700s and 1800s were found. A report for the excavation has not been completed at the time of this document.

¹⁴ As mentioned in a phone interview, October 2011, with Chris Anderson, Executive Director of the White House Farm Foundation (WHFF) and Wanda Hudson, daughter of Cletus Lamb. Records kept in WHFF files.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Augusta County Deed Book I, 1746.

Bauserman, Gary & the Page County Bicentennial Committee. Page, the County of Plenty, A Spirit of Independence, 1976.

Brunk, H.A. History of the Mennonites in Virginia, 1727-1900, Vol. I. Staunton, VA.: McClure Printing Co., 1959.

Chappell, Edward A. "Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement." 1977. Manuscript at Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Kerkhoff, Jennie A. Old Homes of Page County. Luray: Lauck & Co, Inc., 1962.

Moore, Robert H. II. Avenue of Armies, Civil War Sites and Stories of Luray and Page County, Virginia. Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2002.

Strickler, Harry M. A Short History of Page County. Harrisonburg, VA: C.J. Carrier Company, 2003.

Trout, W.E. III (for the Virginia Canals and Navigation Society). The Shenandoah River Atlas, N.p. Friends of the Shenandoah River, 1997.

The White House. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1977. Richmond, VA: Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

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

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Name of Property

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia;
White House Farm Foundation, Page County, Virginia.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File Number: 069-0012

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 14 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: 38.648866 | Longitude: -78.534498 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.646967 | Longitude: -78.532816 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.646382 | Longitude: -78.534717 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.647238 | Longitude: -78.536819 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The 14 acres comprising The White House property are bounded by a line beginning at a point (A) approximately 2400' E of South Fork of the Shenandoah River and approximately 900' NNW of eastern intersection of State Route 646 and U.S. Route 211; thence extending approximately 900' SE to N side of U.S. Route, 211 (point B); thence extending approximately 200' SW, along N side of said route to western intersection of State Route 646 and U.S. Route 211 (point C); thence extending approximately 1400' NW along NE side of State Route 646 to a point (E); thence extending approximately 1000' NE to point of origin (see attached parcel map).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are drawn to include the setting and immediate grounds associated with the White House and of the 19th-century successor house and agricultural resources. These boundaries are necessary to provide a suitable pastoral backdrop for the White House, a dwelling whose isolated quality is a significant historical element.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Chris Anderson, Executive Director of the White House Farm Foundation and VDHR staff

organization: White House Farm Foundation

street & number: 1917 Kauffmans Mill Rd.

city or town: Luray state: VA zip code: 22835

e-mail: canderson@whfarmfoundation.org

telephone: 540-743-4526

date: May 3, 2013

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

The White House

Page County, Virginia
County and State

Name of Property

date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Name of Property: The White House
City or Vicinity: Luray
County: Page State: Virginia
Photographer: Chris Anderson
Date Photographed: 2012-2013

PHOTO 1 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0001
VIEW: Exterior, White House, south corner

PHOTO 2 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0002
VIEW: Exterior, White House, north corner

PHOTO 3 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0003
VIEW: Interior, White House, built-in cupboard, left corner of entry room

PHOTO 4 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0004
VIEW: Interior, White House, mantel detail, ground floor

PHOTO 5 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0005
VIEW: Interior, White House, door facing south

PHOTO 6 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0006
VIEW: Interior, White House, mantel detail in second room

PHOTO 7 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0007
VIEW: Interior, White House, built-in cupboards, second room

PHOTO 8 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0008
VIEW: Interior, White House, detail of Federal paint colors on walls in entry room

PHOTO 9 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0009
VIEW: Interior, White House, door facing north

PHOTO 10 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0010
VIEW: Exterior, Bank Barn and Silos, facing south

PHOTO 11 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0011
VIEW: Exterior, back of Bake Oven, facing southwest

The White House
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

PHOTO12 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0012
VIEW: Exterior, Bake Oven and Outbuildings, facing southwest

PHOTO13 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0013
VIEW: Exterior, Brick Farmhouse, facing west

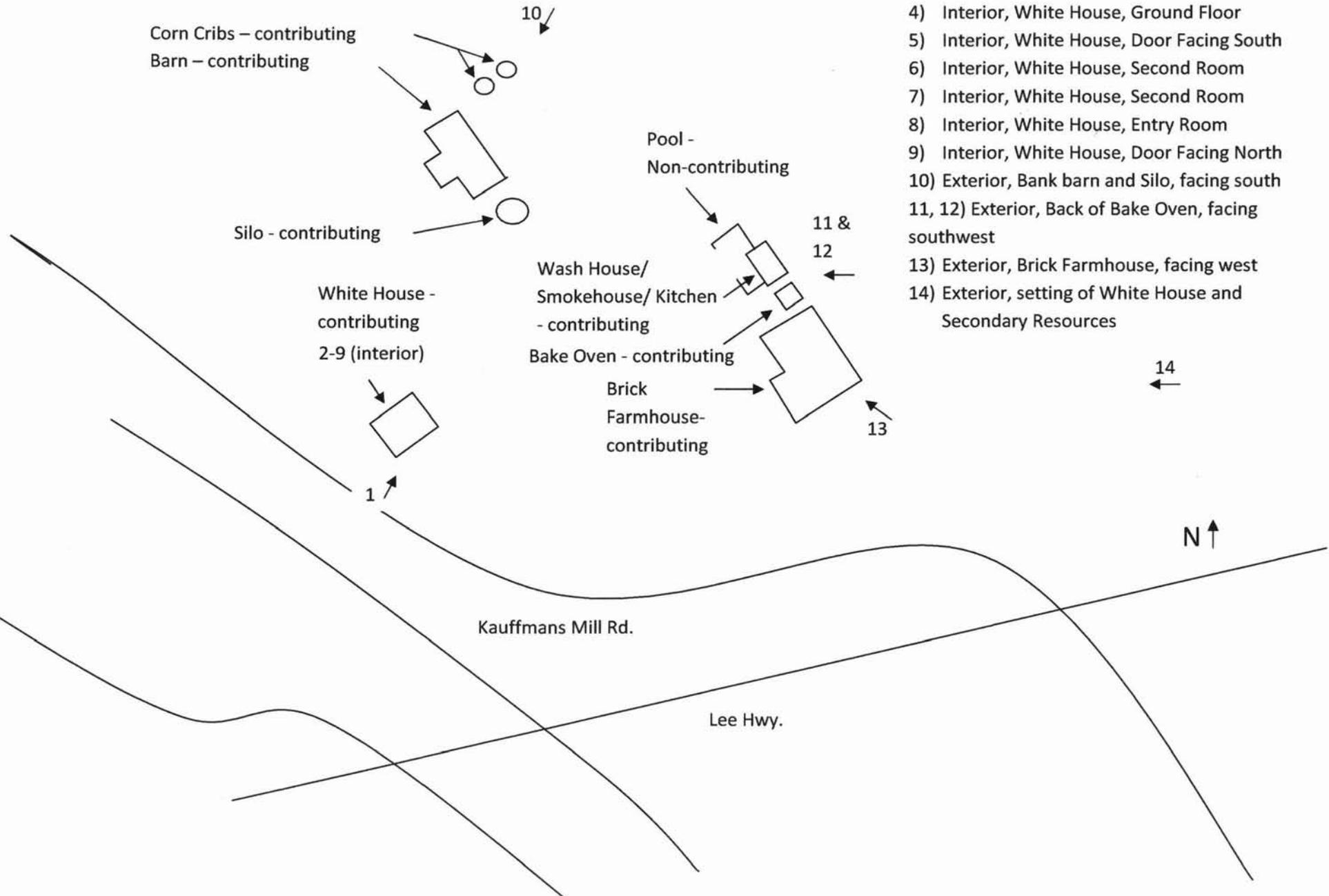
PHOTO14 of 14: VA_PageCounty_WhiteHouse_0014
VIEW: Exterior, Setting of White House and Secondary Resources

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.).

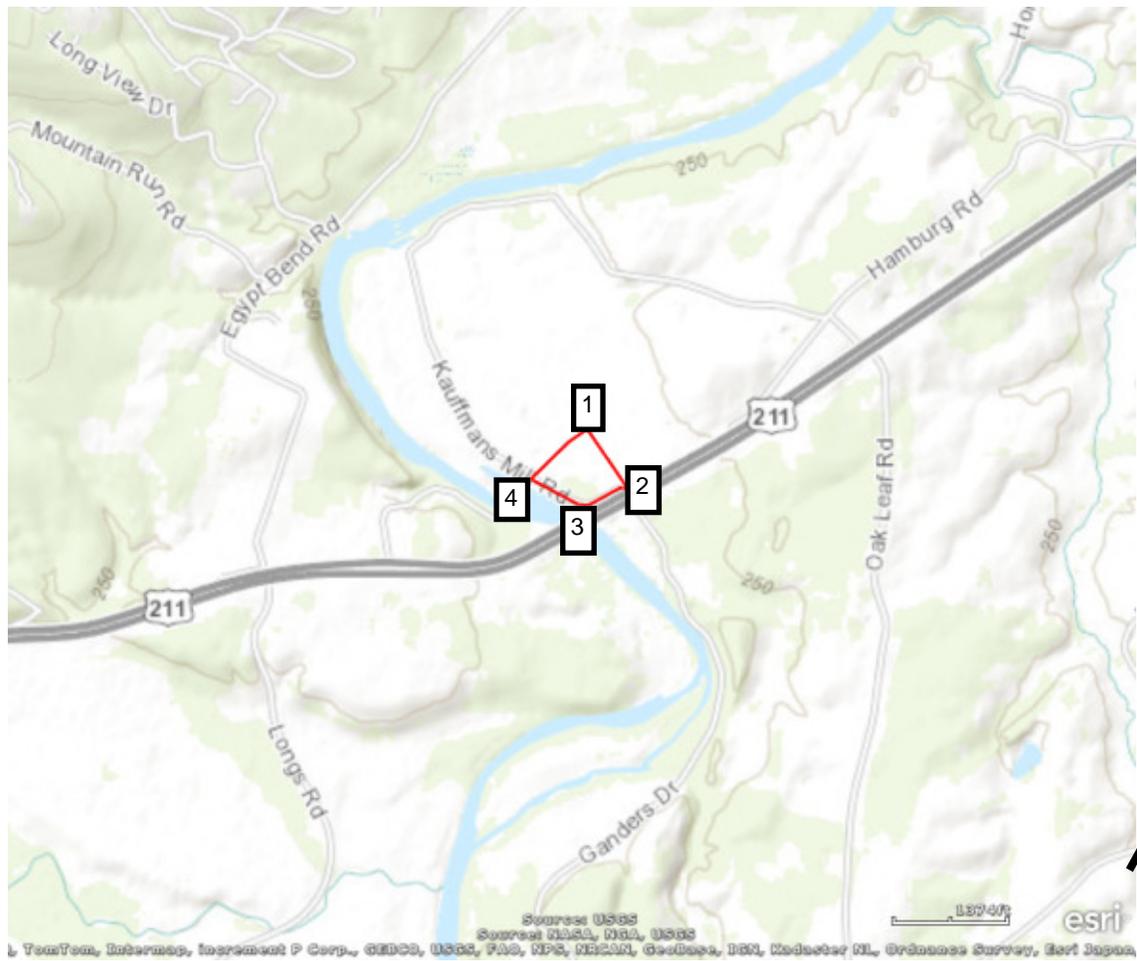
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

Site Plan and Photo Key:

- 1) Exterior, White House, south corner
- 2) Exterior, White House, north corner
- 3) Interior, White House, Entry Room
- 4) Interior, White House, Ground Floor
- 5) Interior, White House, Door Facing South
- 6) Interior, White House, Second Room
- 7) Interior, White House, Second Room
- 8) Interior, White House, Entry Room
- 9) Interior, White House, Door Facing North
- 10) Exterior, Bank barn and Silo, facing south
- 11, 12) Exterior, Back of Bake Oven, facing southwest
- 13) Exterior, Brick Farmhouse, facing west
- 14) Exterior, setting of White House and Secondary Resources



The White House, Page County, Virginia



The White House
Page County, Virginia
DHR #069-0012

Location Map

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.648866 | Longitude: -78.534498 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.646967 | Longitude: -78.532816 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.646382 | Longitude: -78.534717 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.647238 | Longitude: -78.536819 |



The White House Page County, 069-0012

Created by: D. Bascone September 17, 2013
Sources: VDHR 2013, ESRI 2013, VBMP 2011
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. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.



1 in = 200 ft



DHR
Department of Historic Resources