

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:
VLR 9/17/2015
NRHP 12/08/2015

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Locust Grove

Other names/site number: Old Jacob Brubaker House; DHR #069-0145

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: 6601 Ida Rd

City or town: Stanley State: Virginia 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Not For Publication: N/A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 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 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>10-7-15</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 <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
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>3</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>3</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

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

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

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Locust Grove, constructed ca.1830, is located in eastern Page County, approximately 7 miles southeast of Luray on 2.69 acres of land and situated on a slight knoll off Route 629 (Ida Road). The parcel includes a two-story, five-bay brick Federal style dwelling with a one-story service wing off the south elevation. There are five buildings associated with the primary resource: an early 19th-century spring house, a mid- to late-19th-century meat house—both of which are contributing buildings—and three additional buildings, all noncontributing: a 1970s two-car garage, a storage shed constructed in 1995, and a reconstructed privy built in 2000. Locust Grove is a well preserved early 19th-century dwelling and an outstanding example of a vernacular adaptation of the Federal style for rural Page County. Most notably, the dwelling's well-preserved Adamesque interior and exterior details, as illustrated by the main-entry door surround and the decorative mantelpieces, demonstrate the influence of popular architectural pattern book designs. The property retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association; some original materials such as porch elements and window sash have been replaced.

Narrative Description

Location/Setting

Page County is a predominantly rural county located in Virginia's picturesque Shenandoah Valley. Locust Grove is prominently situated on a slight knoll with the façade of the main

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dwelling oriented southwest towards Page Valley and Massanutten Mountain, with the rear elevation looking northeast towards the Blue Ridge Mountains. Originally part of a larger tract of land that encompassed over 100 acres, the main dwelling and accompanying outbuildings now sit on 2.69 acres of land. The primary resource, the house, is surrounded by a few old growth black walnut, oak, and maple trees located mainly in the front and on the sides of the house. The main dwelling and the two contributing outbuildings, despite a few changes, maintain their integrity with extant building materials, brickwork and decorative details from their early-19th - century construction date.

Inventory

Locust Grove has a total of 6 architectural resources, of which three are contributing and noncontributing resources. The contributing resources are from the property's period of significance, ca. 1830-ca. 1875, while the noncontributing resources all date to the late 19th century.

1. House. ca 1830. Contributing building.
2. Spring House. ca. 1830. Contributing building.
3. Meat House ca. 1850-1875. Contributing building.
4. Garage ca. 1970. Noncontributing building.
5. Shed, ca. 1995. Noncontributing building.
6. Reconstructed Privy ca. 2000. Noncontributing building.

Detailed Description

Exterior

The main dwelling is composed of two sections: a ca. 1830, two-story, symmetrical five-bay, side-gable, brick I-house and a connected two-bay, one-story, side-gable service wing off the south elevation. There is a masonry seam between the main block and the service wing indicating that these were likely constructed at different times. It is likely that the brick used on both was fired on site. The service wing is indicated on a plat map in 1875, proving it was likely built in the mid-19th century. The main block and the service wing have standing-seam metal roofs. The main block has two gable-end interior brick chimneys and the service wing has one centered interior brick chimney and one larger exterior brick chimney off the south elevation. The front of the main block is slightly banked into a hill while the rear of the house sits on a raised basement. The foundation towards the front of the house is brick, stone and bedrock, while the rear foundation is all brick. The service wing also has a brick and stone foundation. The façade of the main block and service wing are oriented to the southwest and clad in brick laid in Flemish bond with traces of red wash and white penciling still evident. All other elevations feature five- or six-course American bond. A molded brick cornice extends along the façade of both the main block and the service wing.

The symmetrical façade of the main block features five windows on the second story and four windows and a centered one-story porch on the first story. These windows, and all windows on all elevations, are topped with brick jack arch lintels and all retain their original wood sills. Due

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to severe deterioration, the original porch was reconstructed using materials designed to match the original. The only change is the porch floor and the foundation, which are now made of poured concrete. Additionally, most of the windows were replaced with vinyl units in the 1990s. The replacements mimic the original six-over-nine and six-over-six double-hung wood window sash. The porch features a hipped roof supported by four Tuscan columns and two engaged columns that flank the entryway. The centered entryway is topped by an elliptical fanlight, with six rays, with swags in each ray. The entry is framed by fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment with drop pendants and a centered keystone. There is a secondary front entrance that provides entry to the service wing that includes a six-panel wood door with two glass inserts. It is covered by a small portico with a front-gable roof supported by simple square posts.

The three-bay rear elevation has a one-story, full-width porch on brick piers and covered by a shed roof. The porch is accessed by a wide staircase leading to the rear entry. The rear porch was reconstructed in 2000 by the current owner. According to historic photographs the porch was similar in size to this reconstruction; however, it was accessed via a smaller side staircase near the one-story service wing. Beneath the porch the full-height basement is accessed via a wide vertical board door. One window is located at the basement level. It features six vertical wood bars that cover a later six-light wood casement sash. Ghosting near the basement entrance and windows reveal the location of piers of an earlier porch.

The original rear wall of the service wing has three bays, with two original six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Each of the windows is topped with a header course lintel. The rear of the service wing is now enclosed and encompasses three rooms, a bathroom, walk-in-pantry and a laundry room. This shed-roofed addition is clad in weatherboard and features a small set of stairs leading to a rear entry to the service wing. The south elevation of the service wing features a rather large exterior brick chimney, flanked on one side by a small square attic window and one entryway with a set of wood stairs providing access to the kitchen.

Interior Description

The floor plan of the main block features a central passage with a three-room plan, with a parlor located along the north wall, a second parlor along the south wall, now a family room, and a smaller room towards the rear of the hall, now a study. An open-stringer staircase rises along the north wall of the central passage. It features turned balusters, two to a tread, a circular turned newel post and heart-of-pine treads and risers. A space under the staircase is now used as a closet; however, according to a previous owner the door used to lead to a stairway down to the basement. The rear of the hall features a wide six-panel door with two glass inserts that leads to the back porch.

The interior details of the two-story dwelling include simply adorned finishes and woodwork, which include heart-of-pine floors, molded chair rails and rounded baseboards. The formal parlor showcases the first of two decorative Federal-style mantels with original paint of burnt rose, blue, green, gold and tan. This mantel features a three-part frieze and architrave with raised or projecting design elements, applied composition, such as a raised centered patera flanked by two

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raised round pendants. Further design elements include reeding, carved fans and projecting urns and a molded mantelshelf supported by fluted colonnettes.

The smaller room on the south wall (or rear of the center passage) has heart pine floors, crown molding, chair rails, and an entry that originally led outside to a set of stairs and now leads to a bathroom constructed in the 1940s. The bathroom reveals what was the exterior brick wall of the service wing.

The front parlor or family room features chair rails, simply molded baseboards and a second Federal-style mantel. The present owner has stripped off layers of white paint to reveal the original paint colors that closely resemble those of the mantel in the formal parlor. This mantel features a molded cornice supported by a pair of fluted colonnettes with large intricately turned drop-pendants with reeding, a three-part frieze with a centered carved fan flanked by two carved sunbursts and a repeating series of carved trefoils below the frieze.

The service wing joins the original dwelling via an entry in the south parlor (family room) leading to what is now a dining room. The west wall of this room features the secondary entrance seen on the exterior front elevation. This room features a large fireplace with a simply designed mantel, heart-of-pine floors, chair-rails, molded baseboards and a built-in cabinet along the south wall with paneled doors and a handle bearing the date 1867. The room also includes two original wood six-over-six double-hung sash windows located on the rear elevation of the service wing. They are now concealed by the addition off the rear elevation. Just to the right of the large fireplace is the entry to the second room on the service wing, which is now the kitchen. The kitchen has two exterior doors, one that leads out to what was formerly an enclosed porch and is now used as a laundry room. Located in this enclosed area is a cistern with the year 1900 stamped on the concrete collar, the time the enclosed porch was thought to be built. The rear elevation wall of the service wing is exposed within the enclosure and features red washed brick and white penciling that has been wonderfully preserved. The second door in the kitchen, located along the south wall leads outside to a set of stairs and the south lawn area. Decorative elements in this include heart-pine floors, chair rails, and a chimney cabinet with original hardware.

In the center passage of the main block, a staircase rises to a half-landing where two of the four rooms of the second floor can be accessed. To the left is a bedroom and to the right is a bathroom added in the 1980s. The bathroom is the only room on the second story that has a fireplace. The mantel is unpainted and features a simple design with only a lightly engraved centered patera. It is believed that this mantel was started and never completed. The three bedrooms all contain similar features like chair rails, molded baseboards, and heart-pine floors.

The second story center passage also features access to the attic. The attic is reached via a small passageway with a dog-leg staircase. The attic reveals all hand-hewn timber, scoured with Roman numerals, with mortise-and-tenon joinery with wood pegs securing the rafters at the roof peak. The floor is covered with planks that are secured to joists by wooden pegs. There is graffiti written on some of the beams. The earliest states "185- Annie THE BRUBAKER HOUSE" located on a cross beam. Additional writing is evident dating to the early part of the 20th century.

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The two interior chimneys are visible along with two small original wood windows on each side of both of the interior chimneys.

There is an attic over the service wing accessed by an unhinged trap-door located in the ceiling by the south-side door of the kitchen. Saw marks on the wooden timber clearly show that it dates to a later time period. The interior chimney and the exterior chimney of the service wing are visible and there are indications of two small windows on each side of the exterior chimney.

The basement is accessible via an entrance under the porch on the rear elevation. The door is a vertical plank door with hand-forged hinges. The space is divided into two rooms separated by a brick wall. The floor is made entirely of dirt. The first room contains a large brick hearth, and a large wood storage bin in the center of the room is divided in three sections. The second room is accessed by a vertical plank door with original hardware. The room contains two wood shelves, suspended from the ceiling and a ledge made of stone, bedrock and brick that extend out from the foundation. The shelving and wood bins are indications that the basement was likely used for food storage.

Outbuildings

Spring House (ca. 1830, contributing)

The stone, one-story, two-bay spring house, with a projecting front gable, is located northeast of the primary resource's rear elevation. It is clad in weatherboard and capped with a standing-seam metal roof. The entire building, including the foundation, is made of local stone. Under the exposed gable extension is a hand-dug well encased with stone. The main entry is a vertical plank door with original hardware. Interior walls have a mixture of hand-hewn and rough-cut timber and the ridge board is exposed. A few hand-forged S hooks and cut nails secured to the beams are present. The two windows are framed in wood with vertical wood bars. The cooling trough is still present with connection to the hand-dug well still evident.

Meat House-Workshop (ca. 1850, contributing)

Located southeast of the rear of the service wing is the one-story, two-bay meat house with a random stone foundation. It has a projecting front gable tin roof with an open roof addition off the east elevation. The walls are clad with vertical plank siding. The work area is supported by stone, log, and concrete piers. The two enclosed rooms have plank floors, rough cut timber and hand-forged S hooks secured to the beams.

Privy (ca. 2000, non-contributing)

This building is a replica of the original 1930s Eleanor privy. It has a slab foundation with raised seat made of cast concrete placed over a six-foot-deep hole in the ground, and a slanted tin front gable roof with an exposed area for ventilation. The walls are covered in board-and-batten siding with a matching hinged door.

Garage (ca. 1970, non-contributing)

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This building, located southwest of the primary resource is a two-bay, front-gable, cinder block garage with an asphalt shingle roof.

Small Shed (ca. 1995, non-contributing)

Located south of the primary resource, this building is a small wood storage shed with gambrel roof.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1830- ca.1875

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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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.)

Locust Grove, nestled in Page Valley between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Massanutten Range, was constructed ca.1830 and is an excellent example of a vernacular adaptation of the Federal style for rural Page County. With a traditional I-house form, this two-story brick dwelling reveals both simple and complex designs. The house exhibits the tendency of local builders to adapt designs portrayed in pattern books popular during this era. Examples of such craftsmanship at Locust Grove include the intricately carved front door surround with broken pediment and the two ornate parlor mantels with classical Federal design elements like a three-part frieze, paterae, fans, and reeding. Despite a few changes, the property maintains all aspects of integrity and is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance is ca.1830, corresponding to the approximate date of construction of the main block, until ca.1875, encompassing the construction of the service wing and of the two contributing domestic outbuildings.

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

Architectural Analysis

The architecture of this region of the Shenandoah Valley represents an evolution of growth and settlement as Germans, Swiss, and Scots-Irish migrated south from Pennsylvania. Most of the early dwellings dating from the earliest settlement period are no longer extant. They would have been temporary log dwellings, built quickly for shelter, while agricultural buildings, barns, smokehouses and springhouses were constructed. Only after these buildings were built would a more substantial dwelling for the families be constructed.¹ Some of the early houses in this region are Fort Stover ((NRHP 1978; DHR #069-0005) and Fort Egypt (NRHP 1979; DHR #069-0001), both good examples of Germanic building or Rhenish design and constructed in the third quarter of the 18th century. As settlement increased, inhabitants of the region constructed houses that combined elements of the Old World with styles fashionable in larger nearby east coast cities like Alexandria, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Traditional building techniques and use of local materials, especially stone, were first used to build some of the earliest Federal-style buildings in Page County, like the Heiston-Strickler house (NRHP 1978; DHR #069-0017), constructed in 1790.

Rare before the turn of the 19th century, dwellings built of brick gradually became more prevalent and Locust Grove and several similarly constructed buildings in Page County demonstrate this growing popularity. Locust Grove, as a two-story, brick I-house with Flemish-bond brickwork on the façade and American-bond on the rear and side elevations, is similar in construction to Wall Brook Farm (NRHP 2002; DHR #069-0011), constructed in ca.1824, and Massanutton Heights (NRHP 1976; DHR #069-0123) constructed ca.1820. Like Locust Grove, Wall Brook and Massanutton Heights both illustrate fine brickwork on the exterior and

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decorative wood finishes on the interior, most notably on the mantels. In Virginia, the Federal style was popular from 1790 to about 1830 and continued to be common in rural areas into the mid-19th century. An even later example of the Federal style in Page County is the Strickler-Louderback House (NRHP 2000; DHR #069-0105). Dating to 1852, the Strickler-Louderback House, like Locust Grove, was constructed in brick with a symmetrical five-bay façade and a center-passage plan. However, this dwelling showcases stylistic elements of the Greek Revival style, which had been growing in popularity since the 1820s in the northeast and began to penetrate more rural areas, like Page County, in the 1840s.

These resources illustrate the evolution of architecture during the post-revolutionary and antebellum periods in Page County. Locust Grove deserves recognition among them as an excellent example of a vernacular adaptation of the Federal style for this rural area. It also is a showcase of the distinctive craftsmanship of local builders, as settlers to the region and their descendants continually adapted to new styles. This practice is best exemplified at Locust Grove by the combination of pattern book elements and design methods in the use of brick, stone, and carved wood. The embellished primary entry features fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment with drop pendants, a centered keystone, and an elliptical fanlight, with six rays, with swags in each ray. In the north (formal) parlor retains a Federal-style mantel with molded cornice supported by a pair of fluted colonnettes with large intricately turned drop-pendants with reeding, a three-part frieze with a centered carved fan flanked by two carved sunbursts, a repeating series of carved trefoils below the frieze, and original paint colors in burnt rose, blue, green, gold and tan. The smaller parlor's mantel features a three-part frieze and architrave with raised or projecting design elements, applied composition, such as a raised centered patera flanked by two raised round pendants, reeding, carved fans, projecting urns, and a molded mantelshelf supported by fluted colonnettes. This mantel also retains original, multi-hued paint colors similar to the formal parlor's mantel.

Historical Background

Page County today is bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east and Massanutten Mountain to the west, both separated by an extensive fertile agricultural landscape courtesy of the south fork of the Shenandoah River and its tributaries. The county was formed in 1831 from Rockingham and Shenandoah counties.

The early settlement of this valley between the two mountain ranges begins in the early 1700s with German and Swiss immigrants migrating south from Pennsylvania. Some of the earliest settlers were in what is now Page County by the mid-18th century. These settlers from Europe by way of Pennsylvania, New York, and other northern states acquired patents for land in the fertile valley along the Shenandoah and prospered here as farmers and merchants. The current 2.69 acres on which Locust Grove is situated historically was part of a patent for 262 acres granted to Jacob Pence in 1766 by Lord Fairfax. Jacob Pence, along with his brothers Lewis and Henry, settled along Hawksbill Creek in what was then Frederick County. The Pence brothers were originally from Bayern, Germany, and first settled in eastern Pennsylvania before moving to Virginia. After Jacob's death the land passed to his sons and over subsequent years was sold out

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of Pence family ownership altogether. Given this evidence, it is likely another, earlier dwelling existed on the original 262 acres, either in the area of this brick dwelling or elsewhere on the property.

Based on deed research, the land changed hands several times, was divided into two separate parcels at one point, and increased in acreage, all within the earliest history of the property. In 1819, 27 acres of the parcel were sold to Bernard Stoutemayor. After the Stoutemayor family moved to Ohio in 1831, the land was sold to William Bradley and then to Jacob Brubaker and his wife, Elizabeth Bear Brubaker. Family records indicate that the property was given the name "Locust Grove" because the Brubakers planted numerous locust trees around the property. It is believed one of these three men, Stoutemayor, Brubaker or Bradley, built the current brick dwelling.

Remnants of the larger property are still evident and found on adjoining properties to the north and east of the dwelling. A foundation for a large bank barn sits northeast of the main house and a family cemetery is located in a wooded area southeast of the property. The cemetery contains members of the Brubaker and Bradley families. Jacob Brubaker was magistrate for the county in 1837 and sheriff in 1851. He was also a farmer and a slave-owner, owning up to 11 enslaved individuals while living at Locust Grove. Jacob passed away in 1872 and Elizabeth in 1881, and both are buried in the family cemetery mentioned previously. The property passed to their son William. He and his wife Margaret lived there until their deaths in 1917 and 1918. Their daughter Cora Estelle and her husband William J. Whitesell retired to Locust Grove, and it remained in the Brubaker/Whitesell family until 1984 when it was sold to neighbors Bonnie and David Moyer. The Moyers sold the house to the current owners Larry D. Moore and his wife Marian Moore in 2000.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Hofstra, Warren R. *The Planting of a New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 2004.

Kerkhoff, Jennie Ann. *Old Homes of Page County Virginia*. Luray, VA: Lauck and Company, Publishers. 1962.

McCleary, Ann. *Evaluation of Architectural, Historic and Archaeological Resources in Page County, Virginia*. Richmond: Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks.

Page County Deed Books, Will Books, Land Books.

Pence, Jacob. Northern Neck of Virginia, Hawksbill Pence Grant August 1766. At Library of Virginia, Richmond Virginia.

Pezzoni, Dan. "Wall Brook Farm." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2002.

Purdham, Margaret. Personal communication with the Grand-daughter of W.J. Whitesell-Cora E. Brubaker. Family Documentation: Interview. Stanley, VA November-December 2014.

Shenandoah County, Virginia, Will Books, Deed Books, and Land Books.

Strickler, Harry M. *A Short History of Page County, Virginia*. Berryville, Va: Virginia Book Co., 1952.

United State Census.

Upton, Dell. "Massanutton Heights." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1976.

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 # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File #069-015

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 2.8 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: 38.574350 Longitude: -78.459030

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The historic boundary is drawn to encompass the primary dwelling and outbuildings as well as to conform to the property's current tax parcel lines. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map as recorded by Page County, Virginia, and the attached Location Map. The parcel tax identification number is 73-A-31F.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary includes the main dwelling, spring house, and meat house and captures the immediate environs of the historic domestic complex. All known historic resources currently associated with tax parcel 73-A-31F are encompassed by the historic boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Marian Moore / Terry Nale (local historian)
organization: _____
street & number: 6601 Ida Rd
city or town: Stanley state: Virginia zip code: 22851
e-mail: luraypets@yahoo.com
telephone: (540) 244-9533
date: July 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Locust Grove
City or Vicinity: Stanley

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County: Page State: Virginia
Photographer: Terry Nale
Date Photographed: 12/2014

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

- 1 of 26: House, southwest oblique
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0001.
- 2 of 26: Spring house, southwest oblique
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0002.
- 3 of 26: Meat house, northeast oblique
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0003.
- 4 of 26: Reconstructed Privy, front elevation
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0004.
- 5 of 26: Shed, northeast oblique
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0005.
- 6 of 26: Garage, front elevation
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0006.
- 7 of 26: House, front elevation
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0007.
- 8 of 26: Main House, front entry
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0008.
- 9 of 26: Main House, front entry pediment detail
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0009.
- 10 of 26: Main House, north elevation
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0010.
- 11 of 26: Main House, northeast oblique
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0011.
- 12 of 26: Main House, rear elevation
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0012.
- 13 of 26: Main House and Meat house, rear elevations
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0013.
- 14 of 26: Interior, main house, north parlor mantel
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0014.
- 15 of 26: Interior, main house, south parlor mantel
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0015.
- 16 of 26: Interior, main house, addition, dining room mantel
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0016.
- 17 of 26: Interior, main house, built-in cupboard, dining room
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0017.
- 18 of 26: Interior, main house, built-in cupboard, kitchen
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0018.
- 19 of 26: Interior, main house, kitchen

Locust Grove
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

- VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0019.
20 of 26: Interior, main house, stairway, newel post detail
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0020.
21 of 26: Interior, main house, second-story landing
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0021.
22 of 26: Interior, main house, second story, bathroom mantel
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0022.
23 of 26: Interior, main house, attic, graffiti
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0023.
24 of 26: Interior, main house, attic, mortise and peg, roman numerals
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0024.
25 of 26: Interior, main house, basement, first room
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0025.
26 of 26: Interior, main house, basement, second room
VA_PageCounty_LocustGrove_0025.

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.

ENDNOTES

¹ Warren R. Hofstra, *The Planting of a New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004),146.



LOCATION MAP

Locust Grove

Page County, VA

DHR No. 069-0145

Latitude/Longitude

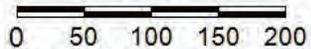
Coordinates:

Latitude: 38.574350

Longitude: -78.459030



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title: Locust Grove

Date: 8/18/2015

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

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

**SKETCH MAP/
PHOTO KEY**
Locust Grove
Page County, VA
DHR No. 069-0145



1
Photo Location



Google earth



TAX PARCEL MAP
Locust Grove
Page County, Virginia
DHR No. 069-0145