

VLR- 9/17/97
NRHP- 12/1/97

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name La Vista

other names/site number The Grove (DHR File No. 88-143)

2. Location

street & number 4420 Guinea Station Road not for publication N/A

city or town _____ vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Spotsylvania code 177 zip code 22408

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 12/17/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department Of Historic Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

La Vista
Name of Property

Spotsylvania County, VA
County and State

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	2	buildings
1	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
3	4	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)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structures

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof METAL

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

La Vista
Name of Property

Spotsylvania County, VA
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1855

Significant Dates

1855

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Schiesser family files

La Vista
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County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

18	281740	4227300
Zone	Easting	Northing

3

18	281740	4227020
Zone	Easting	Northing

2

18	281920	4227180
Zone	Easting	Northing

4

18	281660	4227120
Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Helen P. Ross, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date July 19, 1997

street & number 1310 Franklin Street telephone (540) 371-2662

city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401-4502

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Edward P. and Michele M. Schiesser

street & number 4420 Guinea Station Road telephone (540) 898-8444

city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22408

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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La Vista
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The north-facing La Vista is approached by a long narrow, gravel drive. La Vista is a Greek Revival-style dwelling with early- and mid-twentieth century additions in a ten-acre rural setting located several hundred feet from Guinea Station Road (SR 607) in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Constructed around 1855, by owner Gray Boulware of Caroline County, the main block is a two-story, frame, single-pile, hip-roofed dwelling with a raised brick basement. Other features include a three-bay-wide facade, 6/6 light, double-hung sash windows, and two interior-end brick chimneys. The most striking element of the main facade is the original two-story, single-bay, pedimented porch which is supported by fluted Doric columns. The brick foundation is laid in five-course common bond, while the roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

The contributing elements of the property include: the main dwelling house, one outbuilding, (formerly the smokehouse), the Boulware family burial grounds, and several century plus old tulip poplars, cedars, pecan, holly, and Kentucky coffee trees in the immediate vicinity of the house. Noncontributing structures include two modern outbuildings, a windmill, and a covered well.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

La Vista is a Greek Revival-style two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with two interior-end brick chimneys and an English basement. Both of the chimneys exhibit exposed brick laid flush with the weatherboard siding of the main block. This method of construction has been observed in two other Spotsylvania County dwellings. Although the central-passage-plan, single-pile, weatherboard-clad plantation house was erected around 1855, a Federal-style form persists as evidenced by the building's rectangular shape, low-pitched hipped roof, and minimal exterior decoration. The house has Greek Revival-style elements such as a two-story, single-bay, columned portico, a horizontal transom above the center door, and bold ornamental mouldings on both the exterior and interior elevations.

The Greek Revival style was extremely popular in Spotsylvania County, filtering down to even the modest of rural farmhouses. Generally, grand houses featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment. La Vista's original pedimented portico with fluted Doric columns and paneled pilasters exhibits such grandeur. The upper-story columns support a pediment that has both a plain frieze and architrave. Sometime in the early twentieth century, the two interior polychrome columns on each level were removed. The existing plain wooden balustrade mimics the original version, stair handrails having been added for safety.¹

The majority of the original fenestration remains; however, the basement windows have been replaced with six-light, double-hung sashes on the principal facade while on the east wall, pointed-arched windows from the mid-1940s are found. The windows are consistent in the main block; six-over-six light, double-hung sashes on the first and second floors, and a single, four-over-four light window in the west elevation second story. The main entrance door, located on the north elevation, is a single-leaf door topped by a transom and flanked by sidelights above a wooden paneled apron.

The interior plan has a wide central passage with a single nineteen-foot-square room on either side. Eleven-foot-high ceilings are in the parlor on the east side of the hall and the bed chamber on the west side. The Greek

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Revival woodwork throughout the first floor is rich in detail. All three rooms carry their original baseboards, and window and door surrounds. Acorn and oak leaf corner block mouldings highlight the interior doors and windows, while projecting base blocks join moulded casings which skirt the floor. The original four panel doors have raised square panels below the lock rail and rectangular panels above the lock rail. The mantel shelves in both rooms are supported by quarter round mouldings and the mantel faces are nearly identical. The walls throughout the house are painted plaster and the original floors are made of random-width heart pine.²

In the center passage the entrance door is surmounted by a rectangular thirteen-light transom and flanked by six-light sidelights with a dado panel in the lower portion. The main stair has a turned wooden newel and oval hand rail, both of which are mahogany. There are two balusters for each tread and the painted balusters are rectangular in section. There are scroll mouldings at the open string of each step and the stair is enclosed beneath the string with a plastered wall plane.

Directly below the stairway is an open-string, single-run staircase that leads to the finished English basement and what was originally the kitchen and the family dining room. The basement dining room was located directly below the first-floor parlor. It has painted plaster walls, vertical double-paneled wood doors, and the floors are now covered with carpet. The fireplaces in the kitchen and former dining room, currently a bedroom, have no mantels. The 1946 alterations in the raised basement include the modernization of the existing kitchen, and the replacement of original 6/6 double-hung windows in the east elevation with pointed-arched wood casement units.

Located atop the stair landing on the second floor is an outside opening to the portico. Except for the omission of a transom and corner blocks, the treatment of the four-panel door and sidelights is identical with the front door below. To the east is a bedchamber with a simple mantelpiece. The western room has been altered to include an upstairs bathroom. The upstairs spaces still retain their original mouldings, wood floors, and doors. A tripartite window is situated above the platform between the two flights of stairs.

The dwelling remained in its original form until the twentieth century when three separate building campaigns were introduced. In 1932, soon after La Vista was acquired by Frederick Kirchner, a retired naval chief petty officer, numerous improvements were made including the installation of electricity, central heat, and indoor plumbing. A story-and-a-half, frame and brick, gable-roofed extension was built onto the west elevation to house a bathroom. Below this space an exterior entrance to the basement was added and the walls were covered with asbestos shingle siding. Later, around 1946, a one-and-one-half-story, telescopic, wooden addition was appended to the main block's rear center passage. It contained a dining room, kitchen and sun room on the first floor, while the raised basement had a bedroom, bathroom, and a garage. The majority of the windows were wooden casement units and gable and shed roofs were sheathed with corrugated metal. In 1990 the current owners enlarged the southernmost end of the 1946 addition so that the gable-end roof became a hipped roof and the garage was converted to a laundry room. The casement windows were replaced with 6/6 light double-hung sashes. The new rear entry has Classical elements and loosely replicates the facade portico. The entire rear elevation is sheathed with weatherboard siding, the foundation is covered with a smooth-finished painted concrete, and the roof has standing-seam metal. This section of the house is immediately behind the main block and cannot be seen when viewed from the principal elevation. Its design is sympathetic to the original dwelling.

Situated east and west of the house are three outbuildings. The henhouse to the east, and the garage at the west were erected by the current owners. Each is a single-story, frame building clad with weatherboard siding. The henhouse has a pyramidal roof while the garage has a hipped roof. Just east of the garage one contributing building

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survives: a frame smokehouse that may date from the late nineteenth century. It has an asphalt-shingle pyramidal roof, weatherboard siding, and an interior brick chimney stack.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

La Vista built for physician-planter Alfred J. Boulware, son of wealthy Caroline County landowner Gray Boulware, in 1855, is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C in architecture. The dwelling exemplifies the popular mid-nineteenth century central-passage, single-pile floor plan and is Spotsylvania County's only remaining frame Greek Revival-style house with its original two-story portico. It is a finely detailed representation of a transitional building which utilizes massing concepts of the Federal-style and embellished on the interior with Greek Revival-style trimwork. La Vista possesses the requisite quality of integrity to convey its architectural significance and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The early- and mid-twentieth-century additions are older than fifty years of age and their scale, massing, and form are in keeping with the original design and character of the main block. When originally purchased in 1838 by Gray Boulware, the property encompassed about 1,000 acres. Between 1857, after the death of his father, and 1870, Dr. Alfred and Mrs. Boulware developed the agricultural potential of La Vista. Following the death of the doctor in 1870, the plantation was reduced in acreage and in 1902 passed out of the Boulware family. La Vista presently encompasses ten acres.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

La Vista lies on land originally part of the Warner Patent, specifically the 1672 John Lewis Tract. It was owned later by Fielding Lewis, brother-in-law of George Washington, and after him by Thomas Minor, a Revolutionary War veteran. In 1837, a 1,000-acre parcel of the land was purchased by Leroy and Elizabeth Boulware (pronounced Bowler) for ten thousand dollars. Just two years later, in 1839, the same land was bought for fifteen thousand dollars by Leroy's uncle, Gray Boulware of Caroline County.³ Boulware was a wealthy landowner who lived at nearby Acadia, his primary residence which was located approximately seven miles north of Bowling Green, on land now occupied by Fort A. P. Hill.⁴ Boulware had three sons and one daughter. His youngest son, Alfred Jackson Boulware (1828-1870), obtained his medical degree from the University of Virginia and maintained a practice in Caroline County.⁵ In his father-in-law's home, on November 15, 1853, Alfred Boulware wed Ann Trip Slaughter (1828-1873) of Rappahannock County.⁶

Gray Boulware, notwithstanding his ownership of the thousand-acre tract since 1839, waited until after his son's marriage to build the main dwelling house. Spotsylvania County land tax records on the property in the 1840s consistently valued the land at ten thousand dollars while indicating only six hundred dollars of improvements.⁷ Into the decade of the 1850s the value remained little changed. The first year that a notable change is detected is 1856, when the property was valued at eighteen thousand dollars with \$3200 attributed to buildings.⁸ Apparently, during the ten year period between 1850 and 1860, farm property values skyrocketed (171 percent increase) although the increase in farm property was common throughout the commonwealth during this period of agricultural prosperity.⁹

For the 1840s decade, personal property tax records reveal that Gray Boulware, on average, annually paid \$6.66 for taxes on 31 slaves and 9 horses, mares, mules, and colts.¹⁰ There were no other items of value at the place then called The Grove. Personal property taxes for the years between 1853 and 1855 illustrate that Gray Boulware continued to pay taxes on horses, cows, and slaves but not on any major improvements to The Grove. However in

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the tax year of 1856, additional property is assessed and valued including items such as carts and wagons, watches and clocks, household and kitchen furniture. His total taxes owed amounted to \$32.18--more than twice the amount from the previous year.¹¹ The 1855 date of construction of the house can therefore be inferred from these tax records. Gray Boulware died in February 1857. Several months later, when the county tax assessor determined that the property contained 145 head of cattle, sheep, hogs valued at \$820 and a new category, which captured the value of gold and silver, and jewelry. In 1857, Alfred Boulware assumed payment of taxes on the property totaling \$41.15. In 1858 the amount due climbed to \$49.43, which included taxes on a piano valued alone at \$150. A steady rise in the value of Alfred Boulware's personal property can be detected up to and including 1861, when the physician owed \$52.32 to the county.¹²

La Vista is an example of the Federal and Greek Revival styles of building that were especially popular in Virginia during the first half of the nineteenth century, a time of agricultural change in Virginia. Many Tidewater area residents were migrating to the Piedmont or further south and west to states and territories in search of new lands on which to grow cotton. Alfred Boulware and his family remained in Spotsylvania County and prospered. La Vista is a reflection of Boulware's wealth, and it is also a reflection of his and his father's architectural preferences.

Dr. Boulware inherited The Grove after his father's death and moved his family into the house after the inventory of his father's estate was taken in April, 1857.¹³ Sometime before 1860 the Boulware heir, his young family, and domestic slaves are shown posed in front of the new home, renamed "La Vista." The name may refer to the property's unobstructed view of the Ni River to the south where the river wends its way through Spotsylvania County. The family portrait was captured by an unknown daguerreotypist on what was one of the first ante-bellum daguerreotypes of an architectural subject in Virginia. It is housed in the Virginia Historical Society.¹⁴

In addition to his role as a physician, Alfred Boulware supervised the operation of his plantation where his interests abounded in a diverse range of crops and livestock. Indeed, the 1860 Population Census Schedule reveals for the first time that Boulware was a prosperous slaveholding tobacco planter. The census recorder noted Boulware's age as 31 years and listed him as a farmer. The value of his real estate was \$32,000 and his personal property was worth \$30,000. Residing at La Vista, besides Ann, his wife, there were three children, ages five months to four years, and his mother, Harriet. Boulware owned 39 slaves and the census enumerator observed the property's eight slave houses (no longer standing). Boulware was the top tobacco producer in St. George's Parish, now Lee Hill District, producing 20,000 pounds and owning the most horses, twenty-two. Other items harvested from the previous year included 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 2,400 bushels of wheat, 20 tons of hay, and 400 pounds of butter.¹⁵ Boulware lived at La Vista from 1857 until his death in 1870.

During the Civil War, the Boulwares occupied La Vista and contributed their services in helping the Confederate army. Between the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862 and Battle of Spotsylvania Court House in May 1864, hundreds of sick and wounded troops traveled down the Guinea Station Road to the train depot in Guinea. In fact, General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson who had been mortally wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, was taken by ambulance to Fairfield plantation, approximately four miles south and east of La Vista. After the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, four corps of the Union army under Grant and Meade marched down the Guinea Road.

After the war, the Boulwares devoted much of their time and energy to caring for the poor and honoring the Confederate dead. Alfred was appointed to head a commission that oversaw a program to distribute Federal rations to Spotsylvania County's poor. Ann established and became the first president of the Ladies Memorial

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Society of Spotsylvania. In this capacity she oversaw local efforts to obtain land for the purpose of a burial ground, to remove the dead Confederate soldiers from nearby battlefields, and to decorate and honor the deceased heroes at Spotsylvania Court House.¹⁶

With keen foresight Mrs. Boulware accepted from Dr. Thomas Chandler, owner of Fairfield, the death bed of General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. With the bed, she received instructions to sell it. The proceeds were to go towards fundraising efforts because the Spotsylvania women had to pay for the removal of the dead soldiers from the nearby battlefields. Fortunately, the money was raised without the need to sell the bed. The bed upon which Jackson died remained at La Vista until 1900.¹⁷

La Vista survived the war, and the Boulwares, like many others, encountered financial difficulties in the late 1860s. The family continued to farm the land which then contained about 1014 acres.¹⁸ However, on March 20, 1870, Alfred died, from dropsy, and without a will.¹⁹

Alfred Boulware's estate at the time of his death exemplifies many landowners in Virginia during the post Civil War period. A visit by the census enumerator in June 1870 exposes a profile of the forever changed economic and social system that La Vista once represented. At age 42, Ann was listed as a farmer (not a widow), her real estate valued at \$6,760 and the value of her personal property listed at only \$600. The only child surviving the war years was J. McCalla Boulware, age 12. For the agricultural year of 1869, the crops totaled 3000 bushels of Indian corn, 450 bushels of winter wheat, 450 bushels of rye, and 350 bushels of oats. Without the work force to feed anymore, the numbers for other mainstays such as butter (200 pounds), potatoes (50 bushels of Irish and 10 bushels of sweet) and the value of slaughtered animals (\$200) were lower than the levels for 1860. Decidedly different are the numbers of livestock as well. The barn housed only three horses, ten mules/asses, eight milk cows, 4 working oxen, six other cattle and in the sty, there were eighteen swine. The value of the livestock was \$1,750. Mrs. Boulware still retained approximately 750 acres of improved lands while 1050 acres were considered unimproved. Lastly, the cash value of the farm was 30,000 dollars with implements worth only \$150. Wages that had been paid out in the previous year totaled one thousand dollars.²⁰

Within a couple of months after his father's death, J. McCalla Boulware's guardian was forced to sue Ann Boulware for the son's share of the vast estate.²¹ The County Board of Commissioners stepped in and the property was surveyed in May 1870. Later, the commissioners divided the estate: Mrs. Boulware received the widow's dower of one third of the property which included the house, (as was the custom at that time) while her son received the bulk of the land. From this point on, the farm known as La Vista was reduced to 340 acres and would remain that way until the early 1960s.²²

Mrs. Boulware died prematurely on December 22, 1873 at the age of forty-five. She died intestate and in the late spring of 1874, her personal property was inventoried and appraised by the commissioners. Items of greatest value included the heirloom piano at \$150, and three of the horses at 100 dollars a piece. The entire contents were valued at \$1,449.²³ Because he was a minor, McCalla was sent to live and finish his education with his maternal relatives in Rappahannock County.

At age twenty-two, John McCalla Boulware returned to La Vista. In 1880, the census taker recorded the presence of a newlywed couple - - McCalla had wed Ada in the same year - - and noted another family who were residents, the Green family. Adelaide, age 40, was listed as the cook and her oldest child at 15, was J.E.B., a laborer.

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Four other children were listed between the ages of 1 and 13. There was an older, black laborer, Benjamin, age 44.²⁴ Within a few years the estate was finally settled.

McCalla Boulware lived at La Vista until May 1, 1902 when he sold the property to Charles A. Decatur.²⁵ McCalla moved to Fredericksburg, lived in a house opposite Kenmore, and ran a seed company in partnership with his son. Two years earlier, he followed his mother's wishes by donating General Jackson's bed to General Jackson's attending physician, Dr. Hunter McGuire. Dr. McGuire then donated it to the Jackson Memorial Association, an early venture which perpetuated the memory of Jackson. The then recently-opened Confederate Museum in Richmond stored the bed for twenty-seven years.²⁶ Since 1927, it has been on display in Guinea, at the National Park Service-owned Jackson Shrine, where "no spot in all Virginia is more sacred than the little house in which Stonewall Jackson breathed his last."²⁷

La Vista had a series of owners in the first decades of the twentieth century. In fact, between 1903 and 1932, there were thirteen different property owners.²⁸ On June 7, 1932, the 340-acre parcel and the house was purchased by Frederick Kirchmier, a retired naval petty officer, and his wife, Bertha, from Brooklyn, New York.²⁹ Kirchmier was responsible for the major renovations to the house in the 1930s and 1940s. Modern utilities were installed such as indoor plumbing, electricity, and central heat. The side and rear elevations were extended and encased in asbestos shingle siding. In 1980, Ny River Limited Partnership involving Howard Rooks, a Washington, D. C. area developer, and Edgar C. "Butch" Wimmer, a realtor, purchased the property. It was divided into two parcels: a wooded 127-acre tract; and the house which sat on a 213-acre parcel.³⁰ Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer sold La Vista on a ten-acre lot on April 27, 1983 to Edward and Michele Schiesser who began to restore many of the architectural elements.³¹

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ENDNOTES

- ¹ Tracerics, "Historic Architectural Survey of Spotsylvania County, Virginia"(Chevy Chase, Maryland: Tracerics, 1996), p. 43.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ Spotsylvania County Deed Book II, p. 46.
- ⁴ Caroline County Will Book 29, p. 522.
- ⁵ Ann Todd Rubey, Florence Isabelle Stacy, and Herbert Ridgeway Collins, Speaking of Families, the Tod(d)s of Caroline County, Virginia and their Kin (Columbia, Missouri: Arcraft Press, 1960), p. 340.
- ⁶ Rappahannock County, Register of Marriages, 1833-1854, p. 55.
- ⁷ Spotsylvania Land Tax Books, 1834B-1850.
- ⁸ Spotsylvania Land Tax Book, 1856.
- ⁹ Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc., The Journal of Fredericksburg History (Fredericksburg: Historic Fredericksburg Foundation, Inc. 1996), p. 44.
- ¹⁰ Spotsylvania County Personal Property Tax Lists, 1840-49.
- ¹¹ Spotsylvania County Personal Property Tax Lists, 1856.
- ¹² Spotsylvania County Personal Property Tax Lists, 1857-61.
- ¹³ Caroline County Will Book 29, pp. 550-557.
- ¹⁴ Suzanne Lebsack, A Share of Honour: Virginia Women 1600-1945 (Richmond: Best Products Foundation, 1984), illustration.
- ¹⁵ U. S. Federal Census, 1860.
- ¹⁶ Virginia Wright Durrett, From Generation to Generation: The Confederate Cemetery at Spotsylvania Court House (Spotsylvania, Virginia: Durrett, 1992), p. 2.
- ¹⁷ Allyn S. Tunis, "'Stonewall' Jackson's Deathbed to be Restored," Baltimore Sun January 23, 1927, part 2, section 2, page 2.
- ¹⁸ Spotsylvania County Deed Book SS, p. 33.
- ¹⁹ U. S. Federal Census, Population Schedule, 1870.
- ²⁰ Ibid., and Agriculture Schedule.
- ²¹ Spotsylvania County Court Records, Lawsuit, Boulware vs. Boulware, Drawer 124, 1870.
- ²² Spotsylvania County Deed Book UU, p. 313.
- ²³ Spotsylvania County Will Book AA, p. 95.
- ²⁴ U. S. Federal Census, 1880.

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²⁵ Spotsylvania County Deed Book AO, p. 363.

²⁶ Rubey, p. 340, and Tunis.

²⁷ William E. Carson, Historic Shrines of Virginia (Richmond: State Commission on Conservation and Development, 1934), p. 27.

²⁸ Spotsylvania County Deed Books AQ, p. 209; AR, p. 48; AT, p. 98; AV, p. 160; AW, p. 43; 79, p.532; 86, p. 74; 87, p. 116; 89, p. 224; 89, p. 290; 100, p. 93; 100, p. 153; and 108, p. 215.

²⁹ Spotsylvania County Deed Book 108, p. 215.

³⁰ Spotsylvania County Deed Books 515, pp. 71-73, and 521, pp. 259-261.

³¹ Spotsylvania County Deed Book 582, p. 579.

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Spotsylvania County, Virginia

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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La Vista
Spotsylvania County, Virginia

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: 1: 18/281740/4227300, 2: 18/281920/4227180, 3: 18/281740/4227020, 4: 18/281660/4227120.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the historic core of La Vista that retains historic integrity and includes the main dwelling, the smokehouse, garage, hen house, windmill, and well. The portions of the original holdings historically associated with La Vista that have been sold for residential development have been excluded.

LA VISTA VDR 88-143
 Spotsylvania Co., VA

1	18	281740	4227300
2	18	281920	4227180
3	18	281740	4227020
4	18	281660	4227120

