

**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 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Glenview

other names/site number Chambliss House/DHR File #091-0028

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2. Location

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street & number 13098 Comans Well Road not for publication N/A

city or town Stony Creek vicinity X

state Virginia code VA county Sussex code 183 zip code 23882

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

Date

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

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this 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 _____

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

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>3</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC secondary structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; STUCCO
 roof METAL
 walls WOOD:Weatherboard; METAL:Aluminum
 other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X 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 a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance ca.1795-1877

Significant Dates 1877

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

(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

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 48 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 4 columns: Zone Easting Northing 1, 2, 3, 4

X 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 Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian
organization date July 3, 2008
street & number 4711 Devonshire Road telephone 804/233-3890
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23225

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Robert T. Owen, and Alton Owen
street & number P.O. Box 475, and P.O. Box 326 telephone (434) 535-8282
city or town Jarratt state VA zip code 23867

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Glenview
Sussex County,
Virginia**

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Glenview, located about five miles south of the small town of Stony Creek in Sussex County, is located on a 121-acre farm and is historically associated with the Chambliss family. The two-story, frame dwelling reflects the evolution from a modest early-nineteenth-century dwelling (circa 1800) into a larger, impressive dwelling later in the century (circa 1820-1830). The house appears to have evolved from a side-passage, possibly one-and-half-story, dwelling into the present two-story, hip-roofed, five-bay dwelling. The house reflects the balance and symmetry of Georgian architecture with its center hall plan while some of the interior detailing reflects later nineteenth century influences of the Federal style. The context of the house is enhanced by its rural surroundings and the presence of an early-nineteenth-century frame secondary structure that was likely used as a store and dwelling. The site of a historic cemetery, located east behind the house, is also included and is believed to be the final resting place of William O. Chambliss, son of Theodorick Chambliss, and may contain other Chambliss family burials.

Detailed Description

Landscape and Setting

The main dwelling at Glenview faces west towards Andrews Road (Route 315) from which it is accessed by a long, unpaved driveway on the south side. The drive encircles the house and continues north to Comans Well Road (Route 642, formerly Allen's Road) (Map 1). A large, open field is located between the main roadway and the house, which is set some distance from the road. In the early twentieth century, a long concrete walkway was constructed from the front yard to the road. The front yard is defined by large boxwood trees. Several large oak trees stand south and southwest of the house in the front field and mature cedars line the driveway. A tall pine tree and much of the overgrowth that hid the façade of the house recently has been removed by the owner, providing an unencumbered view of the house. The surrounding area is largely rural with active farms in the immediate area of Glenview. Comans Well Road travels east towards Sussex Courthouse. The town of Jarratt is located about five miles south of Glenview and Stony Creek is located about five miles to the north.

Glenview is set on a 121-acre parcel of farmland in the southwestern central section of Sussex County. The property, which is still an active cattle farm, includes several sheds, barns, and silos that relate to the early-twentieth-century operation of the farm. The National Register property, however, encompasses about 48 acres on the western side of the farm, which includes the site of the main house and immediate yard, the driveway, the frame outbuilding, and the surrounding fields. An out parcel at the northwest corner of the property is excluded. The boundaries follow fence rows on the south and east, and extend to Comans Well Road on the north and Andrews Road on the west. This area represents the historical setting of the dwelling and retains good integrity with regard to viewshed. Interstate-95, which roughly follows the course of Route 301 (formerly Halifax Road), is located west of the house but is not in such proximity as to intrude on the historical setting of the house. Andrews Road is a service road constructed when the construction of Interstate-95 limited access from Route 301 in the late twentieth century.

Exterior

Glenview is a two-story, five-bay-wide, frame dwelling that is clad with weatherboards and aluminum siding and is covered by a hipped roof of pressed metal shingles. The house is set on a high brick foundation that is covered with scored stucco. Basement-level window openings retain their vertical wooden bars. The house has a basement level and an attic. The original weatherboard is visible above the front (west) porch where the aluminum siding has been pulled away. Because the house is currently vacant and because there are pressing conservation needs with other parts of the house, the owner has not removed the aluminum siding from the exterior. This is indeed his intention, but the siding has been left for protection of the weatherboard, which appears to be in very good condition.

The façade (west elevation) holds a centrally located entrance that is flanked by large nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows. The second floor level holds five six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A 1937 photograph of the house produced as part of the Virginia Historical Inventory of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program shows wooden louvered shutters over all the window openings; these are no longer present.¹ Despite the installation of aluminum siding, the wooden window surrounds are intact, as are the modillion blocks along the soffit. The entrance features double-leaf, five-panel, wooden doors with six-paned sidelights

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and a simple wooden surround. The one-story, three-bay-wide, pedimented porch that extends from the entrance bay features wooden modillions in the pedimented end and along the roof eave. The porch roof is supported by square wooden posts. The porch is raised on a brick and concrete block foundation with concrete steps at the front with brick sidewalls. At present, the porch is enclosed with metal screen. The porch is likely a twentieth century addition, although the modillion blocks in the pediment do replicate those on the main dwelling. The 1937 WPA photo of the house shows the porch in place, but without its screen enclosure.

The tall, exterior brick chimneys located on the north and south ends of the dwelling are both laid in a five-course American bond pattern and feature single shoulders and corbelled caps. The stacks of the chimneys are set away from the exterior wall; in the mid-twentieth century, the chimneys were painted. No window openings are present on the end elevations.

The south elevation holds a secondary entrance porch that is similar to the front porch, though not as finely crafted. The porch roof, which extends across the front of the brick chimney on that side of the house, is covered with standing-seam metal and is supported by square wooden posts with wide bases. The pedimented end is detailed with modillion blocks in the tympanum and along the cornice line. Horizontal side railings extend between the columns and pilasters on the house. The single-leaf entrance door features ten wooden panels that are graduated in size with the smallest panels at the top, similar to the double-leaf main entrance doors. The porch is raised on a concrete block foundation and is accessed by concrete steps with brick sidewalls.

The rear (east) elevation of the house exhibits several additions. A two-story, hipped-roofed wing extends from the south end of the rear of the house. This wing, believed to have been part of the early-nineteenth century enlargement of the house, is set on a high brick basement (three-course American bond) and features large nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first floor level on the south side and six-over-six windows on the second floor level. The basement-level window on the south side of the wing has been boarded over. A third exterior brick chimney is located on the east end of this wing and a shed-roofed, two-story side closet addition is present on the south side of the chimney. The exterior basement entrance, also located on the south side of the chimney, is protected by a shed roof that is supported by wooden brackets. Openings on the north side of the chimney hold a nine-over-nine window on the first floor level and a six-over-six window on the second floor level.

A steeply sloping, two-story, shed-roofed addition extends from the north side of the hip-roofed wing. The roof is clad with pressed metal shingles. The one-story, gable-roofed ell that projects from the east side of the shed-roofed addition holds an enclosed porch space that has been converted for use as a kitchen. An interior brick chimney pierces the north side of the roof. The recessed rear entrance (five-pane, single-leaf door) is accessed by a set of concrete steps. This section of the house is set on a concrete block foundation and is clad with aluminum siding, although weatherboard is visible in some areas; the roof is clad with standing-seam metal. This wing of the house is not mentioned within the WPA report and is believed to have been constructed around 1950. A one-story, shed-roofed bathroom addition also is located on the back of the dwelling and probably dates to about the mid-twentieth century, as well.

Interior
Evolution of house construction

The present dwelling at Glenview appears to have evolved in several construction phases. This inference has been made from evidence observed both in the basement and attic levels of the house. Because the house has been clad with aluminum siding, exterior details cannot be seen.

It is presumed that the first section of the dwelling to be constructed consisted of the three bays on the north end of the house. This assumption is based on the fact that the foundation under the northern section of the house is laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The basement level under that part of the house is a separate space from the basement excavated for the south room and the rear room east of it. In addition, the foundation walls for the south part of the house (which would include the two bays south of the centrally located entrance) are laid in a three-course American bond pattern, as are the walls for the rear room. In general,

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Flemish bond was used until about 1800, while three-course American bond was used between 1800 and 1820. The framing in the attic space is mortise and tenon with no ridge pole. The attic also reveals a “break” in the framing at the connection of the south bays. Much of the evolution is speculation: mortar in the Flemish bond appears to have been modified at a later date and several of the framing members appear to be reused elements that indicate that lath was applied to them. It is unlikely that the attic was a livable space given the short height and inaccessibility.

Regardless of the evolution of the house, it was intended by 1820 to exhibit a Georgian character that was meant to impress visitors and to provide ample public space, as well as private spaces for one of Sussex County’s socially and politically prominent families. The dwelling is somewhat transitional in its use of both Georgian- and Federal-style elements and details, reflecting influences of the first few decades of the nineteenth century.

First Floor

Center Hall and Stair

The house exhibits a center hall, single-pile plan with stairs located in the center hall. Large, 20-foot-wide rooms flank the hall on the north and the south. The eastern wall of the center hall appears to have been moved about six feet to the east. An overhead beam and a depression in the flooring probably indicate where the original wall stood. A door has been inserted into the eastern wall and accesses a short hallway and a rear porch (converted to a kitchen).

One enters the center hall from the west (front) porch through a pair of double-leaf, five-panel doors. The panels are graduated in size with the smallest panels at the top. The door to the rear (east) addition is located on axis with front door. The center hall single-run stair, located on the south wall, features a paneled wall on the north side with a closet door on the west end. The open stringers are detailed with a carved scroll motif. The wooden balusters are square (two to a tread) and the lower newel is composed of three balusters with a curved handrail. These elements do not appear to be original, although they were noted in the 1937 WPA report. The stairs open to the east end of the hall, awkwardly close to the rear wall. It is possible that the stair orientation was moved from its original location when the house and center hall were enlarged. A bathroom addition, which is visible on the exterior as a one-story, shed-roofed addition, projects into the northeast corner of the center hall. Floors in this space are pine with a nine-inch baseboard and 31-inch wainscot. The wainscot is located only in the western part of the center hall; the rest of the hall features only a chair rail. The wainscot also is plain and does not feature raised panels. The door surround is eight-inches wide with a rounded bead molding of high relief.

North Room

A ten-paneled door gives access from the center hall into the north room, or parlor. The center hall surround of the door features a high relief rounded molding, while the door surround on the interior of the room features a flat, rectangular molding. The one-and-a-half-inch-thick door also features a Carpenter lock with a seal and brass knob, and modern hinges. The fireplace, located on the north end wall, features a shelf mantel supported by square panel brackets with a horizontally fluted panel between them and unusual curved supports below. The firebox has been modified by the installation of electric “logs.” Two nine-over-nine windows are located in the west wall and a single nine-over-nine window is located on the north end of the east wall. The 42-inch wainscoting, which extends up to the level of the windowsills, consists of rectangular raised panels (four-feet-wide) on the side walls and square panels (one-foot, ten-inches-wide) on the end walls. Walls above the wainscot are plaster with wallpaper. A later narrow wall molding and corner molding are also present.

South Room

A ten-paneled door gives access from the center hall into the south room. This door is placed west of the stair and features a rounded molding on the both the interior and hallway-side surround. A Carpenter lock is located on the interior of the door and features a ceramic door knob. Two nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows are located on the west wall. Ten-paneled doors also are located on the east wall (accessing the rear room) and on the south wall (leading to the outside). The fireplace on the south wall, located west of the door, features the same mantel as the north room and a modified firebox. Other details that are similar

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to the north room include the wainscoting, narrow wall molding, and corner moldings. The walls are plaster and have been covered with wallpaper.

Rear Room

The room located east of the south room is accessed by doors on the west wall (from the front, south room), on the north wall (from the added hallway), and from the second floor by an enclosed stair in the southwest corner. A fireplace, with a mantel similar to those in the front rooms and modified for a wood stove, is located on the east wall with a closet to the south. The plain wainscot is 29-inches tall and extends to the windowsill level. Two nine-over-nine windows are located on the south wall and a single nine-over-nine window is located on the east wall, north of the fireplace. The walls are plaster with wallpaper above the wainscoting.

Rear Hall and Porch

The rear hallway, probably added in the nineteenth century, is about ten-feet in depth (east to west) and about 15-feet wide (north to south). Doors are located on the east, south, and west walls, while a nine-over-nine window is located on the north wall. The plaster walls are detailed with 30-inch wainscot that is plain with a small shelf molding. The double-leaf, ten-panel doors that lead to the former porch on the east are similar to the doors located on the front (west) of the house and feature the same six-pane sidelights. The kitchen addition is a small (nine-foot-by-fifteen-foot) space with cabinetry on the east and south walls, a five-panel wooden door to the exterior on the east wall, and a door to a bathroom addition on the north.

Second Floor

Center Hall

The stairs open onto the second floor center hall on the west side. Turned balusters are used as newel posts at the top of the stairs. The plaster walls of the center hall are detailed with a molded chair rail. A six-over-six window is centrally located along the west wall of the hall. Doorways lead to the north and south rooms and a cased opening on the east wall leads to the rear additions.

North Room

The north room on the second floor is accessed by a six-pane door that features HL-shaped hinges and a Carpenter lock with a brass knob. Two six-over-six windows are located on the west and east walls. The plaster walls feature a tall, 41-inch, plain wainscot and no wall molding. The fireplace on the north wall features a simple shelf mantel. The opening has been boarded over and some of the bricks from the hearth have been removed. The most dramatic alteration in this room is the installation of a drop acoustical tile ceiling; however, the plaster ceiling is intact above the tiles.

South Room

The south room on the second floor is accessed from the center hall by a six-panel wooden door that features HL-shaped hinges. A low, plain chair rail (30-inches above the floor) encircles the plaster walls which also feature six-inch baseboards. Two six-over-six windows are located on the west wall and a single six-over-six window is located on the south wall. Significant alterations in this room include the installation of an acoustical tile drop ceiling and fluorescent lighting fixtures. The fireplace on the south end wall features a plain wide shelf mantel similar to the mantel in the north room and a brick firebox and brick hearth.

Rear Hall and Bath

The cased opening on the east side of the second floor stair hall accesses a rear hall that leads south to the rear room and east to the bathroom addition. The hall also extends to the south to the enclosed, winding stair that leads down to the first floor rear room.

Rear Room

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The rear room on the second floor is accessed by the rear hallway. A wide, six-panel door with an HL-shaped hinge accesses the room from the west side. Windows are six-over-six, wood-sash with two openings on the south and one opening on the east wall. The east wall also features a centrally located fireplace with a closet to the south, the door of which also features an HL-shaped hinge. The mantel in this room is similar to the two others on the second floor. The plaster walls feature a wide chair rail at the height of the windowsill and a wide baseboard, similar to the details of the second floor south room.

Attic

The attic is accessed through a small door in the ceiling of the rear hall on the second floor that opens into the east wing addition. The roof framing over the northern bays of the house are mortise and tenon, while the framing over the southern bays and the rear addition appeared to be a combination of mortise and tenon joinery and traditional nailed joinery. Struts were also noted along the southern end of the hipped roof. Joists are laid east-to-west at the front of the house with conventional rafters. Modern, loose insulation has been blown into the spaces between the joists.

Basement

The basement is accessed by a door opening on the east end of the hip-roofed addition. The basement consists of four separate spaces: the space beneath the northern three bays of the house; the space beneath the southern two bays; the space beneath the rear wing addition; and the space beneath the kitchen addition. The space beneath the northern three bays of the house features an earthen floor, and brick foundation walls that are laid in a Flemish bond pattern with a molded water table. Struts have been inserted beneath the center hall area. Window openings with vertical bars are located on the east and west walls. An opening, which disrupts the pattern and water table of the original wall, is located on the east side and accesses the space beneath the kitchen. The space beneath the southern two bays of the house features foundation walls that are laid in a three-course American bond pattern. A window opening with vertical bars is located on the west wall. An opening in the east wall accesses the space beneath the rear wing addition. The walls of the two rear spaces of the basement have been finished with plaster. The corner stair of the rear room on the first floor continued to the basement level, but is no longer in use. The 1937 WPA report for Glenview stated that the basement rooms were used as a kitchen and dining room at the time. The spaces are not very commodious at present, but in 1937 also featured wainscoting and a chair rail.

Frame Outbuilding

The original use of the one-and-a-half-story frame outbuilding, located south of the main dwelling, is not known for certain. The building, possibly dating to about 1795, may have served as the original dwelling on the property or may have been a kitchen with living quarters above. There is also some possibility that the building served as a small store operated by Theodorick Chambliss in the early nineteenth century. The frame building was clad with beaded weatherboard (on the façade, north elevation), was covered by a standing-seam metal roof, and was set on a brick foundation and held a large exterior brick chimney on the east end. The interior framing was joined by mortise and tenon. At present, the building is undergoing restoration.

The façade of the outbuilding (north elevation) held two bays: a door opening on the west and a window opening on the east. A single window opening was located on the west end of the building and the aforementioned chimney was located on the west end. A porch was located across the rear (south elevation) of the building and was covered by an extension of the main gable roof (catslide). The interior consisted of a single space on the main level with a loft above. A small batten door was located in the west gable end as a window for the upper level. A fireplace opening was also located in the east end of the loft area. During the mid-twentieth century, a metal-clad hipped roof was added to the west end of the building, which extended the rear porch to that side.

In May 2007, the outbuilding was dismantled due to its unstable condition and the fact that the chimney was pulling away from the building. Restoration efforts on the chimney could not be completed under the conditions. Measurements of the building and documentary photographs of the dismantling were taken to aid in the reconstruction of the building. The exterior

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weatherboards were removed and numbered, as were the interior wainscoting pieces to assure that the building will be put back in conformity to its original design. All frame members remain in covered storage.² Master brickmason Robert Hall has completed work on restoring the chimney on the building. According to Hall's observations, the chimney was likely the second chimney on the building and may have been built at the same time the house was enlarged (about 1820).³ The framing of the outbuilding probably dated to the early nineteenth century, or possibly the very late eighteenth century, while the chimney appears to date to the first part of the nineteenth century (probably between 1820-1840). The chimney features single shoulders with corbelling and a corbelled cap; the brick is laid in a five-course American-bond pattern with glazed headers. The interior wainscoting was also an addition and may have been installed when the main dwelling was enlarged by William O. Chambliss in the early nineteenth century. Evidence left on the interior framing members indicated that the original interior was finished with plaster. The restoration of the brick foundation has been undertaken by craftsman Peter Post with early-nineteenth-century bricks from a nearby dwelling; part of the original foundation near the chimney hearth was salvaged. Prior to the restoration, the foundation had deteriorated so that concrete blocks were being used to support the building.⁴ Complete reconstruction of the building is planned during 2008.

The frame outbuilding is a contributing element to the National Register property since it appears to date to the identified period of significance. Though the exact evolution of the building has been difficult to determine, it clearly predates the early part of the main dwelling and possibly served as the first dwelling on the property. Its association with the Chambliss family and its historic ownership are not in question. Detailed restoration efforts undertaken by skilled and knowledgeable workmen will return the building to its mid-nineteenth century appearance.

Concrete Block Outbuilding

This one-story, concrete block storage building, located east behind the main house, is covered by a shed roof of asphalt shingles. The four-bay south elevation is clad with aluminum siding and holds door openings in the easternmost and westernmost bays. The two center bays hold paired two-over-two wood-sash windows. There are no openings on the side or rear elevations. Wooden rafter tails are visible beneath the overhang of the roof. The building was constructed about 1965. It is a non-contributing element on the property since its construction date falls outside of the identified period of significance.

Cemetery

The site of a historic cemetery is located east of the house, across the unpaved driveway, and is now within a fenced pasture. Only two grave markers are extant and one has been enveloped within the trunk of a tree. The cemetery site itself is unfenced and the area is unmarked except for the aforementioned stones and a large tree. One of the stones marks the grave of Joseph Tyus who lived at Glenview in the early 1900s; the other marker, which is illegible, is also believed to be for a Tyus family burial. The headstone for Joseph Tyus, now partly lodged within the tree trunk, is a common, upright marker with a slightly pointed-arch top with engraving on the east side. The other marker is a tablet marker, laid flat atop the grave.

INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources associated with the National Register-eligible Glenview property. In the following inventory the primary and the secondary resources have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance identified under Criterion C as Architecture, and based upon the period of significance identified as circa 1795 to 1877. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being less than fifty years old or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance, unless otherwise noted.

13098 Comans Well Road 091-0028
Glenview

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Georgian, Federal, ca. 1800

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling | Contributing | <i>Total:</i> 1 |
| <i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary dwelling | Contributing | <i>Total:</i> 1 |

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Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Non-Contributing | <i>Total:</i> 1 |
| Contributing (Site) | <i>Total:</i> 1 |

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glenview, located in Sussex County about five miles south of Stony Creek, is a two-story, frame dwelling with the earliest section believed to date to about 1800. The house was enlarged around 1820 into the five-bay-wide, Georgian-style dwelling as it appears today. Glenview is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C as an example of early-to-mid-nineteenth century architecture in the Tidewater region of Virginia reflecting an overall Georgian-style of architecture, but also showing some influence of the Federal style, and reflecting the lifestyle of a middling planter. The dwelling is eligible on a local level and relates to both the architectural heritage of the county, as well as the social and political history of the county through its long association with the Chambliss family. The identified period of significance runs from about 1795, the date the earliest part of the house may have been constructed, to 1877, when the house was sold out of the Chambliss family. The NRHP property encompasses approximately 48 acres of the present 121-acre farm and includes the main dwelling, a frame outbuilding, a non-contributing concrete block outbuilding, and the surrounding agricultural fields. The survival of Glenview is notable since many of the county's early nineteenth century dwellings have been significantly altered, compromising their integrity, or have fallen into severe disrepair, jeopardizing the tangible links to that part of Sussex County's history.

Architectural Analysis

At present, Glenview appears as a typical two-story, five-bay, Georgian-style dwelling commonly seen in the Tidewater region. The dwelling, however, evolved into this form from an earlier dwelling most likely started by Theodorick Chambliss around 1800. While the overall impression of the building is one of Georgian architecture, the dwelling also reflects some details of the later Federal style.

In 1795, Chambliss obtained the land on which Glenview is located from his parents, William and Elizabeth Chambliss and adjacent owner Stith Parham. The deed noted that Theodorick already was living on the property. It is possible that the frame outbuilding located south of the main dwelling was the original dwelling that Theodorick occupied on the land. The outbuilding is of a typical eighteenth-century Tidewater cottage form with steep gable roof, loft area, and exterior chimney. The catslide roof at the rear (south) is also typical of this vernacular form. The size of the chimney is probably not large enough to indicate that the building was used as a kitchen, but it may have served as a slave quarters or served as Chambliss's store. Chambliss held merchant licenses in Sussex County from 1799 through 1805.⁵

Architectural evidence indicates that the first part of the main dwelling was likely built about 1800. This would roughly coincide with Chambliss's marriage (1790) and his engaging in a mercantile business (thus requiring the use of the outbuilding). The three northern bays of the house are set on a tall brick foundation that is laid in a Flemish bond pattern with a water table. The exterior of the foundation is clad with scored stucco. This section of the house would include the present center hall and the north parlor. The original form of the house may have been a side-passage dwelling, possibly one-and-a-half-stories in height. This is a common vernacular form found throughout the Tidewater region that was easily enlarged or added to later on.

Theodorick Chambliss died in 1811, leaving the property to his wife Nancy and after her death, to his son William. It is William who is credited with enlarging the front (west) section of the house to its present center-passage form. The addition of two bays on the south end of the existing house resulted in a five-bay-wide dwelling, which was a common Georgian form. The southern bays are set on a brick foundation that is laid in a three-course American bond pattern, which was typically used in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. The three exterior brick chimneys on the house (north, south, and east) are laid in a five-course American bond pattern, which was commonly used between 1820 and 1860. (It is likely that the north-end chimney was reconstructed during the house enlargement.) Small classical details, such as the pedimented front portico and the use of modillions, also reflect influence of the Georgian style. While hipped roofs were common to Georgian architecture, the lower pitch was more common during the Federal period. Glenview's main entrance is enhanced by a portico with restrained classical detailing and the doorway features simple rectangular sidelights rather than an elaborate surround typical of Georgian examples or an elliptical fanlight that was the hallmark of Federal homes.

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The interior of the house is considered transitional reflecting elements of both the Georgian and later Federal styles. All of the rooms on the first floor are finished with a paneled wainscot with plaster walls above. The partial wainscot in the center hall is plain, rather than paneled. While full paneling was preferred in early-to-mid-eighteenth century Georgian examples, by the end of the eighteenth century wainscoting, which covered only the lower portion of the wall, was being used. Except for the north end room, the second floor rooms are finished with a wide, plain chair rail and baseboard. (The north end room is detailed with a molded chair rail.) This may indicate that the family wished to place wainscoting in the public places where it would be seen, or that the upper rooms followed the later Federal style of using a chair rail to divide interior spaces horizontally.

Glenview's unusual ten-panel doors reflect an early nineteenth century character in the use of Carpenter locks (i.e., rim locks), which were manufactured in England and used in America beginning about 1820.⁶ The ten-panel doors at Glenview are one-and-one-half-inches-thick, which allowed for the mortise to be cut to accept the rim lock. The second floor doors, however, are of a much different character. The six-panel doors, some of which also have Carpenter locks, are hinged with HL-shaped hinges, possibly hand forged and made at the farm or at a nearby blacksmith shop. (N.B., the 1937 WPA report documented that the exterior shutters ("blinds") were "put on with home made, iron, strap hinges."⁷) Six-panel doors are generally considered a Federal-style hallmark, while HL-shaped hinges are decidedly Georgian.

Many of the interior elements (stairs, mantels) have been modified and have been difficult to decipher. The overall architectural character of Glenview, however, can be established as Georgian with its formal symmetry, its symmetrical fenestration, the balance of the two end chimneys, and the use of some classical detailing. Glenview retains good overall integrity and possesses sufficient integrity to convey its historical early-nineteenth-century appearance. Later additions have been added to the rear of the house, limiting their impact on the historical nature of the front (west) of the house.

Glenview and the Chambliss Family

In 1795, the property on which Glenview is located originally was part of the 246-acre conveyance by Stith and Martha Parham and William and Elizabeth Chambliss to Theodorick Chambliss.⁸ The deed notes that the tract conveyed was the same "land and plantation whereon the said Theodorick Chambliss [son of William and Elizabeth] now lives," which lends some support to the theory that the frame outbuilding located south of the main dwelling was the original residence on the property although no buildings are mentioned in the deed. The property conveyed had been a portion of the 1,150 acres patented by Ephriam Parham in 1750 (located to the southwest) and was also part of the 1,030 acres patented by Richard Jones in 1751 (to the northeast).⁹ The property was located south of the Nottoway River and extended on both sides of present day Interstate-95, which roughly bisects the original parcel.

Theodorick married Nancy Oliver on March 5, 1790 and they had two children, William Oliver and Frances.¹⁰ Chambliss was both a farmer and a merchant and operated a general mercantile business. Court records document Chambliss's efforts to secure debts inventory some of the common items he sold at his store, which included sugar, thread, tobacco, salt, tea, [gun] powder and shot, buttons, fabric, stockings, kitchen utensils, and gardening/farm utensils.¹¹ The 1810 census records that there were 13 people in the Chambliss household, which indicates that either farm laborers or slaves or both were among those living on the farm at that time.¹² Theodorick died in April 1811 leaving a will that devised to his widow his dwelling house and one third of his lands and on-third of his slaves; his son William was left the remaining two-thirds of the land.¹³ Frances inherited several pieces of household furniture and several slaves. Theodorick's will mentions by name at least 20 slaves in conveyance to William and Frances, in addition to the division of unnamed slaves mentioned between William and his mother. Also mentioned in Theodorick's will are his livestock holdings, which included horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and plantation products including corn, bacon, and wheat.

After Nancy Chambliss's death sometime after 1819, her son William inherited her one-third of the estate and the dwelling. William was married three times. He married Mary Ann C. Parham in 1815 and with her had one son, Theophilus James (known

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as James). In 1829, William married Lucy Jones and in 1837, he married her sister Martha. Two daughters were born from these unions: Isabella and Lucy. The 1850 census also records another daughter, Anna, who was 18 years of age living in the household, as well as Uriah Wynn, a 39-year-old, white overseer.¹⁴ William was an active member in the political life of Sussex County serving as a justice of the county court beginning in 1824. From 1842 to 1844, he served as county sheriff. He also continued to add to his landholdings throughout the first part of the nineteenth century and is listed in census records as a farmer.

The agricultural schedule of the 1850 census gives a good overview of the productivity of the Chambliss farm, as well as its prosperity. William Chambliss's landholdings are listed separately in the census, probably indicating that the parcels were not contiguous. The first parcel is recorded as 300 improved acres with 200 unimproved acres with a total cash value of \$4,000 and \$310 in farm implements. Livestock on the farm included six horses, five milk cows, 2 oxen, 18 cattle, and 40 swine with a total value of \$820. Farm crops included 80 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of corn, 6 bales of cotton, 150 pounds of peas and beans, 20 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 14 tons of hay. Homemade manufactured goods (possibly wooden or metal goods) were valued at \$100 and 120 animals from the farm had been slaughtered from the previous year. The second parcel owned by Chambliss contained 450 acres of improved land and 250 acres of unimproved land with a cash value of \$4,500 and \$100 in farm implements. Livestock on the parcel included three horses, five mules, four milk cows, four oxen, 16 cattle, 23 sheep, and 50 swine with a cash value of \$1,055. Farm crops included 600 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, 50 pounds of wool, 75 pounds of peas and beans, 30 bushels of potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, and 16 tons of hay. In the previous year, 210 animals had been slaughtered on that parcel.¹⁵ Clearly Chambliss's lands were active and productive parcels that required enormous manpower to operate.

In his will, probated in May 1861, William Chambliss left Glenview to his wife, Martha for her life or until her re-marriage. In the event of Martha's death, the land was to be divided between the two sisters with Lucy receiving the land on the north side of the Nottoway River and with Isabella receiving the land on the south side of the river (excluding land left to James). His son James inherited the Silver Hill plantation, which had been purchased from John R. Chambliss and lies south of Glenview. The will also contained instructions for the division of Chambliss' slaves, devising the ownership of Nick and Winney and their children to James. The others were to be divided among Martha, Lucy, and Isabella with each receiving one-third of the slaves once the daughters had married or reached the age of 21.¹⁶ An indication that the Chambliss family had achieved some level of status is seen in the codicil to William's will, which further devised to his wife his carriage and his carriage horses and to his daughter Isabella his piano. The codicil also directs two additional slaves, Daniel and Julia, and a bed and furniture be devised to James. The slave schedule of the 1850 federal census recorded Chambliss as holding 42 slaves.¹⁷

In December 1863, the heirs of William Chambliss sought the division of the slaves as directed under his will once his daughters were either married or reached the age of 21. The division of the slaves and the valuation of each (listed in Confederate dollars) is a remarkable account of the labor required to operate the Glenview farm, as well as an indication of the wealth acquired by the Chambliss family in the first part of the nineteenth century. The inventory lists 48 slaves, including Hartwell who was not assigned a value due to his ill health.¹⁸

This list of slaves has assisted at least one descendent in tracing her ancestors back to slaves who lived at Glenview. Christine Jones Tonkin traced her family back to her third great grandparents, Major Jones (b. 1794) and Violet Chambliss (b. 1795). Violet was a slave who is mentioned in Theodorick Chambliss's 1810 personal property list, his will (conveying Violet to his son William O. Chambliss), and later public records including slave marriage records and the 1863 inventory. Her husband, Major Jones, was a slave held by Capt. Robert Jones of nearby Liberty Hall. Berry Jones, Sr. (1816-1901), mentioned in the 1863 inventory, was the son of Violet Chambliss and Major Jones. It was Berry Jones, Sr., who lived to see the end of the institution of slavery in the United States, who in December 1874 purchased 100 acres of land from the estate of his former owner, William Oliver Chambliss. As Tonkin states on her family's web site, "This was Berry's effort to provide a legacy for his family. The 1880 U.S. Federal Census documents Berry, his wife Cilla, and all of his surviving sons, their children, and the widow of his son,

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Charles, and their children living together on that property. All of the adults had been born in[to] slavery.”¹⁹

Such documents as Chambliss’s will and estate inventory and the genealogical work of Tonkin help in rounding out the image of the Glenview property at the mid-nineteenth century. Clearly, with 48 slaves, there were numerous quarters on the farm. With large holdings of livestock and cultivated fields of corn, and wheat, there would also have been barns, granaries, shelters, and other storage facilities. While none of these is extant, except for the remains of the one frame outbuilding, the information provides future researchers with the knowledge that archaeological deposits relating to these buildings, African-American culture, and traditional farming lifeways may be present.

Glenview played an important local role during the Civil War during the Battle of the White Bridge in May 1864, as well as subsequent raids in the area. On May 6, 1864, Union Gen. August V. Kautz was in command of a cavalry division attached to Gen. B.T. Butler’s army that was engaged in the destruction of the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad bridge [White Bridge] over the Nottoway River, located northwest of Glenview. Isabella Chambliss, who had married David Meade Feild in 1863, was staying with her mother at Glenview at the time of the Union raid and delivered her first born son, William Oliver Feild, during the Union raid.²⁰ It was during this time that Theophilus James, Isabella’s brother living just one mile south at Silver Hill, was taken prisoner by the Union forces. The event is relayed by J. Cham[bliss] Freeman, grandson of Theophilus James Chambliss, in an unpublished manuscript of memoirs:

[When Isabella was taken to bed in anticipation of her delivery], the doctor, traveling by horse, made his daily visits and upon his return James was always at the lane in front of Silver Hill to inquire of his sister’s condition. It was one morning as Amanda and James were standing at the front of their home that they glimpsed one passing whom they thought to be the doctor. She urged him to hurry to meet him. Standing there she noticed he was placed on a horse and taken away. She did not at first understand but immediately hurried by foot to Glen View a mile away, only to find that Union troops were milling in the area. She then sensed that James had been taken prisoner by Union men.

She hurried to the second floor [of Glenview] to inquire of James’s sister and there from a front window that afternoon witnessed a battle being fought in the field beyond the home.²¹

After the engagement at the railroad bridge, Gen. Kautz demanded the use of Glenview as a hospital. Kautz allowed Isabella and her mother, Martha, to remain in the upstairs bedroom.²² In December 1864, the house was again used as a hospital for Union wounded during the Hicksford Raid, which succeeded in the complete destruction of the railroad and which was an important factor in bringing an end to the Civil War. The occurrence is related in the report field by Dr. Elias J. Marsh concerning the operations of his unit from July 31 through December 12, 1864:

December 8 [1864], we marched at 5 a.m. through Coman’s Well to the Halifax Road [later Route 301], where we came in sight of the railroad bridge over the Nottoway River...The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, forming our rear guard had a few men wounded, but soon re-established the communication. As a number of men had been wounded, I established a temporary hospital at the Chambliss house. The wounded were conveyed here in ambulance and dressed and operated on.²³

After the war, attorney George Mason, whose father John T.J. Mason was the Sussex County Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1844 to 1869, lived at Glenview until he moved to Petersburg after the sale of the property in the 1870s. The Chambliss family continued to own the property, but Isabella returned to Laurel Brook to live with her husband David Meade Feild and Martha continued to live at Glenview at least until 1870. The 1870 census listed Glenview in the Henry district and recorded Martha and Lucy at Glenview living with Fanny Taylor, a black servant who had been listed as a slave in the 1863 inventory. Martha may have moved her family to the adjoining Liberty Hall farm, which was owned by her cousin George S. Parham, in anticipation of

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the sale of Glenview to George Mason in 1873. Mason executed a bond for the purchase of Glenview in 1873, which was signed by his father as a surety.

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When Mason did not produce the required installment payments by October 1876, Glenview was sold by trustees who were assigned and order to sell the property at public auction per order of the Circuit Court.

In advertisements for the auction, the 495-acre farm was noted as the former residence of William O. Chambliss lying about five miles from Stony Creek and Jarratt's Depot (Jarratt). The land was described as well-wooded, convenient to the railroad track, near a church and a post office, and with good soil that produced cotton and peanuts. The building (residence) on the tract was described as "good and convenient." The farm was sold in November 1877 to Isaac Smith of New York who paid \$1,625.00 for the property.²⁴ The farm was divided and 200 acres lying on the east of Halifax Road and south of Allen's Road were sold to Charles Watts of Logansport, Indiana. Watts then sold the farm to J.M. Tyus in 1892. The property remained within the Tyus family until 2000, when the present owner acquired Glenview as part of a 121-acre parcel.²⁵

The 1877 sale of the property to Smith included a deed to Susan P. Mason and Isabella O. Feild reserving to their ownership 1,783 ½ square feet in the northeast part of the Glenview garden that had been used as a graveyard and which contained the graves of William O. Chambliss and John T.J. Mason, who died at Glenview in 1874.²⁶ Susan Mason was John Mason's widow and Isabella Feild was a daughter of William O. Chambliss. The graveyard today, located east of the house, holds only two markers, both of which mark the burials of Tyus family members who were twentieth-century owners of Glenview. If any stones were placed in the graveyard for Chambliss or Mason family members, they are no longer extant. Unsubstantiated oral tradition indicates that the historic stones were removed from the site.²⁷

Glenview remains as the centerpiece of the nearly 500-acre farm that was owned and operated by the Chambliss family from the late eighteenth century until the late nineteenth century. The family acquired wealth and social status, which it sought to display through its home. The Georgian-style was closely associated with Tidewater plantations and the Colonial gentry and was the architectural style of choice in the early nineteenth century by those seeking social standing. As the family's prospects increased, so did the size of the house. William O. Chambliss, who inherited Glenview from his father, is credited with enlarging the house during the early part of the nineteenth century (about 1820-1850) and likely included some of the more "modern" Federal elements. The architecture of Glenview is not an academic execution of any one style, but rather is a vernacular interpretation of the elements. The dwelling is enhanced by the unspoiled nature of the surrounding farmland and the presence of one outbuilding that possibly dates to the earliest Chambliss residency on the farm. Glenview represents the dwelling of an early-nineteenth-century middling planter and as such contributes to the understanding of Sussex County's rich history.

In its 2004 reprint of Mary A. Stephenson's *Old Homes in Surry and Sussex*, the Sussex County Historical Society (SCHS) noted that many of the houses documented by Stephenson have been lost, significantly altered, dismantled or salvaged for historical parts. Of the roughly 63 Sussex County houses documented by Stephenson, most of which were late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century examples, the SCHS noted that 16 of them are no longer extant with at least two dismantled and never reassembled and at least one severely altered.²⁸ This condition underscores the importance of the survival of Glenview and its significance as a representative of extant early-nineteenth-century architecture in the county. While perhaps not a rare example, Glenview certainly is one of the better preserved examples of this type of architecture in the county and provides a tangible link to the past.

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ENDNOTES

(Section 7)

1. Gladys H. Boone, "Old Tyus Place," November 3, 1937, Report completed as part of the Virginia Historical Inventory of the Works Progress Administration. Copy on file Library of Virginia, Richmond. Boone recorded the site under the name "Tyus," since the family had been living at the property since 1877.

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2. Gary Williams to Pam Schenian, Electronic Mail Message, Sent June 11, 2007; Williams to Debra McClane, Electronic Mail Messages, Sent September 10, 2007 and March 11, 2008.

3. Personal communication, Robert Hall to Debra McClane, April 10, 2008, at Glenview. Mr. Hall bases this assumption on the observation that the size of bricks in the chimneys are similar and that the brick bonds are the same. He also surmises that the original chimney on the outbuilding could have been a frame (wattle and daub) chimney. As noted in *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape*, "Wooden chimneys were a common feature of the southern landscape from the 17th through the 19th centuries. They heated the homes of small planters, backwoods settlers, slaves, and poor tenants... Besides being less of a fire hazard, a brick chimney was a status symbol, a sign of permanence and prestige." As will be seen, as the Chambliss family achieved prosperity in the early nineteenth century, they certainly would have wished to have a brick chimney on any prominent building on the farm. Carl R. Lounsbury, ed., *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1994), 74.

4. Gary Williams to Debra McClane, Electronic Mail Messages, Sent January 3, 2008 and May 12, 2008.

5. Sussex County Personal Property Tax Books, Sussex Courthouse, 1798-1805. Chambliss is not listed in the 1798 books as holding a merchant's license.

6. Franklin Pierce Hall, "The American Doorknob," *Antique Homes Magazine*, July 21, 2004, accessed via the World Wide Web, October 1, 2007, at: <http://www.antiquehomesmagazine.com/article.php?item=11&page=1>.

7. Boone.

8. Sussex County Deed Book H:337, 1795. William and Elizabeth Chambliss had given their older son, Nathaniel, a gift of 272 acres on the south side of the Nottoway River in 1790. Sussex County Deed Book G:59, 1790.

9. Virginia Colonial Land Patent Book 29, 1750-1751.

10. Catherine Lindsay Knorr, *Marriage Bonds and Ministers' Returns of Sussex County, Virginia, 1754-1810* [Pine Bluff, Arkansas: The Perdue Co., 1952].

11. Sussex County, Loose Court Papers #1807:66.

12. United States Census Office, 1810 Census of Sussex County, Virginia. Mrs. Owen T. Crickard, abstractor. (Beverly, West Virginia: Crickard [1970]).

13. Sussex County Will Book G:404, 1811.

14. United States Census Office, 1850 Federal Census for Sussex County, Virginia. Roy N. Cain, abstractor. (Powhatan, Virginia: [Cain, 2000]).

15. United States Census Office, 1850 Federal Census for Sussex County, Virginia.

16. Sussex County Will Book R:379, 1861.

17. United States Census Office, 1850 Federal Census for Sussex County, Virginia.

18. Sussex County. Loose Court Papers, 1754-1870, #1863-1.

19. Christine Jones Tonkin, "About the Jones Family of Sussex Virginia" on the web site, "The Jones Family of Sussex Virginia," as accessed via World Wide Web on May 14, 2008 at: <http://www.jonesfamilyclan.tribalpages.com/>.

20. Sussex County Loose Court Papers, Marriage Certificate for David Meade Field and Isabella O. Chambliss, 1863-7A. The Field home, Laurel Brook was located north of Glenview. Isabella's marriage license is one of the only instances where the name of the farm "Glenview" is recorded.

21. J. Cham Freeman, "Dear Ed," Unpublished manuscript, ca. 1970, 48. James was taken to Richmond as a prisoner of war and sent to the Union prison at Point Lookout, New York for the duration of the war. He was later released during a prisoner exchange.

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22. United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901) Series I, Volume 36:171-175. Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, "Report of Brig Gen. August V. Kautz, U.S. Army, Commanding Cavalry Division of Operations, May 5-17 [1864]. The use of the hospital and the encounter between Kautz and the Chambliss women is family tradition (see Freeman, 48-49), although Kautz's report clearly identifies Comans Well Road, Stony Creek, and the bridge in this area as the site of engagement. The Chambliss home, however, is not mentioned specifically in the report.
23. United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901) Series I, Volume 42:624-625. Dr. Elias J. Marsh, "Report of Asst. Surg. Elias J. Marsh, U.S. Army, Surgeon-in-Chief, of Operations July 30-December 12 [1864].
24. Sussex County Deed Book AC:314, 1877. The chancery case involving the division of the estate is recorded as *Weaver, assignee, etc. v. Chambliss' Executor, etc.*
25. Sussex County Deed Book 8:603, 1892; Deed Book 176:300, 2000.
26. Sussex County Deed Book AC:314, 1877.
27. Gary Williams, personal communication, 29 May 2008.
28. Mary A. Stephenson, *Old Homes in Surry and Sussex* (Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Press, (1942) reprint 2004), 131.

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Personal Communication

- McClane, Debra A. Interview with Robert Hall, 10 April 2008.
- . Electronic mail messages from Gary Williams, 10 September 2007, 3 January 2008, 11 March 2008, 12 May 2008

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

| | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| Zone 18 | Datum 83 | |
| | Easting | Northing |
| A | 285578 | 4082975 |
| B | 285765 | 4082870 |
| C | 285620 | 4082640 |
| D | 285260 | 4082855 |
| E | 285375 | 4083080 |
| F | 285600 | 4083400 |
| G | 285642 | 4083362 |
| H | 285670 | 4083398 |
| I | 285770 | 4083320 |
| J | 285622 | 4083050 |
| K | 285655 | 4083030 |
| L | 285620 | 4082995 |
| M | 285600 | 4083018 |

Verbal Boundary Description

Glenview is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Route 642 (Comans Well Road) and Route 315 (Andrews Road) in Sussex County, Virginia. The farm lies about five miles south of Stony Creek. The farm currently consists of 121.40 acres and is identified on the tax parcel maps for Sussex County as parcel #123-A-34, and is identified on a plat recorded in Plat Book 20, Page 88 (August 18, 2000). The property being nominated consists of approximately 48 acres of the 121.4-acre parcel, which encompasses the historic dwelling, frame outbuilding, driveway, historic cemetery site, and the surrounding open fields on the western half of the property. An out parcel at the northwest corner has been omitted.

The boundary is shown using the above referenced UTM points and is described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Comans Well Road and the boundary of the outparcel (Point A), the property boundary runs southeast along Comans Well Road to the intersection with the unpaved driveway leading into Glenview (Point B); the boundary then extends southwest along the unpaved driveway to the southern end of a stand of trees where the boundary turns to the east-southeast into the fenced field and encompasses the cemetery site (denoted by the large tree and two grave markers); the boundary extends around the cemetery site on the east and south sides and returns to the unpaved driveway to the northwest; the boundary then extends southwest to the unpaved farm road and turns to the east-southeast and extends to a fenceline; the boundary follows the fenceline to the southwest to another fenceline where the boundary turns to the west-northwest (Point C); the boundary follows the fenceline to Andrews Road (Point D), where the boundary turns to the north-northeast and extends to the point of intersection with the outparcel boundary (Point E); the boundary follows the common line between the outparcel and the Glenview property and returns to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The proposed Glenview property boundaries encompass the historic dwelling, the frame outbuilding associated with the dwelling, the historic cemetery site, and the surrounding fields. The 48-acre parcel represents a little less than one-half of the present farm and includes land on the western side of the parcel. The eastern section of the farm holds numerous twentieth century sheds and silos that are not historically associated with Glenview or the identified period of significance.

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**Glenview
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Section Photographs Page 17

All photographs are of
Glenview
Sussex County, Virginia
VDHR File Number 091-0028
Date of Photographs: September 2007; April 2008
Photographer: Debra A. McClane
Unless otherwise noted.

Negatives #24171 are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
A compact disk with digital images is also on file with VDHR.

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Looking west from house towards
Andrews Road showing concrete walkway.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 1 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: First floor, north room, view looking southeast.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 8 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Looking southeast at the front of the house.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 2 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: First floor, north room, view looking northeast.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 9 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Detail of front doors, view looking east.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 3 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: First floor, south room, view looking southeast.
DIGITAL
Photo 10 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Looking northwest at south elevation of house.
DIGITAL
Photo 4 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: First floor, rear room, view looking southwest.
DIGITAL
Photo 11 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Looking west at east elevation of house.
DIGITAL
Photo 5 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Second floor, center hall, view looking southeast.
DIGITAL
Photo 12 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Interior view of front doors and center hallway, looking
west.
DIGITAL
Photo 6 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Second floor, north room, view looking southeast.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 13 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Looking east through center hallway.
DIGITAL
Photo 7 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview

VIEW: Second floor, north room, view looking northwest.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 14 of 22

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Glenview
Sussex County,
Virginia**

Section Photographs Page 18

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Second floor, south room, view looking southeast.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 15 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Second floor, rear room, view looking southeast.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 16 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Photograph taken in 2000 by Gary Williams; frame
outbuilding, view looking southwest .
DIGITAL
Photo 17 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Frame outbuilding, view looking northwest. Building
chimney has been restored and foundation has been reconstructed.
DIGITAL
Photo 18 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Non-contributing, concrete block outbuilding.
DIGITAL
Photo 19 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Looking east at cemetery site.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 20 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Detail of tablet marker in cemetery, view to west.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 21 of 22

SUBJECT: Glenview
VIEW: Detail of Joseph Tyus grave marker, now enveloped by
tree trunk, view to west.
Negative No.: 24171
Photo 22 of 22

