



Rothsay  
Name of Property

Bedford Co., 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	
1	1	buildings
1	1	sites
5	-	structures
4	-	objects
11	2	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 structure  
LANDSCAPE: garden  
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
LANDSCAPE: garden  
TRANSPORTATION: road-related

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival  
Craftsman

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls BRICK  
WOOD: shingle  
roof STONE: slate  
other METAL  
CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**

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

Rothsay  
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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

#### Criteria Considerations

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

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.

#### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

#### Period of Significance

1914-1934

#### Significant Dates

1914, 1918, 1934

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Heard & Cardwell (house)

Burnap, George E. (garden)

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Rothsay  
Name of Property

Bedford Co., Va.  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 35 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	652060	4136820
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	652030	4136620

3	17	651540	41364
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	651490	41368

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 Laura Radford Goley and Daniel Pezzoni

organization - date January 27, 1992

street & number Rt. 5 Box 10 telephone (804) 525-3626

city or town Forest state VA zip code 24551

**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 Laura Radford Goley

street & number Rt. 5 Box 10 telephone (804) 525-3626

city or town Forest state VA zip code 24551

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1 **Rothsay, Bedford County, Virginia****NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION****Summary Description**

Rothsay is a two-story house located in the rolling farmland of northeastern Bedford County, Virginia, near the community of Forest.<sup>1</sup> Built in 1914 and modified in 1918, the house has attributes of the Georgian Revival and Craftsman styles. The main features of the southward-facing house are its simple rectangular massing, its slate hip roof, an American bond brick first story and a wood shingle-sheathed frame second story, one-story front and side porches, and a 1918 rear addition. The dimensions of the house are approximately 55' by 37'. Surrounding the house are landscaped grounds that include a garden terrace, a combination dovecote/garden seat, a pump house, a curving front drive with entry pillars, and several small auxiliary structures. Rothsay fronts on U. S. Route 221; behind the house are early-twentieth-century farm buildings and a prospect of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

**Resource Count**

Contributing resources (with date and resource type) in the nominated area include:

1. Main house (1914, 1918) (building).
2. Front drive (1914) (structure).
- 3.-6. Gate posts (1934) (four objects).
7. Garden terrace (1918) (site).
8. Dovecote/garden seat (1918) (structure).
9. Pump house (1914) (structure).
10. Smoke house (1915) (structure).
11. Brooder house (1920s) (structure).

Noncontributing resources in the nominated area include:

12. Tenant house (mid- to late 19th century) (building).
13. Farm pond (mid-twentieth century) (site).

**House: Exterior**

As noted in the summary, Rothsay is a two-story house with rectangular massing, a brick first story, and a wood shingle-sheathed second story. Most of the bricks of the first story and the foundation beneath it were salvaged from an earlier house on the property that burned in 1912. The wood shingles that sheath the second story are straight-edged and are attached so as to form even horizontal bands. The brickwork and wood shingles were painted white in 1936. The slate shingles that sheath the hip roof are straight-edged. Rising from the roof at the ridge and at various points around the perimeter are brick chimney stacks.

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The house has a symmetrical front facade with two windows to either side of the centered main entry on the first story and six windows in three pairs on the second story. The six-over-one sash windows have louvered wooden shutters painted Essex green. The main entry has a transom, sidelights, and a surround of fluted Doric round pilasters. Sheltering the main entry is a broad, one-story, one-bay porch supported by a set of three Doric columns at each corner. In the porch entablature are a dentil molding and triglyphs with guttae positioned over each of the columns. Where the porch joins the house wall are fluted Doric pilasters. Hanging from the beaded tongue-and-groove-sheathed porch ceiling is a Craftsman-style electric lamp. On the west elevation of the house is an open porch with a Chinese Chippendale railing but otherwise with detailing matching that of the front porch. On the east elevation, balancing the porch on the west elevation, is a sun room with windows and French doors interspersed with square wood columns. The front and west side porches originally had hip roofs with slate roofing which was replaced with copper roofing in 1989-90. The hip roof of the east porch retains early standing-seam metal roofing.

The front section of the house dates to 1914. In 1918 two two-story hip-roofed wings were added to the rear. Flanked by the wings is a two-story section with a low-pitched shed roof and a glassed-in sleeping porch on the second story. The two wings and the central section are detailed similarly to the original section of the house, with a brick first story and a wood-shingled second story. Across the back of these early additions is a one-story, hip-roofed porch with an enclosed end bay. This porch and an exterior stair descending from it have Chinese Chippendale railings.

### House: Interior

The interior of Rothsay is relatively plainly detailed and, like the exterior, is characterized by Georgian Revival and Craftsman styling. The walls and ceilings have plaster finishes, the door and window openings have plain wooden trim, the floors are oak, and the baseboards are molded. The first story of the original front section of the house is divided into three rooms. The middle room is the entry hall, which contains a fireplace and a stair to the second story. The fireplace has a bracketed mantel with paneled pilasters and frieze and a fireplace surround and hearth formed of glazed brown tiles. The stair rises at the back of the hall and has square newels, turned balusters, and brackets at the ends of the treads. Rising with the stair is a paneled wainscot. Under the stair is an arched passageway that leads to the back rooms of the first story.

The east first-story room is the living room, which has a bracketed mantel (similar to the one in the entry hall) and a paneled cherry wainscot. The fireplace in the living room has an unusual hemioctagonal fire box. The west first-story room is the dining room, distinguished by a shoulder-height paneled cherry wainscot and plate rail. The high wainscot and the simply detailed stained mantel of the dining room are the salient Craftsman-style features on the interior of the house. The back rooms of the first story (in the 1918 addition) contain the kitchen and other auxiliary spaces and a bedroom. The plainly detailed second story contains bedrooms and

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a maid's room with a separate stair to the kitchen below. In the basement are a coal room, a brick bin which served as an ash pit for a cook stove in the kitchen above, and a large cylindrical metal water tank measuring approximately 25' in length and 4-1/2' in diameter.<sup>2</sup> Rothsay was originally lit by carbide lights supplied by a carbide tank in the yard.

Rothsay was remodeled in 1989-90 according to designs prepared by Fauber Architects, P. C. Alterations to the exterior were limited to the addition of a bay window on the west elevation, the conversion of one of the windows between the dining room and west porch into a French door, and the replacement of leak-prone slate roof shingles on the front and west porches with copper roofing. Also, the back porch was returned to its original open configuration and a railing and exterior stair added. On the interior, the kitchen was modernized and the pantry between the kitchen and dining room was converted into a breakfast room. The historic exterior and interior of the house were preserved intact.

### Auxiliary Structures and Landscape Features

The grounds at Rothsay bear the imprint of several design professionals working during the years 1914 to 1934. Leading up to the house from U. S. Route 221 is a curving drive that encloses a semicircular lawn shaded by mature white oaks, red oaks, black oaks, tulip poplars, black walnuts, and white pines (some of these trees may have been associated with the earlier house on the site). Flanking the two entrances to the drive are brick gate posts built in 1934 and bearing plaques inscribed with the name "ROTHSAY."<sup>3</sup> The curving drive was laid out in 1914.

Extending from the west side of the house is a garden terrace with an integral dovecote/garden seat, both built in 1918. The brick-paved terrace is planted with rows of boxwoods and contains a circular lily pond. At the west end of the terrace is a brick wall incorporating a dovecote and a brick bench. The dovecote is in the form of a small turret with a slate pyramidal roof and arched portals. Flanking the dovecote and running along the top of the wall is a coping of slate shingles. The garden terrace affords a panoramic view of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the north. Near the southwest corner of the garden terrace is a frame pump house dating to about 1914. The pump house has a poured concrete foundation that rises approximately 3' above grade, recently-painted wood shingle sheathing from the top of the foundation to the eaves, and a slate hip roof. The north end of the pump house is a porch that has openings with inward-sloping sides. Inside the pump house is a "Myers Working Head" pump bearing the date 1910.

In the utilitarian back yard is a frame smokehouse dating to about 1914. The smokehouse is covered in weatherboards painted white and has a poured concrete foundation and a standing-seam metal-sheathed gable roof. Also in the back yard are a small vertical-board-sided frame brooder house (probably dating to the 1910s or 1920s). Off the east end of the main house is a grove of mature Norway spruce. To the west of the house near the west property line is a log house dating to the mid- to late nineteenth century that was used as a tenant house as late as

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1952.<sup>4</sup> The house may originally have been constructed as a slave dwelling. The house is of square-notched construction and has weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal-sheathed gable roof, a frame extension on the south gable end, frame shed additions on the back, a garret, and an interior brick flue and enclosed stair. The house is in a poor state of repair and has a number of modern alterations that lessen its architectural integrity. Nearby, on the property adjoining Rothsay on the west, is another square-notched log house dating from the same period as the house on the Rothsay property. To the west of the house and garden terrace is a small mid-twentieth-century farm pond.

To the north beyond a board fence that borders the back yard and outside the nominated area are a collection of frame farm buildings dating to the first half of the twentieth century. These include two large barns, a metal silo, a granary, a combination shop/piggery/wagon shed, an implement shed, and a concrete well or cistern.

*ENDNOTES*

1. The text of this nomination is based on a Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Request Form prepared by Laura Goley and Daniel Pezzoni in 1990, and a draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form prepared by Gary Winkler in 1991.
2. This tank was intended for use as a reservoir in the event of fire. O. L. C. Radford, who built Rothsay in 1914, had just previously experienced the loss by fire of the earlier family home on the property.
3. The original measured drawings and specifications for these gate posts are in the possession of the owners of the property.
4. "Estate of O. L. C. Radford ... 'Rothsay'." Map (1952).



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### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Summary

Rothsay ranks among the largest and most refined early-twentieth-century country houses in Bedford County, Virginia. Built in 1914 and expanded in 1918, the two-story brick and frame house represents an accomplished melding of two styles popular during the period: the Georgian Revival and Craftsman styles. The house was probably designed by the Lynchburg, Virginia architectural firm of Heard and Cardwell, which was responsible for the design of the 1918 addition. Also of note are the grounds at Rothsay, which include a garden terrace designed by Washington, D. C. landscape architect George E. Burnap in 1918, and gate posts designed by Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson in 1934. The siting of the house and garden terrace affords panoramic views of the surrounding farmland, the adjoining National Register-listed Woodbourne property to the east, and the Blue Ridge Mountains to the north. Rothsay was built by Octavius Loxley Clark Radford (1870-1935), a prominent Bedford County farmer and politician.

#### Justification of Criteria

Rothsay is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The house is locally significant in the context of rural Bedford County, Virginia as a large and architecturally refined early-twentieth-century residence combining elements of the Georgian Revival and Craftsman styles. The house and grounds are also significant as the work of a number of design professionals of local and national reputation. The period of significance for the property extends from 1914, the date of construction for the original section of the house, to 1934, the date of construction for the brick gate posts marking the entrances to the front drive. The period of significance corresponds to the years during which all notable work on the house and grounds occurred.

#### Historical Background

The construction of the present Rothsay house in 1914 marks a relatively recent development in the long and notable history of the property.<sup>1</sup> In 1811 William Radford and Major Joel Yancey jointly purchased a portion of Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest tract.<sup>2</sup> Yancey built a two-story brick house called "Rothsay" on his division of the land; on the other division Radford built (or added to) Woodbourne, a two-story frame house that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.<sup>3</sup> The association of the property with Thomas Jefferson did not end in 1811; by 1815 Joel Yancey served as the overseer of the Poplar Forest estate, tending to it during Jefferson's absences and managing its farm operations.<sup>4</sup> William Radford purchased Rothsay from the Yancey estate for his son, Richard Carlton Walker Radford, in 1850.<sup>5</sup> During the Civil War, R. C. W. Radford had a distinguished military career; in 1864 he was appointed

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Assistant Adjutant General of the Confederate States Army.<sup>6</sup> R. C. W. Radford's son, Octavius Loxley Clark Radford, born in 1870 at Rothsay, acquired the property upon his father's death in 1886. In 1912 a chimney fire destroyed the original Rothsay house.

The present Rothsay house was built in 1914. Construction documents indicate that the house was built by the Lynchburg contracting firm of J. H. Coleman and Company, which later built the rear addition to the house in 1918. The architect for the 1918 work was the Lynchburg firm of Heard and Cardwell. It is very likely that Heard and Cardwell designed the original house as well. J. Bryant Heard and John Robert Cardwell (d. 1918) established their firm in 1909. In 1917 Preston Craighill joined the firm which consequently was renamed Heard, Cardwell and Craighill.<sup>7</sup> The fact that the drawings for the 1918 addition to Rothsay are signed "Heard and Cardwell" suggests that they were actually prepared in 1917 or earlier. J. R. Cardwell's younger brother, Bennett Cardwell, joined the firm of Heard and Cardwell in 1913. In 1919 Bennett Cardwell and Preston Craighill established the firm of Craighill and Cardwell.<sup>8</sup> Several houses designed by Craighill and Cardwell in the 1920s bear a resemblance to Rothsay, most notably the 1922-23 C. G. Craddock House in Lynchburg, a two-story, five-bay, hip-roofed house with rectangular massing, a one-bay front porch supported by grouped Doric columns, and a porch and sun room on the two side elevations. As with Rothsay, the C. G. Craddock House represents the marriage of two styles, although in this instance the essentially Georgian Revival house is given a Mediterranean character through the use of stucco, roof tiles, and round-arched windows.<sup>9</sup> By 1920 J. Bryant Heard moved to Danville where he designed many houses for that city's early automobile suburbs. Some of these houses, such as 334 and 500 West Main Street, are similar in form and detailing to Rothsay, with two-story, rectangular hip-roofed massing, small Doric porches, and wood-shingle sheathing.<sup>10</sup>

The garden terrace and combination dovecote/garden seat were designed by Washington landscape architect George E. Burnap. Burnap was a practitioner of national stature. Among his earlier accomplishments was his role in supervising the planting of the Japanese cherry trees around the Tidal Basin in Washington in 1912.<sup>10</sup> In the 1910s and presumably into the 1930s, Burnap served as the Landscape Architect of Buildings and Grounds for the nation's capital, a period during which he designed Meridian Hill Park in Washington, described as "one of the finest urban parks in the United States."<sup>11</sup> Burnap published numerous articles on American and European architecture and landscape architecture during the 1910s and 1920s.<sup>12</sup> Burnap's garden and park designs ranged from Neoclassical formalism to more relaxed compositions and treatments akin to the Craftsman style. Both tendencies are apparent in his design for the Rothsay garden terrace, which combines an axial plan with the textural use of brick and the playful, story-book forms of the dovecote and garden seat.

Another designer who contributed to the Rothsay grounds was Lynchburg architect Stanhope Johnson (1882-1973), who designed the four brick gate posts in 1934. Johnson had a long and illustrious career in Lynchburg spanning from the 1890s to the 1960s. After about 1917, Johnson concentrated on designing in the Georgian Revival style, the style that characterizes the gate posts at Rothsay.<sup>13</sup>

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Like its predecessor, the present Rothsay house served as the headquarters for an extensive farm. A 1933 study of the Bedford County economy ranked the Rothsay and Woodbourne farms (operated jointly by the Radford family) among the fifteen largest farming operations in the county.<sup>14</sup> O. L. C. Radford was actively engaged in the running of the farm during the first third of the twentieth century. According to one account:

"Mr. Radford was one of the largest landowners in the county and was always a progressive and successful farmer. Agriculture was his chief interest in life and to his large estate and its successful operation he gave most thoughtful study."<sup>15</sup>

Tobacco was the main crop grown on the Rothsay farm during the early twentieth century. Corn, wheat, oats, and alfalfa were also grown on the farm, and cattle, horses, and swine were raised. O. L. C. Radford's cousin, William P. Moore, helped plan crop rotation, fertilizing, and liming on the farm prior to 1935 while serving as Bedford County's first ag extension agent. A number of families lived on the farm as tenants, among them the Browns (tenants from 1898 to 1923), the Wooldridges, and the Garritys. Anderson Scott, a gardener, was employed to tend the garden terrace after its construction in 1918.<sup>16</sup>

In addition to farming, O. L. C. Radford engaged in local politics. He was a member of the Bedford County Board of Supervisors and he represented Bedford County in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1924. Upon O. L. C. Radford's death in 1935 the property passed to his widow; later, O. L. C. Radford's son, Morton Jameson Radford, acquired the property. In 1988 Rothsay passed to M. J. Radford's nieces, Laura Goley Radford and Anne Radford Barrett, who continue to farm the property.<sup>17</sup>

## ENDNOTES

1. Archaeological investigation was beyond the scope of this nomination project. However, the Rothsay property has a rich history of land use dating back into the eighteenth century and it is likely that significant archaeological resources exist on the property. Rothsay's association with Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest tract heightens the potential significance of any archaeological resources on the property.
2. Bedford County Deed Book 13, page 694.
3. Anne Carter Lee, "Woodbourne," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (1973).
4. Dumas Malone, Jefferson and His Time. Volume 6 (1981): 301, 313, 314, and 449.
5. Bedford County Deed Book 35, pages 291-92.
6. Robert S. Yates, A History of William Radford of Richmond, Virginia. (1986):5.55.
7. S. Allen Chambers, Jr. Lynchburg, An Architectural History (1981): 411.

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8. Ibid: 412.
9. Ibid: 453-55.
10. Interview with Gary Grant, Danville, Va., March 3, 1992.
11. William H. Tishler, ed. American Landscape Architecture, Designers and Places (1989): 210.
12. James Matthew Evans, The Landscape Architecture of Washington, D. C.: A Comprehensive Guide (1981): 85-86.
13. Columbia University Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals. Second Edition, Volume 3 (1973):102.
14. Chambers: 359.
15. University of Virginia School of Rural Economics, An Economic and Social Survey of Bedford County (1933).
16. O. L. C. Radford's obituary in the Bedford Bulletin, October 17, 1935.
17. Interview with Frank Brown (born ca. 1900; former tenant on Rothsay farm) conducted by Gary Winkler. Lynchburg, Virginia, September 3, 1991.
18. Laura Radford Goley is sole owner of a five-acre parcel that includes the house and grounds. Laura Radford Goley and Anne Radford Barrett jointly own the remaining acreage in the nominated area.

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### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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"Estate of O. L. C. Radford known as 'Rothsay', Forest, Virginia." Map, 1952.

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area represents the southern tip of a parcel of 163.8 acres (the Rothsay property) depicted on the accompanying plat from Bedford County Plat Book 141, page 450. The nominated area contains approximately 35 acres. Beginning at the southeast corner of the Rothsay property on U. S. Route 221, thence north approximately 635' with the east property line, thence west approximately 1,925' cutting across the Rothsay property in line with the board fence marking the northern edge of the back yard of the Rothsay house, thence south approximately 1,125 feet with the west property line to the southwest corner of the property, thence northeast and east approximately 1,900' following the south property line along U. S. Route 221 to the beginning.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated area were chosen so as to include the Rothsay house and adjoining auxiliary structures and landscape features and a portion of Rothsay's scenic rural setting. The northern part of the 163.8 Rothsay parcel was excluded owing to the fact that it contains farm buildings that are not architecturally significant as defined by the nomination. Several of these excluded farm buildings date to outside the period of significance for the house and grounds.

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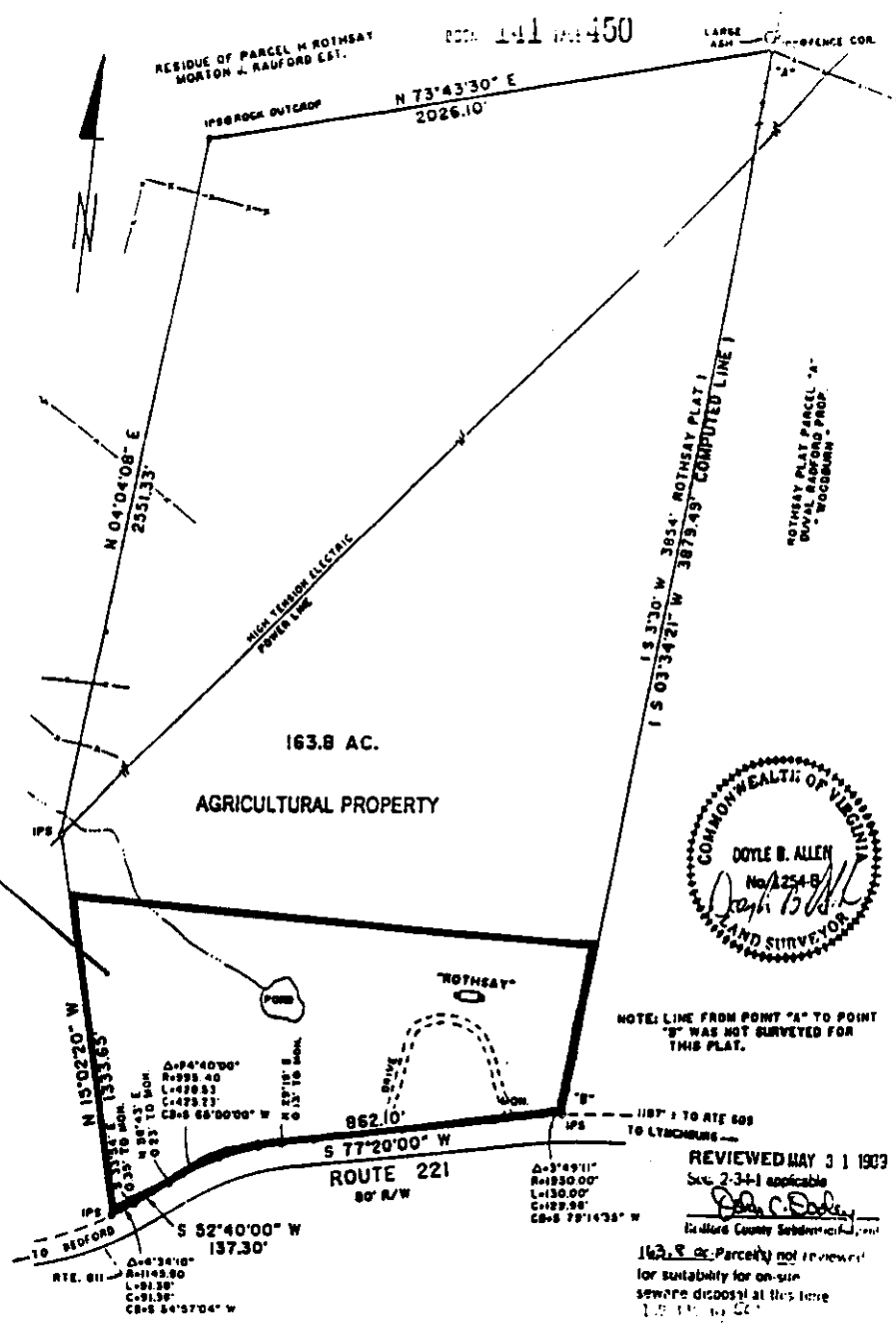
Section number Exhibits Page 11

Rothsay, Bedford County, Virginia

Rothsay

Nominated area:  
approx. 35 acres

Scale: approx. 1"=650'

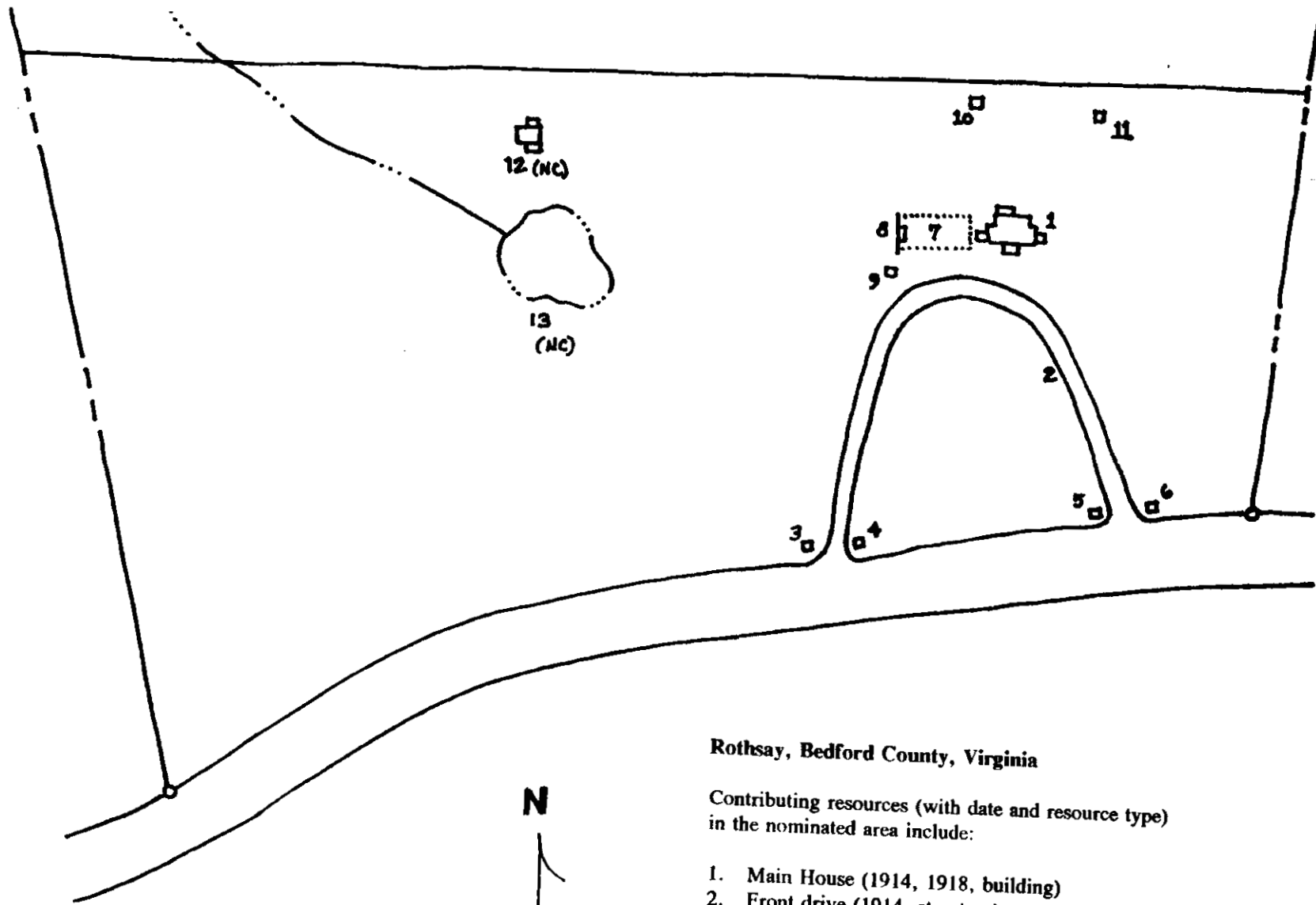


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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Rothsay, Bedford County, Virginia



**Rothsay, Bedford County, Virginia**

Contributing resources (with date and resource type)  
in the nominated area include:

1. Main House (1914, 1918, building)
2. Front drive (1914, structure)
- 3-6. Gateposts (1934, four objects)
7. Garden terrace (1918, site)
8. Dovecote/garden seat (1918, structure)
9. Pumphouse (1914, structure)
10. Smokehouse (1915, structure)
11. Brooder house (1920s, structure)

Noncontributing resources in the nominated area include:

12. Tenant house (mid- to late-19th century, building)
13. Farm pond (mid-twentieth century, site)



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 13

Rothsay, Bedford County, Virginia

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all the included photographs of Rothsay:

Rothsay  
Bedford County, Virginia  
Photographer: Eugene Barfield  
Date: June 1991  
Negatives located at Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Virginia  
VDHR Neg. No.: 11285 and 11286

Photo #1. View: South elevation  
Photo: 1 of 5

Photo #2. View: North elevation  
Photo 2 of 5

Photo #3. View: Dining room (west)  
Photo 3 of 5

Photo #4. View: Main foyer  
Photo 4 of 5

Photo #5. View: Dovecote looking west  
Photo 5 of 5

FOREST QUADRANGLE  
 VIRGINIA  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

9158 (NW  
 LYNCHBURG)

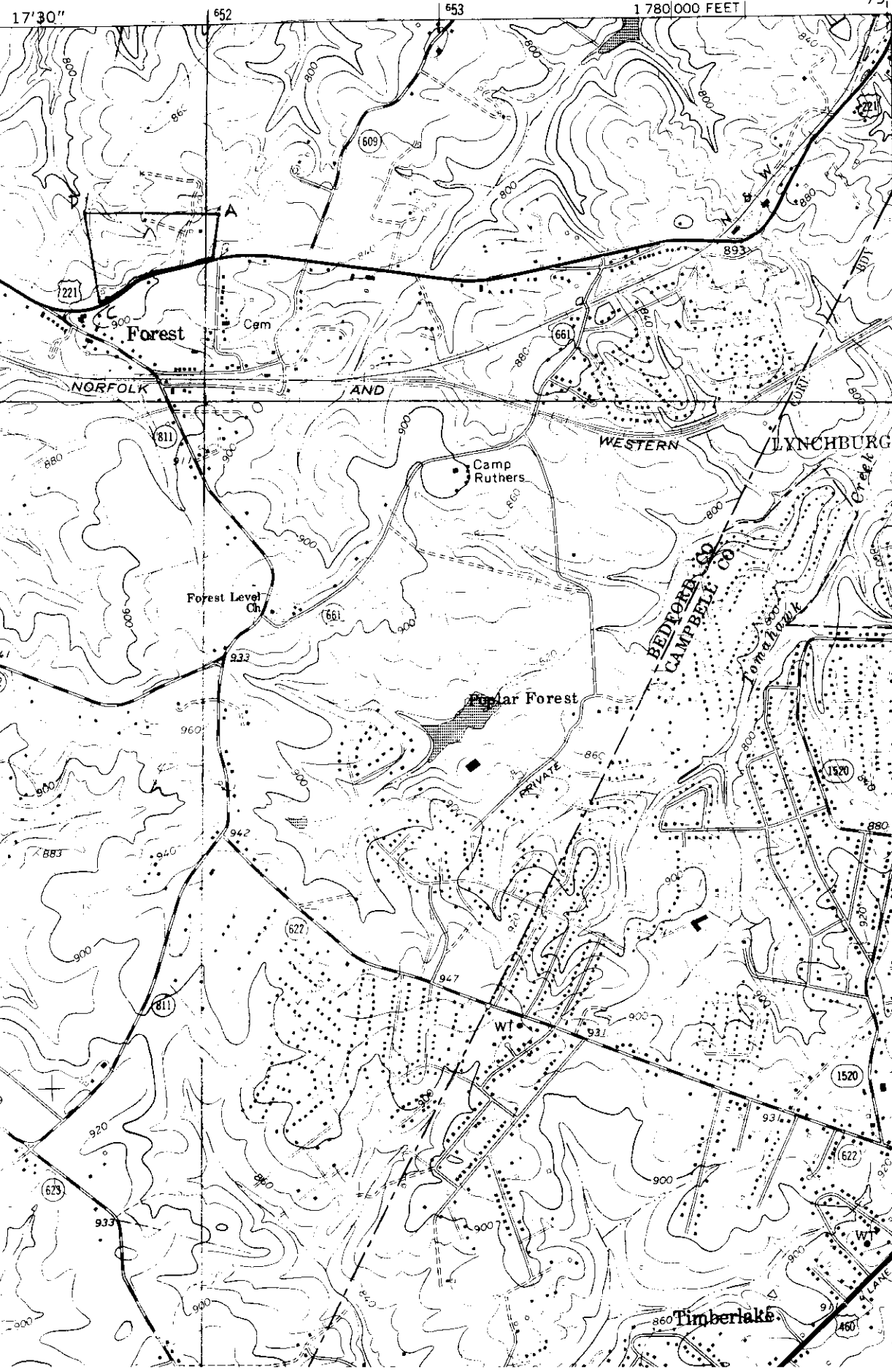
ROTHSAY  
 37°22'30" BEDFORD CO., VA

UTM REFERENCES  
 A: 17|652060|4136820

B: 17|652060|4136820

C: 17|652060|4136820

D: 17|652060|4136820



79°15'  
 1780000 FEET  
 CLAY 0.8 MI  
 LYNCHBURG 6 MI  
 4137  
 4136  
 4135  
 370 000  
 FEET  
 4134  
 20'  
 4133  
 LYNCHBURG 8 MI