NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

VLR 3/17/14
NRHP 5/27/14

OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires Jan. 2005)

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.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Mannheim (VDHR 082-0005)
other names/site number: Manheim, Koffmann House, Kauffman House, Coffman House

2. Location

street & number: 4713 Wengers Mill Road — not for publication
city or town: Linville — vicinity
state: Virginia — code: VA — county: Rockingham — code: 165
zip code: 22834

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination __ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets __ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __ nationally __ statewide X locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[signature] — Signature of certifying official

5/6/14 — Date

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

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Signature of certifying official — Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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:

Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action

___ 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):_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

_X_ private
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

_X_ building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_5_	_2_	buildings
____	___	sites
_1_	___	structures
____	___	objects
_6_	_2_	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:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE	Agriculture/ Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat:	Sub:
DOMESTIC	Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE	Agriculture/ Agricultural Outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

Colonial: Germanic

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation: STONE: Limestone

roof: METAL

walls: STONE: Limestone

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)

X	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
ETHNIC HERITAGE: EUROPEAN

Period of Significance

ca. 1788- ca. 1880

Significant Dates

ca. 1788, ca. 1830, ca. 1855, ca 1880

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
__ previously listed in the National Register
__ previously determined eligible by the National Register
__ designated a National Historic Landmark
__ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
__ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
____ University
_X_ Other

Name of repository: Rockingham County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 90 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	17	687493	4268840	3)	17	687355	4268037
2)	17	687853	4268428	4)	17	686680	4268274

_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 Jennifer Bunting Hallock
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date August 2003
street & number 1121 5th Street, NW telephone 202-393-1199
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

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 Carl and Agnes Weaver

street & number 4713 Wengers Mill Road telephone 540-833-1461

city or town Linville state VA zip code 22834

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Mannheim, located at 4713 Wengers Mill Road in Linville, Virginia, was constructed circa 1788 by German settlers in the Shenandoah Valley. Also historically known as the Kauffman, Koffmann, or Coffman House, representing the original family owners, the stone dwelling stands as an example of the Colonial style, one of the first domestic forms employed in Rockingham County. Three bays in width, the coursed-limestone dwelling stands two-and-a-half stories in height, banked into the rolling hillside. Capped by a steeply-pitched side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, a boxed wood cornice with returns, and quarter-round bed molding, the dwelling, which faces southeast, features a balanced non-symmetrical fenestration pattern on the façade with elongated openings that are more ornately finished on the first story. The off-center entry is surrounded by a wide wooden architrave, a four-light transom, and splayed stone lintels. The flanking window openings hold nine-over-six double-hung, wood sash with molded surrounds, wood sills, and jackarch stone lintels. The second-story openings, set just beneath the cornice line, hold six-over-six double-hung, wood-sash windows with molded surrounds and wood sills. Presenting an almost square form, the interior plan of Mannheim is also representative of rare early German building traditions, known as the flurkuchenhaus and kreuzehaus plans. Indicative of these unequal three-to-four-room plans, the building features a large interior stone chimney that rises slightly off-center from the roofline. A two-story wood-frame ell with double porches was added to the rear of the dwelling in 1855 as was a, now removed, five-bay wide hip-roofed porch on the façade, which was supported by turned posts. The dwelling was restored between 1997 and 2003.

Once located on a 360-acre rural tract, Mannheim currently consists of ninety acres of farmland. The property, which features rolling hills and pastures, was originally settled due to its proximity to the nearby Linville Creek. Flanking the road, the domestic and agricultural buildings, consisting of two brick slave quarters, a log smokehouse, an office, a chicken shed, stone ruins of a springhouse, and a non-historic garage, are clustered around the main dwelling, which faces southeast. Landscaping, wood fences, and a grassy yard with mature and immature trees and shrubs further accent the bucolic rural landscape.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Featuring a non-symmetrical primary façade, Mannheim is representative of transitional Colonial-period and Georgian-style architectural ideals. Although an unequal interior plan is evident based on the fenestration pattern and slightly off-center central-interior chimney, the façade strives to create a sense of balance with the off-center single-leaf door balancing the two flanking windows. Similarly, the placements of the openings on the first story mirror those on the second story. Three bays in width, the twenty-four by thirty-two foot dwelling features a single-leaf raised six-panel door with four-light transom, a molded wood architrave, a splayed stone lintel, and conjecturally restored wood stairs. The first floor is further pierced with two nine-over-six wood windows detailed with molded wood surrounds, square-edged wood sills, and splayed stone lintels. The second story features three six-over-six double-hung wood windows set just beneath the quarter-round bed molding of the boxed wood cornice. Each window is detailed with molded wood surrounds and square-edged wood sills. The basement level is marked by a single wood-frame vent with square-edged slats, located on the south side of the façade.

Facing Wengers Mill Road, the northeast elevation consists of the main block and a two-story wood-frame ell. Less overtly concerned with symmetry on the side elevations, the dwelling features two off-center nine-over-six double-hung wood windows on the first story. Detailed similarly to those on the façade, each features a molded wood surround, square-edged wood sills, and stone jackarch lintels. A third window, marking an interior stair, features a small two-over-two wood window with identical surrounds. Although much smaller in scale, this window is spaced similarly to the other first-story windows, again recalling Georgian ideals of balance. Originally, the central window was a single-leaf door. The second floor is pierced with one centrally placed six-over-six double-hung sash wood window with molded wood surround, square-edged wood sill, and a splayed stone lintel. Illuminating the attic story is a small four-over-four double-hung wood window with molded wood surround and square-edged wood sill, which is centrally placed in the gable peak. A molded wood cornice with square-edged returns further defines the gable end. Extending five bays to the northwest, the two-story circa 1855 wood-frame ell features a gabled standing-seam metal roof, a central-interior brick chimney, and enclosed sun porches, and an inset entry vestibule. Set on a coursed ashlar limestone foundation, the ell features aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, and a boxed aluminum cornice. Renovated circa 1997, the ell reflects a configuration pattern dating to a circa 1943 restoration. Historic photographs from the 1930s reveal that the ell originally featured a two-story porch with turned post supports and a second-story balustrade that formed an L shape along the rear elevation of the main block and the northeast elevation of the ell. Now slightly reconfigured and enclosed, the enclosed sun porch extends only along the northeast elevation of the ell. A full-width one-story shed addition extends one-bay north from the ell. The first story is pierced with four sets of tripartite windows, each featuring elongated wood casement lights with fixed transoms. Paneled spandrels and Tuscan pilasters further define each bay. An inset entry porch is located in the northwestern-most bay. A single-leaf plate-glass door with one-light fixed sidelights and a three-light transom accesses the interior. An original wood-frame enclosure with weatherboard cladding and a four-light casement window forms the southwest wall of the inset porch. The second story, which was originally an open porch, is also divided into five distinct bays. Four of the bays are enclosed as part of the sun porch, each defined with tripartite one-light wood casement windows. Tuscan pilasters further separate each bay. Similar to the first story, the northwesternmost bay is enclosed, although not originally. Clad in weatherboard siding, the enclosed bay is pierced with a single six-over-six wood window.

The northwest elevation of Mannheim is composed entirely of the wood-frame ell, an enclosed two-story porch, and a shed one-story porch addition. Windows centrally placed beneath the gable peak mark the first, second, and attic stories. A double-hung nine-over-six wood window with square-edged wood surround and sill pierces the first story, while the other two openings feature six-over-six wood windows with identical detailing. The basement is accessed via a single-leaf vertical board door cut into the limestone foundation. Centrally placed on the elevation, the inset door features a square-edged wood surround and a flush soffit. Open on the northwest elevation, the wood-frame porch addition is one bay in width and features a Tuscan wood support post at the north corner.

Forming a flush wall plane, the southwest elevation consists of both the main block and ell. Measuring two bays in width, the limestone main block features a symmetrical fenestration pattern. Double-hung nine-over-six wood sash windows pierce the first story, while similarly arranged six-over-six windows mark the second story. Each is detailed with molded wood surrounds, square-edged wood sills, and splayed limestone lintels. A centrally located four-over-four wood window with a molded wood surround and a square-edged sill defines the gable peak. A

central vertical-board door flanked by wood-framed vents perforates the raised basement level. A molded wood cornice with inset square-edged returns crowns the main block. The wood-frame ell, clad in aluminum siding, extends three bays to the northwest on the southwest elevation. Symmetrically fenestrated, the ell features three widely spaced openings on each of the two stories. Two nine-over-six wood windows with thin molded wood surrounds and square-edged sills pierce the central and eastern bays, while the single-leaf wood door with molded wood surround occupies the westernmost bay. Mirroring the placement of the openings on the first story, the second story features three six-over-six wood windows with similar surrounds and sills. The raised limestone foundation features one-light basement-level windows with square-edged wood surrounds. A modern wood-frame double-return stair with deck landing accesses the single entry on the elevation.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The irregular plan presented at Mannheim recalls the traditional Virginia hall-parlor plan of the colonial period, with a clear delineation of public and private space defined by a separated stair hall. However, the plan is based on Germanic cultural building traditions rather than a modification of Anglo-American architecture. The main block features a four-room plan with an off-center entrance hall, a formal parlor, a kitchen with a large cooking fireplace, and a rear hall with a partially enclosed stair. Germanic plans, known as flurkuchenhaus and kreuzehaus plans, are typical of early permanent settlement housing in Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia by German immigrants. Mannheim represents the amalgamation of both the traditional flurkuchenhaus and kreuzehaus interior plans, with an early example of the widespread influence of Georgian symmetry, as represented on the non-symmetrical but balanced exterior. It appears based on architectural evidence that the parlor, or stube, was updated in the early-to-mid-19th century with a carved mantel, paneled doors, and some moldings. Additionally, a fashionable Franklin stove was added to the fireplace, probably replacing an original iron-stove plate. The original block at Mannheim was substantially enlarged circa 1855 with the addition of a two-story wood-frame ell detailed in the Greek Revival style. It appears that much of the main block received updated moldings and other fashionable alterations during this period. Circa 1943, another renovation occurred, which included the replacement of the original windows, the addition of bathrooms, the installation of electricity, and the enclosure of the ell porch. Although much of the original plan and detailing is intact, these renovations and a circa 1997 restoration have obscured some original architectural features.

The primary entrance to Mannheim, located on the southeast elevation of the main block, opens to a small stair hall occupying the north corner of the dwelling. Accessible to both the formal parlor to the southwest and the more informal kitchen space to the northwest via single-leaf wood doors, the stair hall includes an enclosed quarter-flight winder stair. The hall exhibits an original partial molded picture rail, vertical-board and plaster walls, and random-width pine floorboards. This public space displays molded window surrounds with fourteen-inch inset surrounds, paneled wood doors, a molded chair rail, and six-and-half-to-seven-inch pine floorboards. The four-light transom over the primary entry lights the space. The enclosed winder stair, accessed by two exterior steps, features a five-inch surround with an ovolo-molded backband and interior bead. Lit by a small two-over-two wood window on the northeast elevation, the enclosed stair features plaster walls, a wooden baseboard with beaded cap, a square-edged chair rail with projecting cap, steep risers, and rounded-edge treads. The stair accesses the second-story sleeping

quarters.

Typical of the Germanic plan, the private entrance hall opens onto a less-formal kitchen, known as the kuche in German tradition. At Mannheim, the kuche is located to the northwest of the entry hall and is accessed via a two-panel and nine-light single-leaf wood door with its original glass intact. The narrow, semi-public space is dominated by a large, off-center, stone fireplace with an eighty-inch opening located on the southwest wall. An eighteen-inch-thick square-edged lug lintel spans the fireplace. Revealed during the 1997 restoration, the projecting fireplace, originally used for cooking, has been faithfully restored. The feature, typical of the Germanic plan, was probably plastered over when the ell, which included a modern kitchen, was added in the mid-19th century. The northeast wall of the room features large inset nine-over-six wood windows with molded surrounds and flush soffits. Originally a secondary exterior entry accessed the kuche, directly from the northeast elevation, occupying the easternmost window opening. The northeast wall is further accented with built-in bookshelves and paneled cupboards. The entrance stair hall features an exposed carriage, which is visible in the east corner of this room. A small cupboard with a two-paneled wood door is tucked beneath the stair on the southeast wall. The southeast wall also features original twelve-to-fourteen-inch vertical-board sheathing and a molded chair rail. The room also provides access to the basement through a vertical-board door on the southwest wall. Similarly, the room includes direct access to the rear hall, or kammer, via a single-leaf paneled wood door located between the basement entry and massive fireplace. A single-leaf door, cut into the twenty-inch-thick rear stone wall, accesses the rear sun porch. Other detailing in the room includes some original hardware, molded window surrounds with fourteen-inch insets, plaster walls, paneled doors, a molded chair rail and six-and-a-half-to-seven-inch pine floors. The exposed beams are detailed with beaded edges, revealing that they were originally exposed.

The formal parlor, or stube, is located in the south corner of the dwelling, accessed through both the front and rear stair halls. A pair of large nine-over-six wood windows lights the southeast wall, while a single similarly designed window pierces the southwest wall. Each window is inset fourteen inches and features molded surrounds with an ovolo backband and interior bead, a flush soffit, and a molded sill with projecting cap that forms a decorative four-and-a-half-inch chair rail. Two three-inch wooden rails with beaded edges spans the space between the pair of windows on the southeast wall. Flush on the northeast wall is a fireplace with carved wood mantel standing sixty-nine inches in height. Neoclassical in style, the highly decorative mantel features a molded shelf, decorative panels with coved insets, and engaged column supports. The mantel, an original Franklin stove, paneled doors, and some moldings were probably added to the parlor during an early-to-mid 19th century renovation. Carpenter locks of a circa 1800-1810 vintage are also present. In 1855, with the addition of the ell, the dwelling was further updated and some trim in the parlor may have been changed at that time. Other detailing in the room includes six-to-seven-inch pine floorboards, eight-inch baseboards with a beaded cap, and horsehair-and-lath plaster walls. The ceiling is also plastered.

The west corner of the main block features a small rear stair hall, or kammer, which according to German tradition was also sometimes used as a first-floor bedroom. The small space features an enclosed quarter-winder stair and access to the formal parlor, the kitchen/hall, and the rear ell. A small bathroom was added on the southwest wall circa 1943, obscuring the only window. The space, which has been the most altered of the main block rooms, may have been originally configured slightly differently. Other detailing matches that found throughout the first floor, including plaster walls, pine floorboards, paneled wood doors, a molded chair rail, and molded baseboards. The

ceiling is plastered. Ghostlines on the floorboards suggest that the stair may have originally been configured differently.

The second-floor detailing is similar to the main level and may also have originally mirrored the first floor. However, alterations have occurred over time that have obscured the original architectural fabric, making such an assessment extremely difficult to discern. Accessed by the enclosed winder stair in the primary entrance hall, a second-story bedroom features plaster walls, exposed ceiling beams with a decorative beaded edge, molded surrounds, decorative door graining, paneled doors, picture moldings, and pine floors. A six-over-six window pierces both the northeast and southeast walls. According to German building tradition, this north bedchamber was often not accessible to the remainder of the second floor, revealing the need for the secondary, or rear, stair. Now removed, a partition wall, similar to that on the first floor, once divided the space on the southeast end. It is unclear whether this wall was original at Mannheim. However, the wall kept the attic access separate from the more public-oriented quarters. Additionally, the room featured a window on the northwest wall, which has been closed. Access to the rear hall has been achieved with the addition of a single-leaf paneled door on the southwest wall.

The rear hall mimics the first-floor kammer space. Plaster walls, a molded baseboard, and pine floorboards detail the small rectangular space. Beaded-edge ceiling beams are exposed as originally intended, but plaster and lath ghostmarks reveal that the ceiling was once plastered. One of the most striking features of the hall is the partially open quarter-flight winder stair. Although the fabric is obscured, it is clear that the stair was originally enclosed. Ghostmarks in the floorboards, and a partial picture rail with a beaded edge confirm this theory. Additionally, the first floor of the stair is enclosed. Although the room opens onto a second bedchamber to the southeast, access has been opened to the north sleeping quarters and to the rear ell. A small bathroom was added on the southwest end of the space, obscuring the only window. The modern space features a ceramic tile floor, a six-over-six wood window, molded surrounds, a four-paneled wood door, and an exposed stone wall on the southwest side.

The primary bedroom, mirroring the spatial configuration of the first-floor formal parlor, occupies the space in the south corner of the second floor. Detailing matches that found throughout much of the main block, including plaster walls, pine floorboards, paneled wood doors, a molded chair rail, and molded baseboards. Two six-over-six wood windows illuminate the room on the southeast wall, while a single six-over-six window pierces the southwest wall. Each window is inset fourteen inches and features molded surrounds with an ovolo backband and interior bead, a flush soffit, and a molded sill with projecting cap that forms a decorative four-and-a-half-inch chair rail. Two three-inch wooden rails with beaded edges span the space between the pair of windows on the southeast wall. The beaded-edge ceiling beams are exposed. A six-paneled wood door is located on the northeast wall, probably originally accessing the enclosed vestibule leading to the attic. A small off-center fireplace with a segmental-arched opening is located near the north corner of the room along the northeast wall. Part of the large central chimney system, this small chimney is typical of this type of Germanic floorplan. Originally unadorned, the opening later received a circa 1855 Greek Revival mantel. This was later removed and a simple molded surround was installed during the 1997 restoration, designed in keeping with the original trim.

Accessed through the northeast bedchamber, the attic is reached by an enclosed quarter-flight winder stair. The large attic space, which spans the entire main block, exhibits numerous original construction techniques. The collar

beams feature half-dovetail and pegged motise-and-tenon joints, beveled edges, and large scribe marks. The eight-to-twenty-inch-wide floorboards exhibit a beaded underside edge. Some wood shingles from the original roof are visible, as is a tilted falseplate with a birdsmouth. The space opens to the attic of the circa 1855 ell.

An enclosed straight-flight stair in the kitchen/hall accesses the basement of the main block. The space, which was also accessible from the exterior, exhibits hand-hewn beams, a dirt floor, rosehead and machine-cut nails, a summerbeam, remnants of a pegged wooden floor, and original hardware and strap hinges on the exterior vertical-board door.

A large wood-frame ell substantially enlarged the original dwelling circa 1855. The fashionable addition displays Greek Revival-style trim throughout the two main floors. The first floor consists of a dining room, kitchen, and a rear entry hall/mudroom. The rooms are designed linearly, with the southeastern rooms opening directly onto the northwestern rooms. Additionally, the first floor opens onto an enclosed sunroom, which was partially an exposed porch when the ell was originally constructed. A large central fireplace opens onto the dining room and kitchen on the first floor. Similarly designed, the second floor features a parlor and bedroom chamber with a central fireplace located between the rooms. The mantels in the dining room, kitchen, and two second-floor chambers have flat friezes and molded mantel shelves, representative of the Greek Revival style. The window and door surrounds and built-in closets, which flank the fireplaces, feature similar fashionable detailing. The attic of the 1855 addition exhibits a ridgeboard, a flat falseplate sill, and machine cut nails. A modern bath and closet were added on the northwest end of the second floor. An enclosed porch spans the northeast side of the ell on the second floor. The first floor of the sun porch features modern tile floors, modern casement and fixed-light windows, and Tuscan pilasters. The southwest wall, originally the exterior wall of the ell, features weatherboard siding, an original nine-over-six wood window, a straight-flight stair, and single-leaf entries with transoms to the kitchen and dining room. The porch was enlarged to the northeast when it was renovated circa 1997. The second floor is similarly detailed. The basement under the ell is accessible only from the exterior. The space features a concrete floor, machine cut nails, ground-level window openings, and circular-sawn beams. It may have originally been divided into two separate spaces.

Twentieth-century alterations to the building include the replacement of the original windows dating to the early 1940s. Two bathrooms, electricity, and the enclosure of the ell porch were added at the same time. The wood lintel of the original burned 1788 kitchen hearth was replaced with an exact replication in 1997. At that time, the exterior porch on the side of the ell was enlarged, enclosed, and converted into living space. The interior has been undergoing restoration over the last three years.

OUTBUILDINGS

Smokehouse, circa 1830

The log smokehouse stands one story in height and measures one bay in width. It is constructed of hand-hewn logs with "V" notch joints and is set on a stone foundation. The front-gabled building is clad in vertical board with weatherboard gable ends and a standing-seam metal roof. The building is accesses by a single-leaf opening.

Slave Quarters, circa 1830
Two brick slave quarters featuring irregularly coursed American-bond brickwork are located across Wengers Mill Road to the northeast of the main dwelling. A standing-seam metal roof with a wooden cornice and a rowlock course base caps each side-gabled dwelling. Each building displays two interior-end chimneys, two single-leaf entries, and two windows, now boarded-up, with rowlock lintels. The buildings also display original wooden mantels, tongue-and-groove wood floors, plaster and lath walls, an original portion of a chair rail, and pit-sawn beams. Although the buildings currently contain one room each, it appears that originally they each had two rooms. The buildings are in fair condition.

Office, circa 1830
A one-story, wood-frame office building was moved to its current location from nearby on the property. The Greek Revival-style building originally functioned as a doctor's office. The one-bay structure is clad in weatherboards and capped by a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof with a boxed wood cornice and closed tympanum. A central single-leaf entry displays a six-light transom, four-light and dado sidelights and a five-panel wood door. The structure sits on a stone pier foundation and displays wooden cornerboards and two side-elevation replacement nine-over-six windows. The interior, which is in fair condition, displays a molded chair rail, a plaster and lath ceiling and walls, and molded wood surrounds. A small shed wing addition projects to the northwest.

Springhouse Ruins, circa 1850
Portions of a stone springhouse remain in the field to the northwest of the main dwelling.

Chicken Coop, circa 1930 (Non-contributing)
The wood-frame chicken coop stands one story in height and measures two bays in width. Capped by a standing-seam metal shed roof with exposed rafters and overhanging eaves, the coop features vertical-board cladding. Two partially boarded six-light windows illuminate the southwest elevation. A single-leaf vertical-board door is located on the southeast side.

Garage, circa 1960 (Non-contributing)
A circa 1960 garage is associated with the property. It is constructed of concrete block and displays a hipped standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves. The three-bay structure displays a lug wood lintel, exposed rafters, vertical-board doors, and wood post supports.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located at 4713 Wengers Mill Road in Linville, Virginia, Mannheim was constructed circa 1788 by David Coffman, a descendant of one of the first German settlers in the Shenandoah Valley. Also known as the Kauffman, Koffmann, or Coffman House, the dwelling is representative of vernacular German architecture of the mid-to-late 18th century, as constructed in America. With a period of significance extending from circa 1788 to circa 1880, when the property was sold out of the Coffman family, Mannheim continues to reflect its original Germanic architectural heritage. Mannheim retains sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, setting, materials, location, and feeling. Mannheim is recognized for its association with the settlement patterns of German immigrants during the mid-to-late 18th century and for its architectural merit, reflecting rare early Germanic architecture and the retention of a traditional cultural heritage in an Anglo-American setting. Mannheim meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places as a representative example of the historic, economic, and cultural contributions of German settlers in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, reflecting the theme of ethnic heritage. The property is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a representative example of late-18th-century Germanic architecture in the Shenandoah Valley. Furthermore, the addition of a circa 1855 Greek Revival-style ell symbolizes the pivotal shift from traditional architectural methods to an acculturation into Anglo-American society.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early Land History and the Settlement of the Shenandoah Valley (1669-1790)

Exploration of the western frontier of Virginia, or regions west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, by white settlers began as early as 1669, with prior settlement established by a number of Indian tribes. By the turn of the 18th century, the governor, council, and House of Burgesses of Virginia offered a monopoly of trade to any person(s) who would "at his or their own charge, make discovery of any town or nation of Indians, situate or inhabiting to the westward of, or between the Appalatian mountains."1 Colonel Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740), who arrived in the colony of Virginia in 1710 to serve as Her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, was deeply involved in western expansion and concerned with easing tensions between Virginia's colonists and the Indian population. Accordingly, to show prospective inhabitants that the region was inhabitable, Spotswood ventured into the Valley. The exploration commenced on August 20, 1716 and consisted of about forty or fifty men, including servants, friends, planters, two companies of rangers, attendants, and friendly Indian guides.2 The journey moved across the Blue Ridge, arriving at what is now Swift Run Gap on September 5, 1716. The party returned to Williamsburg on September 17, 1716, having traveled 438 miles in twenty-eight days.3 As hoped, Spotswood's expedition encouraged travel and permanent settlement in the Valley.4

The encouragement to pioneer the Valley west of the Blue Ridge lured the families of Jost Hite, Alexander Ross, Abraham Hollingsworth, Jacob Stover, and others from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to what is now Rockingham and Page Counties. The Northern (or Lower) Shenandoah Valley was appealing to those in search of small tracts of unsettled

1 John W. Wayland, *A History of Rockingham County Virginia*, (Harrisonburg, VA: C.J. Carrier Company, 1996), p. 33.
2 Nancy B. Hess, The Heartland: Rockingham County, Harrisonburg, VA: Nancy B. Hess, 1976, p. 6.
3 Hess, p. 8.
4 Route 33 East roughly follows the route of the Governor and his party in 1710, which is known as Spotswood Trail.

farmland, as well as those seeking religious freedom.5 Additionally, Rockingham County and the Shenandoah Valley in general, provided many great natural resources surrounded by mountains, open fields, and waterways. Limestone, iron ore, and timber were the most abundant, and the first to be utilized exclusively. Settlers used limestone in the foundations of their first dwellings and churches; by the 1750s, limestone was a primary building material in the county for foundations as well as structural systems. Lime was also burned for use as mortar. The smelting of iron ore came into use later, although by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, several furnaces were in operation. The making of iron was facilitated by the abundance of limestone. The early settlers engaged in a highly self-sufficient agricultural economy, including the production of grains, livestock, and fruits. Trade occurred among farms, and as the transportation systems to the east improved, contact with other markets expanded.6

As expected, the first grants of land were sought along the main waterways. However, in many cases settlers sought dwelling places on the higher lands of the hills and mountains, because it was feared that malaria infested the bottomlands. Malaria disappeared with the ultimate development of the Valley, with the clearing of lowland thickets, the draining of swamps and marshes, and the erection of better dwellings.7 The greatest concentration of early settlement in the eastern portion of what became Rockingham County was to the east of Massanutten Mountain. Known then as the Massanutting settlement, the area was located along the Gerundo (or Shenandoah) River near present-day Luray. These homesteaders were generally of German and Swiss descent. Germans, Scots-Irish, and Swiss also settled the western part of the county in the early 1730s. One of the first known settlers was Jacob Stover, a native of Switzerland. Stover was granted leave by the colonial council to take up 10,000 acres of land in June 1730 on the south fork of the Shenandoah as a settlement. Stover selected his grant in two tracts, 5,000 acres each – one along the river between the present Luray and Elkton, and the other higher up on the river, between Elkton and Port Republic. The conditions of Stover's grant stated that "he should actually locate a family of settlers upon each thousand acres within two years…. Upon satisfactory proof that these conditions had been discharged, a permanent title would be given."8 Stover was granted his claim in June 1730, having conveyed land in Massanutten to eight petitioners, including Michael Kauffmann.9 The petitioners were surprised to learn in 1733 that William Beverly had received a grant in May 1732 of 15,000 acres on the Shenandoah River. Beverly's grant included the holdings conveyed by Stover. Thus, on December 12, 1733, Beverly filed suit against Stover. Three days later, Stover procured the deeds for his two tracts and the petitioners received their land. Based on the stipulation that at least one family should be located on each 1,000 acres, Stover's land was probably settled by no fewer than five families by December 1733 along the river between the points now marked by Elkton and Port Republic. In *A History of Rockingham County*, Wayland suggests, "therefore, at or near the Fairfax line, which marked the northeast boundary of Rockingham till 1831, and following up the south fork of the Shenandoah River past the places now known as Shenandoah City, Elkton, and Island Ford to Lynnwood and Port Republic, we may say that at least fifteen families, all probably German or Swiss, were settled in that district by December 1733."10

5 Maral S. Kalbian, *Frederick County, Virginia: History Through Architecture,* (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society and the Rural Landmarks Publication Committee, 1999), p. 1.
6 Kalbian, p. 3.
7 Wayland, , p. 43.
8 Wayland, p. 36.
9 Wayland, p. 36
10 Wayland, p. 38.

In 1736, Martin K. Kauffman, one of the early settlers, moved to Virginia from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and purchased three parcels of land along the Gerundo River for two hundred pounds and five shillings, joining his brother Michael, who had secured land there in 1733.11 In March 1739, an extensive survey of the land along Linville Creek, west of Massanutten, was conducted for settlers Jost Hite, Robert McKay, William Duff, and Robert Green. However, there is no mention of the Kauffman or Coffman families in the Linville Creek transactions at that time. It is known that David Coffman purchased land along Linville Creek in 1787. Recounted by John W. Wayland in *Twenty-five Chapters on the Shenandoah Valley*, "the tract contained 7,009 acres and extended from the site of Broadway up the creek valley a distance of about eight miles. In this survey there were 21 corners and 21 courses. At every one of the 21 corners trees are mentioned. In all, the description names 32 white oaks, 4 black oaks, 2 hickories, 5 pines, 1 red oak, and 1 walnut."12 The settlement of the Valley progressed without interruption from the native Indians for a period of about twenty-three years. By 1754, the Indians had moved from the region, crossing the Alleghany Mountains to the west. While engaged in the French and Indian War, the Indians often traveled back over the mountains to raid the Valley. Between 1758-1760, Indians, sometimes aided by Frenchmen, raided nearby forts, resulting in numerous deaths and the taking of prisoners. Michael Kauffman farmed the land here until 1758, when the threat of Indian attacks forced the family to return to Pennsylvania.

By the 1790s, during Virginia's Early National Period, Rockingham County continued to grow with a handful of new towns laid out. The population of the Valley in 1790, as noted by the first official census, was 85,311. Of this, Rockingham County was home to 7,449 residents. The county was predominately white (6,677), with 772 "colored and/or slaves." Comparatively, the newly formed county had fewer residents than any other county in the Valley with the exception of Rockbridge County (6,548).13

The Kauffman/Coffman Family and the Construction of Mannheim

According to *A Genealogy and History of Kauffman-Coffman Families of North America, 1584-1937*, Andrew Kauffman, a Mennonite from Switzerland, immigrated to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1717, fleeing religious persecution.14 Spelled both Kauffman and Coffman in America, the name, which means "trader or merchant," was Anglicized in communities where the English language was prominent, becoming known as Coffman in the Valley. Michael Kauffman (1714-1788), son of Andrew, was one of the first settlers in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Kauffman was granted permanent title to land along the Shenandoah River in 1733.15 His brother, Martin Kauffman (died 1749), was a well-educated blacksmith and Mennonite minister. Known as the Whitehouse Martin, Martin Kauffman purchased three parcels of land along the Shenandoah River in 1736 for 200 pounds and five shillings.16 Michael Kauffman's petition for ownership near Massanutten, after purchasing land from Jacob Stover, stated that they had "cleared sevl. Plantations and

11 Charles Fahs Kauffman,. *A Genealogy and History of the Kauffman-Coffman Families of North America, 1584-1937,* (York, PA: Published by the Author, 1940), p. 514
12 John W. Wayland, *Twenty-five Chapters on the Shenandoah Valley*, Strasburg, VA: The Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., 1957, p. 16.
13 Couper, Volume I, p. 678.
14 Mennonite church elders in the Rhine and Palatinate regions of Germany met in 1717 in Mannheim, Germany. The conference concluded with a decision to create a mass settlement in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to avoid religious persecution.
15 Wayland, p. 36.
16 Kauffman, p. 514

made great Improvements theron." 17 Michael Kauffman farmed the land here until 1758, when the threat of Indian attacks forced the family to return to Pennsylvania. Other original settlers, including Jost Hite, Robert McKay, William Duff, and Robert Green, relocated to Linville Creek in Rockingham County, west of Massanutten.18 Oral history suggests that Michael Kauffman may have also settled there and constructed Mannheim in 1771. However, no evidence has been found to support this theory. The tax lists for 1784 list no Michael Kauffman or Coffman, only two Jacob Coffmans.19 Furthermore, as Michael Kauffman was constructing substantial dwellings in 1733, it is highly unlikely that forty years later he constructed Mannheim. In all likelihood, his son David Coffman (1747-1815) constructed the Linville Creek dwelling known as Mannheim.

David Coffman, a prosperous resident of Rockingham County, married Anna Lionberger in 1771. In 1787, after selling the tract along the Shenandoah River in nearby Page County that he had inherited from his father, Coffman purchased 168 acres along Linville Creek from Solomon Matthews for 480 pounds.20 This deed is the first evidence of Coffman family land ownership along Linville Creek. The 1784 tax records do not list a David Coffman, but Rockingham County tithetables for 1788 reveal that David Coffman had one tithetable and five horses. The Linville Creek deed states that the tract "touched Thomas Bryan, Henry Shank, Abraham Brennaman, and was below the furnace and mill."21 An iron furnace, known as Marshall's Furnace, and a mill were located near the Mannheim property. It is likely that soon after he acquired the land, David Coffman began to construct Mannheim, putting the date of construction circa 1788. Architectural evidence, including analysis of 18th century Germanic plans in Pennsylvania and Virginia, coupled with archival research supports 1788 as the date of construction.

Mannheim: An Architectural Analysis

The limestone dwelling known as Mannheim stands as an example of the Colonial style, one of the first domestic forms employed in Rockingham County. Three bays in width, the coursed-limestone dwelling stands two-and-a-half stories in height, banked into the rolling hillside and is representative of traditional Germanic domestic architecture. Capped by a steeply pitched side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, the dwelling features a non-symmetrical fenestration pattern on the façade with an off-center single-leaf entry balanced by two nine-over-six double-hung windows. The second-story openings, featuring six-over-six windows, correspond with those on the first story. Presenting an almost square form, the interior plan of Mannheim is also representative of rare early German building traditions, reflecting flurkuchenhaus and kreuzehaus plans. Mannheim represents the important shift from the pure Germanic form to the more fashionable Anglo-American Georgian-style dwellings, built by English settlers and popular throughout Virginia.

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17 Edward A. Chappell. "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement". *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture.* Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986. p. 29.

18 Note: Most of the county records were destroyed during the Civil War. Similarly, many of the names repeat themselves within the Coffman family, making early written histories confusing. Also Rockingham and Page Counties were originally part of the same county, again obscuring facts.

19 U.S. Census Bureau. *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States, 1784.* Rockingham County, Virginia. VAGenWeb Project.

20 The Kauffman-Coffman Family Genealogy book suggests that Coffman sold the land along the Shenandoah River as it was "unhealthful bottomland" and purchsed a tract in the more prosperous Linville Creek area.

21 Kauffman, p. 549. Also found in Agnes Kline, *Stone Houses on Linville Creek and Their Communities.* Harrisonburg, VA: PVP, 1971.

The majority of Colonial-era houses in America were simple, well-built log and/or stone dwellings. Log structures, the majority of which do not survive, were particularly quick to erect and easy to cover with the wood siding produced at local mills. A huge chimney that absorbed heat from daytime fires and radiated it back into the house at night generally pierced the steeply pitched gable roofs of these colonial dwellings on the side or in the center.22 In the Mid-Atlantic region, where good lime was readily available, stone was the preferred material and considered a status symbol favored by the rural gentry, as evidenced by Mannheim. Similarly, the Georgian style (1700-1830), rooted in the principles of classicism, was brought to the American Colonies through British pattern books and the immigration of English masons, carpenters, and joiners. The rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and classical detailing used in Georgian buildings reinforce the formality of the style. Typical features include a paneled central front entrance with an ornate crown, a decorative cornice, and symmetrically placed double-hung, sash windows. This style was employed throughout the colonies, including Tidewater Virginia, and was wholeheartedly adopted by the rural gentry throughout Rockingham County by the turn of the 19th century.

In *Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement,* Edward Chappell of Colonial Williamsburg analyzes the Germanic cultural traditions, as expressed through early Shenandoah Valley architecture. His architectural examination focuses on the Page County farms established in the 1730s, which included the original tract of land claimed by Michael Kauffman. These early Swiss Mennonite settlers in the valleys of Pennsylvania and Virginia constructed hall-kitchen type dwellings that recall the traditional Virginia hall-parlor plan of the colonial period as constructed by English settlers. However, as Chappell points out, the dwellings erected by Germanic settlers are based wholly on cultural building traditions rather than on a modification of existing Anglo-American architecture. These early dwellings, constructed throughout the Shenandoah Valley during the 18th century, represent the purity of the Rhenish building form prior to a complete shift to Anglo-American practices, which was widespread by the early 1800s. Traditional Germanic designs, known as the flurkuchenhaus (open-kitchen plan) or kreuzehaus (cross-plan), are typical of early permanent settlement housing in Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia by German, Swiss, and Bohemian immigrants. Although both plans feature two to four rooms centered around a large, central cooking fireplace, the flurkuchenhaus represents the pure architectural forms and building practices brought from the Old World. Alternatively, the kreuzehaus plan begins to represent a slight movement toward the more fashionable Anglo-American forms, as evidenced by the inclusion of a separate entrance hall into the interior plan. Chappell suggests that the eventual relinquishing of cultural ties, as symbolized by architectural design, can be accredited to the social and political aspirations of second and third generation immigrants.23 Due to the initial settlement of ethnically based rural enclaves by Germanic immigrants, cultural identities were slow to evolve. However, "the traditional house model, like the German language, was finally replaced because it represented a conspicuous symbol of ethnic division."24 Charles Bergengren, in *The Cycle of Transformations in Shaefferstown, Pennsylvania, Houses,* attributes this move toward privacy to the effect of the Enlightenment on American domestic architecture. Similarly, as an example of this later widespread cultural shift, Mannheim, which exhibits a consummate example of the kreuzehaus plan, also reveals the influence of Georgian balance, a style embraced by prosperous Anglo-Americans throughout the region. This cultural manifestation is evident on the

22 James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America*. (New York, NY: Penguin Studio, 1996), pp. 15-23.
23 Chappell, p. 37
24 Chappell, p. 43

exterior of Mannheim, while the dwelling's interior clings to the more traditional, but progressively Anglicized Rhenish kreuzehaus plan. This acculturation, first seen at dwellings such as Mannheim, was widespread by the early 19th century. The ubiquitous central-passage I-house, which quickly replaced colonial-era forms, symbolized the homogenous architectural and cultural fabric so highly sought by the descendants of early German settlers in the Shenandoah Valley. The regional form "provided highly visible evidence of at least partial entrance into an acceptable regional culture. As a distinguishing cultural symbol, the form was less important to the relatively homogenous population of eastern Virginia."25

Characterized by asymmetry, the flurkuchenhaus, or open-kitchen plan is the purest form of traditional Germanic architecture found in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Consisting of three rooms centered around a large off-center interior cooking fireplace, including the kuche (kitchen/informal parlor), the stube (formal parlor), and kammer (bedroom/rear hall). The flurkuchenhaus plan, also known as the "continental German" plan, is characterized by an entry opening directly into the multipurpose kuche. This open plan, which provided a resident with a direct link to the outside world, provides insight into the cultural values and customs of the Germanic people. The plan was generally fit into a one-and-a-half or two-story log or stone dwelling with a gabled roof, limestone foundation, and large off-center interior stone chimney. The narrow full-depth kuche featured a large projecting fireplace, an off-center primary entrance, a corner enclosed winder stair, and a basement stair, placed diagonally across from the main stair. Located on the opposite side of the dwelling, the stube featured a smaller fireplace opening on the flush interior wall, often heated by a iron or tile stove fed with coal from an elevated shelf in the main chimney. The rear hall, or kammer, which featured no direct heat source, functioned as a bedroom/ hall and featured a secondary stair. In larger dwellings, a fourth room was sometimes added to the rear of the kuche that functioned as a pantry or workroom. The second floor of dwellings featuring a flurkuchenhaus plan includes a floorplan mirroring the first floor, often with no access between the bedroom over the kuche and the remainder of the second-floor living quarters.

Alternately, the kreuzehaus, or cross-plan, presents a slight variation on the established flurkuchenhaus plan, representing a shift to a more Anglo-American form. Similarly centered around a large, off-center cooking fireplace, the kreuzehaus plan, set in a log or stone side-gabled dwelling, features four differently sized rooms with the smaller and larger pairs of rooms set on a diagonal. Including the traditional kuche, stube, and kammer, the kreuzehaus plan introduces a separate entry hall, a feature more closely aligned with the house types of English settlers. The use of the more private entrance hall was coupled with an increased use of internal and external symmetry; a trend fashioned on Georgian ideals. Bergengren suggests that the kreuzehaus plan "represents a compromise between the openness of the flurkuchenhaus and the closure of the Baroque/Georgian house, for while the kitchen is indeed closed off from the front door, the resulting room is not merely a corridor between rooms but can be used as a social space— second parlor or living room on its own. In this way, the Pennsylvania [and Virginia] Germans were in fact more progressive than those in other colonies (such as New England) who often kept an entirely traditional floorplan inside their modernized--Georgian--exteriors." 26

Mannheim is a representative example of the kreuzehaus plan, which denotes an increased shift toward cultural

25 Chappell, p. 28
26 Charles Bergengren. "The Cycle of Transformations in Shaefferstown, Pennsylvania, Houses." Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture IV. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1991, p. 101. He footnotes Henry Glassie's *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia.*

homogeneity, as expressed through architecture. Set into a rolling hillside facing southeast, Mannheim stands as a two-story side-gabled dwelling constructed of coursed limestone. Originally featuring a wood-shingled roof, the dwelling stands two stories in height and is three bays in width. Although not symmetrical on the façade, the fenestration pattern does reveal an important shift toward the Georgian model. However, a non-symmetrical interior plan remains evident based on the fenestration pattern and slightly off-center central-interior chimney, the façade strives to create a sense of balance with the off-center single-leaf door balanced by the two flanking windows. Similarly, the placement of the openings on the first story corresponds with those on the second story. Interestingly, the side elevations at Mannheim, while seemingly symmetrical, represent the most traditional external Germanic building symbols. The southwest elevation continues to include the ground-level exterior basement entrance, while the northeast elevation originally featured an off-center door (now replaced with a window). The door is a key element to this pivotal cultural shift, as it continued to provide the traditional direct link to the kuche, despite the inclusion of the fashionable entrance hall, which was accessed from the façade.

The interior of Mannheim, which consists of the kuche, stube, kammer, and entrance hall, reveals numerous features quintessential to early Germanic construction methods in America. Typical of the building traditions of Germanic settlers, the dwellings were relatively unadorned with a clear expression of construction techniques. High-style trim and moldings were not included in the designs, as the majority of the residents were of plain, cooperative religious sects, including the Amish, Mennonites, and Brethren. Bergengren points out that this was a result of the "egalitarian ethos, [where] ostentatious behavior is dimly regarded."27 Instead, the dwellings, including Mannheim, featured exposed ceiling beams with handcrafted beaded edges, vertical-board interior partition walls, plastered stone walls, and " interior trim is confined to chair rails, baseboards, and cornice strips over the fireplace."28 However, the lack of decorative embellishments was countered by the fine craftsmanship of those that were employed. Log construction was generally left exposed or was whitewashed. The use of the large central fireplace, which represented cultural pride, was a ubiquitous feature of traditional plans, as seen at Mannheim. However, as acculturation became widespread, the central fireplace was moved to the gable-ends, a clear Georgian influence.

The early roof framing of Rhenish houses included complex rafter systems representative of ethnic traditional forms, while later examples, such as Mannheim, represent the incorporation of Anglo-American techniques.29 The changes include the use of common rafters, falseplates, and collar beams. This change was probably most influenced by economic factors and the available skills of the workforce. Chappell also points out that while traditional roofing systems were often disregarded in the main dwellings, they were often still used for non-domestic buildings, including barns and stables.30 Conventional Germanic dwellings also provided ample storage cellars inside the confines of the primary dwelling. Although complex examples, including barrel-vaulted rooms, interior springs, and multi-level chambers, have been noted throughout the Shenandoah Valley, Mannheim features a two-room spatial configuration, representative of the type. Accessed both by an interior stair in the kuche and on the exterior banked elevation, the cellar at Mannheim features hand-hewn beams, a large summerbeam, and remnants of insulation, composed of straw and dried mud.

27 Bergengren, p. 103
28 Chappell, p. 32
29 Chappell, p. 32
30 Chappell, p. 34

Complete acculturation of Germanic tradition was widespread by the early 19th century, as evidenced by the complete adoption of the I-house building form. However, as many of the previously erected dwellings were substantial in nature, replacement was not feasible and alteration became imminent. At Mannheim, which already included the fashionable entrance hall, a major renovation did not occur until 1855, although the formal parlor was updated in the early-to-mid-19th century. During the ownership of Dr. Dewitt Coffman, Mannheim received a substantial enlargement with the addition of a two-story wood-frame ell circa 1855. The ell, which at Mannheim features a kitchen at the rear, represents a major change in domestic architecture and use. Chappell's study of early Germanic dwellings reveals that all of the early "houses that continued to serve as dwellings in the 19th century were altered to accommodate Anglo-American room functions."31 Dwellings, even those constructed by Germanic descendants, no longer incorporated the cherished kitchen space, or kuche, into the body of the main house. Instead, the kitchen was moved to the basement, a separate building, or the rear of the ell, a change stimulated by Anglo-American culture. Bergengren notes that architectural evidence reveals that during alterations to the early Germanic dwellings "the chimney was the first thing to go." 32 At Mannheim, the large cooking fireplace was closed and the kitchen was moved to the rear ell. The closure of the central chimney, which is now restored, transformed the kuche into a fashionable parlor. It is probable that the side-elevation entry was also closed at that time. Dating to the fashionable Greek Revival period, the 1855 expansion not only moved the kitchen and increased the size of the dwelling, but a stylistic updating of the entire dwelling occurred. A previous alteration occurred in the early-to-mid 19th century with the fashionable update to the formal parlor, or stube. Alterations in the original block included plastered ceilings, carved Greek Revival mantels and trim, new doors, and other stylistic adjustments. The ell features similar Greek Revival-style woodwork.

Agricultural Practices and Slavery in Rockingham County (1800-1865)

Including Harrisonburg, the population of Rockingham County had reached over 10,000 by 1800, and continued to increase steadily by 2,000 persons each decade. The first noteworthy increase in the population was recorded between 1820 and 1830, jumping from 14,784 to 20,683 residents in just ten years.33 The population increase in Rockingham County during the first decades of the 19th century was comparatively consistent with the other eight existing counties in the Valley. However, by 1830, counties such as Berkeley and Jefferson had begun to decrease in population.

Early census records show that nearly seventy percent of the population of Rockingham County was of German-Swiss descent, the majority located in Plains District adjacent to Shenandoah County. The strongest Scots-Irish elements were located in the Linville District, while the Stonewall District was home to the majority of English immigrants. The majority of residents in Rockingham County had emigrated from Pennsylvania and were either natives or directly descended from natives of various principalities in Germany. A number of Welsh, German, and Scots-Irish immigrants that had originally settled in New York, New Jersey, and Maryland also found their way to the Shenandoah Valley, and Rockingham County by the turn of the 19th century.34 As expected, these immigrants brought various religious beliefs, customs, and building traditions from their native lands. Most of the English who came early to the Valley from eastern Virginia were

31 Chappell, p. 38
32 Bergengren, p. 102
33 William Couper, *History of the Shenandoah Valley,* Volume II, (New York, NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1952), p. 777.
34 Scots-Irish were Scots who had been living in northern Ireland for several generations.

Episcopalians. The Scots-Irish and the few Scots were Presbyterians. The three largest religious sects of the Germans were made up of Lutherans, Mennonites, and Calvinists (Reformers), with later immigrants being members of the German Baptist Brethren, also known as Tunkers or simply as Brethren.35 The Mennonites and Brethren were pacifists. With at least one congregation of English Baptists in the Valley (an area now part of Berkeley County, West Virginia), a few other English Baptist congregations were organized in Rockingham County.

Rockingham County was one of the leading agricultural producing counties in the Valley during the antebellum period. In 1850, 203,530 acres were improved as farmland, consisting of 1,213 farms. This left 119,234 acres throughout the county unimproved, comprised of wooded forests and mountain ranges. Ten years later, the acreage of agricultural farmland had declined to 200,803, and the unimproved acreage had increased to 145,165. The average farm consisted of between 20 and 100 acres, with the majority of farms containing 100 to 500 acres. The various crops included wool, hay, potatoes, and tobacco. Cereal grains produced included barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, wheat, and Indian corn. In fact, statewide, Rockingham County ranked first in the production of wheat and hay, second in barley bushels and grass seeds, and was one of the leading producers of wool in 1850. By 1860, the county was third in the yield of Indian corn and second in the production of wool and wheat. Barley yield had been reduced comparatively, thus, the county ranked fifth statewide in 1860. The production of butter, the highest in the Commonwealth, had increased remarkably by 1860.

As generally dictated by their religion, most residents were farmers who worked their own lands, rarely aided by African-American slaves. The Germans, as a rule, were opposed to slavery, and thus, very few owned slaves. The English and Scots-Irish held the majority of slaves in the Valley. Regardless, the number of slaves in Rockingham County, and the Shenandoah Valley as a whole, was exceptionally minimal compared to eastern Virginia. The 1790 census records that Frederick County had over 4,000 slaves, Berkeley County had nearly 3,000 slaves, Augusta County had over 1,500 slaves, Rockbridge County had 682 slaves, Shenandoah County had only 512 slaves, and Rockingham County was home to 772 slaves.36 Often, slaves were rented from eastern Virginia during the fall harvests. Thus, it is a rare discovery in Rockingham County to document slave quarters. With the growth of agricultural production, the number of slaves increased during the antebellum period, although overall the sentiment about owning slaves had not changed. The 1840 census recorded 501 slaves residing in Rockingham County. This number increased to 2,331 in 1850, and peaked at 2,387 by 1860. Of the 420 slaveholders in the county in 1860, the majority owned between two and nine slaves. However, the greatest number of slaveholders had only a single slave (104 owners). The 1860 census documented that Rockingham County was home to 532 free "coloreds," an increase of sixty-five persons from 1850.

Slavery at Mannheim

35 The Mennonites emerged in Switzerland in the 1520s as radical Protestants desiring a simpler style of life. A parallel movement occurred in the Netherlands, led by Menno Simons. Similar groups emerged in Germany and Austria, with many followers fleeing to Rhineland and the Netherlands, Eastern Europe and America, particularly Pennsylvania. The Tunkers and Brethren, who maintain similar beliefs in the simplicity of dress and living, are one of the religious denominations whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptist, but also share some of the Quakers. Also known as Dunkers, the sect was founded in Germany in 1708, just years prior to their emigration to the United States.

36 United States Census Records, 1790, Record Group 287, National Archives at College Park.

Mannheim retains vernacular architecture associated with the African-American culture of Rockingham County during the Antebellum Period (1831-1860). The move toward assimilation into Anglo-American society by ethnic cultures is also symbolized at Mannheim by the presence of the two circa 1830 slave quarters. Of Mennonite heritage, the Coffman family broke ties with the church after becoming became involved in the African slave trade around 1830. The embracing of slavery was in direct conflict with the religious beliefs of the Mennonite church, which held a strongly Germanic following. It is known that in 1810 no slaves owned by the Coffman family were documented in Rockingham County.37 However, in 1850 Dewitt Coffman is listed as holding thirteen slaves, a substantial number for Rockingham County.38 This timeline reinforces the circa 1830 date for the slave quarters. The slave quarters recorded at Mannheim are typical of the two-room building type. However, rather than the traditional central-interior chimney that served both rooms, the buildings were heated by two interior-end chimneys. Furthermore, the two slave quarters at Mannheim are constructed of brick, rather than wood frame or log. The one-story buildings, nearly identical in form and detailing, have side-gable roofs, wooden cornices with a brick header-course, and rowlock lintels over the window openings. The single-pile buildings have tongue-and-groove wood floors, plastered walls, sash-sawn rafters, and carved wooden mantels. The two buildings are set to the northeast of the main dwelling, across Wengers Mill Road.

The slave quarters at Mannheim are representative of the Antebellum tradition. As stated by John Michael Vlach in *Back of the Big House*, "only a small percentage of plantation slaves was employed as domestic servants. Even if a plantation's labor force included hundreds of slaves, the domestic staff would usually not number much more than half a dozen. Work in the Big House – unlike field labor, which would usually end at sunset – had a perpetual quality because house slaves were always on call."39 "Big House" slave quarters, as Vlach labeled them, were generally set behind or to the side of the planter's residence, where they would not contend with it visually. Yet, the smaller, subordinate buildings were often viewed as an indicator of wealth, providing visitors with an inventory of a portion of the plantation's labor force.40 Typically, the slave houses were clustered together, often creating street-like patterns. Many of the cabins were almost duplicate in design, illustrating an early practice of mass production of dwelling units. Black craftsmen and artisans, who employed the same craftsmanship that went into the elegant houses of the plantation owners, typically constructed this building type. Although the slave quarters at Mannheim were constructed well after the main dwelling, the craftsmanship is extremely high.

Ownership of Mannheim (1788-2003)

Mannheim was constructed circa 1788 by David Coffman after he purchased 132 acres along Linville Creek in Rockingham County from Solomon Matthews.41 David Coffman's son, Samuel H. Coffman (1752-1828), a merchant in nearby New Market, acquired the Mannheim tract in 1808. The 1810 Census lists him as holding no slaves. Samuel

37 *The 1810 Census of Rockingham County, Virginia.* (Available at http://www.rootsweb.com/~varockin/online.htm). Viewed August 18, 2003.
38 1850 Census. Information gleaned from Kline, p. 47.
39 Vlach, p. 18.
40 Vlach, p. 21.
41 David Coffman's father, Michael Coffman, may have come to live with him at the end of his life (died 1788) as he is buried in Edom Cemetery in Rockingham County. The year of his death, he gave his farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to his son, Samuel Coffman. This farm is presumably where Michael Kauffman lived.

Coffman's son John C. Coffman inherited Mannheim in 1815, which included an addition of 172 acres purchased from Thomas Bryan in 1811. Dr. Samuel L. Coffman "of Shenandoah" (1784-1841) acquired the tract in 1818. He was a member of the 1830 Constitutional Convention in Richmond and also owned acreage across the creek, where circa 1848 his son Samuel built a house, now known as the Isaac Wenger House. Another son, David Coffman, constructed nearby Belle Grove circa 1840. *A Genealogy and History of the Kauffman-Coffman families of North America, 1584 to 1937* states that "Samuel Coffman's old house is located about 1 ½ miles north of the church. The old house was called Manheim in memory of the old home in Lancaster County. The old house which David, and perhaps his father lived in, was of stone and considered fine for its day. It had a chimney large enough to roast an ox. Samuel made some changes and in 1855 Samuel's son Samuel made decided changes. It was at one time surrounded by locusts and willows….while the house needs attention, the stone part is seemingly fit for another century."42 The property was transferred to Samuel Coffman's son, Dr. Dewitt W. Coffman (1814-1891) on June 12, 1863. According to the 1850 census records, Dewitt Coffman held thirteen slaves. The property consists of 280 acres (Deed Book 5, p. 470). The property is referred to as "Coffman's Mill" on the Hotchkiss map from the 1860s. Mannheim was sold out of the Coffman family on August 4, 1880.

The property was purchased by Dr. A.M. Newman and included 228 acres (Deed Book 18, p. 392). The property was inherited in 1896 by Dr. Newman's daughter, Margaret L. Myers (Will Book 2, p. 208 and Deed Book 84, p. 440-441). In May 1900, ownership of the property was passed to her daughter Anne Myers Richardson (Will Book 8, p. 396). On January 15, 1929, Mannheim was sold with 243 acres for $23,000 to Adam U. Wise (Deed Book 143, p. 164). The property was again sold on November 12, 1929 to J. R. Byerly with additional acreage (Deed Book 145, p. 284). Mrs. Etta Byerly Grimm, J.R. Byerly's daughter, received the property after J.R. Byerly's death. Mrs. Etta Grimm lived at Mannheim until 1994 or 1995. On November 27, 1996, Agnes and Carl Weaver purchased Mannheim from the heirs of Etta Grimm with 90 acres, including the slave quarters. Between 1997 and 2003, the Weavers restored the main dwelling where they currently reside.

42 Kauffman, p. 551. However, there is no evidence of Samuel Coffman ownership after 1851. Other sources suggest that the dwelling was called Mannheim as it means "My Home" in German.

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10. Geographical Data

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	17	687250	4268475

Verbal Boundary Description

The property at 4713 Wengers Mill Road in Rockingham County, Virginia, is located on Tax Map 64-(3)-L5 which consists of 86.9650 acres and Tax Map numbered 64-(3)-L3, which consists of 4.5350 acres. The primary dwelling, smokehouse, office, spring house ruins, and chicken coop are on the 86-acre portion and the slave quarters and garage are on the four-acre portion.

Boundary Justification

The property is described in the Rockingham County Land Records as "All those two (2) certain tracts or parcels of land containing 4.535 acres and 86.965 acres, respectively, together with the improvements thereon, and all rights, privileges, appurtenances, easements and rights of way thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, located on the northeastern side and on the southwestern side respectively of State Route 753 just west of its intersection with State Route 42 and just west of the former site of Wenger's Mill in the Linville District, Rockingham County, Virginia, and being shown as Parcel 3 and Parcel 5, respectively, on Sheet 4 of 5 of a multi-page plat thereof made by Robert F. Jellum, C.L.S., dated October 11, 1996, all of which are attached to, made a part of and recorded with a deed to the Grantors dated November 20, 1996, from Otho David Grimm, Charlotte G. Hawse and Emmett Carl Grimm, acting by and through Nancy W. Beahm, his duly appointed attorney-in-fact, said Deed being of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, Virginia, in Deed Book 1458, page 727.

The ninety-acre lot is a portion of the original 360-acre Mannheim tract purchased by David Coffman from Solomon Matthews in 1787. Mannheim has been associated with this portion of the tract since its construction circa 1788.

All photographs are of:

Mannheim, 4713 Wengers Mill Road
Rockingham County, Virginia
VDHR File Number: 082-0005
E.H.T. Traceries, Inc., photographer

All negatives are stored with the VA Department of Historic Resources:

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: East Corner, Looking West
NEG. NO.: 20894/35
PHOTO: 1 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: West Corner, Looking East
NEG. NO.: 20894/30
PHOTO: 2 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: Doctor's Office, Looking West
NEG. NO.: 20894/29
PHOTO: 3 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: Slave Quarters, Looking East
NEG. NO.: 20894/20
PHOTO: 4 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: Interior, Kitchen/Kuche, Looking Southeast
NEG. NO.: 20894/18
PHOTO: 5 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: Entrance Hall with Enclosed Stair, Looking Northeast
NEG. NO.: 20894/17
PHOTO: 6 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: Parlor/Stube, Looking East
NEG. NO.: 20894/16
PHOTO: 7 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: Rear Hall/Kammer, Looking Northeast
NEG. NO.: 20894/8
PHOTO: 8 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: 2nd Floor Sleeping Quarters, Looking Northeast
NEG. NO.: 20894/5
PHOTO: 9 of 10

DATE: August 2003
VIEW OF: Ell Parlor, Looking West
NEG. NO.: 20894/12
PHOTO: 10 of 10

Mannheim (VDHR 082-0005)
Rockingham County, VA
BROADWAY QUAD

UTM References:

1) 17/687493/4268840
2) 17/687853/4268428
3) 17/687355/4268037
4) 17/686680/4268274
5) 17/687250/4268475