

VLR-12/11/90 NRHP-1/25/91

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms [National Register Bulletin 16]. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rochester House other names/site number DHR 96-87

2. Location

street & number County Route 613 (1 mi. NE of Lyells off VA Rt. 3) N/A not for publication city, town Lyells vicinity Lyells state Virginia code VA county Westmoreland code 193 zip code 22572

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories. Totals: 2 contributing, 9 noncontributing buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, 9 total.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 20 Dec 1990 Director, VA Dept. of Historic Resources State or Federal agency and bureau

in my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Agriculture: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: Not in use

Agriculture: Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial: Postmedieval English

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Metal

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Rochester House is located in rural Westmoreland County one mile northeast of Lyells, seven-tenths of a mile from County Route 613. Built in 1746, the one-story, two-bay, twenty-by-sixteen-foot one-room-plan dwelling is a simple braced-frame structure with a gable roof and a full brick basement. A large exterior end chimney dominates the west gable end. The house is an extremely rare example of a colonial hall-plan dwelling. It features asymmetrically placed window and door bays, a steeply pitched gable roof, and a large exterior end chimney with a T-shaped stack. William Rochester built the house in 1746, and it was used continuously as a residence until 1935, when a larger house was constructed on the property. Interior alterations were executed around 1800. Currently the dwelling is used as an agricultural storage building. The nominated site is 31 acres, which encompasses the surrounding landscape features and any possible archaeological remains of the domestic and agricultural activities associated with early Chesapeake plantation life. The contributing buildings include the eighteenth-century dwelling house and a late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century plank corncrib that was enlarged during the 1920s. The noncontributing buildings include the 1935 dwelling house, a barn, and seven twentieth century agricultural structures.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Rochester House is situated in the gently rolling farm land of Westmoreland County. The house faces south toward cultivated fields and beyond, State Route 3, the Warsaw Road. Behind the house to the north the land rises slightly to a ridge and then slopes gently downward through woods to a meandering creek. The house is surrounded to the south, east, west and northwest by the various farm buildings and the main house. The twenty-by-sixteen-foot one-story, two-bay, single-room, hall-plan dwelling was built in 1746. It is a simple braced-frame structure covered with weatherboard and

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1746-c1850

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rochester House, probably built in 1746, is an extremely rare surviving example of a colonial hall-plan dwelling. This house type represents what was once the majority of Tidewater domestic architecture. The form of the house is typical of the eighteenth-century Chesapeake, but its fabric and embellishment distinguish it as a fine example of vernacular domestic architecture that reflects the moderate wealth of its original owner. Rochester House is not only significant to our understanding of "middling" planters and their domestic priorities but is also important to our understanding of the full range of Tidewater domestic architecture. The house has sustained several periods of renovation but the integrity of the original fabric remains largely intact. In addition, a plank corncrib dating from the late 18th to mid 19th century illustrates the property's original agricultural use. Seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century documents suggest that a variety of service structures associated with early Chesapeake plantation life once stood at the site.

Rochester House is also significant because of its association with the Rochester family, which owned the property from 1689 until 1798. English immigrant Nicholas Rochester and his son William, for whom the house was built, settled in Westmoreland County in late 1689. William's grandson, John, resided on the plantation from 1766 until his death in 1794. John was an active and influential resident of Westmoreland County, where he held positions in the militia, the church, and in public office. John's younger brother, Nathaniel, settled in western New York State where he founded the City of Rochester in the early nineteenth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

VA Dept. of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 31.17

UTM References

A
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laurie Black

organization Mary Washington College date October 1990

street & number Center for Historic Preservation telephone (703)899-4037

city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401

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built on a full brick basement. Its framing material is primarily oak. The studs and corner posts of the frame are joined to the sills, wall plates, and tie beams with mortise-and-tenon joints. There are downbraces on both sides of each corner post, as well as on each side of the two door posts located on the north and south elevations. A false plate is nailed with wrought nails over the ends of the attic floor joists, which are lap jointed over the wall plates. The common rafters are nailed to the false plate with wrought nails. The rafters are joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints and the collar beams are half-lapped and attached to the rafters with wrought nails. Forty-inch knee walls in the attic are constructed of triangular riven studs and fastened to the rafters with wrought nails. Brick nogging fills the space between framing members in the first-floor walls.

The full brick basement foundation walls are laid in English bond below grade, and Flemish bond above. The walls are thirteen inches thick. The bricks are hand-made and the oyster-shell mortar joints are scored with a grapevine joint. The foundation is topped with a shiner course on the north and south elevations and a rowlock course on the east and west gable ends. Glazed headers are randomly placed in the south foundation wall, but all headers used in the north foundation wall are glazed. The foundation projects 1-1/2 inches to 2-1/2 inches beyond the frame walls. Pairs of tapered ventilation slots in both the north and south foundation walls provide light and ventilation in the basement. The basement is entered through a bulkhead entrance on the east gable end. Interlocking joints between the bulkhead foundation and the main foundation indicate that this is the original basement opening. The steps are of poured concrete, and the floor of the basement is dirt. Hand-hewn, pit-sawn floor joists are exposed in the basement ceiling, the height of which is seven feet, seven inches.

The entire building is covered with circular-sawn weatherboards affixed to the frame with wire nails. The roof is a steeply-pitched gable covered with sheet metal. The original sheathing of pit-sawn, wrought-nailed, pine weatherboards lies underneath the metal. Surviving examples of such sheathing are extremely rare. The flare or kick at the eaves is created by wedges nailed to the top surface of the rafters and over the beveled ends of the attic floor joists. The joists and rafters extend slightly beyond the walls and are exposed. At the eaves, the interstices between the roofing and the false plate are filled with clay, and those between the false plate and the wall plate are filled with brick nogging.

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First-floor fenestration includes off-center six-panel doors at both the south facade and the north elevation. The south door has raised panels on both its interior and exterior. The north door has raised panels on its interior and flush panels on its exterior. This hierarchy of architectural finish reveals the formality of the interior living space and shows that the front or south facade was considered superior to the north or rear facade. These entrances are placed almost directly opposite from one another on the north-south axis to provide cross ventilation. A single six-over-six double-hung sash window is adjacent to the principal entrance. On the west gable end two modern, metal-sash windows light the basement level, two six-over-six double-hung sash windows flank the first-floor chimney shoulders, and a single four-pane fixed-sash window abuts the chimney at the attic shoulder. There is one off-center, six-over-six double-hung sash window at the attic level of the east gable end.

A large, double-shouldered exterior end chimney dominates the west elevation. It is four feet four inches deep by eight feet seven inches wide and has a T-shaped stack with a double flue serving the first-floor fireplace. A separate flue in the T of the stack serves the attic fireplace. The chimney is laid in Flemish bond to the attic shoulders with all glazed headers. Both chimney shoulders originally had tile weatherings, but only those on the attic shoulders remain. Centered in the chimney stack is a row of all-glazed headers that extends from the attic shoulders up to the two-course corbelled chimney cap. A 1-1/2 inch to 2-1/2 inch projecting water table surrounds the base of the chimney at foundation level.

The interior of the house originally was finely finished. The formality of the hall is indicated by its original horsehair plaster, double-beaded chair rail, beaded baseboard molding, exposed chamfered attic floor joists, and an enclosed stair, as well as the raised-panel doors. The wall plaster was applied directly over the framing and brick nogging. A large brick fireplace dominates the west end of the room. The firebox is six feet wide, four feet high, and three and a half feet deep. The brick chimney breast is flush with the interior wall and extends from floor to ceiling, the height of which is seven feet seven inches. A nailer in the brickwork above a rowlock segmental arch indicates the position of a now-missing original mantelpiece. The interior of the fireplace has rounded rear corners, and at the center of its rear wall was a panel of herringbone brick, only a fragment of which survives. A small portion of the eight and a half inch square by three high hearth tiles also survive. An enclosed winder staircase runs along the east wall with its entrance in the southeast corner of the room. The stair is

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enclosed by diagonal paneling and has a storage closet underneath that is accessible by a small board-and-batten door. Ghost marks of lath strips and nail holes in the framing indicate that the stairwell was also originally plastered.

The attic level was also finely finished. Ghost marks of lath strips and nail holes in the attic knee walls, rafters and collar beams indicate that the attic level was fully plastered. An original fireplace stands in the east gable end. Two small original board-and-batten doors in the attic kneewalls have survived, both of which have ghost marks of butterfly and foliated H hinges.

Rochester House has been modified several times during its 250 year history. It was first altered about 1800, when it was remodeled to conform to Federal-style tastes. Federal-style beaded trim was added to all first-floor window and door surrounds, attached with T-head wrought nails, as well as to the exterior door and window surrounds on the south facade. A Federal mantelpiece replaced the original first-floor mantel and a similar mantelpiece was added to the attic fireplace. (The first-floor mantelpiece was removed by the current owner several years ago, but still exists). The first-floor ceiling was plastered over riven oak lath affixed to the ceiling joists with rose-head wrought nails. A molded door frame and a finely crafted, double-beaded, vertical board-and-batten door were added to the stair opening. Both fireplaces were reduced in size with brick infill.

Some evidence suggests that a second period of alteration took place in the first half of the nineteenth century. This may have been coeval with the addition of a small wing to the main house (the wing was removed in the 1920s). The presence of this addition is indicated by several coats of plaster on the exterior wall within the bulkhead.

A stair railing at the top of the staircase in the attic (it has a double-beaded handrail with chamfered posts) may also be from this second period of alteration. The railing is constructed with mortise-and-tenon joints and is attached to a kneewall stud, originally against plaster, with cut nails.

Alterations made during the 1920s include the removal of the early-nineteenth-century addition, construction of the barn, enlargement of the log corncrib, and construction of several agricultural buildings with reused materials, possibly salvaged from the demolished addition. Also, new weatherboard sheathing was put on the house, and a new wood-frame bulkhead entrance to the basement was constructed on the original bulkhead foundation. The bulkhead is covered with weatherboards and has a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Some reframing was also done to the east gable end of the

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roof, and the plaster was most likely removed from the attic level at that time. An earthfast, pole-set shed addition was also built on the north side of the house but was removed several years ago by the current owner. Nailing blocks are still attached at eave level, and several post holes are still discernible. In May 1990 the sheet-metal roof on the house was replaced. The new metal covering was nailed to a series of horizontal members (nailers) which were attached to the original weatherboard sheathing at regular intervals. The nailers extend beyond the gable ends to create an overhang, and the front and rear of the roof extends over the ends of the exposed attic floor joists. This was done to protect the original sheathing and to keep rainwater away from the walls and foundation.

Southwest of the house is a late-eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth-century plank (sawn log) corncrib that, during the 1920s, was enlarged with two flanking sheds. The corncrib was also re-roofed and re-clad with weatherboard at that time. This one-story, three-bay, wood-frame building has a central gable roof with flanking shed roofs. The foundation of the crib consists of wood sills set on stacks of flat stones. The roof sheathing is metal. A central vertical-board door that leads into the original crib is flanked by similar doors leading into the two shed additions. The floor level of the two shed additions is one foot lower than that of the central crib. A single window with a vertical board door is found in the north and south walls, as well as in the west wall of the northside shed addition. The original eleven by eighteen foot chestnut plank crib is now contained within the newer twenty-five-by-eighteen-foot structure. The original crib is constructed of hand-hewn chestnut planks that are square-notched at the corners. A central dividing wall was fitted into the planks in the north and south walls of the crib. The wall was completely cut away except for the top plank, but several of the plank ends still remain in the notches. Two doorways were cut through the planks at the east end of the north and south walls and a large window was cut through the planks on the west end. These alterations were most likely made in the twentieth century. The flooring (circular sawn tongue-and-groove attached with wire nails) is also a twentieth-century replacement.

There are nine noncontributing buildings on the property. A two-story wood-frame house was built in 1935. A wood-frame barn and seven wood-frame agricultural storage buildings were built during the 1920s. Four of the storage buildings are earthfast structures. One is built on a poured concrete foundation, and another is on poured concrete piers. The last sits on a poured concrete foundation and is sheathed with corrugated metal.

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According to printed family records, Rochester House was built in 1746. A brick bearing the inscription "WR 1746" was once imbedded in some part of the chimney. Wellford Courtney, a prior resident, does not remember the brick, but he does recall that his father, Randolph Courtney, who purchased the property in 1922, once told him that he allowed "someone from New York" to remove a brick from the chimney as a souvenir.¹ Physical evidence such as the building's form, construction techniques and materials, brick bonds and architectural embellishments, suggests that this date is accurate.² The appraisal of the estate of the builder, William Rochester, who died in 1750, lists, among other things, "1 cross cutt [sic] saw, a parcel of nails, a parcel of lumber, and some planks," evidence that construction may have taken place prior to his death.³

English immigrant Nicholas Rochester and his son, William, settled in Westmoreland County in 1689. Rochester purchased from John Jenkins a hundred acres of land lying in "Nominy Forrest" in the Parish of Cople.⁴ Little else is known about Nicholas Rochester until 1719 when, at the age of seventy-nine, "for and in consideration of the natural love and affection that he hath for and beareth towards his son," he bequeathed the hundred acres to William Rochester.⁵ It is believed that the elder man died shortly thereafter, but no will or probate records have been found.

William Rochester expanded the family landholdings and established a viable, working plantation. Between May 1733 and May 1735 he acquired 170 acres from Gerrard Davies through a series of one year indentures in exchange for "50 lbs. of current money," and 9,500 pounds of "good lawful tobacco."⁶ In 1747 William Rochester and his son John purchased an additional 150 acres from John Dunkin, bringing the Rochester landholdings to a total of 420 acres.⁷ These substantial landholdings put William Rochester in the upper 11 percent of landowners in eighteenth-century Northern Neck Virginia.⁸ William Rochester died in 1750. The court-ordered appraisal of his estate revealed the ownership of a fair amount of household goods, a large quantity and variety of livestock,⁹ crops and grain, various tools and farming implements, and six slaves.

Rochester left his estate to his son, John.¹⁰ John Rochester survived his father by a mere four years before he died intestate in 1754. His estate appraisal was the same as his father's, with the exception of his slaveholdings, which had increased to eleven.¹¹ John Rochester was survived by his widow Hester and five young children, including his elder son John and his second son Nathaniel. Hester Rochester married Thomas Critcher in 1757

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and remained on the plantation until 1763 when the entire Rochester/Critcher family moved to North Carolina.

In 1766, at the age of nineteen, the oldest Rochester son, John, returned to Westmoreland County. There he married Ann Jordan, the daughter of a neighboring gentleman planter, and settled on the paternal estate that he had inherited from his father.¹² John Rochester acquired another hundred acres of land from Gerrard Hutt, Sr., in 1767. Five years later, in 1772, he sold 114 acres of land previously purchased from Gerrard Davies by his grandfather, William Rochester, to William Carr Tidwell.¹³ In 1773 John paid to his stepfather, Thomas Critcher, 120 pounds current money for his mother's one-third dower interest in the estate of her deceased husband.¹⁴ John Rochester was an active and influential member of the Westmoreland County and Cople Parish, filling a number of civic, church, and public positions. He served as a captain of the Westmoreland County militia from 1776 until 1782. He was elected a vestryman of Cople Parish in 1785, and served as Westmoreland County sheriff from 1790 until his death in 1794.¹⁵ John Rochester died intestate at the age of forty-eight resulting from a fall from his horse. His body was found on the main road leading from Westmoreland Courthouse to Nominy. An inquisition was held and his death was found to be accidental.¹⁶ At the time of his death the Rochester landholdings totalled 406 acres. The "Inventory of the Estate of Captain John Rochester" is an extensive list of personal possessions and household goods, livestock, tools and farm implements, and fourteen slaves.¹⁷ Clearly the plantation had thrived under his direction, and it is very possible that John Rochester was responsible for the Federal-style interior renovation. In 1798 his children, his heirs to the property, sold the entire estate to John Gordon. At that time John Rochester, the oldest son of the deceased John Rochester, Jr., moved all his brothers and sisters to Danville, Kentucky.¹⁸ Thus, the Rochester Family ceased to be an active part of the Westmoreland County community, although their influence spread elsewhere.

John Rochester Sr.'s younger brother, Nathaniel (1752-1831), was an influential and successful businessman and merchant. Nathaniel Rochester remained in North Carolina when John returned to Westmoreland County in 1766. There he served as lieutenant colonel in the North Carolina Militia. He later moved to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was a merchant. While there he served a term in the Maryland legislature and in 1807 he was president of Hagerstown Bank. Shortly thereafter Rochester settled in the Genesee River Valley of western New York State where he founded Monroe County. He served as the county clerk in 1821. In 1824 he established a bank, and before his death in 1831 at the age of seventy-nine, the city he founded along the banks of the Genesee River was named Rochester in his honor.¹⁹

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The Rochester lands in Westmoreland County had been passed on to John Gordon also of Westmoreland County, in 1798.²⁰ Unfortunately John Gordon died the following year. His widow Sarah continued to pay taxes on the property until 1808.²¹ In 1809, Henry L. Yeatman purchased 450 acres, described in the deed as "Rochester's and Porter's parcels that adjoin."²² Henry Yeatman remained on the plantation until 1814. The 1810 census records show that his household consisted of three boys -- two under the age of ten and one between the ages of ten and sixteen-- three other free persons, himself, and eleven slaves. No female family members are listed.²³

In 1814 Yeatman sold his interest in the 406 Rochester acres to John Graham (Grayham) who lived on the property for forty-eight years.²⁴ John Graham married Mary F. Middleton, the daughter of a neighboring Westmoreland County gentleman planter. Unfortunately Graham accumulated a significant amount of debt owed to his family-in-law and at least sixteen other creditors. In 1823 he relinquished his rights to 331 acres of real property, having previously sold 75 acres to his daughter Mary E. Graham, and much of his personal property to satisfy all charges brought against him.²⁵ William Middleton was appointed trustee for the benefit of the creditors, and the land and personal possessions were sold at a public auction. John Middleton was the high-bidder at the auction; he purchased the property for 250 dollars, and then transferred it to a trust with William Middleton as trustee.²⁶ John Graham died intestate in 1862. His estate inventory revealed that he owned many of the farm implements, tools, and goods that were necessary for a plantation.²⁷ Neither any Graham nor any Middleton heirs inherited the property as a suit was brought against the estate by R. P. Crabb, a creditor of the deceased John Graham. The trustee, the estate of William Middleton, was forced to sell the property to satisfy the debt. William Middleton, and after his demise his estate, paid taxes on the property until 1870, at which time three hundred acres were conveyed to purchaser Benjamin Purcell through the Westmoreland County Circuit Court's decision in the suit of R. P. Crabb vs. John Graham.²⁸

The property changed hands six times over the next fifty years with the transferred acreage diminishing to ninety-nine acres by 1922. Little is known about the successive inhabitants. In 1872 Benjamin Purcell sold the tract to Richard B. Stewart, who three years later sold it to Mary Buerkle.²⁹ In 1887 the heirs of Mary Buerkle conveyed the property to Mrs. M. C. Eiden. Mrs. Eiden died intestate in 1917. Her only child and heir, L. F. Eiden, transferred 139 acres to H. L. Seger and A. B. Wright in 1920.³⁰ Both Mary Buerkle and her heirs, and Mrs. M. C. Eiden and her heir, were residents of Pennsylvania. It is assumed that both these owners leased the land and buildings to tenant farmers. Seger and Wright sold the tract, upon forty

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acres of which they retained timber rights, to W. B. Rock in April 1920.³¹ Finally, in 1922 Randolph W. Courtney purchased 99 acres of the "Eiden Tract" from W. B. and Grace B. Rock.³²

The Courtney family resided on the property for fifty-six years, and it is they who improved the apparently derelict farmstead. Renovations were made to the almost two-hundred-year old Rochester House, in which they lived until a new house was built in 1935.³³ New farm service buildings were constructed, many from reused lumber salvaged from the removal of the demolished room additions from the Rochester House. Randolph W. Courtney died in July 1977, leaving the property to his wife, Ida. Six weeks later Ida Courtney died intestate. In December 1978 James Welford Courtney, son of Randolph and Ida Courtney and acting under a power of attorney of the Randolph Courtney estate, transferred 31.17 acres to the current owners, Agnes D. Andrews and Charles W. Reed, Jr.³⁴ This acreage includes both the Rochester House and the main house, as well as all attendant outbuildings.

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1. Ober, Richard, Letter to William Crosby, Architectural Historian, September 15, 1989, (Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources).
2. Camille Wells, "The Eighteenth-Century Landscape of Virginia's Northern Neck," Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXVII (December 1987): p. 4239. Wells comments on the significance of one- and two-room houses in Virginia's domestic architecture until near the end of the eighteenth century. From a list of houses described in the Virginia Gazette between 1736 and 1780, 71% of the Tidewater Virginia houses had one- and two-room plans. Calder Loth, "Notes on the Evolution of Virginia Brickwork From the Seventeenth Century to the Late Nineteenth Century", APT, Vol. VI No. 2, 1974, pp. 87-90, 94 and 102, comments on the preference of using English bond in foundations from the mid-seventeenth century to the mid-eighteenth century, and the use of Flemish bond in the foundations of finer frame houses dating from the mid-eighteenth century on. He also points out that glazed headers were employed in Flemish bond in Virginia from the late-seventeenth century to the early eighteenth century, and ceased to appear thereafter probably due to the depletion of the stands of oak which were used to create the blue-gray glaze. Loth also comments on the frequent use of T-shaped stacks from the late-seventeenth century through the 1730's.
3. Westmoreland County Inventory Book 2, p. 143, October 30, 1750.
4. This deed was not recorded in the Westmoreland County Records. It is, however, mentioned in his devise of the property to his son William, Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 6, p. 482, May 26, 1719.
5. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 6, p. 482, May 26, 1719.
6. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 8, pp. 219-221. Fifty acres (by estimation) purchased by indenture, May 13, 1733, in exchange for 5,000 lbs. of good, lawful tobacco; released May 16, 1734. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 8, pp. 301-302. fifty acres (by estimation) purchased by indenture, August 24, 1733 in exchange for 50 lbs. good current money; released August 25, 1734. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 8, pp. 222-223. Seventy acres (by estimation) purchased by indenture, May 14, 1735 in exchange for 4,500 lbs. of good, lawful tobacco; released May 15, 1735.

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7. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 11, pp. 512-514, September 29, 1947. 110 acres transferred to William Rochester. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 11, pp. 389-390, April 28, 1747. 40 acres transferred to John Rochester (paid for by his father William).
 8. Wells, "The Eighteenth-Century Landscape," p. 4219.
 9. Westmoreland County Inventory Book 3, pp. 142-143, October 30, 1750.
 10. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 13, pp. 122-123, 1748.
 11. Westmoreland County Inventory Book 6, pp. 52-52a, November 26, 1754.
 12. Sylvia Rochester Drummond, Rochester Descendents in America, Vol. I (Baton Rouge: Sylvia Rochester Drummond, 1979), p. 1; Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 101-102; S. Emmett Lucas, Jr., Geneology of the Dodson (Dotson), Lucas, Pyles, Rochester, and Allied Families (Birmingham: Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., 1959), pp. 195-198.
 13. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 14, p. 545, October 28, 1767; Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 15, p. 192, April 28, 1772.
 14. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 15, p. 192, September 28, 1773.
 15. Drummond, Rochester Descendents, Vol. II, p. 93.
 16. Calendar of Virginia State Papers January 1, 1794 to May 16, 1795, ed. Sherwin McRae and Raliegth Colston (Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1888), pp. 377-378.
 17. Westmoreland County Inventory Book 8, pp. 328-330, October 20, 1795.
 18. Lucas, Geneology of Dodson (Dotson), et.al., p. 196.
 19. Lucas, Geneology of Dodson (Dotson) et. al., p. 196.
 20. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 21, p. 66, October 2, 1798.

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21. Westmoreland County Land Tax Records, 1799 - 1807. Land taxes were not collected in Virginia in 1808.
22. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 22, p. 101, January 2, 1798.
23. Westmoreland County, U. S. Census of 1810.
24. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 23, p. 1, February 18, 1814.
25. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 24, p. 126, December 18, 1820. 75 acres conveyed to John Graham's daughter, Mary E. Graham. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 24, pp. 422-424, January 15, 1823. Transfer of real and personal property to William Middleton, Trustee, for satisfaction of personal debts. Also lists his creditors and amounts owed.
26. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 24, pp. 512-513, March 6, 1823.
27. Westmoreland County Inventory Book 22, pp. 88-91, October 2, 1862.
28. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 39, pp. 117-118, August 1, 1870; Westmoreland County Land Tax Records, 1823 -1870.
29. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 39, p. 238, August 28, 1872; Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 40, p. 348, March 18, 1875.
30. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 47, p. 175, March 4, 1887; Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 81, p. 63, March 30, 1920.
31. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 81, p. 86, April 17, 1920.
32. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 82, p. 562, December 15, 1922.
33. Westmoreland County Tax Records, 1925 - 1940. No change in valuation of buildings until 1935.
34. Westmoreland County Deeds and Wills Book 279, pp. 138-141, December 1, 1978.

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UTM References

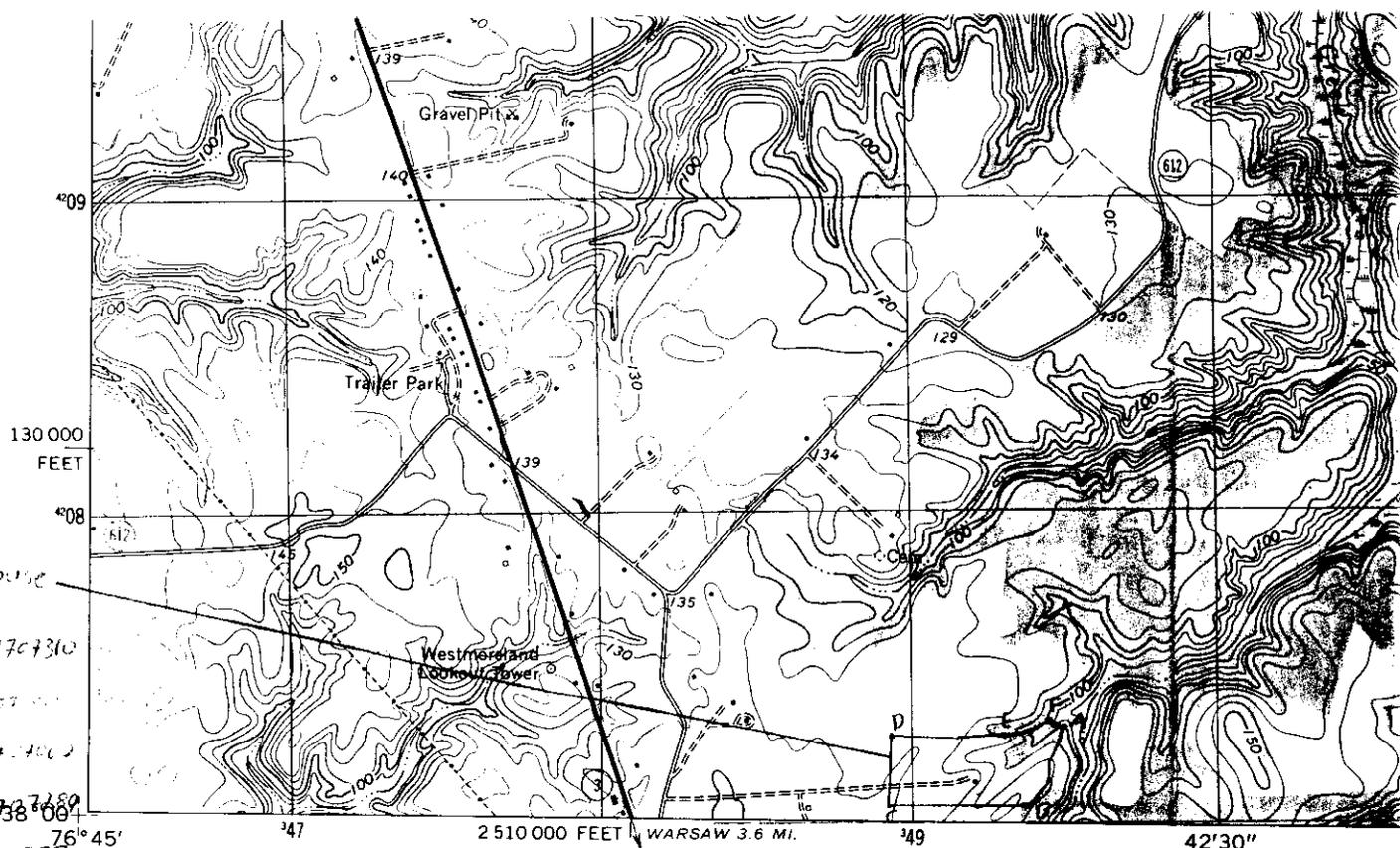
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C	18/349200/4707060
D	18/348930/4707280
E	18/349300/4707330
F	18/349450/4707330

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Rochester House is shown as the solid black line on the accompanying plat entitled "Plat of Survey Property of Randolph W. Courtney Est., 1977."

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the historic domestic core of the Rochester estate and the contributing and non-contributing resources.



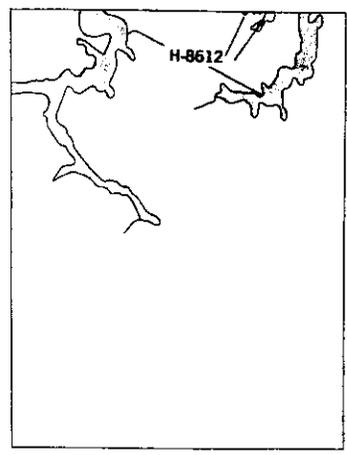
Rochester House
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 B 15/349300/4707310
 C 15/344200/4707310
 D 15/343400/4707310
 E 15/347200/4707310
 F 15/344000/4707310

ITAPPAHANNOCK
 5659 IV NE

76° 45' 30"
 47 251000 FEET WARSAW 3.6 MI. 49 42'30"

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968
 Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 9 meters south and 27 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Map photoinspected 1982
 No major culture or drainage changes observed

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY
 INFORMATION

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line Spacing (Naut. Miles)
H-8612	1961	1:10,000	.02-.05

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