

VLR- 8/21/91
NKHP- 11/8/91

128-5

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 UNTINGDON
other names/site number DHR file no. 128-06

2. Location

street & number 100 E. Main Street, Martinsburg not for publication
city Roanoke vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Roanoke city Roanoke code VA zip code 24011

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> 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 38 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official Henry G. Mills Date 9/10/91
Director, Virginia Department 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 DwellingFunerary: Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single DwellingFunerary: Cemetery**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: FederalMid-Nineteenth Century: Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: limestonewalls Brickroof Metal: tin

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary Description

Huntingdon, sited on a five-and-one-half-acre parcel in a heavily developed area near Roanoke's Williamson Road, is a large Federal-style dwelling built of brick about 1819. The five-bay, 2½-story, central-passage-plan house features an integral two-story rear ell and a full basement. The structure was altered and augmented in three periods: porches were added in the mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style; a new front entry, shed addition, baths, and dormers were installed in the early twentieth century; and the house was carefully restored and improved by the present owner during 1988 and 1989. The property also includes a small contributing cemetery enclosed by a brick wall, containing the gravestones of the Betts family, a contributing frame one-story, two-room outbuilding that appears to have functioned as a slave house, and a noncontributing mid-twentieth-century brick garage.

Architectural Analysis

Huntingdon is located in a grove of large oak trees on a tract of land now surrounded by residential development. Its 5.5-acre site, however, preserves a rural setting for the house. The five-bay dwelling is 2 1/2 stories in height and is built of brick entirely laid in Flemish bond with pencilled grapevine joints. The house has internal chimneys in each gable end and a high foundation of coursed limestone. There is an early box cornice that features returns in the gable ends and widely spaced brackets that were added in the mid- to late nineteenth century. The tapered rake boards have a delicate crown molding in each gable end, while four-light casement windows flank the chimneys in the east and west

See continuation sheet

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
ca. 1819-1930

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

Statement of Significance

Huntingdon is significant under Criterion C, as a well-preserved example of a substantial dwelling demonstrating the employment of the Federal style in conjunction with a regionally popular central-passage floor plan. Alterations made to the structure from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries demonstrate the ways in which a succession of owners sympathetically altered the building to meet changing functional demands and stylistic mores. The nearby frame dwelling and cemetery contribute to the significance of the site, possibly illustrating housing forms for domestic slaves and documenting burial practices in the early to mid-nineteenth century.

The structure has accommodated three periods of construction, all designed to meet the changing needs of the owners. Each addition maintains the stylistic integrity of the original ca. 1819 structure while being visually indicative of the period of its own construction; the three porches added in the mid-nineteenth century, for example, are clearly Greek Revival in detail. The owners of both the original five-hundred-acre tract and later, the larger farm, were wealthy land-owners relative to the population of the Roanoke Valley.

Historic Context

The Roanoke Valley is the geographical area now occupied by the cities of Roanoke and Salem, the town of Vinton, and portions of Roanoke County. The area of the valley is approximately three hundred square miles. A salt lick in the valley originally known as Big Lick had attracted animals since prehistoric times. By the 1730s explorers, tradesmen, and settlers had reached the area. The

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 5.5 acres

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>51940000</u>	<u>4129380</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is legally identified as Parcel A, Block 7, on page 306 of Plat Book 1 and on page 812 of Map Book 1 in the Roanoke County Circuit Court.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected to encompass the remaining open land historically associated with the house and are coincident with the present legal boundaries of the property. The tract includes the immediate domestic space surrounding the house and outbuildings and an adjacent area to the northeast said to contain the site of a slave house. The tract continues to provide a semi-rural setting for the house, although the surrounding property has been subdivided and developed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Gibson Worsham, Morgan Kennedy</u>	date	<u>3 March, 1991</u>
organization	<u>Gibson Worsham, Architect</u>	telephone	<u>(703) 552-4730</u>
street & number	<u>3145 Yellow Sulphur Road</u>	state	<u>Virginia</u>
city or town	<u>Christiansburg,</u>	zip code	<u>24073</u>

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gable ends of the main section. The roof is covered with block tin standing seam roofing. Dormers were added in the early twentieth century.

The windows and doors on each floor are headed by unguaged splayed jack arches and feature molded backbands, wooden sills, and original louvered blinds with wrought-iron strap and pintle hinges. The first-floor windows have nine-over-nine double-nung sash while the second-floor windows have sash in a six-over-six arrangement. While the window frames are original, all of the window sash are mid-twentieth-century replacements that duplicate the early sash closely in form and size. The large basement windows have been replaced in the mid-twentieth century with metal casement units.

The front (south) wall is centered with a large four-bay Greek Revival porch with square wooden columns, stone piers, and square balusters in a low railing. The porch is said to have been two stories in height until the remodeling performed by the Breslins during their occupancy in the early twentieth century, but today it shows no clear signs of a missing upper story. The enlarged front doorway, added at the same time, has a wide transom and sidelights with diagonal "Roman" muntins in the upper openings. The original door was retained and reused in the new opening.

The east wall features an original first-floor door and window in the ell and an unusual similar door to the south side of the chimney in the east room of the main section. Both doors are sheltered by small, one-story, Greek Revival-style, four-bay porches with detailing similar to that of the main porch on the south front. The porches feature smaller square columns and diagonal diamond-form wood railings. A door at ground level gives access to the basement by interior steps located north of the chimney in the east gable end. Windows flank the chimney on the second floor level. A large Greek Revival porch spans the west end of the main section. The porch has similar detailing to the house's other porches and shelters a below-grade basement door on the north side of the chimney.

On the north (rear) of the house detailing and fenestration match that on the south front. The north ell gable end is blank, but its west wall originally featured two openings on each floor. The

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second-floor windows have been augmented in the mid- to late nineteenth century by a narrow window with a jack arch at the head of the back stairs, adjacent to the north wall of the main building. The first floor was partially concealed by a one-story room added in the early twentieth century immediately north of the central passage and recently replaced by a modern one-story frame dining room wing extending the full length of the ell. The northern opening on the west side of the ell, formerly a window, has been made into a door that gives access to the kitchen.

On the first-floor interior the south entry gives access to the central passage. Brick partitions separate the passage from flanking rooms, each twenty-four feet square. The passage contains a broad open-stringer stair. The stair has a wide landing and a massive railing supported by turned newels with flattened finials. There are three turned balusters per step. The stringer is ornamented with decorative brackets and features a flush-paneled skirt. A beaded pin rail is located along the west wall of the passage between the stair and the door to the west room which, like the door to the east room, is located just inside the main entry on the south wall. A wide door under the landing originally led to a rear porch, but since the early twentieth century the location of a one-story addition.

The entire house was fitted with flush-paneled wainscot. A fire in the east room and minor additions elsewhere have required the replacement or removal of portions of it but the great majority remains intact. The house also features early raised six-panel doors throughout and ovolo-and-bead architrave trim and base blocks at all original openings. The doors have an unusual two-part trim detail, with a beaded narrow inner frame within a conventional outer frame.

The west room is the best preserved on the first floor. The flush-paneled wainscot has an added detail unique to this room: a gouged triglyph motif repeated on the chair rail around the room. The room's design centers around the elaborate enriched Federal mantel, which features paneled pilasters, end blocks, a dropped center tablet, gouged triglyph ornament, and an arched fireplace surround. The actual firebox and hearth were rebuilt in the early twentieth century, as were all the fireplaces in the east and west rooms on both first and second floors. As in the rest of the first and

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second floors the walls and ceilings were plastered; the plaster has been repaired and the only addition has been a small picture rail near the top of the wall in each room. The east room was severely damaged by fire before the present owner acquired the house. The fire destroyed all the room's finishes, including all trim and wainscot. The mantel was destroyed, as was a built-in press to the north side of the chimney. An unusual feature was the inclusion, original to the house, of headroom for the raised east entry to the basement inside what would have been the base cabinet below this press. An original door opening in the west wall of the east room gives access to a stair to the basement located below the lower flight of the main staircase in the central passage.

The ell contains a north room or kitchen separated originally from the main section of the house by a passage containing an open stringer stair with winders. Both rooms had flush-paneled wainscot. The stair featured turned newels, four square balusters per step, and a low closet underneath. The passage had been fitted with cabinets in the early twentieth century to serve as a butler's pantry. The north room had been remodeled in the mid-twentieth century when new kitchen cabinets and appliances were installed. The fireplace, probably covered over in the early twentieth century, was uncovered during recent remodeling and retains its original arch-headed firebox that was large enough for cooking. The frame partition between the passage and the north room has been removed by the present owner to create a usable kitchen, and all new plumbing and modern equipment are confined to this space. Laundry, lavatory, and storage needs are accommodated by small rooms added on the west wall and under the stair. The west window at the north end has been made into a door to provide access to the new dining room addition which replaces an early-twentieth-century frame addition in approximately the same location.

The second floor has a similar basic floor plan. A west room opens out of the central passage. The room had lost its mantel to vandals and has a new mantel based imaginatively on the first-floor mantel below and is flanked by projecting modern closets reached through doors which originally gave access to shallow presses on either side. The wainscot is original. The east side of the passage is more unusual. A pair of doors with linked trim gives access to an originally subdivided space above the first-floor east room. The room is divided by a frame east-west partition creating

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a bedroom adjacent to the ell that is heated by an off-center fireplace in the east wall and lit by a single east-end window. The space south of the partition contains two small rooms each of which is lit by a single window in the south front. These unusual rooms appear entirely original to the house, although it is difficult to ascertain what function they originally performed. In the early-twentieth-century renovation they were put to use as bathrooms with white tile walls and porcelain fixtures.

The fireplace in the east second-floor room is early and features an enriched frieze, fluted columns, end blocks, and an arched firebox surround. Until recently a small winder stair along the west wall gave access to the garret, but this was removed and a new closet installed in the same location to augment one already located below the stair. At the same time a new stair to the garret was added by the present owner in the central passage directly above the main stair and duplicated its appearance.

The ell contains a large north room on the second floor and a narrow passage only a little wider than the back stairs from the first floor. Access between the north and west rooms is at the head of the stairs. The passage and north room, like almost all the spaces on the second floor, are fully wainscoted and feature door and window trim like the rest of the house (except for the narrow window inserted at the head of the stair and filling the entire west wall of the passage which has late-nineteenth-century trim). The north room has a fine enriched Federal mantel with fluted pilasters, diamond gougework on end blocks, moldings, and center tablet over an arched fireplace surround. The firebox was altered in the early twentieth century and the bath was enclosed in the northeast corner. In its exterior detail it carefully emulates the adjacent original work. The bathroom features white tile floors, wainscot, and early porcelain fixtures.

The garret was finished with wallboard in the early twentieth century when the three well-detailed pedimented dormers were added across the front. The dormers have six-over-six sash windows. The roof structure is composed of hewn and up-and-down-sawn, lapped and pegged, common rafters with Roman numeral markings and equipped with collar beams. The four-inch-wide rafters over the main section appear to narrow from six inches deep to four inches deep at the collars. The garret has been entirely remodeled and

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finished by the present owner for use as guest quarters. A new dormer has been added on the rear (north) slope of the roof.

The basement is entered by doors in the west and east ends and by a central stair. The west basement room and the room below the central passage both have plastered walls and ceilings. The east room has a large blocked fireplace, while the walls and ceiling have whitewashed stone and exposed joists. The ell cellar was originally unexcavated but was dug out in the early-to-mid-twentieth century.

Directly north of the house is a contributing one-story, frame outbuilding. The double-cell building is clad in board-and-batten siding and appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century. It is likely the building served as a slave house. A deep overhanging cornice shelters a four-bay facade on the south front, while an added shed is in poor condition across the rear (north). The ogee-headed front doors and windows are in a door/window/window/door rhythm. The interior has horizontal beaded board sheathing in two similar-sized rooms. An exposed brick chimney that serves both rooms rises in the east room. It becomes smaller by incremental steps as it rises before ascending in a straight stack through the roof. The circular-sawn framing, in conjunction with the detailing, including the board-and-batten siding, indicates a mid-nineteenth-century date of construction.

A contributing early-nineteenth-century cemetery stands north of the house. The cemetery contains conventional marble gravestones dating principally from the mid-nineteenth century. A brick wall surrounds the cemetery. West of the house stands a noncontributing brick garage dating from the mid-twentieth century.

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upper Shenandoah Valley and the Roanoke Valley was heavily settled by settlers with Scotch-Irish and German ancestry, in addition to many from eastern Virginia of English descent.

In 1767 a five-hundred-acre tract of land was patented by Robert Breckinridge and James Robinson in an area of the valley known as the Barrens. Breckinridge was an early member of a family that had a tremendous influence in Botetourt County; his own home served as the site of the first county court. William Watts bought the land, passing it on to Adam Britt (or Britz) in 1794 for 1,000 pounds. Britt is said to have built a small house on the land, and sold all five hundred acres to Elisha Betts in 1807 for \$8,333.²

Elisha Betts was born in 1763 in Northumberland County, Virginia, and later moved with his family to Lunenburg County. In 1787 he married Sarah Walton, of Prince Edward County, and they moved to the Roanoke Valley in 1807. The Bettses apparently lived in the house built by Adam Britt for several years; as the tax records indicate they built their own house in or around 1819.³ The structure's assessed value was substantial, shown at \$4,000 in 1820 (the first year in which the value of improvements is shown separately).⁴ This represents a significant increase from the previous year, when the five-hundred-acre tract was valued at only \$515. The couple was clearly among the most prosperous in the region at that time. They owned 650 acres of "choice land"⁵ in the area and, according to the 1820 census, possessed twenty-seven slaves. Their immediate household consisted of Elisha and Sally Betts and two unidentified white women.⁶ The present owner maintains that there is a site of a slave house or houses in the north section of the nominated property.

It is possible to put Huntingdon into perspective with other structures built at the time. Buildings of comparable style and detail were constructed by other prosperous members of the growing Valley community. A structure similar to Huntingdon, but on a smaller and simpler scale, was constructed around 1820 at what is now 42 East Main Street in Salem. Like Huntingdon, it is a brick house with a central passage plan and gable roof. The structure has an original two-story porch, as Huntingdon once did.

Samuel Harshbarger, a well-to-do German miller, was a contemporary

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of the Bettses. He had arrived in the Valley in the late 1700s and built his home there in 1797. By the time Elisha and Sally Betts were completing Huntingdon, Harshbarger's expanding family had outgrown its stone house, and he built a brick addition around 1825. The style and detail are very close to that of the Betts house, with Flemish-bond facades and a gable roof. Both dwellings have splayed jack arches over the windows.

Speedwell, built in about 1831, is located in a nearby part of Roanoke County. The brick house is five bays long, and very similar in detail and plan to Huntingdon. It was built by Lewis Harvey, owner of an iron furnace with a reputation for producing a very high-quality product. His house and furnace sat on seven thousand acres, and the house was assessed at \$1,500 the year it was built. Harvey, like Huntingdon's owners, made an addition of a Greek Revival porch to his dwelling (the detailing on Harvey's porch, however, was more elaborate than that at Huntingdon). He also added a new front entry surround.

Sally Betts was operating Huntingdon alone by the time Speedwell was built, as Elisha had died in 1825. In addition to his wife, his heirs included nieces and a nephew, Charles, who were members of the Oliver family. The Olivers had followed the Bettses into the area and settled close by. The house at the neighboring farm, Monterey, was built in 1845 by Charles Oliver's son Yelverton. Sally Betts received "all personal estate of every description whatsoever," and was given the five hundred acres purchased from Britt, including the house, for her natural lifetime. Upon her death, the land was shared equally by nieces Eliza, Rebecca, Matilda, and Sally Oliver. There was an unusual clause in Betts's will regarding his widow's treatment of the Britt tract: "No more of the wood belonging to said tract shall be cleared than is sufficient for the purpose of fire wood for her and her family and for rail timber to keep said plantation in repair."

Records indicate that Sally Betts continued to prosper. The 1830 census shows that the household consisted of Sally and thirty-eight slaves. In 1838 Huntingdon was valued at \$4,000, the highest property value in the Roanoke Valley with the exception of a tract owned by David Myers on Tinker Creek whose assessment included as many as two mills. Around 1840 Sally Betts was ranked one of seven leading citizens in the county based on the size of her

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inheritance.⁹ It is possible that Sally Betts built the two-room dwelling to the north of the house as a dwelling for her domestic servants. She died in 1857. Her will deals primarily with the distribution of thirty-eight slaves by name "and all others of my slaves not otherwise devised." There is no mention of Huntingdon or its five hundred acres; the land was disposed of as set forth in her husband's will.¹⁰

The Oliver sisters planned ahead with regard to their inheritance: an 1840 deed shows that Matilda, Rebecca, and Sally Oliver released all rights on 412 acres of their allotment to Thomas Walton, the new husband of fourth sister Elizabeth. Although it is unclear from the deed, it would appear that the 412 acres did not include the house.¹¹ Huntingdon is mentioned by name in Matilda Oliver's will nine years later and the house must have been her share of the Betts's provision. Upon her death in 1866, Matilda left to Charles Wesley Carter, Rebecca Y. Bruce, and Kate M. Carter "land known as Huntingdon," and added the hope that the house would be as comfortable a home for them as it had been for her.¹²

Rebecca Bruce retained the house and at least 105 acres. By this time she had married Edward Stokes, and on September 18, 1868, the Stokeses signed an agreement that Huntingdon (105 acres inclusive) be used to "secure payment for a negotiable note" of \$6,200 incurred by Edward. The note came due September 1, 1869, at which time the house would be sold at auction were the note not paid.¹³

The note was not paid; in June 1870, Stokes's trustee sold Huntingdon and the associated 105 acres to W. P. Moomaw for \$7,900.¹⁴ Moomaw's wife Lucinda Moomaw inherited Huntingdon. In the 1920s she and partner E. G. Upson created the Huntingdon Court subdivision on the farm, leaving the house situated on 7.95 acres in the middle. The restrictions on the subdivision included minimal values on the dwellings to be built, and did not allow Negroes, Greeks, or Syrians to purchase any of the property.¹⁵ Huntingdon itself was sold to Irene Breslin in 1924 for \$20,000.¹⁶ She sold it to George H. Clatterbuck in the late 1920s.¹⁷ The house and its approximately eight acres remained in the Clatterbuck family until 1988, when it was purchased by the current owner, Roland Macher.¹⁸

Huntingdon has undergone three building campaigns, none of which have seriously impaired the character and integrity of the original

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structure, while each might be said to have contributed minor architectural improvements. In the mid-nineteenth century three Greek Revival-style porches were added, two small stoops on the east side and a one-story porch in the center bay of the principal facade. Physical evidence suggests the previous existence of a two-story porch that was replaced by the present porch. Such a porch would have been unusual in the 1820s, and would have indicated unusual architectural distinction. A delicate two-story porch was added at Fotheringay, a similarly prosperous farm seat in nearby northeastern Montgomery County in the same period.

An early-twentieth-century photograph shows the house lacking dormers and the west porch.¹⁹ The present south entry porch is shown in the picture, but a door is visible above it in the center of the second floor which has since been converted to use as a window. Both the upper and lower doors were equipped with jack arches. Only the first-floor door has a transom, which gives the upper door a lower head than that of the adjacent windows. Ghosts of an earlier two-story porch are visible in the photograph on the brick south wall, and can still be made out on the building. At the same time that the one-story south porch was added, or possibly a few years later, miniscule Italianate brackets were added to the cornice. The frame slave or servant house was probably added during the same period. The work done at this time suggests that Matilda Oliver made the changes in the mid-nineteenth century.

Work performed in the 1920s, during the period of the Breslin ownership, included the addition of heating, electricity, indoor plumbing, and the enclosure of an earlier porch along the west side of the ell, as well as the construction of dormers and a new front entry door. A new one-story porch, similar in style to those already on that part of the house, was added to the west end of main section. The second-floor south door was removed and replaced with a new window matching those to either side. The work was carefully executed in the Colonial Revival style to give the house a unified and prosperous appearance reflecting the standards of comfort and design of the period.

The house suffered greatly from neglect during the mid-twentieth century. The work by the current owner has included restoration work in the south parlor (damaged by fire in 1986), addition of a rear porch, addition of an architecturally sympathetic stairway to

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the newly-finished attic, modernization of the kitchen, and the addition of central air conditioning. New additions, such as the mantel in the south parlor and the entire dining room wing, have been built so as not to create the impression that they are original features. At the same time, these elements avoid calling undue attention to themselves. The mantel is a carefully built and transformed modern version of the geometrically elaborate mantels popular in the upper Valley of Virginia during the early nineteenth century.

The building retains many of its early architectural features, while those which have been added during various periods of ownership give the house added significance, demonstrating the way in which wealthy owners added to existing houses as stylistic and functional standards altered their needs and perceptions.

Endnotes

1. W. L. Whitwell and Lee W. Winborne, The Architectural Heritage of the Roanoke Valley, Charlottesville, Virginia: University Press of Virginia, 1982,
2. Helen R. Prillaman, A Place Apart: A Brief History of the Early Williamson Road and Northern Roanoke Valley Residents and Places, Roanoke, Virginia: privately published, 1982, p. 34.
3. Ibid, p. 34
4. Land Book, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia, 1820.
5. Clare White, Roanoke: 1740-1982.
6. National Archives, Bureau of the Census, Fourth Census (1820), Virginia.
7. Prillaman, p.34.
8. White, p. 39.

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9. White, p. 40.
10. Prillaman, p. 36.
11. Deed Book A, p. 280, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia.
12. Will Book B, p. 6, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia.
13. Deed Book G, p. 475.
14. Deed Book H, p. 161.
15. Plat Book 1, p. 306, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia.
16. Deed Book 127, p. 309.
17. Deed Book 232, p. 486.
18. Roland Macher, personal communication, August, 1990.
19. Photograph in collection of Roland Macher, Roanoke, Virginia.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Deed Books, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia.

Goodwin, Edmund P. "Huntingdon Stands as City's Oldest Fine Home." Journal of the Roanoke Valley Historical Society. Roanoke, Virginia: Vol. 10, No. 1, 1977, pp. 61-66.

Land Books, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia.

Macher, Roland. Collection. Photographs of Huntingdon.

National Archives. Records of the Bureau of the Census. Fourth Census (1820), Virginia.

Prillaman, Helen R. A Place Apart: A Brief History of the Early Williamson Road and North Roanoke Valley Residents and Places. Roanoke, Virginia: privately published, 1982.

Plat Books, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia.

White, Clare. Roanoke: 1740-1982. Roanoke, Virginia: Roanoke Valley Historical Society, 1982

Whitwell, W. L. The Architectural Heritage of the Roanoke Valley. Charlottesville, Virginia: The University Press of Virginia, 1982.

Will Books, Roanoke County Circuit Court, Salem, Virginia.

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Section number Photo Page

Huntingdon Photograph List

Location: Huntingdon, Roanoke (City) Virginia, DHR file # 128-05

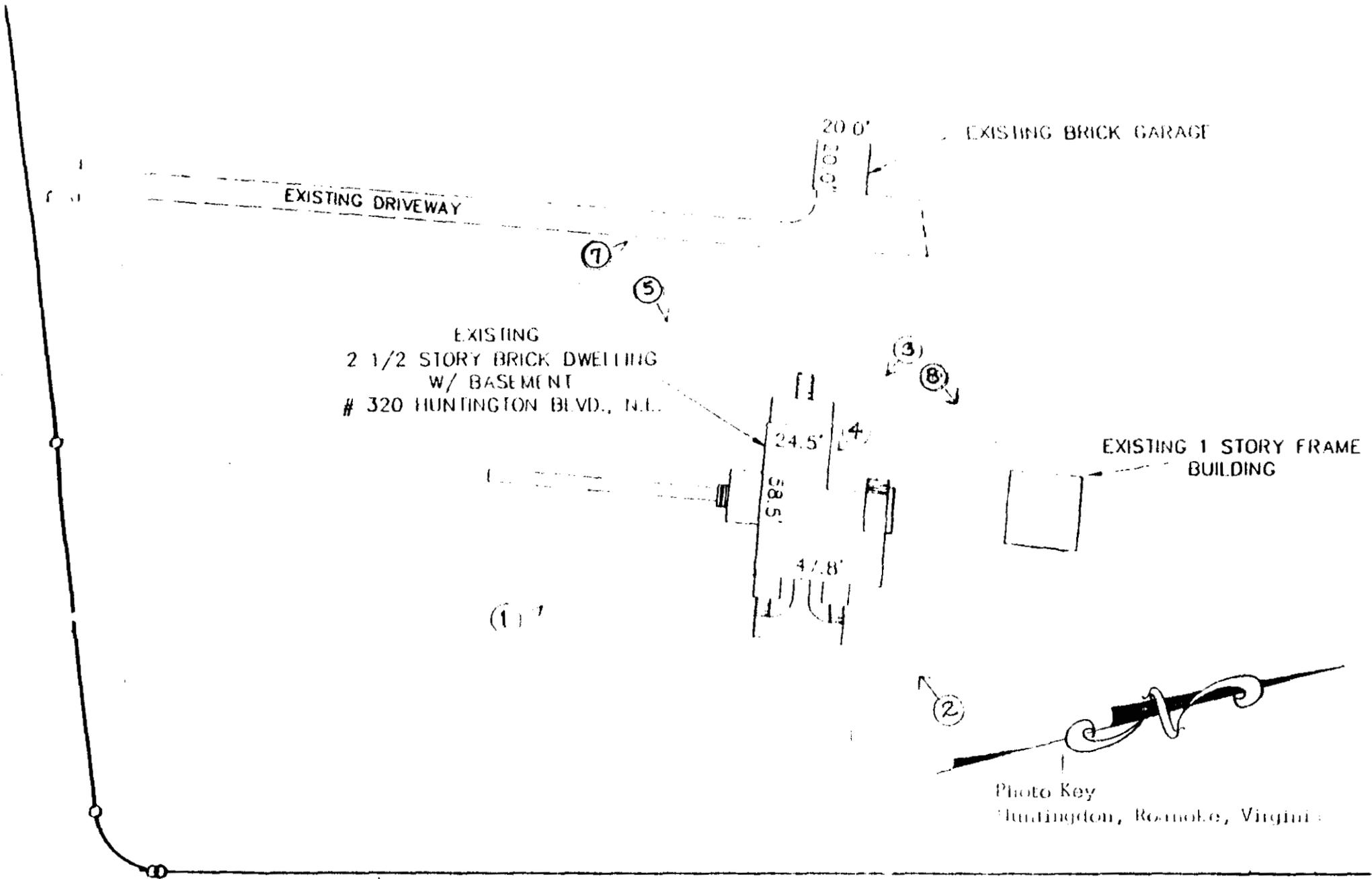
Photographer: Gibson Worsham

Date: 1989

Negative Number: 9378

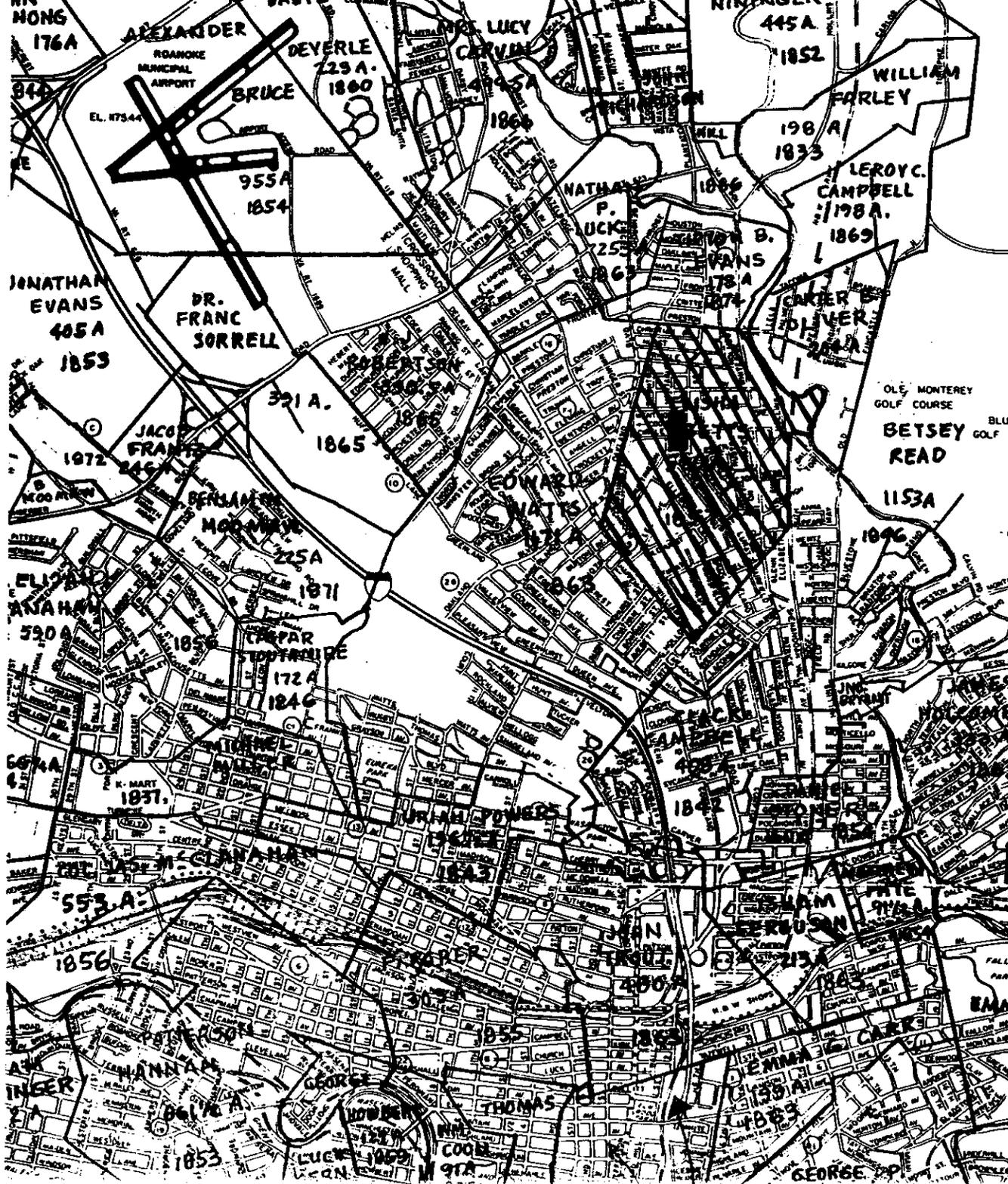
Negative Filed: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia

Number	View
1.	View of south front of house from southeast
2.	View of east side of house from northeast.
3.	View of north (rear) of house from northwest.
4.	Detail of window on north wall of main house.
5.	View of south side and west front of house from southwest.
6.	View of stair in first-floor passage from south.
7.	View of noncontributing garage from southeast.
8.	View of south front of slave house from southwest.



OLIVER

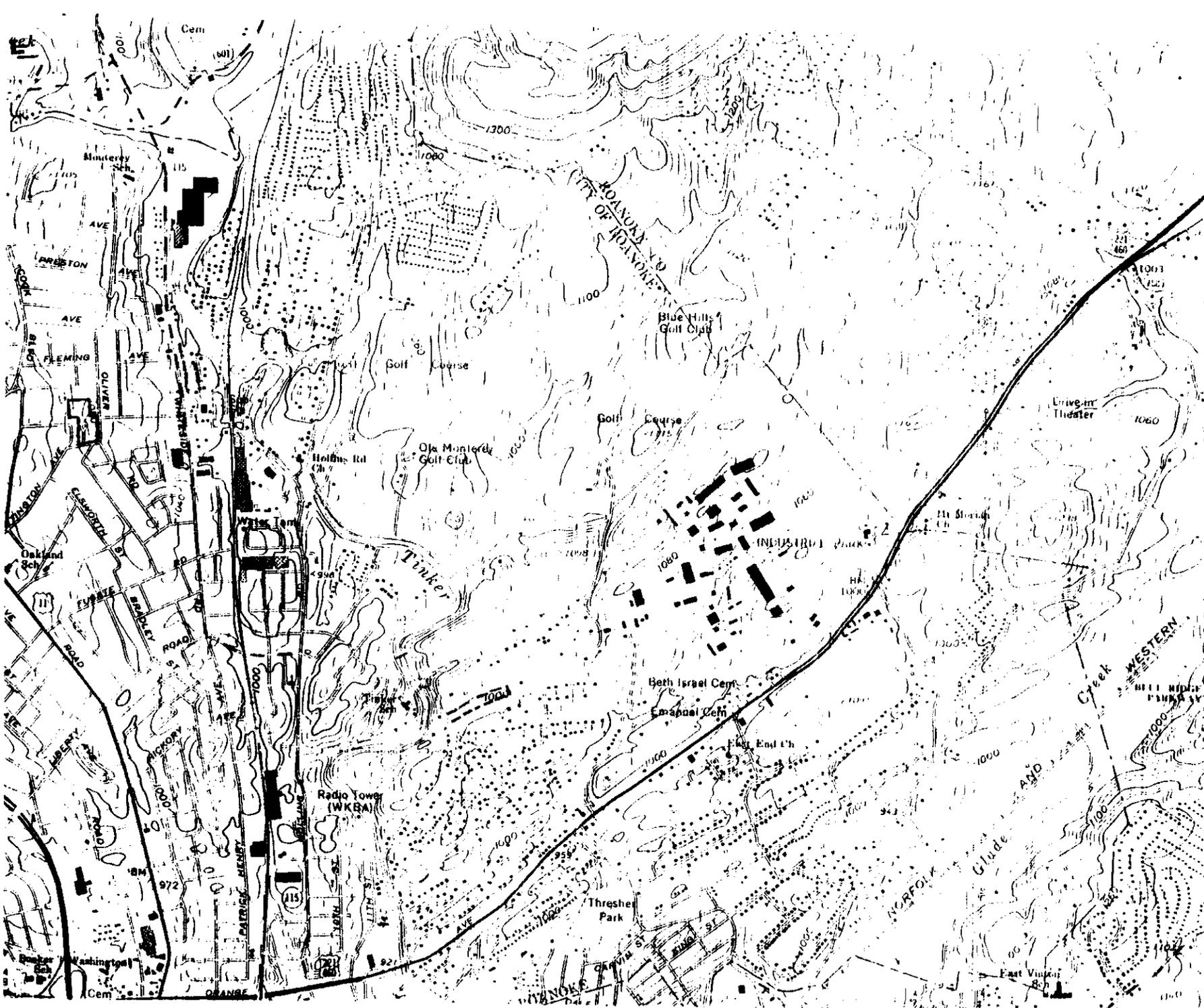
ROAD, N.E



MAP of a portion of **NE.**
ROANOKE COUNTY
VIRGINIA
showing the location and ownership of farms (1825-1855) in relation to a modern map of the area (1960).
J.R. Hildebrand, Del.
Roanoke, August 1, 1960.
Virginia.

OLE MONTEREY GOLF COURSE
 BLUE MILLS GOLF COURSE
 BETSEY READ
 1153A
 1046
 CHAF OLI 71
 1857
 1857 HUNTINGDON LAND
 DAVID GISH
 1854
 1795
 ELIZABETH READ 1852
 1967
 1851
 MICHAEL RODDLE
 1852
 1851

CBD



4130
4128
4124
4120
4116
4112
4108
4104
4100
3086 14 SE

HUNTINGTON
CITY OF ROANOKE

UTM REFERENCE :
17 | 594000 | 4129380

4129 (ROANOKE QUAD)

17°30"