NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

VLR Listed: 12/1/1999
NRHP Listed: 1/28/2000

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

25

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 **Hawthorne Hall**
other names/site number **DHR file no. 11-37**

2. Location

street & number **1527 Hawthorne Hall Road (state route 600)** N/A not for publication
city or town **Fincastle** X vicinity
state **Virginia** code **VA** county **Botetourt** code **023** zip code **24090**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

M Carson Lewis 12/15/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

for Edson H. Beall 1·28·00
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	*Subcategory*
DOMESTIC	single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	*Subcategory*
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	brick
walls	brick
roof	wood
other	wood
	brick
	metal

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

DESCRIPTION

Summary

Located in Botetourt County, Virginia, on Hawthorne Hall Road (state route 600), Hawthorne Hall is the centerpiece of a farm of approximately one hundred seventy-nine acres on a branch of Borden Creek above its confluence with Catawba Creek. The one-and-a-half-story, double-pile, center-passage-plan brick house with Federal detailing has a one-story brick kitchen wing. The building is situated within a partially fenced, landscaped residential yard of approximately 1.19 acres. This residential yard, which also encompasses a modern swimming pool and pool house, comprises the entire area being nominated for the National Register.

Inventory

1. Hawthorne Hall (1824). Contributing building.
2. Pool house (1989). Non-contributing building.
3. Swimming pool (1989). Non-contributing structure.

House: Exterior

Hawthorne Hall, built in 1824, is the property's primary resource. This one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, Federal-style farmhouse on a raised brick foundation is constructed of handmade bricks--red-clay stretchers and darker glazed headers--laid in Flemish bond. The central entrance, which is the house's principal exterior refinement, is accessed from a brick stoop three steps above grade. Within the entry's segmentally arched surround is a single-leaf door with eight raised panels. The door, surmounted by a fan transom, has flanking sidelights that feature wooden muntins with delicate tracery patterns. Symmetrically flanking both sides of the entry, the front elevation's four rectangular window openings have double-hung twelve-over-twelve sashes and louvered shutters. Simple architrave-type wooden moldings frame the door and window openings.

While the locations of door and window openings on the rear elevation repeat the symmetrical five-bay pattern of the front, the rear entry is much simpler in design, having only a single-leaf paneled door and lacking the elaborate transom and sidelights that characterize the main entrance. The rear entry is sheltered by a modern one-story semi-octagonal wooden portico, supported by fluted Doric columns, which according to the owners was inspired by a similar porch on the rear elevation of Gunston Hall, the eighteenth-century home of George Mason.

Both of Hawthorne Hall's gable-end walls feature two interior-end brick chimneys that project one brick's depth from the exterior wall plane. In the wall space of each gable end, between the chimneys, two window openings with six-over-six double-hung sashes light the upper half-story of

Description (continued)

the house. The side-gabled roof is covered with cedar shingles. While there are no appreciable roof overhangs, the roof-wall junctions on the two end walls are highlighted by simple molded wood trim; the front and rear elevations have molded brick cornices.

To the west side of the main block stands the kitchen wing, a formerly detached, one-story building constructed of handmade bricks laid in Flemish bond. The standing-seam-metal-clad gable-roofed kitchen wing appears to be contemporary with the main block. It features six-over-six double-hung sash with louvered shutters on the front elevation and a massive brick chimney on the exterior gable end. Two six-light side-hinged sash occupy small window openings flanking the chimney stack. The rear elevation of the wing is sheltered by a modern one-story screened porch with a shed roof, wooden posts and rafters, and slate flooring. The kitchen was not built on a raised foundation, and as a result its first floor, at grade, is situated several feet below that of the main block. The space between the house and the kitchen was partially enclosed in the nineteenth century with brick walls, providing a storage room and a covered passageway that linked the two formerly separate buildings. This open passageway was enclosed in the late twentieth century to provide a service entry to the house.

House: Interior

The first- and garret-floor interiors of Hawthorne Hall are organized by a double-pile, center-passage plan Walls and ceilings throughout the house are finished with plaster, which in some instances was wallpapered in the twentieth century. Flooring is typically varnished random-width heart pine planks. Georgian-influenced and Federal-style painted woodwork embellishes door and window surrounds, and highlights fireplaces, stairs, wainscoting, and cabinetry. On the first floor, the center passage is divided into a front Entry Hall and a rear Stair Hall by a segmentally arched opening framed with wood molding embellished with beaded edges and pointed arches. The archway springs from pairs of fluted, attenuated Doric columns set on plinth bases with recessed panels. The center passage spaces feature recessed-paneled wainscoting, molded chair rails, and tall baseboards. The rear Stair Hall is dominated by an open-well stair, which incorporates a recessed-panel spandrel, ornate tread brackets, simple balusters, and slender turned newels. The house's rear entrance, with a six-panel door, is located at the back of the Stair Hall, beneath the staircase's intermediate landing.

Four large rooms--two on each side of the central passage--occupy most of the first floor space, except for the area taken up by an unusual transverse Passage, which extends westward from the Stair Hall to the enclosed porch of the kitchen wing. The two largest rooms, located on the east end of the house, include the Parlor in the front and a Study in the rear. Two slightly smaller rooms, located on the west side of the center passage, are the Dining Room in the front and a Bedroom in

Description (continued)

the rear. The most elaborately finished room is the Parlor, which features recessed-panel wainscoting, a chair rail and cornice frieze with reeded wood moldings, and architrave door and window moldings. The room's east wall has a centered fireplace flanked by arched niches. The tripartite Federal-style mantel incorporates a wide frieze gougework, fluting, and tablets featuring sunburst paterae; paired fluted colonettes flank the fireplace opening. The arched niches incorporate deep paneled and reeded reveals, and are framed by fluted pilasters.

The Dining Room is the principal space on the west side of the house, and is located directly across the Hall from the Parlor. A secondary doorway leads from room's north wall into the adjoining transverse Passage. The Dining Room's west wall incorporates a centered fireplace with a tripartite Federal-style mantel. The mantel's frieze tablets are embellished with sunburst-filled, diamond-shaped lozenges; other intricate moldings include corner blocks at the architrave surround of the fireplace opening, boldly fluted pilasters, and a deeply projecting crown-molding mantel shelf. Built-in presses flank the mantel; framed with paneled pilasters surmounted by tall entablatures with end tablets, the presses incorporate double-leaf upper and lower cabinet doors as well as pairs of shallow drawers.

The Study, which may be accessed through doorways from the Stair Hall and the Parlor, features a tripartite Federal-style mantel with plain raised frieze tablets, fluted pilasters, an architrave-molding surround, and a deeply stacked, crown-molding mantel shelf. Flanking the fireplace are built-in presses framed by wood architrave-molding surrounds that are topped by tall entablatures with end tablets. Each press has double-leaf upper and lower doors with recessed panels.

The first-floor Bedroom, across the transverse Passage from the Dining Room, has woodwork very similar to that of the Study. The room's west wall features a centered fireplace flanked by built-in presses with surrounds and entablatures like those employed in the Study. The only major difference is the use in this room of shallow drawers between the upper and lower sections of the presses. The fireplace's tripartite Federal-style mantel is likewise very similar, except that the pilasters have receding panels rather than fluting.

Four small bedrooms and a bathroom are located on the more spartan garret level. Five-panel doors occupy the plainly framed doorways, and windows are minimally trimmed. Simple architrave-surround mantels with plain shelves remain at the several intact fireplace openings.

The first-floor's transverse Passage leads westward into the kitchen wing, located several steps down from the first floor, at grade level. The formerly open space between the kitchen wing and the main block of the house is enclosed as a small vestibule; the space shelters a below-grade Cellar entrance;

Description (continued)

a former storage room now converted into a large bathroom; and the entry to the Kitchen. The Kitchen is a large open room with exposed ceiling beams, a built-in cupboard with raised, hand-planed paneled doors, and a cooking fireplace with a built-in oven. Its back door leads out to a screened porch.

Outbuildings and Landscape Features

The property's secondary resources, added to the grounds in 1989, include a rectangular in-ground concrete swimming pool and a gable-roofed, weatherboarded wood frame pump/filter house, located in the yard behind the house's kitchen wing.

Landscape features of the residential yard include a curving gravel-paved driveway and angled parking areas; a straight brick-paved front walk that leads to the front door; a curving brick-paved walk that leads to the side vestibule; and a poured concrete walk and pool surround in the back yard. Plants on the grounds prior to the Holts' acquisition of the property, and retained in their yard, include two massive Catalpa trees, peonies flanking the front walk, and a hillside flower garden east of the house. English boxwoods and other shrubs installed by the Holts augment the older herbaceous plantings, screen the house's raised basement, and reinforce the perimeter of the fenced back yard.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

____ 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 fifty years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1824

Significant Dates
1824

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
UNKNOWN

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

9. Major Bibliographical References
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
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository:
_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement of Significance and Justification of Criteria

Hawthorne Hall was built as the residence of Robert Harvey and his widowed daughter Mary Harvey Trigg in 1824. A deceptively small-scale brick farmhouse with an unusual plan and refined woodwork, Hawthorne Hall is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance. Hawthorne Hall is one of Botetourt County's most interesting Federal-style houses, and retains excellent architectural integrity. Restored by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Holt, Jr. in the 1970s, Hawthorne Hall illustrates many of the architectural trends adopted in the early nineteenth century by local builders for well-to-do property owners. The property's period of significance, 1824, recognizes the house's construction date.

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank the following individuals for their assistance with research questions or for reviewing the nomination report: property owners Mr. and Mrs. George E. Holt, Jr.; architectural historian Dan Pezzoni of Landmark Preservation Associates; Anne Beckett, Suzanne Durham, John Kern, and Marc Wagner of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; and staff of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Botetourt County, especially Dottie Kessler.

Historic Background

Robert Harvey and Martha Borden Hawkins, a granddaughter of Benjamin Borden, were married in 1779. County deeds record the transfer in that year of 3,531 acres along Catawba Creek (a portion of the original Borden Grant) from Martha to her husband Robert. While Robert and Martha both had children by their previous marriages, in 1780 they jointly produced a daughter, Mary. A circa 1784 List of Tithables prepared for properties in the vicinity of Fincastle identifies Robert Harvey as owner/occupant of a log dwelling house with two stone chimneys; and owner of grist and powder mill houses. Harvey would have lived in the log house with his wife Martha and their young daughter Mary, nicknamed "Polly." Other children, from their earlier marriages, may also have lived in the household, along with family servants. In 1784, Harvey arranged to sell a 375-acre parcel out of his 3,531-acre tract property to Thomas Bowyer, from whom he immediately repurchased the land, which on tax records became known as the "Home Place" tract. This sale and repurchase was apparently undertaken to reserve for Robert and Martha Harvey's daughter Mary at least a portion of the former Borden lands, which were regularly subjected to claims asserted by other Borden descendents.[1]

In July 1795, Mary Harvey, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Robert and Martha Harvey, married Stephen Trigg. This Stephen Trigg, a merchant and attorney, appears to have been the son of the Stephen Trigg who was married to Mary Christian, a daughter of one of the region's earliest settlers,

[1] Botetourt County Deed Book (henceforth abbreviated DB) 3: 298; DB 3:303; 1784 List of Tithables.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Israel Christian. Less than a year after the establishment of Botetourt County in late 1769, the Commission of County Justices was expanded to include the elder Stephen Trigg. In 1770 Trigg also received a license to operate an ordinary in his home, which was located in Miller's Mill (later renamed Fincastle). By the late 1770s the Triggs had moved to more western lands. In 1782 the elder Stephen Trigg, a Colonel of the Lincoln Militia volunteers during the Revolutionary War, was killed at Bryan's Station, Kentucky. The younger Stephen Trigg also served in Revolution as a Wagon Master General; by 1795 he had returned to Fincastle. He and Mary Harvey were married in July of that year.[2]

A longstanding local tradition suggests that the building known as Hawthorne Hall was begun in 1795 and completed by 1801, and was built by Robert and Martha Harvey as a dowry gift for their daughter and son-in-law. But the historical record does not corroborate this tradition. A close reading of the records indicates that the house was actually built in 1824, and served as the residence of both Robert Harvey and his widowed daughter Mary Trigg. The following narrative revises much of the commonly held knowledge about the house and its original owners.[3]

In 1798 the Stephen and Mary Harvey Trigg were living on Roanoke Street in Fincastle, in a wood-frame building used as both retail store and dwelling. The building's first story was used to sell dry goods and hard wares. Stephen Trigg's Virginia Mutual Assurance Society insurance policy valued the fifty-one-foot by eighteen-foot store/house building at $2,200, and also insured a lumber house and a detached kitchen on the property. County tax records indicate that in 1800 Stephen Trigg's household included, besides himself and his wife, three slaves over the age of sixteen. Mary Harvey Trigg appears to have still been living at her husband's house in Fincastle in 1804. In late 1804 Stephen was planning to undertake "a long and perilous journey by land and sea voyage," and in order to make "adequate provision for his wife, Mary Trigg, in case any accident should happen to him," he conveyed the Fincastle lot and his other income-producing property, including slaves, in trust to Allen Taylor for the duration of his absence or until his death, at which time they would become the property of his (Trigg's) widow.[4]

In January 1806 (perhaps anticipating news of Stephen Trigg's demise), Robert and Martha Harvey conveyed 910 acres on Catawba Creek to their son-in-law (and thus to their daughter), in exchange for Trigg's Fincastle lot and other property (the same as had been conveyed in trust to Allen Taylor for Mary Trigg in 1804). Allen Taylor's interest in the Trigg property was conveyed to Mary Trigg, widow of the deceased Stephen Trigg, in October 1806. In essence, Mary Harvey Trigg's parents traded almost

[2] Vogt and Kethley, 439; Kegley, 382, 385, 387, 401; Botetourt County Minute Books; Gwathmey, 781.
[3] Holt, Martin, Edwards, Niederer, and Stoner all report the "dowry gift" tale, with various degrees of detail.
[4] Niederer, 13-14; Mutual Assurance Society policies nos. 30, 886; Botetourt County 1800 Tax List; DB 8:519.

Statement of Significance (continued)

1,000 acres on Catawba Creek for their daughter's soon-to-be-inherited property in Fincastle. The 910-acre parcel, part of a 2,200-acre tract surveyed for Robert Harvey, did not include the acreage upon which Hawthorne Hall stands.[5]

It appears that Mary Trigg moved back into her parents' house upon her husband's departure in 1804. In 1800 Robert Harvey had maintained households at Speedwell (a furnace located on Back Creek in present-day Roanoke County) and "at home," presumably his 375-acre Home Place tract on Catawba Creek. The 1810 Botetourt County census did not record a separate Trigg household, but the household of Robert Harvey included two white females (presumably the widowed, childless Mary Trigg, then age thirty, and her mother Martha), in addition to two white males, seven free persons, and fourteen slaves. Robert Harvey conveyed the Speedwell Furnace lands to his sons Lewis and Harry in 1819, after which he presumably took up permanent residence at his home on the waters of Catawba Creek. Census records indicate that a white female of Mary Trigg's age (between twenty-six and forty-five years old) was a member of Robert Harvey's Catawba-area household in 1820. The 1820 Land Book recorded improvements valued at $150 on Harvey's Home Place tract. This figure may reflect the value of the old (pre-1784) Harvey house, located on the eastern bank of Borden's Run at its confluence with Catawba Creek and labeled "R. Harvey's" on John Wood's 1821 map of Botetourt County.[6]

Martha Harvey died in 1823 at the age of seventy-seven; the following year work was completed on a "New Dwelling House" on Robert Harvey's Home Place tract. The 1825 Botetourt County Land Book valued this additional improvement to the property at $2,500, a figure commensurate with the scale and quality of construction of the one-and-a-half-story Federal-style house known today as Hawthorne Hall. A dwelling of this building's expense and quality would have been deemed appropriate for a man of Robert Harvey's stature in the community. According to F.B. Kegley, Harvey was among the earliest iron masters in the Botetourt area, having established an ironworks about 1787. In addition to his extensive farm, business, and industrial holdings throughout Botetourt County, Harvey was for many decades involved in local government and politics. He was selected a County Commissioner in April 1782, was a colonel in the local militia, and was surveyor of roads. Harvey was also active in state politics, serving two terms (1789, 1791) as a Delegate in the Virginia General Assembly.[7]

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[5] DB 9:64; DB 9:228.
[6] *Botetourt County 1800 Tax List*, 12; Burton, *1810 Census*; Kegley, 555; Burton, *1820 Census*; 1820 Land Book; Wood.
[7] Burton, *Death Records*; 1825 Land Book; Kegley, 387; Holt; Martin; Edwards; Will Book (henceforth abbreviated WB) E:265-276; WB E: 276-282; WB E:306-317.

Statement of Significance (continued)

At the time of his death in 1831, Robert Harvey ran Martha Furnace (located approximately six miles west of Fincastle), with improvements valued at $5,000, operated a business on Johns Creek in the vicinity of New Castle, with improvements valued at $500, and owned several thousand acres of land in Botetourt County alone. Mary Trigg also lived in his house on the Home Place tract; Harvey's will conveyed to his daughter "for her life the tract of land where on she now lives including the adjoining lands belonging to me," along with selected slaves and other personal property. The 1832 Land Book identifies Mary Trigg as the owner of three tracts on Catawba Creek totaling over 1,364 acres; improvements on the 375-acre Home Place tract continued to be valued at $2,650.[8]

Mary Harvey Trigg continued to live at the house on the Home Place tract until her death in late 1855 or early 1856. Though a widow, she often entertained friends and family at the house; her principal source of income was the agricultural use of her plantation. The lands were apparently quite productive, as Trigg's personal property inventory, prepared in February 1856 after her death, was valued at over $10,000. The inventory enumerated among other things fifteen slaves; sheep, cattle, horses, and other livestock; agricultural implements; a carriage and other conveyances; and an extensive array of household items including kitchenware, foodstuffs, spinning wheels, furniture, gilt pictures, looking glasses, carpets, andirons, silver, and crystal.[9]

Shortly after Mary Trigg's death, her half-brother William M. Harvey acquired the house and supporting lands. In 1858 William M. and Jane H. Harvey sold a portion of the former Trigg lands as a 445-acre tract with appurtenances to Crocket A. Hall. The 445-acre tract remained intact through many subsequent transfers, until owners Kittie V. Scott and H.F. Scott subdivided the land in 1946 (a survey and plat of the parcel was made August 18, 1946, by county surveyor G.O. Reed) and sold a 179-acre parcel with the house to Julia A. and Harold Tobey in 1947. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Holt and her husband, Mr. George E. Holt, Jr., are the present owners of the 179-acre tract. The Holts acquired the property prior to 1971, at which time they undertook the restoration of the house.[10]

Work overseen by the Holts included repairs to the brickwork, plaster, and woodwork; replacement of a metal roof with cedar shingles; upgrading of mechanical systems, including kitchen and bath fixtures; and construction of a few small additions. These minor additions, none of which detract from the stylistic integrity of the building, include the Gunston Hall-influenced hexagonal portico at the house's rear entrance, a screened terrace with slate flooring located behind the kitchen wing, and the enclosure of a service vestibule between the main block and the wing. In 1989, an in-ground swimming pool and a weatherboarded frame pool house were added to the rear yard.

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[8] Land books 1831, 1832; WB E:178.
[9] Martin, appendix.
[10] DB 34: 287; DB 36:549; DB E:216; DB M: 153; DB N:435; DB Q:300; DB 98:69; DB 100: 450.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.19 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	597910	4153480	3			
2				4			

___ 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	Leslie A. Giles, consultant				
organization	Landmark Preservation Associates			date	September 20, 1999
street & number	6 Houston Street			telephone	(540) 464-5315
city or town	Lexington	state	VA	zip code	24450

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	Mr. and Mrs. George E. Holt, Jr.		
street & number	P.O. Box 500	telephone	(540) 473-2963
city or town	Fincastle	state VA	zip code 24090

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated, a portion of Botetourt County tax parcel no. 60-A-29, is defined by a rectangle measuring 165' wide by 315' deep (1.19 acres), centered on the main block of the house. The nominated area includes the footprint of the house and a portion of the surrounding residential yard. The property's location is further defined by the point labeled "1" on the accompanying Oriskany, Va., 7.5' U.S.G.S. quadrangle map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated parcel are drawn so as to encompass the architecturally significant dwelling known as Hawthorne Hall, along with a portion of the fenced residential yard within which the building is set. The nominated area excludes surrounding agricultural lands and outbuildings that are historically associated with the house but which do not contribute to the property's architectural significance as elsewhere defined in the report.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:
HAWTHORNE HALL
1527 Hawthorne Hall Road, Botetourt County, Virginia
DHR file number: 11-37
DHR negative number: 17713
Leslie A. Giles, photographer
Date: August 1998

All negatives are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

VIEW OF: front elevation, house; view facing north
PHOTO 1 of 10

VIEW OF: rear elevation, house, view facing south.
PHOTO 2 of 10

VIEW OF: kitchen wing, view facing northeast.
PHOTO 3 of 10

VIEW OF: house, first floor center passage
PHOTO 4 of 10

VIEW OF: house, first floor center passage (stair detail)
PHOTO 5 of 10

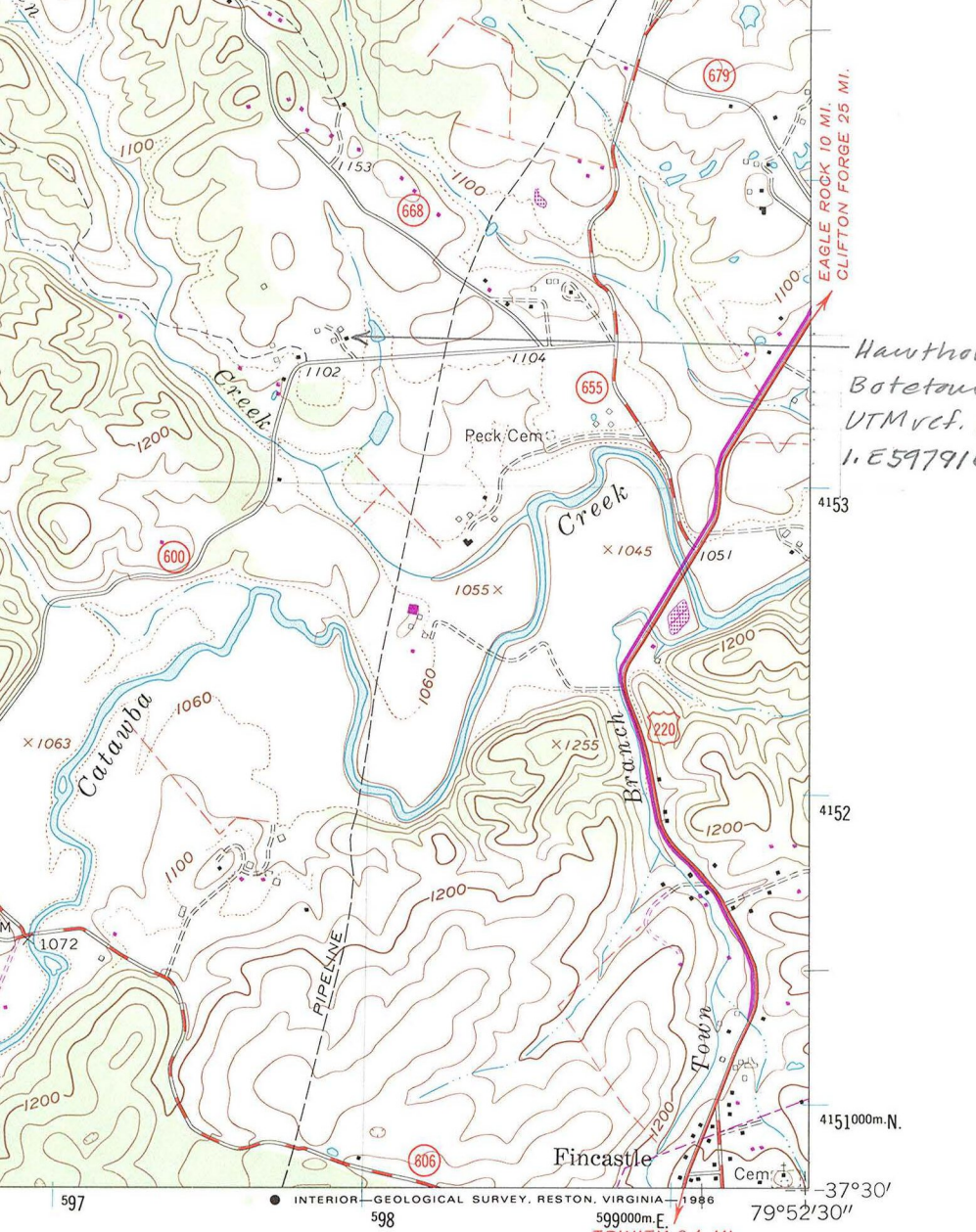
VIEW OF: house, first floor Parlor
PHOTO 6 of 10

VIEW OF: house, first floor Dining Room
PHOTO 7 of 10

VIEW OF: house, first floor Study
PHOTO 8 of 10

VIEW OF: house, second floor Bedroom
PHOTO 9 of 10

VIEW OF: kitchen wing, cooking fireplace and cupboard
PHOTO 10 of 10



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty

Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route — State Route

ORISKANY, VA.

37079-E8-TF-024

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