

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

Listed On VLR: 06/15/2017 NRHP: 02/01/2018
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### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Old Manse  
Other names/site number: Handy-Browning-Kempe House/DHR #275-5007  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 171 Landon Lane  
City or town: Orange State: VA County: Orange  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
X A      \_\_\_ B      X C      \_\_\_ D

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> _____ <b>Date</b> _____ <b>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</b> _____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b> _____ <b>Date</b> _____</p> <p>_____ <b>Title :</b> _____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>
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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing, Storage, Agricultural Outbuilding (Barn)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Swimming Pool

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing, Storage, Agricultural Outbuilding (Barn)

RECREATION/CULTURE: Swimming Pool, Pool House

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard; BRICK; METAL: Steel

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The dwelling known as The Old Manse is located on a 46-acre parcel on the east side of Landon Lane in the courthouse town of Orange. A wide, fenced yard with mature boxwoods, perennial gardens, and trees surrounds the house, which is set back from the road. A gravel-surfaced driveway accesses the property and circles around the front and the rear of the house, where it passes through the porte cochere. Open fields that extend north and east beyond the fenced yard include about 40 acres of pastureland and feature a spring-fed farm pond and stands of woods at the edges. The historic dwelling on the property, built about 1868, is a two-and-a-half-story, center-passage plan, frame house that stands on a brick foundation, is clad with weatherboards, and is covered by a metal-clad, side-facing gable roof. Centrally located gable-roofed dormers are present on the front and back. The front entry porch is detailed with round wooden Tuscan columns that support the balustrade roof. Diamond-paned sidelights and a transom surround the double-leaf entrance doors. In plan, the house is single-pile with a center passage and a transverse stair hall at the rear (east end). The dining room and kitchen are later twentieth-century additions, as is the screened porch on the south end. The porte cochere at the back (east) of the house, dating to the original construction period, accesses the rear porch and entry. Interior details reflect both Greek Revival- and Colonial Revival-style influences—the latter presumed to have been completed during the early twentieth century and during the Browning family's residency. The pyramidal-roofed meat house, located directly behind the house, is contemporary with the house (ca. 1868). A detached kitchen presumably stood in the yard, as well, but is no longer extant. Other associated historic buildings and structures on the property include a well, a swimming pool, a pool house, a gas house, a barn, and a corn crib with a shed lean-to. All resources were constructed during the identified Period of Significance and contribute to the significance of the property.

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## Narrative Description

### Setting

The Old Manse property, located at 171 Landon Lane in the Town of Orange, comprises two parcels totaling approximately 46 acres. The extensive acreage associated with the property provides a parklike curtilage of about four acres that holds numerous large trees, including old cedars that line part of the entry drive, black walnut, oak, holly, and crape myrtles. Smaller fruit trees are located along the north fence row. Tall, mature boxwood rows, planted in the mid-twentieth century to replace smaller hedges, line the curving driveway and extend around house. An in-ground, scalloped-edge swimming pool is located within a sunken garden at the northeast corner of the house yard. This area is edged by a stone retaining wall and a tall boxwood hedge, which further screens the pool from view. Another garden “room,” created by tall boxwood rows on three sides, extends from the back of the house and slopes slightly towards the east.

The house yard is set off from the surrounding fields by wooden and wire fencing. The fields extend over rolling topography and are edged by stands of woods. The farm pond is fed by one of two springs on the property. Views of the fields can be enjoyed from the fenced house yard, and the ridges of the Southwest Mountains are visible in the far distance. At present, the fields are leased for hay production.

The setting serves to highlight the dwelling, which is the focal point of the property. The house faces west towards Landon Lane and stands on the highest point of the land (approximately 560' amsl). Outbuildings and associated structures are located behind the house and are generally out of view; however, the meat house, a domestic outbuilding that is contemporary with the dwelling, is located directly behind the house and a kitchen likely would have been nearby, as well. Agricultural buildings, dating from the first half of the twentieth century, are located down the hill (southeast) and within a wooded area. Likewise, the recreational area of the swimming pool is both sunken and screened by boxwood hedges. The gas house also is sunken into the hillside and screened by shrubbery and trees.

The property is notable for its size within the town limits and its retention of all acreage originally associated with the dwelling. Houses located along Landon Lane generally date from the early-twentieth through the late-twentieth-century and are set on much smaller residential parcels. The surrounding acreage and rural character of The Old Manse property preserves the original setting of the dwelling. The plantings in the yard are arranged both formally (e.g., the boxwood edging and line of cedars along the driveway) and informally (e.g., the naturalistic arrangement of trees) and although somewhat overgrown at present, the garden arrangements remain intact. Water features also play a role in the landscape, including the small octagonal pond and well on the south side of the house, the swimming pool, and the manmade farm pond in the field. The location of the Old Manse on the edge of the Town of Orange continues to afford its inhabitants the convenience of access to the nearby downtown governmental and business area, while also providing a secluded setting for contemplation and private life.

## Detailed Architectural Description

### Exterior

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The historic dwelling on The Old Manse property is a two-and-a-half-story, center-passage plan, frame house that stands on a brick foundation, is clad with weatherboards, and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal (formerly clad with wooden shingles).<sup>1</sup> The main section of the house was built around 1868 by Reverend Isaac W.K. Handy, who was serving as pastor of the Orange Presbyterian Church. Later additions and Colonial Revival-style details were constructed in the early-twentieth century (ca. 1910). Two brick interior chimneys are located on the north and south ends of the roof ridge. The pedimented, gable-roofed dormers, centrally located on the front and rear of the house and likely added after initial construction, are clad with wooden shake siding and hold six-over-six wooden sash windows. The centrally located main entrance to the house consists of double-leaf, paneled wooden doors with full-height diamond-paned sidelights and a transom above. The entrance porch, which is raised on brick piers with relieving arches, is accessed by a set of wide wooden steps. Wooden Tuscan columns support the roof porch, which also features a balustraded balcony above. Flat pilasters anchor the porch to the house and built-in wooden benches are located on each side of the porch. Most windows on the house are large, original six-over-six wooden sash with molded surrounds and flanking louvered wooden shutters. Other windows include wooden casements with diamond-shaped panes, and multi-paned windows at the basement level. Stylistic details on the building include corner boards with molded caps, a dentiled cornice, which also is present on the raking eave of the house, and gable-end returns.

A one-story, hip-roofed screened-in porch extends from the south end of the house. The porch, which is raised on a brick foundation, also features a wooden pergola on the south end. The porch opens into a small, boxwood-edged garden space that holds a well and a small octagonal-shaped concrete pool. According to oral history from the current owner, this is believed to be the original well for the house. In the late-twentieth century, the well was no longer in use and the dilapidated frame cover was replaced by a concrete cap and the present, non-historic frame structure above.<sup>2</sup>

A one-and-a-half-story wing projects from the north end of the house. This wing, which is clad with weatherboards and covered by a side-facing gable roof, holds a brick interior chimney on the north end. Windows on the front are six-over-six wooden sash, and those on the rear are wooden casements with diamond-shaped panes. Details on this wing match those on the main dwelling. Centrally located, gable-roofed dormers project through the front and rear eave of the wing. Quarter-round windows are present in the gable end and a one-story porch extends from the north end of the wing. The porch, which is raised on a foundation of brick piers with concrete block between them (formerly wooden lattice), is detailed with wooden Tuscan columns and a handrail with rectangular-shaped balusters that replaced earlier diamond-shaped balusters similar to those on the rear porch.

The two-story gable-roofed ell that projects from the back (east) of the house holds a three-part window opening in the gable end, which at present is covered by louvered shutters. The ell, which holds the staircase on the interior, is flanked by lower, hip-roofed sections. The rear elevation exhibits the same detailing as the front, including capped cornerboards and a dentiled cornice.

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Other elements on the back (east) elevation of the house include a rear porch holding a projecting enclosed entrance bay and the porte cochere, which is supported by wooden Tuscan columns set atop brick piers and a brick half wall. The hip-roofed kitchen wing and its north side porch entrance also projects from the back of the house.

### Interior

The interior of the dwelling features a center hall with a parlor to the north and a library (in the past, also used as a bedroom) to the south. A transverse hall at the east end of the hall, accessed via an arched opening, holds the stairs to the second floor, as well as access to the rear porch, basement, and kitchen wing. The floors in the house are generally heart pine, but oak floors were laid over the original pine in the center hall and two flanking rooms. The oak floors, consisting of standard two-and-a-quarter-inch-width boards, are referred to as a “wearing surface” in a 1930s insurance assessment of the house and are installed over an earlier pine floor or subsurface.<sup>3</sup> An inlay border detail extends along the outside edges of the floors. The original plaster wall surfaces in these three spaces (hall, parlor, and library) also were altered and have been reclad or surfaced with gypsum board, which has reduced the profile of the molded window and door surrounds. Both the library and the parlor hold fireplaces on the exterior wall that are detailed with original mantels consisting of a molded shelf, flat, tapered pilasters and a plain frieze. Much of the woodwork in these rooms (and in the corresponding rooms on the second floor) appears to be original, consisting of molded window and door surrounds, five-panel doors, and molded baseboards. The large window openings, which feature architrave surrounds, extend nearly to floor level and have wooden paneled aprons below. The woodwork in the library, however, appears to have been enhanced during the early-twentieth-century and includes a denticulated wall molding, a full entablature above the door opening, and built-in bookcases.

The screened-in porch on the south side of the house is accessed from the library by a set of French doors. A small hall on the east side of the room leads to a bath and built-in storage closets. The dining room, located on the north end of the house, is accessed from the parlor by a set of French doors and is finished with a pine floor, a chair rail, and baseboard. The mantel on the north end fireplace is of marble with ornate floral carvings and an arched opening. French doors that flank the fireplace lead out to the north end porch.

A door opening on the south end of the dining room leads into the butler’s pantry and the kitchen wing located to the east side. At present, the kitchen is finished with vinyl tile and wooden cabinets.

The stairs to the second floor are detailed with a round newel post, turned balusters, and a vernacular detail on the stringer. The second floor spaces include two bedrooms and a center room currently used as an office. These rooms are detailed in a similar manner to the first floor spaces with crown molding, molded baseboards, and mantels with flat pilasters and plain frieze. The spaces on the second floor retain their original heart pine floorboards. Two baths, a linen closet, and a storage area are located off of the hallway that leads to the north end wing. The

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large bedroom located in that wing holds a wooden mantel detailed with a molded surround with crossette corners and a paneled frieze.

The basement level, accessed from the transverse hallway as well as from the exterior, features brick walls, a poured concrete floor. The basement holds heating and other utility equipment and is used as a storage space.

### **Domestic Outbuildings**

#### **Meat House (ca. 1868) Contributing**

This one-story, frame building, located directly behind the house, stands on a stone foundation, is clad with weatherboards and is covered by a pyramidal-shaped roof of wooden shingles with a metal finial at the top. Access is through a wooden plank door on the north end. The building is an original outbuilding on the property.

#### **Gas House (ca. 1868) Contributing**

The stone gas house, located southeast of the house, was used to produce gas for lighting in the main dwelling. The walls are of coursed rubble stone construction and the gable roof, which is partially collapsed, is covered with tar paper. Gas lighting had been in use in the United States since the early nineteenth century and although was predominantly installed in cities, such systems were also used in rural areas and on farms, where owners often built their own systems. Gas lighting initially relied on gas generated from coal, but by the mid-nineteenth century systems were using acetylene gas, which is produced when water is added to calcium carbide. Late-nineteenth-century generators stored acetylene that was produced by dropping pellets of calcium carbide into water or by dripping water onto the calcium carbide. The gas produced would rise and was stored in a bell. The gas was slightly pressurized, then piped into the building.

The gas house at the Old Manse may date from the original construction period, and probably was in place by the 1870s or 1880s (such systems remained in used into the early twentieth century). Because the building may have held an early acetylene generator, it would have been banked or located somewhat below grade and away from the main dwelling due to a potential for explosion. At present, the building is partially collapsed and in poor condition; there did not appear to be any equipment left in the gas house. No piping related to the gas system was noted in the dwelling, but the old pipes may have been removed or replaced by later alterations (and the advent of electrical systems).<sup>4</sup>

#### **Well (ca. 1868, ca. 1960) Contributing**

According to family history, this is believed to be the original well for the house. In the late-twentieth century, the well was no longer in use and the dilapidated frame cover was replaced by a concrete cap and the present, non-historic frame structure above.

#### **Pool House (ca. 1920) Contributing and Swimming Pool (1959) Contributing**

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The small, one-story, frame building located behind the house to the northeast was originally constructed as a small servant quarters in the early-twentieth century. The building stands on a concrete block foundation, is clad with weatherboards and is covered by a metal-clad gable roof. The single-space interior has a wooden floor, plaster walls, and the windows are six-over-six wooden sash. A large fireplace is located on the south wall. In 1959, the Kempe family installed an in-ground concrete swimming pool just west of the quarters and renovated the building for use as a pool house.<sup>5</sup> The pool is detailed with scalloped edges and a concrete apron. The pool and pool house are set on a low terrace with coursed rubble retaining walls and tall boxwoods that visually screen the area from the house.

### **Agricultural Buildings**

#### **Barn (ca. 1900) Contributing**

The barn, located southeast of the house, is banked into the hillside on the west side. The barn, dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, stands on a stone foundation that has been augmented with concrete, is clad with board-and-batten siding and is covered by a metal-clad, side-facing gable roof. Louvered openings are present on the sides of the barn and large hinged doors on the west elevation open into the threshing floor. The lower level of the barn is open on the south and east sides. A shed-roof extends over several equipment bays and a feeding area on the lower east side of the barn.

#### **Corn Crib (ca.1940) Contributing**

Within the fenced barn yard, there is a frame corn crib clad with vertical wooden slats and covered by a metal-clad side-facing gable roof. A plank door is located on the west side of the building. A low, shed-roofed wing extends from the south side of the crib and formerly was used as a livestock shelter.

#### **Inventory**

Single dwelling, ca. 1868, Contributing building  
Pool House, ca. 1920, ca. 1959, Contributing building  
Smoke/Meat house, ca. 1868, Contributing building  
Swimming Pool, 1959, Contributing structure  
Gas House, ca. 1868, Contributing structure  
Barn, ca. 1900, Contributing building  
Well, ca. 1868, ca. 1960, Contributing structure  
Corn Crib, ca. 1940, Contributing structure

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca.1868-1960

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

ca.1868

1910

1947

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The property known as The Old Manse in the Town of Orange is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at a local level of significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The dwelling is a fine example of an intact mid-nineteenth-century dwelling that displays Greek Revival-stylistic influence and later Colonial Revival-style detailing and features and, in an area experiencing increasing development pressure, The Old Manse notable retains its extensive historic acreage, character, and setting. Although used as a manse for the Orange Presbyterian Church during Reverend Isaac W.K. Handy's residency, the building was not built nor owned by the church. Reverend Handy referred to the property as "the Parsonage," but at least by the early-twentieth-century, it was referred to locally as "The Old Manse." The house's architectural design appears to reflect popular tastes and practices of the period, rather than being based upon any prescribed plan for Presbyterian parsonages or manses. The Old Manse is notable for its use of a transverse stair hall at the back of the center passage. Other period uses of this floor plan have been recorded in the region, including one near Gordonsville and another within the National Historic Landmark Historic District of Green Springs in Louisa County, but its use is unusual. The transverse hall is set off by a wide, plaster archway and the stair is detailed with a stout newel post, turned balusters, and decorative stringers. The other resources on the property include a meat house, gas house, barn, corn crib, swimming pool and pool house., all of which are contributing. The house, associated outbuildings, and acreage retain good overall integrity. The architectural resources on the property are enhanced by the location and setting—consisting of a large acreage that includes both domestic spaces and decorative gardens, as well as agriculturally related fields and water features. The dwelling and outbuildings retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for their period, as alterations are few and, when present, are harmonious to the property's overall character. The Old Manse retains integrity of feeling and association because the overall property, with its 8 contributing resources and historic acreage, expresses its particular period of significance and retains physical features that are accurately reflective of its historic character. The identified Period of Significance extends from ca. 1868 to 1960, encompassing the approximate date of original construction through the last architecturally significant additions to the property.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Architectural Significance**

The historic dwelling known as The Old Manse in the Town of Orange is an example of a mid-nineteenth-century center-passage dwelling that reflects influences of the Greek Revival style in its detailing and floor plan. The three-bay-wide, single-pile house is covered by a side-facing gable roof with brick interior end chimneys. Character-defining stylistic elements include the use of classically derived Tuscan columns and a wide, plain frieze on the porch; flat pilasters that anchor the porch to the house; built-in wooden benches located on each side of the porch; corner boards with molded caps; and dentiled cornice, which also is present on the raking eave of the

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house, and gable-end returns. Most windows have their original, large six-over-six wooden sash with molded surrounds and flanking louvered wooden shutters. Other windows include early 20<sup>th</sup> century wooden casements with diamond-shaped panes, and multi-paned windows at the basement level. The double-leaf entrance door is detailed with diamond-paned sidelights and transom.

Interior detailing is restrained, but includes architrave door and window surrounds, molded baseboards, and a staircase detailed with a stout wooden newel post, turned balusters, and decorative stringers. Colonial Revival additions made in the early twentieth century include added porches on both ends of the house, as well as a one-and-a-half-story wing to the north end and a kitchen at the rear. The additions were executed with forms and details that are sympathetic to the original section of the house. The wing is shorter than the original house and also is set back from the front plane of the house. The house retains good overall integrity with regard to workmanship, materials, and design. The property retains excellent integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house retains the historically associated acreage, which has been enhanced by the addition of landscaping and recreational structures (swimming pool), but which also retains open fields and woodlands.

### *Manses in Virginia*

Manses in Virginia appear to have largely reflected period architectural styles over the years. Those dating from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries include log houses, brick Federal dwellings, and Early Republic examples. Manses dating to the mid- and late-nineteenth century include several frame examples that exhibit Greek Revival details. The late-nineteenth century examples begin to reflect the popular Gothic Revival style, as well as Stick, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.<sup>12</sup>

In the 1840s, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. appointed a committee to aid struggling congregations in building suitable churches and manses for its ministers. However, it was not until the mid-1880s that the committee also produced samples of architectural designs for manses and churches for its member churches.<sup>11</sup> While many of the church designs in the committee's report reflect late Victorian-era detailing and Gothic Revival style influences, the dwellings were restrained, two-story frame types with limited detailing, often in the form of mixed materials on the exterior (weatherboard, shingle, board-and-batten).

The Old Manse in Orange appears to have been a product of Reverend Handy's own taste and budget, as well as what local craftsmen and builders could produce. The architectural detailing of the house is simple, but elegant; restraint may have been dictated by finances, but also would have been desirable in the home of a minister who would wish to avoid ostentatious detailing. As noted, the house is typical in its overall single-pile, center-passage form; however, the use of the transverse stair hall at the back of the passage is a less common element. Two houses known to have a similar floor plan include Grand View, located just north of Gordonsville for Edwin Festus Cowherd. The house was built around 1855, partly destroyed during the Civil War, and rebuilt by 1866. Like The Old Manse, Grand View is a two-story, frame dwelling on a brick

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English basement and is three-bays wide. A one-story, Greek Revival-style porch with balcony above shelters the double-leaf entrance doors, which open into a central hall with the stair located in a separate cross-hall (transverse hall) at the rear. Unlike The Old Manse, Grand View is two rooms deep on one side, resulting in an L-shaped plan and is covered by a shallow-pitched hipped roof. A second house with a similar floor plan is Eastern View (DHR #050-0093), which is located in the Green Springs National Historic Landmark Historic District in Louisa County and was built about 1856. Eastern View is a two-story, single-pile, center-passage frame dwelling that is covered by a hipped roof with two centrally located chimneys. Its floor plan resembles the plan of The Old Manse in its use of a transverse stair hall at the back of the center passage, but lacks the arched opening between the two.<sup>13</sup>

Only a few dwellings in Orange County have been recorded that date to the period immediately following the Civil War, although by 1870, it appears that many dwellings had been built that reflected nationally popular architectural styles, as well as lingering regional preferences, such as Jeffersonian classicism. Many of Orange's antebellum houses, including Mayhurst (DHR #068-0025, NRHP 1969) and Chestnut Hill (DHR #275-0016, NRHP 2009), are large, imposing dwellings that reflect the wealth and status of the local businessmen and distinguished officials who built them. Among notable antebellum dwellings is Hiden Place (also known as Williston), which was built in 1867 and was the home of Joseph Hiden, an Orange County businessman and official. The house, located on the west side of the Town of Orange (DHR #068-0065, listed in NRHP 2005), is a two-story, brick house executed in the Italianate style with a prominent, double-height, pedimented portico and second-floor balcony at the front. The interior was embellished with hand-painted murals in the dining room, and a "street" of outbuildings completed the domestic complex. The floorplan of Hiden Place is a double-pile, center passage that was extended to the rear by the addition of two ells. The property originally was a 100-acre parcel, but at present encompasses about 30 acres. This stately dwelling, nearly contemporaneous with the Old Manse, exhibits the wealth and social status of its owner through its use of materials and finishes and the property's spatial arrangement, which recalls the layout of antebellum plantations.

In comparison, The Old Manse appears to be both restrained and somewhat traditional in its form, materials, and detailing. Although from the exterior, the house appears to be a typical center-passage farmhouse, the interior reveals the use of a transverse rear stair hall. As noted, this element is seen in other houses of the period in the region, but its use was unusual. In detail, the house is elegant, but restrained, with molded wood trim, simple mantels and window and door surrounds. The front porch entry also reflects stylistic influences in the use of Tuscan columns, sidelights, and transom, but is restrained in its overall scale.

The setting and location of The Old Manse reflects the rural land use that persisted along the edges of the downtown area during the mid-nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Since houses built in the immediate vicinity of the Old Manse date from the first decades of the twentieth century and later, the dwelling would have stood in relative solitude.<sup>14</sup>

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### Detailed Historical Background

The Old Manse was constructed around 1868 for the Reverend Isaac W.K. Handy, who was serving as pastor of the Orange Presbyterian Church at the time. As the builder and first occupant of the house, Handy had great influence on its location, siting, and architectural appearance. In the early twentieth century, George Landon Browning and his family purchased the property and lived there for almost 40 years during which time Browning practiced law locally, served two terms in the House of Delegates, and was appointed to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals in Richmond. The Brownings were a locally prominent family who held many social events at the house. The Kempe family, the current owners, have owned the property for the last 50 years; the family enhanced the property by the addition of landscape elements (such as the boxwood hedges) and the swimming pool, and have maintained the house and its historical setting with little alteration.

#### *Reverend Isaac W. K. Handy*

Isaac William Ker Handy (1815-1878) was born in Washington, D.C. into a prominent family from Maryland's Eastern Shore. Handy studied at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania and then entered Princeton Seminary (1835). He was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in Washington, D. C. in 1838 and served as pastor to a number of churches in Maryland. In 1844, he traveled as a missionary to Missouri before returning east in 1848 to a Delaware congregation. Handy, twice widowed, married his third wife, Rebecca Hall Dilworth in 1855. In 1861, Handy received a pastorate at Portsmouth, Virginia, where he remained until 1863.

At the beginning of the Civil War, most Presbyterian congregations in the Southern states split from the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. ("Old School"). In his genealogical volume, Handy stated that he was not a slave owner, but slaves of his wife's family resided in his home. Handy stated that he "deeply regretted the dissolution of the Union but strongly opposed the use of armed force to coerce the Southern states."<sup>6</sup> Handy was active in both denominations over the course of his career, but after 1861 he adhered to the "Southern General Assembly" ("New School").

On July 20, 1863, while visiting family and friends in Maryland, Handy was arrested by Union forces and held prisoner at Fort Delaware (Pea Patch Island) for remarks he made were deemed traitorous against the United States. Arrested and held without charges or trial, Handy remained a political prisoner at the notorious prison from July 1863 to October 1864, during which time he preached every day, held Bible classes, and also surreptitiously kept a daily journal that he smuggled out to his wife. The diary is a highly detailed and faithful depiction of life at the prison, which included passages on visitors to the prison, guards, and other prisoners, and detailed about the prison facility itself including measurements of Handy's barracks. Although intended as a private diary, Handy published the journal as a book in 1874 and titled the work *United States Bonds; or Duress by Federal Authority*. In his preface Handy noted that his object in publishing the work was "neither pecuniary, nor ostentatious; but simply, to gratify inquisitiveness." Noted Civil War historian James W. Robertson cites Handy's book as "one of the two or three best personal accounts of Civil War prison life" that provides "a thorough narrative of day by day happenings" at Fort Delaware.<sup>7</sup>

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For a short time after his release, Handy lived in Richmond, then in 1865, he was called to the churches of Orange Court House and Gordonsville of the West Hanover Presbytery (now known as the Presbytery of the James). He remained in Orange for five years, until his call to a church in Augusta County, Virginia. Handy died in Philadelphia in 1878 while seeking treatment for Bright's disease. He was buried at the Old Stone Church in Augusta County.<sup>8</sup>

At the time he was minister in Orange, Handy's family included his wife Rebecca and four children. The Orange Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845 and included a church in Gordonsville. Although an active church, the relatively young congregation no doubt suffered financially after the war like other churches and at the time did not own a manse for its minister. In 1866, Handy traveled to Missouri, where he had served as a missionary before the war, and sold a farm he owned there. He then used that money and funds he raised "in the North and in Richmond" to pay for the construction of his parsonage in Orange.<sup>9</sup> In 1867 and 1868, Handy purchased two adjoining acres of land in Orange: a 21-acre parcel from Thomas and Virginia Scott and a 10-acre parcel from the Trustees for the Orange Presbyterian Church, who had purchased the land from Thomas Scott in anticipation of building a church parsonage. The parcels were located at what was then the eastern rural edge of the Town of Orange. At the time, the Presbyterian Church was located on Byrd Street, also on the east side of town, and this parcel would have been near that location. (The church was moved to its present location at the corner of W. Main Street and Caroline Street in 1910.) Land records give a \$1,500 value for improvements on the property by 1868, which indicates that Handy's Greek Revival-influenced dwelling likely was completed by that time.<sup>10</sup>

Handy left Orange in 1870, taking on a pastorate in Augusta County, Virginia. In 1872, he sold the 31-acre property that had been his parsonage to E.W. Row. Land records maintain a value of \$1,500 to \$2,000 for improvements on the property through the mid-1870s. Between the late 1870s and 1880s, ownership of the property transferred several times (including for a period, 1879-1889, to Reverend Hilary E. Hatcher, who was then pastor of the Orange Presbyterian Church), until 1910 when Evelyn (Eva) Byrd Hill Ransom Browning purchased the property, by that time known as The Old Manse, from John E. Morris, Sr.<sup>15</sup>

#### *George Landon Browning*

George Landon Browning (1867-1947) was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, and attended the University of Virginia for two academic years. He then studied law in Washington, D.C, worked as a staff member in the U.S. House of Representatives, graduated from Georgetown University (LL.B., 1895) and returned to the University of Virginia for graduate studies.

In 1899, Browning entered law practice with James Hay at Madison County Court House. In 1906, he married Eva Byrd Hill Ransom in Washington, D.C. Ransom, a widow, had one son and a daughter from her previous marriage. The Brownings later had three sons.

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In 1909, Browning moved to Orange Court House and entered law practice with John G. Williams (who died in 1911) and then with his cousin, Alexander T. Browning and later, Severn M. Nottingham. Soon after, the Brownings moved to their Orange property and Browning became a lawyer practicing in Madison and Orange. In 1914, Browning was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, where he served two terms. The 1920 census lists Browning as a lawyer and a farmer, suggesting that the agricultural buildings were likely present on the farm by this time and in use.<sup>16</sup>

One biography notes that “the Browning home was one of the social centers of Orange County.” Browning is said to have enjoyed hunting and fishing and “spending the evenings singing and dancing with friends.”<sup>17</sup> The dining room and kitchen additions appear to date from the Brownings’ residency at The Old Manse. Given their social status and the size of their family, these additions would have given the couple room to entertain, as well as additional bedrooms for their children.

In 1930, Browning was appointed to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to complete the remainder of a term vacated after the death of Justice R.H.L. Chichester. In 1940, Browning won a 12-year term, which he served in until his death on August 27, 1947. During his tenure as a Supreme Court Justice, Browning authored over 300 opinions for the court and filed more than 50 dissenting opinions.<sup>18</sup>

Eva Browning died on March 21, 1940, after a long illness. Mrs. Browning’s will dispersed family items to her children, all of whom lived outside of Virginia, and left the Orange County home to her husband. The will was signed by Mrs. Browning at “The Old Manse, Orange.”<sup>19</sup> After his wife’s death, Browning spent longer periods of time in Richmond, although he retained ownership of the Orange property until his death.

Justice Browning was a well-respected jurist in Virginia and upon his death, Governor William Tuck issued the following statement:

Justice Browning was a man of outstanding ability who wrought well for the Commonwealth. He was an able and upright jurist and he wore the judicial robes of his high station to enhance the traditions of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.... In addition, Justice Browning was a distinguished orator and a colorful character, known and beloved throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. His death is not only a great personal loss and source of sorrow to me, but to many other Virginians, as well. He leaves void a place in the public life of Virginia which will be difficult to fill.<sup>20</sup>

After Justice Browning’ death, his heirs sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin Kempe, whose heirs are the current owners. The Kempes installed the swimming pool and converted a domestic outbuilding for use as a pool house. These alterations dates to about 1959 and are sympathetic to the property’s overall Colonial Revival stylistic sensibilities. Since that time, only minor alterations to the house for security and utility purposes have been made.

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## ENDNOTES

### Section 7

1. Mason Insurance Agency, Orange, VA, "Inspection and Survey Report, Property of Justice George L. Browning, Orange, Virginia, 1934. Copy provided by current property owner.
2. Martin Alec Kempe, current property owner, Personal Communication, electronic mail message to Debra A. McClane, March 30, 2017.
3. Mason Insurance Agency, 1934.
4. Bill Kibble, "Gas Lighting Beyond the City," in *Old House Web Blog*, [2011]. Accessed online at <http://www.oldhouseweb.com/blog/gas-lighting-beyond-the-city/>; William W. Harris, "Pit Acetylene Generator," Patent Application, United States Patent Office. Filed February 18, 1922. Patented Nov. 9, 1926 (#1,605,942). Accessed online at <http://www.google.com/patents/US1605942>. Mason Insurance Agency, 1934, states that by that time, the house "is lighted by electricity."
5. Martin Alec Kempe, current property owner, Personal Communication, electronic mail message to Debra A. McClane, March 30, 2017. According to George Landon Browning III, the grandson of Justice Browning, Eva Browning suffered poor health for most of the time that she resided in the house at Orange. The small domestic building may have provided quarters for a caretaker or nurse for Mrs. Browning. George Landon Browning III, Personal Communication, telephone conversation with Debra A. McClane, February 22, 2017.

### Section 8

6. Isaac W.K. Handy, *Annals and Memorials of the Handys and Their Kindred*, (Ann Arbor, MI: William L. Clements Library, 1992), 528. Although Handy compiled this genealogical history of his family prior to the Civil War and sought its publication prior to the onset of the conflict, it was not published until over a century after his death.
7. Isaac W.K. Handy, *United States Bonds: or Duress by Federal Authority, A Journal of Current Events During an Imprisonment of Fifteen Months, at Fort Delaware*. (Baltimore, MD: Turnbull Brothers, 1874), preface; James I. Robertson, "The War in Words," in *Civil War Times Illustrated* Vol. 13, No. 7 (Nov 1974), 23.
8. "Necrological Report Presented to the Alumni Association of Princeton Theological Seminary at its Annual Meeting, April 29, 1879." By a Committee of the Association. Philadelphia, PA: Grant, Faires & Rodgers, Printers, 1879:37-39. Handy's first wife, Mary Jane Rozelle Purnell, died in Missouri. His second wife, Sally Selby Martin died in 1850. Handy had six sons and three daughters.
9. Handy, *Annals and Memorials of the Handys and Their Kindred*, (Ann Arbor, MI: William L. Clements Library, 1992), 531.
10. Ann L. Miller, [Title Search], "Kempe House (The Manse)" near Orange, Virginia," 1985. Copy provided by current owner.  
Orange County Deed Book 46:203 (21 acres to Handy); Deed Book 46:231 (10 acres to trustees); Deed Book 46:439 (10 Acres, from trustees to Handy). The Trustees' sale of the church property to Handy appears to have caused a disagreement among the congregation and church histories record a dispute over the payment of the sale of the land. It is unclear whether this situation contributed to Handy's brief stay in Orange, but he states in *Annals* that he left Orange to provide better educational opportunities for his children (p. 531). See Records of the Synod of Virginia, Orange Church, Session Minutes and Register, 1845-1870. On microfilm at the William Smith Morton Library of the Union Presbyterian Seminary, Richmond, VA.
11. Lisa Jacobson, Senior Reference Archivist, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia PA. Letter to Debra A. McClane, January 20, 2017; "Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of the Church Erection

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Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States,” Presented May 1884. New York: Published by the Board of Church Election.

12. The author is grateful to Aubrey Von Lindern, Architectural Historian, Northern Regional Preservation Office, Department of Historic Resources, for providing a list of recorded manses in Virginia. Log examples include the Parson Cummings Manse in Washington County (1773, 095-0008) and the manse associated with the Wesley Chapel in Rockbridge County, (c. 1850, 081-0321, demolished). Federal and Early Republic examples include the 1805 manse associated with the Providence and Genito Presbyterian Church in Powhatan County (072-0037), the Buckingham Presbyterian Manse built about 1820 (014-0037), and the 1850 manse at Charlotte Court House (0185-0008). Other Greek Revival examples dating to the mid- and late-nineteenth century include the old manse in Salem (129-0014, NRHP 1992), the manse in Fincastle (218-5005/218-0051-0073), and the Old Bethesda Manse in Rockbridge County (081-0378). The two-story, three-bay-wide, frame Greek Revival-style manse associated with the New Providence Presbyterian Church in Rockbridge County (081-5153) is similar to the Orange manse. An exuberant Gothic Revival-style manse, which is listed in the National Register, is the Falling Spring Presbyterian Manse in Glasgow, which was built in 1856 and was based on a design by Andrew Jackson Downing (081-0013, NRHP 2005). The Lexington Presbyterian Manse built in 1848 (117-0013/117-0027-0293) and the New Dublin manse in Pulaski County that was built in 1874 (077-0130), also based on a Downing design. Manses dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century tended to reflect influence of the Queen Anne style and include those built in Clifton Forge (1900, 105-0138/105-5036-0247), Blackstone (1890, 142-0007-0252), at Porter Street Presbyterian in Richmond (1895, 127-0859-0226), and in Chatham (1900, 187-5001-0104). All information gleaned from the Virginia Cultural Resources Inventory System and Archival files of the Department of Historic Resources. Only three Virginia manses (including the two noted above) are individually listed in the NRHP. About 12 other Virginia manses or parsonages are listed in the NRHP as contributing elements within an NRHP historic district.

13. Ann L. Miller, *Antebellum Orange: The Pre-Civil War Homes, Public Buildings, and Historic Sites of Orange County, Virginia* (Orange, VA: Moss Publications, 1988); Eastern View Survey Inventory Form, DHR #50-0093. Copy on file, Archives, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

14. An exception is Beaulieu/Greenfield, a Federal-style brick dwelling located east of the Old Manse and dating to 1730, and partially rebuilt in 1830. DHR #068-0018.

15. Orange County Deed Book 69:80. At the time of Browning’s purchase, the property was listed as having 56 acres.

16. Justin Glenn, *The Washingtons: A Family History*, Vol. 4, Part 1 (El Dorado Hills, CA: Savas Beatie, 2015). Eva Hill was born and raised in Culpeper County and was the niece of CSA Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill. In 1940, Georgetown awarded Justice Browning an LL.D. Browning’s mother was Mary Lewis Willis, who was descended from Mildred Washington, aunt and godmother to President George Washington. Browning’s biography is contained in the Glenn volume as an eighth generation descendant of John Washington (1634).

17. W. Hamilton Bryson, “George Landon Browning” in *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Vol. 2, Sara Bearrs, et als, ed. Richmond, VA: The Library of Virginia 2001, 327.

18. The author gratefully acknowledges David Knight, Librarian, Virginia State Law Library, for his assistance in compiling a list of opinions authored b98. Orange County Will Book 21:16.

20. “Veteran Jurist Succumbs Here, Aged 80,” in *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, August 1947, 1.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bryson, W. Hamilton. "George Landon Browning." *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Vol. 2. Sara Bearrs, et als, ed. Richmond, VA: The Library of Virginia, 2001:326-327.

Clerk of the Circuit Court, Orange County, Virginia. Orange County Deed Books and Will Books. Various Dates.

Glenn, Justin. *The Washingtons: A Family History*, Vol. 4, Part 1. El Dorado Hills, CA: Savas Beatie, 2015.

Isaac W.K. Handy, *United States Bonds: or Duress by Federal Authority, A Journal of Current Events During an Imprisonment of Fifteen Months, at Fort Delaware*. Baltimore, MD: Turnbull Brothers, 1874.

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Mason Insurance Agency, Orange, VA. "Inspection and Survey Report, Property of Justice George L. Browning, Orange, Virginia." November 1934. Copy provided by property owner.

"Necrological Report Presented to the Alumni Association of Princeton Theological Seminary at its Annual Meeting, April 29, 1879." By a Committee of the Association. Philadelphia, PA: Grant, Faires & Rodgers, Printers, 1879:37-39.

Robertson, James I. "The War in Words." *Civil War Times Illustrated*, Vol. 13, No. 7 (Nov 1974): 23.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR #275-5007

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 46.2

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.25324 | Longitude: -78.10880 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.25414 | Longitude: -78.10513 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.25000 | Longitude: -78.10326 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.24923 | Longitude: -78.10636 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.25287 | Longitude: -78.10898 |

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**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property encompasses two tracts designated as Parcel #02900000000620 (16.24 acres) and Parcel #0290000000062A (29.96 acres) on the enclosed Orange County, VA tax parcel map generated by the county's GIS mapping system. Together, these parcels equal 46.2 acres. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the area historically associated with the Old Manse and includes all historic architectural resources associated with the property. The property boundaries correspond to the present parcel lines comprising 46 acres.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian  
organization: Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian  
street & number: 4711 Devonshire Road  
city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23225-3135  
e-mail: dmcclane1@verizon.net  
telephone: 804/233-3890  
date: October 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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**Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: The Old Manse  
City or Vicinity: Town of Orange  
County: Orange State: VA  
Photographer: Debra A. McClane  
Date Photographed: August 2016; February 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 1 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0001                                |
| View     | Front elevation of dwelling                                  |
| 2 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0002                                |
| View     | Detail, front entrance                                       |
| 3 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0003                                |
| View     | Looking SE at front of dwelling                              |
| 4 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0004                                |
| View     | S end of dwelling also showing well and small pool in garden |
| 5 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0005                                |
| View     | Porte cochere and rear of dwelling                           |
| 6 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0006                                |
| View     | Rear of dwelling and meat house                              |
| 7 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0007                                |
| View     | N end of dwelling  |
| 8 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0008                                |
| View     | Looking E through center hall                                |
| 9 of 30  | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0009                                |
| View     | Looking W through center hall                                |
| 10 of 30 | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0010                                |
| View     | Looking S in library   |
| 11 of 30 | VA_OrangeCounty_OldManse_0011                                |

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- View Detail, library mantel  
12 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0012  
View Detail, library door and surround and built-in bookcases  
13 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0013  
View Looking N in parlor. Note doors to dining room at right.  
14 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0014  
View Looking N in dining room  
15 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0015  
View Detail, archway to stair hall and stairs  
16 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0016  
View Looking N at door to butler's pantry  
17 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0017  
View Second floor hallway leading to north wing  
18 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0018  
View Second floor, South end bedroom  
19 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0019  
View Second floor, room above center hall  
20 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0020  
View Second floor, Looking N in second bedroom  
21 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0021  
View Looking SW at Meat house  
22 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0022  
View Looking W at swimming pool  
23 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0023  
View Looking NE at Pool House  
24 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0030  
View Looking S at Gas House  
25 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0025  
View W elevation of Barn  
26 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0026  
View Looking NW at lower level of barn  
27 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0027  
View Looking E at Corn crib and shelter  
28 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0028  
View Looking N across hayfield towards farm pond  
29 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0029  
View Looking N across fields  
30 of 30 VA\_OrangeCounty\_OldManse\_0030  
View Looking E across house yard. Note boxwoods to right.

**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.460 et seq.).

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**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

1. Photograph of Rev. Isaac W.K. Handy with Bible Study Class, Fort Delaware, 1864. Source: Handy, *Annals and Memorials of the Handys and Their Kindred*.
2. Rev. Handy and sons Egbert (l) and Isaac Levin Charles (r), ca. 1866. Source: Handy, *Annals and Memorials of the Handys and Their Kindred*.
3. Portrait of Justice George Landon Browning by Albert B. Vondra, 1947. Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, Virginia Appellate Court History, website: <https://scvahistory.org/>
4. Aerial view of The Old Manse property showing the wooded curtilage and the surrounding agricultural fields. Source: Google Earth.
5. Boxwood hedges create an outdoor “room” behind the house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 27



1. Photograph of Rev. Isaac W.K. Handy with Bible Study Class, Fort Delaware, 1864. Source: Handy, *Annals and Memorials of the Handys and Their Kindred*. Although not attributed, this photograph may be one of the images taken by Philadelphia-based photographer John L. Gihon, who was allowed to make photographs at the prison. Handy noted Gihon’s presence and his work at the prison in his memoirs.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

The Old Manse
-----
Name of Property
Orange County, VA
-----
County and State
N/A
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 28



2. Rev. Handy and sons Egbert (l) and Isaac Levin Charles (r), ca. 1866. Source: Handy, *Annals and Memorials of the Handys and Their Kindred*. Rev. Handy and his wife Rebecca lived with these two sons and two daughters, Eliza Frances and Sophia Louisa, in the house at Orange.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

The Old Manse
-----
Name of Property
Orange County, VA
-----
County and State
N/A
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 29

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3. Portrait of Justice George Landon Browning by Albert B. Vondra, 1947. Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, Virginia Appellate Court History, website: <https://scvahistory.org/>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Old Manse
Name of Property
Orange County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 30



4. Aerial view of The Old Manse property showing the wooded curtilage and the surrounding agricultural fields. Source: Google Earth.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

The Old Manse
-----
Name of Property
Orange County, VA
-----
County and State
N/A
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 31



5. Boxwood hedges create an outdoor “room” behind the house. View looking west/southwest.  
Photo by D. McClane, 2016.



**Legend**

**LOCATION MAP**

**Old Manse**

**Town of Orange**

**Orange County, VA**

**DHR No. 275-5007**

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

1. Latitude: 38.25324

Longitude: -78.10880

2. Latitude: 38.25414

Longitude: -78.10513

3. Latitude: 38.25000

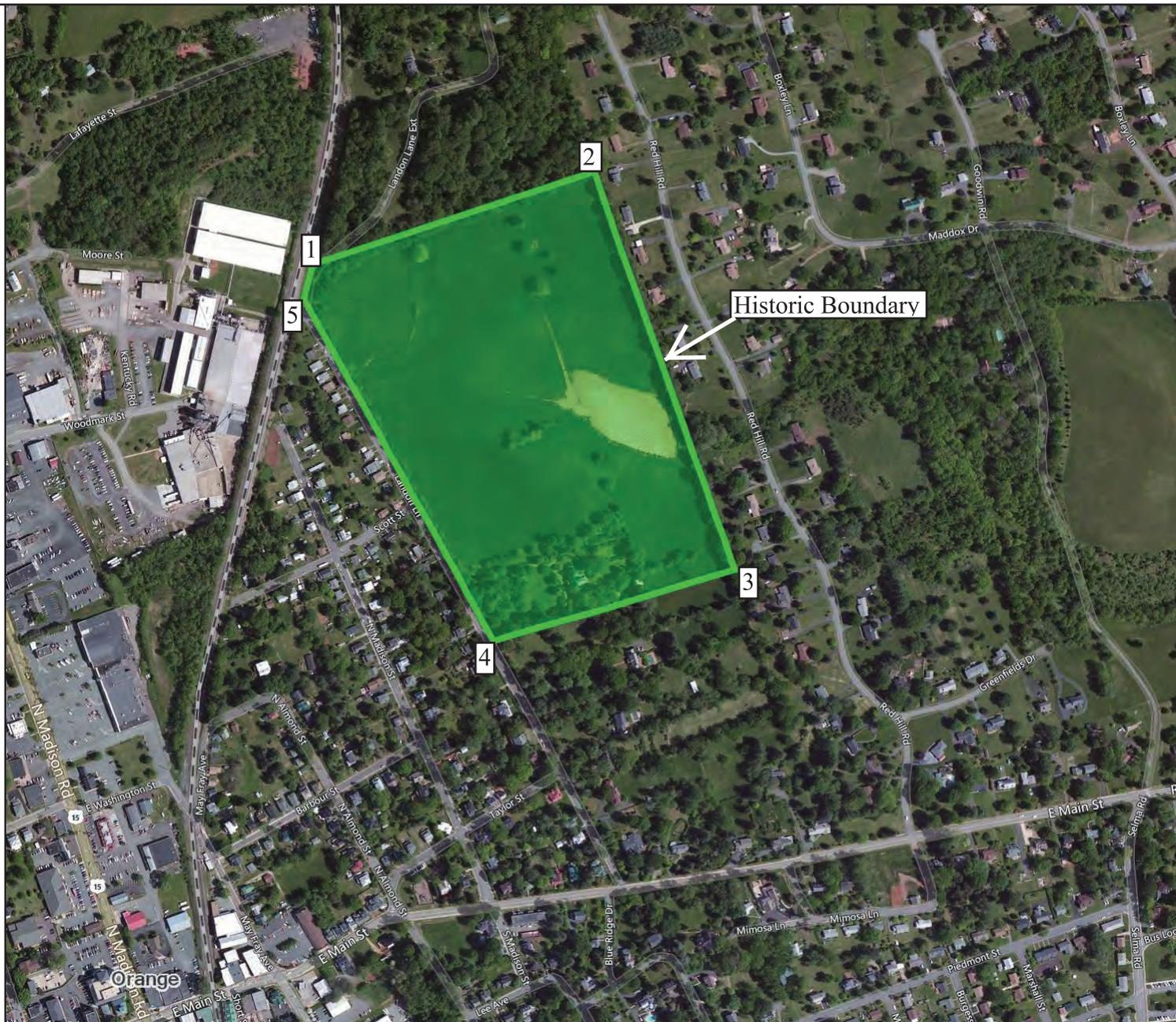
Longitude: -78.10326

4. Latitude: 38.24923

Longitude: -78.10636

5. Latitude: 38.25287

Longitude: -78.10898



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 6/2/2017**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*

**Sketch Site Plan**

Resource Name: Old Manse

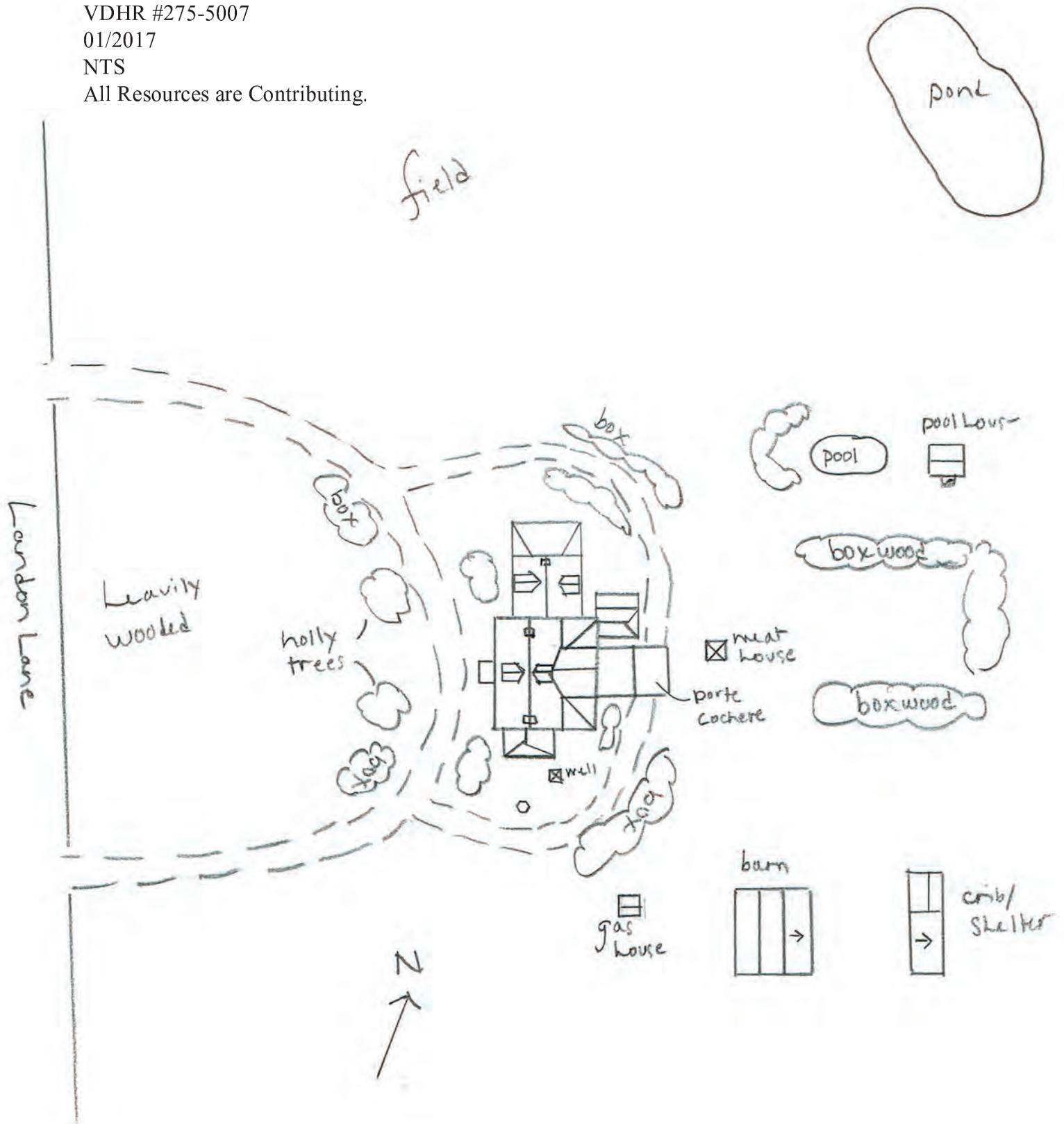
Location: Town of Orange, Orange County, Virginia

VDHR #275-5007

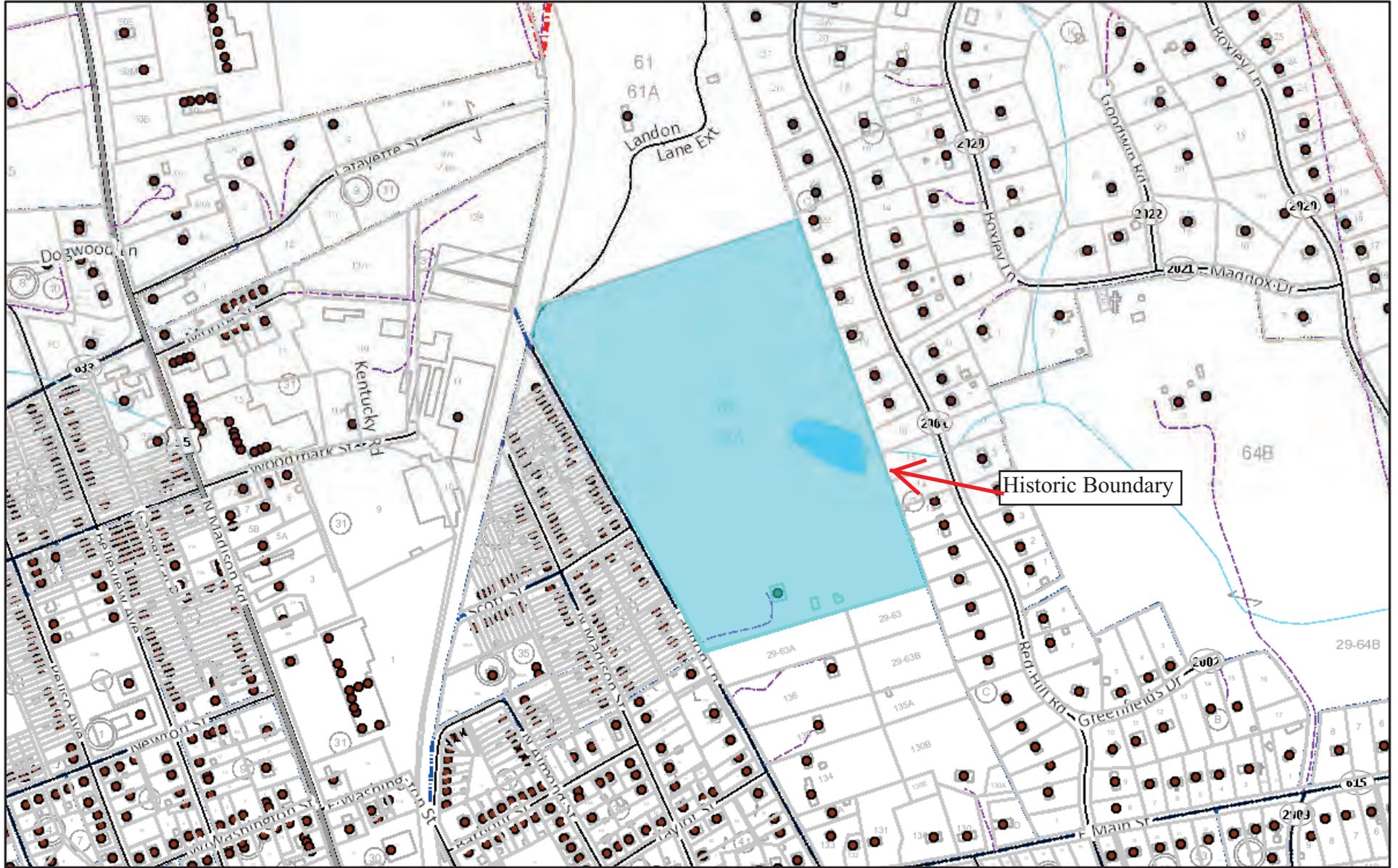
01/2017

NTS

All Resources are Contributing.



**Tax Parcel Map**  
 Old Manse, Town of Orange, Orange County, Virginia  
 VDHR #275-5007



March 10, 2017

**polygonLayer**

Override 1

Tax Parcel



Address



Buildings



Driveway



USGS Waterbodies



USGS Flowlines (Streams)

**Roads**

Primary

Secondary



Private

1:9,028

0 412.5 825 1,650 ft

0 125 250 500 m

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

**Photo Location Map 1 of 3**

Resource Name: Old Manse

Location: Town of Orange, Orange County, Virginia

VDHR #275-5007

01/2017

NTS



**Photo Location Map 2 of 3**

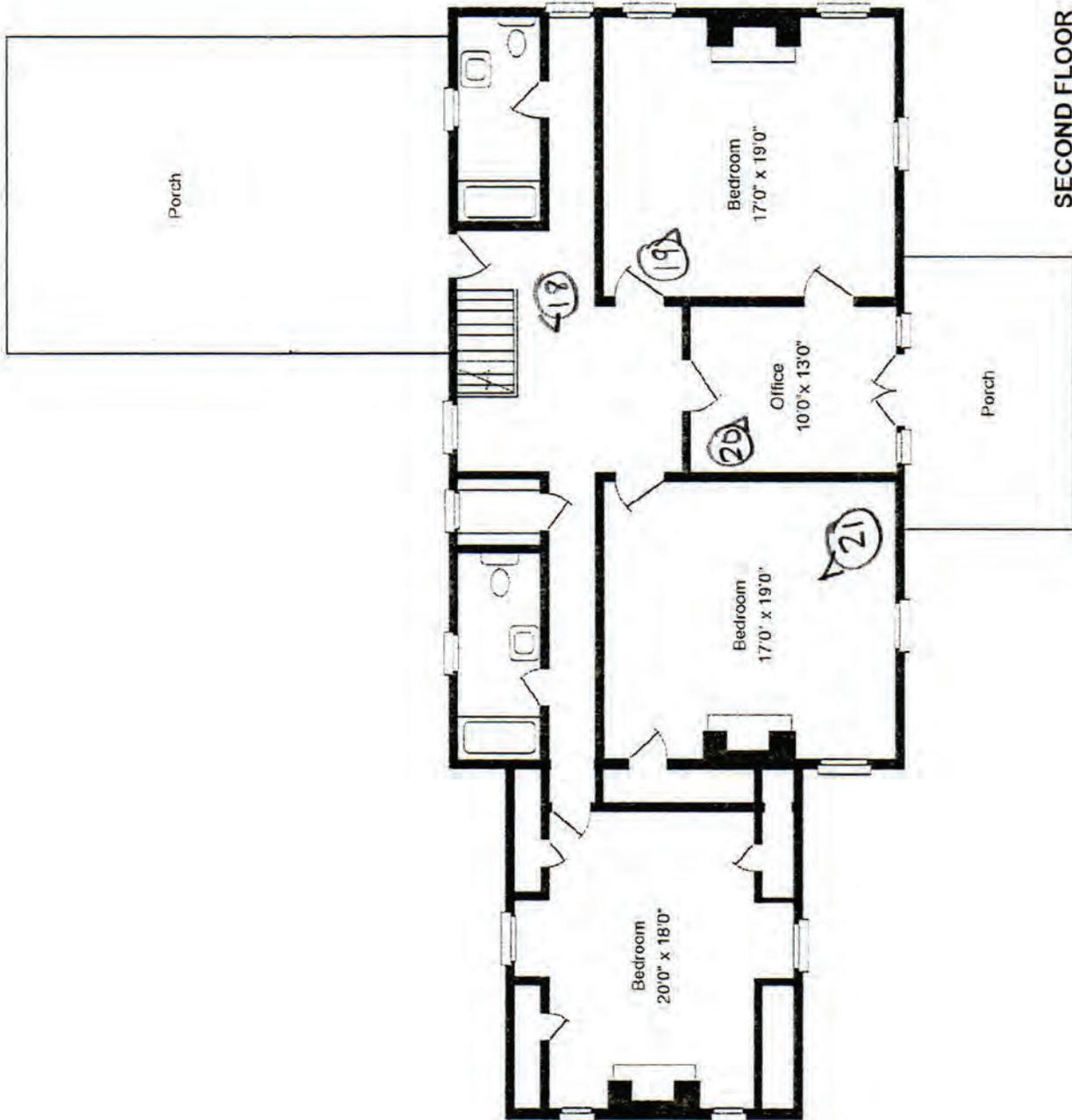
Resource Name: Old Manse

Location: Town of Orange, Orange County, Virginia

VDHR #275-5007

01/2017

NTS



**Photo Location Map 3 of 3**

Resource Name: Old Manse

Location: Town of Orange, Orange County, Virginia

VDHR #275-5007

01/2017

NTS



# Sketch Floor Plan

Resource Name: Old Manse

Location: Town of Orange, Orange County, Virginia

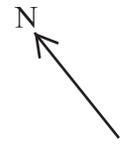
VDHR #275-5007

01/2017

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FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR