

VR 9/8/14
NRHP 11/19/14

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property


historic name Tusculum
other names/site number VDHR File No. 005-0020

2. Location

street & number 2077 N. Amherst Highway (US29) N/A not for publication
city or town Amherst N/A vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Amherst code 009 zip code 24521

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 _____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date 10/15/04

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: _____ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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*

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

Stone

walls

Wood

roof

Asphalt

other

Brick

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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.)

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

Ca. 1750-1815

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Architect/Builder

EHC (presumed brickmason)

Sherman (brickmason)

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 0.05 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	1	676700	4167140	3	1	
2	1			4	1	

___ 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	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>	date	<u>May 27, 2004</u>
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u> state <u>VA</u>		

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	<u>The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (contact: N. Gordon Lohr)</u>		
street & number	<u>204 W. Franklin St.</u>	telephone	<u>(804) 648-1889</u>
city or town	<u>Richmond</u>	state	<u>VA</u> zip code <u>23220-5102</u>

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.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Tusculum
Amherst Co., Va.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Tusculum is located off US Highway 29 in eastern Amherst County, Virginia. The two-story Georgian and Federal frame house was built in two principal phases (see Exhibit A). The two-room-deep side-passage-plan north section of the house was built during the third quarter of the eighteenth century, perhaps in the 1750s. The one-room-plan south section was added in the early nineteenth century, possibly about 1805. The house features stone and brick foundations, plain and beaded weatherboard siding, exterior gable-end brick chimneys (the addition chimney is flanked by pents), and a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The three-bay original section has a one-story entry porch on the east side; a similar porch on the west side was replaced by a small addition in the mid-twentieth century. A breezeway separates the first stories of the original section and addition and continues as a porch along the east (rear) elevation of the two-bay addition. The interior is little altered, with Georgian and Federal mantels (which have been placed in storage preparatory to moving the house), a stair with turned balusters, chair rails, wood floors, and plaster-and-lath walls and ceilings (replaced or sheathed with plasterboard in some rooms).

Near the house stand a mature Norway spruce and several other deciduous and coniferous species (a large Norway spruce has stood on the east side of the house since ca. 1900). There are many overgrown boxwoods including four large clumps in a diamond-shaped arrangement off the north end of the house. Four outbuildings were observed in association with the house; one, located to the southwest, incorporates timbers from a mid-nineteenth century (or earlier) granary. (Outbuildings and landscaping are not included in the nominated area, which is limited to the footprint of the house.) Historic photographs show a number of outbuildings located off the south end of the house, of which archaeological evidence is believed to survive.

Exterior

Historically, Tusculum faced west, but with the replacement of the front entry porch on the west elevation of the original section with a small addition (probably done in the 1950s before 1957), the matching east-elevation entry porch became the principal entry. The east entry porch is distinguished by slightly tapered chamfered posts with decorative caps, a pediment with basal and raking narrow cornices and wide flush-board sheathing in the tympanum, and a frieze with an undulating scalloped lower edge. At the base of the posts runs a solid railing enclosed with plain weatherboards. The present weatherboards are modern, although a solid railing has been the treatment since at least 1900 (a historic

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Description (continued)

photograph shows one on the former west entry porch). The lower ends of most or all of the posts have been replaced, and the porch ceiling and floor boards are modern. The porch is reached by concrete steps with mid-twentieth century metal railings.

The porch shelters an entry with a molded surround and a six-panel door with molded and raised panels (such doors are typical throughout the house, and doors and windows typically have molded surrounds). The original section has 9/9 windows on the first-story east elevation, replacement 2/2 windows on the first-story west elevation, and 6/9 windows on the second stories of both elevations. The mid-twentieth century west elevation addition has 6/6 windows. The early nineteenth century addition has 9/9 sash on the first story, 2/2 sash in the second story, and small four-pane windows in each of the shed-roofed pents. The historic window openings on the original section and addition have louvered wood shutters painted green, held open by wrought iron shutter dogs. The north elevation was windowless until small windows were inserted at the west corner to serve twentieth century bathrooms on the first and second floors. The first-story bathroom window has an aluminum sash. The second-story bathroom window has a small four-pane sash.

The original section and the addition are mostly sheathed with plain weatherboards that were probably added in the late nineteenth century, as suggested by nail chronology. (Perhaps the original beaded weatherboards were mostly replaced when the house changed hands in 1898.) Beaded weatherboards attached with rose-headed wrought nails survive at protected locations such as under the breezeway/porch and in the south gable of the addition. The house was described as painted white in an early 1810s account.

A pair of chimneys rise on the south gable end of the original section. The west chimney is constructed of brick laid in American bond, and the east chimney is Flemish bond. (The west chimney may have been rebuilt.) The tops of both of these chimneys, which have stepped shoulders, appear to have been rebuilt. The addition has a single American bond brick chimney on its south gable end. This chimney has stepped shoulders but the ends of the bricks are sloped giving the shoulders a paved appearance. Also, the brickwork is laid in stretcher bond near the shoulders. Initials are carved into the bricks near the bottom of the addition chimney including T.K., AP, and J(J?)W (probably John Jay Williams Jr., who was a boy about 1900).

The original section foundation was originally constructed of Flemish-bond brick above stone below grade. Extensive American-bond brick repairs have been made, and the northeast

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Tusculum
Amherst Co., Va.

Description (continued)

corner has been rebuilt in stone. The foundation of the small addition on the west elevation has reused old bricks laid in stretcher bond. The addition foundation is constructed of brick laid in American bond. Both the original section and the addition have rectangular foundation vents with square wood bars set into mortise-and-tenoned and pegged frames with beaded inner edges. At least one vent (on the north elevation of the original section) has Roman numeral builder marks on the outside face of the frame.

The opening to the breezeway on the west elevation is spanned by a double-ogee board, a decorative treatment that recalls the scalloped friezeboards of the east entry porch. Wooden steps rise to modern screening and screen door set back into the opening. On the north side of the opening, abutting the west chimney of the original section, is a box-like feature constructed of brick with a wood lid. A ca. 1900 photograph shows a wooden box-like feature of the same dimensions at this location. The wooden feature and its post-1900 replacement may be associated with evidence for a former cellar entry at the location, or they may have served as spaces for over-wintering house and porch plants analogous to the flowerhouses of the period. The porch along the east side of the addition has mid-twentieth century screening with a solid weatherboarded railing. A solid railing has been the porch treatment since at least the early twentieth century, as shown in historic photographs. The south end of the porch formerly had ogee-pattern trim boards like the breezeway opening. Stone steps capped with concrete inscribed on one tread VIB or VI8 and with a mid-twentieth century metal railing descend from the south end of the porch. The breezeway has a plaster ceiling and the porch has a sloped ceiling sheathed with beaded boards. These differences and other evidence suggest the porch is not original to the addition, although the breezeway is.

Rising at the northeast corner of the addition is an open, two-run stair that conforms to the corner. The lower run and landing of the stair are under the porch and the upper run rises through the space of the breezeway. The stair has closed strings, square newels with small molded caps, square balusters, and molded handrails. The sloping underside of the upper run has a plaster-and-lath treatment like that of the breezeway ceiling. Under the landing and lower run is a closet with horizontal board enclosure and a short door that is a twentieth century replacement of the original door. The fact that the beaded weatherboards of the addition inside this stair closet are unpainted indicates the stair is original to the addition. (Presumably its landing and lower run formerly projected outside the shelter of the breezeway, or were sheltered under a small pent roof or other covering.)

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Description (continued)

Interior

The front and rear entries of the original section open (or opened) into a side passage occupied by a two-run closed-string stair. The stair features square newels with molded caps, molded handrails and strings, and turned walnut balusters of columnar form. The side passage has a flush board wainscot with molded chair rail and baseboard at top and bottom (similar wainscots appear in other rooms) and a ca. 1930s corner water closet finished with recycled baseboard and chair rail. Two doors in the passage and other doors in the house are hung on HL hinges with leather washers. The door into the small addition (originally the front entry) has staples that formerly received a cross bar for securing the door.

The larger front (east) first-floor room and the smaller room behind it both have Georgian mantels with architrave fireplace surrounds and overmantels with cornices. At the turn of the twentieth century the front room served as a living room ("sitting room"), and the room behind it was then used for storage, although it may originally have function as a dining room since it has an original exterior doorway on the south wall that may once have communicated with a detached kitchen. The front room overmantel has a denticulated cornice, and both overmantels are described as formerly having "3-ply" mirrors. A photograph from the turn of the twentieth century shows one of these mirrors in the front room--a conventional early nineteenth century three-part mirror with a turned and gilt frames--as well as dark mantel and trim paint color and wallpaper on the wall and wainscot with a pattern of circles (wreaths?). Other features of the two rooms include a plaster wainscot in the front room; a front room fireplace with an iron lintel and scoring on the fireplace surround that probably once received plaster; an early or original closet next to the chimney in the rear room; and an area of exposed chimney brick above the overmantel.

The first floor of the addition is occupied by a single large room that apparently served as a dining room. It features a Georgian/Federal mantel with fluted pilasters and fluted pilaster-like tablets at the ends of a plain frieze. The mantel has miniature denticulation and staggered gougework in the cornice above the frieze and a decorative band at the bottom of the frieze. The decorative band, which wraps around the tops of the pilasters, has alternating horizontal reeding and small nested squares. The chair rail has intermittent reeding that coordinates with the mantel. To each side of the mantel are low six-panel doors that open into closets in the two pents. Each closet has original or early shelves supported by a variety of wooden brackets. The sections of wall between the closets and the room are nogged. The east closet has two small rectangular niches set into the chimney. During investigative demolition prior

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to the moving of the house the room was determined to have L-section or "hog-trough" corner posts and split lath attached with wrought-headed nails. No bricks were observed in the few visible wall cavities, suggesting the nogging is limited to the pent closets.

The second floor is similar in basic plan and character to the first floor, with molded door and window surrounds, six-panel doors on HL hinges with leather washers, chair rails, wood floors, plaster walls, and plaster or plasterboard ceilings. The Georgian mantels in the front and rear rooms are similar in form, and they are smaller than the downstairs mantels. They have architrave fireplace surrounds below tall frieze-like panels capped with moldings. The fireplace openings themselves are segmental arched, and the arch form is reflected in the cut-out lower edges of the mantels. When the mantel in the front room was removed, a signed brick was revealed on the face of the chimney inscribed "EHC." The second-floor room in the addition has a low chair rail and a Georgian mantel with an architrave fireplace surround, a frieze with a single long recessed panel, and a molding above the frieze terminated at the ends by small decorative boards. Over the breezeway are a small room and an even smaller vestibule at the top of the stairs. The six-panel door between the room and vestibule has iron staples for a cross bar that secured the door.

The roof structures over the original section and addition are basically similar, with common rafters pegged at the ridge and stiffened by collars that are lapped and nailed to the rafters. No builders marks have been observed in either attic. Most framing in the original section attic is pit-sawn and wrought-nailed. The rafters are mortise-and-tenoned at the top and fastened with long spike-like pegs. The ceiling joists, of which one or more are hewn, do not extend the depth of the house but are interrupted by an off-center hewn plate. Protruding through the pit-sawn roof boards are three generations of nails, the earliest of which are wrought. The nails attached wood shingles to the roof boards; a broken wood shingle with a round butt (visible end) found in the northwest corner of the addition attic may have belonged to the original section roof at the time the addition was made. The addition roof structure has pit-sawn and sash-sawn framing mostly cut-nailed. The rafters are lapped and pegged at the ridge. Protruding through the pit-sawn roof boards are two types of cut nails for the attachment of square-butt wood shingles, of which a few examples have been found in the attic.

The cellar has three spaces that correspond to the side passage and two rooms above; the space under the rear first-floor room is unexcavated. Stone infill at the southwest corner, the location of the formerly frame and presently brick box-like feature on the exterior, suggests

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Description (continued)

the location of an original bulkhead entrance. The cellar is presently accessed by a modern stair that has been created in the closet under the side-passage stair. Sills, joists, and beams are hewn or pit-sawn, and many wrought nails have been observed. The addition basement has brick walls and occupies the entirety of the space. It has log joists mortised into the sills and a fireplace large enough to have served for cooking or other work. Presumably the basement functioned as a winter kitchen, and it may also have been used as living space for a cook or other servant. The addition basement is entered at the southeast corner through an x-braced tongue-and-groove batten door. On the parged base of the chimney just inside the doorway are scratched initials and names from the turn of the twentieth century including TSW, SCHUY, and Willims, the first two presumably written by Thomas Schuyler Williams, a son of John Jay Williams.

Outbuildings

The nominated area, which corresponds to the footprint of the house, does not include outbuildings; however, several historic and modern outbuildings exist and are described here. There are four one-story frame outbuildings. One is located in the southeast corner of the yard behind Tusculum, the other three are located in the pasture to the south and west of the house.

The outbuilding in the yard appears to date to the early twentieth century and may have functioned as a workshop. It is in ruinous, partly collapsed condition with vertical board siding, a side-gable roof with asphalt roll roofing, a batten door, and two window openings in the south gable end. At least one of the siding boards on the south gable end is reused; a few cut nails are nailed into it. Inside are work shelves attached to the exposed circular-sawn wire-nailed studs, a dirt floor, and exposed common rafters that incorporate reused timbers. The reused timbers are pit-sawn rafters with notches for former collar beams that were nailed (rather than pegged) to the rafters.

Of the three outbuildings in the pasture, the one nearest to the house is the most recent. This gambrel-roofed storage shed dates to the last quarter of the twentieth century and has T1-11 siding, asphalt roof shingles, two-leaf barn-style doors with cross bracing on the west end, an aluminum jalousie window on the east end, and exposed framing members on the interior.

Beyond the gambrel-roofed shed is what appears to be a tractor garage dating to the 1940s or 1950s. The garage has board-and-batten siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a shed

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Description (continued)

wing on the south side, and a structure consisting of log posts with butted and nailed sapling rafters. Inside the gabled section is a Federal mantel suspended upside-down on the wall. Possibly this mantel once belonged to a now vanished outbuilding on the property. In the side wing are built-in work tables, old motors, and other evidence of use for machinery repairs.

The largest outbuilding and the one farthest from the house, located to the southwest of the house at the edge of a woods, is a mid-twentieth century barn that incorporates part of what appears to have been a granary dating to the mid-nineteenth century, if not earlier. The granary comprises the west half of the barn, the east half is the more modern section, and the whole is covered by a metal-sheathed front-gable roof supported on sapling rafters. The granary has circular-sawn vertical board siding cut-nailed to a heavy timber mortise-and-tenoned frame. The frame has massive hewn plates on a crude stone foundation. The plates have multiple notches for former floor joists; the evidence for a floor suggests the building served as a granary rather than a stock barn, or that it was the granary section of a formerly larger barn. This latter possibility is suggested by evidence at the top of the frame for tie beams that would have linked the frame to another structural unit (perhaps the tie beams spanned the center drive-through or threshing floor of a barn). Roman numeral builder marks occur at the connections between corner posts, girts (some of which are sash sawn), and diagonal braces. A pair of door openings have iron pintles. The twentieth century part of the building is constructed of log posts with sapling girts and metal siding. A roughly linear pile of stones extends from the west side of the barn, possibly a former foundation. Elsewhere on or adjoining the property is a family cemetery.

Integrity Statement

Tusculum possesses very good integrity. It retains its overall historic form; exterior historic finishes such as beaded weatherboard siding; most of its historic exterior features including chimneys, pent rooms, porches, and breezeway; and interior historic features including stair detail, mantels, and chair rails. The only significant loss is the front (west side) entry porch, which was replaced by the present one-room wing in the mid-twentieth century. At the time of survey in February-March 2004, the mantels had been stored off site to protect them from theft. Tusculum's setting of ornamental yard, pasture, and woods preserves the basic character of its historic surroundings, and except for Highway 29 visible in the distance through woods to the east of the house, there are virtually no modern intrusions. The outbuildings depicted in photographs from the turn of the twentieth century, some of which may have been contemporary with the house and its early nineteenth century addition, are

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gone, and only the much altered granary located at some distance from the house survives from the nineteenth century.

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**Tusculum
Amherst Co., Va.**

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Tusculum is one of Amherst County, Virginia's most historic properties. The original section of the two-story Georgian and Federal-style frame house was apparently built in the third quarter of the eighteenth century for a member of the Crawford family. The house was later associated with Amherst County Clerk of Court William Sidney Crawford (1760-1815), who transacted county business from the "master's office" formerly located in Tusculum's yard. Crawford added a two-story dining room/guest chamber wing that is separated from the original section by a first-story breezeway, the most unusual architectural feature of the house. Tusculum has early mantels, six-panel doors on HL hinges with leather washers, a side-passage stair with turned walnut balusters, and a pedimented entry porch with chamfered posts and scalloped friezeboards. In 1815 control of the property passed to Elijah Fletcher, a Vermont-born schoolmaster who wed William's daughter Maria Crawford in 1813. The Fletchers lived primarily in Lynchburg, where Elijah published *The Virginian* newspaper and where he served as mayor in the 1830s. They later owned Sweet Briar plantation, which their daughter Indiana Fletcher Williams gave for the establishment of Sweet Briar College. For most of the second half of the nineteenth century Tusculum was occupied by the Fletchers' son, Dr. Sidney Fletcher, and for much of the twentieth century it was the home of the Williams family. Threatened with demolition at its present site, Tusculum was recently acquired by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which plans to move the house and restore it.

Applicable Criteria

Tusculum is eligible under Criterion C with significance in the area of architecture as a well preserved example of eighteenth and early nineteenth century Georgian and Federal-style domestic architecture in Amherst County, and for such notable features as the breezeway connector, dining room/guest chamber addition, and well preserved decorative features. The period of significance extends from ca. 1750 to 1815, embracing the likely period of construction of the original section of the house during the third decade of the eighteenth century, and terminating with the death of William S. Crawford, who enlarged the house between 1802 and 1815. Tusculum is eligible at the local level of significance.

Acknowledgments

A number of organizations and individuals assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these is the owner of the house, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia

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Tusculum
Amherst Co., Va.

Statement of Significance (continued)

Antiquities, represented by the APVA's Director of the Revolving Fund N. Gordon Lohr, and Travis C. McDonald with the Corporation for Jefferson's Poplar Forest, who led a team with the 2003 Poplar Forest Restoration Field School to document the house and to prepare the investigation report that forms the basis of this nomination. Contributions to the Poplar Forest effort were made by intern Sydnor Scholer and Christian Carr, Director of the Sweet Briar College Museum, and Field School participants Kathy Beatty, Alenya Becker, Kathryn Coutier, Elizabeth Flora, Dusty Fowler, Melvin Lester, Heather Plaza-Manning, and Jenna Solomon. Others who provided assistance included Fletcher/Williams family descendent Jackie Williams Beidler; Holly Wilhelm, Amherst County Museum and Historical Society; architectural historian S. Allen Chambers; George Collins of the Andrew Johnson Museum, Greeneville, Tennessee; and Ann Andrus, Calder Loth, Chris Stevenson, and Jack Zehmer of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Historic Context

According to architectural historian Travis C. McDonald, uncredited documentary history asserts that Tusculum's original section was built by David Crawford II (1662-1762) in 1754-5. According to this history, Crawford moved to what is now Amherst County about 1754 to join his son David Crawford III (1699-1766), who had moved to the area about 1752. David Crawford II married Elizabeth Smith (1665-1766) and David Crawford III married Ann Anderson (1708-ca. 1803). Two Crawford family researchers (Charles B. Lampkin and Edward K. Williams) have questioned whether David Crawford II or III in fact moved to what is now Amherst County, suggesting instead that they lived in present-day Nelson County (both counties were part of Albemarle County in the 1750s). Lampkin states that David III was living on the Rockfish River in Nelson County at the time of his death in the Summer of 1766. Also, there are accounts that credit David Crawford III with the construction of the house. Whatever the particulars of Crawford family movements during the period, and whichever Crawford built Tusculum, Travis McDonald notes that "Physical evidence would indicate that the house was constructed prior to the 1770s."¹

¹ McDonald et al, "Tusculum;" Lampkin, *Descendants of John Crawford*, 5-6; Williams, "David Crawford III;" and *Lynchburg Daily Advance*, October 12, 1936. Fleming McMullin Jr., the researcher who prepared the Historic American Buildings Survey report on the house in 1957, assumed a ca. 1755 date of construction. A number of sources give earlier dates; for example, historians Emmie Ferguson Farrar and Emilee Hines state that the house was built

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Tusculum's owner (or steward) during the late eighteenth century may have been David Crawford IV (1734-1802), who married Lucy Henderson prior to 1760. A David Crawford, presumably David IV, was active in Amherst County government and in the defense of the county during the Revolutionary War, and in 1779 a Capt. David Crawford of Amherst County led troops against Indians in Kentucky. Leonora Sweeny, a historian of Amherst County during the Revolutionary War, describes Tusculum as the home of Capt. David Crawford (David Crawford III has also been described as having the rank of captain). According to county land tax records, David Crawford IV was a large landowner, possessing nearly 900 acres at the time of his death. Despite evidence that points to David Crawford IV as the owner of Tusculum until 1802, Travis McDonald cites earlier research in writing that David IV's son, William Sidney Crawford (1760-1815), inherited Tusculum from his great-grandfather David II upon the latter's death in 1762, when William would have been two years old. This research may be a misinterpretation of David Crawford II's 1761 will, which left "my Plantation whereon I now live with Two Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land joining Thereto during her widdohood [*sic*]." After his widow's death, David II's land was to go to his granddaughter Susannah Barnet. The will further stated that should Susannah not have any heirs, "the Land above mention[ed] to Descend to William Crawford Son of David Crawford to him and his heirs forever." David II had a grandson William, the son of David Crawford III, who was born in 1750 and died unmarried. This may be the William referred to in David II's will.²

Whether William S. Crawford acquired Tusculum from David II or David IV, it appears that

about 1735 in *Old Virginia Houses in the Piedmont* (p. 103).

² Sweeny, *Amherst County, Virginia In the Revolution*, 2, after 68, 75, 180-181; "Crawford Geneology [*sic*] As It Concerns Tusculum;" "Descendants of John Crawford;" Crawford-Opppenheimer, "Some Crawford Henderson Marriages," 30; Amherst County Land Tax Records and Will Book 1, pp. 6, 76; and McDonald et al, "Tusculum." It is possible that there were multiple, perhaps distantly related David Crawfords during the period. Further complicating the picture is an 1810 article of agreement between William S. Crawford and "Elizabeth Crawford relict and widow of David Crawford" (a second wife?) who had a life right to the "Plantation whereon [David Crawford] in his life time lived . . . adjoining the Tobaccorow Mountain" (Amherst County Deed Book M, p. 293). Tobacco Row Mountain, as it is presently defined, is located six miles west of Tusculum.

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he gained control of the property in 1802. William S. Crawford was an executor of the estate of his father, who died between March 14 and September 20, 1802 (one account states August 1802). On July 7, 1802 William insured Tusculum with the Mutual Assurance Society (MAS), an action that suggests he had come into control of Tusculum upon David Crawford IV's death or imminent demise. Travis McDonald cites a 1802 MAS policy (Exhibit B) as the first known occurrence of the name Tusculum, which ultimately derives from the Roman Tusculum, a resort near Rome where Cicero and other Roman statesmen had villas. Presumably because of its association with Roman republican government, the name was chosen for the ca. 1773 residence of John Witherspoon, the president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) and later a signer of the Declaration of Independence. William S. Crawford was educated at Princeton, and it seems likely that he adopted the name of the well-known Princeton president's house for the Crawford family home.³

Most evidence points to William S. Crawford as the individual who enlarged Tusculum to its present size, before 1815, by adding the two-story dining room and breezeway wing to the south gable end of the original house. The dining room was an increasingly important focus of domestic life among the Virginia elite of the eighteenth century, and William S. Crawford's future son-in-law Elijah Fletcher records several occasions of formal dining at Tusculum during the early 1810s. The exact date or period of Crawford's dining room addition is open to question. The 1802 MAS policy described Tusculum as a "Wooden dwelling House two Stories High 30 by 30 feet 2 Porches 12 by 14 feet" valued at \$1,200. A second MAS policy, issued to Crawford on June 25, 1805 (Exhibit C), described the house as "A wooden Dwelling house Two stories high 31 feet long by 31 feet wide" valued at \$2,000. The dimensions suggest that no addition had been made, but the substantial increase in value suggests a major modification to the house. Also, the actual footprint of the house depicted on the 1805 policy is rectangular at a 2:1 ratio, approximately the ratio of the enlarged house, which is roughly 30-1/2 feet by 67 feet including the pents. (The 1802 policy had shown the house as square, in accordance with the pre-addition dimensions.) If one discounts the second 31 foot dimension in the 1805 policy as an error, then the weight of evidence points to the addition of the dining room wing between 1802 and 1805, most likely nearer the

³ Amherst County Will Book 4, p. 49, and Deed Book M, p. 293; Crawford-Oppenheimer, "Some Crawford Henderson Marriages," 30; McDonald et al, "Tusculum;" George Collins personal communication; Home and Garden Television website; and Princeton Township website.

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later date.⁴

William S. Crawford served as Amherst County's fourth Clerk of Circuit Court during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Crawford operated the clerk's office from the "master's office" that formerly stood in Tusculum's yard. At the time, Tusculum was centrally located for county residents, for it was not until 1807 that Nelson County was split from Amherst. According to a 1936 newspaper article that drew upon family tradition, Crawford stored the county records in a trunk under his bed before the office was constructed. An appraisement of Crawford's estate made on September 17, 1815 describes furnishings "at the County Office" including three tables, five split bottom chairs, three "Poppler Benches," two pairs of dog irons (andirons?), an ink stand, and two pairs of money scales and weights. Photographs from the turn of the twentieth century show several one-story frame buildings in the yard south and east of the house; one of these may have been the clerk's office. Like his forebears, Crawford was a large landowner--in 1810 he owned nearly 4,000 acres--and 1804 county personal tax records show fifteen adult male black tithes (slaves) in his household. The 1815 appraisement suggests he owned a total of thirty-four slaves that year.⁵

William S. Crawford married Sophia Penn (ca. 1761?-1844?), and among their children was Maria Antoinette Crawford (1792-1853). In the early 1810s a Vermont school teacher named Elijah Fletcher (1789-1858) became acquainted with the family. Fletcher came to Amherst County in 1811 to serve as principal of the New Glasgow Academy, located near Tusculum in the town of New Glasgow. Maria Crawford enrolled as one of Fletcher's pupils and soon teacher and student were courting. Fletcher wrote his father that he hoped to marry Crawford, "a most amiable accomplished sensible Lady--of one of the most rich extensive

⁴ Wenger, "Dining Room in Early Virginia;" McDonald et al, "Tusculum" including facsimiles of MAS policies (reproduced as Exhibits C and D). County tax records are unhelpful in determining the date of the enlargement. Travis McDonald gives greater weight to the negative evidence of the 31 foot dimension and suggests "probably 1805-1811" as the most likely period for the construction of the addition.

⁵ Beidler, "Tusculum;" *Lynchburg Daily Advance*, October 12, 1936; McDonald et al, "Tusculum;" and Amherst County personal property tax records, land tax records, and Will Book A-1, pp. 14, 19.

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respectable families in the State." Elijah and Maria wed in 1813, and the following year Elijah wrote his father that he was "cultivating a plantation," that of his father-in-law.⁶

William S. Crawford died in early 1815 and Elijah Fletcher was made administrator of his estate. Fletcher wrote:

The management of all Mr. Crawford's affairs devolving upon me makes my task arduous--He was a man of extensive concerns and great estate--He left his affairs much deranged and unsettled which renders the settlement of his concerns doubly troublesome.

Fletcher's accounts, preserved in the Amherst County records, contain a wealth of information about Tusculum. The slaves were divided among four plantations; about half of them were children or infants. The estate also comprised horses, oxen, cattle, sheep, and swine, and there were an additional three plantations rented out. The accounts mention a carriage, silver tea and coffee utensils, a pianoforte, numerous items of furniture, and "A quantity of Blue Paper Hangings." (Before his marriage Fletcher had written his father that the Crawfords "live in a two story upright house painted white. They have their carpets on the floors and everything in the genteelest style.") On a number of occasions Fletcher paid workmen to make upgrades to buildings, including a house that was presumably Tusculum. Wiatt Smith was paid for whitewashing and a man named Wilson was paid \$2.00 for "covering [roofing] stable one side." Ezekiel Gilbert was paid \$12.50 for "Carpenters Work" in 1816 and a man named Sherman was paid \$6.00 for "Brick work underpinning [sic] Porch" the same year. During this period Tusculum was occupied by Elijah and Maria Fletcher, Sophia Crawford (who moved to Kentucky in 1837), and several of Sophia and William's other children. Elijah Fletcher purchased Tusculum from the Crawford heirs in a number of

⁶ Von Briesen, "Elijah Fletcher;" "Crawford Geneology [sic] As It Concerns Tusculum;" and McDonald et al, "Tusculum." Fletcher also wrote to his father about Maria's relative William Harris Crawford, who was prominent in Georgia and national politics during the period and who ran for President in 1824. W. H. Crawford was born in what is now Nelson County in 1772; some accounts erroneously report that he was born at Tusculum (Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress website).

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transfers during the period 1824 to 1842.⁷

The Fletchers moved to Lynchburg in the late 1810s. Elijah was a founder of *The Virginian* newspaper in 1825 and was active in Lynchburg civic affairs, working to establish the city's water supply, supporting railroad and industrial development, and serving as mayor in the 1830s. The Fletchers continued to visit Tusculum, which was only twenty miles from Lynchburg. In 1830 Elijah Fletcher purchased the Sweet Briar plantation between Lynchburg and Tusculum as a summer residence, and he and his wife lived there almost exclusively after 1846. Fletcher nevertheless kept close tabs on his Tusculum plantation. In 1845 he noted in a letter that the Tusculum fields were "desolate and worn out" but the house was "neatly kept." The outbuildings, he added, "are nicely white washed--so are the garden pailings and the fence around the yard and every thing presents a neat and nice appearance."⁸

Tobacco, corn, and wheat were the principal agricultural products of Tusculum during the 1810s and 1820s. By all accounts, Elijah Fletcher made a successful transition from schoolmaster to plantation manager. John Livingston's *Portraits and Memoirs of Eminent Americans* (1854) describes Fletcher's agricultural methods, techniques that would have been applied at Tusculum:

Mr. Fletcher began to teach practically how easy it was to resuscitate these worn-out lands, and restore them to their natural fertility. He introduced deep plowing, drained the wet land, leveled the gullies and ravines [and sowed clover. He] began to import the best improved breeds of cattle, sheep, and hogs, paying no attention to the fine blooded race-horse which had been the only animal of cost and care in the country. His early efforts in the agricultural pursuits were looked upon by many as the visionary theory of a book farmer, but the practical results were so striking that all who saw were convinced, and one after another of his neighbors began to follow his example.

⁷ Von Briesen, "Elijah Fletcher;" Stohlman, *Story of Sweet Briar College*, 16; Amherst County Will Book A-1, pp. 14-46; and McDonald et al, "Tusculum."

⁸ McDonald et al, "Tusculum;" Chambers, *Lynchburg*, 189; and Stohlman, *Story of Sweet Briar College*, 17-18.

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Elijah Fletcher was presumably the main source for Livingston's account.⁹

Elijah and Maria Fletcher's son Sidney Fletcher (1821-98) was given the responsibility of managing the Tusculum plantation in 1841 upon his graduation from Yale. During the 1840s he divided his time between Tusculum and medical studies in Richmond and Paris. In 1850, after an unsuccessful stint in the California gold fields, he was given ownership of the property. The 1850 federal census identified him as an "MD" with \$12,000 in real estate. Ten years later he was identified as a farmer with \$68,000 in real estate and \$20,000 in personal estate. The personal estate value reflected Fletcher's large slaveholding. The 1860 slave schedules list him as the owner of thirty-three slaves outright, and a marginal note beside an additional forty-one slaves suggests they had been hired out to Fletcher. His farming enterprises were so extensive, as recorded in the 1860 agricultural schedules, that the census-taker broke them down into ten separate headings. The first heading probably represents the core Tusculum farm, with 900 improved acres, 400 unimproved, and a value of \$41,000. On this parcel and one other--the only parcels of the ten for which agricultural production was recorded--Fletcher raised horses, cattle, oxen, sheep (86), and swine (90) and produced wheat (1,300 bushels), corn (5,000 bushels), oats (3,500 bushels), tobacco (2,100 pounds), orchard products (\$250 worth), hay (50 tons), and grass seed (35 bushels). One parcel of five acres was identified as the "Tanyard," which was either defunct in 1860 or too small to be recorded in the industrial schedules. Another parcel has the marginal note "executor" (Fletcher's father had died two years before) and another, consisting of 1,464 unimproved acres and 80 improved acres, has a marginal note that may identify it as being located on Cold Mountain, a section of the Blue Ridge where the Appalachian Trail passes today. Presumably this mostly unimproved mountain parcel was used for summer-time pasture. The 1860 free population schedules note that Sidney Fletcher's household included 25-year-old William Bowles, his 20-year-old wife, and their two young children (Fletcher never married).¹⁰

In the 1890s, as Sidney Fletcher grew old, he realized he needed assistance in maintaining the farm. He invited John Jay Williams (1876-1943) of Chatham, New York, the great-grandson

⁹ Stohlman, *Story of Sweet Briar College*, 17-19.

¹⁰ *Semi-Centennial*; Beidler, "Tusculum;" and U.S. census. The 1860 Amherst County agricultural schedules are faint and difficult to read in areas.

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of Elijah Fletcher's sister Lucy, and John's wife Clara Schuyler Babcock Williams (1875-1962) to move to Amherst County to assist in the management of the family properties. These included Tusculum, a property in what is now Madison Heights known as the Silk Farm, and Sweet Briar. The latter property was owned by Sidney Fletcher's sister Indiana Fletcher Williams (1828-1900). According to Indiana's wishes, after her death it was developed as Sweet Briar College, which would become one of Virginia's leading institutions of female education. (Interestingly, as Travis McDonald comments, Elijah Fletcher had once proposed that Indiana and her sister open "a sort of a nunnery of a school at Tusculum.")¹¹

Shortly after the Williamses arrived in Amherst County, Sidney Fletcher died (in April 1898). To the surprise of his young relations, Fletcher gave John Williams a life interest to the profits of Tusculum with the property to go to Williams's heirs, and he left the Silk Farm outright to Williams. The Williamses moved from their initial home at the Silk Farm to Tusculum where they raised five sons. Soon after gaining control of Tusculum, John Jay Williams was paid a protracted Christmas visit by his brother Charles, who described the house and grounds in a memoir many years later (directional descriptors corrected):

Their house was unlike any I had ever before seen. It was of frame construction, painted white, facing the Blue Ridge Mountains. The [north] end of the building seemed to have been the main dwelling, with large living room, with a hall at the [north] end, with front and back porches. A beautiful winding stairway led from the hall to the sleeping rooms. An open porch ran right through the building from [front to back]. To the [south] of the porch, there was a large dining room with a large fire-place. Over this was a sleeping-room, also with a large fire-place. [The sleeping-room's windows] looked across the garden into an oak forest. That was to be my room, and I loved it. In addition to the stairway at the [north] end of the building, there was also a winding stairway from the big porch up to the landing at the [south] end. From the landing, one turned to the left into the large bedroom as described above, and to the right, there was a small hall leading into a bedroom, directly above the open porch. Occasionally, to accommodate overnight guests, I moved into that room [ie. the hallway] and I can truthfully say that with a cold wind blowing in January or February, it resembled sleeping in a refrigerator. The air funneled through

¹¹ Stohlman, *Story of Sweet Briar College*, 24; McDonald et al, "Tusculum;" Beidler, "Tusculum;" and Jackie Williams Beidler collection and personal communication.

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the wide open porch below the flooring, and rushed across the roof, above. I often thought of it as being a "hanging icehouse" in the very cold months.

Charles Williams also described the kitchen, or "cook-house" as he termed it, which was situated about twenty-five feet from the dining room addition. Williams recalled that the office "in which had been transacted all business affairs for many years" was "Out in the North-East end of the front yard . . . well removed from the house." Charles Williams's sense of direction, recalled after the span of half a century, was confused at various points in his account, although he seems to have considered the yard on the east side of the house to be the front yard ("The yard was large, with many old box-wood and other varieties of trees and shrubs"). If so then the building that may have served as William S. Crawford's county clerk's office would have stood off the north-east end of Tusculum.¹²

Charles Williams described turkey hunting at Tusculum, the comings and goings of Christmas visitors--some of whom were likely the overnight guests who lodged over the dining room--and the family cook, probably the same Mary Banks shown in old photographs, who lived in a house on the property. Another description of Tusculum appeared in the October 12, 1936 issue of the *Lynchburg Daily Advance*. The article remarked on the unusual form of the house, and it described the room over the dining room as the "guest chamber." The kitchen had burned or was torn down in the early twentieth century, probably in the 1910s, and its chimney had been left standing until a few years before the article. "Gone also is the master's office, where Amherst county records were kept" by William S. Crawford, who the article stated had served as clerk of court from 1792 to 1814. On the grounds were "huge boxwood bushes and evergreen trees" and "traces of a former greater symmetry." The 1936 article identified the yard on the west side of the house as the front yard.

Clara Williams lived into the 1960s at Tusculum. The house passed to her son Thomas Schuyler (Tim) Williams. In a 1986 interview, T. S. Williams and his wife Grace Hudson Williams related how they met at a dance at Tusculum and married in 1923, and they recalled

¹² Davis, *Abstract* (vol. 2), 6; Williams, "Trip to Virginia." Charles Williams's visit may have occurred about 1905, rather than immediately after his brother inherited the property in 1898. Since Williams traveled to New Glasgow by train, it appears that he first approached Tusculum from the east, which may account for his perception of the east elevation as the front.

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the change from B&H lanterns to Aladdin lamps and, in 1945, to electric lighting. After T. S. Williams's death in 1987 ownership passed out of the intermarried Crawford/Fletcher/Williams family. In 2003 Tusculum (the house alone) was acquired by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities to prevent its demolition. There are plans to move the house to an appropriate new location in Amherst County.¹³

Architectural Analysis

Tusculum is a well preserved example of an evolved Georgian/Federal plantation house. It retains most of its eighteenth and early nineteenth century exterior and interior features including sections of beaded weatherboard siding, a pedimented rear entry porch, pent rooms, turned walnut stair balusters, and intricately carved mantels. Of special interest is the breezeway connector between the original section of the house and the early nineteenth century addition. The breezeway is a common feature in western Virginia houses of the nineteenth century where it is typically located between the main body of the house and a rear dining and/or kitchen wing. In the usual context the breezeway's function appears to have been to prevent food odors and kitchen heat from entering the main house. It is possible that breezeways were also intended as partial firebreaks, or that in an evolutionary and morphological sense they perpetuated the traditional separation of house and kitchen as two buildings (principally a fire precaution). Breezeways, like back porches, also made comfortable work areas during warm weather, and in this regard they are similar to the dog trots of vernacular Southern architecture. Like a dog trot, the Tusculum breezeway probably creates a Venturi effect that would have promoted natural cooling. Dog trots--also known as possum trots--are most common in double-pen log dwellings and are rare in frame houses.¹⁴

The Tusculum breezeway may have been intended to serve one or more of these functions. It would have prevented food odors from entering the house from the dining room, although, because the summer kitchen was located in an outbuilding, the Tusculum breezeway was probably not intended as a buffer from kitchen heat. Photographs from the turn of the

¹³ Beidler, "Tusculum;" *Amherst New Era-Progress*, July 17, 1986; and N. Gordon Lohr personal communication.

¹⁴ Jordan, *Texas Log Buildings*, 15; Bishir and Southern, *Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 443.

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twentieth century show the breezeway being used as a sitting area, and after 1898 the Williams family dined in the breezeway during warm weather. In this respect the breezeway may be regarded as an especially open center passage, a well cross-ventilated interior plan feature of the finer Virginia houses that occasionally served as living space during warm weather.¹⁵

At Tusculum the breezeway and related features of the addition may have a social explanation as well. The second floor of the addition was described as a "guest chamber" in 1936, a function it is known to have served from at least the turn of the twentieth century. These references date to the period of the Williams family residence at Tusculum beginning in 1898, and there is only a tenuous connection between the Williams and preceding Fletcher families. Nevertheless, the guest room use may be assumed to perpetuate nineteenth century usage, and the architectural separation of the addition and other features support such an interpretation.¹⁶

Certain early nineteenth century Virginia houses have plan features that served to isolate guests from family members. One example is the 1822-23 Bowling and Mildred Eldridge House (formerly located in Halifax County), which has a second-floor room in the main body of the house that was walled off from the center passage and could be reached only by a winder stair from the first floor of the ell. Another example is the 1839 Finney-Lee House in Franklin County, which has a second-floor "travelers room" that was also originally walled off from the center passage and could be reached only by a boxed winder stair that rose from the dining room below. The second floor of the Tusculum addition is served by a separate stair from the breezeway, and although it can be accessed from the original section at the second-floor level, the doorway at the top of the stair could be secured by cross bar against unauthorized entry into the original section (the door into the room over the dining room has no such feature).¹⁷

Hospitality was a virtue in traditional Virginia society, and the elite often entertained

¹⁵ *Lynchburg News*, January 10, 1982; Isaac, *Transformation of Virginia*, 75.

¹⁶ *Lynchburg Daily Advance*, October 12, 1936; Williams, "Trip to Virginia."

¹⁷ Pezzoni, "Bowling Eldridge House;" Pezzoni, "Finney-Lee House."

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strangers in their homes. Given the fact that individuals from throughout the county and beyond traveled to Tusculum to conduct county business, it may be that the second-floor room of the addition was used for their lodging. If so, the cross-barred door and the spatial separation of the breezeway would have differentiated the public space of the addition from the private space of the residence, protecting the family (William and Sophia Crawford had young daughters during the period) and valuables from intruders, and also perhaps from disturbance that might result from any boisterousness occurring in the dining room and putative lodging room. It may be that Tusculum's dual front entries--the porch entry to the original section now occupied by the mid-twentieth century wing, and the decoratively framed opening to the addition breezeway--reflected a private/public division of the house.

The names of the craftsmen principally involved in the construction of Tusculum and its addition have not been discovered, although a clue to the brickmason who built or rebuilt the west chimney of the original section is provided by the aforementioned inscribed brick, which was imprinted when wet with flowing cursive letters that read "EHC." Somewhat more is known about the Ezekiel Gilbert who was paid for unspecified carpentry work in 1816. Presumably this was Ezekiel B. Gilbert Jr., a physician at the time of his death in 1850. Gilbert was a resident of Amherst County in 1810 and 1820, as was his father, Dr. Ezekiel Gilbert (d. 1823), who may have been a resident of the county from at least the 1770s.¹⁸

¹⁸ Sweeny, *Amherst County, Virginia In the Revolution*, 84; Amherst County Will Book 6, p. 463, and Will Book 12, p. 407; and U. S. census. It is remotely possible EHC stands for Ezekiel Gilbert, if the C is in fact a G, although both Ezekiel Sr. and Jr. apparently shared the letter B as their middle initial.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 25

**Tusculum
Amherst Co., Va.**

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is equivalent to the footprint of the house Tusculum, as portrayed in Exhibit A.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area is defined as the footprint of the house Tusculum in anticipation of the house being moved to an appropriate new location in Amherst County (to be determined). Removal of Tusculum from its historic location was a requirement of the transfer of the house to the ownership of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Otherwise the house would have been demolished at its present location.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 26

**Tusculum
Amherst Co., Va.**

PHOTOGRAPHS

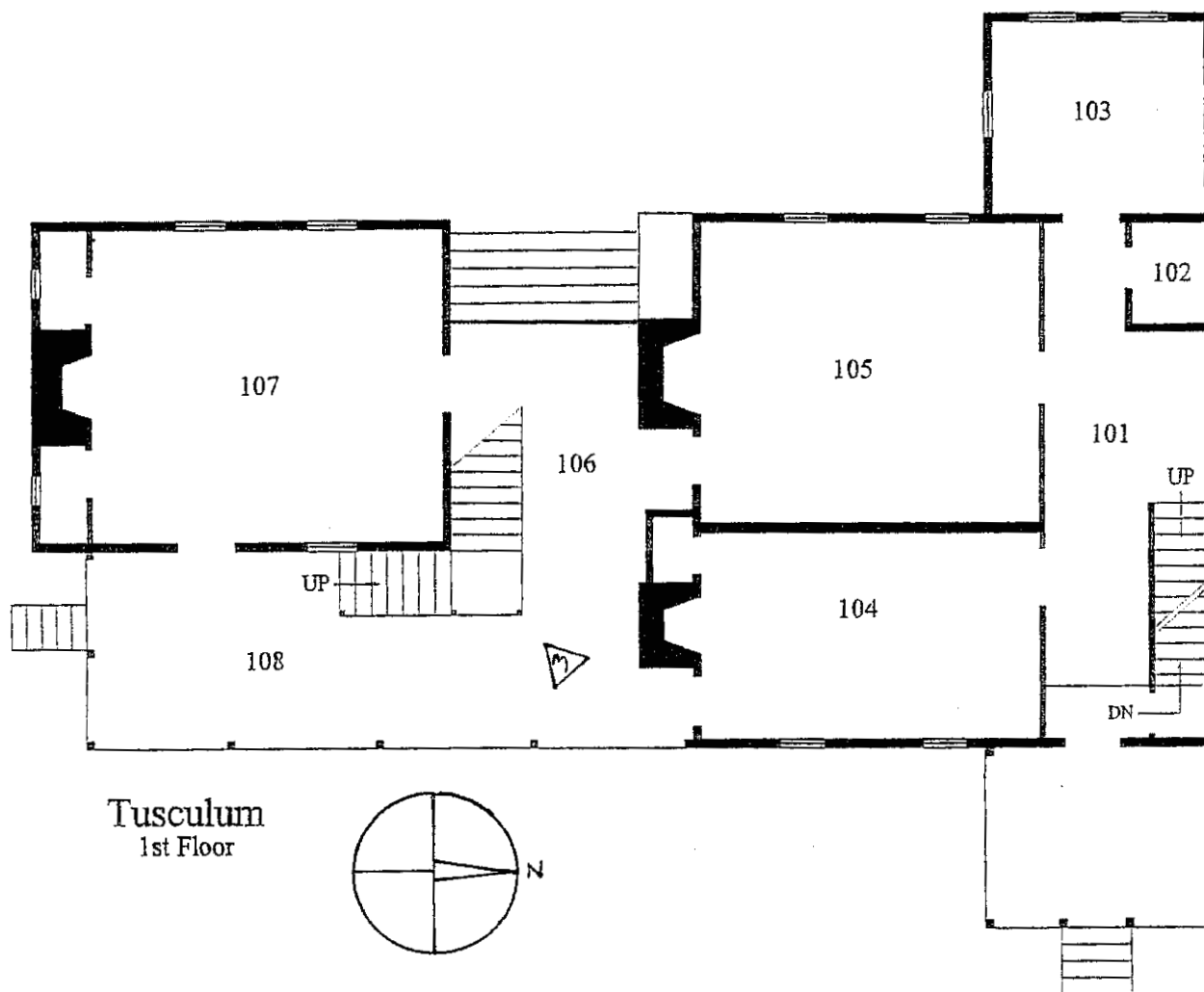
1. 1. Subject: Tusculum (same for all photos)
2. Location: Amherst Co., Va. (same for all photos)
3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni
4. Photo date: March 2004
5. Original negative archived at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, Va. (same for all photos)
6. Description of view: North and west elevations. View looking southeast.
7. Photograph number appears at beginning of entry (same for all photos)
2. 3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni
4. Photo date: March 2004
6. South and east elevations. View looking northwest.
3. 3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni
4. Photo date: March 2004
6. Breezeway stair.
4. 3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni
4. Photo date: March 2004
6. Base of interior stair, first floor of original section.
5. 3. Photographer: David W. Baber
4. Photo date: February 1979
6. Mantel in first-floor front room of original section

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 27

Tusculum
Amherst Co., Va.



Tusculum
1st Floor

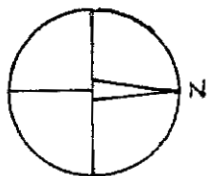
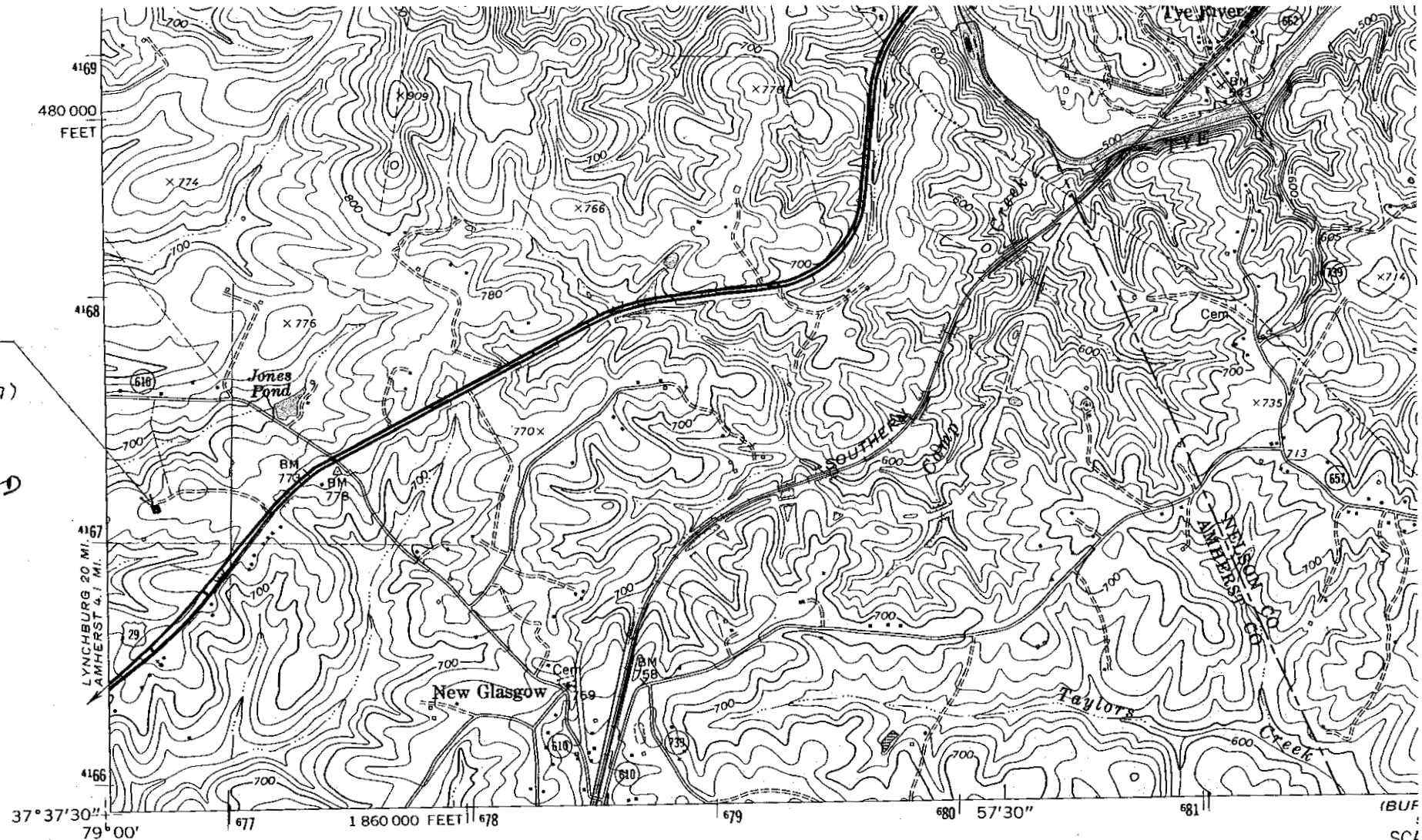


Exhibit A: Tusculum First-floor Plan. Drawn by Travis C. McDonald from McDonald et al, "Tusculum." Scale: 1 inch equals approx. 11 feet. The nominated area is equivalent to the footprint of the house. Number and direction of view of exterior photographs indicated by triangular markers.

Lynchburg
 Amherst Co., Va.
 TM vcf. (zone 17)
 E 676700
 N 4167140
 AMHERST QUAD



(AMHERST)
 5159 II SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

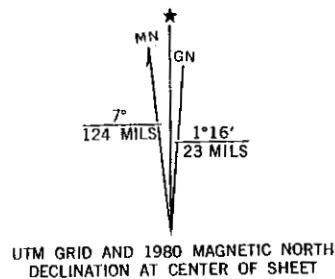
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1959. Field checked 1961. Revised from aerial
 photographs taken 1968. Field checked 1969

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate
 system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator
 grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the
 projection lines 10 meters south and 22 meters west as shown by
 dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth
 of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979 and
 other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980



UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR
 NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
 FOR SALE BY I
 DENVER, COLORADO 8
 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC