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THE 'I' HOUSE
AN ARCHITECTURAL FORM
IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

A THESIS

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PREFACE

This study of the 'I' house was inspired by the failure to mention vernacular architecture in many studies of architecture. The author has found this particular field of architecture an interesting subject; and has wished to delve more deeply into the study.

Rockbridge County, Virginia, was chosen as the area of study because of its familiarity to the author, a native of the county, and its many fine examples of the 'I' house. The author's family home is itself an 'I' house. This fact helped lead to a particular interest in 'I' houses, their origins, characteristics, similarities and differences. The paper presented here is the result of the curiosity which led to an examination of the 'I' houses around my home.

There are many people without whose aid this study could not have been undertaken and completed. My thanks go to Mrs. J. W. Buchanan, Mrs. M. M.

Sterrett, Sr., Miss Nell Marchant and Mr. Bruce King for their help, particularly in the mechanics of the survey. I wish to thank Mr. Minor Wine Thomas, Mr. C. R. Jones, Dr. Erling M. Hunt and Dr. Bruce Buckley for their valuable aid in writing this paper. Most particular thanks are due to those who own 'I' houses in the county, and who very graciously allowed me to come into their homes to take measurements and photographs. And I also wish to thank Mr. Royster Lyle and Mrs. W. W. Heffelfinger, Jr. without whose aid, advice and encouragement this study would not have been completed.

INTRODUCTION

This study of the 'I' house in Rockbridge County, Virginia, has been undertaken because so often in the study of architecture the high style is emphasized to the almost complete exclusion of the vernacular, traditional forms of building. In travels about the county, this manifestation of the widespread traditional form of the 'I' house is such a frequent occurrence that it demands notice. As yet nothing has been written on the subject of the 'I' houses in the valley, although there are general studies of the 'I' house which define the form.

Studies of 'I' House

Kniffen

Fred Kniffen has been interested in the 'I' house as a geographer studying folk housing. His "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion"¹ defines the

¹Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion", Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 55, No. 4 (Dec. 1965).

'I' house, discusses various upper and lower floor plans, traces some origins of the type and follows the routes of its diffusion in the United States east of the Mississippi. Kniffen is interested in the eastern United States, and the aspects of folk housing which show the diffusion of cultures within this area.

Glassie

Henry Glassie has also been concerned with folk culture and housing in the eastern United States. In his master's thesis,² which concentrates on types of folk housing in an area including: Virginia west of the Piedmont and south of the Pennsylvania-German area, eastern West Virginia, the southern corner of Kentucky, western North Carolina, northern Georgia and Cherokee County, Alabama, Glassie's sampling was limited to the hard surfaced roads, and therefore he leaves much of his territory unsampled. He, too, defines the 'I' house and its characteristics, along with those of other types of

²Henry H. Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses: A Study in American Folk Culture" (Unpublished M.A. Thesis; State University of New York at Oneonta at Cooperstown Graduate Program, 1965).

folk housing. He breaks down the type into three subtypes, which will be discussed later, based on differing lower floor plans. He then traces the origins and development of each subtype. Glassie and Kniffen have written the major studies on the 'I' house, although it is apparently a familiar type to most students of folk culture.

Other Studies

The 'I' house type has long been known to students of architecture as well as to folk culturists and geographers, although not necessarily under the same or any specific name. The type was given the name 'I' house--after being recognized by students of folk housing in the Mid-West in the 1930's. It was recognized again in Louisiana soon thereafter,³ and is now accepted as having widespread distribution in the U.S. east of the Mississippi and some of the plains states. It is also found in Utah and parts of Arizona and Idaho.⁴ This same

³Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 553.

⁴Richard V. Francaviglia, "Mormon Central Hall Houses in the American West," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, V. 61, No. 1 (March, 1971), p. 66.

architectural form has been described by Fred Nichols in his work on Georgia, and given the name "the plantation plain style."⁵ Although it is recognized that the plain style is a legitimate designation, and one used by scholars, the term 'I' house will be used in this work to refer to this architectural form.

Rockbridge County

Location and Formation

The area chosen for the survey on which this paper is based is Rockbridge County, Virginia. This is an arbitrary choice, as the 'I' house type is found all over the Valley of Virginia without regard to the political geography of county boundaries. Rockbridge County is located in the Valley of Virginia on the Maury and the South Rivers. It was settled in the latter part of the 1730's and the 1740's when it was still a part of Augusta County. In 1777, the County of Rockbridge was formed from

⁵Frederich Doveton Nicholas, The Early Architecture of Georgia (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957), p. 126.

the Southern part of Augusta, so that today Rock-
bridge lies between Botetourt and Augusta.⁶ The
name Rockbridge was chosen because the Natural
Bridge of stone is located within the county.
Chastellux, on his travels through the valley, re-
marks that the natives then referred to the bridge
as "Rocky Bridge."⁷

Settlers

Most of the county was secured in a large
land deal by William Borden--called Borden's Grant--
in the late 1730's. The settlers procured tracts
of land from Borden and his sons, and devoted them-
selves primarily to agriculture.

The Borden Tract was primarily settled
by Ulstermen and by occasional families
from east of the Blue Ridge. Other Ulster
people were as a rule the original settlers
of the remainder of the Rockbridge area.

⁶William Waller Hennings, The Statutes At Large being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619 (New York: R.&W.&G. Barton, 1823), IX, 420.

⁷Marquis de Chastellux, Travels in North America, 1780-1782 (London: 1787), II, 388.

Yet in several instances, . . . German families were on the ground at a very early day.⁸

Local historians agree that the Scotch-Irish predominantly settled the county.⁹ The early churches were Presbyterian churches established by the Scotch-Irish.¹⁰ Many of the surnames in the county also show the Scotch-Irish heritage. One of the first to settle in the area in 1737 was a family called McDowell, headed by Ephraim and his son John. This family sailed from Ulster in the George and Ann and landed at a Philadelphia on September 4, 1729.¹¹ After a soujorn in Pennsylvania,

⁸Oren F. Morton, A History of Rockbridge County, Virginia (Staunton, Virginia: The McClure Company, 1920), p. 341.

⁹Morton, pp. 21-44.

Joseph A. Waddell, Annals of Augusta County, Virginia 1726-1871 (Bridgewater, Virginia: C.T. Carrier Co., 1902), pp. 1-51.

Rev. William Henry Foote, Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical, Second Series (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott and Co., 1855), pp. 58-71.

¹⁰Howard McKnight Wilson, The Lexington Presbyterian Heritage (Verona, Virginia: McClure Press, 1971), pp. 15-24, 337-343, 353-355.

¹¹Morton, p. 21.

they settled in Rockbridge. This example was typical of many families who left Ulster for Pennsylvania, and then moved on the Valley of Virginia and other places.¹²

Survey and Methodology

Survey

A random sample survey was chosen as the best method to approach an investigation of the 'I' house in Rockbridge County. All the roads in northern Rockbridge, both primary and secondary, surfaced and dirt, were travelled in the search for the 'I' house. On these travels every other 'I' house was selected to be surveyed. Occasionally this does not hold true, as in the case of the Kirkpatrick and Crimm houses which face each other across a creek. This study includes then, approximately one half (25) of the 'I' houses in the area surveyed. This number is small enough to work with easily; and yet it represents a large enough proportion of 'I'

¹²E. Estyn Evans, "The Scotch-Irish: Their Cultural Adaptation and Heritage in the American Old West," Essays in Scotch-Irish History, ed. E.R.R. Green (London: Routledge and Keegan Paul, 1969), p. 75.

houses from which to draw some conclusions.

The survey was based on a photographic and floor plan study of each house. In keeping with the method used by Glassie in "Southern Mountain Houses," only the floor plan of the first floor was used. Special note was taken of the detail of doors, windows, cornices, chimneys, foundations and building material. Worksheets were made up with an allotted space for description of each of the above, as well as floor plans. These were based on R. W. Brunskill's A Systematic Procedure for Recording English Vernacular Architecture¹³ and the Virginia Historical Landmark Commission pamphlet, "Structural Survey Form."

This study was undertaken in order to discover the nature of the 'I' house in Rockbridge. It compares the type of 'I' house there to those found elsewhere, and examines its characteristics and details. It examines the origins of the form. And

¹³R. W. Brunskill, A Systematic Procedure for Recording English Vernacular Architecture Reprinted from Transactions of the Monuments Society, V. 13, 1965-66).

it describes the difference in features at the beginning and the end of the time span.

CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF THE 'I' HOUSE

Characteristics

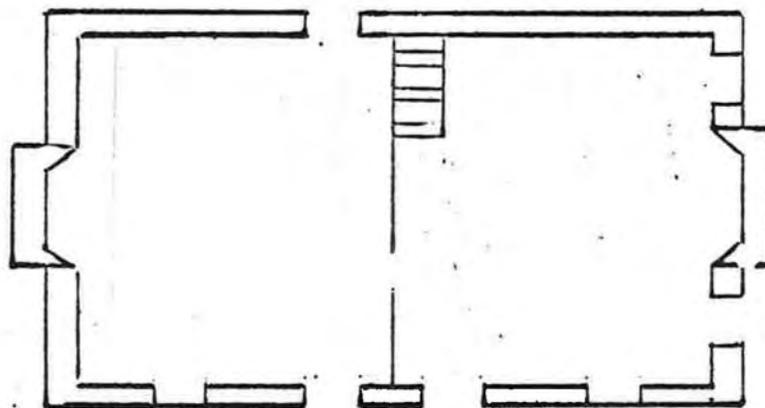
Characteristics and Subtypes

Although the details in 'I' houses vary, the basic plan remains remarkably consistent. It is a rectangular two-story house with a pitched roof with gables on the ends. The plan is one room deep and at least two rooms long with the entrance on the long side. By definition every 'I' house must have these characteristics. This form has, however, been divided by Glassie into three subtypes.¹⁴

Subtypes

Subtype I of the 'I' house is two rooms long and has gable-end chimneys (Illustration 1). Often both of the rooms are of the same dimensions, although it is not unusual to find one larger than

¹⁴Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," pp. 193-207.



NYE HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 1

SUBTYPE I

TWO ROOM PLAN

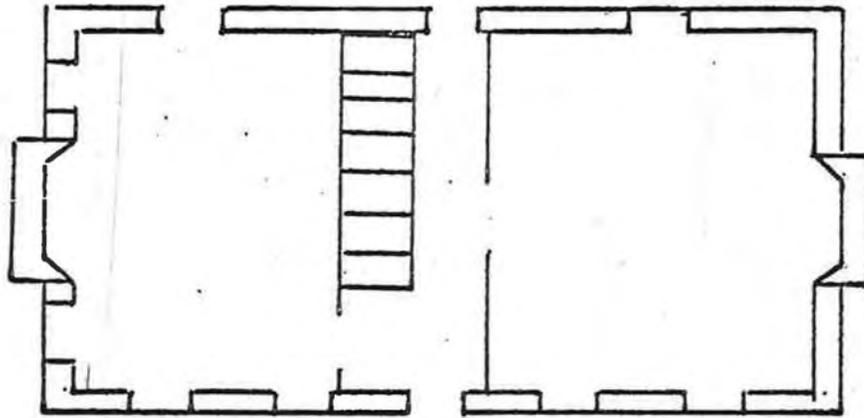
the other. There may be one central front door or two front doors, one opening into each room.¹⁵ The distinguishing feature of subtype II is the central hall between two rooms. This type usually has a gable roof and end chimneys, either external or internal. There is a central door in the front and the rear. There is often a two-story front porch which is only as wide as the hallway¹⁶ (Illustration 2). The central chimney with a room on either side distinguishes subtype III of the 'I' houses. There may be a front door into each room or occasionally a central front door. It has a gable roof¹⁷ (Illustration 3).

According to the sample taken by Glassie all three subtypes of the 'I' house occur most frequently as a frame house with weatherboarding. Examples occur, however, in both log and brick, although the brick is more rare. The chimneys are of stone

¹⁵Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," pp. 193-95.

¹⁶Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," pp. 195-97.

¹⁷Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 197.



ALEXANDER HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 2
SUBTYPE II
CENTRAL HALLWAY PLAN

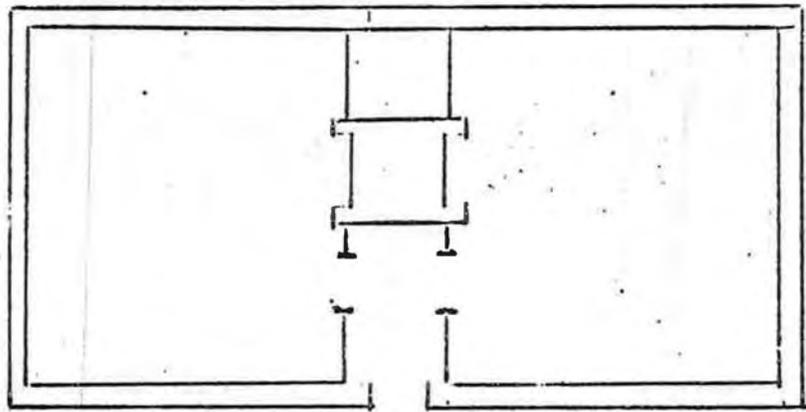


ILLUSTRATION 3

SUBTYPE III

CENTRAL CHIMNEY PLAN

or of brick or of stone with a brick stack.

Glassie also finds some secondary characteristics which are common to all the subtypes of the 'I' house. The window arrangement is usually symmetrical, with two windows on the first floor, and two or three on the second. There is usually a full stone foundation; occasionally the house is built on piers. The most common form of addition to the house is the ell, which makes either an 'L' or a 'T' form. Front porches the length of the house and one story high are common.¹⁸

Origins

The 'I' house seems to have appeared along with prosperity in the rural areas. Throughout the upland South the 'I' house was symbolic of economic success in an agriculture society.¹⁹ These, then, are not the homes of the first occupants of the land, but of the later generations. The necessary characteristics of the 'I' house form are found in

¹⁸Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 198.

¹⁹Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.

the basic floor plan and the appearance of the form in conjunction with economic success in agrarian areas.

English Origins

The features of the 'I' house are found in many places and it is difficult to tell just when the first one appeared. The 'I' house, however, apparently came to the colonies from England. The earliest 'I' house was probably compounded from the old English unit of one room and a chimney, when additional rooms were added to the original single unit. This was sometimes done in emulation of the larger English houses.²⁰ By the 17th century it had become established as the home of the English yeoman. As such it was brought to America where it was commonly found in all the English colonies.²¹ This is due, no doubt, to the large number of English yeomen and offspring of the artisans and merchants who formed the bulk of the immigrants. All of these would have

²⁰Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.

Hugh Braun, An Introduction to English Mediaeval Architecture (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1967), p. 185, 239.

²¹Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 200.

been familiar with the 'I' type of house and would have carried on old traditions in a new country. Both in New England and Virginia colonists built homes in the tradition which had been prevalent in their native area. Some of the oldest surviving houses in the Tidewater area are 'I' houses.²² The 'I' house was known in the Delaware and Chesapeake areas in the seventeenth century.²³ It is, however, always well to keep in mind that American regional characteristics affected the traditions brought from the old world, and produced an architecture which was altered from the original.²⁴ The mild winter did not require as much conservation of heat as did the more severe winter farther North.²⁵

As time went on the early two-room plan found in Virginia gradually acquired a central passage, flanked first by one room on either side, and

²²Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 200.

²³Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.

²⁴Thomas Tileston Waterman, The Dwellings of Colonial America (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1950), p. 3.

²⁵Eberlein, Colonial America, p. 80.

later by two.²⁶ The central hallway shows the influence of Georgian architectural ideas on houses built in that time. The plan with a central hall persisted among the builders of 'I' houses long after the Georgian style lost its popularity. Other architectural styles, particularly those of the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries, influenced 'I' houses. They contributed a moderately pitched roof, a front door graced with transom and sometimes sidelights and internal end chimneys.²⁷ All variations reflect an English traditional 'I' house, which has been modified by time, new architectural styles and regional requirements.

Origin Subtype I

Each of the subtypes, however, seems to have a slightly differing influence in its origins. Subtype I has definite English antecedents. Sulgrave in England, built in 1540, is but one example of

²⁶Waterman, Dwellings, pp. 14-31.

²⁷Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 203.

this common English type.²⁸ Subtype I is also in some ways related to the Quaker plan found in Pennsylvania, which is divided in the middle, and then has one of these rooms divided again.²⁹

Origin Subtype II

Subtype II may also claim English origins. The central passageway was an English tradition,³⁰ and became a standard early plan in Virginia with the central passage flanked by a hall and a parlor.³¹ In Williamsburg the central hallway plan with two rooms is that most commonly found.³² In fact, the

²⁸Thomas Tileston Waterman, The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1945), p. 45.

²⁹Waterman, Dwellings, p. 41.

³⁰Marcus Whiffen, The Eighteenth-Century Houses of Williamsburg, A Study of Architecture and Building in the Colonial Capitol of Virginia (Williamsburg: Colonial Williamsburg, 1960), p. 52.

³¹Marcus Whiffen, "Some Virginia House Plans Reconsidered," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XVI, No. 2 (May, 1957), p. 17.

³²Whiffen, Eighteenth Century Houses, p. 159.

central-hall plan became that most frequently found in the South.³³ It served not only as a stylish Georgian feature in the mid-eighteenth century, but it also was functional.

Origins Subtype III

It is not surprising, in view of the overall English origins of the 'I' house, to find that the subtype III plan was also known in England.³⁴ The massive central chimney was a dominant feature in New England architecture. The appearance of the central chimney in the Southern upland may stem from the union of the English tradition of the 'I' house with the German continental-house tradition often followed in Pennsylvania,³⁵ and which incorporated the central chimney feature.

Development from Log Cabin

There is another suggested origin for the 'I' house. Many may have been produced from a single

³³Waterman, Dwellings, p. 17.

³⁴Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 205.

³⁵Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 205.

unit log dwelling to which additions were made. A log cabin that was enlarged by the dogrot method and given a second story, at some point, would result in an 'I' house of subtype II. If the cabin was enlarged by the saddlebag method and given a second story, subtype III resulted. In these cases, many of the second storys are weatherboard.³⁶ Many 'I' houses were built in this way.

Distribution in the United States

The 'I' house is widely distributed in this country. It is found in all of the English colonies; settlers from these colonies took their traditions with them as they moved west. Although there is variation in detail, the basic plan differs very little. As such, the 'I' house is probably the most common traditional English house form in the United States.³⁷ The 'I' house is found in the Tidewater,

³⁶Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.
Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 199.

³⁷Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 205.

Piedmont and Upland South, in New England and Upstate New York, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin in the Mid-west,³⁸ and in Louisiana.³⁹ The Mormons carried the 'I' house form to Utah, Arizona and Idaho.⁴⁰ The routes of dispersion which affected the Southern United States stemmed from Delaware and Chesapeake area in the seventeenth century. The form moved south along the Appalachian Mountains, went to the west, and then continued to spread south and north. To the north, it spread across the Ohio River to rejoin the earlier westward movement from Pennsylvania.⁴¹

Appearance in the Valley of Virginia

The 'I' house is found all over the Valley of Virginia, which has been influenced by both Pennsylvania and Tidewater Virginia Traditions.⁴²

³⁸Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," pp. 204-205.

³⁹Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.

⁴⁰Francaviglia, "Mormon Central Hall Houses," p. 66.

⁴¹Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.

⁴²Waterman, Dwellings, p. 43.

Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 201.

The movement of the 'I' house form down the Appalachians presents one route by which it arrived in the Valley of Virginia. Great numbers of the settlers of the valley, beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, came down this natural passage bringing the 'I' house with them. The influence of Tidewater Virginia, however, spread to the west, throughout the later part of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There can be no doubt that this influence was strong in the Valley, especially in view of the preponderance of the Tidewater central hallway floor plan there. It is therefore, reasonable to assume that the Valley manifestation of the 'I' house stemmed from both the Pennsylvania and Tidewater traditions.

CHAPTER II

THE 'I' HOUSES OF ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY

Location

Description of Land and House Location

Rockbridge County, although in the Valley of Virginia, is made up of fairly rough terrain. The hills roll down to the major creeks, leaving bottom land along the banks. In places only small streams and branches intersect the high hills. In others the bottom land stretches for several hundred yards back from the bank of the creek. Much of the area of the county is taken up by mountain, which runs down to the edge of the rivers and hills. It is limestone country and springs are abundant.

The 'I' houses are located in all types of terrain found in Rockbridge with the exception of the forested mountain land. For convenience the locations have been divided into three types or areas. These are: on or very near the major creek

bottoms; on substantial rises from the low land; and on the hills well removed from any major creeks. All the houses are near a source of water for household purposes, usually a spring or spring branch. Even those houses which are very near the creek usually have a spring branch close at hand. Of the twenty-five houses surveyed, seven are built near the creek bottoms and eight are on the rises. Ten houses are on the hills removed from a major creek bottom, but near a spring or branch.

'I' houses are numerous in Rockbridge County. It is difficult to drive down almost any road and not see one. These simple oblong buildings, with the entrance in the long side, are easily recognizable, even among the many additions which have grown from them over the years.

Yet examination of their features reveals differences or variations as well as similarities. The distinguishing features used in this description are: floor plan, size, material, elevation facade, detail of windows and doors, cornices, chimneys, basements and foundations.

KEY TO HOUSE LOCATION

- 1 Brairwood
- 2 Brown House
- 3 Nye House
- 4 Withrow-Swisher House
- 5 Level Loop
- 6 Bare House
- 7 Watts House
- 8 Bobbitt House
- 9 Maxwellton
- 10 Reid House
- 11 Mast House
- 12 Brownlee House
- 13 Davis House
- 14 Burch House
- 15 Lowry House
- 16 Kirkpatrick House
- 17 Crimm House
- 18 Sterrett House
- 19 Tuscan Villa
- 20 MacKay-Williams House
- 21 Alexander House
- 22 Bryant-Koogler House
- 23 Culton-Koogler House
- 24 Raphine Hall
- 25 Walnut Grove

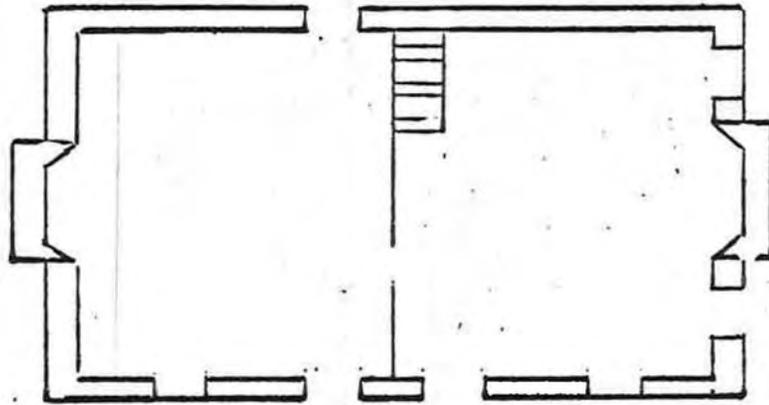
Floor Plan

The basic criterion which determines an 'I' house is the floor plan. Some of the oblong houses that appear to be 'I' houses from the outside do not have the necessary floor plan. They are, instead, structurally two rooms deep. The 'I' house is only one room deep. Of the three subtypes of floor plan discussed in the previous chapter, subtypes I and II are found, but subtype III is not. Each of the subtypes also possesses several variations.

Subtype I

Subtype I occurs less often than subtype II; there are six examples of subtype I, and three variations are found among them. Each, of course, has two adjoining rooms and end chimneys. The variations occur in the number of doors and the arrangement of the staircase. To facilitate discussion, the variations will be designated A, B, and C.

Variation A (Illustration 5) has two doors



NYE HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 5

SUBTYPE I VARIATION A'

TWO DOORS, OPEN STAIRCASE

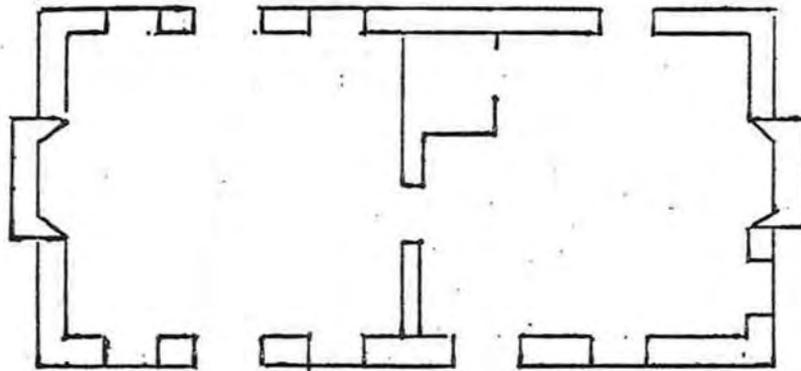
and an open staircase. In this variation there are two front doors and there may also be two back doors. The staircase arises in one of the rooms. There are two examples of this variation.

In variation B (Illustration 6), there are two doors and an enclosed staircase. Two back doors match the two front doors. The entrance to the staircase juts out into one of the rooms. There is one house with this variation.

Variation C (Illustration 7) has one front door and an enclosed staircase. The entrance to the stair may either jut into the room, or it may be flush with the wall. The back door is in the same room as the front. There are three houses with a C variation.

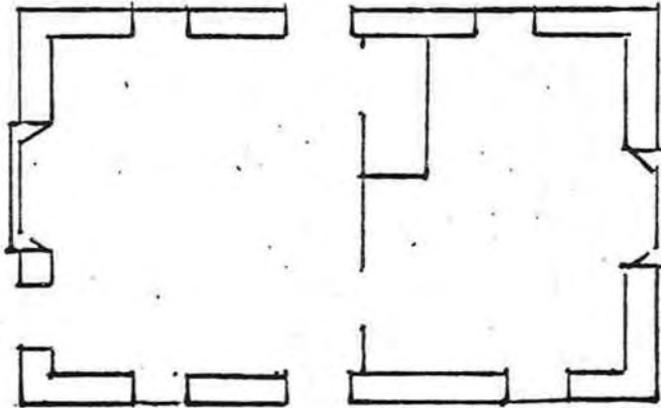
Subtype II

Subtype II is the most common floor plan in the county. In this survey, there are eighteen surviving examples of this type, as compared with the six of the subtype I plan. The houses of this plan, too, possess several variations, which



BARE HOUSE
SCALE : 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 6
SUBTYPE I VARIATION B
TWO DOORS, ENCLOSED STAIRCASE



WATTS HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 7

SUBTYPE I VARIATION C

ONE DOOR, ENCLOSED STAIRCASE

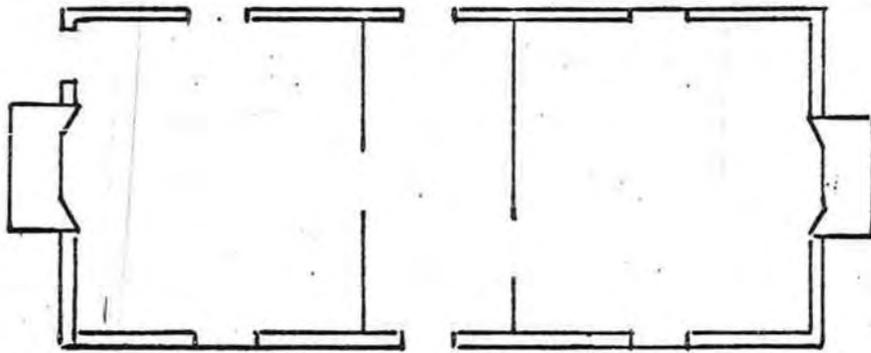
are based on the location of the stair. There is one example each of A, B and C.

Variation A of subtype II (Illustration 8) has the central hallway, but there is no stair in the hall or in either of the rooms. The upper floor was apparently reached through an addition. There is a front and back door in the hall.

In variation B (Illustration 9) the stair is in the center hall, rises from the front and fills it completely. The hall in front of the stair is flared and narrows back to the stair.

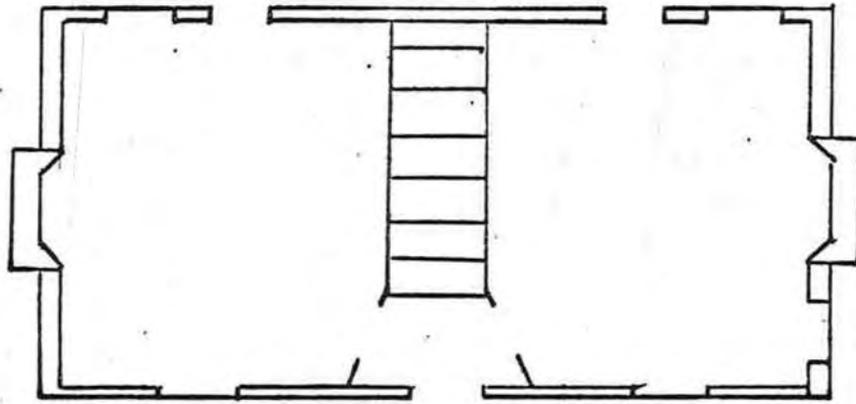
Variation C (Illustration 10) is the only one in subtype II to possess an enclosed stairwell. The stair begins to rise at one side, and the stairwell is completely enclosed, giving the house a small squarish entrance hall rather than a long rectangular one.

In the last variation, variation D (Illustration 11) the stair rises along one side of the hall. The stair is open, begins just behind the door frame, and has one landing over the back door. There is one front door and a back door. The stair



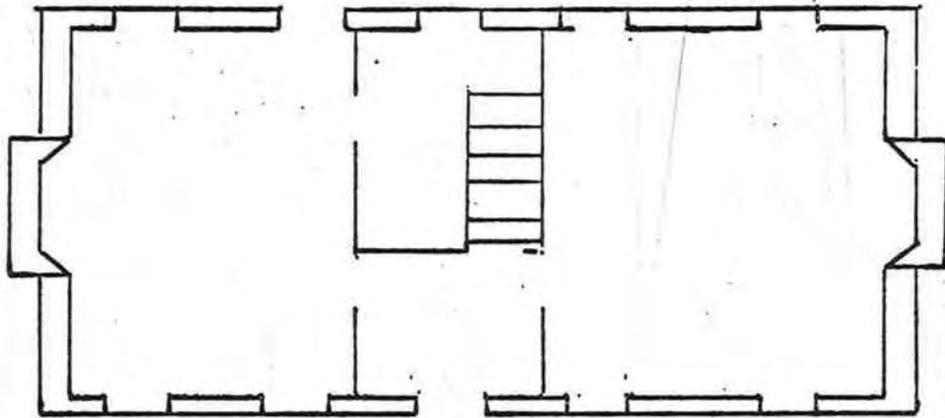
DAVIS HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 8
SUBTYPE II VARIATION A
CENTRAL HALL, NO STAIR



KIRKPATRICK HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 9
SUBTYPE II VARIATION B
STAIR FILLS CENTRAL HALL

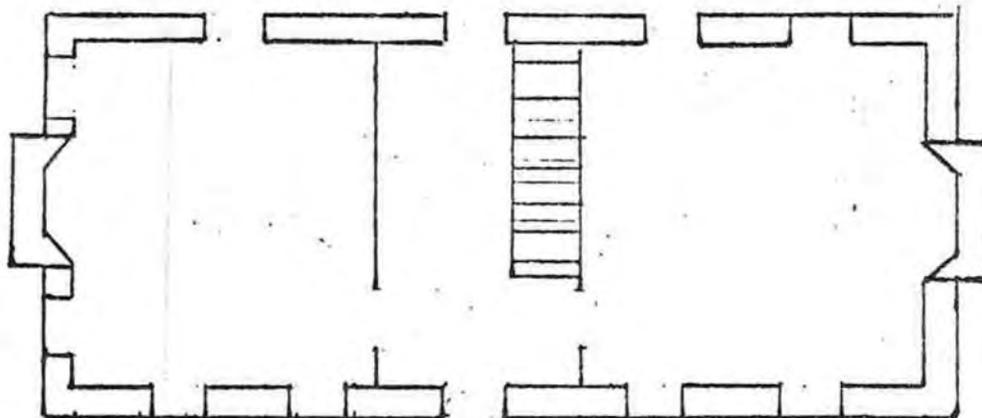


BRYANT-KOOGLER HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 10

SUBTYPE II VARIATION C

CENTRAL HALL, ENCLOSED STAIR



LEVEL LOOP,
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 11
SUBTYPE II VARIATION D
CENTRAL HALL, OPEN STAIR

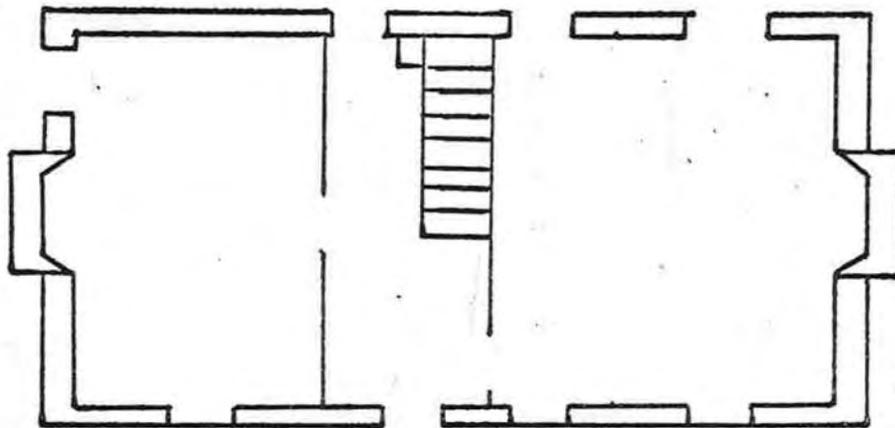
may be on either the right or the left side. Four examples rise on the left, twelve on the right.

One house, Tuscan Villa (Illustration 12), which now has the subtype II, variation D plan, was originally in subtype I, variation A. It was, however, altered to its present plan about 30 years after it had been built. This is a further indication of the popularity of the central hallway plan. It has been included in this study as subtype II, variation D.

Size

Exterior Dimensions

The 'I' houses are of many different sizes. Few are alike; most are unique. There is a wide range in the exterior dimensions. The greatest variation in size falls between the lengths of the houses; the differences in the width is not so great. The largest house has a length of 50 feet (House 1), the smallest 28 feet (House 14). The greatest dimension in width measures 24 feet



TUSCAN VILLA
SCALE: 1" = 10'

ILLUSTRATION 12

HOUSE CHANGED FROM SUBTYPE I TO II

(House 11, 1), while the smallest measures 17 feet (House 17).

'I' houses in subtype I are shorter than those of subtype II, having lengths of 37 feet 3 inches or less. The subtype II house, with two exceptions, ranges in length from 40 feet to 50 feet. The two remaining subtype II houses are 38 feet and 39 feet (Houses 13 and 20). This marked difference does not occur in the dimensions of width. Houses of greater and lesser lengths have the same width. For example, Briarwood (House 1) with a length of 50 feet and the Mast House (House 11) with one of 32 feet both have a width of 24 feet. The Burch House (House 14), the shortest, 28 feet 4 inches in length and 18 feet wide, but there are houses up to 40 feet long (House 17, for example), which are only 17 feet wide. The most common width is 20 feet; this is found in houses with lengths from 44 feet to 32 feet 2 inches, although it is most common on houses more than 40 feet long. In subtype I, the lengths most commonly fall in the range of the low thirties. There is no one common pattern

other than the maintenance of a rectangle of varying dimensions.

Interior Dimensions

The interior dimensions depend to a large extent upon the exterior dimensions, and vary as they do. Both rooms are the same length, which is the width of the house. Often both rooms are also of the same width, but one room may be wider than the other. Usually this difference in width measures about two feet, although it may be as much as five feet. Sometimes one room is only about one foot wider than the other. Of six examples of subtype I, the rooms are the same size in four, differ by one foot in one, and by two feet in the other. In subtype II seven rooms are the same size, three differ by one foot, six by two feet and three by more than two feet.

Halls are the same length as the rooms. In width they range from 7 feet 7 inches to 11 feet 1 inch. The halls tend to be at the smaller end of this scale. If the house has a greater over-all

length, the width of the hall is greater.

The width of the stairs in the hall varies from 38 inches to 47 inches with one exception, in which the stair takes all of a narrower rear hall and measures 4 feet 6 inches (Illustration 9). There seems to be no correlation between the width of the hall and the width of the stair. The widest stair is not in the widest hall nor does the narrowest hall have the narrowest stair.

The 'I' house characteristically affords large rooms and halls, but these are relative to the size of the house which contains them. The sizes of the houses vary and, therefore, the sizes of the rooms vary as well. All of the examples are different in some dimension. This is an interesting development, as traditional or vernacular architecture, such as the 'I' house, usually follows strict limits in dimension.

Material

In Rockbridge County, 'I' houses are built of three different materials--stone, wood and brick. The

preponderance of brick houses today may result from the greater stability and fire resistance of the material, or it may be that more brick houses were built. It is not known which of these premises is correct, although Mary Jane Boggs noted on a journey through the county in 1851 that there were nice brick houses along the road.⁴³ Therefore, in 1851 there were enough brick houses to be worthy of note.

Stone

Apparently, even though the tradition of working in stone was familiar to the Scotch-Irish settlers in the county,⁴⁴ stone houses were not as frequently built as houses of other material. The stone 'I' house's craftsmanship is a refinement of the stone that is used as it is knocked off ledges, and which is laid flat with no mortar.⁴⁵ The stone

⁴³Mary Jane Boggs, "'Rambles Among the Virginia Mountains,' The Journal of Mary Jane Boggs, June, 1851," Edited by Andrew Bune, The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, V. 77, No. 1 (January, 1969), p. 107.

⁴⁴Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 99.

⁴⁵Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 103.

in the house is very roughly squared limestone, which is easily found in the area, and is laid with mortar (Illustration 13).

Wood

There was also a tradition of wooden construction with weatherboarding. Weatherboarding may be plain or it may have a bead along the lower edge. Beaded weatherboarding was common, even the hallmark of colonial eastern Virginia work. It is occasionally found in the Valley.⁴⁶ One of the wooden houses has beaded weatherboard. This not only produces a good shadow, but the bead helps prevent splintering (Illustration 14). The other house has plain weatherboards (Illustration 15).

Brick

The most common construction material found in 'I' houses in Rockbridge County is brick. The tradition of building in brick is an old one in Virginia. It stems from colonial days in Tidewater

⁴⁶Whiffen, Eighteenth Century Houses, pp. 68, 91.



ILLUSTRATION 13 - STONE CONSTRUCTION, MACKAY-WILLIAMS HOUSE



ILLUSTRATION 14 - BEADED WEATHERBOARDING, DAVIS HOUSE

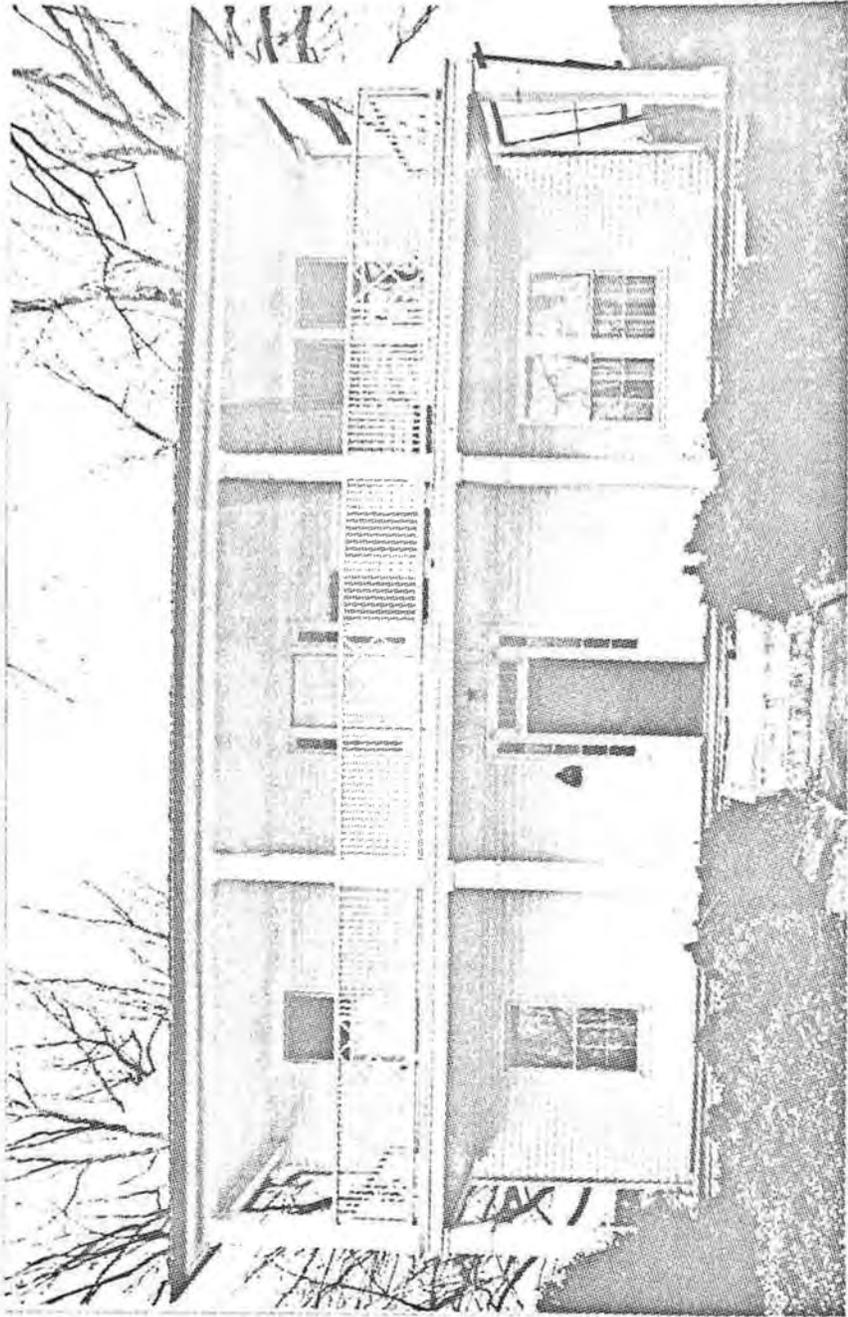


ILLUSTRATION 15 - FRAME CONSTRUCTION, BROWNLEE HOUSE

where there was little or no stone for building. This tradition spread across the mountains to the valley, where it continued to be strong.

Early brick varies to a certain degree in size. Although the standard size for brick was $8 \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches,⁴⁷ it is not uncommon to find differences of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more.⁴⁸

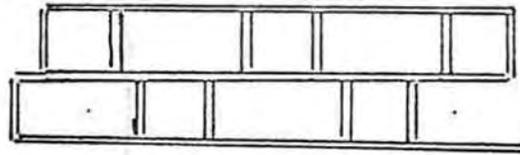
Differences may be attributed to different mold sizes. The brick used in Rockbridge varies from $8 \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inches to $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches. Most frequently, however, the brick measures $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$ inches, which is slightly longer and thicker, but not as wide as the standard pattern for eastern Virginia. Possibly the measurement $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$ inches does not make a standard for the county on the basis of this sample, but it occurs more often than any or all of the other combinations. The joints between bricks vary between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

⁴⁷Berkley, "Colonial Ruins," p. 8.

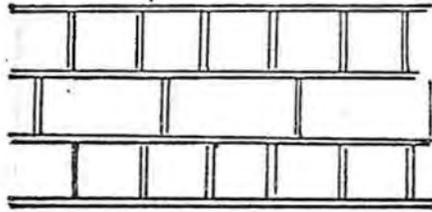
⁴⁸Herbert A. Claiborne, Comments on Virginia Brickwork Before 1800 (Portland, Maine: The Anthaensen Press for the Walpole Society, 1957), p. iii.

Brick is laid up in different patterns called bond. There are three of these commonly found. Flemish bond, used in eastern Virginia in the eighteenth century, alternates headers and stretchers in the same course. In English bond, courses of headers alternate with courses of stretchers. This bond was used in the eighteenth century chiefly for construction below the water table and in chimneys. Common or American bond has one course of headers to a number of courses of stretchers (Illustration 16).

All three types of bond are found in Rockbridge County. All of the brick houses are laid up in Flemish bond on the front of the house. Sometimes the sides are laid in Flemish bond, as well. Four houses have sides, front and back in the Flemish bond. In all other cases, however, the back is laid in common bond. The sides, if they are not Flemish, are of common bond. The common bond most often has four or five courses of stretchers to each course of headers. Occasionally, however, there are two or three courses of stretchers to each one of headers.



FLEMISH



ENGLISH

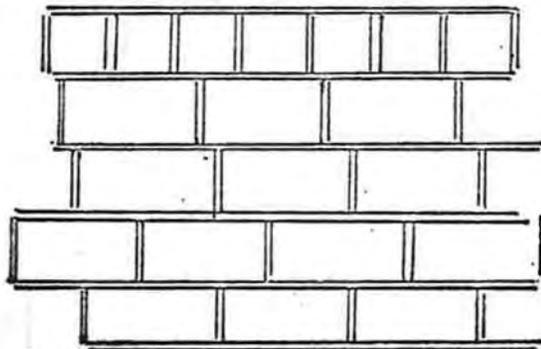
COMMON OR.
AMERICAN

ILLUSTRATION 16
TYPES OF BOND IN BRICK

In the Flemish bond, there is some irregular use of closers.

In one house (House 15), dark gray-maroon glazed headers make patterns in the brick. On the sides, they make large diaper and diamond patterns; the date of the house is set (Illustration 17) on the front. Glazed headers occur infrequently at scattered intervals in other houses. Nowhere else are they used to consciously make a pattern in the brick.

Whether the bond used was Flemish, English, or common, it took many bricks to build an 'I' house. These bricks were often made near the site of the house. John Walker records in his diary that the bricks for Maxwellton (House 9) were made nearby, and that it required 2 1/2 months or from the 30th of June until the 16th of September to complete the brickmaking and firing.⁴⁹

⁴⁹John Walker, Diary (unpublished manuscript in possession of Mary Moore Mason, 1811-1813), June 30, September 16.

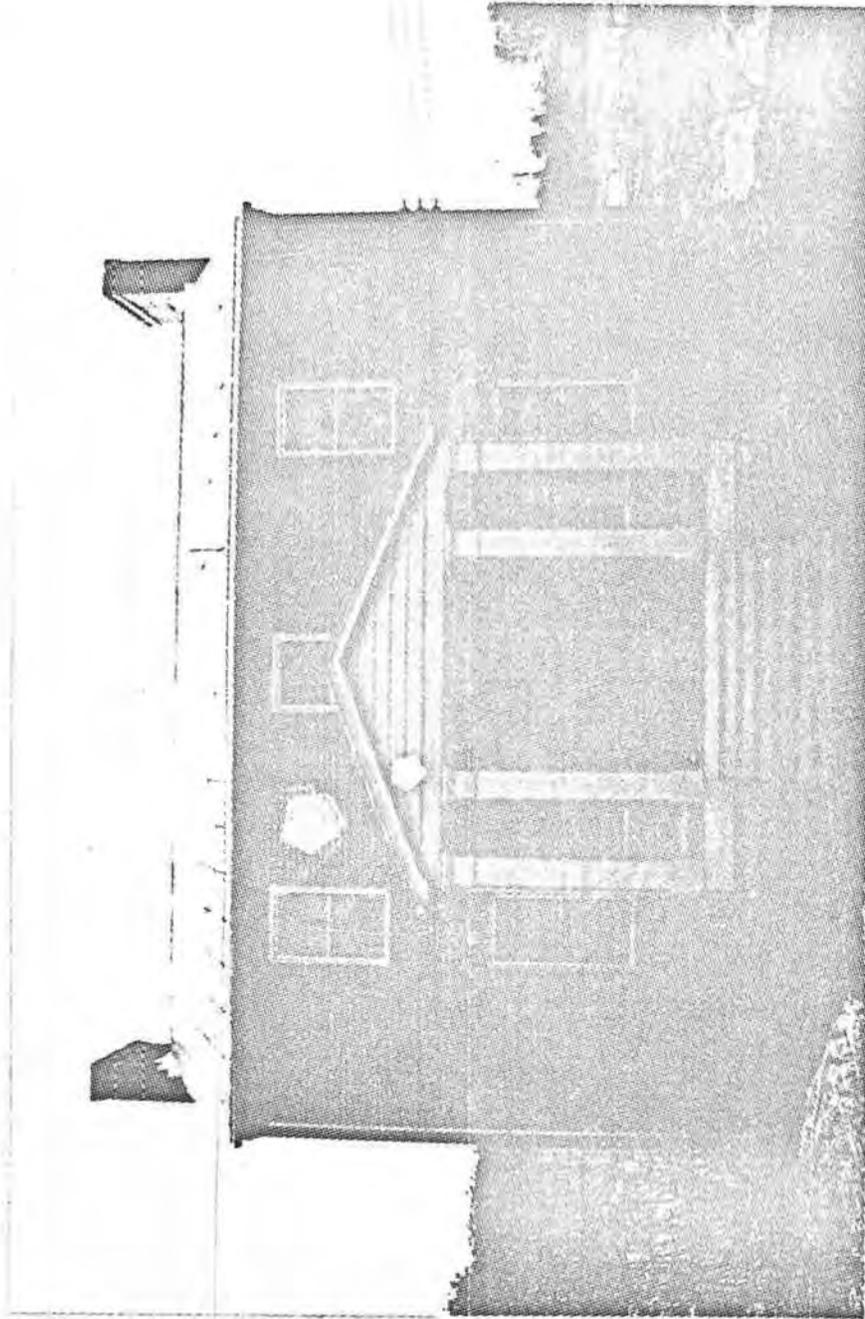


ILLUSTRATION 17 - USE OF GLAZED HEADERS, LOWRY HOUSE

Elevation-Façade

Window and Door Arrangement

Symmetry is a distinguishing feature of the elevation façade of the 'I' house. To a certain extent, the symmetry established depends on the floor plan of the house. The elevation is always two stories. However in subtype I, variations A and B, two front doors, one opening into each room, are symmetrically arranged with two back doors nearly opposite them. In all other types, the front door, near the center of the long side, opens into the larger room or the central hall of subtype II. The back door usually is opposite the front door. In the central hall plan, there is sometimes a door on the upper floor directly above the main door.

The windows continue the symmetrical arrangement of the façade. On the front of the house they are positioned above each other or above a door. There may be two, three, four or five windows on the upper floor of the front of the house. In subtype I, variation A and B, there are four windows across the top; one over each door and one over

each lower window (Illustration 18). In one instance, however, one of the four windows is over a third window on the bottom; the second bottom door has no window over it (House 6) (Illustration 19). Thus there are three windows on the lower floor and four on the upper.

If there is a door on the upper floor of subtype I or II, there are two or four windows flanking it (Illustration 20). A house, however, will occasionally have only two windows and no door on the upper floor (Illustration 21).

Commonly, either three or five windows open across the upper floor. The center window is over the front door, which may be flanked by either two or four windows. The remaining upper windows are located over the lower ones. In one instance, the center window has a fanlight which exactly corresponds to that of the front door (Illustration 22). In the case of three windows, each room has one front window. In that of five, each has two front windows (Illustration 23). Houses with the three window arrangement occur more frequently than those



ILLUSTRATION 18 - FENESTRATION--FOUR WINDOWS, WITHROW-SWISHER HOUSE

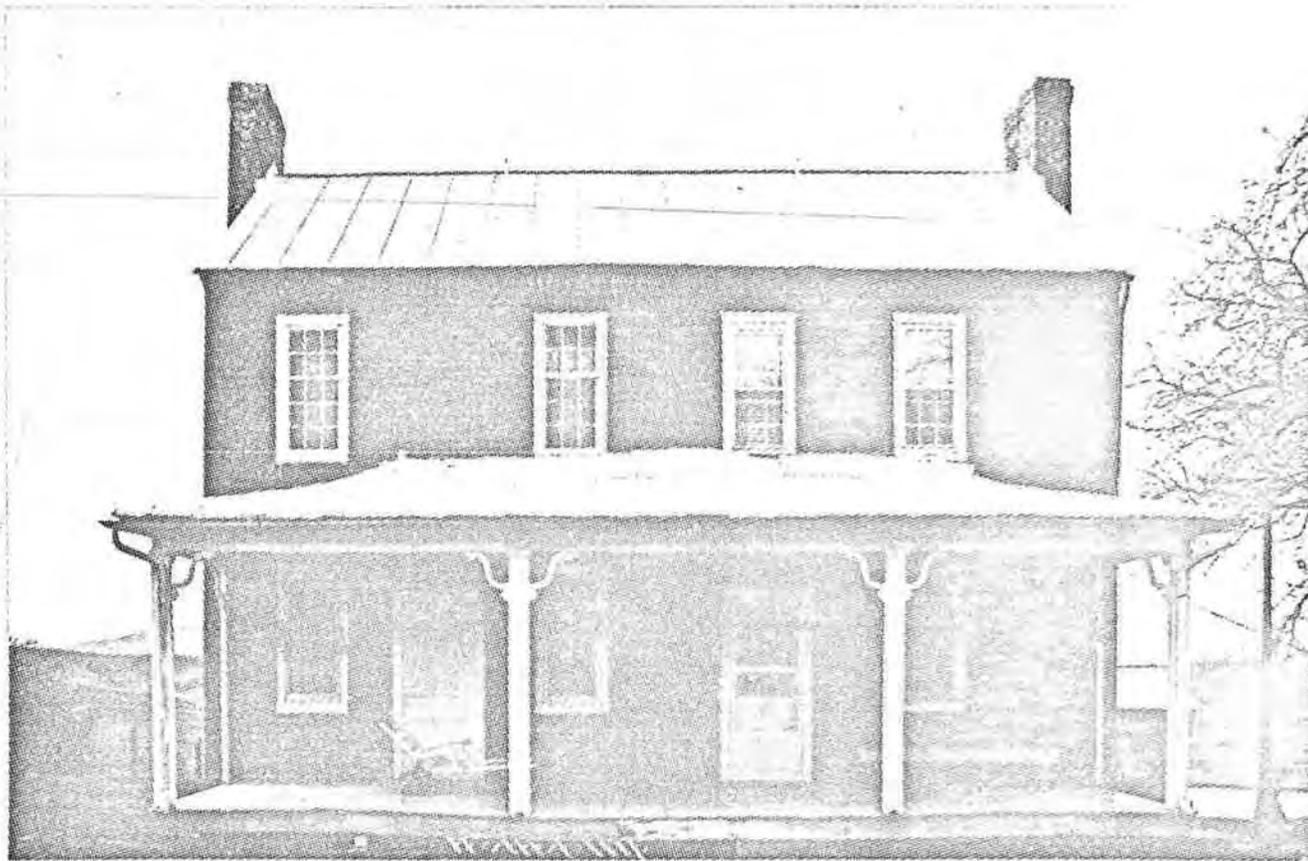


ILLUSTRATION 19 - FENESTRATION--FOUR WINDOWS ALTERNATE PATTERN, BARE HOUSE



ILLUSTRATION 20 - FENESTRATION WITH UPPER DOOR AND TWO WINDOWS, KIRKPATRICK HOUSE

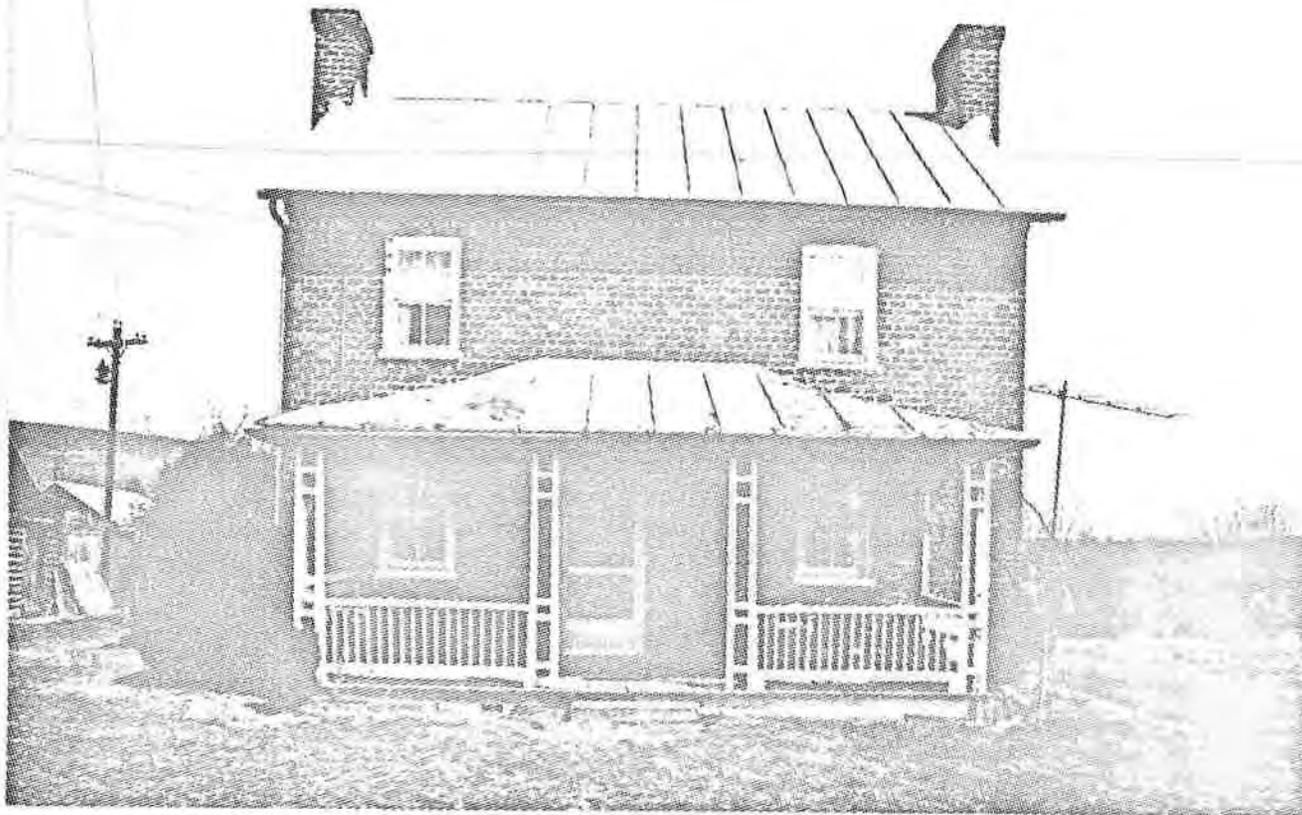


ILLUSTRATION 21 - FENESTRATION--TWO WINDOWS, BURCH HOUSE



ILLUSTRATION 22 - FENESTRATION--THREE WINDOWS, WALNUT GROVE



ILLUSTRATION 23 - FENESTRATION--FIVE WINDOWS, LEVEL LOOP

with five. There is no correlation between the size of the house and the number of windows on the front.

The fenestration on the gable ends often is not symmetrical. Frequently there are no windows there. All of the following combinations, however, are possible on the gable end: a window on either side of the chimney on both upper and lower floors or only on the lower floor, one window upstairs and two down, or only one down. It is usual to have a window in only one gable end, although this is not always the case. It is also possible to have an additional door in one gable end.

Window Detail

Size

In the 'I' house, windows usually measure two feet eleven inches. It is also possible for windows to measure three feet (House 11), three feet two inches (House 19), three feet four inches (House 8), three feet eight inches (House 17), or three feet ten inches (House 10). One example (House 18) which has sidelights for each window measures five feet

ten inches (Illustration 24). In this house, however, the gable end window does not have sidelights, and measures the usual two feet eleven inches.

Lights

Although some 'I' houses have modern windows, usually two over two, most still have the original lights. The number of lights in each window varies from house to house and from floor to floor. The number usually remains constant on each floor. There are always at least six over six lights. The number of lights will be discussed in combinations, as upper and lower level windows frequently vary. The most frequent combination is six lights over six on both upper and lower floors and is followed by the combination nine over six on the lower floor and six over six on the upper. There is one example of each of the following combinations: twelve over twelve down and twelve over eight on the upper floor (House 10), nine over nine down and six over nine up (House 19), nine over nine down and six over six up (House 20), six over nine both up and

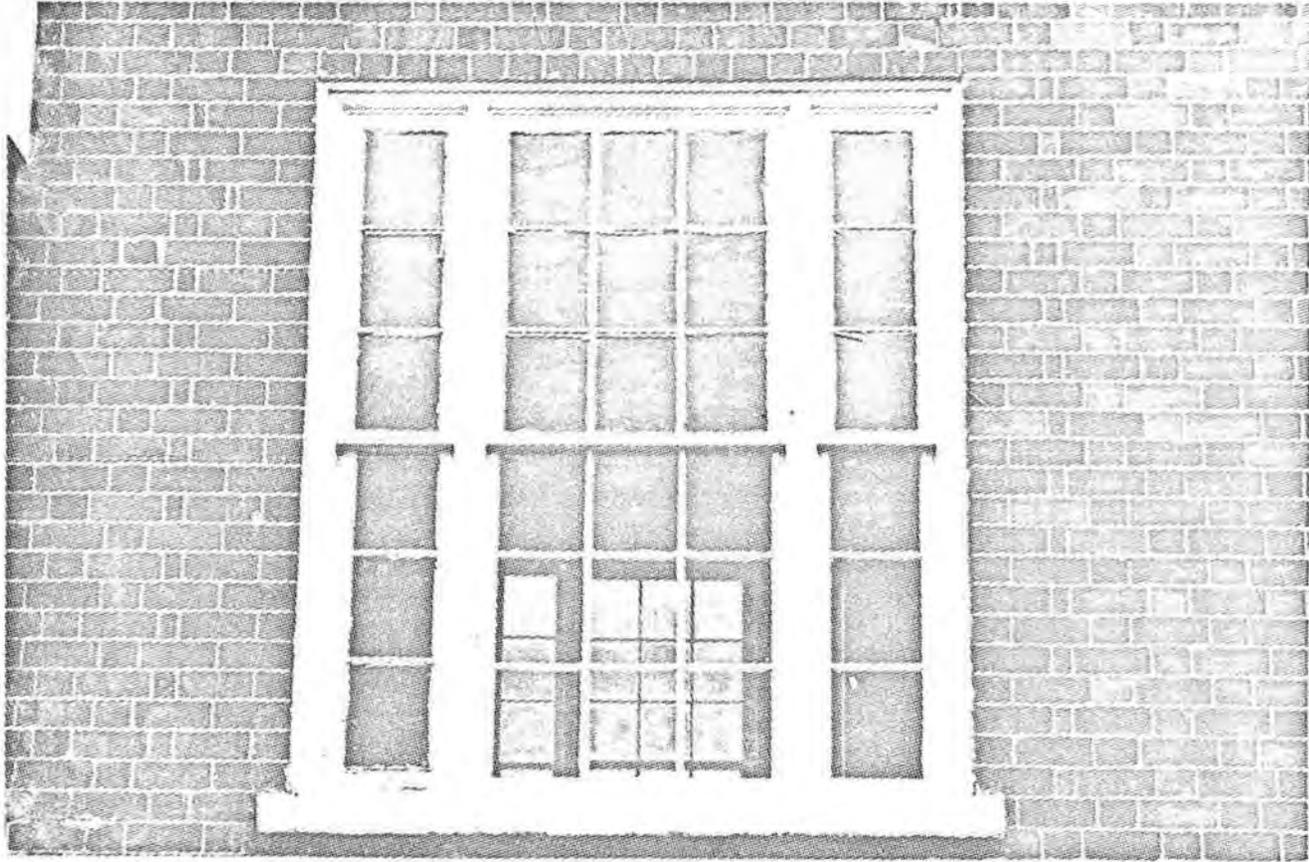


ILLUSTRATION 24 - WINDOW WITH SIDELIGHTS, STERRETT HOUSE

down (House 6), and nine over nine on the lower floor with nine over six on the upper (House 18).

Brick over Window

The arrangement of brick over the window also varies among the houses. Frequently the bond over the lower windows differs from that over the upper windows. The common arrangement is that of a course of headers over each window. These may be arranged in ordinary header fashion. Or the headers may be laid so that what is ordinarily the width of the brick becomes the height and the thickness becomes the width. Other arrangements include a course of stretchers over each window, or a continuation of the surrounding Flemish bond. A different brick, approximately 5 inches to 6 inches high and 3 inches long is sometimes laid on end across the top of the windows. The other arrangement found in 'I' houses in the county is some form of flat arch (Illustration 25). These may be made of stretchers laid on end, headers and stretchers, or in cement. Another arrangement of brick is sometimes found



ILLUSTRATION 25 - FLAT ARCH OVER WINDOW, NYE HOUSE

over the basement window. This consists of a low arch of projecting headers, turned so the width serves as the height. The center of the arch is filled in down to the casement with brick laid in Flemish bond. This particular arrangement is found only in the small basement window near the ground (Illustration 26).

Door Detail

Size

The width of the front doors in the houses falls between 2 feet 11 inches and 3 feet 6 inches. The width tends to fall in the lower range of numbers. The back door, which is opposite, is usually of the same size as the front door; it may, however, be an inch or two smaller. Other doors are usually between 2 feet 10 inches and 3 feet 2 inches in width.

Transom

The transom arrangement also differs from house to house. The predominant type of transom is rectangularly shaped. It may consist of three

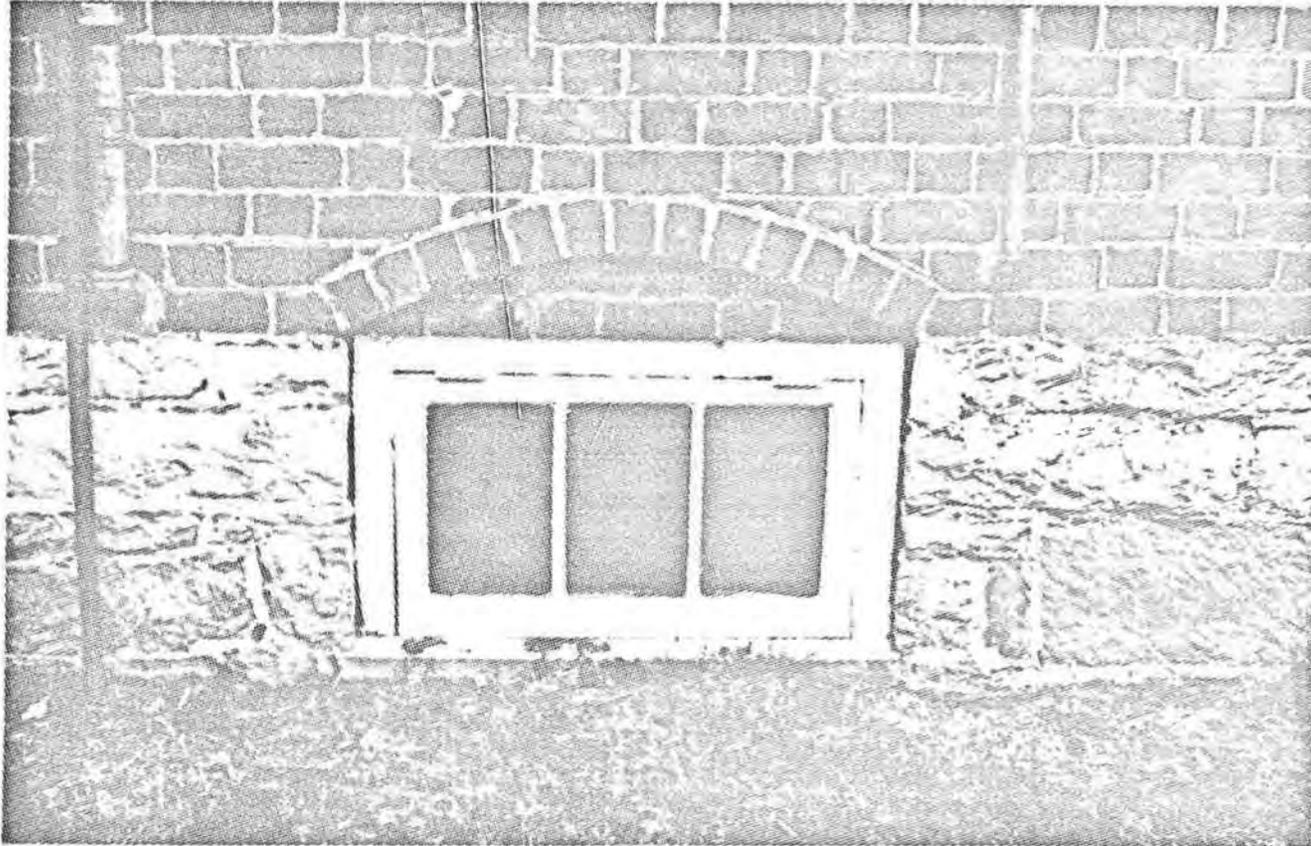


ILLUSTRATION 26 - ARCH OVER BASEMENT WINDOW, WALNUT GROVE

rectangular lights, although examples are found of one, two and four lights. Some transoms have as many as eight (House 16) smaller lights. An example of a rectangular transom with hourglass figures formed by the muntins occurs at Level Loop (House 5); it is unique in this survey (Illustration 27). Sidelights sometimes appear with the rectangular transom. The sidelights may be in a single row with five or six lights to a side. They may however be smaller and in double rows with as many as fourteen to a side (Illustration 28). There are 16 houses with transoms.

Fanlights are also found. The muntins form seven or eight radiating fans with an arched muntin over a semi-circle of glass below. There are examples (House 23) of muntins forming tulip patterns (Illustration 29) as well as very lacy muntins forming patterns within the fans (House 1). There are seven examples of fanlights. One example (House 18) has sidelights with four lights to each side (Illustration 30). There are two examples of houses which have no transom at all.

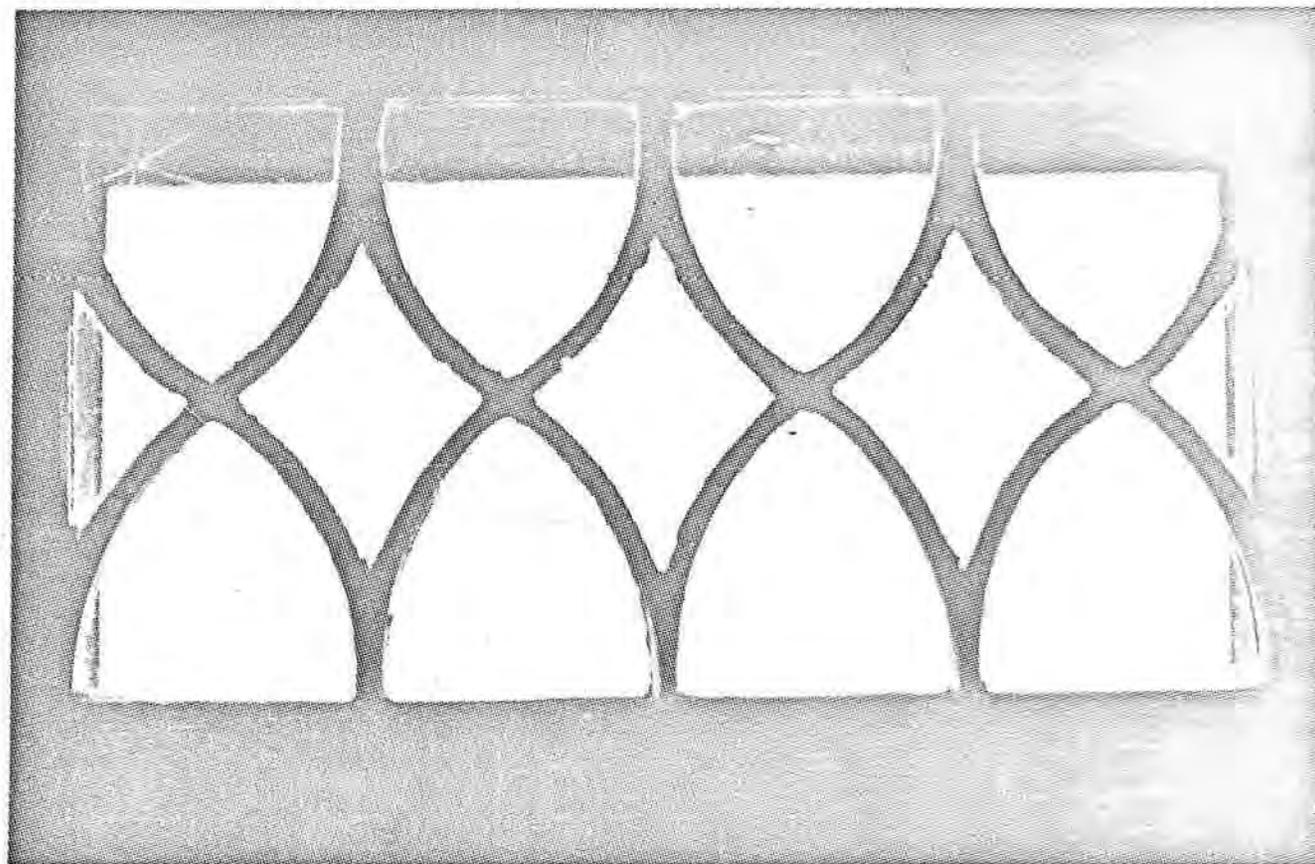


ILLUSTRATION 27 - TRÁNSOM WITH HOURGLASS PATTERN, LEVEL LOOP

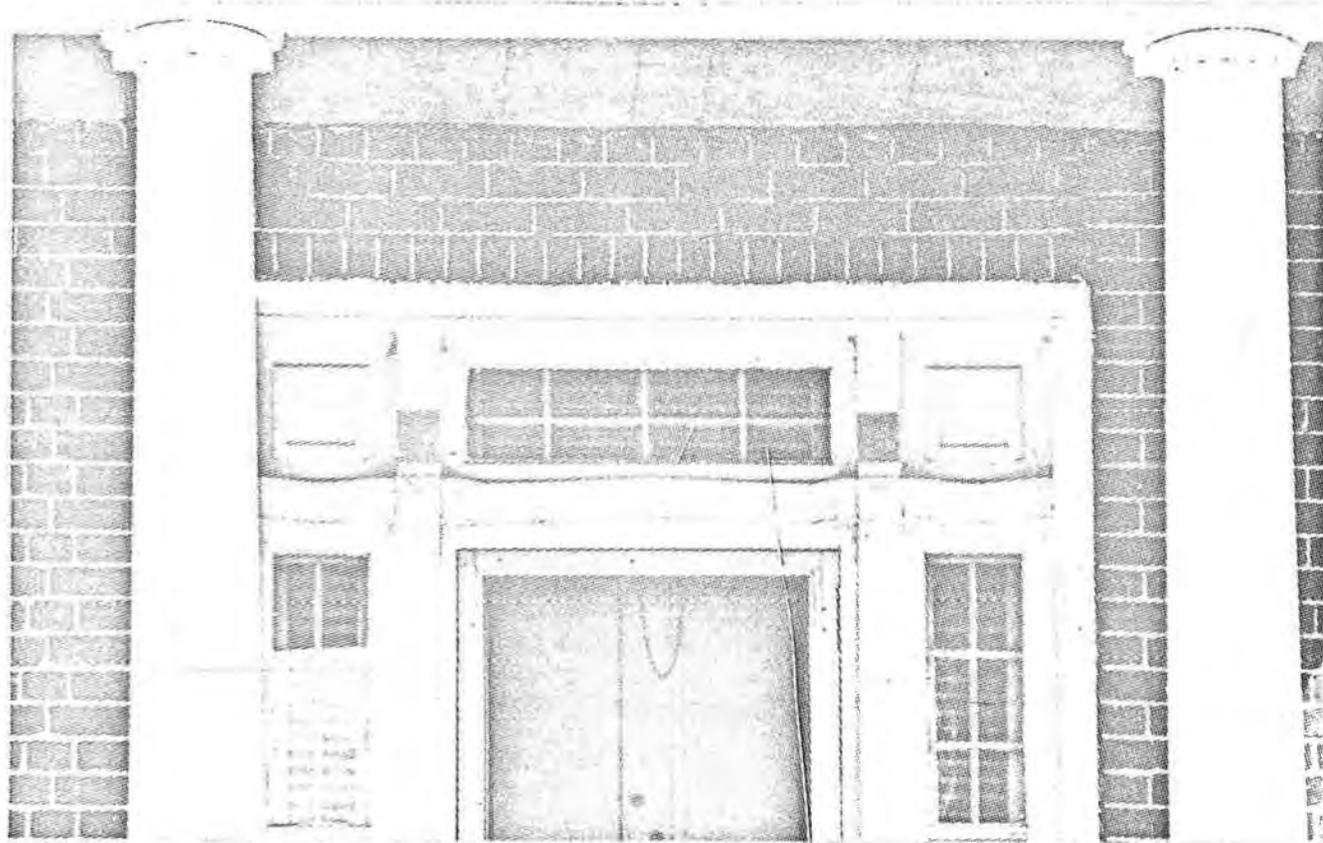


ILLUSTRATION 28 - TRANSOM WITH SMALL LIGHTS, KIRKPATRICK HOUSE

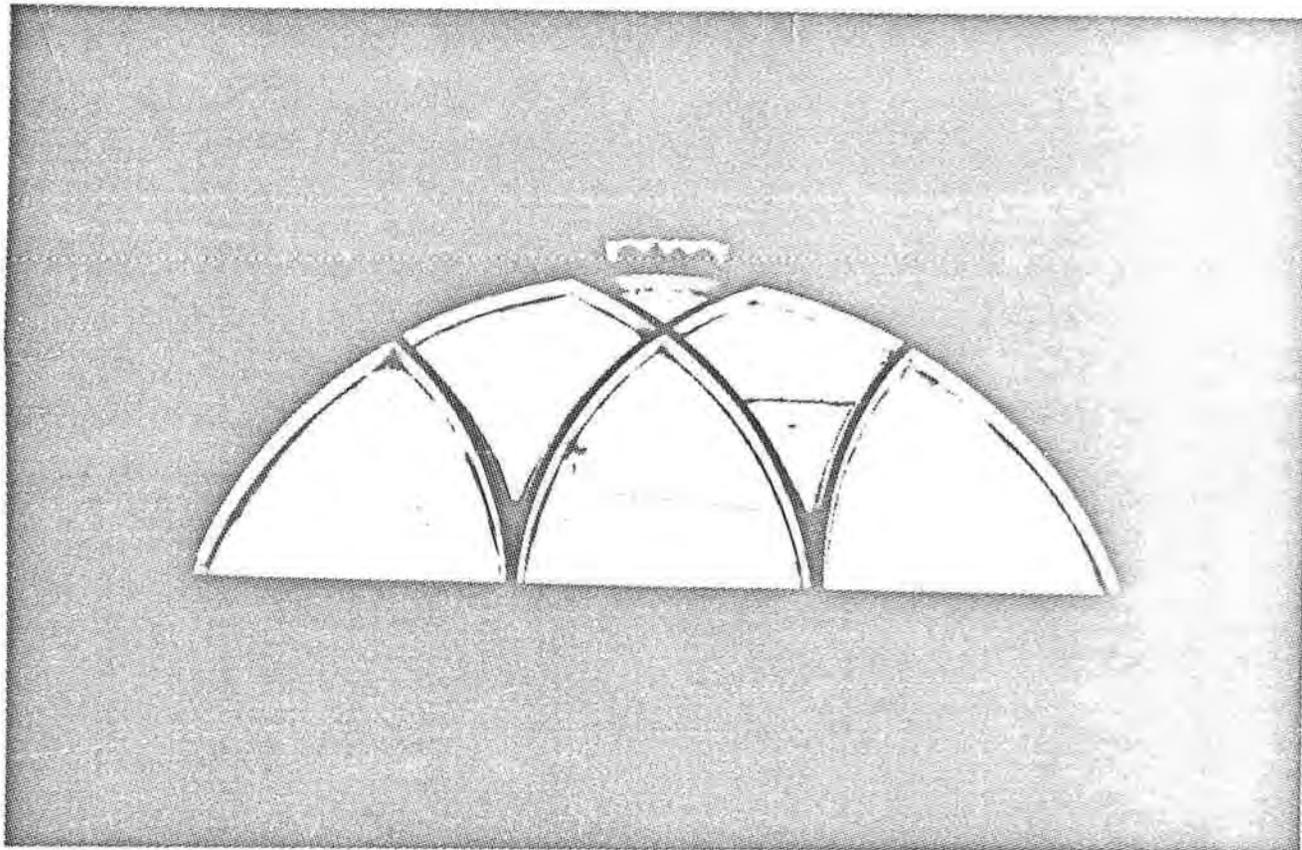


ILLUSTRATION 29 - FANLIGHT WITH TULIP PATTERN, CULTON-KOGLER HOUSE



ILLUSTRATION 30
DOOR WITH FAN AND SIDELIGHTS
STERRETT HOUSE

Brick Arrangement over Door

The pattern of brick arrangement over the door is more consistent. It is almost always a course of headers. These are laid either in an arch over the fanlight or a straight course over the rectangular transom. Sometimes these headers are laid with the width becoming the height, as has been described in the window brick arrangement. Examples of other arrangements are a course of stretchers, the regular Flemish bond or a flat arch. In one case (House 11) the door is finished with a wooden entablature (Illustration 31) set in regular Flemish bond.

Cornices

Brick

The majority (18) of the 'I' houses have molded brick cornices. These usually consist of four or five courses of brick. The first course is stretchers corbelled very slightly. Then there is a course of ovolo-shaped brick followed immediately by a course of cavetto to make a cyma recta



ILLUSTRATION 31
DOOR TOPPED BY ENTABLATURE
MAST HOUSE

(Illustration 32 and 33). This is followed by another course of stretchers. An alternate plan of cornice is of five courses, where a course of stretchers intrudes between the cavetto and ovolo courses (Illustration 34). The courses which make up the cornice may protrude slightly over the face of the wall on the gable end. Sometimes each course will corbel over the one below it. Another plan lays the bricks of the cornice flush with the gable end wall.

Wood

Seven wooden cornices appear. Both wooden houses (Houses 12 and 13) have wooden cornices, as does the stone house (House 20). They also occur on (4) brick houses. Most of these are built in a simple box form under the eaves, bordered by a flat piece of wood against the wall. One cornice exhibits a Georgian dentil pattern; the lower dentil work is larger than the upper (Illustration 35). Another wooden cornice is supported by Italianate brackets, each bracket having a pendant drop (Illustration 36).



ILLUSTRATION 32 - MOLDED BRICK CORNICE FORMING CYMA RECTA, LEVEL LOOP

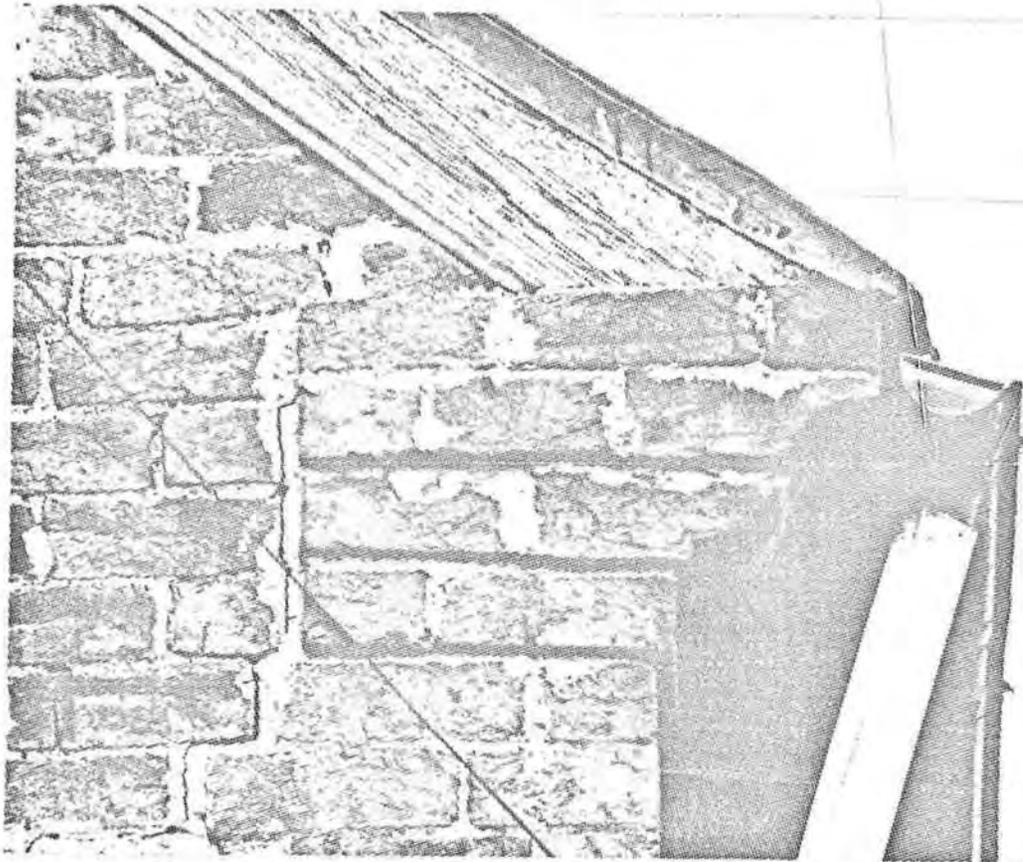


ILLUSTRATION 33 - MOLDED BRICK CORNICE FORMING CYMA RECTA, RAPHINE HALL

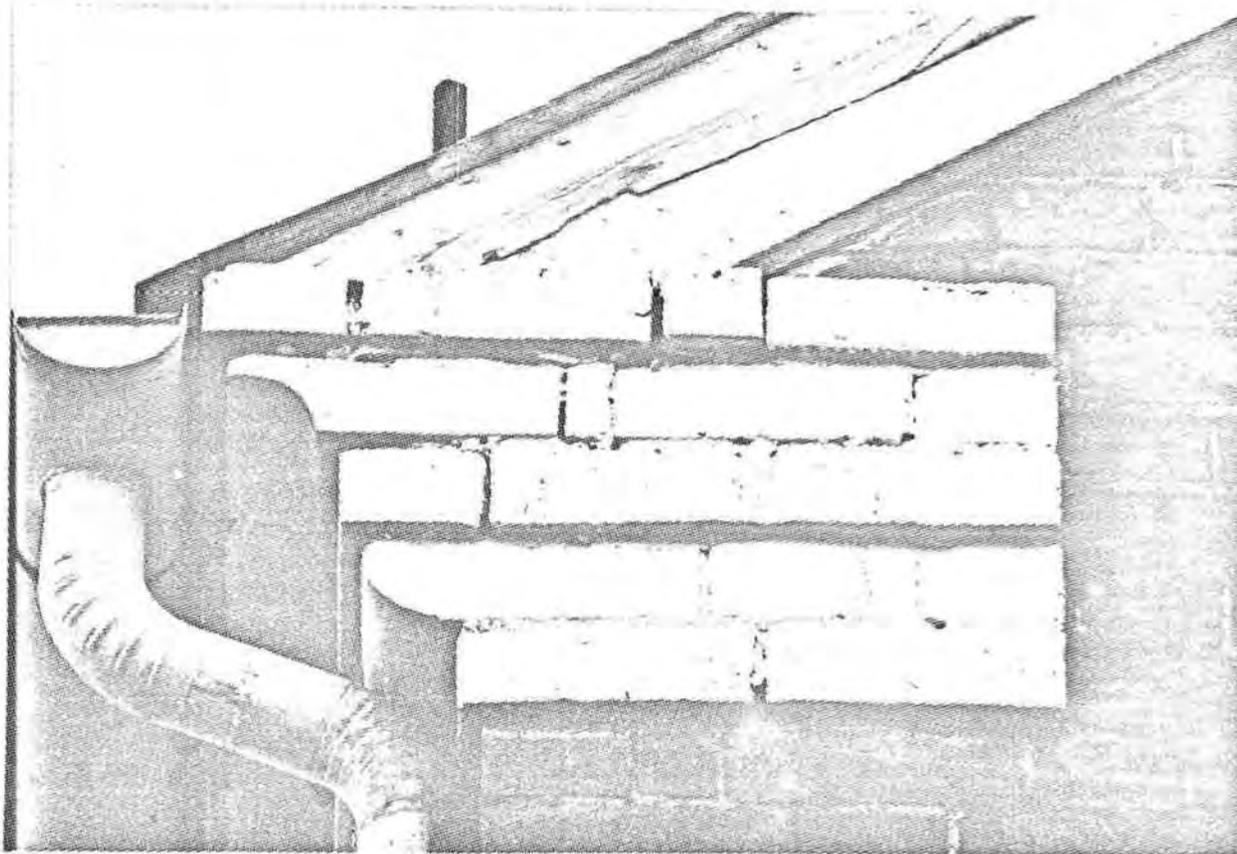


ILLUSTRATION 34 - MOLDED BRICK CORNICE FORMING CYMA RECTA SPLIT BY STRETCHER
STERRETT HOUSE

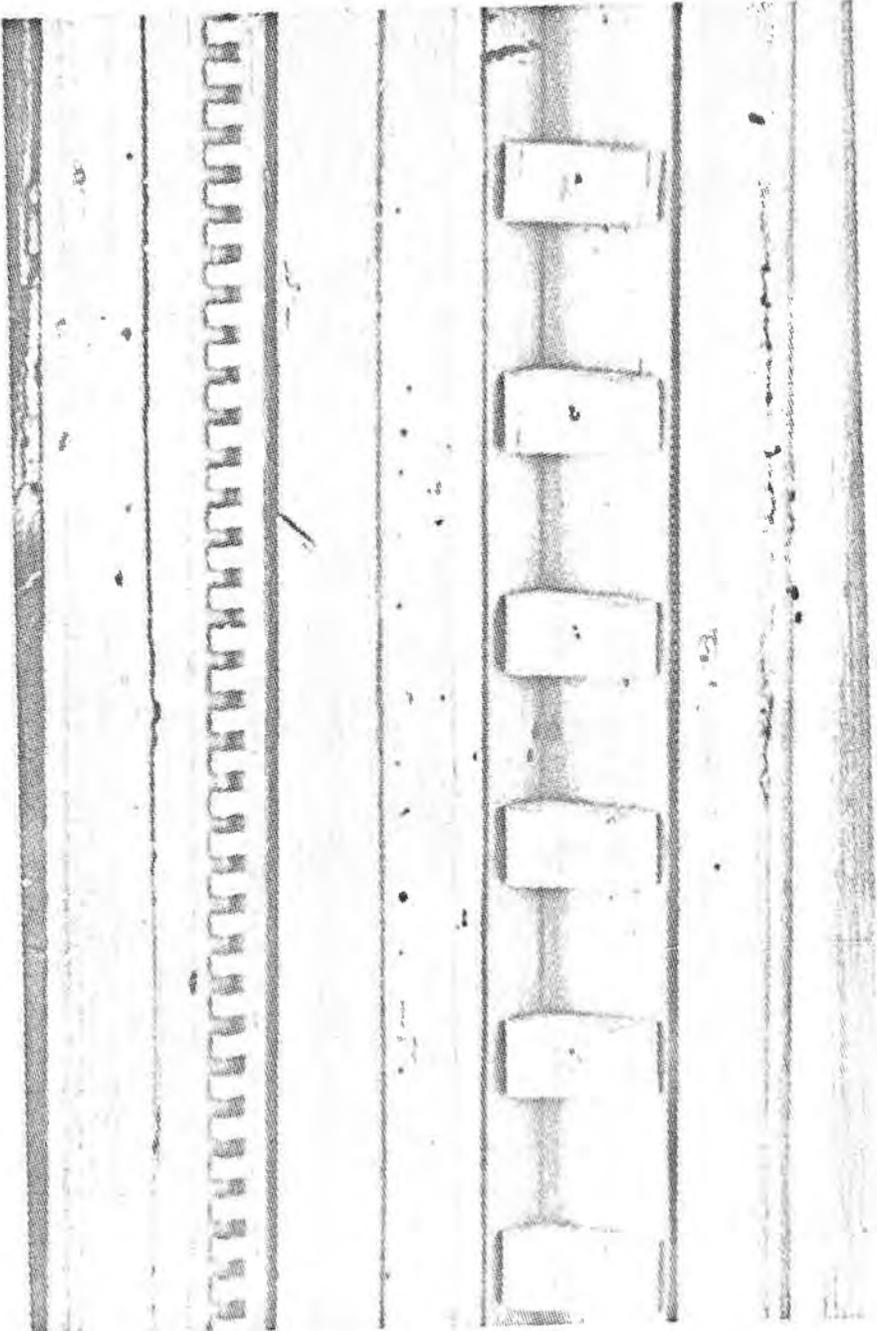


ILLUSTRATION 35 - WOODEN DENTILL CORNICE, MACKAY-WILLIAMS HOUSE

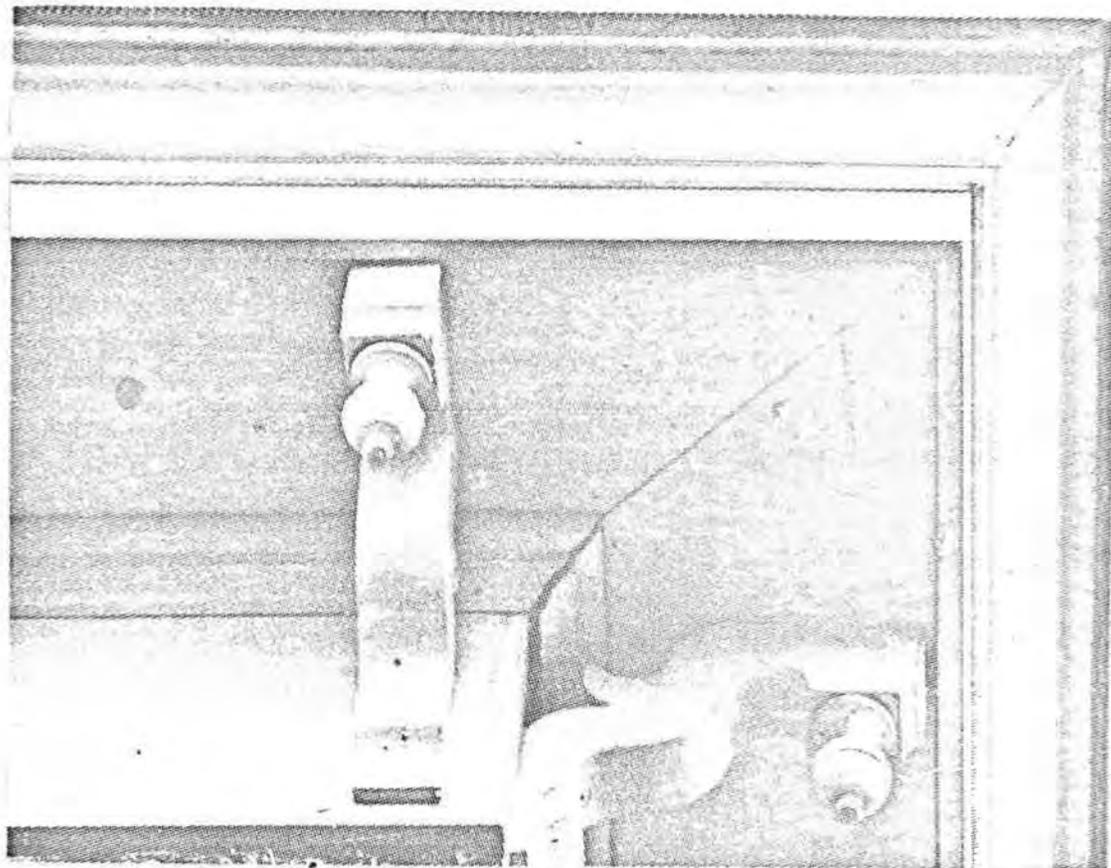


ILLUSTRATION 36 - WOODEN ITALIANATE CORNICE, BROWN HOUSE

Chimney

All the 'I' houses of subtypes I and II have two chimneys, one in each gable end. Each chimney is usually an exterior one, although several examples of the interior chimney do occur. There is one example which has interior chimneys with a slight exterior protrusion (House 9). Another example has one exterior and one partially exterior-interior (House 1).

Base

The chimneys are usually brick, laid in the same bond as the wall (Illustration 37). After the chimney base narrows to the stack at about the point of the front roof line level, the courses are all stretchers. If the foundation is of stone, the foundation base of the chimney is also of stone, with the brick being laid at the same level on the chimney as on the wall. In one instance, the chimney is of stone and the stack of brick; this was on a wooden house (Illustration 38). The other frame house (House 12) had a brick chimney which had been



ILLUSTRATION-37 - BRICK CHIMNEY, LEVEL LOOP



ILLUSTRATION 38
STONE AND BRICK TIDEWATER CHIMNEY
DAVIS HOUSE

covered with cement.

Stack

The stack is always narrower than the base of the chimney. There are between four and eight steps of brick at the shoulder. The stack, which is pronouncedly narrower than the base (giving the profile of a Tidewater chimney without being set away from the wall), is more common than the type which has less slope at the shoulder and a wider stack. One house (House 13) has a Tidewater chimney, in which the brick stack is set away from the wall of the house. The number of steps from the base to a narrow or wide stack does not clearly differ. The difference in the width of the stack is in the depth of the brick step.

Cap

The cap on the chimney has many variations. It involves corbelled courses of brick in some combination. There are many arrangements of cap-- from a corbelled course followed by one course set back in, to four successively corbelled courses.

Frequently there are two courses which protrude the same distance and which are followed either by a corbelled course, or a series of corbelled courses, or by a course that is set in. The chimneys which have narrower stacks tend to have more layers of corbelled course giving a cap of elaborate appearance.

Foundation

Stone

Foundations in the county are usually made of native stone. This stone, limestone, is roughly shaped and laid with mortar. The stone is sometimes laid roughly. The 'I' houses are often built on a slope of some degree. Therefore, the foundation may be from 6 inches to several feet high (Illustration 39). Nineteen of the houses, including both wooden ones, have stone foundations.

Brick

The rest of the houses, including those built on slopes, continue the brick work to the ground. The bond of the brick continues from the ground to the roof to be the same (Illustration 40). The

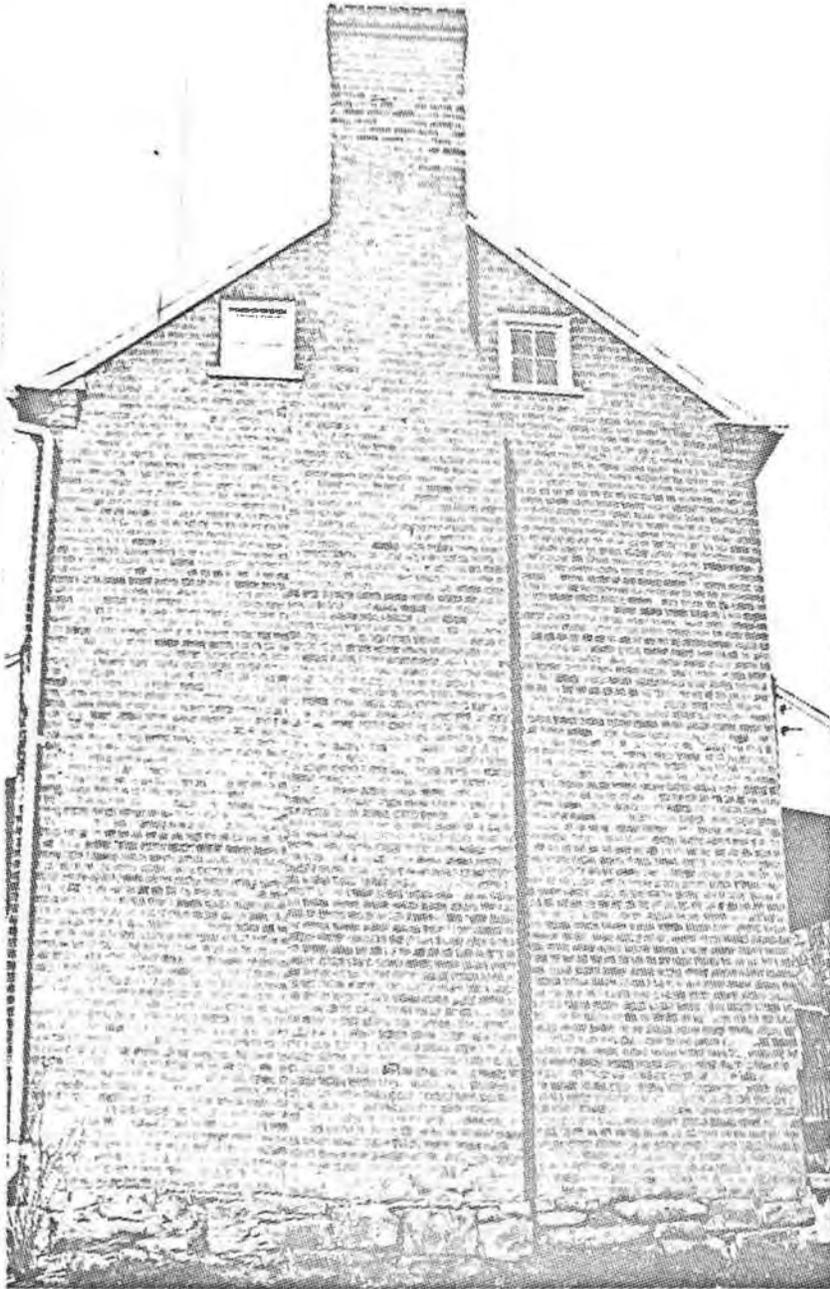


ILLUSTRATION 39
RAISED STONE FOUNDATION
WATTS HOUSE

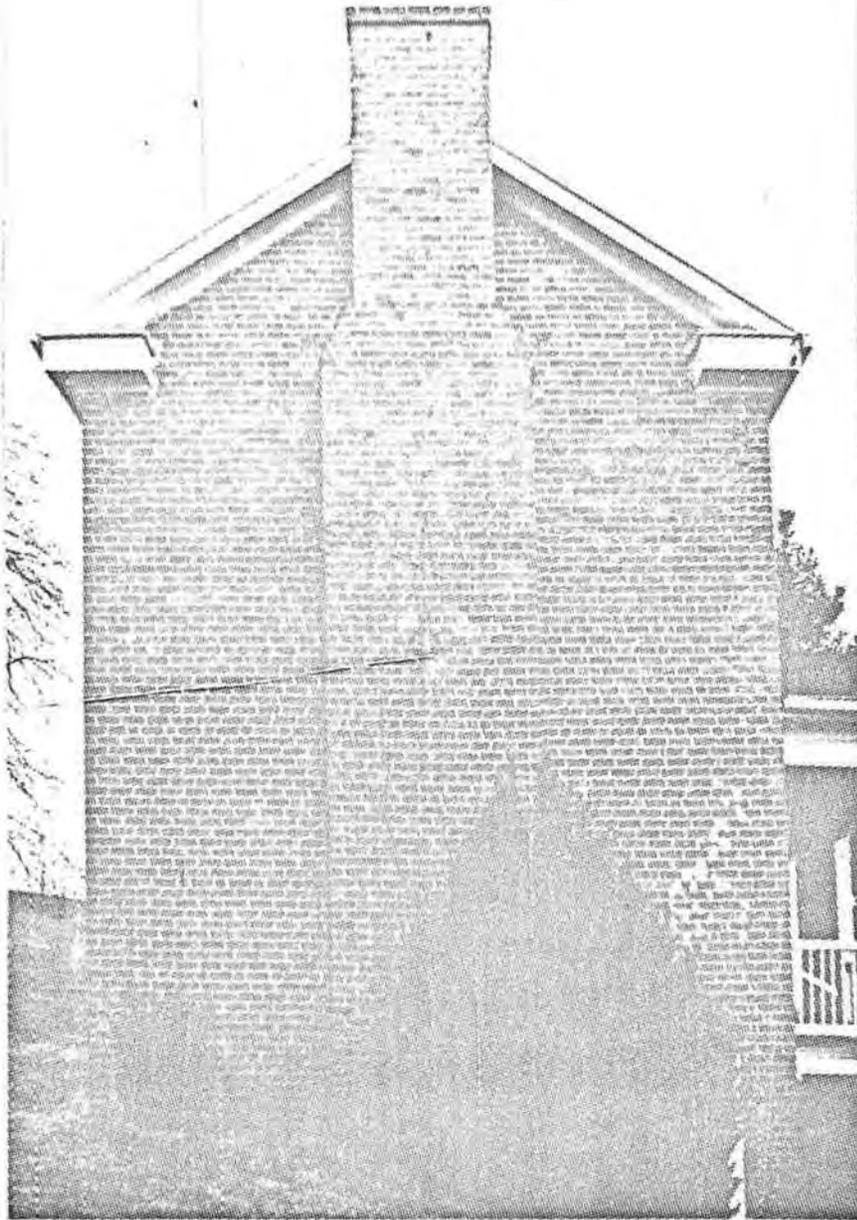


ILLUSTRATION 40
BRICK FOUNDATION FLUSH WITH GROUND
BOBBITT HOUSE

stone house is also flush to the ground. The houses in appearance seem to have no foundation and to be sitting on the ground.

Basements

These 'I' houses are found both with and without basements. There are eight houses with no basements at all. Seventeen houses have basements of some type. Five of these are full English type basements. Of the remaining twelve, some are complete basements, while others occupy only the space under one room.

Although the presence of a large fireplace and hearth often indicates that the cooking was carried on in some of the basements, in others this is obviously not the case. In these houses and in those with no basements, the cooking took place in separate buildings, or later, in an addition to the house. In most cases then, the basement is not finished or is used as a root cellar.

The 'I' houses in Rockbridge appear on first glance to be all alike. When they are examined more closely, it is seen that there are many differences

among them. The same features are discerned again and again; however, they do not appear in the same combinations. It is possible to describe the features as they occur, and to list some possible combinations. It is not possible to describe a house which possesses all of the features, for no house does; each house is unique.

The 'I' house in Rockbridge remains fairly easily recognizable in its total appearance. From the above description it is also possible to know some of the features to expect, and what not to expect, in looking more closely at this manifestation of the 'I' house.

CHAPTER III

CHANGES IN DETAILS IN THE 'I' HOUSE

Time Span

Dates

The 'I' houses in Rockbridge County cover a wide time span. Although the 'I' house was symbolic of economic success in the rural area, and was, no doubt, first built in keeping with this spirit in the county, its construction continued.

The dates of the houses in this survey range from 1796 to c. 1895. Dates have not been found for five houses.

Dates of 'I' Houses in Rockbridge County.

<u>House</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Mackey-Williams House	1796	House
Level Loop	1819-1822	Land Book
Briarwood	1819-1822	Land Book
Maxwelton	1819-1822	Land Book
Walnut Grove	1821	VPI
Mast House	1823	Land Book
Tuscan Villa	1824	Owner's Record
Nye House	1826	House and Land Book
Withrow-Swisher House	1827	House

House	Date	Source
Reed House	1827	House
Lowry House	1829	House
Bobbitt House	1830	Land Book
Bryant-Koogler House	1831	Land Book
Watts House	1834	Land Book
Sterrett House	1856	Land Book
Crimm House	1856	Land Book
Kirkpatrick House	1856-1857	Land Book
Raphine Hall	1866	House
Brownlee House	C. 1870	Owner's Record
Brown House	Built 1848	Land Book
	Rebuilt c. 1895	Former Owner's Record
Davis House	n.d.	
Burch House	n.d.	
Alexander House	n.d.	
Bare House	n.d.	
Culton-Koogler House	n.d.	

It is difficult to assign a date for the undated houses. The Culton-Koogler House, however, presents certain similarities with a nearby dated house. This is not direct evidence of being built at the same time, although it does indicate that they were probably built within several years of each other by the same carpenter or designer.

Variation in Features

Change in Features in Time

There is little evidence of change in design related to time. The only feature of the houses

which shows any change is the cornice. The cornice on the Mackey-Williams House, the earliest (1796), is a Georgian dentil-work cornice. The latest house, the Brown House, built 1848, rebuilt in 1895, shows a wooden cornice supported by Italianate brackets. The rest of the houses have either molded brick cornices or wooden box-shaped cornices.

Georgian and Italianate cornices are not enough evidence on which to base a definite conclusion, particularly in view of the rebuilding of the latter house and the indefiniteness of the time of the placement of the Italianate bracket. However, they indicate that current style did have some influence on this feature of the houses.⁵⁰

The houses of subtype I, four of which are dated, fall into the decade of 1823-1834. This may indicate that this plan was better known in that decade. However, as there were more houses built during these years 1819-1834, this figure may mean no more than the subtype I house was built during

⁵⁰It must be remembered that styles in the Valley of Virginia, particularly in rural areas, were several decades behind those of cultural centers.

a time when many houses were built.

Stability of Features

The variations in other features of the 'I' houses are spread throughout the time scale. This conclusion holds true when applied to each variation separately or when used in combinations. A specific instance is found in the width of the windows. Windows measure 2 feet 11 inches in 1819, 1870 and years in between.

The cornice presents evidence that in some cases style was followed. This does not appear to be the case in most of the examples. The majority of the features of the 'I' house do not change with time.

Similarity of Variation in Near Locations.

There is, however, another possible explanation of the similarities in the houses. Many of the surviving 'I' houses are located near each other or are near the same community. Some of these show definite similarities in certain features.

Near Raphine, there are three houses: Walnut

Grove, Raphine Hall and the Culton-Koogler House. Raphine Hall is 45 years later than Walnut Grove and shows little similarity to it. Walnut Grove, however, resembles the Culton-Koogler House in several of its features. The windows are the same size. The brick arrangement over the windows--flat arches, the doors--an arch of headers, and basement windows--a low arch over Flemish bond are similar. The fanlights over the front doors are the same design. The stairs are the same width. This presents evidence that the houses were designed or built by the same person. This is not unreasonable in that both houses are near the same community; the builder would have had his special ways of construction and design.

Another instance occurs when two houses share several similar features. These are the Kirkpatrick and the Crimm Houses, which face each other across a small creek at Alone Mill. These are similar in window size; the number of lights per window; and the brick arrangement over the windows. The front doors are near the same size. The light arrangement

in the transom and sidelights differs little between the two houses. The two houses are also near each other in date. Both were probably influenced by the same designer or builder.

There is a slightly different story in the Brownsburg area. Four out of six houses that are near the community have one common point. The brick arrangement over the windows is 6 x 3 inch brick laid so that the 6 inches is the height. This particular arrangement is found only on Brownsburg houses; it does not occur in any other area. It is not on all Brownsburg houses but it is peculiar to the area.

Some of the variation in the Rockbridge County 'I' house may be traced to similarities within an area, rather than to construction at the same time. It seems probable that local builders and craftsman had a good deal of influence on the final finished product.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

The 'I' House in Rockbridge County

This study focuses on the 'I' house in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Based on a random sample, it attempts to bring to light the primary characteristics of the 'I' houses there. In examining the characteristics and details which have been delineated on these pages, there is one striking fact. Although each is similar in floor plan and overall formwise nearly every house is unique in details. Each house may have several details in common, but no house possesses all the same details as another. Ordinarily, traditional, vernacular housing abides by unwritten, but strict rules. An example of this may be seen in log cabin structures, which require that each unit is of the same size. It would be expected that all 'I' houses would be the same size. It has been seen that this is not

so; the sizes of the houses vary greatly. In other examples, as well, the details vary from house to house; each house is really unique.

In the case of houses having some details in common, it might be assumed that these details are related to the period when the house was built. It appears that this is not so. One exception, the cornice, occurs, which relates to time. In the earliest house (House 20) there is a dentil cornice. The house which was rebuilt in 1895 (House 2) has an Italianate cornice. The rest have cornices of molded brick or of wood.

In some cases, a detail will re-occur several times. The explanation, as stated before, is not date or period. Several of these instances, such as the peculiar size brick over the windows around Brownsburg (Houses 5, 6, 1, 4) and the arch of headers over the basement windows in two houses (Houses 23 and 25) near Raphine, occur near the same community. Local builders or custom exerted more influence in reoccurrence of distinct details than did the date of the construction. Other details

occasionally re-occur at random, and cannot be related to either period or location.

Similarity to Other 'I' Houses

The 'I' houses in Rockbridge County in gross description are very similar to those described by both Glassie and Kniffen. The greatest similarity occurs in floor plan, although the central chimney described by Glassie is not found. Neither do interior chimneys flanking a central hall occur. End chimneys are the rule. Subtype I does not appear to replace subtype II. Brick buildings are frequent and not a rarity as expected by Glassie and Kniffen. 'I' houses in other areas are constructed of wood, stone or perhaps brick; all of these are found in Rockbridge County.⁵¹ However, there are no 'I' houses of adobe, as are sometimes found in the Southwest.⁵² Elevations and fenestration are usually symmetrical, as stated by Glassie; however

? ^{II} replace _I

⁵¹Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," pp. 193-207.

⁵²Francaviglia, "Mormon Central Hall Houses," p. 68.

in Rockbridge County a five-window arrangement (as well as the two and three window) across the upper story is common. Once again in agreement with Glassie's findings, 'I' houses often have a basement, but not always, and they may have a full stone foundation. This is not always true in Rockbridge; often houses are brick from the ground up. None is on piers.⁵³ The appearance of transoms and sidelights is expected and occurs. Other variations, such as detail and variations in material and window treatment, are not discussed in other works on 'I' houses, and are presented here as a guide to Rockbridge County.

The 'I' houses studied in Rockbridge are constructed as a single unit (not including ell and T additions), and did not rise with the addition of a second story to a saddle bag or dogtrot cabin, which Glassie and Kniffen feel was the origin of

⁵³Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," pp. 193-207.

many 'I' houses.⁵⁴ They do appear as a symbol of economic attainment in the farming community, thus bearing out Kniffen's statement.⁵⁵ But the 'I' house, as Glassie found, remained a popular form through the nineteenth century.⁵⁶

Origins in Rockbridge County

The settlers in Rockbridge County brought knowledge of the 'I' house with them from the Pennsylvania area. Many contacts across the mountains, with the Tidewater influenced Piedmont area, made the Tidewater influence strong in the Valley. This is stated in both Glassie and Kniffen.⁵⁷ It is well to remember that the Tidewater influence was very strong in Rockbridge County.

⁵⁴Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 199.
Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.

⁵⁵Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 555.

⁵⁶Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," p. 201.

⁵⁷Glassie, "Southern Mountain Houses," pp. 199-207.
Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 560.

This paper, basically, has attempted to describe the 'I' house as it is found in Rockbridge County, Virginia. It has described the gross appearance of the house, and noted the variations of the details. It has compared the 'I' houses in the county, attributed similarities to nearness in location and suggested a common builder as the reason for these similarities. It has indicated, finally, comparisons between these 'I' houses and those elsewhere, and it has suggested origins for the 'I' house in Rockbridge.

APPENDIX

The Houses Surveyed

- 1 Brairwood
- 2 Brown House
- 3 Nye House
- 4 Withrow-Swisher House
- 5 Level Loop
- 6 Bare House
- 7 Watts House
- 8 Bobbitt House
- 9 Maxwellton
- 10 Reid House
- 11 Mast House
- 12 Brownlee House
- 13 Davis House
- 14 Burch House
- 15 Lowry House
- 16 Kirkpatrick House
- 17 Crimm House
- 18 Sterrett House
- 19 Tuscan Villa
- 20 MacKay-Williams House
- 21 Alexander House
- 22 Bryant-Koogler House
- 23 Culton-Koogler House
- 24 Raphine Hall
- 25 Walnut Grove

Brierwood

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Richard Glenn
ADDRESS: Rt. 1, Raphine
LOCATION: about 1 mile from 620 in Pisgah
LOCATION ON MAP: 1

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: Flemish on front and sides,
common on the back.

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: One

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: lacy fanlight

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: one exterior, one partially

PROFILE: base narrows to interior
stack

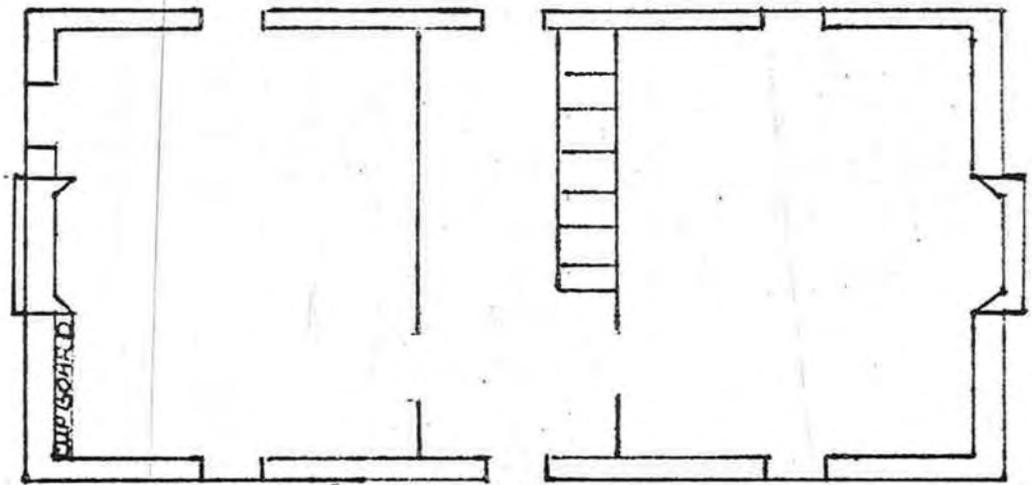
BASEMENT: full basement under both rooms

FOUNDATION: brick to the ground

MATERIAL:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1819-1822

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971.



BRIARWOOD
SCALE: .1" = 10'



Briarwood

Brown House

OWNER: J. Clemmer Brown
ADDRESS: Rt. 1, Raphine
LOCATION: on 252 north of Brownsburg
LOCATION ON MAP: 2

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on front, common on
sides and back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: modern
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: modern

DOORS:

NUMBER: one
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: fanlight

CORNICES: wood with Italianate brackets

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior
PROFILE: base narrows to the stack

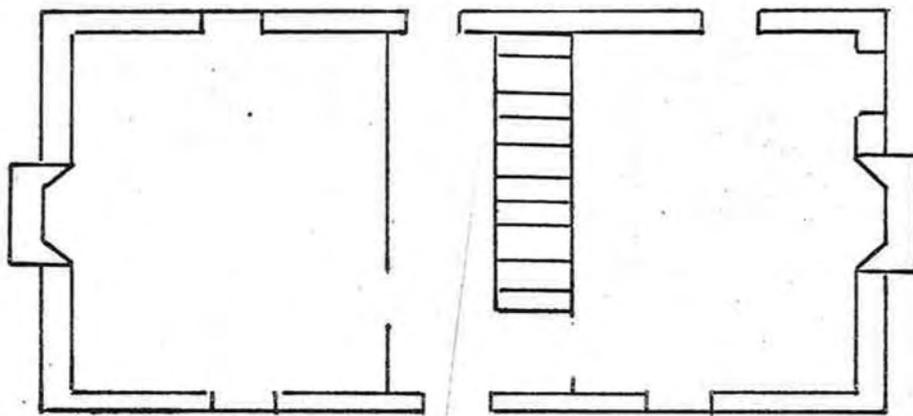
BASEMENT: full basement

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: built 1848, rebuilt 1895

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



BROWN HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



• Brown House

Nye House

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Nye
ADDRESS: Brownsburg
LOCATION: on 252 near Brownsburg
LOCATION ON MAP: 3

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype I, Variation A

MATERIAL: Brick
BRICK BOND: Flemish on front, back and
sides

FENESTRATION: symmetrical
NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:
NUMBER: one (there were originally two)
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: Square

CORNICES: molded brick

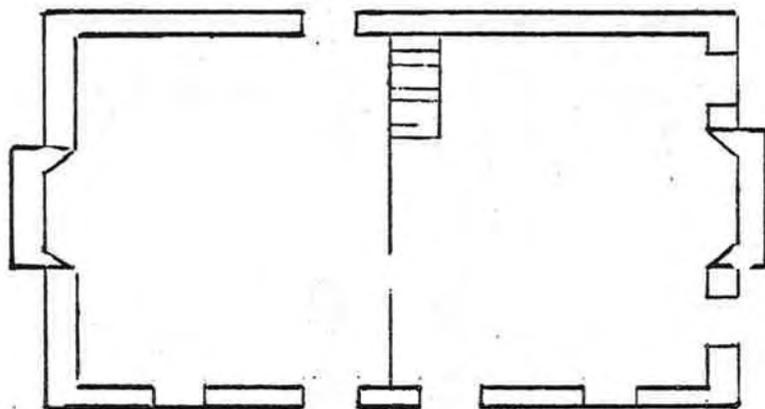
CHIMNEYS: two brick
ARRANGEMENT: exterior
PROFILE: base narrows to stack

BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: yes
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1826

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April, 1971



NYE HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Nye House

Withrow-Swisher House

OWNER: Mattie Wade
ADDRESS: Rt. 1, Raphine
LOCATION: Brownsburg
LOCATION ON MAP: 4

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype I, Variation A

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on the front, common
on the back and sides

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: four

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 9 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: two on lower floor

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: base narrows to stack

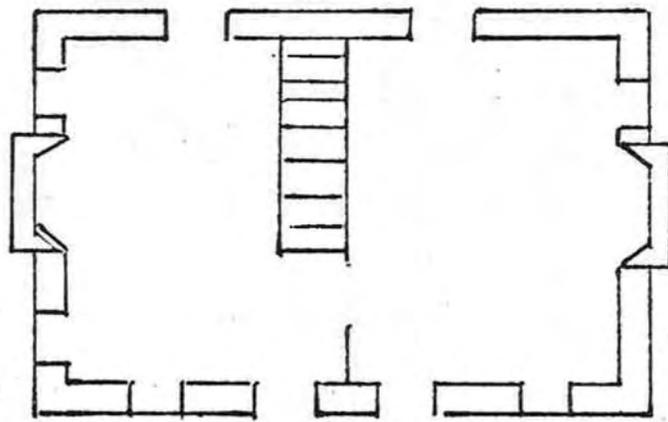
BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1827

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



WITHROW-SWISHER HOUSE
SCALE: .1" = 10'



Withrow-Swisher House

Level Loop

OWNER: Mrs. W.W. Heffelfinger, Jr.
 ADDRESS: Brownsburg
 LOCATION: On 724 west of Brownsburg
 LOCATION ON MAP: 5

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: Flemish on front and sides,
 common on the back.

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: five

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square with hourglass
 figures

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: stack pronouncedly narrower than
 base

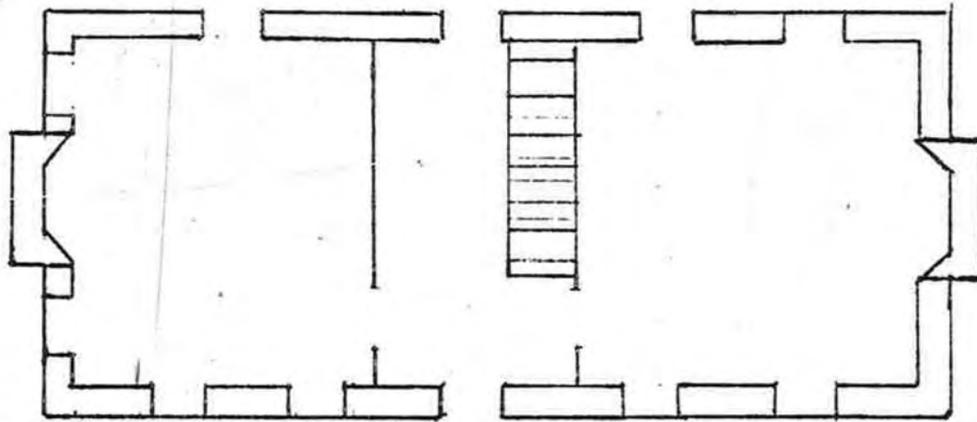
BASEMENT: yes, under one room

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1819-1822

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: December, 1970



LEVEL LOOP
SCALE: 1" = 10'



• Level Loop

Bare House

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. E. Claude Bare
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: on 729 west of Brownsburg
LOCATION ON MAP: 6

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype I, Variation B'

MATERIAL: Brick
BRICK BOND: Flemish on front, sides and
back

FENESTRATION:
NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: four
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 9
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 9

DOORS:
NUMBER: two
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: none

CORNICES: molded brick

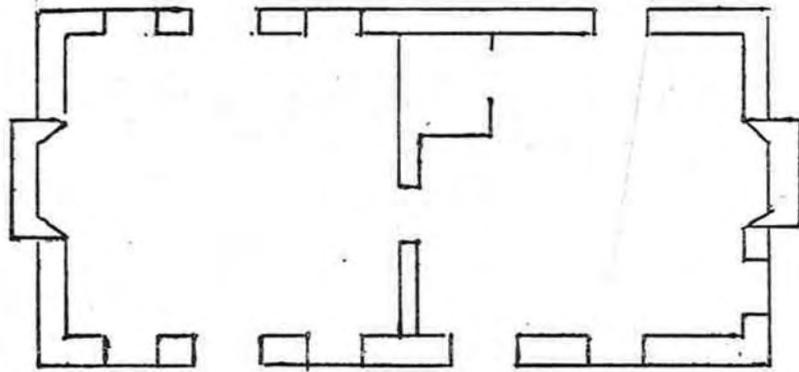
CHIMNEYS: two brick
ARRANGEMENT: exterior
PROFILE: base narrows slightly to stack

BASEMENT: none

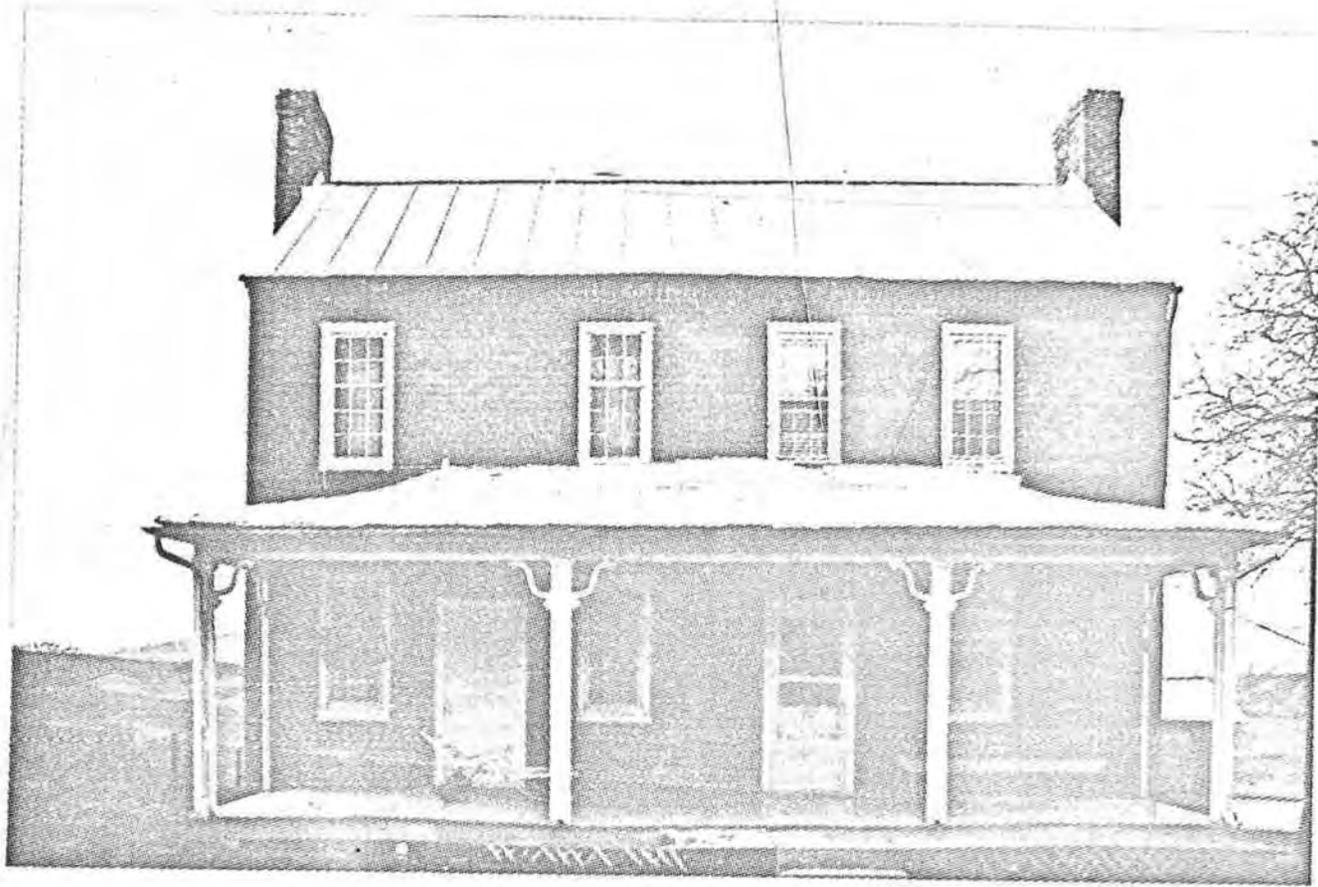
FOUNDATION: yes
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: unknown

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



BARE HOUSE
SCALE : 1" = 10'



Bare House

Watts House

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Francis Bloxton
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: on 720 SW of Brownsburg
LOCATION ON MAP: 7

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype I, Variation C

MATERIAL: brick
BRICK BOND: flemish on the front, common on
the sides and back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical
NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 9 over 6

DOORS:
NUMBER: one
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: molded brick

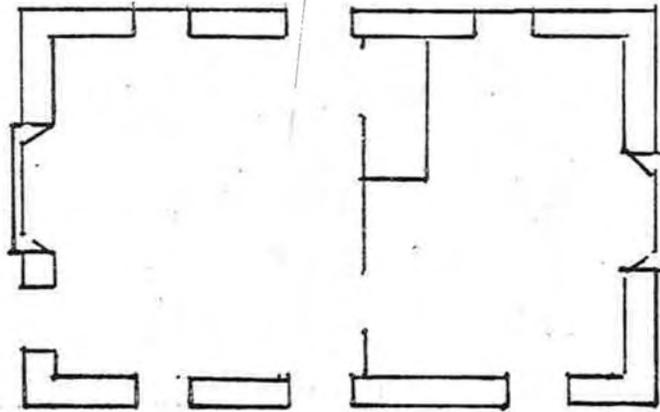
CHIMNEYS: two brick
ARRANGEMENT: exterior
PROFILE: wide stack

BASEMENT: no

FOUNDATION: yes
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1834

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



WATTS HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



• Watts House

Bobbitt House

OWNER: William E. Bobbitt
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: on 724 west of Brownsburg
LOCATION ON MAP: 8

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: Flemish on the front, common
on the sides and back.

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: wood

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: wide stack

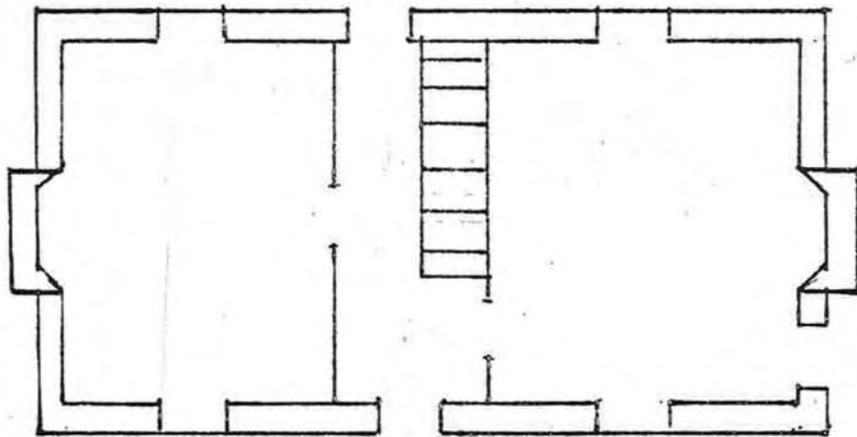
BASEMENT: full basement under one room

FOUNDATION: brick to the ground

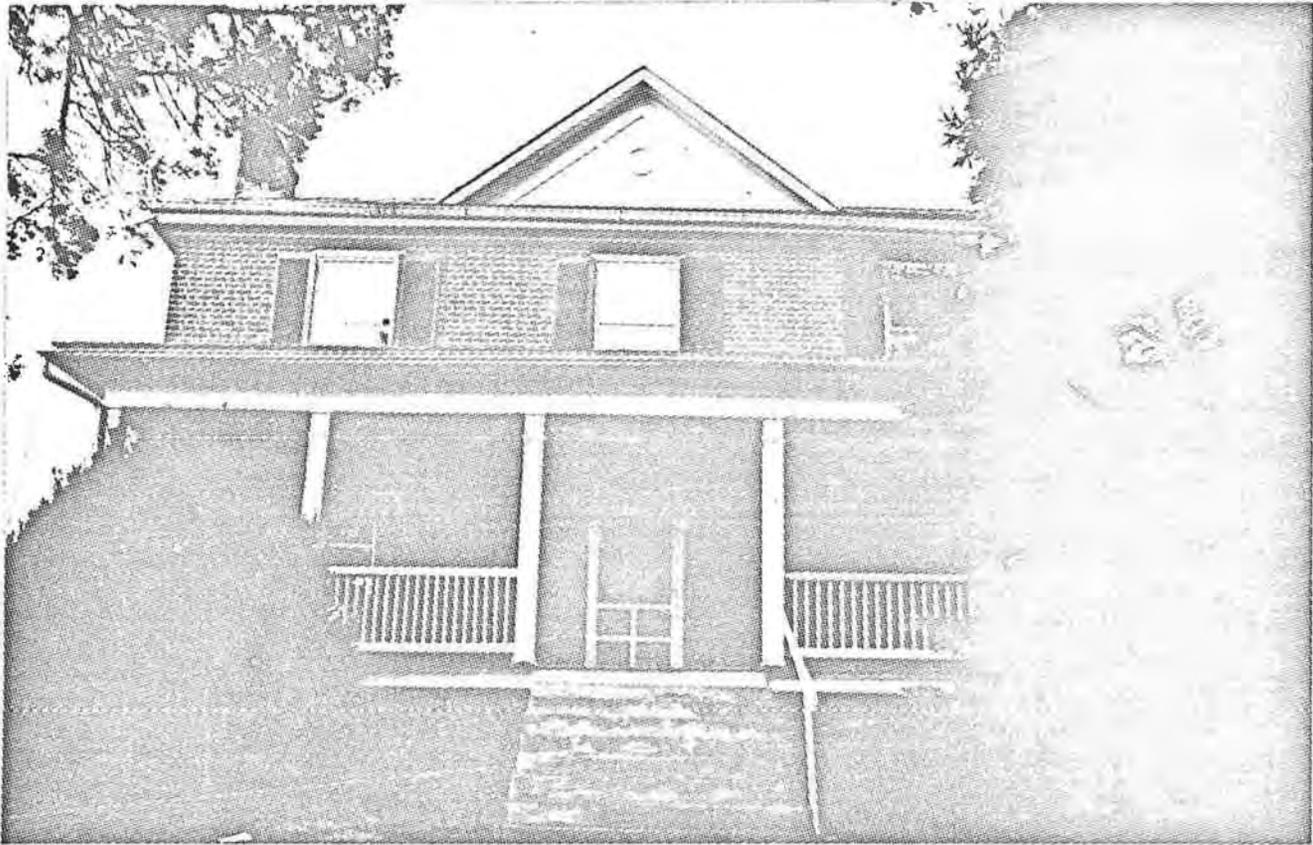
MATERIAL:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1830

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



BOBBITT HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Bobbitt House

Maxwelton

OWNER: Mrs. Lee McLaughlin
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: on 602 on Walkers Creek
LOCATION ON MAP: 9

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on the front, common
on the back and sides

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: four

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: modern

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: modern

DOORS:

NUMBER: two, one on upper floor, one on lower

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: interior

PROFILE: wide stack

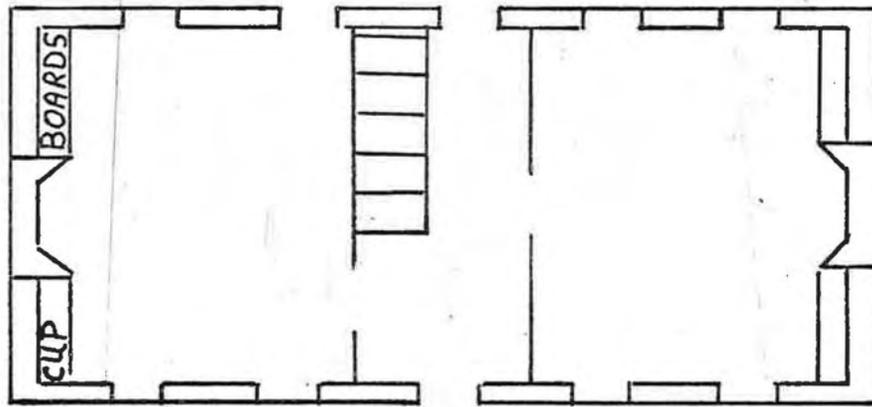
BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1819-1822

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



MAXWELTON
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Maxwelton

Reed House

OWNER: Sterling Reed
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: on 602 on Walkers Creek
LOCATION ON MAP:10

FLOOR PLAN: Subytœ II, Variation D

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on the front, common
on the sides and back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: two

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 12 over 8

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 12 over 12

DOORS:

NUMBER: two, one on upper floor, one on lower

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: wide stack

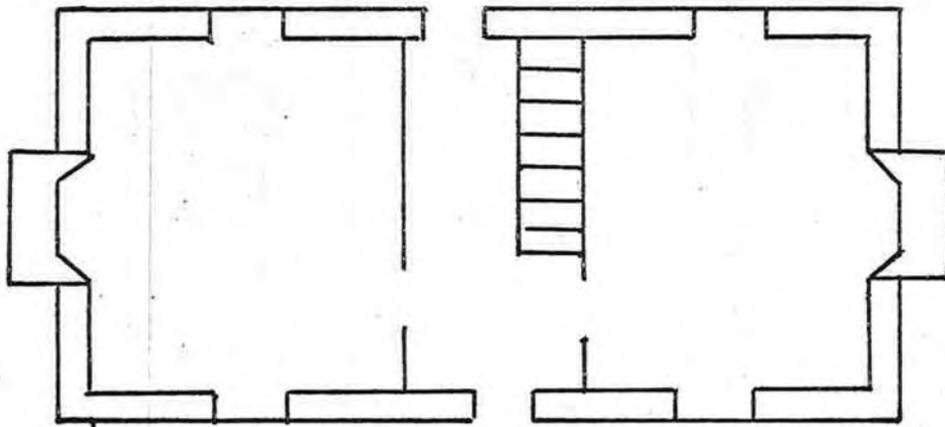
BASEMENT: no

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1827

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



REED HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Reed House

Mast House

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. John Mast
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION ON MAP: 11

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype I, Variation B

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on the front, common
on the back and sides

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 9 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square and entablature

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: wide stack

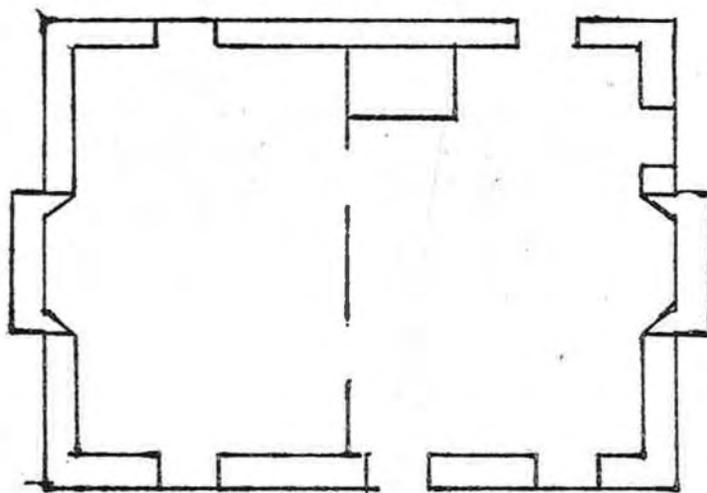
BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: brick to the ground

MATERIAL:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1823

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



MAST HOUSE
SCALE: .1" = 10'



Mast House

Brownlee House

OWNER: J. M. Brownlee
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION ON MAP: 12

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: wood
BRICK BOND:

FENESTRATION: symmetrical
NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: two
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:
NUMBER: two, one on the upper floor, one on lower
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: wood

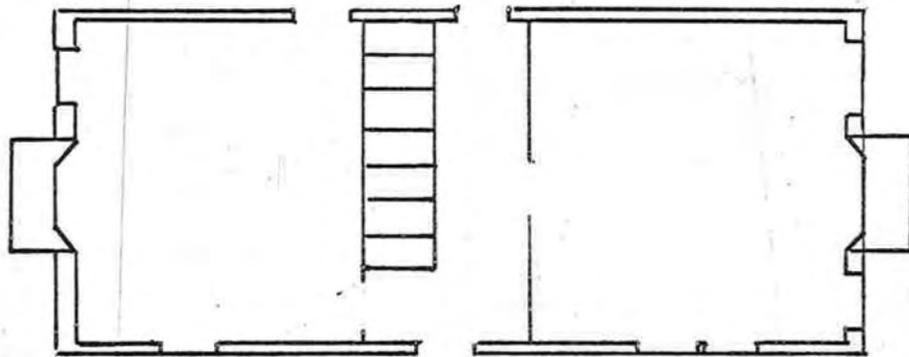
CHIMNEYS: two brick and cement
ARRANGEMENT: exterior
PROFILE: base narrows slightly to stack

BASEMENT: yes

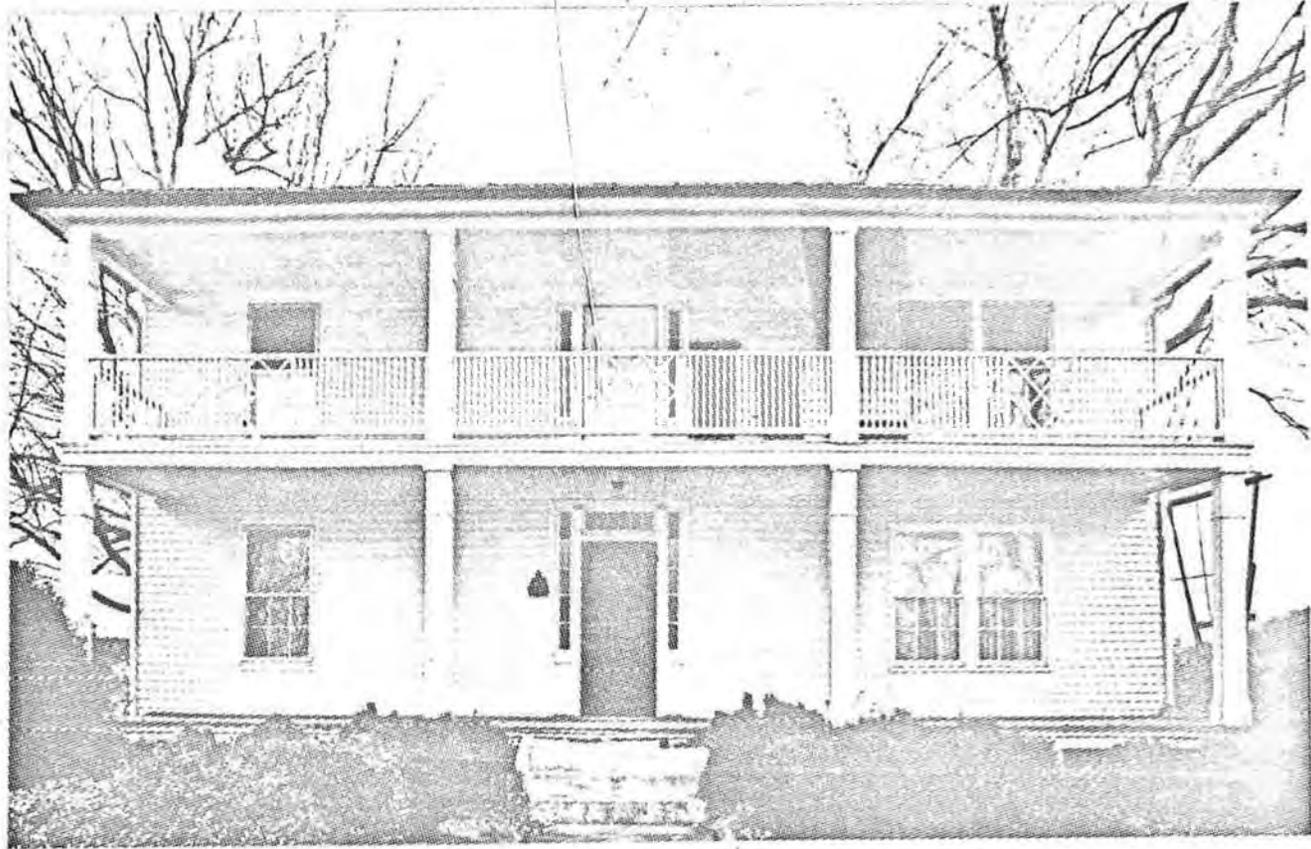
FOUNDATION: yes
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1870

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



BROWNLEE HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Brownlee House

Davis House

OWNER: Elizabeth Davis
ADDRESS: Lexington
LOCATION: on 3rd east of Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION ON MAP: 13

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation A

MATERIAL: wood with beaded weatherboard
BRICK BOND:

FENESTRATION: symmetrical
NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:
NUMBER: one
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: wood

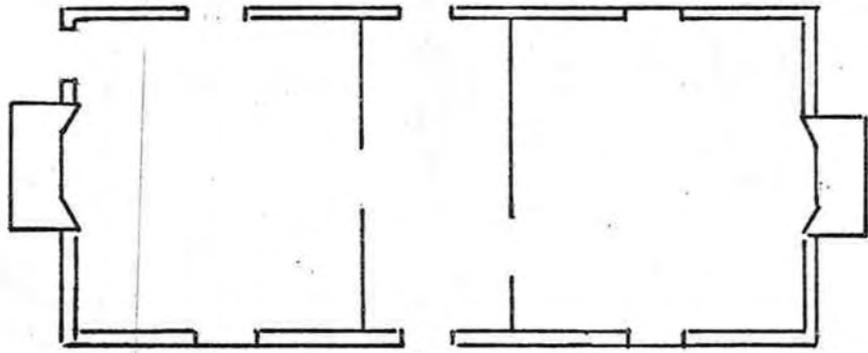
CHIMNEYS: two stone with brick stack
ARRANGEMENT: exterior, Tidewater type
PROFILE: Base narrows to stack

BASEMENT: no

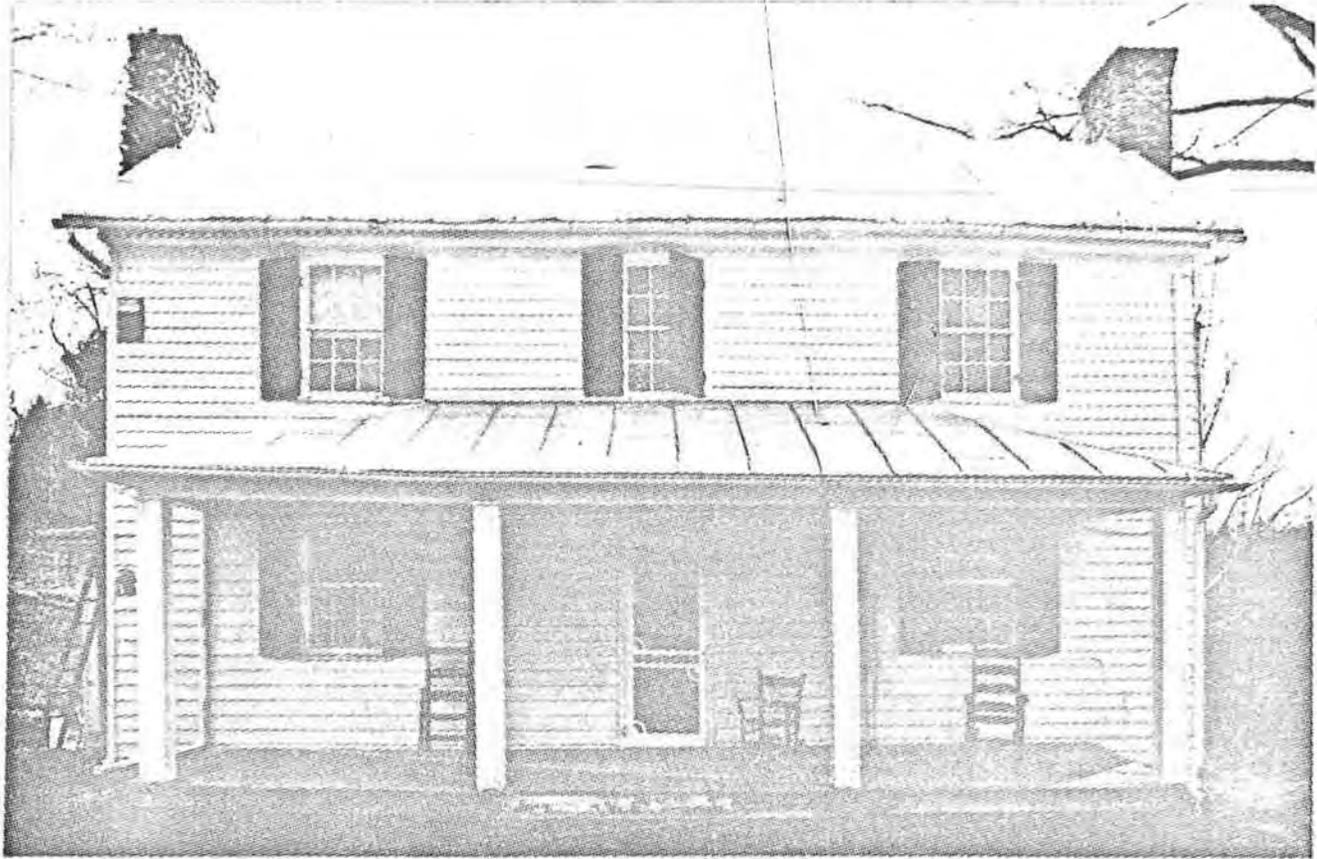
FOUNDATION: yes
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: unknown

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



DAVIS HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



. Davis House

Burch House

OWNER: Connie R. Burch
ADDRESS: Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: on 623 south of Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION ON MAP: 14

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype I, Variation B

MATERIAL: brick
BRICK BOND: flemish on the front and sides
common on the back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical
NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: two
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: modern
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: modern

DOORS:
NUMBER: one
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: none

CORNICES: molded brick

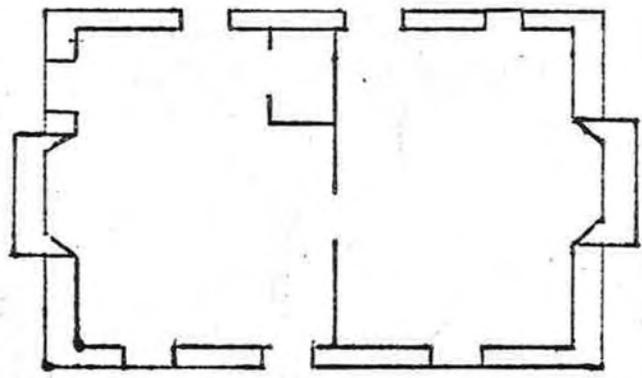
CHIMNEYS: two brick
ARRANGEMENT: exterior
PROFILE: base narrows to the stack

BASEMENT: none

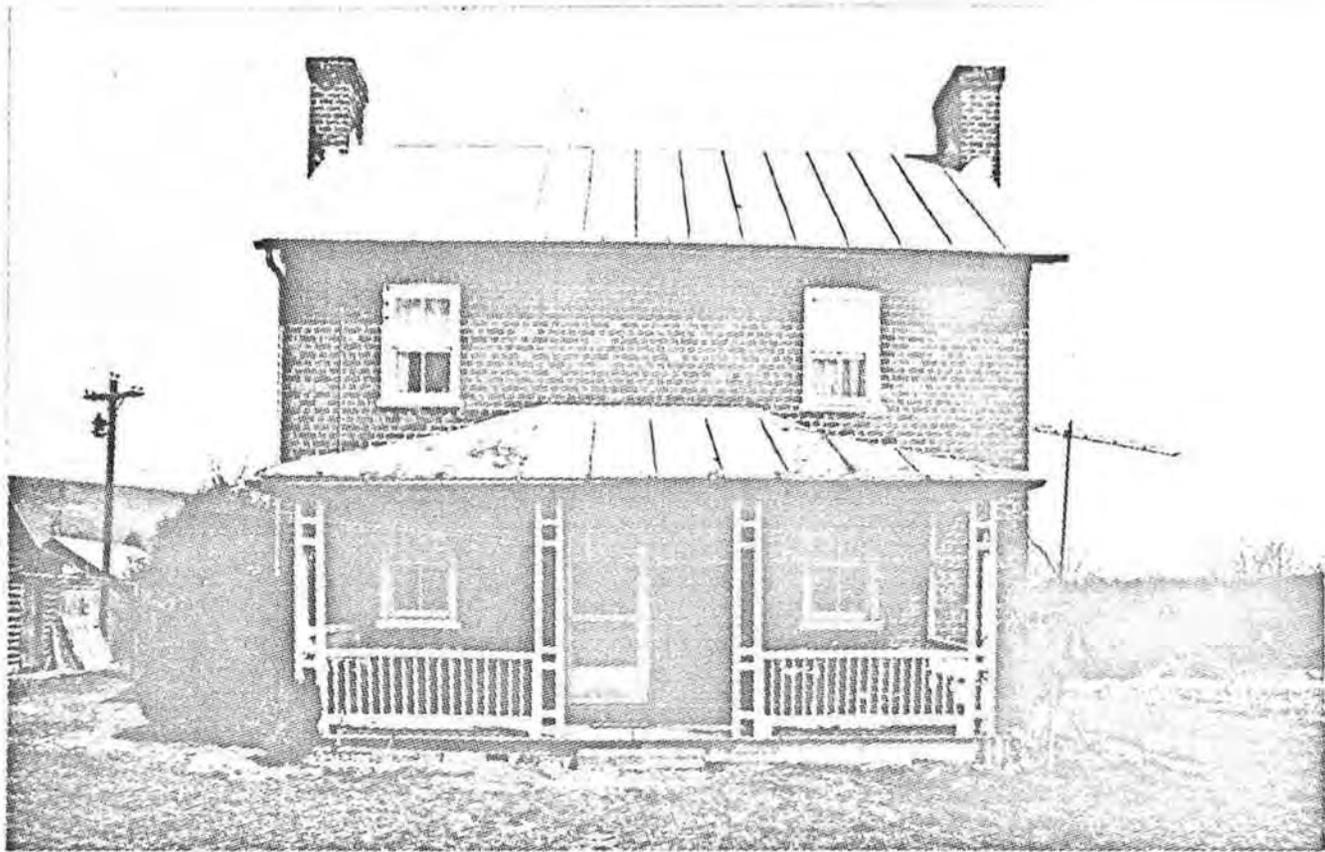
FOUNDATION: yes
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: unknown

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



BURCH HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Burch House

Lowry House

OWNER: S. Todd Lowry
ADDRESS: Rt. 1, Rockbridge Baths
LOCATION: at the end of 727, near Turkey Hill
LOCATION ON MAP: 15

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on front, common on
sides and back, glazed headers

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 9 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: wide stack

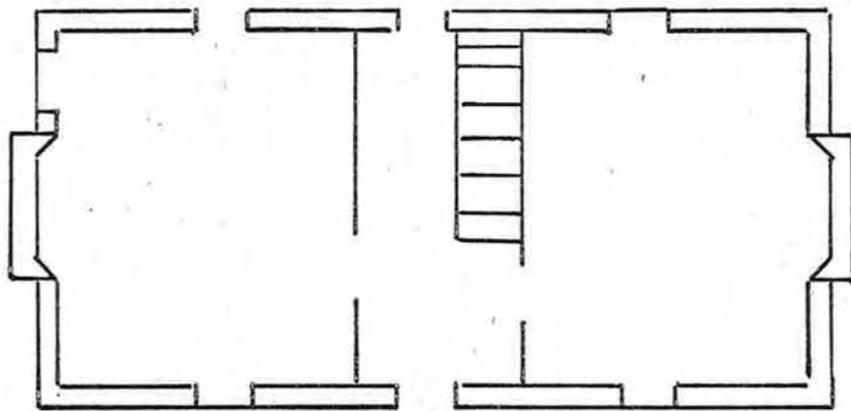
BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: yes

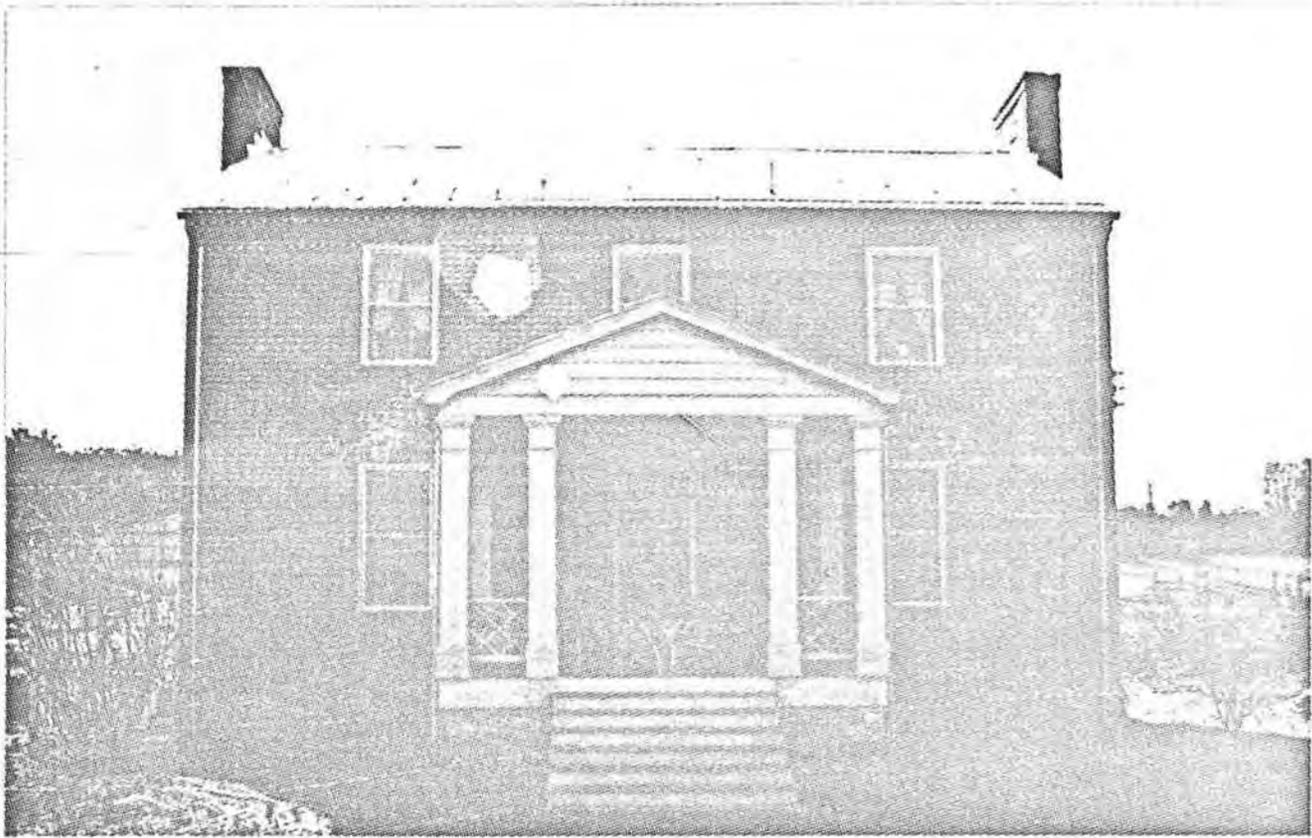
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1829

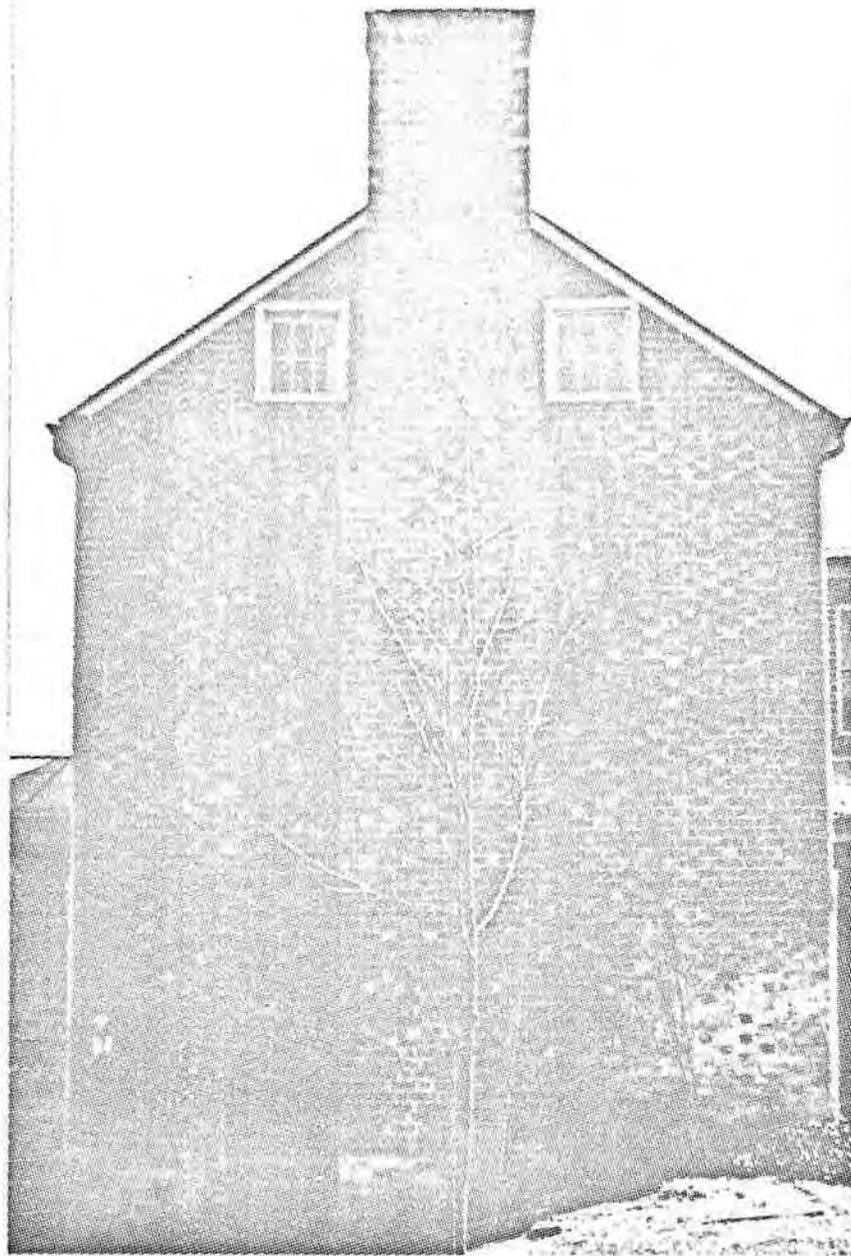
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



LOWRY HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



• Lowry House



Gable End Lowry House

Kirkpatrick House

OWNER: Mrs. H. T. Kirkpatrick
ADDRESS: Rt. 1, Lexington
LOCATION: on 602 at Alone
LOCATION ON MAP: 16

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation B

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on front, common on sides
and back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: two

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: two, one on upper floor, one on lower

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square with small panes

CORNICES: wood

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: wide stack

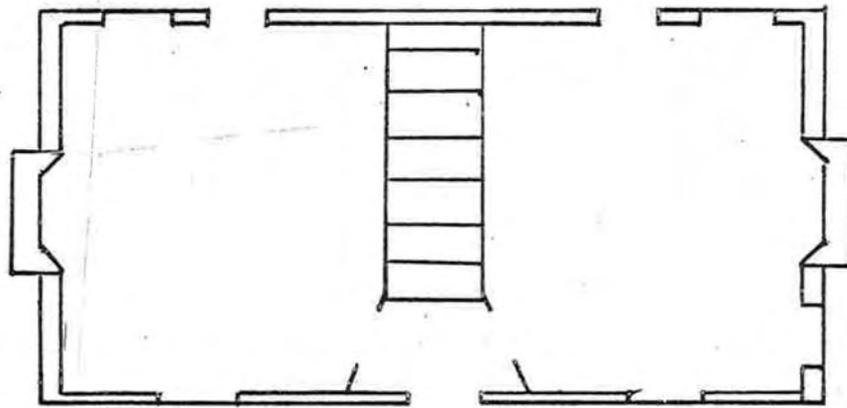
BASEMENT: full basement

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1857

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



KIRKPATRICK HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Kirkpatrick House

Crimm House

OWNER: Col David M. Crimm
ADDRESS: Rt. 4, Lexington
LOCATION: on 602 near Alone
LOCATION ON MAP: 17

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: Flemish on Front, Common on
back and sides.

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: Three

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square with small panes

CORNICES: wood

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: wide stack

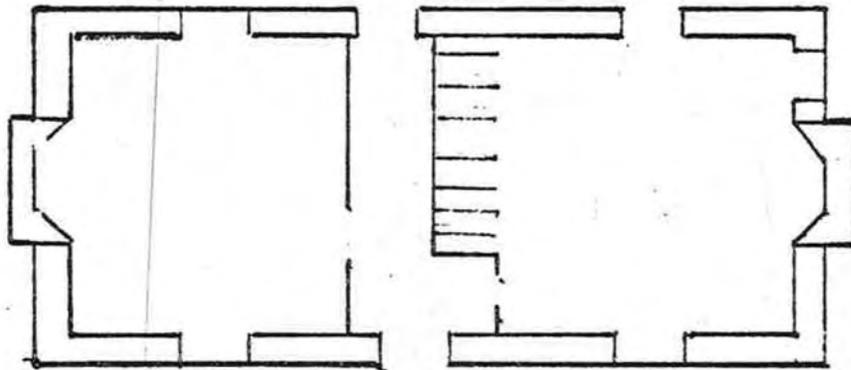
BASEMENT: none

FOUNDATION: brick to the ground

MATERIAL:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1856-57

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



CRIMM HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Crimm House

Sterrett House

OWNER:

ADDRESS:

LOCATION: on 601 in Bells' Valley

LOCATION ON MAP: 18

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on front and sides,
common on the back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 9 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 9 over 9

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: fanlight

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: partially interior

PROFILE: wide stack

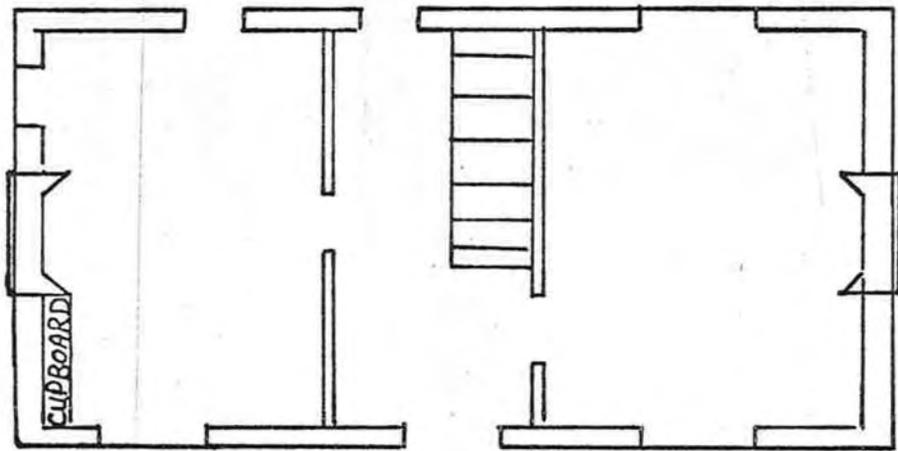
BASEMENT: full basement

FOUNDATION: brick to the ground

MATERIAL:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1856

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



STERRETT HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Sterrett House

Tuscan Villa

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. David W. Sorunt
ADDRESS: Rt. 1, Lexington
LOCATION: on 602 south of Mountain View
LOCATION ON MAP: 19

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: Flemish on front and one side,
common on one side and back

FENESTRATION: asymmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: four

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 9

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 9 over 9

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square (fan over side
door)

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: base narrows to stack

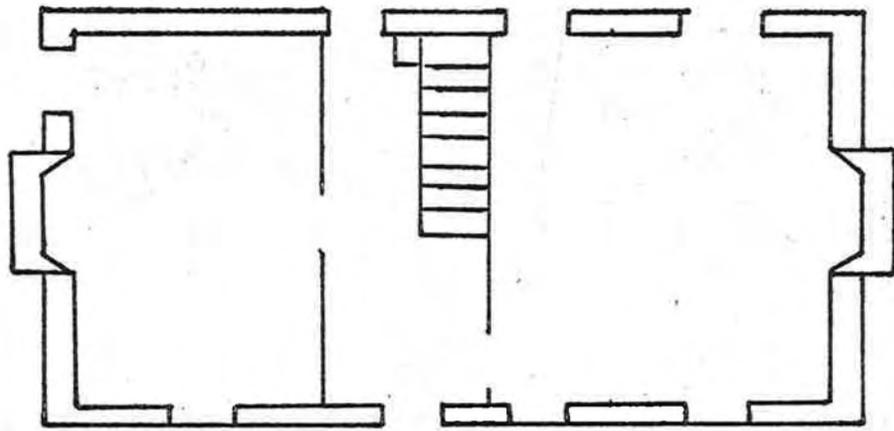
BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1824

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



TUSCAN VILLA
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Tuscan Villa

Mackey-Williams House

OWNER: Mrs. Inez Mackey Williams
ADDRESS: Rt. 5, Lexington
LOCATION: off 716 at Timber Ridge
LOCATION ON MAP: 20

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Stone
BRICK BOND:

FENESTRATION: symmetrical
NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 9 over 9

DOORS:
NUMBER: one
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: wood with dentil work

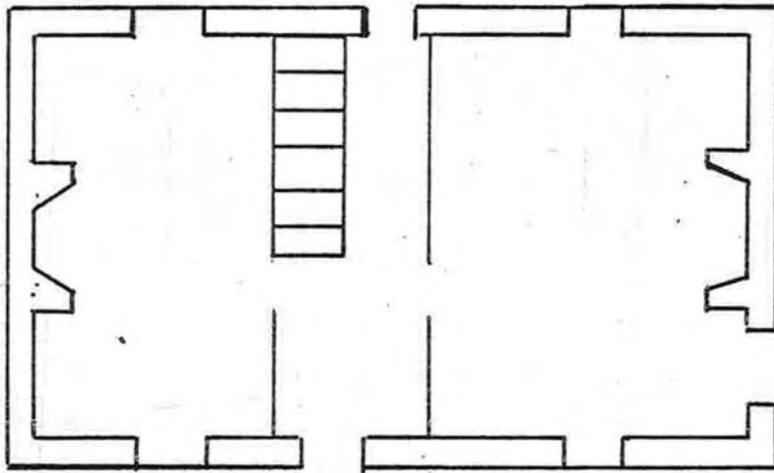
CHIMNEYS: two stone
ARRANGEMENT: interior
PROFILE: wide stack

BASEMENT: no

FOUNDATION: stone to the ground
MATERIAL:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1796

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: Merch, 1971



MACKEY-WILLIAMS HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Mackey-Williams House

Alexander House

OWNER: R. Tate Alexander
ADDRESS: Fairfield
LOCATION: on 710 east of Fairfield
LOCATION ON MAP: 21

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on front and one side,
common on one side and back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: five

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: modern

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: modern

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: wide stack

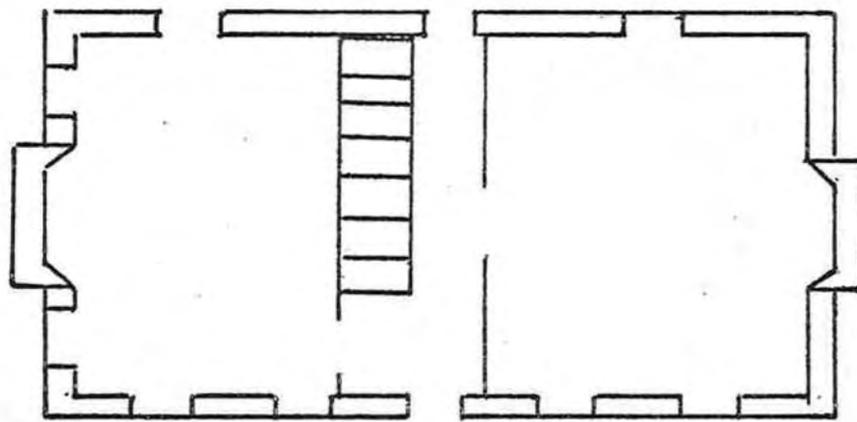
BASEMENT: no

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: unknown

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: April, 1971



ALEXANDER HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Alexander House

Bryant Koogler House

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Stewart Koogler
ADDRESS: Fairfield
LOCATION: on 702 north of Fairfield
LOCATION ON MAP: 22

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation C

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: Flemish on the front, common
on the sides and the back.

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: five
NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: modern
NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: modern

DOORS:

NUMBER: one
TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: fanlight

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior
PROFILE: base narrows to stack

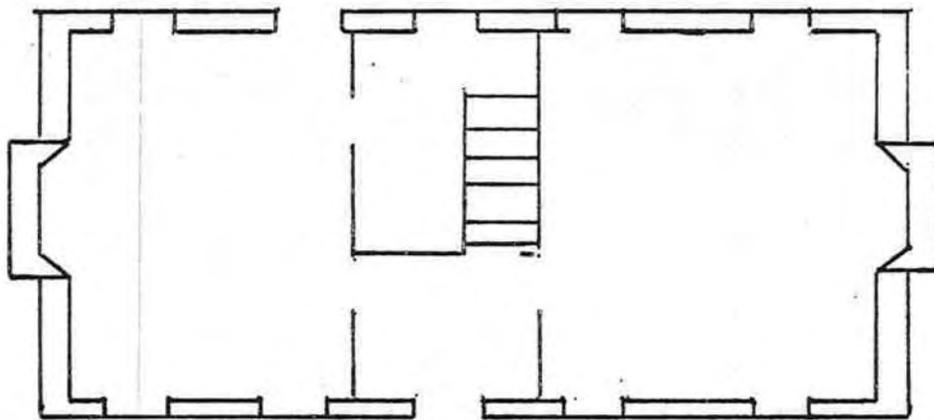
BASEMENT: none

FOUNDATION: brick to the ground

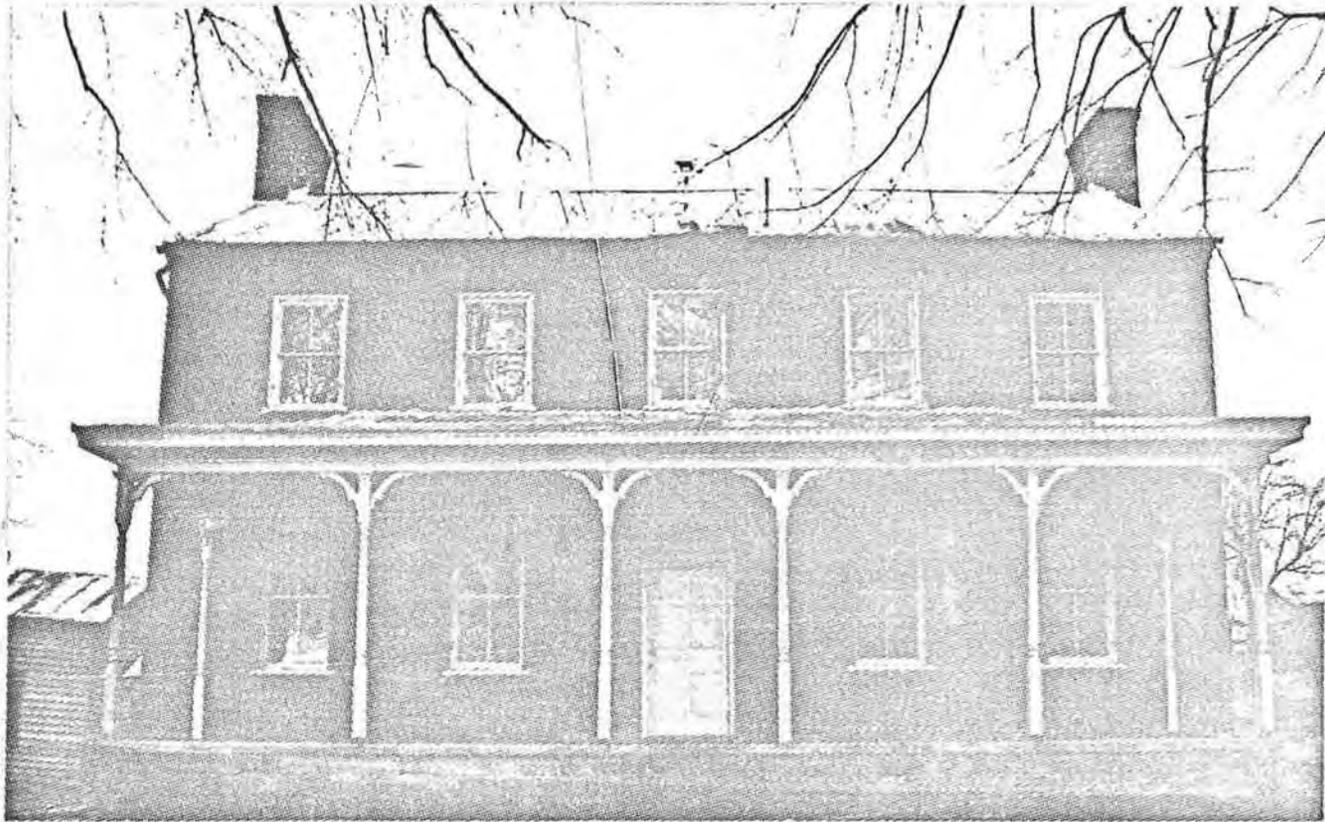
MATERIAL:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1831

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



BRYANT-KOOGLER HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Bryant-Koogler House

Culton-Koogler House

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Vincent Koogler

ADDRESS: Raphine

LOCATION: on 917 south of Raphine

LOCATION ON MAP: 23

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: Flemish on the front, common
on the side and back.

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: five

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: modern

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: modern

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: fanlight with tulip
pattern

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: base narrows to stack

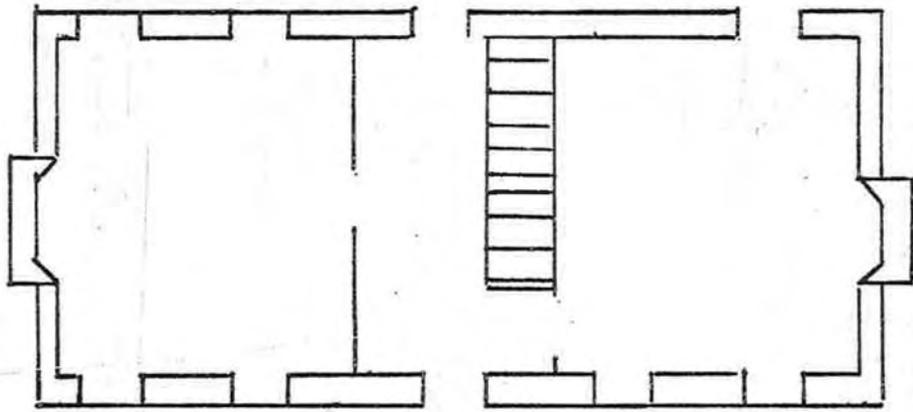
BASEMENT: full basement

FOUNDATION: ves

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: unknown

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



CULTON-KOOGLER HOUSE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Culton-Koogler House

Raphine Hall

OWNER: Shannon John Jackson
ADDRESS: Raphine or Palaitas, N.M Box 77
LOCATION: Raphine
LOCATION ON MAP: 24

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on the front, common
on the back and sides.

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: five

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 0 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: square

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: base narrows slightly to stack

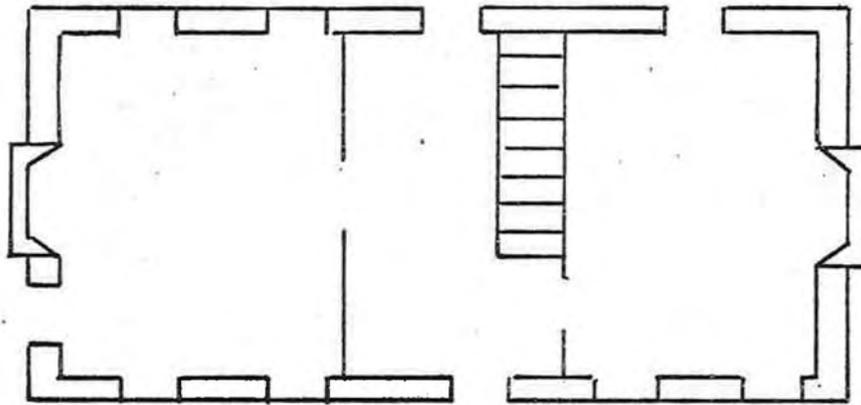
BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: yes

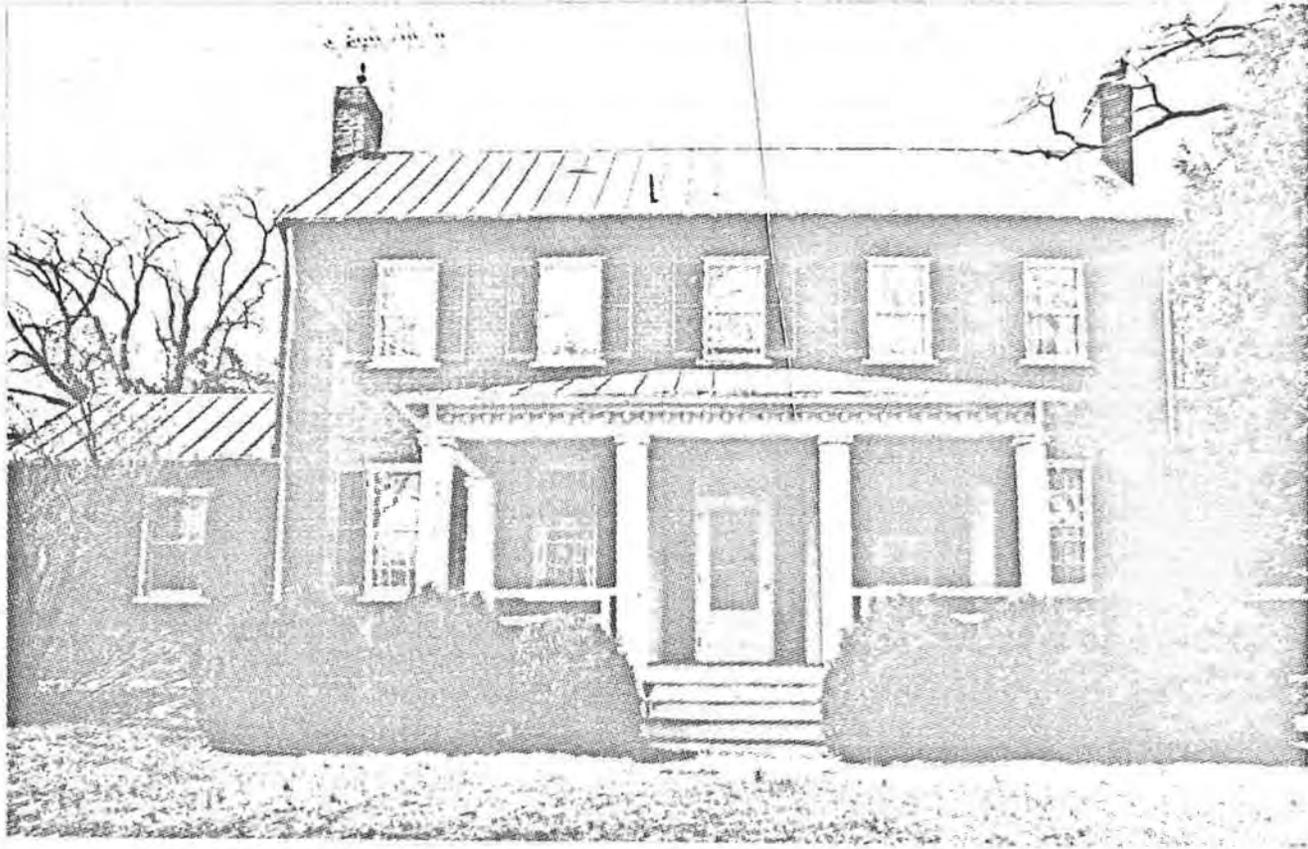
MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1866

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



RAPHINE HALL
SCALE: 1" = 10'



• Raphine Hall

Walnut Grove

OWNER: Virginia Polytechnic Institute
ADDRESS: Raphine
LOCATION: on 606 east of Raphine
LOCATION ON MAP: 25

FLOOR PLAN: Subtype II, Variation D

MATERIAL: Brick

BRICK BOND: flemish on the front,
common on sides and back

FENESTRATION: symmetrical

NUMBER OF WINDOWS ON UPPER FLOOR: three

NUMBER OF LIGHTS ON UPPER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

NUMBER OF LIGHTS IN LOWER WINDOWS: 6 over 6

DOORS:

NUMBER: one

TRANSOM ARRANGEMENT: fanlight with tulip
pattern

CORNICES: molded brick

CHIMNEYS: two brick

ARRANGEMENT: exterior

PROFILE: base narrows to stack

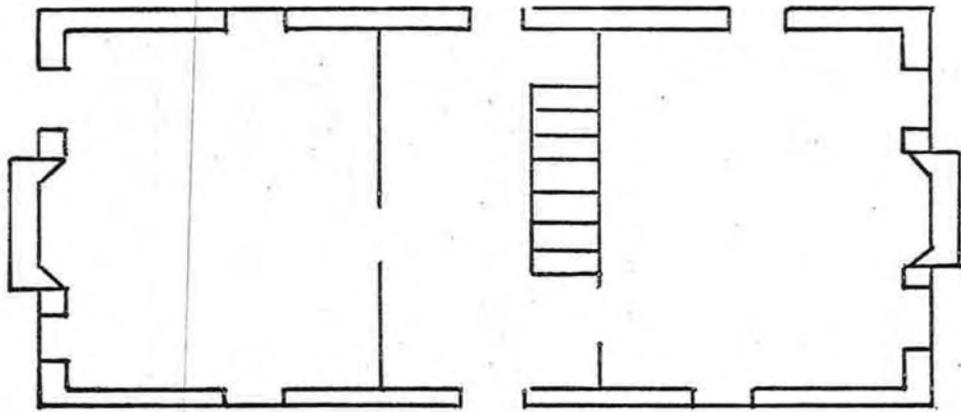
BASEMENT: yes

FOUNDATION: yes

MATERIAL: stone

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1821

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: March, 1971



WALNUT GROVE
SCALE: 1" = 10'



Walnut Grove

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