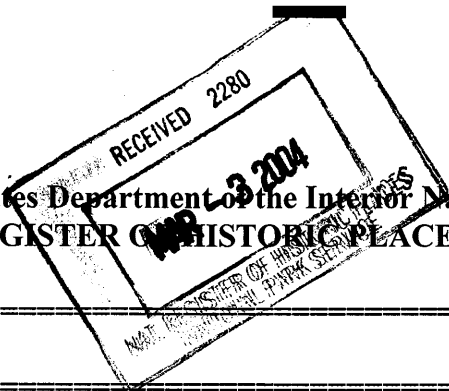


307

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Stone Manse

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: CR 38; Stonehouse Road

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Caldwell

vicinity: X

state: West Virginia

county: Greenbrier

code: 025

zip code: 24925

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Susan M Pierce
Signature of Certifying Official

2/26/04
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

(____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
_____ entered in the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
_____ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
_____ other (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	1	TOTAL

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Stone Manse
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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

RELIGION/church related residence = manse

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling = residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials

Foundation: Stone

Walls: Wood: weatherboard

Roof: Asphalt

Other: Wood; stone

Narrative Description

(See continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1796; 1833

Significant Dates

1796; 1833

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(See continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

_____ University

_____ Other

Name of Repository: Private collection

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property: 1.406 acres

UTM References

Quad Map Name: Lewisburg Quadrangle

17 554650 4183340

Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

Stone Manse
Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Richard A. and Judith A. Lewis, property owners, with Erin Riebe, WV SHPO

Organization: Property owner

Date: 5 November 2002

Street & Number: HC 30, Box 13 AA

Telephone: 304/645-2749

City or Town: Caldwell

State: WV

ZIP: 24925

Property Owner

Name: Richard A. and Judith A. Lewis

Street & Number: HC 30, Box 13 AA

Telephone: 304/645-2749

City or Town: Caldwell

State: WV

ZIP: 24925

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Location and Setting

The Stone Manse is located on the east side of Stonehouse Road (County Road 38), approximately two miles from the village of Caldwell, Lewisburg District, in the eastern part of Greenbrier County, West Virginia. The house sits on a bluff above the Greenbrier River located approximately 300 yards to the south. The lot is bordered on the east by a small, new cedar house located outside of the boundary, on the north by a hay field, and on the west by County Road 38 and a sloping hill that leads to a wet weather creek valley. A mid-nineteenth century barn, located within the original boundary of the farm, is situated to the northwest of the Stone Manse.

A gravel drive leads from County Road 38 and curves to the east side of the house to a new, noncontributing garage. A small wood shed was moved to the property in 1999 to be used as a potting shed.¹ The immediate setting of the main house consists of a grass lawn landscaped with mature walnut trees and new plants of trees, shrubs, vegetables, and herb gardens.

Descriptions

The Stone Manse property contains one contributing building, the main house, and one noncontributing building, the modern two-bay garage.

Main House

1796, 1833

Contributing Building

Exterior Description

The Stone Manse property is oriented to the southwest and is a two-and-one-half story (including full attic), gable-roof, five-bay house. It was built using brown, red, and gray stones from the Greenbrier River, also a source of sand used to make the mortar. Constructed with simple Federal-style elements, the original section of the Stone Manse measures 32' by 32' and is designed with a front hall having a door at each end with a front door in the center facing southwest. The entire house is constructed of river stone from the foundation to the roof. A feature of the house facing northeast, are two massive chimneys that measure 6' 4" across at the bottom and are approximately 45' tall. The present asphalt roof is a replacement of the original shake roof. The present windows are six-over-six and six-over-nine, double-hung sash wood frame with wood muntins divided lights. The three outside doors are original and constructed of two vertical panels. The top part of the panels on the northwest facing door has been replaced with glass. All three exterior doors have a four-light transom above the door.

¹The shed is not included in the number of resources within property as stated in the National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

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The wood summer kitchen, built at the same time as the Stone Manse, is 30' by 18'. The foundation is of the same river stone and has a full basement with a dirt floor and outside entrance. The original lap-siding remains, although several small areas (approximately three areas measuring 4' by 6') have been replaced with wood siding. Four windows have been replaced with wood, double-hung sash, six-over-six period type windows. The other two windows are original two-over-two, double-hung sash. One window in the rear is a replacement for an original door. An addition of a porch to the northeast side of the summer kitchen was added in the 1800s connecting the summer kitchen to the Stone Manse. The roof on this porch is new metal.

The wood addition was added in 1833, and measures 18' by 32'. It is three bays wide and two-stories tall and built on the same river stone foundation with a crawl space and outside opening under the porch. This wood addition was built using the front door as an entrance between the two buildings. Windows in the Stone Manse side connecting to the addition were enclosed and made into cupboards. Windows in this section are two-over-two, double-hung sash and are original. One exterior door has a four-light transom. A porch, what is left of the original, faces southwest, and is a simple wood structure with a pitched roof and gable above the steps and square wood posts. It retains the original standing seam metal roof.

Interior Description

The Stone Manse consists of finished living space on the first and second floors along with a partially floored attic. The first and second floor plans of the Stone Manse feature a front hallway with two rooms behind. The wood addition features two rooms on the main floor and three rooms on the second floor. There is a short stairway (two steps) from the main floor of the wood addition to the summer kitchen. The summer kitchen has two rooms down stairs with a stairway leading to one room up. From this room there is a short stairway (four steps) leading up to the wood addition.

The central *stair hall* measures 7' by 28' and has a stair on the southwest that rises in a single flight to the second floor hall. The main stairway is open and has a simple maple railing and square balusters. The rail makes a graceful goose-neck right-hand turn at the top two steps ending in a railing that continues around the upstairs landing. The rail construction at the goose-neck is an open mortise and tenon joint. There is a small closet beneath the staircase.

The *living room and dining room* are located northeast of the center hall through separate doors. Both doors consist of two vertical panels of walnut in poplar frames and are original. A double-door opening in the wall between the two rooms convert them into one large room. These two doors are also original with walnut panels. The header above these doors is trimmed with molding and a triangular pediment. The fireplaces in these rooms are original and built of the

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same river stone as the Stone Manse. The mantels are not original but are period replacements. The ceiling and walls have approximately seventy-percent of the original plaster. The window frames, door frames, chair rails, and baseboards are all original, plain in design, but in keeping with the character of the house. Baseboards in the living room retain their original faux paint marbling. The floors were replaced in the 1890s with narrow oak tongue and groove boards. They are placed directly on the chestnut hand-hewed logs that support the main floor. Original poplar flooring remains intact under replacement flooring. The inside facing of the exterior doors are four panels as opposed to two panels on the exterior of the doors.

The *kitchen* is located in the wood addition southwest of the main hall, and through what was the original front door of the Stone Manse. The top half of the original cupboard remains on the northeast wall and is in front of what was a window in the Stone Manse. The original ceiling has been replaced with tongue and groove boards. Wainscoting still remains on the lower walls. The back of the summer kitchen fireplace is on the southeast wall of the kitchen and a fireplace opening has been added with a mantle of new wood. Also, on this floor is a small office and laundry/bath. An opening in the wall at the time a dryer was added revealed that the outside walls are filled with stone and clay.

The *summer kitchen* is down two steps and southeast of the kitchen in the wood addition. This room has the original stone fireplace rebuilt using the original stones. A firebrick lining has been added. The original cooking crane is present. Original rough siding boards run horizontal around the outside walls. A small pantry is on the west side on the fireplace. Flooring of poplar from the attic has been used to replace the floor. A wall was added to this room c.1920 using old wood and dividing it into two rooms and enclosing the stairway at that time. The original ceiling beams are exposed.

There are four *bedrooms* on the second floor. The northeast bedroom still retains the original chair rail and poplar floor boards. The southeast bedroom shows original ceiling beams and original poplar floors. A small bathroom at the end of this room has a built in cupboard with paneled doors, that is a converted window. Both of these rooms have original doors of two horizontal panels. The center hall leads to the wood addition through a door that was an original window in the Stone Manse. To the northwest is a bathroom with the only original walnut window frame in the Stone Manse, now being used as a frame above a sink recess. The rest of the wood addition is a bedroom and bathroom and still has all original plaster and wood trim. A small wood door leads to the bedroom above the summer kitchen, down four steps. The summer kitchen bedroom still has its rough sawn chestnut walls and original floor.

The only major change to the interior of the house is the construction of four bathrooms, one in the end of the southeast bedroom where an early bath had been, two in the wood addition using

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an existing bedroom, and one in the corner of the summer kitchen bedroom. No walls were changed and only two were added.

Garage

c.2000

Noncontributing Building

The two-bay garage has clapboard siding and a gable roof with a pitch to approximate the house. An overhang on the side elevation is used for storing wood. The garage has two vinyl roll-up doors, two one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and one walk-through entrance.

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Statement of Significance

The Stone Manse is eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a locally significant example of a late eighteenth-century domestic building exhibiting elements of the Federal style. The period of significance is 1796, the date the Stone Manse was constructed, and 1833, the date of the addition. The Stone Manse is historically significant, "for it is one of the earliest homes of a permanent character to be found in this area." Furthermore, the Stone Manse was "bordering on luxury at a time when log cabins were still the rule among the 200 residents of Lewisburg..."² The construction of the Stone Manse is unique as it was built of smooth stones taken from the Greenbrier River, unlike other period stone buildings in the area constructed of limestone quarried from nearby mountains.

The Stone Manse served as the home of Reverend Benjamin Porter Grigsby, then pastor of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church in Lewisburg. The house is distinguished by having a front hallway and two stone chimneys built on the east side of the house and a large frame, historic addition. The home also retains original marbled paper on the living room baseboards.

Historic Background

The Stone Manse in Greenbrier County served as the first manse of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church in Lewisburg and was originally the home of Reverend Benjamin Porter Grigsby, the congregation's second officiant. Grigsby was born in Orange County, Virginia in September 1770. He received his theological training from Liberty Hall Academy in 1789 and in 1791 the Presbytery of Lexington licensed him to preach. In 1794 Reverend Grigsby began his ministry in Greenbrier County under the Lexington Presbytery. Like his predecessor, John McCue, Grigsby eventually served at both Camp Union (Old Stone Church) and Good Hope, located over twenty miles apart from each other.

When Grigsby arrived in the area in 1794 he purchased 400 acres of property along the Greenbrier River near Caldwell from Abraham Haptonstall for five shillings.³ During his pastorate at Concord and Lewisburg he acquired additional holdings, totaling approximately 2000 acres, through patents. The Stone Manse was constructed on this property in 1796, the same year as the Old Stone Church in Lewisburg (National Register, 2/23/72). The manse was located nearly five miles from the Old Stone Church and approximately twenty miles from Good Hope.

²Ruth Dayton Woods, *Lewisburg Landmarks* (Charleston, W. Va.: Education Foundation, Inc., 1957), 25.

³Greenbrier County Deed Records Book 1, page 408.

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Presbytery records indicate that Reverend Grigsby petitioned to have his charge at Lewisburg and Concord dissolved at the meeting of May 11, 1804.⁴ After that date, the building was no longer used as a manse. Grigsby's successor, Reverend John McElhenney, had a brick manse constructed in Lewisburg near the church.

After leaving the Lexington Presbytery, Grigsby served at the First Presbyterian Church in Norfolk, Virginia. He served there until he succumbed to yellow fever in 1810. His son, Hugh Grigsby, retained the land and manse in Greenbrier County until he sold it to Henry B. Hunter in 1842.⁵ It is unclear who constructed the 1833 addition as Hugh Grigsby did not reside at the house at that time.

Hunter only owned the property for one year before selling to Joseph F. Caldwell, a local dentist, in 1843. Caldwell resided on the property for several years before willing it to his son, William H. Caldwell in 1886. Shortly after retaining ownership of the property William sold it to Frank R. Atkinson. In 1899 Frank sold the property to his son, Alex Atkinson.⁶

The house and a 320-acre parcel was sold to Thomas Kennison Totten in 1902. Thomas, his wife Matilda, and their seven children lived in the home. Although Thomas died in 1907, Matilda and the children remained living in the house. After the Matilda's death in 1957, her daughter Virginia lived there till her death in 1984. The estate was not settled until 1995 when it was sold at auction to Patrick Fetty. Two years later, Fetty sold the property to Richard A. and Judith A. Lewis, the current property owners.⁷

It is not clear how the property was used throughout history, although some sources state that it was used for timbering and general farming and that Reverend Grigsby maintained riding horses, milk cows, and other common farm animals.⁸

⁴James Banks, *200 Years of Good Hope* (N.p., 1983), 37. However, Montgomery states that Grigsby's pastorate ended no later than 1801. John Fleshman Montgomery, *History of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church: 1783-1983* (Parsons, W. Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1983), 17.

⁵Greenbrier County Deed Record Book 53, page 28.

⁶Greenbrier County Deed Records Book 16, page 184; Greenbrier County Wills Book 3; Greenbrier County Deed Records Book 37, page 325; Greenbrier County Deed Records Book 53, page 575.

⁷Greenbrier County Deed Records Book 60, page 368; Greenbrier County Deed Records Book 442, page 836.

⁸Montgomery, 20.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The Stone Manse, constructed in 1796, exhibits elements of Federal architecture, a style that grew in popularity following the American Revolution when much of the newly formed country was rejecting English-inspired, Georgian architecture. The addition, constructed c.1833, retained the Federal-style detailing.

Significant elements of the Federal style displayed in the building include the side gable roof, simple lines, smaller window sashes on the upper stories, and simple wood lintels and sills. Other architectural characteristics that enhance the property's significance include the 22-inch thick walls of the original building, the pair of stone chimneys on the northeast elevation of the building, and original fireplaces, chair rails, and baseboards.

The stone construction of the Stone Manse is also significant. The manse was built at a time when most West Virginia settlers were constructing their homes and other public buildings of log, utilizing the abundance of the resource. Most other dwellings were constructed of brick. Of those residences and public buildings constructed of stone, they were constructed of limestone quarried from nearby mountains and sand taken from the Greenbrier River for cement. The Stone Manse was uniquely constructed of smooth stones taken from the river bed.

Integrity

Although the manse has four replacement windows, they are wood sash and were constructed to match the original windows. Other changes, such as the construction of modern bathrooms, include interior alterations that were made to meet the needs of the property owners. Such changes do not influence the property's ability to convey architectural significance under *Criterion C*.

Comparisons

Perhaps the best comparison for the Stone Manse is the Old Stone Presbyterian Church in Lewisburg, listed in the National Register in 1972. The church was also constructed in 1796 of stone and received a twenty-five foot addition c.1830, similar to the manse. Both the church and the manse retain excellent integrity and have remained in use throughout history.

Another stone property in Greenbrier County listed in the National Register is the William Renick House, listed in 1996. The Renick House is a Georgian-style, stone house constructed in the late eighteenth century in Greenbrier County. An 1825, Federal-style addition was constructed of brick and has a large, two-story portico. While the integrity of the Stone Manse is comparable to that of the Renick House, having few alterations, there are differences in the construction of the stone sections of each house. The Renick House has interior end chimneys while the Stone Manse has two exterior chimneys on one end. Furthermore, the original section

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of the Renick House is of the Georgian style architecture and five bays wide while the manse was constructed in the Federal style and is three bays.

Stuart Manor (listed in 1973), located in Lewisburg, was also constructed of stone in the late eighteenth century. Throughout succeeding years the house received a two-story stone addition and several wood frame additions. It was not unusual, then, for the Stone Manse to have received an addition in 1833.

Summary

The Stone Manse is a significant, well preserved example of an early stone house built in 1796 . It has a place in history, by being connected to the early Presbyterian church in what is now West Virginia. It is an excellent example of early pioneer building constructed with Federal-style details with the elements at hand; stone from the Greenbrier River. The exterior is in excellent condition and the interior retains original moldings, floors, and faux marbled baseboards.

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Banks, James. *200 years of Good Hope*. N.p., n.d. 1983.

Dayton, Ruth Woods. *Lewisburg Landmarks*. Charleston, W.Va.: Education Foundation, Inc., 1957.

Dayton, Ruth Woods. *Greenbrier Pioneers and Their Homes*. Charleston, W.Va.: West Virginia Publishing Company, 1942.

Greenbrier County Deed Records. Available at the Greenbrier County Courthouse, Lewisburg, W.Va.

Greenbrier County Will Records. Available at the Greenbrier County Courthouse, Lewisburg, W.Va.

Montgomery, John Fleshman. *History of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church: 1783-1983*. Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1983.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property follow the solid black lines of the 1.406 acre parcel, known as parcel number one as shown on a survey dated March 6, 1997, contained in Greenbrier County Deed Book 430, page 321. The boundary of the Stone Manse is also shown on the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated boundary is the entire area (1.406 acres) sold to Richard A. and Judith A. Lewis in 1997, by Patrick A. Fetty, being property bought at auction. The current boundary does not encompass the entire historic boundary because the original 1000 acres were parceled out in 1995 and there has been new construction.

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Photographs

All photographs are of the Stone Manse, HC 30, Box 13AA, Caldwell, Greenbrier County, WV24925

Photographer: Judith A. Lewis, November, 2002

Negatives: Judith A. Lewis

Photo 1 of 8 Front facade, facing Southeast

Photo 2 of 8 Side facade, facing East

Photo 3 of 8 Back facade, facing North

Photo 4 of 8 Side facade, facing West (Double chimneys)

Photo 5 of 8 Inside double-doors between main rooms, facing Northeast

Photo 6 of 8 Original marbleizing on baseboards in front room, facing South

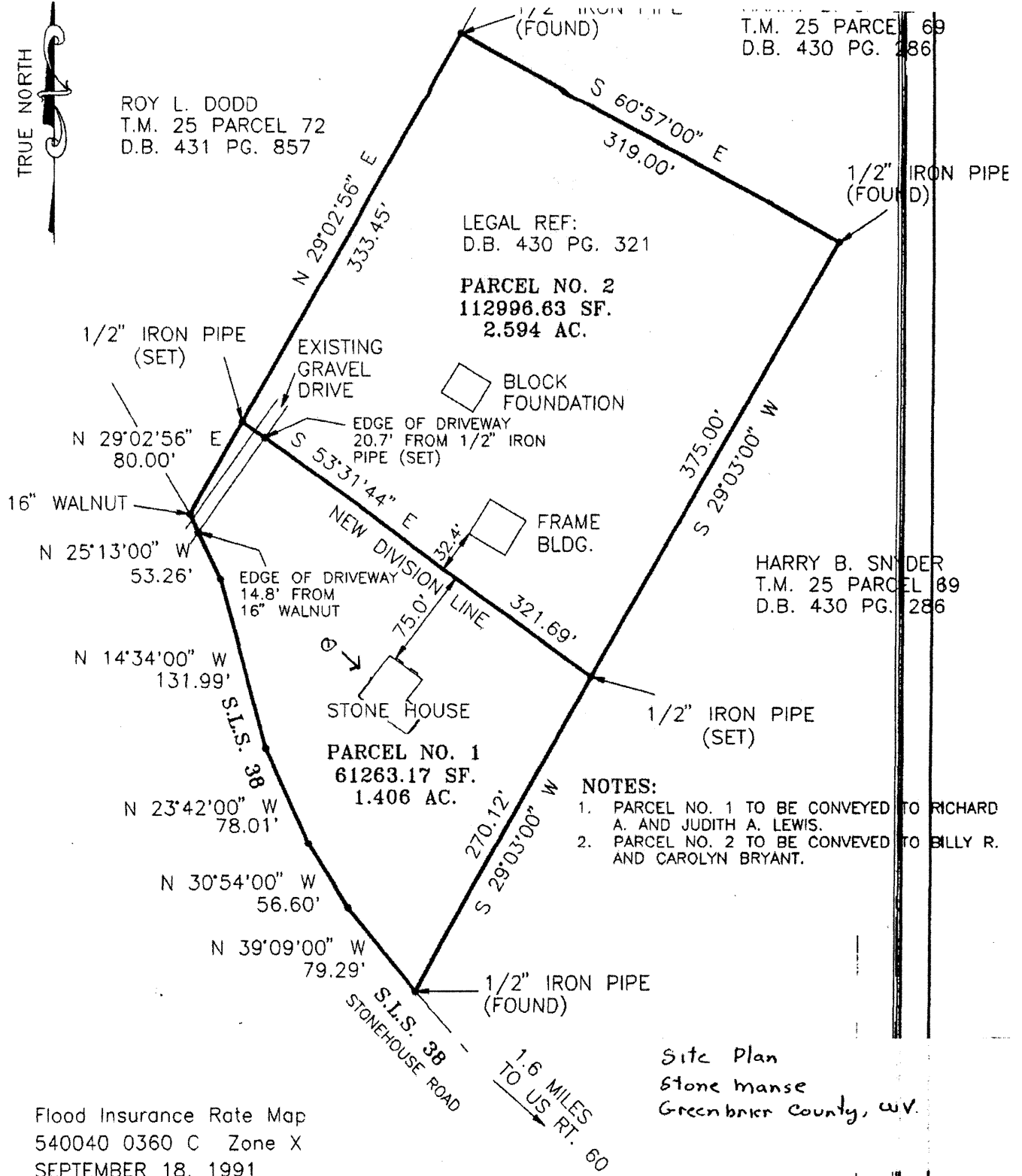
Photo 7 of 8 Original stairs in front hall, facing Northwest

Photo 8 of 8 Wide popular floors in upstairs rooms, facing West



ROY L. DODD
T.M. 25 PARCEL 72
D.B. 431 PG. 857

T.M. 25 PARCEL 69
D.B. 430 PG. 286



LEGAL REF:
D.B. 430 PG. 321

PARCEL NO. 2
112996.63 SF.
2.594 AC.

PARCEL NO. 1
61263.17 SF.
1.406 AC.

HARRY B. SNYDER
T.M. 25 PARCEL 89
D.B. 430 PG. 286

- NOTES:
1. PARCEL NO. 1 TO BE CONVEYED TO RICHARD A. AND JUDITH A. LEWIS.
 2. PARCEL NO. 2 TO BE CONVEYED TO BILLY R. AND CAROLYN BRYANT.

Flood Insurance Rate Map
540040 0360 C Zone X
SEPTEMBER 18, 1991

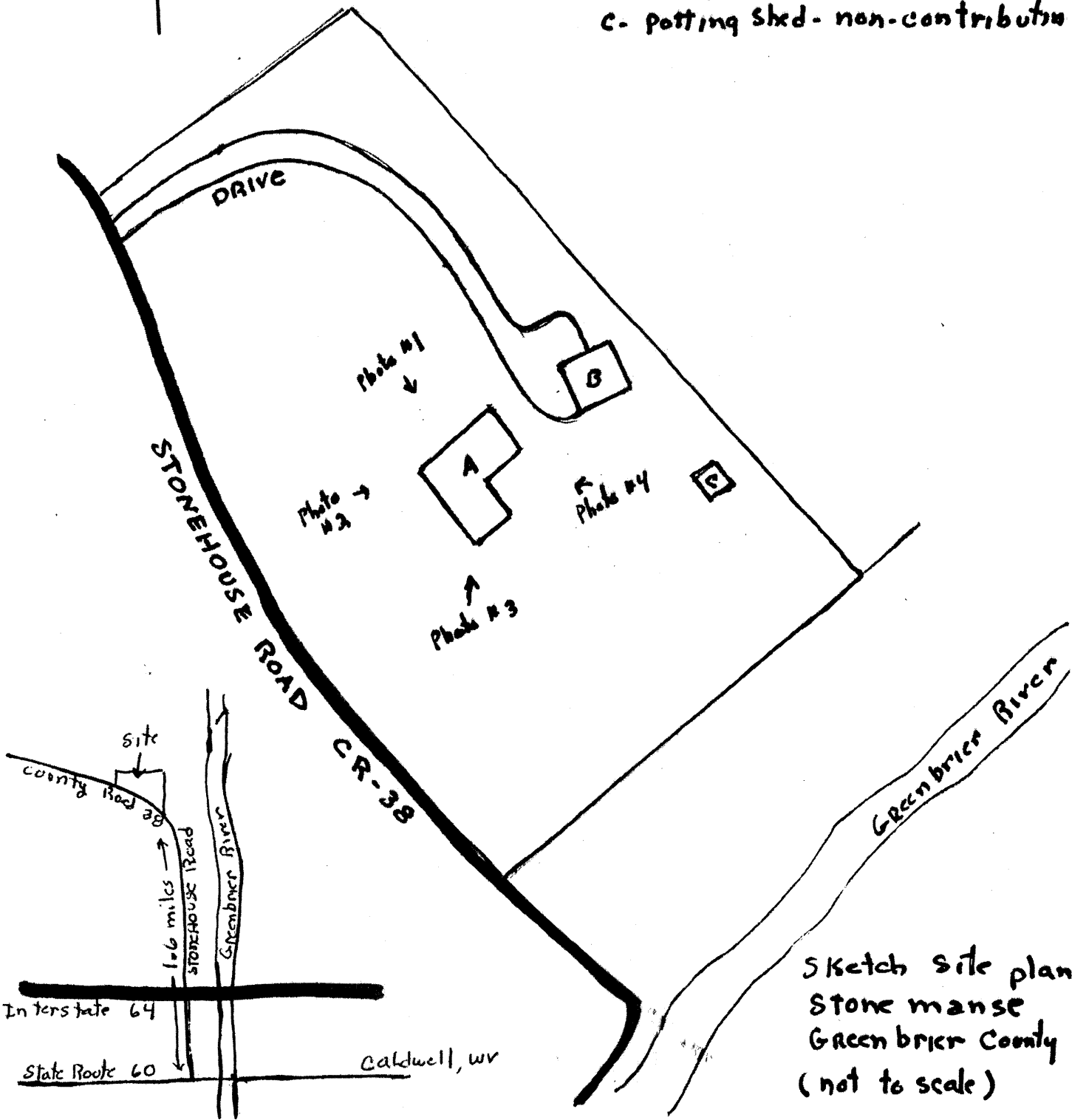
Site Plan
Stone manse
Greenbrier County, W.V.

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
PATRICK A. FETTY

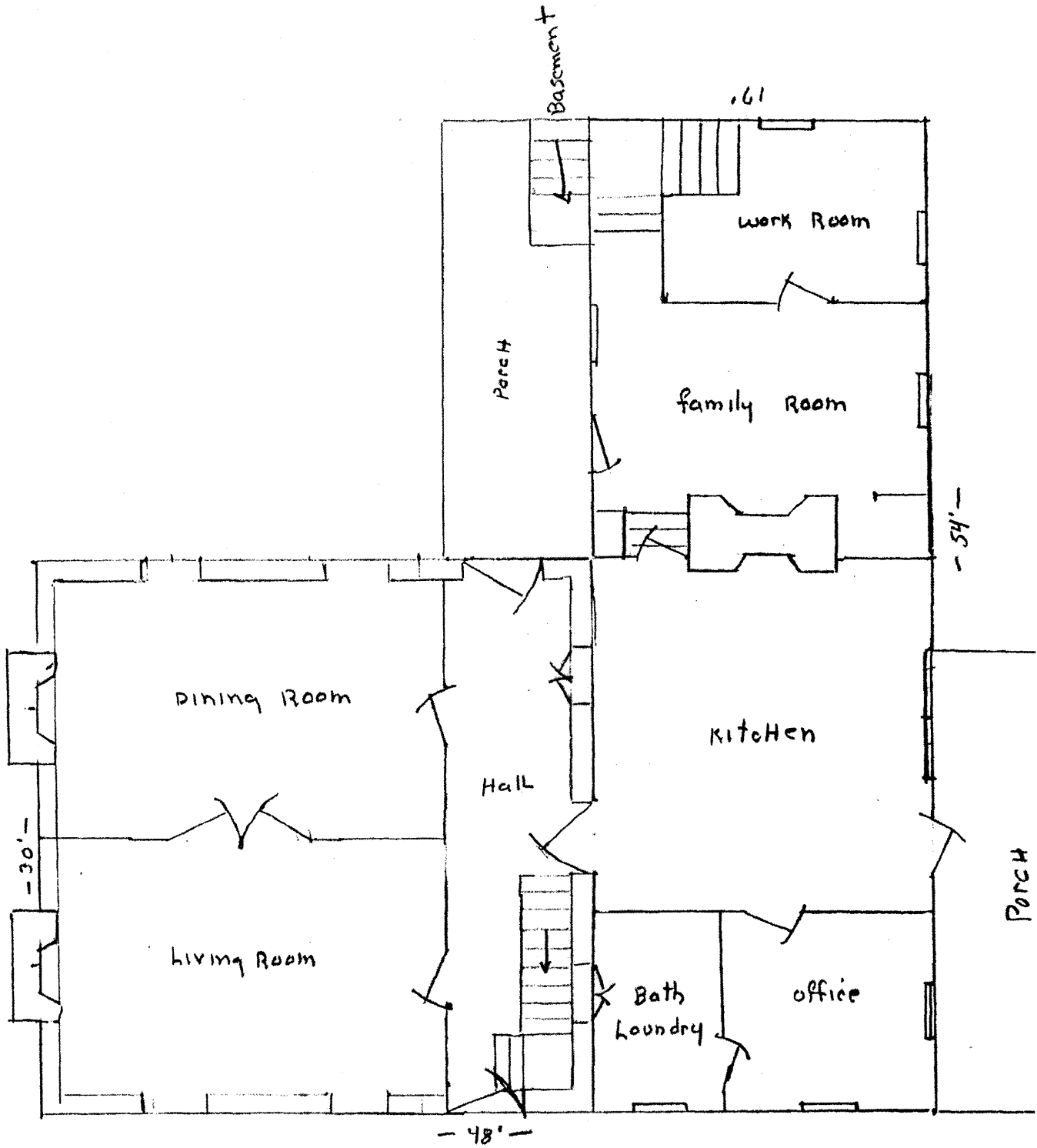
LEWISBURG DISTRICT, GREENBRIER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET MARCH 6, 1997



- A - Main House - Contributing
- B - Garage - non-contributing
- C - Potting Shed - non-contributing

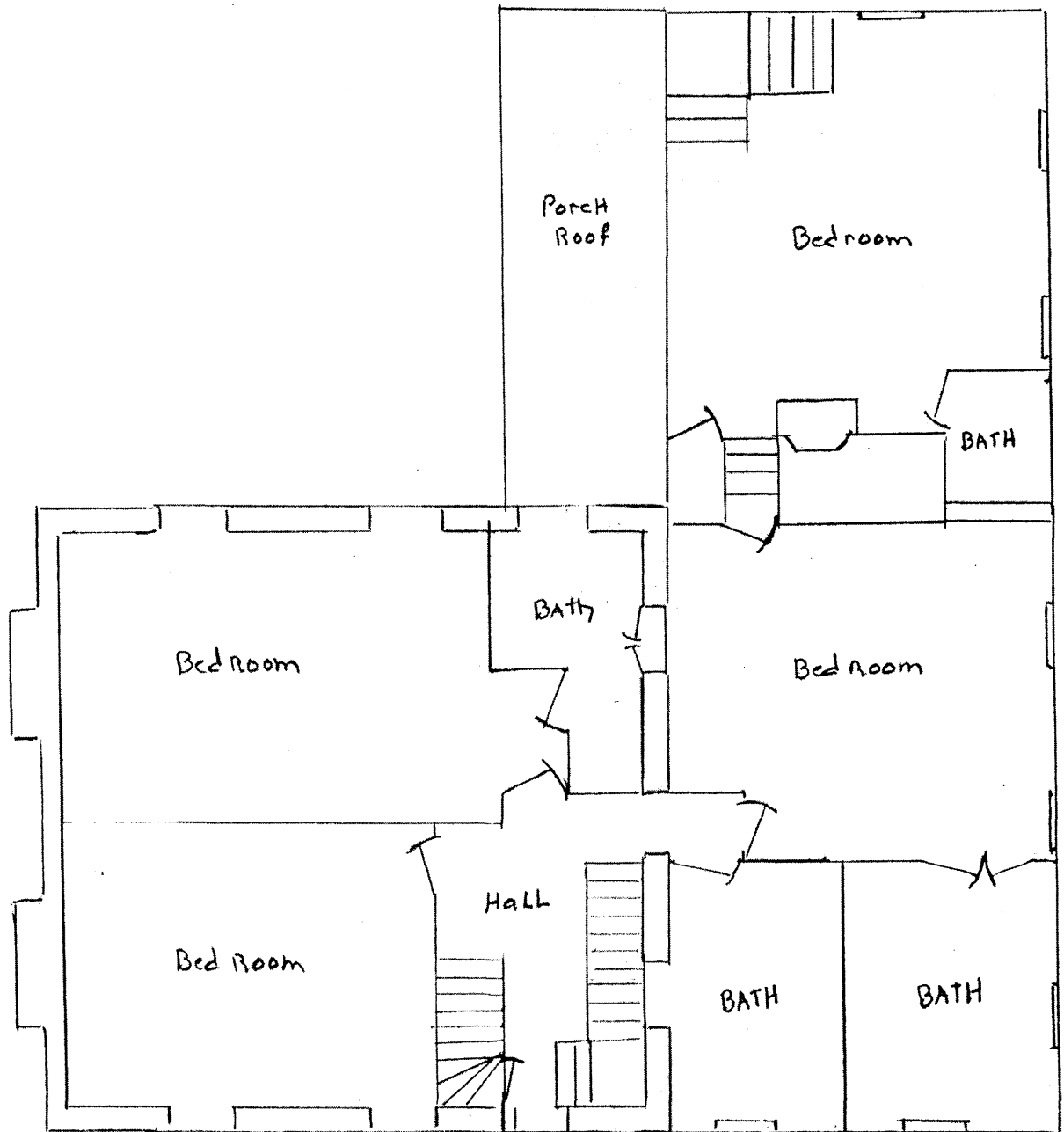


Sketch site plan
Stone manse
Greenbrier County
(not to scale)

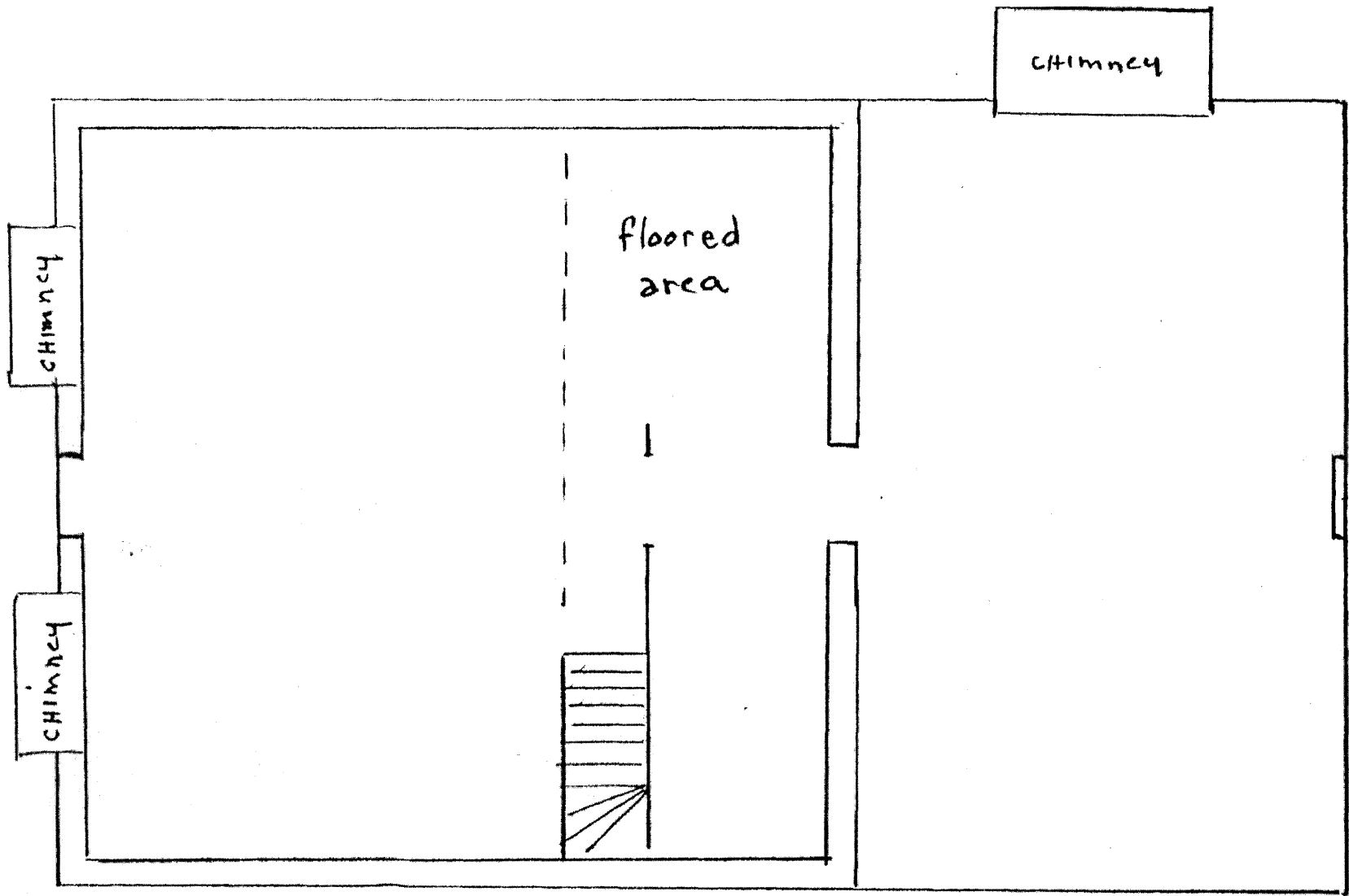


1st floor Plan
 Stone Manse
 Greenbrier County, W
 (Not to scale)





2nd floor Plan
Stone Manse
Green brier County, WV
(not to scale)



3rd floor
Stone Manse
Greenbrier County, W.V.
(not to scale)

