

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mountain Home (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Other names/site number: Locust Hill; Robert Dickson House

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 38221 Midland Trail, East

City or town: White Sulphur Springs State: WV

County: Greenbrier

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D



11/9/2020

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structures ☐

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV

County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

3

Noncontributing

buildings

1

sites

3

structures

objects

7

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal

Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE; WOOD; METAL;

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Mountain Home is a two-story brick building constructed in a Federal/Greek Revival transitional style. Mountain Home faces south and is located on the north side of Howards Creek along US Highway 60 at the White Sulphur Springs/Harts Run exit off Interstate 64. Construction of the house began in early 1833 and concluded in 1835. The house contains over 4,800 square feet and was built by carpenters Thomas Welch and John Harper. The house measures 60 feet by 24 feet with a 24 by 24 feet rear ell. Attached to the rear of the ell is a one-story brick kitchen addition measuring 24 feet by 18 feet. A one-story framed addition that rests on stone piers and measuring 24 feet by 20 feet is attached to the east elevation of the house. Large maple trees and mature boxwoods surround the house on land ranging from relatively flat to moderately hilly.

Three contributing outbuildings, the Log Cabin, Wash House, and Lewis Cottage, and three contributing structures, the Stone Horse Mounting Block, Cistern and Sandstone Chimney, related to the resort history of the site are located near the house. Two of the contributing structures, the Stone Horse Mounting Block and Cistern, were within the original National Register boundaries though not identified.¹ The natural landscape within the boundaries of this nomination is also considered a contributing site.

¹ Mountain Home was added to the National Register of Historic Places on November 28, 1980 with an approximate 200' square centered on the main home as the original boundaries.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Mountain Home and guest cottages retain integrity of location, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship necessary to convey the property's significance. The house retains significant interior spaces characteristic of antebellum homes, particularly the first-level entry, hallway, and staircase. Mountain Home's high ceilings are present throughout the first and second floors, as are original fireplaces mantels, original wood paneled doors, and original Carpenter and Company box locks. The property's combination of the house, guest dwellings, and acreage allows it to convey its historical role as a small resort.

Narrative Description

Mountain Home

ca. 1833

1 Contributing Building

Exterior Description

The two-story, five-bay Mountain Home sits on a continuous stone foundation beneath a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. The brick walls were laid in a Flemish bond pattern on the south facing façade (Photo 1), while the other elevations were laid in a common bond pattern (Photos 2-6). The two-story single bay portico is supported by paired plastered brick Doric columns (Photo 7) constructed by brick mason, Cornelius Printz. A segmental arch lunette window is located in the pediment of the portico. The façade displays a molded brick cornice and white penciled mortar joints. The roof material currently is a standing seam metal roof. The original roof was composed of wooden shingles. Documents indicate a new shingled roof was installed in 1853. Set back from the façade, the one-story frame addition is sheathed in horizontal flush boards and contains two six-over-nine lite double-hung sash windows.

The front entryway (Photo 8) to Mountain Home features a 40-inch single-leaf, six-paneled door with a 10-inch Carpenter and Company iron box lock with brass knobs. The elaborately detailed entry is highlighted by an elliptical fanlight with radiating wood tracery resting above sidelights, embellished with oval and heart shaped wood tracery, and sitting above wood panels. The door panels and surrounds are composed of recessed chamfered wood. Engaged columns flank the door. The fluted Doric columns each have a simple cushion capital and base. The entablature of the columns appears to extend across the lintel of the door and sidelights and is detailed with a wood design that looks to be small circles sawn or punched out.

Nine-over-nine lite double-hung sash windows with blind brick segmental arches are on the first story of the house, while the second story nine-over-nine lite double-hung windows have no arches. Historic images of the house show wood shutters flanking the windows and ghosts of the shutters are visible today, (Figures 11, 12). Building receipts showed the interior of the windows were covered by Venetian blinds.

The east elevation of the original house is unadorned (Photo 6). Six-lite casement windows in the gable field flank the tall brick outside end chimney. Constructed ca. 1860, a one-story frame addition is situated north of the chimney along the northeast side of the east elevation. The

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

addition is sheathed in weatherboards on this elevation. There is a tall brick outside end shouldered chimney centered on the addition and a small window to the north of the chimney.

The two-story west elevation (Photos 2, 3) continues the window pattern of the façade with four segmental arch nine-over-nine lite double-hung sash windows on the first story and four nine-over-nine lite double-hung sash windows on the second story. The gable end inside brick chimney rises from the southern part of the elevation. Two six-over-six lite double-hung sash windows are on the one-story brick kitchen addition. The addition has a gable metal roof and rests on a stone foundation.

The north (rear) elevation of the one-story kitchen addition reveals a large outside gable end chimney (Photo 3) and to the east of that is a one-story shed roof frame extension with board and batten siding (Photo 4). The ell of the two-story house has the same small six lite casement windows seen on the east elevation, in the gable field, that flank the interior-end chimney. A one-story frame shed roof porch is nestled in the corner of the ell and main house (Photo 5). Variations in the brick pattern, and a ghost line from the top of the porch roof indicate the location of the original L-shaped back porch. Documentation and interviews from guests indicate this porch served as an outdoor summer dining area, but at some unknown date was changed to the smaller rectangular porch seen today. Nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows are seen on both stories of the original house. Also, visible is a nine-over-nine double hung sash window set between the two stories, in a stairwell. There is a single-leaf six-paneled door on the north elevation of the original house, while the east elevation of the ell is entered through a single leaf paneled door with transom. Nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows comprise the remaining fenestration in the ell's east elevation.

Interior Description-First Floor

Details on the interior of the entry door (Photo 13) mimic those on the exterior except for an ornamental irregularly reeded keystone at the apex of the segmental arch fanlight and bull's-eye corner blocks found at the edges of the sidelights. Both the entrance door and a second six-panel wood door at the back of the hallway have 10" Carpenter and Company rim locks. Paneled wood wainscoting and a narrow wood picture rail delineate the first-floor hallway. The paneled wainscoting continues along the wall of the main stairway. An interesting feature of the stairway is the newel post (Photo 62), where plain wood balusters are capped by a carved walnut handrail that curves gracefully to form the top of the newel post (Photo 14). The newel post is comprised of a narrow-turned wood baluster surrounded by the plain balusters. A scroll pattern decorates the open string of the stairway, with more paneled wood below.

The interior dimensions of the rooms on the first floor are twenty-four feet square with twelve feet by twenty-four feet central hallway. The rooms on the first floor include twelve-foot high ceilings, plastered walls, grained paneled wainscoting (Photo 11), marbleized baseboards, and picture rails. Door and window surrounds have fluted trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. All the interior doors are six-paneled with Carpenter and Company English iron box locks measuring between six to ten inches. Several of the locks retain an original brass Carpenter and Company

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

cartouche with brass knobs while other knobs were replaced with later porcelain or Rockingham-styled knobs.

All eight brick fireplaces throughout the house were converted to coal burners. At a later unknown date a coal fired furnace and boiler were installed in the cellar that transferred heat into each room by means of steam radiators. Each first-floor room contained a fireplace with a lavishly decorated mantel (Photo 9). Measuring nearly six feet in height, these mantels may be vernacular examples taken from the architectural pattern books of Asher Benjamin. Local master carpenter, Conrad Burgess, is credited with the construction of these ornate mantels; however, nowhere in the detailed receipts and invoices for the construction of Mountain Home did Burgess' name appear. The actual construction of these mantels should be properly credited to Thomas Welch. Each mantel has differing elements that make it unique. All the oval sunburst center medallions are slightly different as are the capitals on the fluted colonnettes. The mantel in the west room has Ionic capitals while the mantel in the east room has Corinthian capitals. The details of the rooms on the second floor were more modest in comparison to the rooms on the first floor with no wainscoting and less decorative mantels.

It is believed that originally the kitchen was detached from the house. A one-story brick kitchen was added to the rear of the ell (Photos 4, 5) at an early but unknown date. Verification of this building sequence comes from several observations. The dining room (Photos 20-24) originally contained two built-in cabinets or presses (Photo 23), which flanked the fireplace (Photo 22). One of these presses was removed and the opening changed to a doorway to gain access to the new kitchen. Brick work to merge the one-story kitchen into the main block was carefully joined to eliminate a seamline in the brick wall (Photo 3). The kitchen has six-over-six lite double-hung sash windows, a later concrete floor in front of the fire box, a rear door with beaded tongue and groove vertical boards and forged iron strap hinges. The fire box (Photo 37) has been rebuilt to create two chambers, one to allow for a wood burning stove, while the other retains the original hand-forged iron cooking crane. A pantry room located behind the wall opposite the fireplace included large open shelving to store dishes and tableware. The pantry room door has beaded tongue and groove vertical boards with forged iron strap hinges (Photo 36). Size of the pantry was reduced considerably when a bathroom was later installed.

The west room (Photos 9-12) on the first floor has paneled wainscoting that is grained to resemble maple with a rosewood border. The six-paneled door is grained to look like crotch mahogany and has an eight-inch Carpenter and Company iron box lock. The baseboards are marbled.

The details in the east room (Photos 16-19) mirror those in the west room, but the wainscoting has been painted a dark color to cover up the graining. The baseboards in this room are also marbled.

The dining room (Photos 20-24) features wainscoting and one built-in cabinet or press. The press has paired five-panel upper doors on the top portion of the cabinet, two pullout drawers in the middle, and one pair of paneled doors on the bottom. The fireplace mantel has a central oval medallion with a carved sunburst motif, and a decorative molded cast iron frontispiece depicting

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

a young woman with cherubs on either side of her while she gazes off into the distance. The room also has an enclosed closet back stairway that leads to the second-floor back bedrooms.

The one-story framed addition (Photo 38), built in 1860, measures twenty-four feet by twenty feet. This addition sets on stone piers and contains four small rooms with a brick chimney, horizontal wood siding, and four six-over-nine lite double-hung sash windows. These rooms include a kitchen, pantry, living room/bedroom, and bathroom. The kitchen features wainscoting and a fireplace with a plain mantel (Photo 39) with modest pilasters and a modern metal insert. Given the small size of these rooms, the addition may have been built to serve as a separate living space or “apartment” for a guest or family member.

Interior Description-Second Floor

The first-floor stairway rises to a landing at the second-floor hallway where there is a modern electric elevator cage (Photo 64). Instead of wainscoting there are molded wood chair rails and heavy baseboards throughout the second floor. Doors are six-paneled, and surrounds are composed of molded wood. The door to the second story portico (Photo 29) also has a semi-circular transom window or lunette embellished with the same delicate tracery as the main entry door. The door has an eight-inch Carpenter and Company iron box lock.

Originally, the east and west bedrooms on the second floor were of the same dimensions as those on the first floor, twenty-four feet by twenty-four feet. At some later and unknown date, they were reduced in size to create a closet, bathroom, and two additional bedrooms. The architectural details in these rooms are modest in comparison to those downstairs with no wainscoting and simple embellishments to the fireplace mantels. The west bedroom has a chair rail.

The back bedroom (Photos 25-28) on the second floor is highly decorative with a marbleized fireplace whose mantel has a central oval medallion (Photo 27) carved in the shape of a flower. Tradition holds this room was Robert Dickson’s bedroom. The room contains two built-in cabinets or presses, with paired five paneled upper doors, and a pair of one paneled lower doors with fluted trim and bullseye corner blocks (Photo 25). The exterior of the press’s doors are grained to resemble oak wood while the interior of the doors are painted red (Photo 28). A small area in one corner of the room was enclosed to create a bathroom. The bedroom also has a short flight of stairs rising to a six paneled door that opens to an enclosed closet staircase (Photo 26) that leads to the garret and attic on the third floor.

The garret (Photos 43, 44) is a long rectangular room located above the ell with plastered walls, plank flooring, and two six lite casement windows that flank the chimney. The attic is located perpendicular to the garret above the main part of the house and is also a long rectangular room (Photo 40) partitioned with a lath covered wall. The exposed rafters are sash-sawn four-inch by four-inch oak that are joined by a half-lapped joint and pegged together (Photo 41). Each rafter is marked with a Roman numeral (Photo 42) and has knee braces. The attic has plank flooring, two six lite casement windows that flank the chimney, and a wooden ladder that leads to a trap door on the roof (Photo 40). The original roof sheathing is extant. The boards were sash-sawn

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

and the original wooden shingles, while not extant, were secured by machine cut, hand headed nails.

The Thomas Welch invoice gives clues to the internal construction of the house. Perhaps the most unusual item listed in the invoice was for “cutting wooden bricks and lintels.” Wood blocks cut to the size of clay bricks served two important functions during the construction of the house. They were first used on the exterior of the home as nailers to attach and stabilize the scaffolding as the brick walls were rising up from the foundation. Later these exterior wooden bricks were removed and replaced with clay bricks when the scaffolding was dismantled. These wooden bricks were also used on the interior of the building. They were inserted within the brick walls used as nailers or spacers for attaching wooden base boards, fireplace mantels, wainscoting, window and door trim. A surviving wooden brick measuring 8” x 4¼” x 2⅞” was found in the attic of Mountain Home and serves as an important artifact that illustrates early 19th century brick building techniques (Photo 66).

Resort-related buildings

Three extant outbuildings are located on the property that relate to the Dickson’s resort business. The three buildings described below are:

Log Cabin

ca. 1833

1 Contributing Building

A single pen diamond-notched log cabin (Photos 45-49) measuring 16 feet by 18 feet is located east of Mountain Home. The façade of the one-story log cabin faces south. It has a front door made of vertical boards, a three lite glass transom, and a six over nine lite double hung sash window. The cabin sets on stone piers, has a gable roof with a stone chimney at one gable end and a six over six lite double hung sash window on the other gable end.

Wash House

ca. 1910

1 Contributing Building

The second outbuilding is a small framed building (Photos 50, 51), measuring ten feet by ten feet, and was constructed for heating water for the bath house and laundry. It has a brick flue, pyramidal roof with composition shingles, weatherboard siding, and a single two over two lite double hung sash window.

Lewis Cottage

ca. 1910

1 Contributing Building

The Lewis Cottage is a framed two-story building (Photos 52-58), 40 feet square, with a curved wrap around second story gallery porch along the façade. At some later date, asbestos siding was added over the original weatherboard siding. The building has paired interior brick chimneys, and hip roof. A one-story frame addition was added to the rear at an unknown date. A later addition was also added to the west elevations.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Other

Three additional historic resources are located on the Mountain Home property. Two of these resources, the Stone Horse Mounting Block and Cistern, were within the original National Register boundaries, but were not specifically identified nor described as contributing resources. The natural landscape is also considered a contributing site. Each is described below:

Stone Horse Mounting Block (unknown date) 1 Contributing Structure

The stone horse mounting block is located at the base of the exterior main staircase (Photo 59). Historic photographs show the stone mounting block was originally covered with wooden boards.

Cistern ca. 1833 1 Contributing Structure

The cistern located at the southeast corner of the house is covered by a concrete slab or cap (Photo 60). This cap historically had a pump with a wooden cover.

Sandstone chimney 1870 1 Contributing Structure

The sandstone chimney represents the sole remaining feature of the Long Cottage (Photo 61). The Long Cottage was reduced in size from a two-story structure to one-story in the late 1950s. The cottage was demolished because of its deteriorating condition in 2015.

Landscape 1 Contributing Site

The setting of Mountain Home was important in the resort's history of fostering outdoor recreation. Aside from the recent commercial buildings established with the creation of the Interstate highway intersection in the late 1960s and 1970s, the landscape remains relatively unchanged since the construction of Mountain Home. The most notable features of the Greenbrier landscape at the beginning of the historic times were its great forests and savannahs. East of the Greenbrier River vast stands of white pine constituted the most valuable of virgin timber, while to the north and west of the county red spruce, hemlocks, oaks, cherry, hickory, yellow poplar and chestnuts were of great commercial importance. The shrub known as pipestem was common on the savannahs. This dense vegetation on the hillsides provide cover for a great variety of animals including bears, wolves, deer, panthers, wildcats, raccoons, foxes, rabbits, and squirrels. While no free-flowing streams are located within the boundaries, Howard Creek is located immediately to the south of the property. There are two wet-weather drainages on the west and east side of the property that run north to south that channel water runoff and flow into Howard Creek.

A large area within the proposed boundaries immediately behind Mountain Home remains relatively flat. In this area were located several of the resort's support structures, i.e. bathhouse, and staff housing. The topography then rises roughly 400 feet following the southern face of Greenbrier Mountain to the northern boundary of the tract. A section of a horse trail running west to east for 700 feet bisects the acreage.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1833 – 1963

Significant Dates

1833

1870

1890

1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Welch, Thomas

Harper, John

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

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

Mountain Home, also known as Locust Hill, or the Robert Dickson house, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 28, 1980 (NR#80004020) for its local architectural significance. The house continues to be locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture; however, because of the brief nature of the 1980 nomination, this submission of additional information provides more in-depth details about the building's architecture and history. This amended nomination also seeks to establish significance under Criterion A: Entertainment/ Recreation, lengthen the period of significance from the built date to 1833-1963, and increase the boundaries of the original nomination from approximately one acre to 18.5 acres which would encompass more of the original landscape associated with the home.

The period of significance begins in 1833 when Robert Dickson started construction of Mountain Home and ends in 1963 with the deaths of Robert Hunter Dickson and his sister, Elizabeth Dickson, the last Dickson family members to live in Mountain Home.

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

Historical Context

Mountain Home is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. Mountain Home was once a large farm of over 500 acres located three miles west of White Sulphur Springs in the eastern edge of Greenbrier County, West Virginia. From the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, Mountain Home helped in the development of the tourism and the resort industry in Greenbrier County. As an antebellum farm, Mountain Home's economic success derived in large part from the labor of enslaved African-Americans, who comprised a sizable portion of Mountain Home's population. After emancipation, African-Americans continued to play an essential role as horse trainers, laborers, and domestic workers.

Within the local context of Greenbrier County, Mountain Home continues to be one of the best examples of an upper-class Federal/Greek Revival transitional home. There are currently 43 National Register nominations for properties in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Elmhurst, (NR #75001887, boundary increase NR#90001846) is located three miles west of Mountain Home where US Highway 60 crosses the Greenbrier River. Elmhurst was built in 1824 and has many architectural similarities to Mountain Home, including the front door and staircase in the central hallway. Both brick houses exemplify upper-class antebellum residences and continue to retain a high degree of integrity and convey their architectural significance.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Name of Property

Setting

Greenbrier County, with an area of 1,022 square miles, is the second largest county in West Virginia, and lies in the Valley and Ridge Province and the Appalachian Plateau. The southeast area of the county that includes Mountain Home is defined by these ridges and valleys whose orientation determines the direction of the waterways. Greenbrier County's major water course is the Greenbrier River. The river's principal tributaries within the county are Muddy, Second, Howard, Anthony and Spring Creeks. Several streams, such as Howard Creek, have cut channels that transverse the trend of the mountains, leaving many imposing precipices in highly resistant limestone strata and creating broad flood plains. The underlying limestone layers are drained by subterranean streams and marked by numerous limestone caverns, mineral springs, and hundreds of sinkholes.¹ Mountain Home is located on a terrace above the Howard Creek floodplain near the gap formed between White Rock and Greenbrier Mountains. Accessed by numerous horse trails, this landscape has created many picturesque vistas that have attracted visitors to the area and served as a focal point for a thriving resort industry. The acreage included in this nomination is very representative of the surrounding landscape.

Early History

Information found within the Dickson Family Papers, 1769 – 1924, sheds new light on the history and significance of Mountain Home. The papers provide context for assessing the Dickson family's contribution toward the settlement of the Greenbrier Valley, establishment of a thriving equine business, and the development of the early resort industry. The documentation also includes a nearly complete list of the builders and craftsmen who constructed the house including the carpenters, brick makers, stone masons, plasterers, and painters. The receipts and invoices also show line item costs for building materials and labor. This building inventory is exceedingly rare and allows for corrections of previously reported details about Mountain Home's history and construction.² Mountain Home's history begins with the arrival of the Dickson family in Philadelphia aboard the ship, *Jupiter*, on August 12, 1769. The family included brothers, Richard (1734-1817), John (1737-1809), Joseph (1749-1822) and sister, Susana (1746-1814). All were born in Ireland. After a brief stay in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and the Cowpasture area of Augusta County, Virginia, the Dickson family moved to the Greenbrier Valley by ca. 1771.³ Joseph Dickson settled on the waters of Howard Creek in eastern Greenbrier County where he acquired several tracts of land and built a home near the present line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.⁴

Dickson prospered through a wide range of agricultural and business pursuits including raising and trading horses and cattle. He did not however, consider himself to be a farmer, but rather engaged in commerce. In 1795, Joseph Dickson was granted a license to establish an ordinary to provide lodging and livery services to travelers through the Greenbrier Valley and visitors to the nearby mineral springs. The establishment of this ordinary marked the beginning of the Dickson family's 145 years of providing accommodations to the public. Dickson also recognized the need for artisans and craftsmen in this rural valley by having four of his five sons serve indentures or apprenticeships to learn a trade. Son Joseph Jr. apprenticed to his uncle to learn the trade of a tailor/hatter and son George trained to be a gunsmith. While not a large slave owner,

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Joseph Dickson did buy, sell and rent out slaves who provided him a stable workforce and additional income stream.⁵

Joseph Dickson died on July 10, 1822, a prosperous man. Counting livestock, farming equipment, supplies, household goods, slaves, promissory notes and species, Dickson's personal property amounted to over \$4,000.⁶ He willed all of his real estate (comprised of 534 acres of land on Howard Creek), along with five slaves, to his youngest son, Robert Dickson.⁷

Robert Dickson

Robert Dickson was born in Greenbrier County on March 30, 1795. He married Sarah Wells Renick on February 14, 1820, and to them was born nine children.⁸ Robert Dickson followed his father's example in keeping extensive business records and receipts that allows for an in-depth look into his business practices as well as insight into the building of his new brick home, Locust Hill, later renamed Mountain Home. Located on a knoll on the north side of Howard Creek, construction for the two-story brick house began in early 1833 and took nearly two years to complete. Dickson hired carpenters Thomas Welch and John Harper to build for him, "a house 60 feete by 24 feete with an ell 24 feete by 24 feete (sic)."⁹ A detailed bill for Welch's services dated March 21, 1833, highlights not only the list of building materials, but also the prices charged for each item. This information corrects the previous identification of Mountain Home's builder as John W. Dunn¹⁰ (Figure 1).

Craftsmen and merchants associated with the building of Mountain Home included:¹¹

- Thomas Welch - carpenter
- John Harper – carpenter
- Hugh McComb – making, burning, & laying 164,000 bricks, (Figure 2)
- John Remley – sawyer & sawmill operator, (Figure 3).
- Joel Burgess – plasterer, (Figure 4).
- Jacob Hoover – downspouts and gutters, (Figure 5).
- Cornelius Printz – plasterer, brick layer, stone foundation work, built brick columns, white washing, (Figure 6).
- James Dossey – painter
- George Ruple – putty & window glass
- William Woodward – supplying 150 bushels of rock lime, (Figure 7).
- Samuel Rush - shingles
- Beirne & Nesmith – nails, hardware, door locks
- David & Samuel Haptonstall - stonemasons

The above list of craftsmen who constructed Mountain Home omits the names of the enslaved who labored on the building. Receipts to Cornelius Printz indicate that two slaves named Henry and Nelson may have worked on the structure¹² (Figure 8).

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

While Robert Dickson was building his new brick home, documentation also showed that Solomon Sheridan was hired to construct a large wooden stable on the property¹³ (Figure 9). This stable served as the headquarters for Dickson's horse breeding/training/trading enterprise.

Slavery at Mountain Home

Labor on the Dickson farm was provided by a number of enslaved African Americans. Census statistics on the size of the enslaved population in Greenbrier County offers insights into the magnitude of the enslaved population relative to the rest of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In 1850, Virginia's enslaved population consisted of 490,865 individuals; the largest in the young nation. Greenbrier County, with a total of 1,317 enslaved individuals, ranked 84th out of 147 counties in the total number of enslaved in Virginia. The enslaved represented 7.6% of Greenbrier County's total population. Over the next ten years Greenbrier County's enslaved population increased to 1,525 individuals or 8.02% of the county's population.¹⁴ There are several receipts for the sale, purchase or trading of slaves by the Dickson family. From 1820 through 1860, Dickson increased the size of his slave holdings each census year. Records show Dickson owned 7 slaves in 1820 with that figure increasing to a high of 30 slaves by 1860 making Robert Dickson, along with attorney Richard Cralle, the largest slave owners in Greenbrier County.¹⁵ These slaves provided the manual labor necessary to sustain Dickson's diverse business interests including the horse breeding/training/ livery stable, and operating a small resort with several guest cottages. Dickson's interaction with his slaves is difficult to assess given the small number of documents related to his enslaved population. They do, however, shine a small light on his efforts to provide and care for those under his charge. Receipts from Dr. Hugh Wilson list a number of slaves to whom he provided medical treatment, while a shopping list for clothing supplies identify eleven enslaved who needed shoes.¹⁶ Receipts for the purchase of a "coffin for a negro child" in 1858, and "two coffins for colored children" in 1862 suggest the family's concern for a proper burial for these children.¹⁷

Two events described in the family papers are particularly noteworthy. Dickson's purchase of a "seventeen-year-old yellow-skinned" teen named Sam from James Wylie for \$500 on September 12, 1832, ended tragically. By October 1832, Sam was arrested for arson and stood trial. Sam was found guilty of the crime and hanged in Lewisburg on November 23, 1832.¹⁸

On June 15, 1862, early into the Civil War, E.L. Senters, jailer at Point Pleasant, Mason County, Virginia, wrote a letter regarding "four negroes being held in his jail belonging to Robert Dickson." These individuals were identified as George Washington, his wife Mary, both about 45 years in age, and their two children, Susannah age 15 and son Charles age 12. They were accompanied by a man named James Brown who claimed to be a free man of color. It seems this family escaped from Dickson's home seeking freedom in the North in an effort of self-emancipation¹⁹ (Figure 10).

Foundry at Mountain Home

Robert Dickson also established a foundry business about 1851. Located on the fifty-acre tract of land Joseph Dickson acquired in 1783, Robert Dickson contracted with members of the

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

Robert Skeen family to operate the foundry. Robert Skeen was an iron master living in neighboring Alleghany County, Virginia in 1850. His son, James, was manager of the Dickson's foundry by 1860.²⁰ Dickson rented the foundry operation to Skeen charging him \$50 annually for rent. The foundry operations included working with Smith Fewell in the production of ploughs.²¹ Skeen and Fewell also provided a variety of services associated with a local blacksmithing business in the White Sulphur Springs area including the repair of machinery and tools, constructing metal gates, and providing new sets of horse shoes.²² Based on the building values found in the various Greenbrier County tax books, the foundry was in operation until 1867.²³

The Civil War at Mountain Home

The Civil War was one of the most significant events in the history of this country, and its impact on Greenbrier County cannot be overstated. Ninety per cent of the voting population in Greenbrier County voted in favor of the ordinance of secession. The county's support for the war effort included supplying several companies of soldiers for the Confederate army, such as the Greenbrier Sharpshooters and the Greenbrier Rifles.²⁴ Throughout the war armies from both sides of the conflict marched passed Mountain Home many times. One of the earliest occurred on May 16, 1862 when about 1,500 troops commanded by Union Colonel George Crook, 36th Ohio Infantry, marched from Lewisburg to the Jackson River Depot east of Covington, Virginia, the western terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad. They burned the Cow Pasture River Bridge, and three days later retraced their steps marching back to Lewisburg to reinforce troops of Union General Jacob Cox prior to the May 23, 1862, Battle of Lewisburg.²⁵ The Battle of White Sulphur Springs on August 26, 1863 saw Confederate forces stationed in Lewisburg march past Mountain Home where they encountered Federal forces under the command of General William Averell.²⁶ The Confederate forces prevented the Federal troops from seizing the Virginia state law library housed in Lewisburg. Mountain Home survived the war despite the destruction of homes and property from troops under the command of Union General David Hunter.

The Dickson family was directly affected by the war with the enlistment of Robert Dickson's son, Henry Frazier Dickson, into the Confederate Co. A of the 14th Virginia Cavalry on January 20, 1864. He was soon transferred to Company E and eventually transferred as a clerk to assist his brother-in-law, Dr. John A. Hunter, surgeon for the 27th Virginia Infantry.²⁷

Given that Robert Dickson owned a large number of enslaved African Americans and that his son enlisted into the Confederate Army, it seems somewhat ironic that he wrote a letter to President Andrew Johnson in September of 1865 seeking to restore his citizenship. Dickson stated that he:

was opposed to secession and in my humble way did what I could to discourage it. When my state took her stand I determined to go with her and share her fate.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

At some point during the war, Dickson signed an oath of allegiance to the federal government and included that oath with the letter he sent President Johnson.²⁸ What effect this letter had in restoring Dickson's citizenship is unknown.

The Railroad Comes to Mountain Home

At the start of the Civil War, tracks for the Virginia Central Railroad originated in Richmond and terminated at the Jackson River Depot east of Covington, in Alleghany County, Virginia. Efforts to extend the rail line west of Covington to White Sulphur Springs were not successful.

Temporary tracks from the east reached White Sulphur Springs in the summer of 1869. The Virginia Central rail line was reorganized with the newly formed Covington and Ohio line to form a new rail line, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. This rail line, running from Richmond, Virginia to Huntington, West Virginia, was completed in January of 1873.²⁹ The proposed route west from White Sulphur Springs ran through the Dickson property dividing the land into two nearly equal parts. In 1871 the Dicksons sold two tracts of land to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.³⁰ The completion of railroad brought new business opportunities to the Greenbrier Valley in general and the Dickson family in particular. Dickson recognized the increased tourism potential offered by the new rail line by building the first of three guest cottages beginning in 1870 (Figures 11-13). Businesses could ship products into the area, while local farmers could ship their goods out of the valley. Tourists and vacation seekers had a much easier time traveling to the spas and resorts making them more desirable to the public

Guest Cabins at Mountain Home

The Greenbrier Valley and southwest Virginia was populated by a number of mineral springs that offered guests and travelers a place to rest, recreate, and vacation during the hot summer months. These popular springs included Hot Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Sweet Springs, Salt Sulphur Springs, Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Warm Springs, Red Sulphur Springs, Red Sweet Springs, and Blue Sulphur Springs. Many of these prominent resorts were depicted in German artist Edward Beyer's 1858 *Album of Virginia*. As the railroad brought more visitors and guests into the Greenbrier Valley, Robert Dickson took advantage of his location on Howard Creek and proximity to White Sulphur Springs (Old White) to enlarge upon his father's business of providing lodging and accommodations to the public. While the construction of his new brick home was underway in 1833, Dickson also built a number of guest cabins for his small resort.³¹ During the summer months visitors often stayed for extended periods of time ranging from a week to several months. Letters from Baltimore resident Rebecca McCorkey attest to the wide range of travelers attracted to the White Sulphur Springs area. Written in 1852, McCorkey inquired about the availability and costs of lodging with the Dicksons. She wrote,

Having heard through our mutual friends you accommodate boarders during the summer months, ...our object in visiting that region of the country is for the use of the sulphur water, we would like to be assured that it could be furnished to us daily. We should wish also to go occasionally to the springs for bathing purpose.³²

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

A.R. Deem, writing from Lynchburg, Virginia in 1866 stated, "I intend coming with my wife to the mountains to stay some six or eight weeks & would like very much to board with you ... There is also two or three small family speaks (sic) of coming and they request me to write to you"³³ (Figure 14). While the guest facilities at Mountain Home did not rival those of the more celebrated resorts in terms of size or amenities, they provided travelers with a lower cost option for their stay.

Robert Dickson's health declined significantly in the late 1860s and by 1870 he was listed on the census as an invalid. Dickson died on January 19, 1876, willing his property and estate to his youngest son, Henry Frazier Dickson.³⁴ The younger Dickson was born May 17, 1841. He attended local schools and academies in Lewisburg, and married Laura Jane McClung on November 16, 1868.³⁵ They were the parents of seven children.

By 1870, Henry Frazier Dickson assumed the leadership role in the family business and started expanding the resort by constructing additional guest cottages to create a more commercial establishment. Guests to Mountain Home came from all regions of the country attracted by the natural beauty of the mountain environs, cooler summer temperatures, horseback riding over 200 miles of mountain trails, and the therapeutic properties of the nearby spa at White Sulphur Springs.³⁶

Known by the Dickson family as the "Long Cottage", a two-story framed structure approximately sixty feet long containing twelve guest rooms, was built about 250 feet east of Mountain Home. Receipts and invoices point to a construction date of 1870. The cottage had a second-floor gallery along the façade of the building, paired interior brick chimneys, and gable roof.³⁷ Incorporated within the western end of the Long Cottage was a single pen one story, diamond notched, log building, (Figure 15). This log building is extant and may predate the 1833 construction of Mountain Home. Elizabeth Burrow Shackleford, great granddaughter of Robert Dickson, described the Long Cottage as:

Some of the rooms were single while others were suites. Mother says that her mother and sisters stayed in the far upstairs of the Long Cottage when they visited Mountain Home. The cottages had one bathroom each on the ground floor of each building. Tubs and bathing facilities were around back.³⁸

About 1890, a second building, known as the "New Cottage," was built between the Long Cottage and Mountain Home. This cottage, approximately 40 feet in length also contained twelve rooms to serve additional guests. The two-story framed building had a second story gallery along both the primary and rear façades of the building, paired interior brick chimneys, and hip roof³⁹ (Figure 16).

A third guest cottage was added to the landscape ca. 1910 and known as the "Lewis Cottage". The structure was built by Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison Lewis, wife of Thornton Lewis (1863-1938) an executive of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The Lewis family moved from Cincinnati, Ohio to White Sulphur Spring about 1907.⁴⁰ Thornton Lewis served as the president of the

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

White Sulphur Springs resort sometime before 1920 until the time he moved to Richmond, Virginia by 1930. The exact nature of the business arrangements between Mrs. Lewis and the Dicksons is not known, but her family members were frequent guests at Mountain Home's cottages prior to moving to the Greenbrier area⁴¹ (Figure 17).

The three guest cottages allowed the Dickson family to accommodate upwards of 50 guests per night. A two-story bath house was built behind the cottages along with a small framed wash house with a stove to provide hot water for bathing. Additionally, a two-story framed structure was built behind the New and Long cottages to house staff and cooks who attended to the needs of the guests (Figure 18). Meals were provided to the guests who dined on the back porch when weather permitted or inside in the dining room. Purchases of large amounts of dishes and tableware attest to the sizeable pantry needed to feed and lodge many guests.⁴² In addition to the equestrian activities at Mountain Home, lodgers were entertained by Frazier Dickson's daughters, Sarah (Sadie), who played the piano, and by Elizabeth, who danced. Guests could also swim at the bathing pool in Howard Creek where a tent was erected to offer a convenient spot for teas and picnics. It was noted that cameras were not allowed near the bathing pool.⁴³

Determining the construction dates for the many outbuildings at Mountain Home is difficult. Receipts and invoices for building materials purchased in 1853, 1858, 1860, 1870, and 1871 indicate construction activities, but do not specify a particular building. A small number of receipts can be attributed to individual structures such as the stable constructed in 1833, and the ice house built in 1854 and repaired in 1871.⁴⁴ A one story framed addition to Mountain Home measuring 24 feet by 20 feet and sitting on stone piers was added in August of 1860. Brothers, David and Samuel Haptonstall, were the stone masons who built the stone piers and chimney.⁴⁵ This addition may have served as additional guest housing or living quarters for Samuel Mathew Dickson (1839-1915). Mathew Dickson, second youngest son of Robert and Sarah Dickson, was born with mental health disabilities and lived his entire life at Mountain Home. Robert Dickson provided for his son in his will by instructing his children to care for Mathew at Mountain Home.⁴⁶

Henry Frazier Dickson died intestate in 1909 leaving the family business and over 500 acres of land to his seven children. The children divided the business responsibilities into those pertaining to the management of the farm and resort operations. The horse business was a major component of the Dickson family operation and was a key reason for attracting visiting guests. The Dicksons established a working relationship with the White Sulphur Springs resort to provide horses for their stables and conduct rides through the many mountain trails. By 1920, brothers William Henry Dickson (1870-1949) and Lawrence Dickson (1881-1956) were working at the Greenbrier resort as managers of the hotel's stable.⁴⁷ A 1947 note by William Henry Dickson described the Dickson family horse business as having high class hunters, saddle and combination horses. He described his philosophy in life and business as "being honest and upright and do your part by your fellowman."⁴⁸

Henry Frazier Dickson's son, Robert Hunter Dickson (1873-1963) was perhaps the most remarkable horseman in the family. As a young man Hunter Dickson traveled to the Alaskan gold fields in the Klondike area about 1898. He returned home a year later in very bad health

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

suffering from dysentery. After a year's recovery, Dickson left again for the gold fields in the Cripple Creek area of Colorado. While in a mine, an explosion killed Dickson's co-worker and injured him so badly that he had both eyes removed. Returning to Mountain Home, Dickson adapted to life as a blind man with the help of his sister, Sarah Renick Dickson (1877-1948). Known as Sadie, she led her brother on horseback around the farm and mountain trails until he was familiar with the terrain. It was said Hunter Dickson rode his horse every day leading groups of visitors from both the Greenbrier resort and Mountain Home, (Figure 19). Dickson wore dark colored glasses the rest of his life and his familiarity with the trails often confused guests into believing he was sighted. While leading a group of guests along a horse trail, he would oftentimes have the riding group stop, telling his riding companions, "we must stop here so you can see the lovely view."⁴⁹

The start of World War II marked the end of the public resort era at Mountain Home; however, the Dickson's continued to host out-of-town members of the extended Dickson family on their visits to the area. Aside from many historic photographs that document the guest cottage's architecture, there remains little extant to provide evidence of the Dickson's resort. The New Cottage was dismantled in the 1950s. About that same time period the Long Cottage was reduced in size from a two-story building to a single story that resulted in uncovering of the single pen log cabin. Because of its deteriorating condition, the one-story Long Cottage was dismantled in 2015 leaving only a sandstone chimney standing above ground. Subsequent owners of Mountain Home continued to rent rooms in the Lewis Cottage to local residents. During the mid-1970s a tragic accident occurred in the Lewis Cottage when a rifle owned by a lodger named Snow fell to the floor, accidentally discharged, and killed his granddaughter.⁵⁰ The Lewis Cottage stands today in an advanced state of disrepair.

Robert Hunter Dickson and his sister, Elizabeth McClanhan Dickson (1875-1963) were the last Dickson family members to live in Mountain Home. They both died in 1963 ending a 192-year Dickson family association to the land on Howard Creek. With their deaths, land was sold out of the family starting in the early 1960s. Small parcels of land bordering Highway 60 were sold off to commercial businesses while a large tract of 81 acres was taken by the government in 1964 as the Interstate 64 exit at White Sulphur Springs/Harts Run developed.⁵¹ The establishment of gas stations, fast food restaurants, and other commercial businesses changed the landscape's rural nature. The land, reduced in size from over 500 acres to 47 acres, passed through a number of different owners until it was purchased last by Rosalie Stewart Detch in 1996 representing the Thomas Jefferson Inns of West Virginia.⁵²

Statement of Archaeological Potential

This property contained a number of outbuildings that ideally could shed light on the transition from an eighteenth-century frontier farmstead, to a nineteenth and twentieth century horse farm and resort. However, all of the outbuildings associated with the agricultural aspects of the Dickson family business were located on land either not within the boundaries of this nomination or are no longer extant. Their archaeological potential is very limited. They include the horse stable, log cattle barn, carriage house, farm office, ice house, and granary. Buildings related to the resort activities that were located beside and immediately behind Mountain Home hold

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Greenbrier County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

greater archaeological potential. These buildings include the sites of the three guest cottages, staff quarters, bath house, privies, and laundry. Three of these buildings are extant, the Lewis Cottage, the single pen log cabin, and the small wash house that contained a stove used to heat water for the bathhouse and laundry. A short four foot long section of a brick-lined walkway is location immediately adjacent to the rear porch of Mountain Home. While not investigated archaeologically, other such remnants of the walkway may exist that would help define the flow of activities within the resort cabin area. The combination of detailed Dickson family business records and a large collection of historic family photographs only add to the site's potential for interpreting the archaeological record.

The potential of telling the story of the enslaved African Americans living at Mountain Home is significant. The 30 slaves owned by Robert Dickson in 1860 were living in three houses. The location of these houses is currently unknown, but they may be located within the boundaries of this nomination.⁵³ Archaeological investigations at Mountain Home may also be able to show the transition of enslaved African Americans to freemen as blacks were hired to work at both the horse operation and the resort. Documents related to the purchase of coffins for a number of enslaved children speak to the probability of a slave cemetery on the property.

¹ Price, Paul and E.T. Heck, *West Virginia Geological Survey: Greenbrier County*, Wheeling News Lithograph Company, 1939. Otis K. Rice, *A History of Greenbrier County*, published by the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia, 1986.

² Dickson Family Papers, 1769-1924. Manuscript # 1988-094. Special Collections, Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Blacksburg, Virginia. Hereafter cited as Dickson Family Papers MSS by box and folder number.

³ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 2 folder 18; Lana Martindale, *Frontier Life on the Western Waters, Joseph Dickson*, manuscript on file with the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Hereafter cited Martindale Manuscript. Richard Dickson acquired property on Second Creek and built a home known as the Spring Valley Farm in what is now Monroe County, West Virginia. Spring Valley Farm was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 (NR#74002017).

John Dickson acquired land east of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia and built a home known as the James Wylie house. This land was sold to the federal government for the establishment of a national fish hatchery.

For additional information on the migration of the Dickson family from Scotland to Ireland to Northern Ireland, to Pennsylvania, to Virginia see, *The Dickson Family History Western Branch*, compiled by Donna G. Dickson, edited by Dixie R. Dickson, 2011. Copy on file with the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

⁴ Dayton, Ruth Woods, *Greenbrier Pioneers and Their Homes*, West Virginia Publishing Company, Charleston, West Virginia, 1942. p. 220 - 224. Hereafter cited, Dayton, Mountain Home. Greenbrier Surveyors Land Book 1 pp.38 & 41; Greenbrier Surveyors Land Book 2 pp.13 & 239.

⁵ Martindale Manuscript pp. 13-14, 16-17.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

⁶ Ibid p.28.

⁷ Greenbrier County Will Book 1 p.543, 580-582. Greenbrier County, West Virginia Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia. This acreage was contained in five tracts of 125 acres, 104 acres, 80 acres, 50 acres, and 175 acres (that contained the Mountain Home tract). The slaves included Jacob valued at \$300, Jeffery valued at \$500, Henry valued at \$300, and Jane and her child Elijah valued together at \$450.

⁸ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 29. Morgan Donnally Bunn, The People of the Old Stone Cemetery Lewisburg, WV 1796-2010. Privately published, 2016. Hereafter cited, Bunn, Old Stone Cemetery.

⁹ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 29.

¹⁰ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 29. Dayton, Mountain Home p. 221. Thomas M. Welch was born in Rockingham County, Virginia on June 12, 1795, son of Robert and Susanna Aps Welch. He moved to Greenbrier County by 1821 and carried out a lengthy career as a carpenter/builder. He died on March 6, 1854 and is buried in the Old Stone Church Cemetery. Many of Welch's carpentry tools were listed in the inventory of his estate, see Greenbrier County Will Book 3 pp.142-146.

¹¹ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 29. John Anthony Harper was born ca. 1795 in France, the son of Capt. John Harper. He was raised in Botetout County, VA and enlisted into Capt. Day's Company of Virginia militia in 1807 as a fifer. Harper was listed on the 1830 Greenbrier County, Virginia federal census. He purchased 130 acres of land on the waters of Howards Creek in 1834 which he used to secure debts through a variety of Trust Deeds, see Greenbrier County Deed Book 13 p. 576; 18 p. 361; 14 p. 544; 15 p. 352; 15 p.419. In 1837 John Harper was listed as one of the builders of the Greenbrier County Courthouse, see Otis K. Rice, A History of Greenbrier County, published by the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia, 1986. p. 120. Harper moved back to Botetout County, VA by 1850 and died there in July 1860, see 1850 and 1860 Botetout County, Virginia federal census, Compiled Service Records Post-Revolutionary War Volunteers 1784-1811, Capt. Day's Militia Company 1807.

Hugh Howard McComb was born ca. 1801 in Rockbridge, Virginia, the son of William and Martha Parks McComb. By 1840 he moved to Perry County, Mississippi and lived the remainder of his life there, dying on June 27, 1862. See 1840-1860 Perry County, Mississippi federal census.

John Remley was born February 7, 1803 in Greenbrier County, Virginia, son of Elias and Mary Catherine Remley. He lived three miles south of Mountain Home on Remley's draft on the south fork of Howard Creek. He died in 1896, see Howard M. Remley, These- Our Kin!, 1998, p.18.

Joel Burgess was born ca. 1785, and was listed on the 1830 Greenbrier County, Virginia federal census. In 1828 Burgess used his personal property to secure a debt, see Greenbrier County Deed Book 11 p.154.

Jacob Hoover was born ca. 1787 in Pennsylvania. He was listed on the 1820-1860 Greenbrier County federal census.

Cornelius James Printz was born in 1804 in Virginia and listed on the 1830 Botetourt County, Virginia federal census. Printz was listed as a bricklayer on the 1850 Allegany County, Virginia federal census. He moved to Jackson County, Iowa ca. 1855 and was listed as a tinner on the 1870 Jackson County, Iowa federal census. He died on July 26, 1876 in Jackson County, Iowa.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

James Dossey was born ca. 1805. He was appointed as a post master on January 3, 1838 in Alleghanny County, Virginia. He was listed on the 1840 Greenbrier County, Virginia federal census as owning three slaves.

George Ruple was born in Pennsylvania in ca. 1788, son of Martin and Elizabeth Eckel Ruple. His family moved to Augusta County, Virginia and he was listed on the 1850 and 1860 Augusta County, Virginia federal census. He died there on December 7, 1861.

William Woodward married Susanna P. Littlepage in Greenbrier County, Virginia on February 17, 1835. He died sometime before 1850.

Samuel Rush was born ca. 1805, and listed on the 1840 Greenbrier County, Virginia federal census.

Patrick Beirne & James Hall Nesmith, merchants in Lewisburg with firm of Beirne & Nesmith. Partick Beirne was born in Ireland on March 17, 1798, son of Partick and Bridget McDermott O'Beirne. He married Elizabeth Dean McClung and died on December 20, 1876. He is buried in the Old Stone Church Cemetery.

James H. Nesmith was born in 1798, son of Isaac and Nancy Ann Johnson Nesmith. He died on December 9, 1879 and is buried in Old Stone Church Cemetery.

David & Samuel Haptonstall were born in 1828 and 1826 respectively. They were listed on the 1860 Greenbrier County Virginia federal census as stonemasons. They were the sons of stonemason, Isaac Haptonstall.

¹² Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 29. Invoice from Robert Dickson to Cornelius Printz dated November 5, 1834.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. J.D.B. DeBow, Superintendent of the United States Census, Washington, 1853. P.256. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. Joseph C.G. Kennedy, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1864, pp.501-511. Greenbrier County's total population in 1850 was 10,022 individuals including 8,549 white, 156 free colored (sic), and 1,317 slaves. Those figures increased in 1860 to 12,211 individuals including 10,500 white, 186 free colored, and 1,525 slaves. Census records for 1870 showed Greenbrier County's black (sic) population totaled 724 individuals, a decrease of 987 individuals or 60%.

¹⁵ Robert Dickson's slave holdings were 7 in 1820, 15 slaves in 1830, 16 slaves in 1840, 18 slaves in 1850, and 30 slaves in 1860, see Federal Census 1820- 1860, and the 1850 and 1860 Federal Slave Census Schedules. The Dicksons also owned 1057 acres on Wolf Creek in neighboring Monroe County including two to seven slaves on property inherited by Sarah Renick Dickson from her uncle William Renick. Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 2 folder 5. Greenbrier County Will Book 1 p.443, and Monroe County Deed Book X p.619.

¹⁶ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 29. Invoice of Dr. Hugh Wilson March – December 1839 for treatment of enslaved George, Charlotte, Caroline, Loda, and William. Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 40 undated shopping list. Those slaves mentioned by name who needed shoes included Lucy, Emily, Charlotte, Mary, Caroline, Mandy, Sampson, John, Jacob, Jim, and Lew.

¹⁷ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 37 & 38. Receipts from James Skeen and S. Fewell. Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 38.

¹⁸ Greenbrier County, West Virginia Court Orders, October 1832. p. 364. While the original case file of this trail has not been found, information provided in the court orders is very significant. The list of witnesses who testified in

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

the trail included Robert Dickson, Garrett Brown, John H. Myers, John, a slave of James Caldwell, Jeffrey a slave of Robert Dickson, Sampson, a slave of Henry B. Hunter, Jacob, a slave of Mrs. Bedford, Davis, a slave of James Caldwell, Archibald Taylor, a free man of color, Ben, a slave of Lewis Stuart, Sam, a slave of Mrs. Bedford, Jim, a slave of John Dickinson, and Howard, a slave of Mrs. Bedford. It was very unusual for enslaved persons to testify in a court proceeding and helps show the seriousness of the capital charge of arson. If the defendant had not been a slave, it is doubtful that the testimony from other slaves would have been allowed. Sam was valued at \$450. His attorney, James B. Bowlen, was awarded \$45 for his representation.

¹⁹ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 20. The enslaved may have lived on Robert Dickson's Monroe County farm. The letter did not specify they lived in Greenbrier County.

²⁰ Alleghany County Virginia 1850 Federal census, Greenbrier County Virginia 1860 Federal census.

²¹ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 35.

²² Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folders 35, 37, 38.

²³ Greenbrier County Land Books, White Sulphur Springs District, 1851-1867. Greenbrier County, West Virginia Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

²⁴ Armstrong, Richard L., The Battle of Lewisburg, May 23, 1862 p. 7, 35th Star Publishing, Charleston, West Virginia, 2017. Hereafter cited Battle of Lewisburg. Greenbrier County voters cast 1,016 votes in favor of secession and 110 votes against secession. McKinney, Tim. The Civil War in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, Quarrier Press, Charleston, West Virginia, 2004. p.4.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Bard, David. "Battle of White Sulphur Springs." E-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 19 November 2010. Web 23 January 2019. www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/1240. Accessed February 3, 2019.

²⁷ Service record for Henry Frazier Dickson, 14th Virginia Cavalry, Fold3, accessed February 4, 2019. Bunn, Old Stone Cemetery.

²⁸ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 Folder 20.

²⁹ Conte, Robert S., The History of the Greenbrier America's Resort. Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Charleston, West Virginia, 1989. pp. 75-77. Robert S. Conte, personal communication, e-mail dated December 1, 2018, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

³⁰ Greenbrier County West Virginia Deed Book 26 page 550. Robert and Sarah Dickson to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, October 7, 1871 for \$456, 19.1 acres and 10.39 acres. Greenbrier County Clerk Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

³¹ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 29. October 7, 1834, receipt of James Dossey "for painting of brick house and for painting cabbins (sic)".

³² Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 19. May 29, 1852 & July 2, 1852, letters from Rebecca McCorkey.

³³ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 1 folder 21. June 11, 1866 letter from A.R. Deem.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

³⁴ Greenbrier County West Virginia 1870 Federal census. Bunn, Old Stone Cemetery.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ 1930s "Map of Roads and Trails in the Vicinity of The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Spring, West Virginia". The Greenbrier Archives.

³⁷ Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 2 folder 7. Dickson Family Photographic Collection in the possession of Lyne Shackelford, Jr. Fredericksburg, Virginia. Hereafter cited Dickson Family photos.

³⁸ Information found in the Index of Dickson Family Photos.

³⁹ Goddard, Charles A. "A Place in the Hills: Joseph Dickson's Mountain Home," Down Home. Down Home Publications, Lewisburg, West Virginia, March 1992. Copy on file with the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Hereafter cited, Down Home, A Place in the Hills. Dickson Family photos. Personal communication from Candace Adelson, Senior Curator of Fashion and Textiles, Tennessee State Museum, Nashville, Tennessee. Email dated March 18, 2019, in possession of author.

⁴⁰ Greenbrier County West Virginia Deed Book 73 p.474. Greenbrier County Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Deed from William H. Dickson to Elizabeth H. Lewis March 3, 1907. This tract of 162 acres was known as "Bellplane" and later renamed "the Meadows." The Lewis' sold this property to the White Sulphur Springs Corporation in 1929 for the building of the Greenbrier Airport in 1931, see Greenbrier County Deed Book 115 p.392. 1900 Hamilton County, Ohio federal census, 1910 Greenbrier County, West Virginia federal census, 1930 Richmond City federal census. Elizabeth Harrison Lewis (1866-1946) was the great granddaughter of President William Henry Harrison.

⁴¹ Mountain Home Hotel guest register 1901- 1916. Guest register is in the possession of Lyne Shackelford, Jr., Fredericksburg, Virginia, Down Home, A Place in the Hills.

⁴² Dickson Family Papers MSS Box 2 folder 9. Receipt from the Richmond, Virginia China Company, July 2, 1892.

⁴³ Dickson Family MMS Box 2 folder 17. The Greenbrier Bugle, Vol.1, No.1 August 22, 1903; Vol.1, No.2 July 1906. This publication was described as a newspaper devoted to Society, liberal in tone, intended to be fair to subscribers, published weekly at Dickson's Mountain Home, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. While the newspaper banner tells of a weekly publication, that was not the case. There were three years between the publication of Vol. 1 No. 1 and Vol. 1 No.2. No other editions of this publication are known to exist.

⁴⁴ Dickson Family MMS Box1 folder 19. Invoice from Samuel Keen July 1, 1854. Dickson Family MMS Box 2 folder 7. Receipt from V. Hamilton November 27, 1871.

⁴⁵ Dickson Family MMS Box 1 folder 38. Receipts from David S. Haptonstall September 5, 1860 and Samuel C. Haptonstall September 29, 1860.

⁴⁶ Greenbrier County, West Virginia Will Book 4 p.473. Greenbrier County West Virginia Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

⁴⁷ 1920 Greenbrier County, West Virginia Federal census.

⁴⁸ Dickson Family Photographs. Photographs are in the possession of Lyne Shackelford, Jr. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

⁴⁹ Down Home, A Place in the Hills.

⁵⁰ Paul Detch, personal communication, October 26, 2018.

⁵¹ Greenbrier County West Virginia Deed Book 226 p.481. Laura Long et al to State Road Commission, December 28, 1964.

⁵² Greenbrier County West Virginia Deed Book 230 p.209; Deed Book 238 p. 620; 238 p.624; Deed Book 332 p.207; Deed Book 360 pp.455-456; Deed Book 439 p.488. Greenbrier County, West Virginia Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

⁵³ 1860 Greenbrier County, Virginia Federal Slave census.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources:

United States Federal Census. 1790 – 1940. Population Schedules, Slave Schedules 1850 & 1860.

Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. J.D.B. DeBow, Superintendent of the United States Census, Washington, 1853.

Compendium of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. Joseph C.G. Kennedy, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1864.

Greenbrier County Surveyors Land Books 1 & 2, Greenbrier County Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Greenbrier County Will Books, Greenbrier County Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Greenbrier County Deed Books, Greenbrier County Clerk's Office, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Dickson Family Papers, 1769-1924, MSS 1988-094. Special Collections, Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Blacksburg, Virginia.

Dickson Family Photographic Collection in the possession of Lyne Shackelford, Jr. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Dickson family materials, Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Mountain Home Hotel Guest Register 1901- 1916. Guest register in the possession of Lyne Shackelford, Jr., Fredericksburg, Virginia.

"Map of Roads and Trails in the Vicinity of The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Spring, West Virginia". ca. 1930. The Greenbrier Resort Archives, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

The Greenbrier Resort. Unpublished aerial photographs. ca. 1930. The Greenbrier Resort Archives, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Published Sources:

Armstrong, Richard L., The Battle of Lewisburg, May 23, 1862. 35th Star Publishing, Charleston, West Virginia, 2017.

Beyer, Edward, Album of Virginia, The Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, 1858.

Bunn, Morgan Donnally, The People of the Old Stone Cemetery Lewisburg, West Virginia 1796-2010. Privately published, 2016.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Conte, Robert S. The History of the Greenbrier America's Resort. Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Charleston, West Virginia, 1989. pp. 75-77.

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

Dickson, Donna G.(compiled) The Dickson Family History Western Branch, compiled and edited by Dixie R. Dickson, 2011. Copy on file with the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Goddard, Charles A. "A Place in the Hills: Joseph Dickson's Mountain Home". Down Home. Down Home Publications, Lewisburg, West Virginia, March 1992. Copy on file with the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Martindale, Lana. Frontier Life on the Western Waters, Joseph Dickson, copy on file with the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

McKinney, Tim. The Civil War in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, Quarrier Press, Charleston, West Virginia, 2004.

Price, Paul and E.T. Heck, *West Virginia Geological Survey: Greenbrier County*, Wheeling News Lithograph Company, 1939.

Remley, Howard M., These- Our Kin! Privately published, Copy on file with the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia, 1998.

Rice, Otis K., A History of Greenbrier County, published by the Greenbrier Historical Society, Lewisburg, West Virginia, 1986.

Rogers, Stephen T. "Robert Dickson and Building Mountain Home". Greenbrier Historical Society Journal, Volume X, Number 3. pp. 18-24. 2019.

Stinson, Helen S., Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia Court Orders 1780-1850. Privately published, 1988.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

☒ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV

County and State

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☒ University

☒ Other

Name of repository: Special Collections, Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, Greenbrier County, West Virginia courthouse, Lewisburg, West Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18.5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 37.773304

Longitude: -80.351069

B. Latitude: 37.772649

Longitude: -80.352617

C. Latitude: 37.773141

Longitude: -80.352775

D. Latitude: 37.772984

Longitude: -80.353612

E. Latitude: 37.775655

Longitude: -80.354483

F. Latitude: 37.776297

Longitude: -80.352051

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐

NAD 1927

or

☐

NAD 1983

1. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

2. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

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

The boundaries of this nomination include the 18.5 acres located on the north side of US Highway 60 near the White Sulphur Springs/Hart's Run exit on Interstate 64. The property boundaries are further identified on Greenbrier County Tax Map 16 parcel 26.6 and described in Greenbrier County Deed Book 439 p.488.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Historically, the Dickson family owned over 500 acres along Howard Creek. The current property owners own three adjoining tracts of the Dickson land, the 18.5 acres being nominated, along with two additional wooded tracts of 5.5 acres and 23.75 acres (Tax Map 16-26-2; and Tax Map 16-26-2.3) that were part of the Dickson family holdings. These two adjoining tracts are not part of the proposed boundaries for this nomination and did not contain any of the resort nor agricultural buildings associated with the Dickson family businesses. The boundaries of this nomination have been limited to areas that retain integrity to convey the property's above-ground historical and architectural significance as well as areas that may potentially yield archaeological information that can provide information about the past. It should be noted for planning purposes that many of the archaeological remains historically associated with Mountain Home are located outside of the nominated boundaries. The purposed increase in acreage from one acre in the original 1980 nomination to 18.5 acres includes the area directly to the west and north of Mountain Home that were the locations of the many outbuildings associated with the Dickson family resort business.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen T. Rogers
organization: Tennessee Historical Commission (retired)
street & number: 2521 Winder Dr.
city or town: Franklin state: Tennessee zip code: 37064
e-mail: rogdet@comcast.net
telephone: 615/969-6802
date: May 4, 2020

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Additional items:**

FIGURES LOG

- Figure 1. Thomas Welch, receipt for construction of Mountain Home, 1833.
Figure 2. Hugh McComb & John Harper invoice stone & brick work April 12, 1834.
Figure 3. John Remley account May 28, 1833.
Figure 4. Joel Burgess contact for plastering April 10, 1834.
Figure 5. Jacob Hoover invoice downspouts & gutters January 26, 1835.
Figure 6. Cornelius Printz building brick columns & stone work July 24, 1834.
Figure 7. William Woodward invoice rock lime July 26, 1834.
Figure 8. Cornelius Printz stone work & plastering November 5, 1834.
Figure 9. Stable, barn & carriage house.
Figure 10. Sheriff Mason County, run-away slaves 1862.
Figure 11. Mountain Home with Long Cottage, ca. 1885.
Figure 12. Mountain Home with New & Long cottages, ca. 1895.
Figure 13. Mountain Home with New, Long & Lewis cottages, ca. 1930.
Figure 14. Letter from A.R. Deem 1866 visit.
Figure 15. Log cabin uncovered during Long Cottage demolition.
Figure 16. New & Long cottages with cistern & pump on left.
Figure 17. Hotel guest register 1903. page 13.
Figure 18. Elizabeth Burrow Shackleford standing in front of servants cottage, ca. 1914.
Figure 19. Robert Hunter Dickson in rear leading group on trail ride.
Figure 20. Floor plan – first floor.
Figure 21. Floor plan – second floor.
Figure 22. Floor plan – third floor.
Figure 23. Mountain Home – elevation drawings.
Figure 24. Tax Map 16 Parcel 26.6 Greenbrier County, West Virginia
Figure 25. Plat of survey – boundary.
Figure 26a. Mountain Home sketch map with original and new National Register boundaries.
Figure 26b. Mountain Home sketch map showing topography and natural features.
Figure 27. Exterior photo log
Figure 28. Floor plan – first floor with photo log arrows.
Figure 29. Floor plan – second floor with photo log arrows
Figure 30. Floor plan – third floor with photo log arrows

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 1. Thomas Welch, receipt for construction of Mountain Home, 1833.

Article for a house 60 by 24 feet, etc 24 by 24 feet		
5280 feet of slupers and joice at $2\frac{1}{2}$ p/h	\$19.75	
2560 feet of sheeting and shingling at 9/p/h	39.70	
2560 feet of Ladders framing and mounting the shingles	12.80	
11 white Window frames 12 15 lite frames at 9/ per frame	34.50	
6 4 lites at $4\frac{1}{6}$ apiece selen clouse panel frame	5.00	
2 grates frames 6/ apiece	2.00	
1 Celestial clouse frame With side lites	30.00	
2 plane clouse frames at 9/ apiece	3.00	
6 panele Jam clouse frames at \$3.00 apiece	18.00	
11 6 panele clouses 3/ per panele	33.00	
5520 feet of flooring at 15/ per hundred	88.00	
402 lites of sash and glazing at 10 cts per lite	40.20	
one flite of Sashes of a good quality in the passage	25.00	
2 flites of Sashes in the 2 flites of Clouse Sashes	30.00	
6 Mantle pieces at \$46.00 351 feet of Jam sawting at $1\frac{1}{6}$ p/h	33.75	
396 feet of bare and sur bare at 8 cts per foot	26.88	
one Portico \$35.00 23 pane of Bannishing blinds at \$5.00 apiece	104.00	
372 feet of palastars at 10 cts per foot	37.20	
289 feet double arcative facing at 8 cts per foot	23.12	
411 feet Jam lining at 3 cts p. foot	12.33	
344 sash Boards at 2 cts p. ft	6.88	
to cutting Wooden brick and lintels	10.00	
80 feet of p. d. l. tell at 8 cts per foot	6.40	
1750 feet of garnet flooring at 9/ p hundred	26.25	
90 feet of bang boarding at 3 cts p. ft	2.70	
to boxing 6 hearths at \$2.3 apiece	2.25	
4 presses in the cell	60.00	
March 21 1833 Thomas Welch	318.01	
	892.91	367.95

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 2. Hugh McComb & John Harper invoice stone & brick work April 12, 1834.

Robert Dickson To Hugh McComb Dr.
12th April 1834

To laying 84 perch of Stone work at 50 Cts $\$42.00$
To Making burning & Laying 164 thousand
Brick at two Dollars per thousand 328.00
To 3 1/2 Months work of Nipe baring of Brick 10.50
To helping set & burn lime kiln 15.00
To four dollars paid same Chusk 4.00

Total Payment in full and in full $\$404.50$
of all accounts against said Dickson 4.00
up to this date 12th Apr 1834 $\$408.50$

Test Credit By Acct 62.35
In D. Harper Hugh McComb $\$346.12$

Figure 3. John Remley account May 28, 1833.

28th May 1833 Account showing done by Remley
403 feet for door & Window frames poplar
1060 feet short joints of pine 82 of them
381 feet of wooden Bricks 50 pieces
120 feet of Slab plank
150 feet of two Inch plank of pine
57 feet Slab plank of pick pine
564 feet sheating plank One load measured
1692 Three load sheating plank before this no
measured
600 feet sheating sheathing in one load
1000 feet

Oct 12th 1833 I paid the above in full
May 1 1831 100 Chickens & 10 Turkeys
1A

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 4. Joel Burgess contact for plastering April 10, 1834.

I have agreed to lath and plaster for Robert Dickson
a Brick house which said Dickson is now getting
finishe off I am to lath and plaster the lower and
second storeys with what is call Skin Coat work
that is it is to have two Coats beside the Skin Coat
and to be made white washed at Eight Cents p^r yard
by said Dickson paying me Five dollars for making
all the laths it is understood that this Contract does
not include the garrett nor kitchen but all the
balance of the house, it is further to be understood
that this plastering is only to be measured down
to the upper edge of the trimmenting in the lower
storey and in the second storey down to the wash
board I am further to give said Dickson one dollar
p^r day for a hand to assist me in the job if he
the said Dickson thinks proper to furnish one, the
wages of the hand above named is to be deducted
from my wages, this job is to be done in a neat
masterly and workmanlike manner, and as soon
as practicable given from under my hand this
10th day of April 1834
Joel Burgess

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 5. Jacob Hoover invoice downspouts & gutters January 26, 1835.

26th January 1835 Rec^d of Robert Dickson the
Sum of fifty Dollars & 50 Cents in full for
Spouting his Brick house 242 feet at 20 Cts per foot
with the heads in Chudco also for 20 sheets of
tin for guttering got by John Casper. The same
being in full of all accounts against said Dickson
up to this date
Jacob Hoover
Teste Samuel Hoover

Figure 6. Cornelius Printz building brick columns & stone work July 24, 1834.

24th July 1834 Rec^d of Robert Dickson the Sum of
Twenty One Dollars 75 Cents in full for Building Columns
with the foundation also for White washing dining ^{room}
and in full of all accounts against said Dickson up
to this date given from under my hand for J^{ns} J^r Printz

Figure 7. William Woodward invoice rock lime July 26, 1834.

26th July 1834 Rec^d of Robert Dickson Fifty Eight
dollars & fifty Cents in full for 150 Bushels of Rock
lime & also for 4200 Brick which I sold him at
\$5 per thousand The same being in full of all acco-
unts against said Dickson up to this date
William Woodward

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 8. Cornelius Printz stone work & plastering November 5, 1834.

Robert Dickson To Cornelius J Printz Dr^r
5th Nov^r 1834
To plastering portico & other little jobs — — \$20.00
To one trip to Monroe taking Henry & Nelson home 1.50
To Building one Stone Chimney — — 10.00
To underpinning & Laying path in Cabin — — 1.00
To White washing alone in Brick house — — 2.50
To painting Stone work left by McComb — — 1.00
To Building Stone foundation for back porch
To Brick House & plastering Sellar one coat — — 6.00
42.00
Rec^d. Payment in full and in full
of all accounts against R Dickson
up to this date
Cornelius Printz

Figure 9. Stable, barn & carriage house.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 10. Sheriff Mason County, run- away slaves 1862.

St Pleasant

June the 15th 1862
Mr Dickson Sir I hold in the Jail
of this County four negroes that is
said to belong to Mr Robt Dickson
of Greenbrier Co Va the man gives his name
Georg Washington he is a mulatto I suppose him
to be about forty or forty five years of age
he has long bushy hair and is about 5 feet 10
inches high he has with him his wife
Mary. She is almost black tolerable tall
and I suppose about forty years of age
their children Susanah and Charles
The former about 15 Charles about
12 years they was also a negro man
taken with them ~~with them~~ by the name
of James Brown that says he is free
he is almost Black about forty years
about 5 ft 10 inches high Crooked legs so
as to make him very lame.

E L Sinters
Sailer of Mason Co Va

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 11. Mountain Home with Long Cottage, ca. 1885.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 12. Mountain Home with New & Long cottages, ca. 1895.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 13. Mountain Home with New, Long & Lewis cottages, ca. 1930.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 14. Letter from A.R. Deem 1866 visit.

Lynchburg June 11-66

Robt Dixon Esqr

Dear Sir

I intend coming with My wife to The Mountains to stay some six or eight weeks & would like very much to board ~~with~~ with you most of the time. There is also two or three small families speaks of coming and they request me to write to you. you will please write me as soon as convenient and inform me what or not you can board us and the rates we will have to pay.

I suppose we can have the use of the old white Sulphur water &c

Very Respectly yours &c

A.R. Deem

P.S. Since writing the above I have seen some of the parties and they say that they expect to stay at least a month

A.R.D.

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 15. Log cabin uncovered during Long Cottage demolition.



Figure 16. New & Long cottages with cistern & pump on left.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 17. Hotel guest register July 1903. page 13.

HOTEL REGISTER.					
DATE	NAME	RESIDENCE	ROOM	TIME OF ARRIVAL	DATE
July 25	Mr & Mrs Minnie Lewis	Cincinnati			
"	Will H Lewis	"			
"	Alvin J Lewis	"			18th
"	Lawrence Lewis	"			"
"	John C Harrison	"			18
Aug 2	Gla E Davis	"			22
"	W H Hughes	Mt.			
"	Mrs Evelyn J Keeney	Parrismood Mo			
"	W H Keeney	"			
"	H. Kendall	Lyngington Ky			19
July 31	Field Scott	Buckley W. Va.			19
"	Mrs Carter Bishop	Petersburg Va			29
"	Mrs D. A. Wain	"			Sept 6
"	Don Bishop	"			
Aug 6	Mrs Emily Friedman	New York			
"	Mrs Walter St. Taylor	Naples Fla			
"	Edward Todd Taylor	"			Sept 5
July 23	John Vetter	Atlanta Ga			
Aug 1	Mrs L C Austin	"			
"	Miss Martha Austin	New Orleans			
" 5	Qua Powers	Weldon N. C			
"	Miss Morrison	Philadelphia Pa.			Sept 7
"	Miss Hunt	"			Sept 7
Aug 15	Mr & Mrs W L Turner	Cincinnati O			
" 14	Mrs S. C. Archibald	Livingston Ky			Sept 14
"	Brookhart	Cincinnati			"

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 18. Elizabeth Burrow Shackleford standing in front of servant's cottage, ca.1914.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

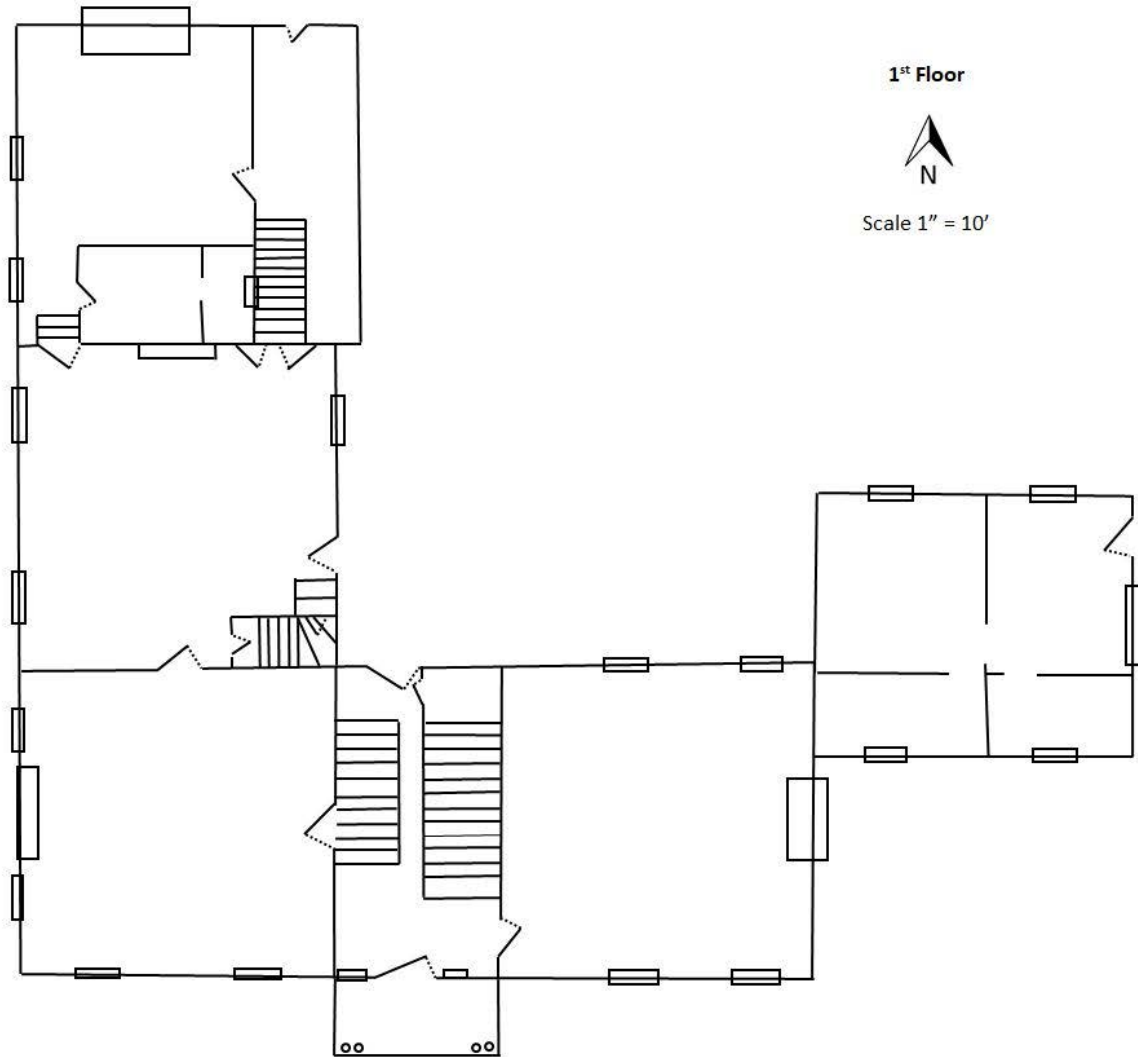
Figure 19. Robert Hunter Dickson in rear leading group on trail ride.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

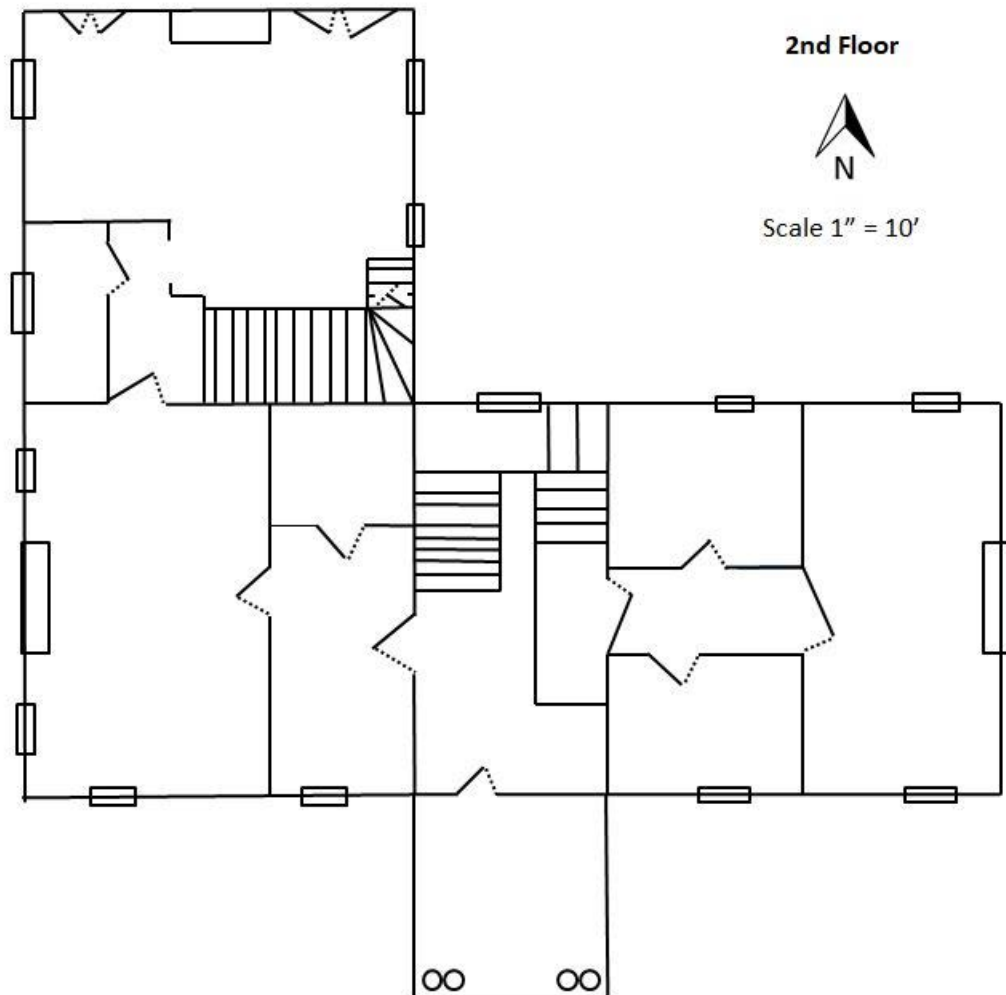
Figure 20. Floor plan – first floor.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

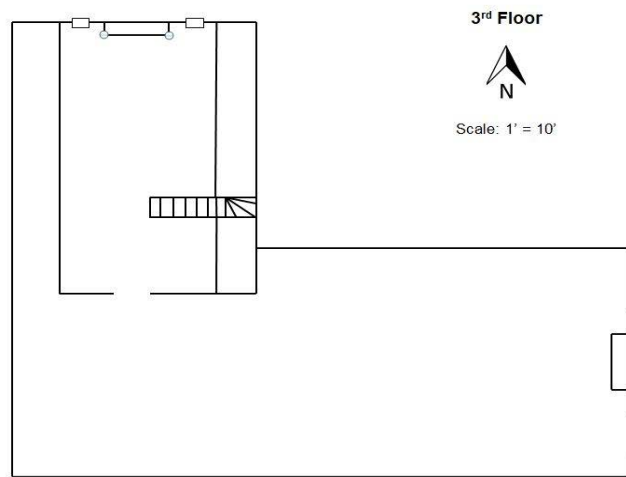
Figure 21. Floor plan – second floor.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

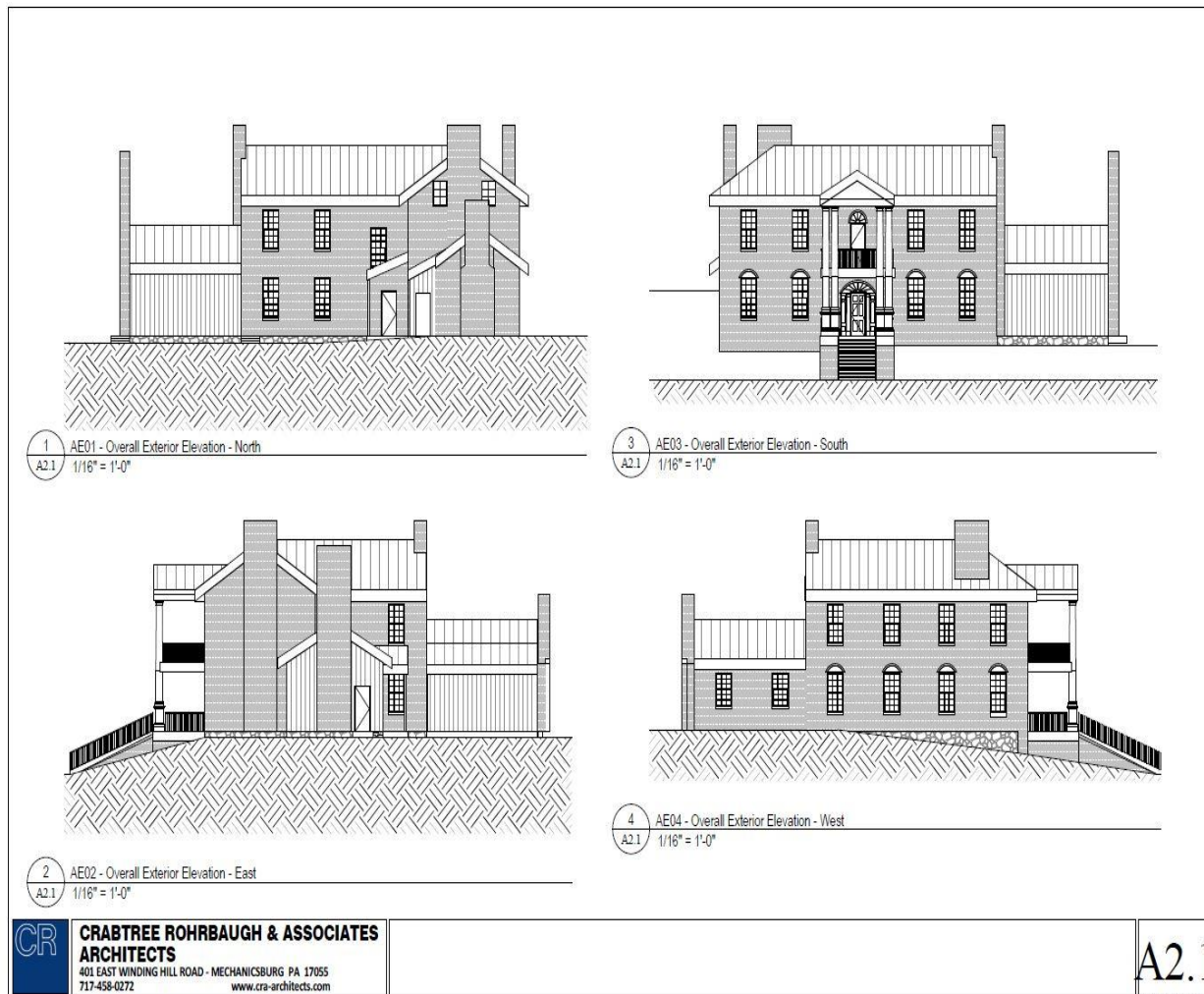
Figure 22. Floor plan – third floor.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

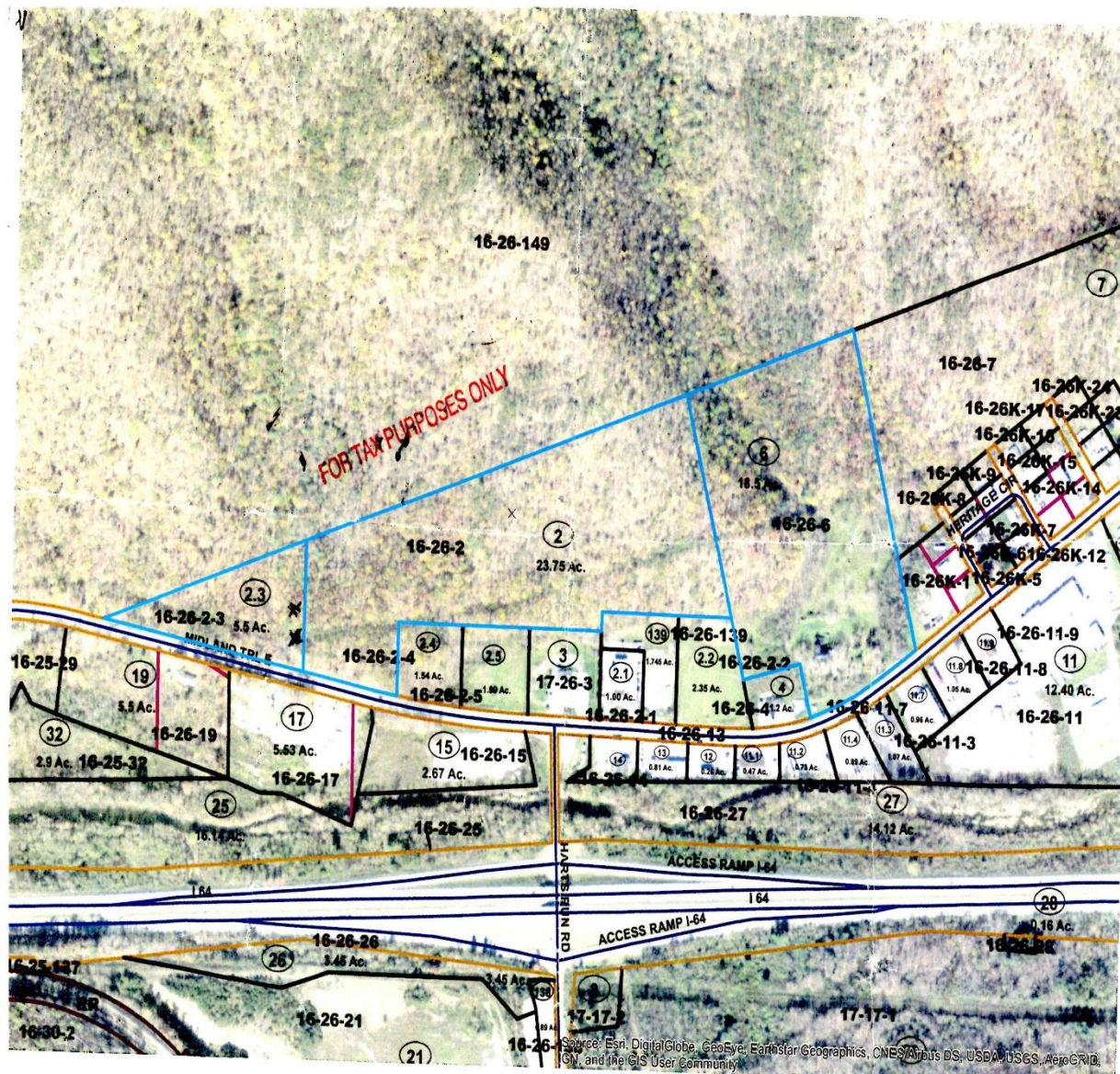
Figure 23. Mountain Home – elevation drawings.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 24. Tax Map 16 Parcel 26.6 Greenbrier County, West Virginia



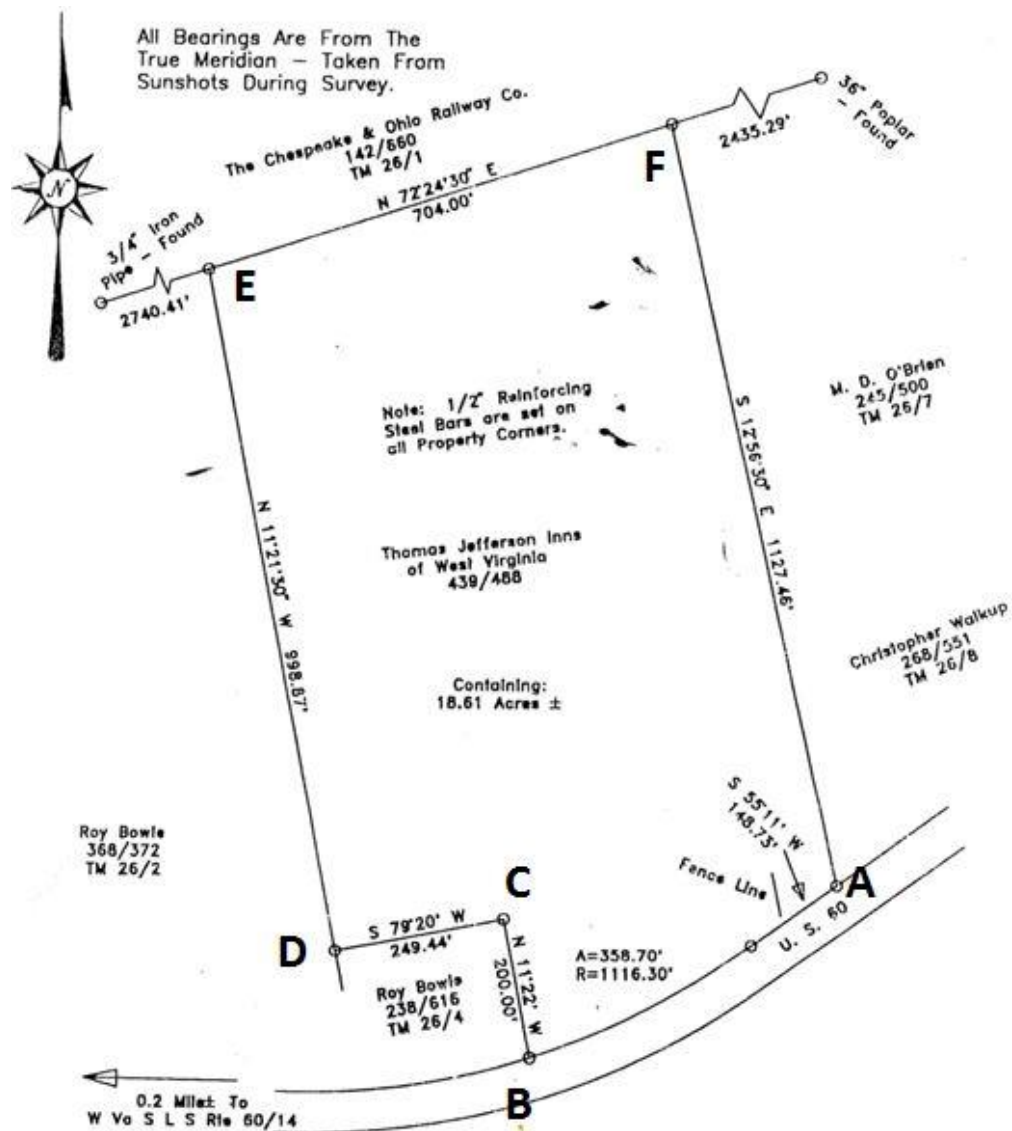
Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)

Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV

County and State

Figure 25. Plat Map

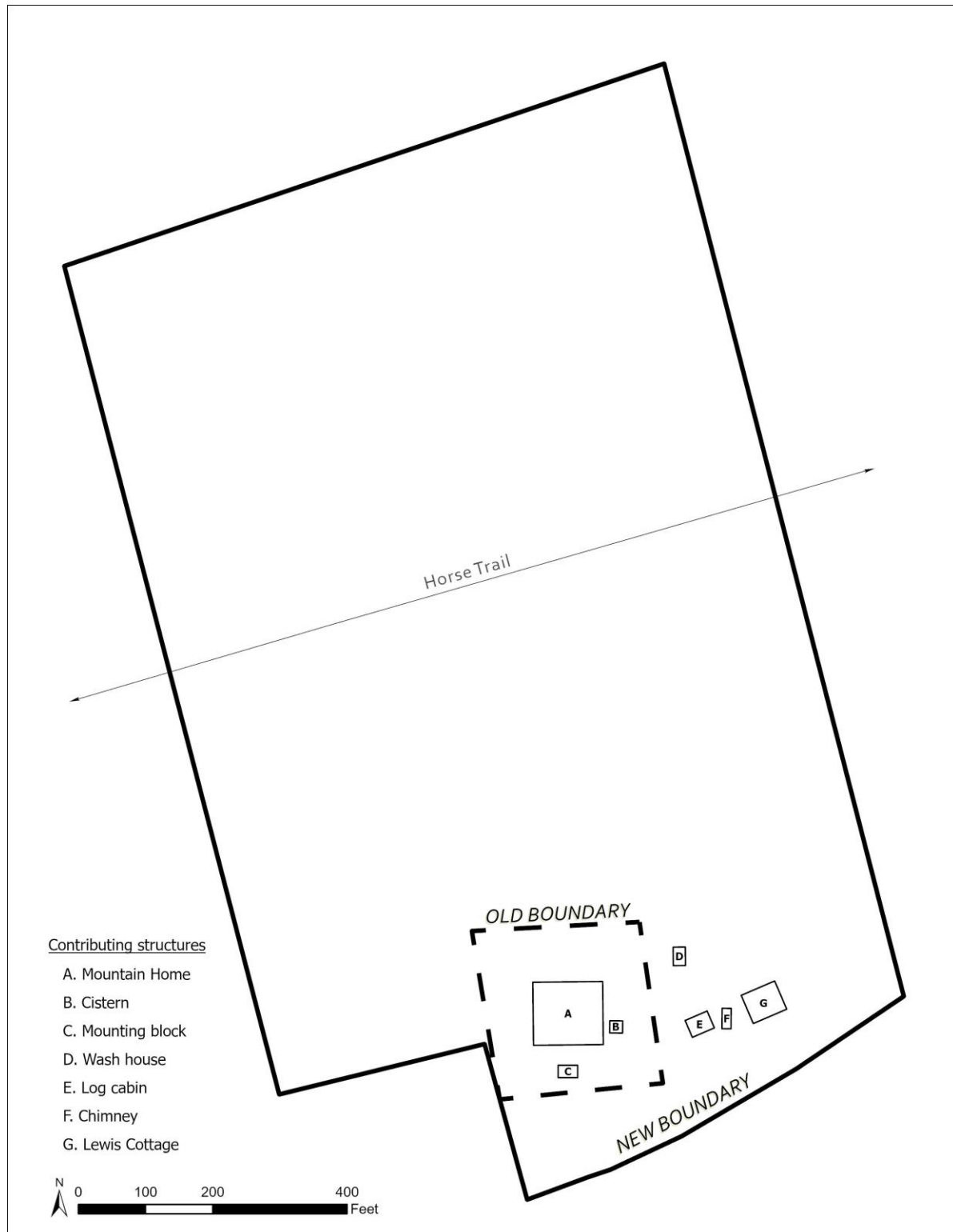


Plat of Survey
For
Thomas Jefferson Inns of West Virginia

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

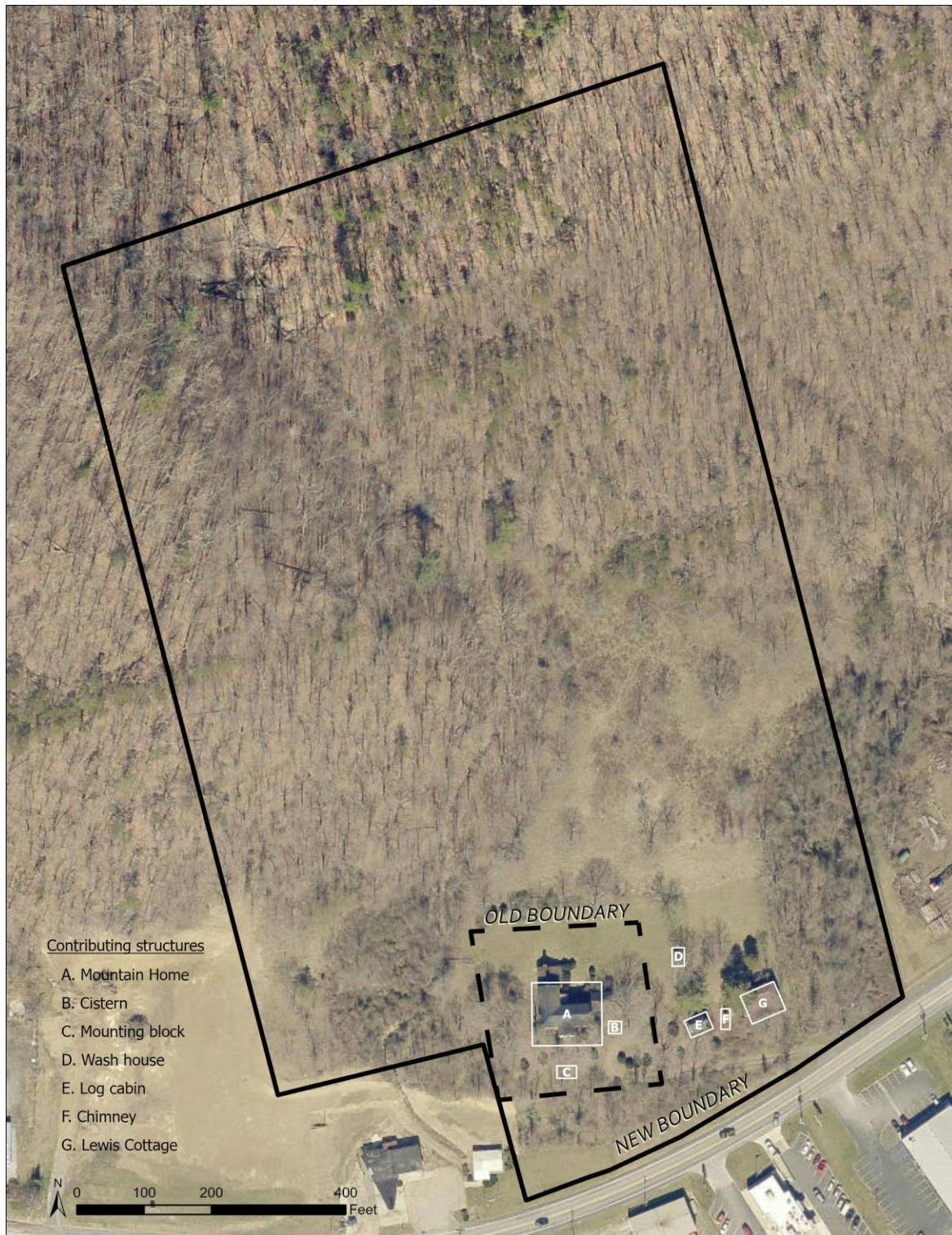
Figure 26a. Mountain Home sketch map with original and new National Register boundaries



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

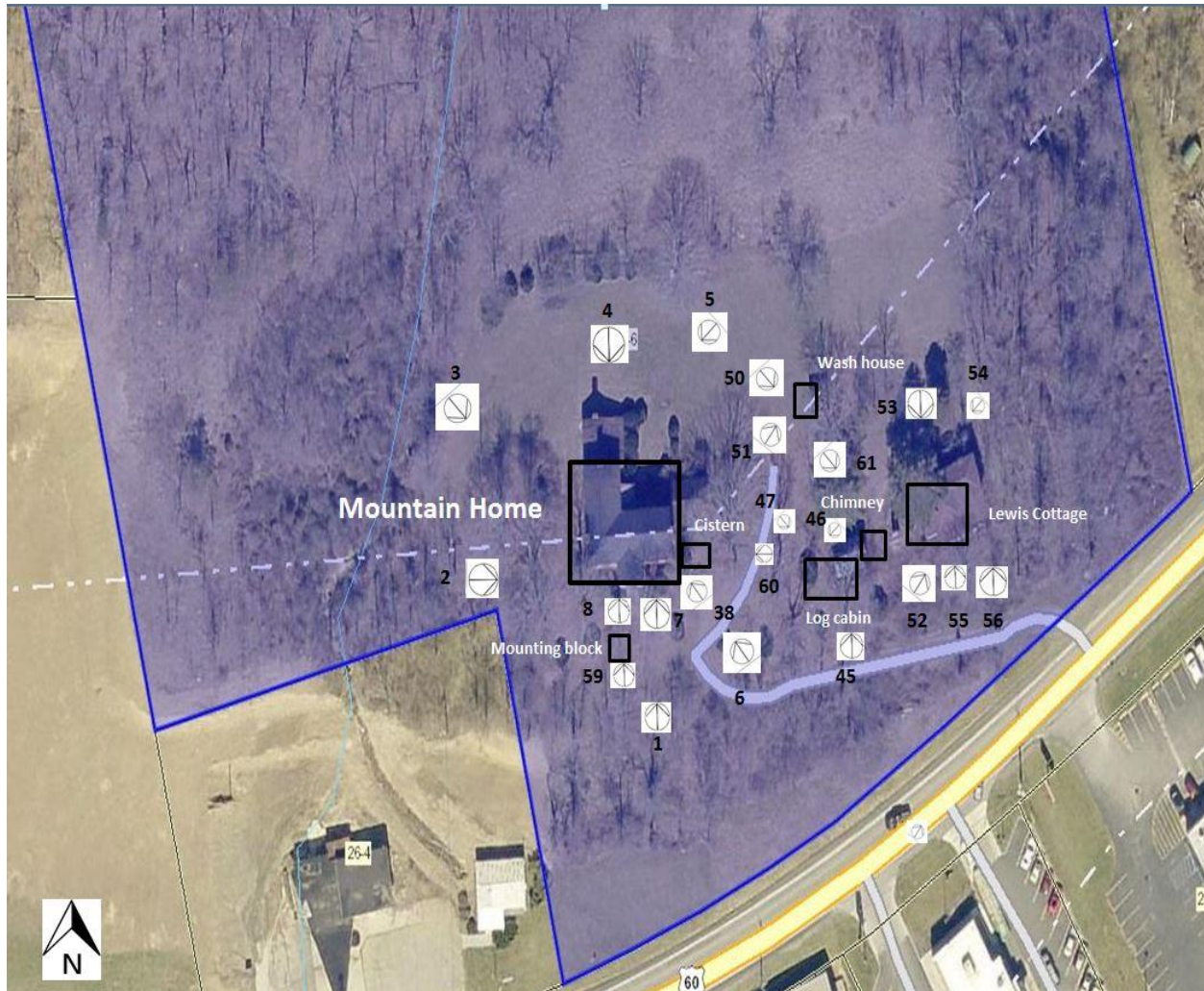
Figure 26b. Sketch Map showing topography and natural features



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

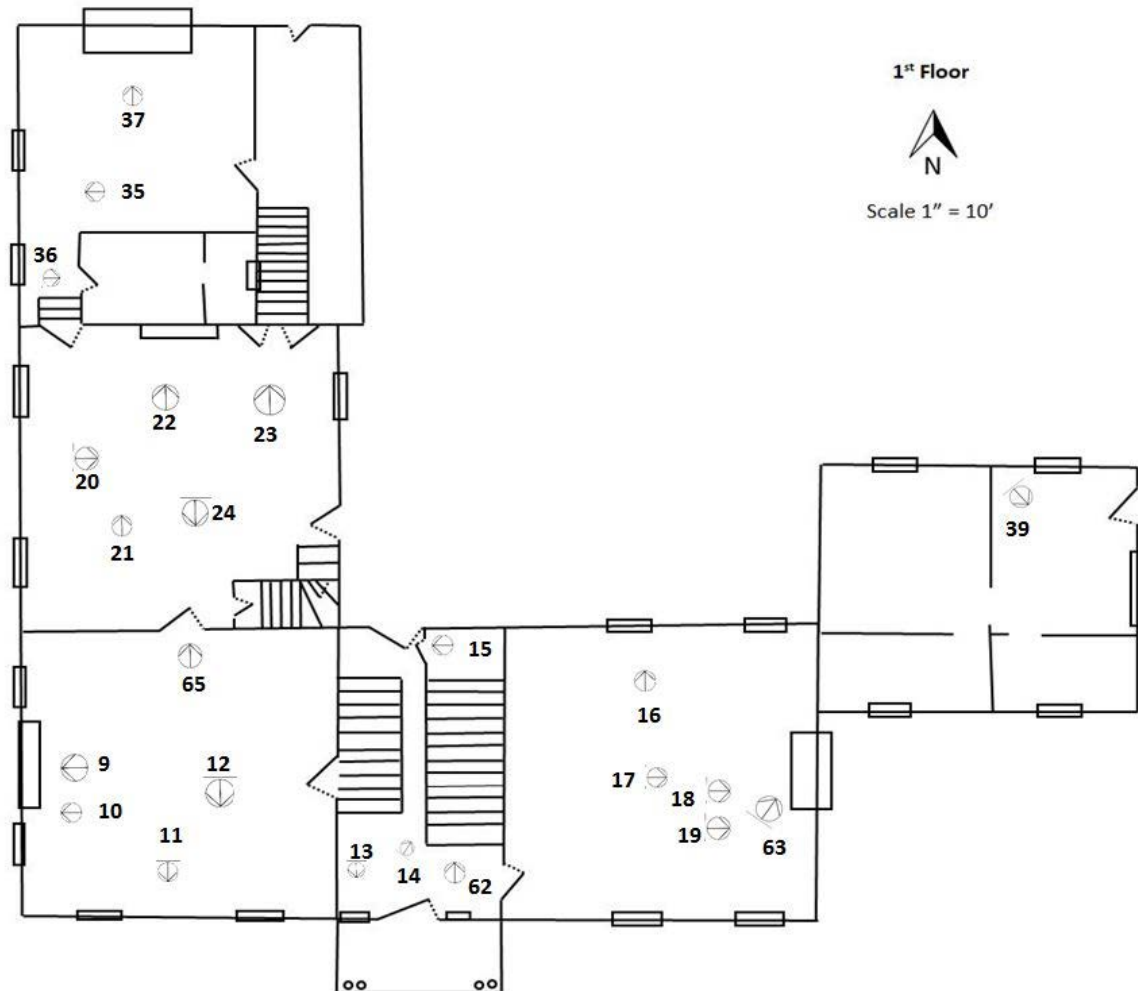
Figure 27. Exterior photo log



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

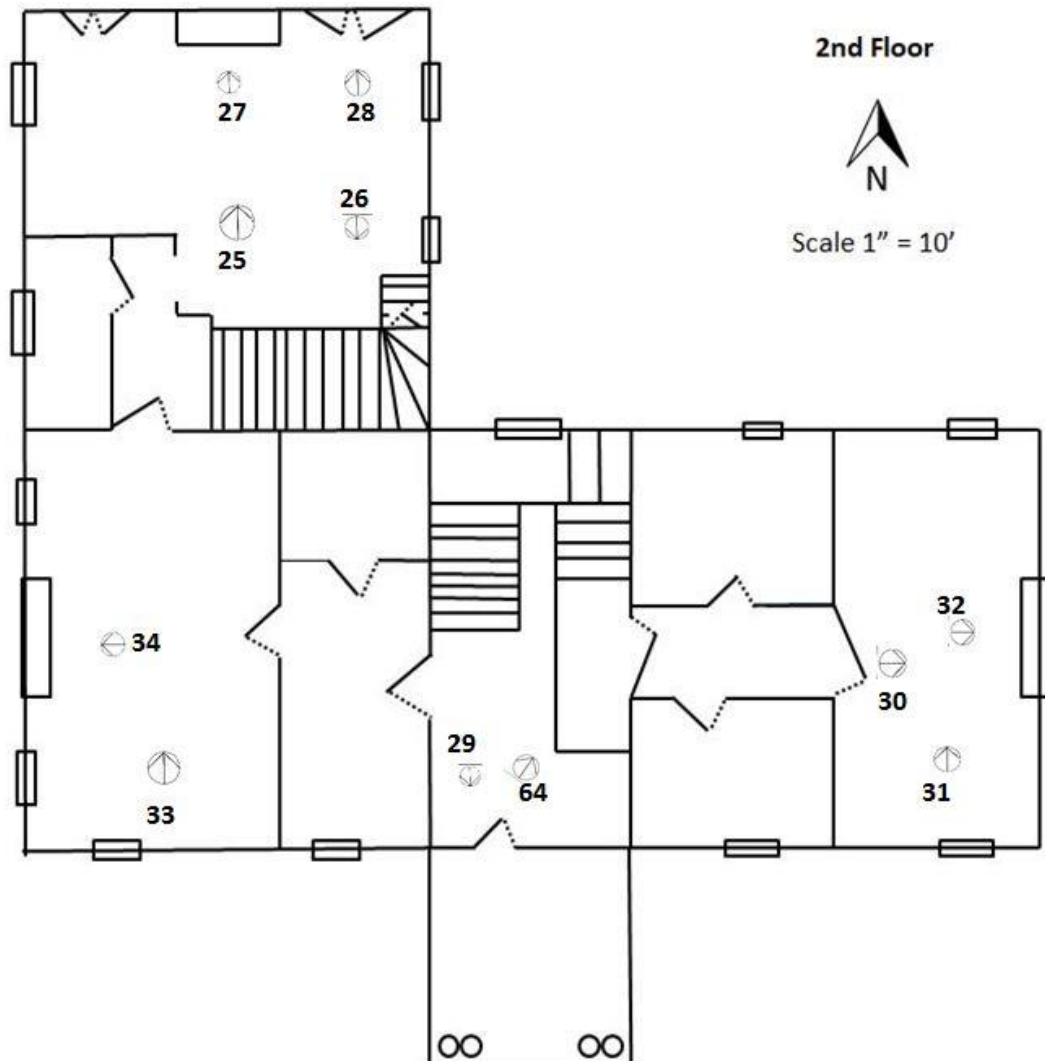
Figure 28. Floor plan – first floor with photo log arrows.



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

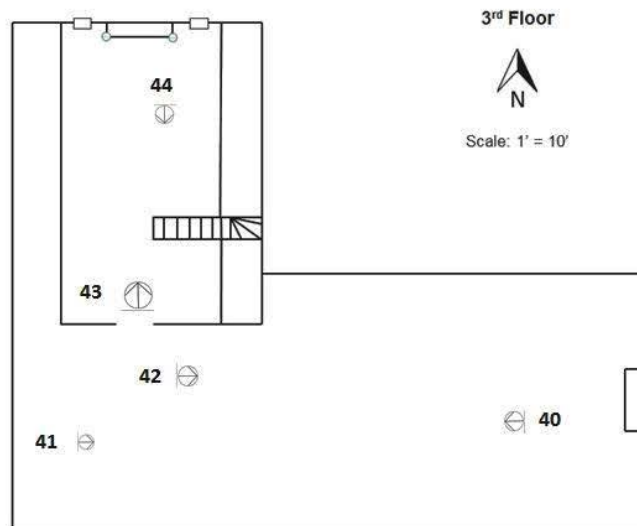
Figure 29. Floor plan - second floor with photo log arrows



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Figure 30. Floor plan – third floor with photo log arrows



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mountain Home/Robert Dickson Home

City or Vicinity: White Sulphur Springs (vic.)

County: Greenbrier

State: WV

Photographer: Stephen T. Rogers

Date Photographed: July 26, 2018; March 7, 2019; others date as noted

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

MOUNTAIN HOME – PHOTO LOG

Photo#1 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0001) March 7, 2019
facade, camera facing north

Photo#2 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0002) March 7, 2019
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo#3 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0003) March 7, 2019
West and north elevation, camera facing southeast

Photo#4 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0004) March 7, 2019
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo#5 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0005) March 7, 2019
North and east elevation, camera facing southwest

Photo#6 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0006) March 7, 2019
South and east elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo#7 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0007) March 7, 2019
Façade, detail of portico, camera facing north

Photo#8 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0008) March 7, 2019
Façade, detail of front entry, camera facing north

Photo#9 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0009) March 7, 2019
Interior west room mantel, camera facing west

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#10 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0010) July 26, 2018
Interior west room mantel detail, camera facing west

Photo#11 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0011) March 7, 2019
Interior west room wainscot, camera facing south

Photo#12 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0012) July 26, 2018
Interior west room south wall, camera facing south

Photo#13 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0013) July 26, 2018
Interior central hallway, front door, camera facing south

Photo#14 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0014) July 26, 2018
Interior central hallway, staircase, camera facing northeast

Photo#15 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0015) July 26, 2018
Interior central hallway, staircase landing, handrail, camera facing southwest

Photo#16 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0016) July 26, 2018
Interior east room north wall, camera facing north

Photo#17 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0017) June 19, 2010
Interior east room, camera facing east

Photo#18 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0018) July 26, 2018
Interior east room mantel, camera facing east

Photo#19 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0019) July 26, 2018
Interior east room mantel columns, camera facing east

Photo#20 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0020) July 26, 2018
Interior dining room east wall, camera facing east

Photo#21 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0021) July 26, 2018
Interior dining room north wall, camera facing north

Photo#22 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0022) July 26, 2018
Interior dining room mantel, camera facing north

Photo#23 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0023) July 26, 2018
Interior dining room press, camera facing north

Photo#24 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0024) July 26, 2018
Interior dining room south wall, camera facing south

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#25 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0025) July 26, 2018
Interior back bedroom, second floor, north wall, camera facing north

Photo#26 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0026) July 26, 2018
Interior back bedroom, second floor, stairs to attic, camera facing south

Photo#27 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0027) July 26, 2018
Interior back bedroom, second floor, mantel, camera facing north

Photo#28 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0028) July 26, 2018
Interior back bedroom, second floor, press, camera facing north

Photo#29 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0029) July 26, 2018
Interior central hallway, second floor, door to portico, camera facing south

Photo#30 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0030) July 26, 2018
Interior east bedroom, second floor, east wall, camera facing east

Photo#31 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0031) July 26, 2018
Interior east bedroom, second floor, north wall, camera facing north

Photo#32 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0032) July 26, 2018
Interior east bedroom, second floor, mantel, camera facing east

Photo#33 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0033) July 26, 2018
Interior west bedroom, second floor, camera facing north

Photo#34 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0034) July 26, 2018
Interior west bedroom, second floor, mantel, camera facing west

Photo#35 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0035) July 26, 2018
Interior kitchen, west wall, camera facing west

Photo#36 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0036) July 26, 2018
Interior kitchen, door to pantry, camera facing east

Photo#37 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0037) July 26, 2018
Interior kitchen, fireplace, camera facing north

Photo#38 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0038) July 26, 2018
East wing, south and east elevations, cistern in foreground, camera facing northwest

Photo#39 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0039) July 26, 2018
Interior east wing, mantel, camera facing southeast

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#40 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0040) July 26, 2018
Attic, camera facing east

Photo#41 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0041) July 26, 2018
Attic rafters and knee braces, camera facing east

Photo#42 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0042) July 26, 2018
Attic rafters, Roman numeral markings, camera facing east

Photo#43 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0043) July 26, 2018
Garret, camera facing north

Photo#44 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0044) July 26, 2018
Garret, camera facing south

Photo#45 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0045) March 7, 2019
Log cabin south elevation, camera facing north

Photo#46 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0046) July 26, 2018
Log cabin north and east elevations, camera facing southwest

Photo#47 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0047) May 29, 2012
Log cabin, north and west elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo#48 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0048) November 13, 2016
Log cabin, interior, camera facing southeast

Photo#49 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0049) July 26, 2018
Log cabin mantel, camera facing north

Photo#50 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0050) July 26, 2018
Wash house north and west elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo#51 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0051) December 8, 2018
Wash house south and west elevations, camera facing northeast

Photo#52 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0052) January 16, 2019
Lewis Cottage south and west elevations, camera facing northeast

Photo#53 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0053) January 16, 2019
Lewis Cottage north elevation, camera facing south

Photo#54 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0054) December 8, 2018
Lewis Cottage north and east elevation, camera facing southwest

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#55 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0055) December 8, 2018
Lewis Cottage facade, camera facing north

Photo#56 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0056) May 29, 2012
Lewis Cottage facade, camera facing north

Photo#57 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0057) May 29, 2012
Lewis Cottage interior mantel, camera facing north

Photo#58 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0058) July 26, 2018
Lewis Cottage interior staircase, camera facing northwest

Photo#59 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0059) March 7, 2019
Horse mounting block, camera facing north

Photo#60 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0060) March 7, 2019
Cistern cover, camera facing west

Photo#61 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0061) July 26, 2018
Chimney remains from Long Cottage, camera facing southeast

Photo#62 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0062) July 26, 2018
Newel post central hallway, camera facing north

Photo#63 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0063) July 26, 2018
East room mantel detail, camera facing northeast

Photo#64 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0064) July 26, 2018
Staircase, second floor, elevator, camera facing northeast

Photo#65 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0065) July 26, 2018
West room grained door, camera facing north

Photo#66 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0066) November 18, 2019
Wooden brick

Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#1 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0001)
facade, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#2 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0002)
West elevation, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#3 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0003)
West and north elevation, camera facing southeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#4 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0004)
North elevation, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#5 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0005)
North and east elevation, camera facing southwest



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#6 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0006)
South and east elevation, camera facing northwest



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#7 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0007)
Façade, detail of portico, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#8 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0008)
Façade, detail of front entry, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#9 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0009)
Interior west room mantel, camera facing west



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#10 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0010)
Interior west room mantel detail, camera facing west



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#11 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0011)
Interior west room wainscot, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#12 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0012)
Interior west room south wall, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#13 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0013)
Interior central hallway, front door, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#14 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0014)
Interior central hallway, staircase, camera facing northeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#15 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0015)
Interior central hallway, staircase landing, handrail, camera facing southwest



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#16 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0016)
Interior east room north wall, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#17 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0017)
Interior east room, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#18 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0018)
Interior east room mantel, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#19 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0019)
Interior east room mantel columns, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#20 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0020)
Interior dining room east wall, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#21 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0021)
Interior dining room north wall, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#22 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0022)
Interior dining room mantel, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#23 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0023)
Interior dining room press, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#24(WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0024)
Interior dining room south wall, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#25 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0025)
Interior back bedroom, second floor, north wall, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#26 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0026)
Interior back bedroom, second floor, stairs to attic, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#27 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0027)
Interior back bedroom, second floor, mantel, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#28 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0028)
Interior back bedroom, second floor, press, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#29 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0029)
Interior central hallway, second floor, door to portico, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#30 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0030)

Interior east bedroom, second floor, east wall, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#31 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0031)
Interior east bedroom, second floor, north wall, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#32 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0032)
Interior east bedroom, second floor, mantel, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#33 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0033)
Interior west bedroom, second floor, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#34 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0034)
Interior west bedroom, second floor, mantel, camera facing west



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#35 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0035)
Interior kitchen, west wall, camera facing west



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#36 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0036)
Interior kitchen, door to pantry, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#37 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0037)
Interior kitchen, fireplace, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#38 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0038)

East wing, south and east elevations, cistern in foreground, camera facing northwest



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#39 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0039)
Interior east wing, mantel, camera facing southeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#40 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0040)
Attic, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#41 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0041)
Attic rafters and knee braces, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#42 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0042)
Attic rafters, Roman numeral markings, camera facing east



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#43 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0043)
Garret, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#44 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0044)
Garret, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#45 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0045)
Log cabin south elevation, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#46 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0046)
Log cabin north and east elevations, camera facing southwest



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#47 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0047)
Log cabin, north and west elevations, camera facing southeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#48 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0048)
Log cabin, interior, camera facing southeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#49 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0049)
Log cabin mantel, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#50 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0050)
Wash house north and west elevations, camera facing southeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#51 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0051)
Wash house south and west elevations, camera facing northeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#52 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0052)
Lewis Cottage south and west elevations, camera facing northeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#53 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0053)
Lewis Cottage north elevation, camera facing south



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#54 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0054)
Lewis Cottage north and east elevation, camera facing southwest



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#55 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0055)
Lewis Cottage facade, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#56 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0056)
Lewis Cottage facade, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#57 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0057)
Lewis Cottage interior mantel, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#58 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0058)
Lewis Cottage interior staircase, camera facing northwest



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#59 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0059)
Horse mounting block, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#60 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0060)
Cistern cover, camera facing west



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#61 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0061)
Chimney remains from Long Cottage, camera facing southeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#62 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0062)
Newel post central hallway, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#63 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0063)
East room mantel detail, camera facing northeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#64 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0064)
Staircase, second floor, elevator, camera facing northeast



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#65 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0065)
West room grained door, camera facing north



Mountain Home (Additional Information and Boundary Increase, 2019)
Name of Property

Greenbrier County, WV
County and State

Photo#66 (WV_Greenbrier County_Mountain Home_0066)
Wooden brick

