### National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form

#### 1. Name
- **Common:** Spring Valley Farm
- **And/or Historic:** Dickson, Richard, Farm

#### 2. Location
- **Along U.S. Route 219, about one mile north of Second Creek**
- **City or Town:** Second Creek
- **State:** West Virginia

#### 3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Accessible to the Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Yes: Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Being Considered</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Present Use (Check One or More as Appropriate)
- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Other (Specify)
- Comments

#### 4. Owner of Property
- **Owner's Name:** Mrs. Edgar (Charlotte Mason) Dickson and William Dickson
- **Street and Number:** Spring Valley Farm, Second Creek, U.S. 219 South
- **City or Town:** Ronceverte
- **State:** West Virginia

#### 5. Location of Legal Description
- **Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.:** Monroe County Courthouse
- **Street and Number:**
- **City or Town:** Union
- **State:** West Virginia

#### 6. Representation in Existing Surveys
- **Title of Survey:**
- **Date of Survey:**
- **Depository for Survey Records:**
- **Street and Number:**
- **City or Town:**
- **State:**
- **Code:**
The Dickson home on Second Creek in Monroe County, West Virginia, began as a two-story log cabin built by John Knox in the late 1700s. In 1834 the property was purchased by Richard Dickson, Knox's brother-in-law, who extensively enlarged the structure between 1837 and 1841 with the addition of the main, or big, house to the original log unit.

The cabin became the dining room of the new house, and a kitchen, with a large stone fireplace, was attached to the right of the dining room, creating a structure of three distinct parts. The kitchen has exposed overhead beams and paneled walls; the dining room is also paneled. Both these sections have small second-floor rooms, and each of the four rooms is heated by a fireplace. Until 1870 there was no door between the dining room and the main house.

With large brick chimneys on either end of its gently sloping, metal covered, gable roof, the main unit is two stories with five breaks in the front elevation of each floor. The first has three doors—one in the center and one at each end—with windows between, while the second has a door with two windows on each side. The central door of both floors has an overlight and sidelights. All windows are 12/9 double hung with corner block and plinth molding.

A two-story porch graces the entire length of the main unit and extends across the first floor of the dining room. Supported by plain white columns made of wood, the second-floor railing is Chinese Chippendale while that on the first is vertical.

Originally, there were two large rooms plus an entrance hall downstairs in the main house with six bedrooms and a hall upstairs, the rear having a small portico on the first level. In 1890, however, the portico was removed and an addition made providing large bedrooms upstairs and down. The first-floor bedroom has a small porch running along its west side, and the columns of the original portico support its roof.

The house now has a total of fourteen rooms, two large halls, two baths and a full attic in the main section. Both large downstairs rooms and the entrance hall in the main unit are wainscoted. Mantels throughout the house are of Federal design. Original rooms and upstairs hall have a colonial chair rail and baseboard. Both interior and exterior doors are six-panel, late colonial types with original carpenter's locks and small brass knobs. The large brick chimneys provide fireplaces for the downstairs rooms and the two end rooms of the second floor.

Several accessory buildings surround the house, and a small log structure serves the Dicksons as a storage area for the farm's tool collection. Meticulously kept, the property is placed comfortably along Second Creek and offers a distinct blending with the rolling hills and farmland of southeastern West Virginia.
**PERIOD** (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 16th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [X] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

**SPECIFIC DATES** (If Applicable and Known)

- C. 1793, C. 1837-1841

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE** (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- [ ] Aboriginal
- [X] Prehistoric
- [ ] Historic
- [X] Agriculture
- [X] Architecture
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Industry
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape Architecture
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Religion/Philosophy
- [X] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Theater
- [X] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other (Specify)

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Spring Valley Farm is a notable example of a long-lived agricultural tradition in southeastern West Virginia. It is as much a farming operation today as it was in 1793 when its lands were being cleared to provide crops and pasture for the livelihood of the settlers. From a modest log cabin beginning has grown a large and imposing farmhouse of simple lines mellowed by the rustication of eastern styles. Like so many fine homes of the area, it served as a guest house and stage stop in the early development of transportation in this land of fashionable resorts and "healing" waters.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, settlement of Virginia's vast and mountainous west proceeded at an accelerated pace. Some prime farmland was carved out of an area in present southeastern West Virginia where gently rolling terrain surrounded by mountains and heavily grown with trees was claimed and occupied. In April 1791, Robert Curry of Augusta County was granted a patent on extensive acreage on the waters of Second Creek in then Greenbrier County, Virginia. Two years later he sold 280 acres to one John Knox for £200, and the development of Spring Valley Farm began. Like so many settlers on the frontier, Knox cleared land and constructed a rough, but comfortable, two-story log cabin.

Prosperity of sorts allowed Knox to expand his land holdings, and in 1835 he sold his property, including his log house, to Richard Dickson, a brother-in-law. Dickson apparently had a larger family, grander ideas and the capital to greatly increase the size of the farmhouse, and about 1837 he began a five year building program which resulted in the construction of the present main section of the Dickson house. At a documented cost of $1,967 for materials and $879.13 for labor, a good example of rough, transmontane Federal architecture was raised next to and adjoining the unpretentious log cabin which was converted to a dining room.

A man named Sanford Ethell, a carpenter of apparent skill, executed some fine and notable interior woodwork, including the well-preserved wall paneling and Federal-style mantels. Furniture was made to order by Thomas Henning, a Lewisburg cabinet maker known for his ability in producing stylish and functional pieces. In fact, a number of his items are still in use at the home.

Around the house is the usual cluster of dependencies: barns, cribs, storage sheds and a small log toolhouse. The latter, located just behind the kitchen wing of the living quarters, now boasts a collection of antique and obsolete carpentry and farm tools which either were used at times on the farm or are representative of items generally needed in area operations.

Now fronting in a direction opposite the path of nearby U.S. Route 219, the Dickson Farm was originally on the direct line of a turnpike which connected the Greenbrier and New River valleys. Over this route stages
carried guests between the fashionable spas located at White Sulphur Springs and Salt Sulphur Springs until the Civil War interrupted the Southern connection which made the area famous.

For a long while the place served as a stop on this much-traveled turnpike. Food and lodging was available to passengers, and arrangements were made for a change of horses to be kept for the stage. Many of the prominent Americans and Europeans who vacationed at the springs were guests of the Spring Valley Farm. One of these, Henry Clay, found a special degree of hospitality and admiration in the home of Richard Dickson, a committed member of the Whig party.

Above all, though, this has always been a working farm. A variety of animals were raised and grazed over its pastures, and the crops provided its household and many visitors with fine meals. What is of as much significance, perhaps, is that the farm is still operated by descendants of the pioneer settler John Knox and the enterprising Richard Dickson.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Spring Valley Farm, Ronceverte, West Virginia. Richard Dickson's Account Book, 1823 to 1865. In the possession of Mrs. Edgar Dickson.


10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Degrees Minutes Seconds

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37° 41' 01&quot;</td>
<td>80° 27' 30&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: C.E. Turley, Field Agent and James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION: West Virginia Antiquities Commission

DATE: September 18, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: Old Mountainlair, West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN: Morgantown

STATE: West Virginia CODE 54

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is: [ ] National [ ] State [ ] Local

Name: Leonard M. Davis
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: November 4, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973–725–147/1442 3–1
Form 10-301

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME:
   COMMON: Spring Valley Farm
   AND/OR HISTORIC: Dickson, Richard, Farm

2. LOCATION:
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   Along U.S. Route 219, about one mile north of Second Creek
   CITY OR TOWN:
   Second Creek
   STATE: West Virginia
   CODE: 54
   COUNTY: Monroe
   CODE: 063

3. MAP REFERENCE:
   SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey Ronceverte, W.Va.--Va., 15' Quadrangle
   SCALE: 1:62500
   DATE: 1948

4. REQUIREMENTS:
   TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
   1. Property boundaries where required.
   2. North arrow.
   3. Latitude and longitude reference.