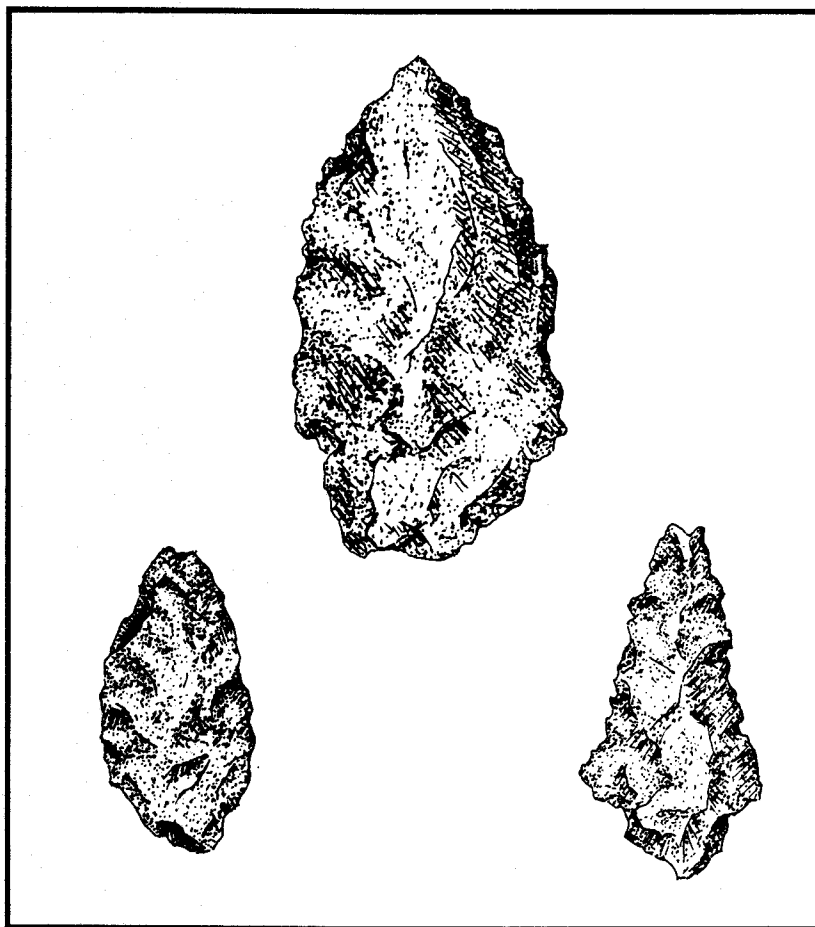


A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE
PROPOSED ROUTE 58 WIDENING,
ROUTE 15 TO BOYDTON,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PROJECT: 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501



Prepared for
Virginia Department of Transportation

October 1990

VDOTCRL-4-058-004
Richmond, Mecklenburg

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Submitted to:

Virginia Department of Transportation
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Richmond, Virginia 23219

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October 1, 1990

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The William and Mary Archaeological Project Center (WMAPC) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey from March 6 through March 9, 1990, of 4.65 miles of corridor for the construction of an additional two lanes to Route 58 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The width of the right-of-way varies from approximately 80 to 200 feet. The project corridor begins 3.567 miles east of Route 15 and ends 0.038 miles west of the western corporate limits of Boydton, Virginia.

The survey was done in accordance with an agreement with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), in order to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of architectural and archaeological resources within the project right-of-way. The scope of work required historical research and a field survey of the project corridor. The latter consisted of a pedestrian survey augmented by shovel testing at intervals of 75 feet or less. The preliminary results of the archaeological and architectural surveys are summarized below.

During the course of the field survey, three prehistoric sites and three prehistoric locations were identified within the right-of-way of the proposed project corridor. All of the sites are in upland settings. Site 44MC482 (Fuller/Crowder) is best characterized as a low to moderate density lithic scatter where the prehistoric assemblage is limited to debitage. Site 44MC483 (Benchmark Cairns) consists of a group of 19 stone mounds of indeterminate age. Prehistoric artifacts from Site 44MC484 (Clay) include artifact classes typical of habitation sites, and Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah River, and possibly Rossville (Early to Middle Woodland) components are all evinced by diagnostic projectile points. The historic component at this site dates primarily to the 19th century. Sites 44MC483 and 44MC484 are recommended for additional investigation.

One historic site, Site 44MC485 (Wright), was found. Site 44MC485 is an historic period site marked by two stone foundations associated with a log structure (tobacco barn?). Additional work is recommended at this site to determine the ages, functions, and associations of the two foundations. Potentially this can be resolved through Phase II architectural assessment rather than archaeological investigation.

The three locations are characterized by the presence of shallow, deflated soils, low artifact densities, and the absence of diagnostic artifacts and are not recommended for additional investigation.

The architectural survey identified a total of 15 structures that are at least 50 years old. According to the present plans, five of the standing structures will be directly impacted by the proposed construction (these impact determinations are preliminary) and three of those are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These three structures (Structures 1, 8, and 14) are recommended for Phase II evaluation. In addition, a potential National Register Historic district exists in Boydton in the vicinity of Randolph-Macon College. Portions of the potential district fall within the project area and a Phase II historic district recording project is recommended for that area as well as design modifications to minimize impacts.

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INTRODUCTION

The William and Mary Archaeological Project Center (WMAPC) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey from March 6 through March 9, 1990, of 4.65 miles of highway corridor for the proposed addition of two lanes to Route 58 in Mecklenburg County, Virginia (Figure 1). This survey was conducted in accordance with an agreement with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of Dennis B. Blanton, Project Director. Eric E. Voigt, Field Archaeologist, supervised the archaeological field effort. Mr. Voigt was assisted in the field by WMAPC staff member Elizabeth Monroe. Donald W. Linebaugh, Operations Manager, oversaw the technical and administrative aspects of the project. Final drawings for this report were prepared by Mr. Linebaugh. Laboratory processing and artifact analysis was conducted by Deborah Davenport, Laurie Paonessa, and Elizabeth Monroe. Historical research was conducted by Charles M. Downing. The architectural survey was carried out by Willie Graham.

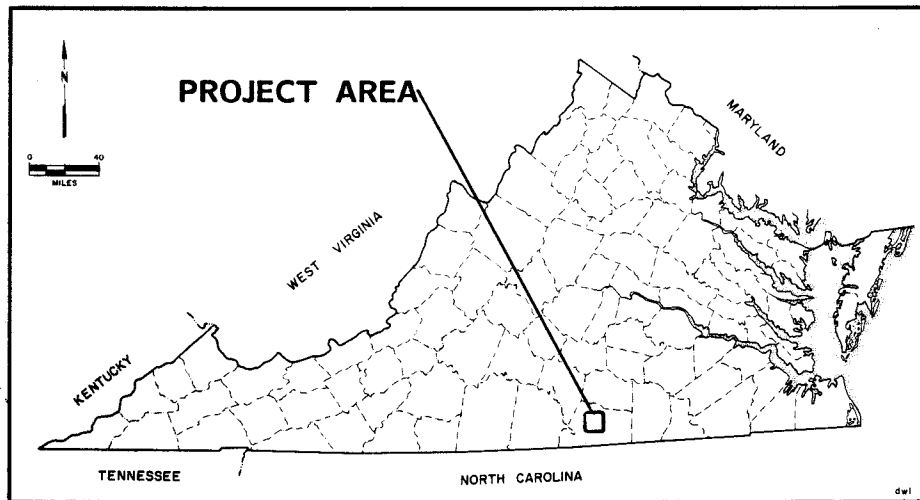


FIGURE 1
Project Area Location

The purpose of this survey was to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological and architectural resources within the proposed right-of-way of the project corridor. The work included a background review of Virginia Department of Historical Resources (VDHR) site files for the presence of known archaeological and architectural sites within and adjacent to the project corridor, an evaluation of the extant documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the project corridor, and a comprehensive field survey. All field notes, drawings, and artifacts are held by the WMAPC.

Description of the Project Corridor

The proposed project will consist of the construction of two additional lanes to existing Route 58 for eastbound traffic. A total distance of 4.65 miles is being considered for the additional right-of-way, which ranges in width 80 feet to 200 feet. The proposed right-of-way crosses steep ravines, flat stream valleys, rolling and undulating hills, and an arm of the John H. Kerr Reservoir (Figure 2).

Environmental Setting of the Project Corridor

The project corridor is located in the Piedmont Plateau region and the Roanoke River drainage (Booker and Associates 1980; Journey and Henry 1956). The drainage pattern is dendritic and well developed. The relief is typical of a dissected landscape, i.e., there are undulating and rolling hills, narrow stream valleys with well-entrenched stream channels, and interfluves are either steep sloped or rounded. Elevations in the landscape within the project corridor range from about 310 to 400 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project area is drained by Butcher Creek and its tributary streams (e.g., Tates Branch, Rudd Branch, and Wall Branch).

Mecklenburg County has a temperate climate characterized by warm summers and cold winters; annual precipitation is moderate and averages 45 inches per year (Booker and Associates 1980:14). The average number of frost-free days per year is 202 (Journey and Henry 1956:5).

The project area is situated on the old, deeply weathered, igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Virginia Piedmont Plateau region (Booker and Associates 1980:22). Lithic resources available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the area included metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks and exposed pegmatite veins of quartz (Booker and Associates 1980:18).

Soils in the project corridor belong to two associations (Journey and Henry 1956). The Georgeville-Davidson-Hiwassee-Masada-Wickham association occurs on undulating to hilly uplands and stream terraces and typically overlies slatey rocks. The Herndon-Goldston-Alamance association is found on undulating to steep uplands and overlies slatey rocks and fine-grained schist. Both generally consist of shallow silt loam and silty clay loam soils and occur in nearly equal proportions in the corridor. The first association is particularly subject to erosion and widely exhibits damage from poor management. The second association is less prone to severe erosion but in many places it is also deflated. Both are moderately well suited to agriculture but are highly acidic.

Traditionally the primary cash crop was tobacco; later tobacco was grown in combination with crops such as cotton, wheat, corn, and other grains. Presently the area is a mixture of woodland and farm land which is comprised mainly of pasture. The soils of the region have suffered from two centuries of farming and logging, and the resultant erosion. These factors have left most of the uplands stripped of original A-horizon sediments.

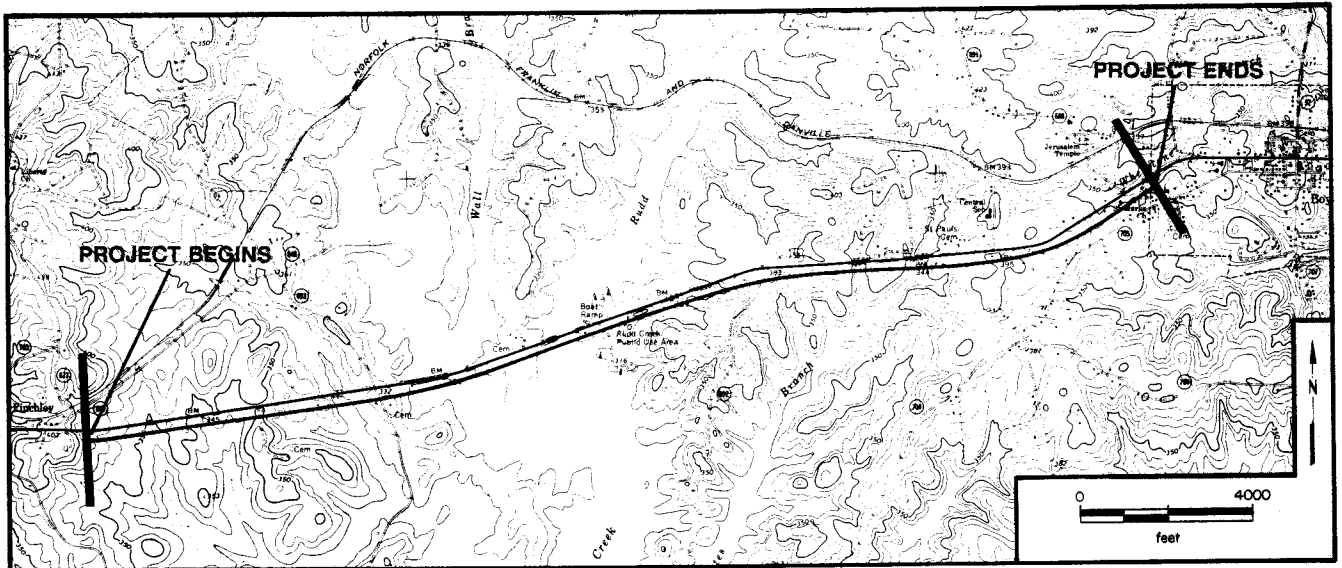


FIGURE 2
Project Area and Environs (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Boydton Quadrangle)

OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC PERIOD RESOURCES

This overview includes a background history of Mecklenburg County to provide historical context for investigation of the project corridor, a presentation of the results of cartographic research into the history of the project corridor itself, a list of known historical archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project corridor, and a predictive model of site distribution based on this background research.

Historic Background of the Project Environs

As with many of the rural counties in Virginia's Southside, published historical resources on Mecklenburg are limited. However, within the last decade at least three noted scholars have produced works dealing with the economic, social, and cultural development of the region. In 1984, Richard Beeman published his landmark study of neighboring Lunenburg County (Beeman 1984). This work can be used to infer much about the development of other Southside counties. Michael L. Nicholls's 1972 doctoral dissertation provided the first significant study of the growth of the Southside during the first half of the 18th century (Nicholls 1972). Nicholls has also published journal articles that deal with slave life during the colonial and ante-bellum periods (cf. Nicholls 1984). In 1986, Allan Kulikoff published *Tobacco and Slaves*, an analysis the spread of uniquely Southern economic, social, and cultural traditions from the area of earliest settlement, the Tidewater, to the 18th-century growth of the Piedmont and Southside.

To date, the most extensive history of Mecklenburg County is Susan L. Bracey's *Life By the Roaring Roanoke*. Published in 1977, this work is a well-researched narrative history of the county. However, the book includes only one chapter on the county's African-American community even though blacks have comprised over half of Mecklenburg's population since the late 1700s. Nevertheless, the study is indispensable as a compendium of factual information cannot be found in other secondary sources.

In the 1670s, the first European explorers and traders arrived in what would later become Mecklenburg County. These Englishmen established contact with the Occaneechi Indians, an Eastern Siouan group that maintained a wide trade network centered on an island in the Roanoke River. In the late 17th century, one Virginia writer claimed that the Occaneechi sphere of trade fanned out as much as 500 miles (Tisdale 1953:39, 42, 46). A "great trading path" ran from the island through Fort Henry (Petersburg) to Bermuda Hundred on the James River (Bracey 1977:15).

In 1676, the Occaneechi were drawn into the Anglo-Indian hostilities that triggered Bacon's Rebellion. Ostensibly friendly toward the English, the Occaneechi had informed Nathaniel Bacon and his followers of the whereabouts of a group of Susquehannocks that the rebels had pursued into the Southside (Washburn 1957:43). Bacon's men arrived at Occaneechee Island soon after and exploited the Indians's hospitality, killing several Indians and laying waste to the village and its fortifications (Washburn 1957:45). Few modern scholars of the period believe that Bacon's actions were in self defense.

Virtually nothing is known about the Occaneechi over the next quarter century. A 1681 letter written to Virginia's governor, Lord Culpeper, noted that Occaneechee Island had been occupied by the Seneca, an Iroquoian tribe from New York (Bracey 1977:22). By 1701, the Occaneechi were known to have settled along the Eno River in North Carolina (Tisdale 1953:61). In the 1950s, Occaneechee Island and much of the surrounding region was buried beneath the John H. Kerr Reservoir (Bracey 1977:23).

English settlement in Mecklenburg began in the first third of the 18th century. In 1722, Robert Munford and John Anderson became the first known patent holders of Mecklenburg land. Others soon followed and by 1728 over 40 patents had been granted (Bracey 1977:26). In 1733, William Byrd and a group of companions reached the 20,000 acres he had patented along the Roanoke River. Byrd wrote an account of his expedition in which he noted that the region was largely devoid of human settlement, English or Indian. Traveling near Occaneechee Island, Byrd saw the abandoned Indian fields overgrown with tall grass and felt himself to be "quite out of Christendom" (Tisdale 1953:61; Byrd 1966:385).

Byrd called the area south of the Roanoke River the "Land of Eden" and was confident that it could be effectively settled and profitably developed. In the 1730s, he planned to supervise the settlement of a group of Swiss immigrants on several tracts in the area between Deer and Sugar Tree creeks. He even drew up a plan for a town in the region, which provided for a common area in the center surrounded by a court house, church, and residential lots (Reps 1965:99, 102). The settlement and town plans came to nought and it would not be until 1812 that a town would be incorporated in Mecklenburg County. In that year the county seat of Boydton was created by the state assembly on land surrounding the county court house (Gaines 1971:32).

During the first third of the 18th century, most of the residents of what would become Mecklenburg were either poor laborers who squatted on land or overseers who were paid by patentees to seat their property, which was then on the very fringe of the frontier (Kulikoff 1986:150). These early settlers lived in primitive log and earth houses and were primarily subsistence farmers (Beeman 1984:18). The cultivation of tobacco, the mainstay of the county's economy until well into the 20th century, increased dramatically after the American Revolution. The introduction of large numbers of African slaves into Mecklenburg coincided with the county's agricultural growth. In Lunenburg County (from which Mecklenburg was created in 1762), slaves already accounted for over half the population by 1769 (Beeman 1984:64).

From the 1760s through the Revolution, the Virginia Southside displayed a political stability not shared by the backcountry areas of other colonies, especially the Carolinas. Although the economic and social conditions in the Virginia and Carolina frontiers were much the same, Virginia had a superior political system "both in its ability to represent the interests of the western counties in the politics of the colony as a whole and its ability to serve the particular needs of nearly all the citizenry at the local level" (Beeman 1985:228). Despite the relative political and social stability of the Southside, however, the region was by no means an extension of Tidewater Virginia (Beeman 1984:82).

The geographic isolation of much of the lower Southside preserved many of the attributes of frontier life. The change from subsistence to commercial agriculture and the assumption of social and political authority by a developing gentry class imposed the form but not the substance of 18th-century Tidewater life on the Southside. In 1770, Robert Munford wrote a play entitled "The Candidates," a political satire that lampooned the rough and tumble nature of frontier politics. Although given a fictional setting, the play was based on the writer's observations in early Mecklenburg County (Bracey 1977:49).

Even as many of Mecklenburg's larger tobacco planters achieved economic success during the boom period of the late 18th century, living conditions remained modest even for the wealthy. Southside planters invariably re-invested their profits in the acquisition of slave capital (Beeman 1984:77). In 1780, a Methodist clergyman, visiting from England, recorded his general impressions of the habits of Mecklenburg planters. The Reverend Dr. Coke noted that during his ten-week stay he ate little but "Swine's flesh and Shad-fish" at the two plain meals served each day and that greens were the only "garden stuff they have got." He also felt that the locals "did not manage their wheat properly" and consequently ate mostly corn-bread. Mecklenburg residents also impressed Dr. Coke with the fact that they usually rose at five o'clock in the morning and retired soon after dark (Bracey 1977:60).

Mecklenburg's rivers emptied into Albemarle Sound, depriving the county of efficient water transportation. Through most of the 19th century, railroads bypassed the county so that unpaved roads provided most of Mecklenburg's communication with Virginia's urban centers until the 20th century. Nonetheless, Mecklenburg was traditionally among the top tobacco-producing counties in the United States.

In the 19th century, the development of towns in Mecklenburg County was limited for the most part to the county seat of Boydton and to the tobacco center of Clarksville to the west. In the 1760s, Alexander Boyd, a Scottish emigrant, settled in Mecklenburg County and acquired the tract that the county courthouse would later occupy. By 1805, his son of the same name was operating a 14-room tavern adjacent to the courthouse. Boyd owned all of the surrounding land and local residents objected to his monopoly on business opportunities in the vicinity of the courthouse. In 1812, after petitioning the state legislature, the area around the court house was incorporated as the town of Boydton. An original plat of the town is still extant (Hill 1812) (Figure 4). The town has largely remained an administrative center ever since. By 1835, there were 80 dwellings in Boydton and a population of about 400. In 1950, those figures were roughly the same (Gaines 1971:32).

From 1832 until the Civil War, Boydton was the site of Randolph-Macon College. The west wing of the immense 4-story building that housed the institution still stands. Without a rail connection in the county, the college was too remote to thrive as an educational institution. After the Civil War, the building was used by the Freedmen's Bureau to educate former slaves (Anonymous 1983:16). From 1871 until 1930, the old college facility served as the Boydton Institute for training black school teachers and preachers. Through the 1930s and 1940s, the buildings became the National Training

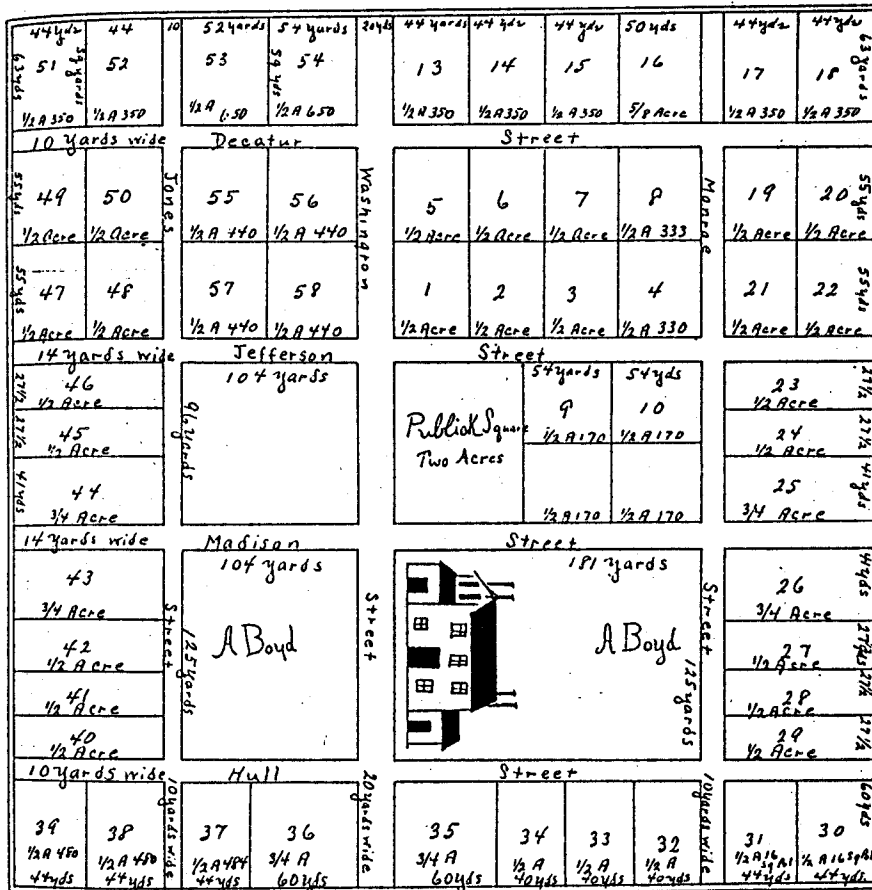


FIGURE 4
A Plan of Boydton at Mecklenburg Court-House (Hill 1812)

School providing religious education for black students. The remaining structures have been abandoned since 1947 (Dolan 1985:429).

In the 1840s, many small farmers began leaving Mecklenburg County to resettle in the west. One of the major hindrances to farming in the county was the extreme difficulty of transporting crops to market. Wheat and tobacco had to be hauled to Petersburg over poorly maintained and difficult roads. Plans to improve the Meherrin River as a waterway and build a macadam road to Petersburg never materialized. Neither was acted upon. In the early 1850s, construction began on the Boydton Plank Road, a 77-mile thoroughfare that connected Mecklenburg's county seat with the city of Petersburg (Coleman 1954:4-5). The Plank Road went through Ridgefork, prompting the residents of South Hill to move their settlement there. The "new" community became known as South Hill.

The Plank Road proved to be a short-lived solution to the region's lack of adequate transportation. Completed in 1853, it began to show signs of deterioration within three years instead of the ten originally projected by the Plank Road Company's founders. No sooner had a ten-mile extension of the road from Boydton to a point opposite Clarksville on the Roanoke been completed than the earliest sections of the road required major repairs and replacement. The company was never able to pay its stockholders dividends and virtually all its profits had to be allocated toward repairs. By 1857, the company's stock was worthless and in 1859 the bridge over the Meherrin River collapsed (Coleman 1954:5-7). The route of the Plank Road is shown on an 1864 Civil War map of the region (Davis 1983) (Figure 5).

In the second quarter of the 19th century, especially during the decade preceding the Civil War, Clarksville developed as the county's commercial center. The town served as a tobacco inspection center where the crop was graded and priced. Buyers then purchased the tobacco, most of which was transported to Petersburg in the same manner as in the 18th century, with oxen pulling the hogsheads over rolling roads. A smaller percentage was sent down the Roanoke River, reaching Norfolk by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal. After 1840, tobacco manufacturing became an important industry in Clarksville. By 1860, there were five tobacco companies in the town with nearly 500 workers, most of whom were slaves. The economic effects of the Civil War put an end to Clarksville's rise as a commercial center (Gilliam 1984:66-68).

The 1864 Gilmer map of Mecklenburg County was the earliest map located that provided detail of the project area between Boydton and Finchley (Figure 6). It appears that the present-day Route 58 roughly follows the path of the old Clarksville extension of the Plank Road. On the Gilmer map, the area just east of Liberty Church denotes the location of the present village of Finchley. Where the old Plank Road veered south toward Clarksville, Route 58 now continues due west toward Liberty Church.

In this area the designation "FN" on the Gilmer map shows the location of free negroes at the time. Three of these homesteads are shown on the southwestern extension of the Plank Road heading toward Clarksville, and a fourth is located in the immediate vicinity of Liberty Church. Pro-slavery sentiment was quite strong in the Virginia Southside and consequently the region possessed the lowest percentage of free blacks in the state in

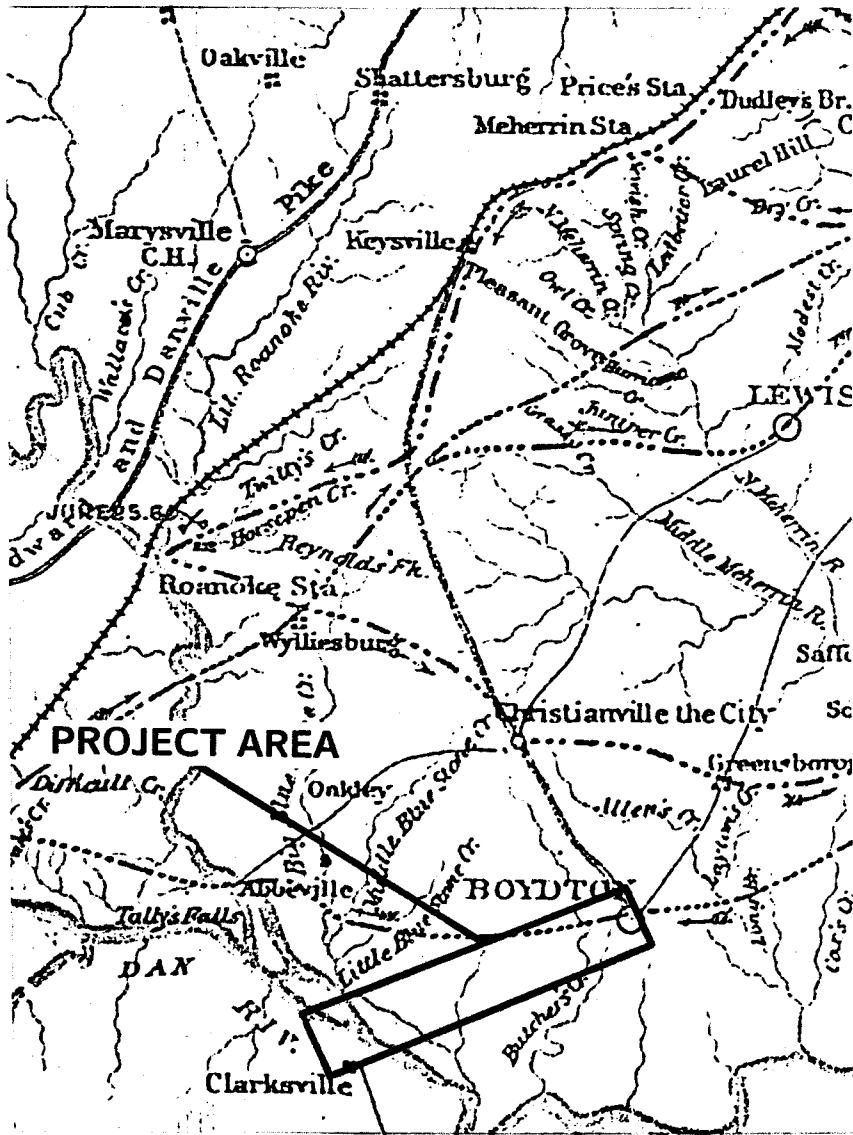


FIGURE 5
 Central Virginia - Sheridan's Campaigns 1864-1865 (Davis 1983)

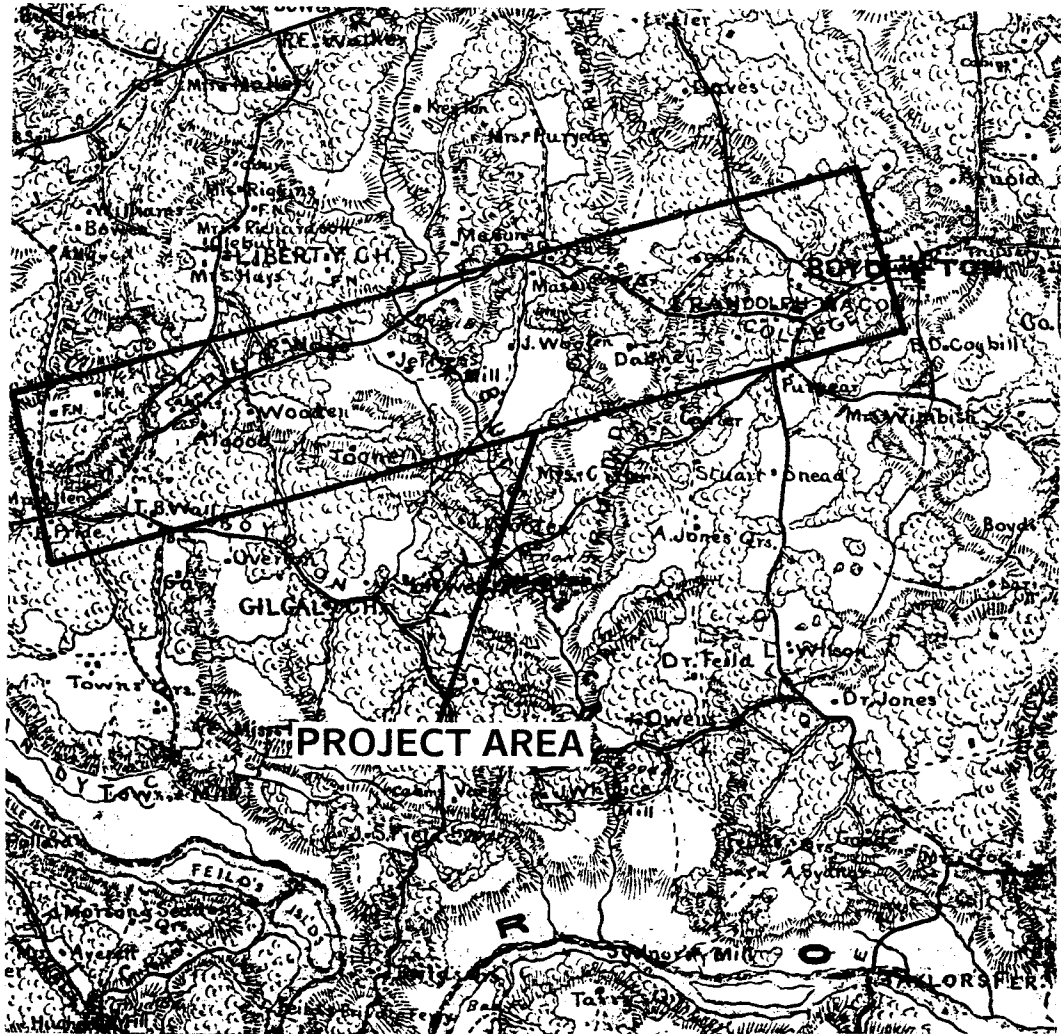


FIGURE 6
Mecklenburg County (Gilmer 1864)

SURVEY METHODS, RESULTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Survey Methods

The Phase I Survey of the proposed Route 58 project corridor in Mecklenburg County was designed to detect the presence of archaeological sites. The co-occurrence of certain environmental dimensions, e.g., surface water, landforms suitable for habitation, soil and vegetation, and lithic resources, also were taken into consideration when carrying out field methods and techniques.

This study consisted of a pedestrian survey of the proposed right-of-way, in conjunction with systematic shovel testing at intervals of 75 feet or less in areas thought to have high archaeological potential. Shovel testing was limited primarily to those areas (a) that were not steeply sloped, waterlogged or disturbed by recent alterations of the landscape brought about by activities such as modern construction, and (b) where surface visibility was judged to be less than 25 percent. Careful examination was made of all surface exposures including gardens, road cuts, and plowed fields. In areas where visibility was greater than 25 percent, purposive shovel tests were excavated when necessary.

All soil removed from the shovel test units was troweled carefully or screened through 1/4-inch mesh to ensure the adequate recovery of artifacts. The soil profile of each shovel test unit was examined for unusual stratigraphic occurrences and representative profiles were recorded on standardized forms. Descriptions and the results of the testing of each site and location are summarized below.

Two designations, site and location, were defined for archaeological resources encountered in the course of this survey. Both take into account human behavioral and cultural resource management concerns. They are not limited only to quantifiable (sample size and/or area; or density) or behavioral parameters (in these latter terms a strict definition would require that all traces of human activity be designated as sites). Instead, these designations represent something of a compromise that can be fairly simply operationalized. However, like all such constructs they are somewhat arbitrary and admittedly imperfect.

An **archaeological site** is regarded as any apparent location of human activity not limited to simple loss, or casual or single-episode discard. In contrast, a **location** is defined as those areas that are limited to simple loss, or casual or single-episode discard. Examples of locations would be truly isolated projectile point finds or a scatter of not more than 5 to 10 historic artifacts. Locations may also be defined as point finds of questionable lithic material such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage.

In operationalizing either of these definitions judgement must be exercised concerning a number of variables, the most important of which are context and survey intensity. Regarding context or associations, such factors as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be considered. Consideration of survey intensity essentially is an assessment of the representativeness of the sample, and such factors as degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval are key elements here. In either case, it is important

SITE NO.	COMPONENT	NRHP ELIGIBLE	SIZE (FT.)	LANDFORM	CONDITION
44MC482	Unid. Prehistoric; 19th and 20th centuries	No	800 x 300	Terrace/ Ridge	Pasture and yard
44MC483	Unidentified (Stone mounds)	Potentially	300 x 200	Toe of slope	Wooded
44MC484	Early, Middle, Late Archaic; Early/Middle Woodland; 19th and 20th centuries	Potentially	250 x 250	Ridge spur	Yard/wooded
44MC485	19th-century	Potentially	200 x 200	Ridge crest	Wooded

TABLE 1
Summary Information for Sites Identified Within the Right-of-Way

ARTIFACT TYPE	SITES				LOCATIONS		
	44MC482	44MC483	44MC484	44MC485	1	2	3
Debitage by raw material:							
Quartz	11		25		1	3	3
Chert						1	
Debitage total	11	0	25	0	1	4	3
Fire-cracked rock			3				
Flake tools			2				
Other bifaces			4				
Projectile points			6				
Misc. unmod. stone	11	9	14	13	32	3	3
Historic artifacts	4		22		4		

TABLE 2
Summary Artifact Inventory

Recommendation: Additional Phase I survey recommended due to survey limitations stemming from landowner resistance.

Site 44MC483 - Benchmark Cairns

These 19 stone piles, averaging 6 feet in diameter and 1.2 to 2 feet in height, were discovered on U. S. Army Corps of Engineers property at the toe of a slope on a level surface along an intermittent tributary of Rudd Branch. They lie between Stations 390.0 and 392.5 in the survey corridor at an average elevation of 330 feet above mean sea level. The site is wooded in relatively mature forest just south of the existing Route 58. The stone piles are encompassed by an area measuring 200 feet north-south by 300 feet east-west.

This group of stone piles is not presently associated with extant structures or fields. As they are outside the present Route 58 right-of-way, they are probably not a result of road construction activity. Large trees with a breast-height diameter of 24 inches were observed to be growing through many of the piles and attest that they are not recent features. The piles appear to be arranged randomly within the cluster and exhibit no linear or other patterning. Two shovel tests were excavated within the concentration and none yielded prehistoric or historic period cultural material.

Similar stone pile concentrations have been documented widely in the Piedmont region of the Eastern Seaboard and considerable effort has been made to account for them. The most parsimonious explanation has been to attribute them to field clearing activities of the historic period. Fish et al. (1978:36) note that stone mounds assigned to historical human activities usually occur near fields or structures. Gresham (1985:11) notes further that historical stone mounds usually conform to a linear pattern. Such stone features occasionally have been demonstrated to have prehistoric origins and a notable example is reported from Georgia (Fish et al. 1978). From that and similar sites Gresham (1985:11) found that prehistoric stone mounds can often be assigned to the Woodland Period, when they often served as mortuary structures.

At the nearby John H. Kerr Reservoir three stone mound sites were tested by SSI during their 1979 investigations (Garrow et al. 1980). One of these, the Rudds Creek Stone Mounds Site (44MC212), is located only 900 feet south of Route 58 near the confluence of Butcher and Rudd creeks, and about 1,300 feet southwest of the stone mound site recorded through this survey (Site 44MC483) (see Figure 7). At 44MC212 the 55 mounds comprising the site were individually measured and mapped on a site plan. Furthermore, one mound was tested by bisecting it with a one by two meter trench. The only artifacts recovered at the site were two quartz flakes from the soil immediately beneath the tested mound, but they could not be firmly attributed to activities related to mound construction or use.

Two other stone mound sites were also tested by SSI adjacent to the reservoir (Garrow et al. 1980:219). In a mound tested at Kimball Point historic period glass was recovered from the lower portions, which very strongly points to a relatively recent origin.

Investigations at the third site at Hibernia yielded inconclusive results as no artifacts were recovered.

In summary, the results of investigations at similar sites in the project area have been largely inconclusive as to the origins of stone mounds. The SSI results indicate that at least some of the stone mounds have historic period origins. Ethnographic accounts (cf. Cumming 1958; Lefler 1790:28-29; Adair 1775:193-194) and studies elsewhere (cf. Fish et al. 1978) relate them to Native American activities. Therefore, it is generally necessary to evaluate each site individually, particularly sites threatened by adverse impacts. It is only through at least limited testing that their potential functions and significance can be assessed.

Recommendation: Phase II testing is recommended to assess age, function, and potential significance.

Site 44MC484 - Clay Site

This site is located on an eastern spur or lobe of a broad, level interfluvium between Stations 458.0 and 461.0, about 300 feet to the east of Tates Branch (see Figure 7). This lobe slopes steeply to the east and gently to the west and south. At the foot of the south slope is a dry ravine. The northern portion of the site appears to have been destroyed by the construction of existing Route 58. The site measures approximately 250 feet east-west and at least 250 feet north-south, and the maximum elevation is approximately 370 feet above mean sea level. The full extent of the site south of the project corridor is uncertain. The degree of ground cover in the site area at the time of survey was 0 to 50 percent.

The prehistoric component at the site was identified through inspection of plowed gardens, road cuts, and areas of construction activity. Shovel tests were excavated at the site and two produced cultural material. The profiles exposed in the tests are typical of Georgeville silt loam (Jurney and Henry 1956) and are shallow. Artifacts were recovered beneath the modern topsoil from 0 to .5 feet below the surface.

The prehistoric artifact assemblage from the site is comprised of 25 pieces of noncortical quartz debitage, six projectile points or fragments, four bifaces, two possible flake tools, and four pieces of fire-cracked rock (see Table 2) (Figure 8). The projectile points are all of quartz and include one Kirk Stemmed (Early Archaic), one Morrow Mountain (Middle Archaic), one proximal fragment of a Guilford (Middle Archaic), one Savannah River (Late Archaic), one unidentified square stemmed hafted biface fragment, and one unidentified, small contracting stemmed point. The Savannah River example appears to be incomplete as the margins are sinuous and irregular and the haft element is not well formed. The unidentified square-stemmed point is probably of the small Savannah River or Gypsy Stemmed types (Coe 1964; Oliver 1983), both of which date to the terminal Late Archaic/Early Woodland. The small contracting stemmed example resembles the Rossville or Piscataway types which date to the Early/Middle Woodland periods (Gleach 1986).

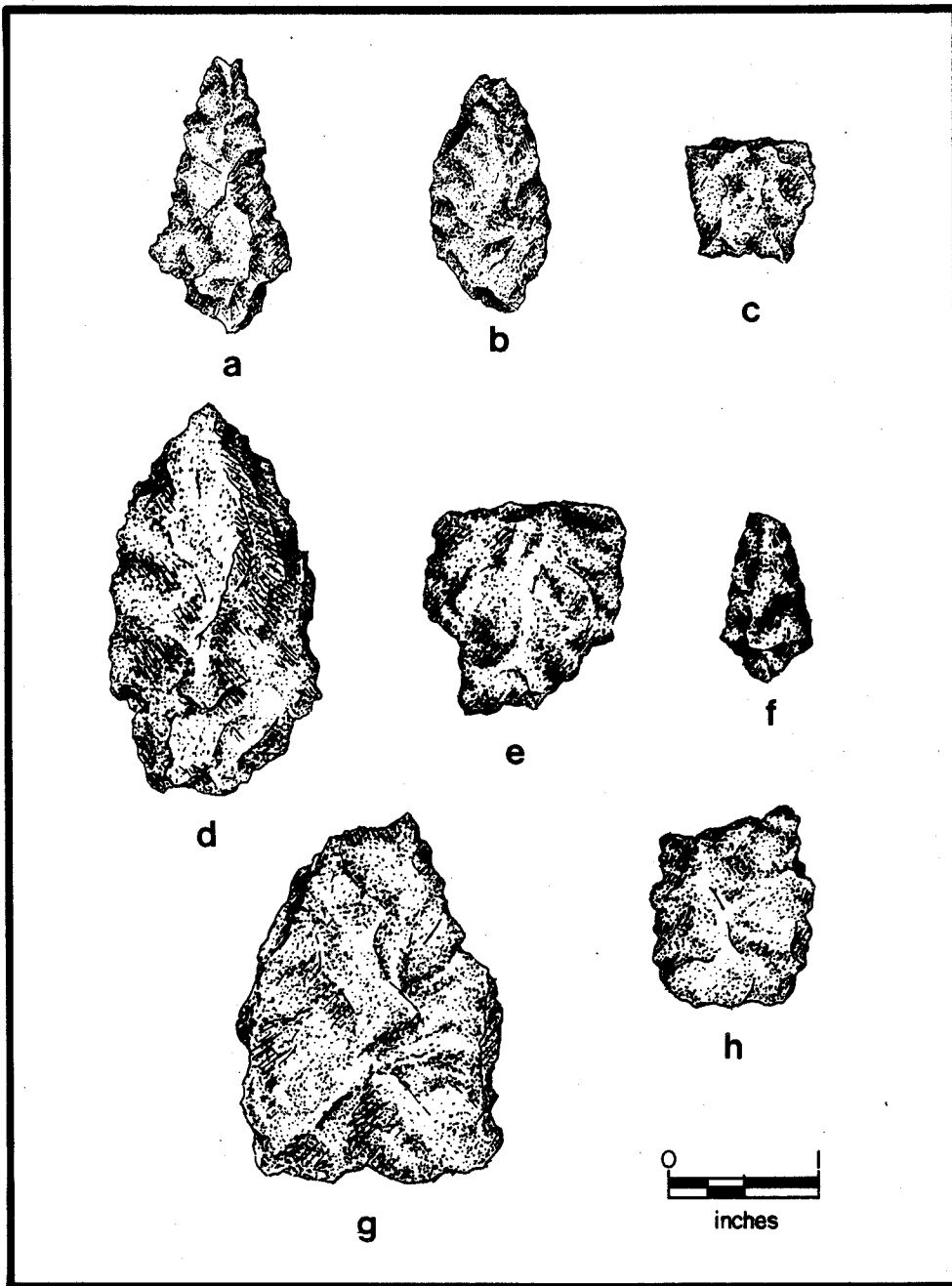


FIGURE 8
Representative Lithic Artifacts From Site 44MC484 (Clay Site)
(a - Kirk Stemmed, b - Morrow Mountain, c - Guilford, d - Savannah River,
e - Unidentified Stemmed, f - Rossville (?), g & h - Bifaces)

The four bifaces likewise are made from quartz. Two complete examples are broad triangular forms that potentially represent Early or Middle Woodland preforms. The third biface is a proximal fragment of a small ovate form and the remaining example represents a small, lateral fragment from an unidentified form.

The other tools present are two possible informal flake tools of quartz. Both are unifacial tools made on large pieces of quartz shatter. One appears to have a simple straight, retouched edge and the other exhibits damage in a concavity and may have been used as a scraping tool.

An historic period occupation is also in evidence here, most clearly manifested in a Victorian I-house dating to ca. 1900 (Structure 6). Twenty-two historic-period artifacts also were recovered from the surface (see Appendix A). This assemblage consists of 14 sherds of whiteware, 3 sherds of stoneware, 1 canning jar liner fragment, 1 piece of white glass, and 1 20th-century U. S. Army button. Most of the whiteware sherds are undecorated but among them are 1 red sponged decorated, 2 transfer printed, and 3 blue shell edged sherds. One piece of gray stoneware is cobalt decorated. Also present is a piece of undecorated porcelain. This assemblage of historic material documents an occupation dating from the mid-19th century and suggests that an earlier structure was present.

Recommendation: Archaeological Phase II testing is recommended.

Site 44MC485 - Wright Site

Site 44MC485 is on the Wright Property between Stations 352.0 and 355.0, on the crest of a ridge where the maximum elevation is 320 feet above mean sea level (see Figure 7). It is in a wooded area approximately 750 feet east of present flood pool of the John H. Kerr Reservoir. Not less than 50 percent of the surface is obscured by vegetation. The site consists of two stone foundations, one of which is approximately 19 feet east-west and 15 feet north-south while the other is 19 feet east-west and 25 feet north-south. These foundations may be associated with a standing log structure identified as a tobacco barn. They are located approximately 125 feet and 210 feet, respectively, to the west of the log building.

Surface walkover of the site area yielded no artifacts. Two shovel tests were excavated and no produced cultural material, only 13 pieces of miscellaneous stone. In effect, no artifacts were recovered that can offer help in establishing a date for the construction of the ruined structures. Profiles revealed in shovel tests were shallow and showed no evidence of cultural deposits.

While it is possible that the two foundations are also those of tobacco barns, this could not be verified through Phase I investigation. It is recommended that limited Phase II assessment be conducted to make this determination. Rather than through archaeological investigation it may be feasible to determine the age, function, and associations of the foundations through Phase II architectural evaluation.

Recommendation: Phase II assessment is recommended to determine the nature and dates of the two foundations associated with the log building.

Archaeological Locations Identified Within the Proposed Right-of-Way

A total of three archaeological locations were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey of this proposed widening corridor for Route 58. All are located within the project right-of-way and will be directly impacted by the proposed project.

Location 1 - Hutcheson Property

This location lies between Stations 310.0 and 313.0 on a ridgetop about 300 feet west of a tributary of Butcher Creek (see Figure 7). The ridge slopes gently to the west toward a pond and more steeply to the east toward the tributary. It terminates about 700 feet to the southeast at the lake. The elevation here ranges from approximately 330 to 340 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation cover ranges widely from 0 to 100 percent; several modern disturbances were observed around extant 20th century farm buildings. The location covers an area approximately 300 feet in diameter.

Artifacts were recovered only from the surface. Several shovel tests were excavated in the area but none produced cultural material. The profiles exposed revealed typically shallow, deflated soils. Prehistoric cultural material collected includes only one piece of quartz debitage. The four historic artifacts are represented by one sherd of porcelain, one cut nail, one fragment of modern green bottle glass, and one fragment of modern window glass (see Appendix A).

Recommendation: No further work

Location 2

Location 2 is located on U. S. Army Corps of Engineers property between Stations 347.0 and 348.0 (see Figure 7). It is situated on a gentle, wooded slope that descends gradually westward to the present flood pool of the John H. Kerr Reservoir. Elevation ranges from 310 to 330 feet above mean sea level. The only surface exposures in this area occur at the shoreline of the lake where a careful walkover was made. The total area encompassed by the location is approximately 100 feet in diameter. Soil profiles exposed in shovel tests were very shallow, as is typical of the Goldston slaty silt loam present there.

Artifacts were collected both during surface inspection of the shoreline and in shovel tests of the landform. One shovel test yielded cultural material. Artifacts were limited in the tests to the upper 0.1 to 0.2 feet of the deposit due to the heavily deflated and eroded character of the Goldston slaty silt loam soils. Artifacts recovered all date from the prehistoric period and include three pieces of quartz debitage and one piece of gray chert debitage (see Table 2).

Recommendation: No further work

Location 3 - Rogers Property

Location 3 is located between Stations 447.0 and 448.0 on a narrow ridgetop steeply sloped to the east and west toward headwater tributaries of Tates Branch about 600 feet away (see Figure 7). The maximum elevation here is 380 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation cover is highly variable and ranges from 0 to 100 percent within the powerline corridor that crosses the location, but overall surface visibility was good. The location covers an area measuring approximately 200 feet east-west x 100 feet north-south. Soils here are badly deflated and exposures of bedrock are common. Disturbances associated with powerline construction have been severe, primarily due to stripping and grubbing of vegetation.

Artifacts were recovered through surface inspection and shovel tests. Two shovel tests produced cultural material in the very shallow deposits. The material recovered is prehistoric in origin and consists of only three pieces of quartz debitage (see Table 2).

Recommendation: No further Work

Survey Effectiveness

The primary purpose of this Phase I Cultural Resource Survey is to provide VDOT with a preliminary statement of the nature and distribution of archaeological and architectural resources within the proposed project area. The effectiveness of any archaeological survey is contingent upon the methods, techniques, and theories employed.

Archaeological survey of this project corridor is considered comprehensive. While virtually all of the corridor was inspected by pedestrian survey, other than some waterlogged, steeply sloped, and significantly disturbed locations, 11 areas of relatively high potential were intensively examined. Portions of these areas without adequate surface exposure were shovel tested to subsoil; most shovel test fill was screened through 1/4-inch mesh or was otherwise trowel sorted. The numerous surface exposures in the corridor were carefully inspected for cultural material as well.

The discovery of three archaeological sites and five "locations" is testament to the effectiveness of this strategy. In most areas there was sufficient surface exposure to locate even extremely sparse scatters that under other conditions might well have gone undetected. In summary, the survey is believed to have satisfied its intended goals and the results accurately portray the archaeological character of the area.

Research Summary

In traditional terms most of the sites and locations can be characterized as lithic scatters or isolated finds. They represent low-density resources with shallow and often deflated deposits where diagnostic material is either very sparse or altogether lacking. In and of themselves these resources seldom have inherent research potential, but the cumulative knowledge gained from their documentation is ultimately important for piecing together the region's prehistory. In short, these small sites represent the single most

common type of prehistoric cultural resource in the Piedmont region. Understanding their distribution and how it may change through time is a key to modeling human adaptation to the region; similar arguments have been made for analogous South Carolina sites by Goodyear and Canouts (1985).

While the present sample is small and the interpretive potential necessarily limited, some comments are in order. Most noteworthy is the recovery of several diagnostic prehistoric artifacts at Site 3 (Clay Site) document recurrent use of the location from at least the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. Since most occurrences of prehistoric material recorded through this and other area surveys are limited and lack diagnostic material or formal tools, it is of interest that this site diverges from that pattern. Clearly in this area, and as also noted by others working with survey collections from further south in the Piedmont (cf. Goodyear 1979), certain locations were favored throughout much of the prehistoric period. In this case the attraction is not immediately obvious and more comprehensive studies should attempt to discern the environmental and locational factors that may be unique to these consistently reoccupied sites.

The material from these sites also evinces procurement and use of a variety of lithic materials, including quartz, metavolcanic or metasedimentary ("Slate Belt") (cf. Novick 1978), and chert materials. However, most common among them in these assemblages is quartz; all of the diagnostic artifacts and other tools recovered are made of that material. The other varieties are represented by only a very few pieces of debitage. All of these materials can be procured within reasonable distance of the project area, except perhaps chert of which only one piece was recovered. In light of this, it can be suggested for future consideration that tools of non-quartz materials were curated more heavily and can be expected to occur with less frequency at small upland sites. Quartz tools, in contrast, may have been more expediently produced, used, and discarded. These patterns are likely to have changed through time however depending on patterns of mobility and technological organization. Attention should eventually be given to the study of diachronic patterns of lithic procurement and use as survey data accumulate. Such studies are important for reconstructing patterns of movement, interaction, and technological development.

The stone mound site (Site 2 - Benchmark Cairns) is one of many recorded in the southern Piedmont. Past research at similar concentrations of small mounds generally has been inconclusive as to their origins and function. Prehistoric archaeological material in the context of stone mounds most often is recovered from the larger constructions and not small groups as occur at Site 2. When cultural material is found in association with smaller mounds it is more often than not attributable to historic period, non-Native activity. In this area, however, the description by Lederer (cf. Cumming 1958) of very similar stone constructions erected by local Indians as memorials and markers demands that careful study of these sites be made before they are lost. It will only be through focused, site-specific investigation that their origins and functions may be surmised.

Recommendations

Three prehistoric and one historic archaeological sites were recorded through survey of this proposed Route 58 widening corridor. Prehistoric sites 2 (Benchmark Cairns) and

3 (Clay) and historic Site 4 (Wright) are considered to be potentially significant and avoidance or Phase II testing is recommended. Evaluation of prehistoric Site 1 was restricted by landowner concerns and additional Phase I assessment is necessary.

Site 2 is one of many stone mound sites in the southern Piedmont but the origin and function of these mounds is not well known and, in fact, resolution of the problem may demand site-specific evaluations. Their greatest potential significance is as aboriginal constructions. Both previous archaeological studies elsewhere in the Piedmont (cf. Gresham 1978) and ethnographic accounts summarized by Fish et al. (1978:24-25) support this possibility. To resolve the question a Phase II testing plan aimed at detailed mapping of the complex and limited test excavations both in and among the stone piles is recommended. Furthermore, historic records research should include among its goals definition of early property lines and property uses, and interviews with local informants who may recall information regarding their origin and purpose.

Site 3 is a multi-component, upland prehistoric site occupied at least from the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. While the deposits appear to be typically shallow, Phase II investigations are recommended to determine if horizontal integrity is present and subsurface features are preserved below the plow zone. This could be accomplished through a combination of close-interval shovel testing or controlled surface collection after plowing, and test unit excavation. A central research goal would be to determine what factors made this upland location attractive throughout the prehistoric period. This determination would be useful for future studies involving predictive modeling.

Site 4 (Wright) is a historic period site represented by one standing log building (tobacco barn?) and two stone foundations. The stone foundations apparently associated with the log building should be subjected to Phase II testing to conclusively determine their ages and functions. The most expedient and effective means of making this determination may be through Phase II architectural evaluation rather than archaeological study. Focused historic records research should also be an integral part of the Phase II study and can be combined with the recommended Phase II architectural evaluation.

At Site 1 landowner restrictions prevented shovel testing of the area. Due to this constraint and to limited surface visibility an adequate assessment of the site could not be made. Consequently, additional Phase I investigation is recommended to complete the evaluation.

The three locations exhibited shallow plow zone and/or deflated deposits and artifact density was uniformly low. Under these conditions their research potential is regarded as very limited and the likelihood of finding intact features through additional work is low. Given these attributes, the three locations are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Survey Methodology

A Phase I architectural survey was conducted along Route 58 between Finchley and Boydton in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The construction project entails widening the right-of-way from 110 feet to 250 feet and includes the widening of the road to 24 feet. All structures to be impacted or located on property immediately adjacent to the proposed project area were investigated.

The survey included the recording of all structures in the project area that are more than 50 years of age. For each of these sites, the structures were photographed and the VDHR's Brief Survey Form was completed. The significance of each was assessed, the impact of the proposed development was considered, and recommendations for further study were made.

Architectural Resources in the Project Area

The stretch of road between Boydton and Finchley remains quite rural, yet this area is filled with many significant structures and historic sites, several of which are potentially eligible for National Register status (Figure 9). Mecklenburg, formed out of Lunenburg County in 1765, endures as one of the largest counties in the state and is principally associated with the Piedmont region both physically and culturally. Settlement in the area began in the 18th century and remained sparse until much later in the 19th century. Few houses from the 18th century survive and thus those dating to the early part of the next century are quite important to the history and development of the county.

The history of this general area is quite significant. The third official court session of Lunenburg County met at Burwell's Quarter in Butchers Creek on May 5, 1746 (Bracey 1977:43-44). A detachment of Virginia Militia crossed the Roanoke River seven miles south of Boydton in February 1781 on their way to join General Nathaniel Greene in North Carolina where Baron Von Steuben was in command of the Virginia forces. In the immediate project area, Randolph-Macon College opened its doors in 1832, becoming one of the first Methodist colleges in America.¹

Several of the structures from Randolph-Macon survive, although somewhat worse for wear. The main college building (the "Centre"), the president's house, and a second dwelling were all clearly associated with this academic institution. Additionally, several other dwellings were built in the vicinity of the college during its operative years, likely as a result of the school's presence. Randolph-Macon College moved to Ashland in 1868, and in 1871 the school became the Boydton Institute for training black teachers and preachers. The main structure was abandoned by the 1940s.

¹ Three VDHR historical markers in Boydton, VA describe these and other events significant to the history of this area.

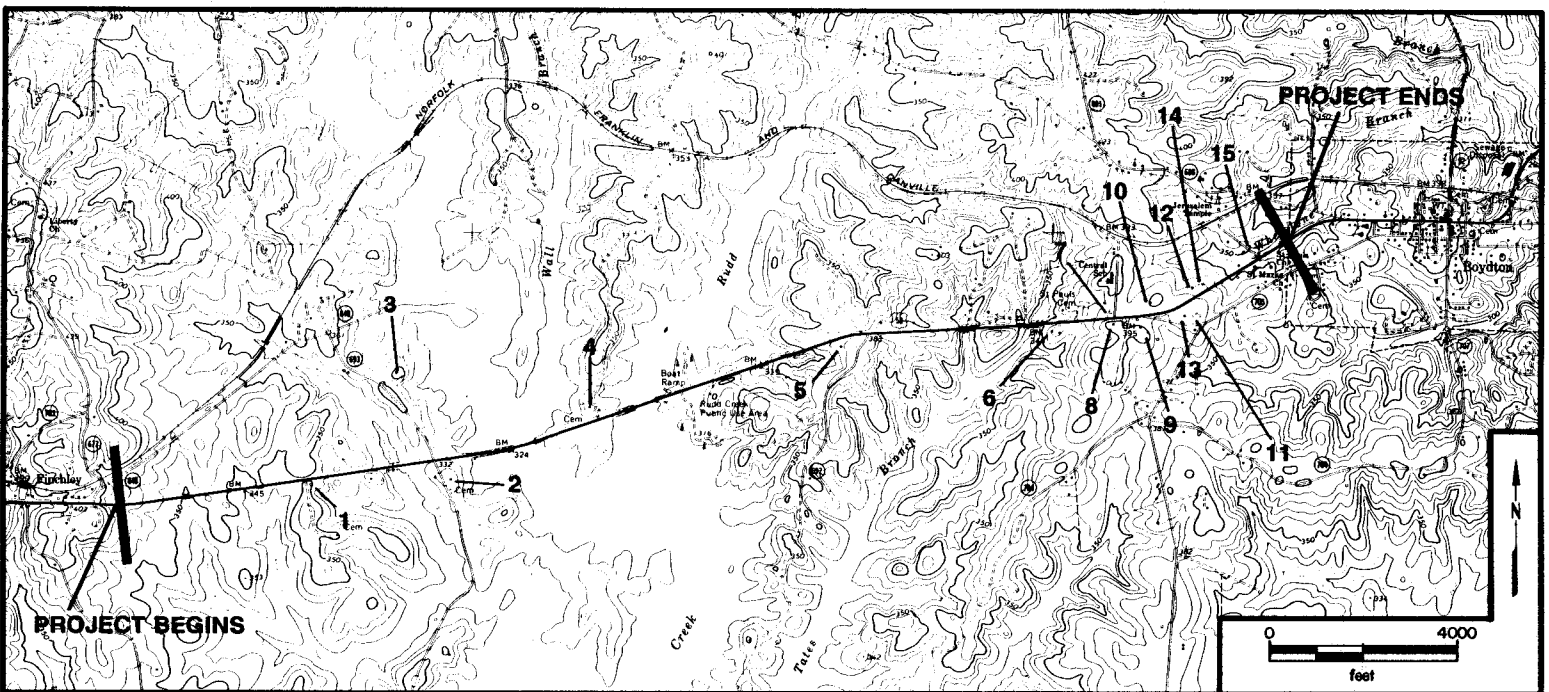


FIGURE 9
Architecture Resources Identified During Survey

The main college building (Structure 11) at Randolph-Macon was built by Dabney Cosby and his son Dabney Cosby, Jr., well-known masonry contractors who initially worked in the Staunton area and later worked in other parts of the state as well as North Carolina. The Cosbys were joined by carpenter-builder William Howard on this project (Bullock 1982:3). Cosby had previously worked on a project for Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia and later constructed buildings for such major architects as William Strickland, Thomas U. Walter, and Alexander Jackson Davis. Both the father and son appear to have designed buildings themselves, and the son referred to himself as "architect" on several occasions (Bullock 1983:81, 98).

Of the academic structures, only the Centre Building survives. A view of the campus showing the Western and Centre buildings was engraved on an 1860 diploma from the school, giving a clear picture of the campus's appearance. Presently the west wing of the Centre Building survives intact, as does a portion of the central pavilion. The east wing has been demolished.

The structure was laid in Flemish bond brickwork four stories tall and has wood pedimented gables. The center pavilion was of four bays and projected slightly beyond the wings. A pediment was placed over this pavilion and must have looked similar to those on the gables. The wings were each of five bays and no fenestration was used on the ends. Set on center of the structure was a cupola with open, round-arched windows. The windows on the lower part of the building have 12-over-12 sash and turned corner blocks in the lintels. The Western and presumably Eastern Buildings appear to be of similar design, without the central projecting bay and cupola. The western structure is shown as consisting of six bays.

The President's House (Structure 10) is one of the most interesting of this group of structures. Built of Flemish bond and only one story in height, its detailing is quite unusual for such a modest dwelling. The house appears to include a center passage flanked by two rooms on each side. The hipped roof does not allow for living space, but presumably service activities took place in the cellar.

The windows have 9-over-9 sash and are flanked by sidelights. Over each opening are plain lintels with turned corner blocks--a corner block associated with each corner of the windows and sidelights. The front door also has sidelights. It is crowned with an arched transom and a scrolled keystone. The sides are trimmed with fluted pilasters.

The most distinguishing feature of the house is the Jeffersonian portico on the front. Four Doric columns with associated pilasters support a large pediment. The whole is raised on a large brick base. Even the original brick walk survives leading to the porch. The Jeffersonian nature of the design and the similarity in design and execution to the Centre Building suggests that Dabney may have built this structure as well.

The third structure directly associated with the college is the dwelling (Structure 14) immediately behind the Centre Building. It is larger than the President's House, and though its brickwork is similar, it may have had a less sophisticated design. The structure was laid out as a two-story, center-passage, double-pile plan with a two-story rear ell. It has

a three-bay facade with 12-over-12 and 12-over-8 sash windows with turned corner blocks over the openings. No sidelights were used in association with either the front door or windows; a simple transom was used over the door. The scars of the front porch are still visible. It was one bay wide and does not appear to be as elaborate as that on the President's House. However, the similarity in the brickwork to the other college buildings again suggests Cosby as the contractor.

Some of the furniture from the college has survived. Two bookcases now located in the parlor of Prestwold near Clarksville reportedly were purchased from Randolph-Macon after the college moved to Ashland. One is marked "Boydton" on the rear. A desk was acquired by the owners of Red Lawn, a house in the project area of the proposed Route 58 highway enlargement. It too is labelled, this time on the bottom with a name of a student.

As a group, the three surviving buildings associated with an academic institution are quite significant. Their connection to Dabney Cosby and their association with one of the earliest Methodist colleges in the country earn them that distinction. Additionally, few academic buildings survive from this era that have not been so fully renovated as to obscure much evidence as to their original appearance. The Randolph-Macon buildings have been less altered due to economic conditions in Southside and thus retain a significant amount of information concerning their original layout and details.

In addition to the structures connected with the college, there are several houses in the project area that date to the first half of the 19th century. These houses tend to reflect spatial planning and building technology typical of the Piedmont region of Virginia. Of the 14 houses surveyed, 8 date to the mid-19th century or earlier, making this stretch of road quite important.

Red Lawn (Structure 3), constructed ca. 1820, was built as a 1-1/2-story square log house covered with beaded weatherboards. The front portion of the structure is laid out with a single-pile, central-passage plan and was connected to a rear entertaining room by a hyphen.

The hyphen is problematic in that original weatherboards exist on the rear of the main block and the front of the entertaining room inside the hyphen, suggesting that it was at least opened below. The plaster in the hyphen was placed on riven, cut-nailed lath similar to that used elsewhere in the house, and the brown coat of the plaster has been made of local red clay. The rafters to which the lath is attached are butted and nailed at the ridge, a feature which is usually associated with a date later than 1820. An additional problem is that the floorboards on the second floor of this space are circular sawn and therefore must date after ca. 1840 to 50.

The stair in the front passage was installed in the 1840s, suggesting that it might have once been located in the hyphen.² An original doorway is situated in the second-floor passage leading to the hyphen, and a similar one exists from the room over the entertaining room to the hyphen. Thus it is likely that the hyphen always existed, probably open below, and contained the stair. The roof would then have been replaced during the Period 2, ca. 1804, renovations, and the stair moved to the front passage at this time.

The house was panelled throughout the first floor except for the hyphen. On the second floor only chair rails were used. In the chamber over the entertaining room the woodwork retains its original green paint. Most of the original Federal mantels survive except for that in the west parlor that was replaced during the Greek Revival modifications.

The cellar under the front block was subdivided into three lateral rooms, the west of which was heated. The partitions appear to consist of hole-set studs bevel-lapped into summer beams. Wide horizontal boards with narrow beads were used at the joints. The doors to each space were aligned against the rear wall, in line with the bulkhead entrance on the east end.

During the first period of construction the builder utilized hewn logs, sash-sawn framing members, cut nails, riven lath, five-course American bond brickwork, and late Federal moldings. Combined, these suggest the house was built ca. 1820.

Around 1870, presumably during a change in ownership, a two-story addition was made to the west. It included a new parlor on the first floor and a chamber on the second. Circulation to the chamber was only by way of the parlor and not through the other attic-floor rooms. A new porch was built on the front and the exterior was renovated.

Two 19th-century outbuildings survive on the property, although many others survived into this century. A close-studded smokehouse dating to the 1840s and a third quarter of the 19th-century frame kitchen with a sheathed interior are all that remains. There had been slave quarters, a carriage house, and a granary.

In the house are several documents that suggest how the site was used in the 19th century. The first is a plat of Red Lawn dating from April 29, 1872. The plat describes Edward Jefress's portion of his father's estate which included 148 1/2 acres on the west side of Butcher's Creek. The present lot consists of approximately 40 acres, having been reduced in size by the creation of a lake on Butcher's Creek and the sale of some of the property.

Jefress's father kept an agricultural and domestic notebook as well. In this he details home remedies for various ailments, recipes for dyeing cloth, and instructions on

² The wainscoting in the passage runs behind the present stair and retains its early coat of paint. The sheathing on the back of the stair and the rest of the inside of the closet below the stair have never been painted. Additionally, the detailing of the stair dates from the 1840s and not the earlier period of construction.

planting trees and mulching gardens. This document as well belongs to the owner of Red Lawn, Mrs. Mary Francis Propst.

Across Butcher's Creek is another 1820s house called Lofty Oaks (Structure 4). Built as a large I house with a rear entertaining room (connected without a hyphen), the house has been in the same family since ca. 1850. The front consists of five bays not quite evenly spaced, obviously reflecting the size of the rooms on the interior. The chimneys were laid in Flemish bond above a stone foundation, but the stacks were partially rebuilt after hurricane Hazel. A new central gable was added later in the 19th century when a porch was built across the entire of the front facade. Most recently, the house has been encased in aluminum siding.

On the south side of Route 58, .10 of a mile west of Route 692 (Structure 5) are the ruins of a house and its associated outbuildings. The house was traditionally framed, used ell-shaped corner posts, tenoned studs and down braces, and was of sash-sawn lumber. The nails used throughout were cut. At the turn of the century, the interiors were retrimmed with matchboard sheathing and the exterior was re-sided, including pilaster-like corner boards. A ca. 1900 round log, V-notched tobacco barn was built to the rear, as was a small frame outbuilding in the side yard.

Structures 8, 9, 12 and 13 are all frame houses on the edge of Boydton that were at least indirectly associated with Randolph-Macon College. The town seems to have flourished during the life of the college in this location and it has gently declined ever since. The college was responsible for growth on the western edge of town during its 36 years of activity. The integrity of this unique community is well intact. The area needs further study to determine eligibility for National Register listing, to define exact boundaries, and to determine the impact of the proposed development on the district.

Traditional forms and established technologies die hard in Southside Virginia. Structure 12, although heavily reworked, remains a hall-and-parlor house with two front doors. Built in the mid-19th century, it is similar in plan to the 1799 Callahan House below Rustburg in Campbell County, Virginia.

Structure 1, situated immediately east of Finchley, is a more dramatic example. Built ca. 1875, it is a one-room dwelling erected of hewn logs and chinked with riven boards. The chinking was smoothed out with a soft mortar mix of red clay and lime. The original portion of the house is two-stories high and has a rubble stone chimney on the rear facade. In the early 20th century the house was enlarged and retrimmed.

To the west of the house is a long drive which services this house and the farm beyond. The two farms may once have been related. That to the rear is known as Aspen Grove and was surveyed by VDHR (survey no. 58-103) in 1971. It consists of a 19th-century house, detached kitchen, and several small outbuildings. Aspen Grove is set outside the project area and will not be impacted.

The alignment of most houses along this stretch of road is not with the east-west highway Route 58. Rather they respond to old roads, some of which have since been

abandoned, that predate the present highway. In some of these buildings, an attempt has been made to give them new or a secondary orientation to respond to the main circulation artery.

Study List

Structure 1

Name: N/A

Address: South side Route 58, .86 miles east of Route 677.

Description: Abandoned, one-room, two-story square log dwelling with exterior stone chimney. House enlarged in early 20th century.

Date: Ca. 1875.

Impact: Direct.

Significance: Potentially eligible for National Register status under Criterion C.

Recommendations: A Phase II level of recording is required.



FIGURE 10
Main House, South Side of Route 58, .86 of a Mile
East of Route 677



FIGURE 11
Outbuilding and Main House Looking North, South Side
of Route 58, .86 of a Mile East of Route 677

Structure 2

Name: Mill View

Address: #515 Route 693.

VDHL Survey No.: 58-102

Description: Victorian I house with a one-story rear ell. Complex includes a row of frame 19th-century outbuildings to the rear and a frame barn with a set of weatherboards at the base of vertical boards and battens.

Date: Third quarter 19th century.

Impact: None.

Significance: Potentially eligible for National Register status under Criterion C.

Recommendations: No further study.



FIGURE 12
Mill View, Main House With Outbuildings at Rear



FIGURE 13
Mill View, Frame Barn With House in Background

Structure 3

Name: Red Lawn

Address: Route 693, north side Route 58.

VDHL Survey No.: 58-50

Description: 1-1/2-story, log house covered with beaded weatherboards. Center-passage, hall/parlor plan with a rear entertaining room connected by a hyphen. House remodelled in the 1840s and enlarged in the 1870s. A ca. 1840 smokehouse and a third quarter 19th-century kitchen both survive.

Date: Ca. 1820.

Impact: None.

Significance: Potentially eligible for National Register status under Criterion C.

Recommendations: No further study.



FIGURE 14
Red Lawn, Main House



FIGURE 15
Red Lawn, Kitchen

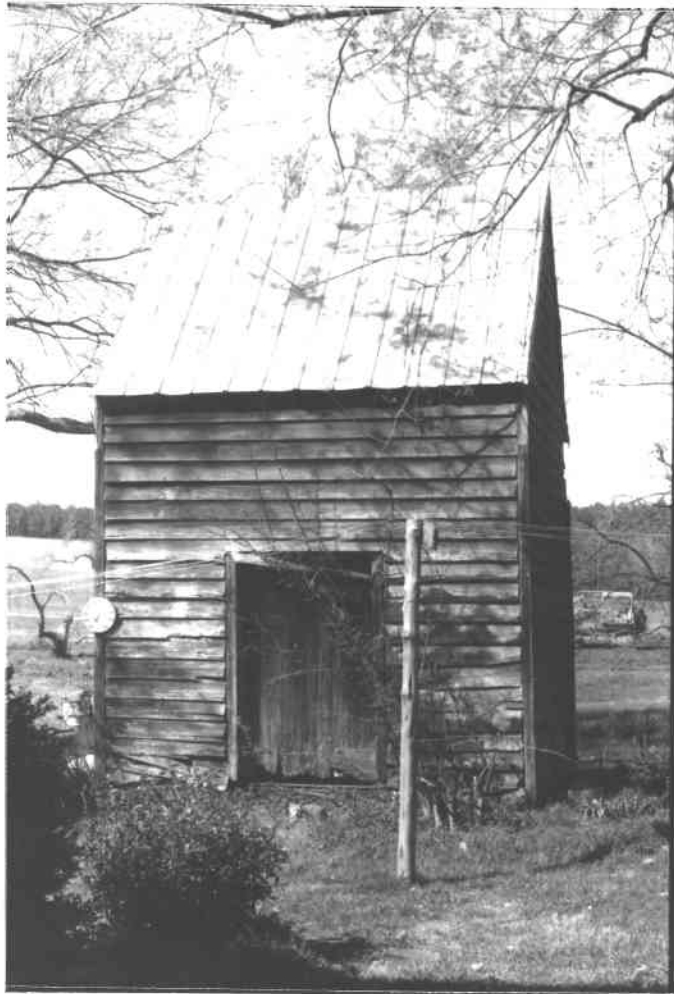


FIGURE 16
Red Lawn, Smokehouse

Structure 4

Name: Lofty Oaks

Address: Route 2 Box 22, Boydton (State Route 58, east side Butcher's Creek).

VDHL Survey No.: 58-34

Description: Large I house with rear entertaining room in ell. Flemish bond chimneys over stone foundations. Central gable and porch added to front in Victorian era.

Date: Ca. 1820.

Impact: None.

Significance: Potentially eligible for National Register status under Criterion C.

Recommendations: No further study.



FIGURE 17
Lofty Oaks, Main House, Front Elevation



FIGURE 18
Lofty Oaks, Main House, Rear elevation

Structure 5

Name: N/A

Address: Southside Route 58, .10 mile west Route 692.

Description: Collapsed, traditionally framed house. Surviving ca. 1900 V-notched, round-log tobacco barn and 20th-century frame outbuilding.

Date: Ca. 1840.

Impact: Direct.

Significance: None.

Recommendations: No further study.



FIGURE 19
South Side of Route 58, .10 of a Mile West
of Route 692, Main House (ruins)



FIGURE 20
South Side of Route 58, .10 of a Mile West
of Route 692, Main House (ruins)



FIGURE 21
South Side of Route 58, .10 of a Mile West
of Route 692, Log Tobacco Barn

Structure 6

Name: N/A

Address: South side Route 58, .4 mile west Route 705

Description: Small, late Victorian I house with central gable. House heavily modified in 20th century.

Date: Ca. 1900.

Impact: Direct.

Significance: None.

Recommendations: No further study.



FIGURE 22
South Side of Route 58, .4 of a Mile West
of Route 705, Main House

Structure 7

Name: N/A

Address: Northwest corner Route 58 and Route 9468.

Description: Abandoned and partially collapsed frame house. True 1-1/2-story construction. Heavily modified in mid-20th century.

Date: Ca. 1920.

Impact: Possibly direct.

Significance: None.

Recommendations: No further study.



FIGURE 23
Northwest Corner of Route 58 and Route 9468, Main House

Structure 8

Name: Professor's House

Address: South side Route 58, west of Route 705.

VDHL Survey No.: (58-43)

Description: Hall/parlor plan house with a rear ell. Five-course American bond brickwork. House remodelled in Victorian era.

Date: Ca. 1830.

Impact: Possibly direct.

Significance: Potentially individually eligible for National Register status under Criterion A, as well as a contributing building in a potential historic district.

Recommendations: This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.



FIGURE 24
Professor's House, Main House

Structure 9

- Name:** Brown House (Old Professor's House)
- Address:** South side Route 58, west of Route 705.
- Description:** Two-story, frame, side-passage house with a later one-story gable addition. One-story addition to rear connected to main block by a hyphen. House recently renovated. Original smokehouse in rear yard.
- Date:** Mid-19th century.
- Impact:** Indirect. The proposed road widening runs through the center of the potential historic district.
- Significance:** Part of a potential National Register Historic District.
- Recommendations:** This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.
-



FIGURE 25
Brown House (Old Professor's House), Main House



FIGURE 26
Brown House (Old Professor's House), Smokehouse

Structure 10

Name: President's House, Randolph-Macon College

Address: North side Route 58 opposite Route 756.

VDHL Survey No.: 58-42

Description: One-story, Flemish-bond-brick dwelling with Jeffersonian portico. Windows and doors flanked by sidelights; doorway includes arched transom and fluted pilasters. Possibly built by Dabney Cosby.

Date: Ca. 1832.

Impact: Indirect. The proposed road widening runs through the center of the potential historic district.

Significance: Potentially individually eligible for National Register status under Criteria A, B, and C, as well as a contributing building in a potential historic district.

Recommendations: This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.



FIGURE 27
President's House, Randolph-Macon College, Front Elevation



FIGURE 28
President's House, Randolph-Macon College, Detail of Portico



FIGURE 29
President's House, Randolph-Macon College, Rear Elevation

Structure 11

- Name:** Centre Building, Randolph-Macon College
- Address:** North side Route 705, .2 mile east of Route 58.
- VDHL Survey No.:** 58-41
- Description:** Remains of the 1832 campus building constructed by Dabney Cosby for Randolph-Macon College. Originally consisted of a center projecting pavilion of four bays and a wood pediment with two five-bay wings. The structure is four stories in height, has frame pediments in the gables, and no windows on the end walls. There were originally likely two flanking buildings, one of which is visible in an 1860 drawing of the college.
- Date:** 1830-1832.
- Impact:** Indirect. The proposed road widening runs through the center of the potential historic district.
- Significance:** Potentially individually eligible for National Register status under Criteria A, B, and C, as well as a contributing building in a potential historic district.
- Recommendations:** This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.
-



FIGURE 30
Centre Building, Randolph-Macon College, Front Elevation

Structure 12

- Name:** Old Poor House
- Address:** North side Route 58, .2 mile east Route 705.
- VDHL Survey No.:** 173-27
- Description:** 1-1/2-story hall/parlor house with two front doors. Stone foundations, chimneys recently rebuilt. House heavily modified in recent years.
- Date:** Mid-19th century.
- Impact:** Possibly direct.
- Significance:** Part of a potential National Register Historic District.
- Recommendations:** This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.
-



FIGURE 31
Old Poor House, Front Elevation

Structure 13

- Name:** N/A
- Address:** Route 705, .15 mile east of Route 58.
- Description:** Ca. 1840 I house built adjacent to the main building at Randolph-Macon College. The house was modified in the 20th-century, and thus its date of construction is hard to ascertain. Possibly the house was moved on site after the demolition of the Western Building.
- Date:** Ca. 1840.
- Impact:** Indirect. The proposed road widening runs through the center of the potential historic district.
- Significance:** Potentially individually eligible for National Register status under Criterion A, as well as a contributing building in a potential historic district.
- Recommendations:** This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.
-



FIGURE 32
North Side of Route 705, .15 of a Mile
East of Route 58, Main House

Structure 14

- Name:** Steward's Hall, Randolph-Macon College
- Address:** North side of Route 58, .25 miles east of Route 705.
- VDHL Survey No.:** 58-44
- Description:** Two-story Flemish-bond-brick house associated with Randolph-Macon College. Constructed as a center-passage-plan, two-story dwelling with a two-story rear ell. The details of the house are scaled-down versions of those used on the President's House. A front porch once existed, but has since been removed. A frame smokehouse survives in the rear yard.
- Date:** Ca. 1832.
- Impact:** Indirect. The proposed road widening runs through the center of the potential historic district.
- Significance:** Potentially individually eligible for National Register status under Criteria A, B, and C, as well as a contributing building in a potential historic district.
- Recommendations:** This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.
-



FIGURE 33
Steward's Hall, Randolph-Macon College, Front Elevation

Structure 15

- Name:** N/A
- Address:** East side Route 766 north of Route 58.
- Description:** Victorian I house with rear ell. Full length porch with projecting pedimented ends. Unbeaded weatherboards.
- Date:** Ca. 1890.
- Impact:** Indirect. The proposed road widening runs through the center of the potential historic district.
- Significance:** Part of a potential National Register Historic District.
- Recommendations:** This site should be included in a Phase II study of the potential Randolph-Macon Historic District.
-



FIGURE 34
East Side of Route 766 and North of Route 58, Main House

Summary and Recommendations

Along the stretch of Route 58 between Boydton and Finchley, a large number of buildings exist dating to the first half of the 19th century that are significant to the history and development of Mecklenburg County. Most of these structures will be avoided by the proposed expansion project, yet a few fall into the path of the new road as presently planned and they need further study.

In all, there are 15 structures in the project area that are more than 50 years of age. Of these, nine are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Five sites will be impacted by the proposed development, three of which fall into the category of National Register quality. It must be noted, however, that these impact determinations are preliminary in that the present construction plans are not finalized and avoidance may ultimately be possible. For these three sites--Structures 1, 8, and 14--a Phase II level of recording is required.

Additionally, a potential National Register Historic district exists in Boydton in the vicinity of the abandoned Randolph-Macon College and within the proposed project area. The significance of the district can be linked to National Register Criteria A, B, and C because of the area's connection to one of the first Methodist colleges in America, the association of several buildings in the potential district with Dabney Cosby, and the design, layout and technology employed in many of the structures in this area. Therefore, a Phase II historic district recording project will also be required. In addition, it is recommended that efforts be made to minimize the project's impact to this potential district. Assurance's were received from VDOT that this issue will be addressed.

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APPENDIX A

PROJECT: Route 58, Route 15 to Boydton

CONTEXT: Site 1 LOCATION: Sta. 325-327 Garden Surface

- 10 Miscellaneous unmodified stone
- 6 Debitage, quartz
- 1 Porcelain
- 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, hollowware
- 1 Bottle glass, aqua
- 1 Canning jar lid liner fragment, opaque white: embossed
"BOY(D.S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED)

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 6 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 1 LOCATION: Sta. 324 Road Cut Surface

- 2 Debitage, quartz

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 2 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 1 LOCATION: Sta. 319 Terrace Surface

- 3 Debitage, quartz

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 3 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 2 LOCATION: Sta. 391-393 Shovel Test

- 9 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 3 LOCATION: Sta. 458 Road Cut Surface

- 1 Miscellaneous unmodified stone
- 8 Debitage, quartz
- 1 Biface fragment, quartz

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 9 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 3 **LOCATION:** Sta. 458 Garden Surface

- 3 Miscellaneous unmodified stone
- 11 Debitage, quartz
- 1 Biface, quartz
- 1 Projectile point: quartz, approximately 3.0 cm x 1.5 cm
- 1 Projectile point: quartz, 6.3 cm x 3.4 cm
- 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, cup, sponged red
- 1 Button, white metal with copper alloy shank; "US", United States Army General Service, 20th c.; 1" diameter

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 14 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 3 **LOCATION:** Sta. 459-460 104' South of East Lane

- 1 Projectile point: quartz, 4.5 cm x 2.2 cm

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 1 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 3 **LOCATION:** Sta. 458 Cable Trench Surface

- 1 Debitage, quartz
- 1 Projectile point: quartz, 4.0 cm x 2.0 cm

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 2 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 3 **LOCATION:** Sta. 458 Plowed Field Surface

- 6 Miscellaneous unmodified stone
- 3 Fire cracked rock
- 5 Debitage, quartz
- 2 Flake tools?, quartz
- 2 Biface fragments, quartz
- 2 Projectile point fragments, basal; quartz
- 1 American blue and grey stoneware
- 1 American brown stoneware
- 1 American grey stoneware
- 1 Porcellaneous
- 7 Whiteware
- 1 Whiteware: base fragment, flatware
- 1 Whiteware: base fragment, flatware, transfer printed blue
- 3 Whiteware: rim fragments, plate, shell-edged blue
- 1 Whiteware: rim fragment, plate, transfer printed blue

CONTEXT: Site 3, Sta. 458 Plowed Field Surface **CONTINUED:**

- 1 Porcelain: rim to base fragment, saucer
- 1 Canning jar lid liner fragment, opaque white: embossed
"(CO)NSOLIDATED"
- 1 Glass fragment, opaque white

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 3 LITHICS: 11 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 3 **LOCATION:** Sta. 458 Shovel Test 24' West of Road
Cut

- 1 Fire cracked rock

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 1 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 3 **LOCATION:** Sta. 458 Shovel Test 74' West of Road
Cut

- 4 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Site 4 **LOCATION:** Surface

- 13 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 1 **LOCATION:** Surface

- 6 Miscellaneous unmodified stone
- 1 Debitage, quartz
- 1 Porcelain
- 1 Nail, cut

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 1 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 1 **LOCATION:** Shovel Test 3

- 4 Miscellaneous unmodified stone
- 1 Bottle glass, green: modern
- 1 Window glass, modern

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 1 LOCATION: Shovel Test 6

6 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 1 LOCATION: Shovel Test 7

2 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 1 LOCATION: Shovel Test 8

8 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 1 LOCATION: Shovel Test 10

2 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 1 LOCATION: Shovel Test 14

4 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 2 LOCATION: Surface

3 Debitage, quartz

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 3 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 2 LOCATION: Shovel Test 1

1 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 LITHICS: 0 CERAMICS: 0

CONTEXT: Location 2 **LOCATION:** Shovel Test 2

1 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 **LITHICS:** 0 **CERAMICS:** 0

CONTEXT: Location 2 **LOCATION:** Shovel Test 3

1 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

1 Debitage, chert

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 **LITHICS:** 1 **CERAMICS:** 0

CONTEXT: Location 3 **LOCATION:** Surface

1 Debitage, quartz

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 **LITHICS:** 1 **CERAMICS:** 0

CONTEXT: Location 3 **LOCATION:** Shovel Test

3 Miscellaneous unmodified stone

1 Debitage, quartz

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 **LITHICS:** 1 **CERAMICS:** 0

CONTEXT: Location 3 **LOCATION:** Shovel Test

1 Debitage, quartz

TOTAL - FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 0 **LITHICS:** 1 **CERAMICS:** 0

APPENDIX B



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County

MECKLENBURG

Map Sheet

BOYDTON, VA

Site Number

44MC482

Name of Site: Site 1 - Fuller/Crowder Site Site Number: 44MC482

Type of Site: Scatter of prehistoric lithic Cultural Affiliation:
 and historic period material
 State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Boydton, VA - 1968 (photorevised 1979)

U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 726950 Northing 4059190
 (Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:
 Tenant/Address/Telephone:
 Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Eric E. Voigt and Elizabeth Monroe, Archaeological Project Center, College of William and Mary - Camm Hall, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 3/6/90 - 3/9/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water-Source: Located on a terrace of a branch of Butcher Creek and associated broad ridgetop that slopes west to Butcher Creek. Site area appears to have been truncated by construction of existing Route 58; site also is bisected by Route 693.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 800' east-west by 300' north-south

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Identified through surface inspection of a terrace, a cultivated garden, and a road cut on a broad interfluvium. Shovel testing was not carried out due to concerns expressed by the property owners. All artifacts were collected from surface exposures.

Condition and Present Land Use: Primarily pasture; disturbed by road cut and garden. A-horizon deposits shallow and deflated.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Prehistoric assemblage comprised of 11 pieces of quartz debitage; all of these appear to be shatter and three pieces are possible debitage. 11 pieces of miscellaneous unmodified stone were collected. Four historic period artifacts were recovered, which appear to be a sherd of pearlware, a porcelain sherd, a fragment of milk glass and a fragment of light green bottle glass. Artifacts deposited with Archaeological Project Center, College of William and Mary.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: Site 2 - Benchmark Cairns Site Number: 44MC483

Type of Site: Stone pile concentrations Cultural Affiliation:

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Boydton, VA - 1968 (photoinspected 1979)

U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 728940 Northing 4059830

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Eric E. Voigt and Elizabeth Monroe, Archaeological Project Center, College of William and Mary - Camm Hall, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 3/6/90 - 3/9/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water-Source: Located at the toe of a slope on level surface along an intermittent tributary of Rudd Branch. Average elevation is 330 feet above mean sea level. Wooded in relatively mature trees just south of existing Route 58.

Dimensions of Site: 200 feet (N-S) by 300 feet (E-W)

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Nineteen stone piles averaging 6' in diameter and 1.2-2" in height. Not presently associated with extant structures or fields; lies outside the present Route 58 right-of-way. Piles appear to be arranged randomly within the cluster. Shovel tests were excavated within the concentration.

Condition and Present Land Use: Wooded in relatively mature forest; soils shallow and deflated. On U.S. Army Corps of Engineers property.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: No cultural material obtained.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

County MECKLENBURG

Map Sheet BOYDTON, VA

Site Number 44MC483



VIRGINIA
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RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County MECKLENBURG

Name of Site: Site 3 - Clay Site Site Number: 44MC484

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement site / -Cultural Affiliation: Early/Middle/Late Archaic and
Historic domestic (?) site Early/Middle Woodland; 19th-20th century
 State/ National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Boydton, VA - 1968 (photoinspected 1979)

U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 730900 Northing 4060180
 (Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/ Telephone:
 Tenant/Address/ Telephone:
 Site Informant/Address/ Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Eric E. Voigt and Elizabeth Monroe, Archaeological
Project Center, College of William and Mary - Camm Hall, Williamsburg, VA 23185;
3/6/90 - 3/9/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water-Source: Located on an eastern spur or lobe of a broad,
level interfluvium about 300 feet to the east of Tates Branch. Lobe slopes
steeply to the east and gently to the west and south. At foot of south slope
is a dry ravine; northern portion of site appears to have been destroyed by the
construction of existing Route 58.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 250 feet (E-W) by 250 feet (N-S)

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Identified through inspection of plowed gardens,
road cuts, and areas of construction activity; shovel tests were excavated.

Condition and Present Land Use: Disturbed by plowed gardens, road cuts, and construction
activity.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Prehistoric assemblage: 25 pieces of quartz debitage; 4
pieces of fire cracked rock, 2 flake tools, 4 bifaces, and 6 quartz projectile
points: one each of the types Kirk, Morrow Mtn., Savannah River, Rossville(?),
Guilford, and unidentified. 14 pieces of miscellaneous unmodified stone were collected.
The historic assemblage consisted of ceramics, glass, and a round metal uniform pin
with the letters "U.S." The ceramics appear to include porcelain, shell-edged
whiteware, transfer-printed whiteware, other hand-painted whiteware, undecorated
whiteware, ironstone, other refined earthenware, and stoneware (including cobalt blue

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: decorated stoneware). Two sherds of what appears to
be milk glass were recovered, one of which displays
the letters "NSOLIDATED" (Consolidated?).

Map Sheet BOYDTON, VA

Site Number 44MC484



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: Site 4 - Wright Site

Site Number: 44MC485

Type of Site: Historic

Cultural Affiliation: 19th-20th century?

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Boydton, VA - 1968 (photoinspected 1979)

U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 726140 Northing 4059060

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone:

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Eric E. Voigt and Elizabeth Monroe, Archaeological Project Center, College of William and Mary - Camm Hall, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 3/6/90 - 3/9/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water-Source: Located on the crest of a ridge ; maximum elevation is 320 feet above mean sea level. In a wooded area about 750 feet east of present flood pool of the John H. Kerr Reservoir.

Dimensions of Site: Two stone foundations, one of which is approximately 19' E-W and 15' N-S, and other of which is 19' E-W and 25' N-S.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Two stone foundations may be associated with a standing tobacco barn. Surface walkover of the site yielded no artifacts. Shovel tests were excavated.

Condition and Present Land Use: Not less than 50 percent of the surface is obscured by vegetation. Standing log tobacco barn and two ruined structures. Wooded area.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: No cultural artifacts were recovered; 13 pieces of miscellaneous unmodified stone were recovered and were deposited with the Archaeological Project Center, College of William and Mary.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

County

MECKLENBURG

Map Sheet

BOYDTON, VA

Site Number

44MC485

APPENDIX C



1

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

file no. _____
 Negative no(s). _____

City/Town/Village/Hamlet	Finchley	County	Mecklenburg
Street address or route number	Southside Rte 58, .86 mi. east	U.S.G.S. Quad	Boydton
Historic name	Rte. 677	Common name	house
Present use	Abandoned	Building Style	Vernacular
Original use	Dwelling	Building Date	circa 1875

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

<input type="checkbox"/> weatherboard	<input type="checkbox"/> composition siding
<input type="checkbox"/> vertical siding	<input type="checkbox"/> stucco
<input type="checkbox"/> board & batten	<input type="checkbox"/> aluminum or vinyl siding
<input type="checkbox"/> shingle:	<input type="checkbox"/> cast iron
<input type="checkbox"/> wood	<input type="checkbox"/> sheet metal
<input type="checkbox"/> asbestos	<input type="checkbox"/> enameled metal
<input type="checkbox"/> asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> glass
<input type="checkbox"/> bricktex	
<input type="checkbox"/> other _____	

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 1 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

<input type="checkbox"/> shed	<input type="checkbox"/> hipped
<input type="checkbox"/> parapet?	<input type="checkbox"/> pyramidal?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gable	<input type="checkbox"/> mansard
<input type="checkbox"/> pediment?	<input type="checkbox"/> false mansard
<input type="checkbox"/> parapet?	<input type="checkbox"/> gambrel
<input type="checkbox"/> clipped end?	<input type="checkbox"/> flat
<input type="checkbox"/> cross gable?	<input type="checkbox"/> parapet?
<input type="checkbox"/> central front gable?	<input type="checkbox"/> roof not visible
<input type="checkbox"/> other _____	

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style _____
 stories 1
 levels 1 bays 3
 materials wood, standing seam metal
 description and decorative details
Simple frame porch reusing two turned columns
from other location and two cedar posts. Porch
recent addition.

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Logs hewn square on two faces. Round log joists. Chinking consists of riven boards & soft mortar. Match board sheathing interior first floor. Attic ceiling exposed.

10. Major additions and alterations: (cont'd.)
 Two room frame addition to north and weatherboards added in early twentieth century.

11. Outbuildings: Late 19th C, round log barn with V-notched corners. Circa 1915 frame corncrib, Victorian house and frame barn set at rear of drive.

12. Landscape Features: Large oak tree in front yard.

13. Significance: Relatively intact log house dating from last half of nineteenth century. Traditional building technology and form that survived late into the century.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)
 Originally laid out as a one room structure. Rear facade has door and window on first floor, single window on second floor. Front facade likely similar except for no window on ground floor. Stone chimney on center of east facade.

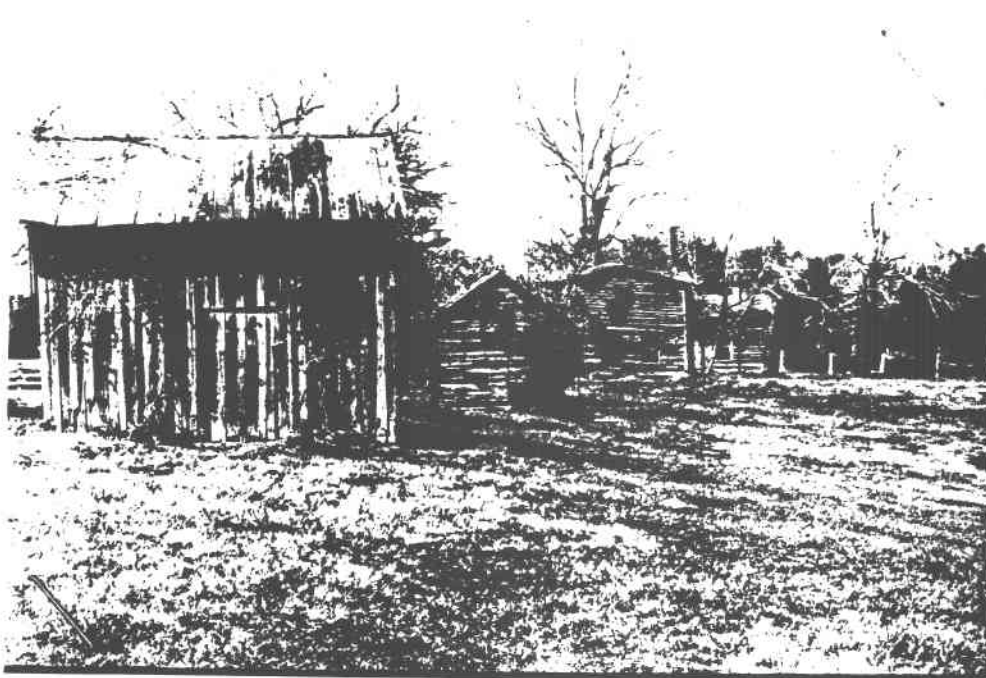
Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information
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Street address: Southside Rte. 58, .86 mi. east Rte. 677

9. General supplementary description and decoration (cont'd.):

Stone chimney with brick stack. Cut nailed, stone piers.





2

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. _____
 Negative no(s). _____

City/Town/Village/Hamlet <u>Finchley</u>	County <u>Mecklenburg</u>
Street address or route number <u>515 Rte. 693</u>	U.S.G.S. Quad <u>Boydton</u>
Historic name <u>Mill View</u>	Common name <u>Lila Crowder House</u>
Present use <u>Farmstead</u>	Building Style <u>Victorian</u>
Original use <u>Farmstead</u>	Building Date(s) <u>3rd qtr. of 19th century</u>

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick

bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style Victorian
 stories 1
 levels 1 bays 3
 materials Wood, standing seam metal
 description and decorative details
Large turned columns, shed roof, possibly
later addition.

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Three bay I house with unbeaded weatherboards, six-over-six sash. Chimneys set on rear facade; decorative caps.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings: Row of early frame outbuildings to rear of house. Frame barn in front of house set on stone foundations. Four rows of weatherboards at base, vertical boards and battens above.

12. Landscape Features: Circa 1920 boxwood garden in front.

13. Significance: Well intact post-Civil War farmstead. Appears to be quite complete and its integrity has not suffered from changes or repairs.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)
 Two-story, center-passage-plan (I) house with one-story rear ell.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information
----------------------------	-------------------------------

CONTINUATION:

515 Route 693
Mecklenburg County





VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

file no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet <u>Finchley</u>	County <u>Mecklenburg</u>
Street address or route number <u>Rte. 693, North side Rte. 58</u>	U.S.G.S. Quad <u>Boydton</u>
Historic name <u>Red Lawn</u>	Common name _____
Present use <u>Dwelling</u>	Building Style <u>Vernacular</u>
Original use <u>Farmstead</u>	Building Date(s) <u>ca. 1820, ca. 1845</u>

1. Construction Materials

wood frame

brick
bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 1 1/2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 (orig) side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 3 side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Victorian
stories 1
levels 1 bays 4
materials Wood, standing seam metal
description and decorative details
Square columns with entesis. Hipped roof. Dentil
course at eaves. Added when two-story Victorian
addition built circa 1870.

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Original wood-work is Federal in detail. Wainscoting & chairrails used throughout 1st floor, only a chairrail used in the attic floor. Original green paint survives on woodwork

10. Major additions and alterations: (cont'd.)
See "Plan and Massing."

11. Outbuildings: Mid 19th-C frame kitchen. Interior sheath-ed with horizontal boards. Ca. 1840 close-studded smoke-house. Carriage house & granary lost in recent years. Brick kiln site in shallow area of water (flooded when ~~the dam was removed~~ dam built in late 1940s).

13. Significance: Well intact early house. Plan of house (center passage hall/parlor house w/ rear entertain-ing room is

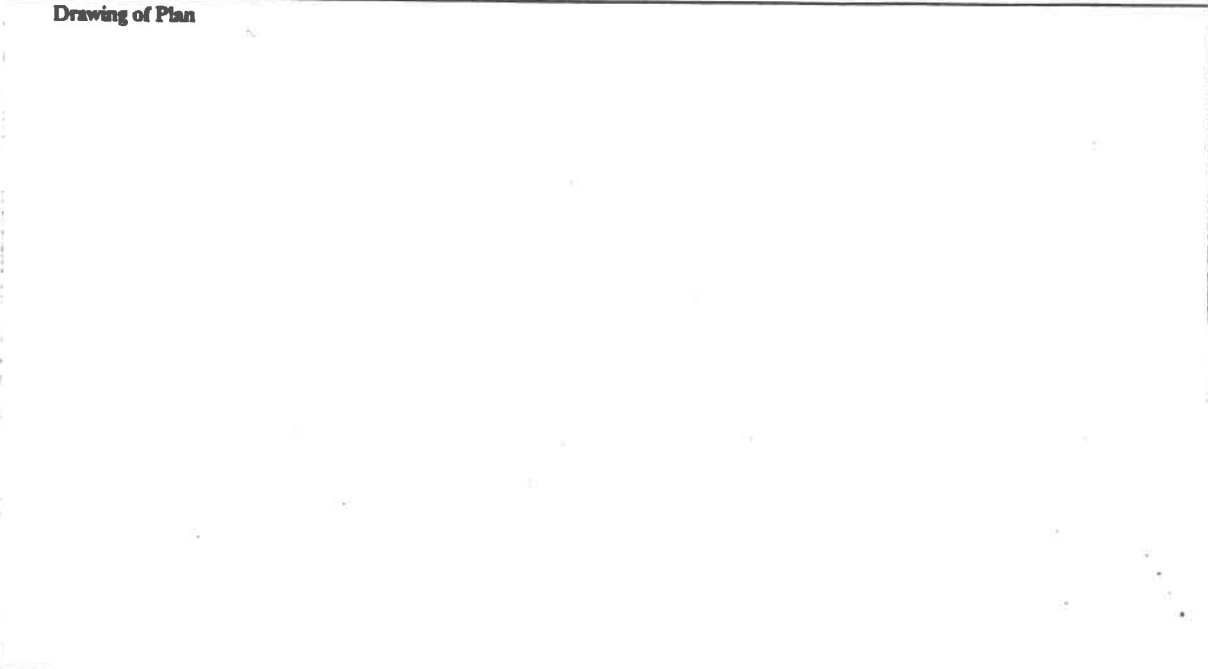


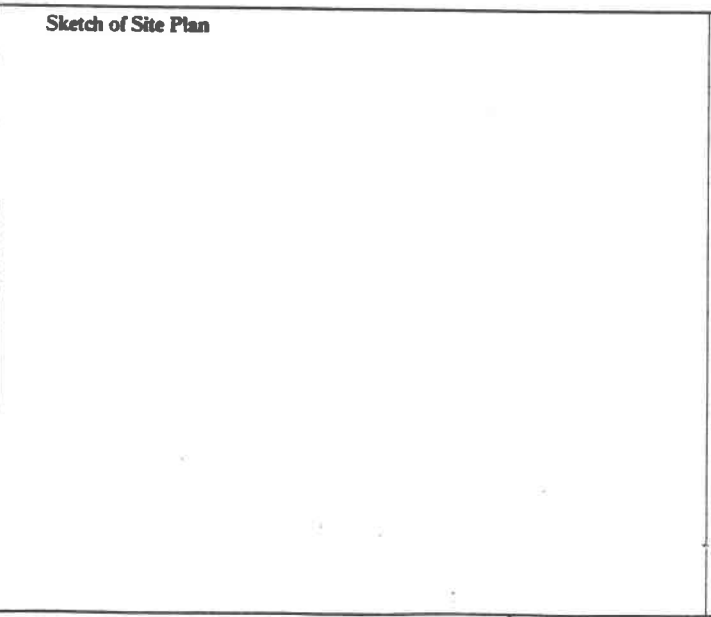
Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

<p>Primary Sources</p> <p>Interview with Mary Francis Propst. Site was once owned by Macon family, with connection to Randolph-Macon College. Present family bought site in 1915. Agriculture journal of Jeffres (1858-1878), owned by Mary Francis Propst. Desk in front hall came from Randolph-Macon College, retains student's name on bottom.</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Name Mary Francis Propst (owner) Address Red Lawn Rte. 2, Box 256 Phone Boydton, VA 23917 Date 3/18/90</p>
<p>Published Sources</p>	<p>Name Address</p> <p>Phone Date</p> <p>Name Address</p> <p>Phone Date</p>

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)
Period one (circa 1820) began as a 1-1/2 story, single pile, center-passage house with an original entertaining room to rear. Entertaining room connected by a hyphen. Circa 1840, hyphen replaced with present structure. Stair in front passage is period 2 (circa 1845); original stair location may have been in previous hyphen. Circa 1870 two-story addition built to west to form new parlor on first floor, isolated chamber above. Unmarked cemetery.

Drawing of Plan

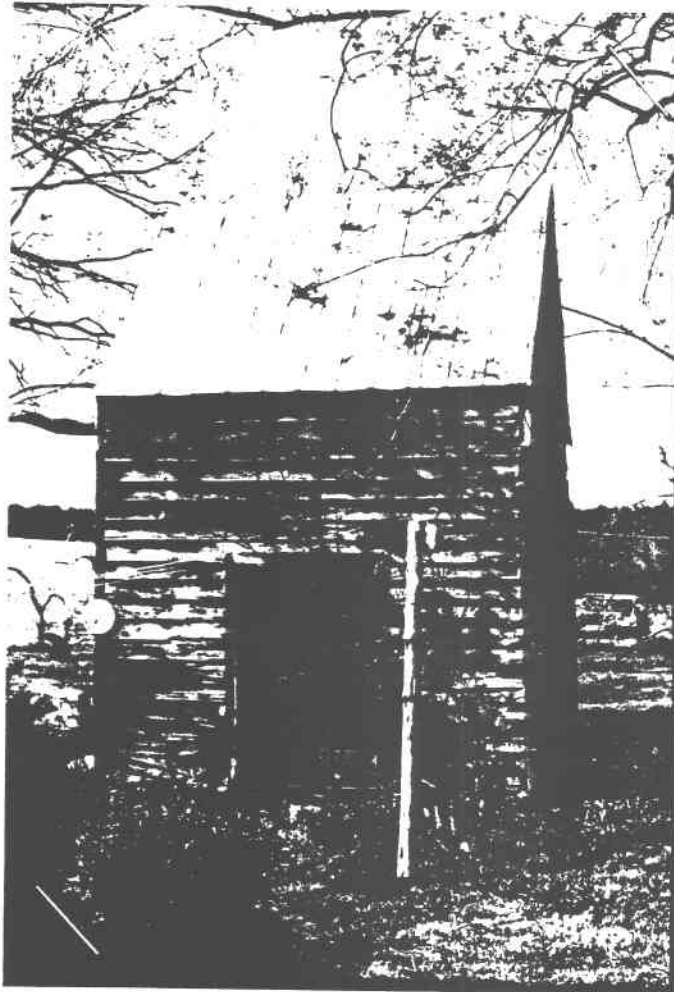


<p>Sketch of Site Plan</p> 	<p>Historical Information</p> <p>Plat of Red Lawn, April 29, 1872, owned by Mary Francis Propst. Edward Jefress' part [148 1/2 acres] in the division of the lands of his father, J. H. Jeffres situated on the west side of Butcher's creek. . ." House shown on land. Present site consists of approx. 40 acres--the remainder was either flooded when dam was constructed or sold off.</p>
---	--

Street address: Rte. 693, North side Rte. 58
Historic Name: Red Lawn

9. General supplementary description and decoration (cont'd.):

in room above rear entertaining room; no paint was used on hyphen side of door. Federal mantles with reeding used throughout; that in original west front room replaced in 1840s. House built of square logs originally covered in beaded weatherboards. Cellar under front section divided into three, lateral spaces. Partitions covered with wide, (thin) beaded boards. Most of boards reused in modern kitchen. West cellar room heated. Chimneys are brick with stone bases. Twelve-over-Twelve sash.



Continuation:

Route 693, North Side of Route 58
Red Lawn

Mecklenburg County





4

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. _____
 Negative no(s). _____

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Boydton County Mecklenburg
 Street address or route number Rt. 2 Box 22 (Rte. 58) U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton
 Historic name _____ Common name Lofty Oaks

Present use Farmstead Building Style Vernacular
 Original use Farmstead Building Date(s) circa 1820

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 5 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style Victorian
 stories 1
 levels 1 bays 3
 materials wood, standing seam metal
 description and decorative details
Hip roof, central pediment, turned columns.
Added late 19th century.

9. General supplementary description and decoration: House recently trimmed w/ aluminum siding. Stone foundations. Flemish bond brick chimneys (stacks partially rebuilt after hurricane Hazel), 9-over-9 sash.

10. Major additions and alterations: Cross gable added and additions made to rear in late 19th and mid 20th century.

11. Outbuildings: Early frame smokehouse; several mid 20th century barns and outbuildings.

12. Landscape Features: House faces dirt road which pre-dates Rte. 58. Early hedge of English and American boxwood.

13. Significance: Early frame I house with original rear ell. One of several such buildings in this portion of Mecklenburg Co. One of best built houses of its era in this area.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

<p>Primary Sources</p> <p>House in present family since circa 1850.</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Name E. B. Wright, owner Address Rt. 2, Box 22 Boydton, VA</p> <p>Phone Date 3/18/90</p>
<p>Published Sources</p>	<p>Name Address</p> <p>Phone Date</p>
	<p>Name Address</p> <p>Phone Date</p>
	<p>Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)</p> <p>Large I house with original heated ell. Ell likely originally an entertaining room.</p>
<p>Drawing of Plan</p>	
<p>Sketch of Site Plan</p>	<p>Historical Information</p>

Continuation:

Rt. 2, Box 22 (Rt. 58)

Mecklenburg, County





VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Boydton	County Mecklenburg
Street address or route number Southside Rte. 58, .10 mi. west of Rte. 692	U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton
Historic name	Common name
Present use Abandoned	Building Style Vernacular
Original use Farmstead	Building Date(s) circa 1840

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick

bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log
 squared unsquared
notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 1 1/2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front _____ side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details _____



9. General supplementary description and decoration: Collapsed, traditionally framed, center-chimney house. Large ell-shaped corner posts. Mortise-and-tenon braces and studs. Stack on chimney rebuilt in 20th century.

10. Major additions and alterations: House retrimmed with un-beaded weatherboards, pilaster corner boards, and matchboard sheathing interior circa 1900.

11. Outbuildings: Circa 1900 round log, v-notch tobacco barn.

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Now that structure has collapsed, it has lost its significance. Even so, much of its original framing is visible and informative.

Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)	
Drawing of Plan	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information

Continuation:
Southside of Route 58, .10 Miles
West of Route 692
Mecklenburg County





VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

file no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet	Boydton	County	Mecklenburg
Street address or route number	Southside Rte 58, .4 mi. west of Rte. 705	U.S.G.S. Quad	Boydton
Historic name		Common name	

Present use	Dwelling	Building Style	Victorian
Original use	Dwelling	Building Date(s)	circa 1900

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials wood, asphalt shingles
description and decorative details
modern replacement

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Six-over-six sash, shingled central gable on front.

10. Major additions and alterations: Modified in 20th century with asbestos siding, enlarged windows on first floor, new porch, asphalt shingle roof.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Typical turn-of-the-century frame I house.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations) I-house.	
Drawing of Plan	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information



**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM**

file no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Street address or route number Historic name	Boynton NW corner Rte. 58 and Rte. 9468	County U.S.G.S. Quad Common name	Mecklenburg Boynton House
---	---	--	---------------------------------

Present use Original use	Abandoned Dwelling	Building Style Building Date(s)	 circa 1920
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1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding

shingle:
 wood cast iron
 asbestos sheet metal
 asphalt enameled metal
 bricktex glass
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 1 1/2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 3 side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details _____

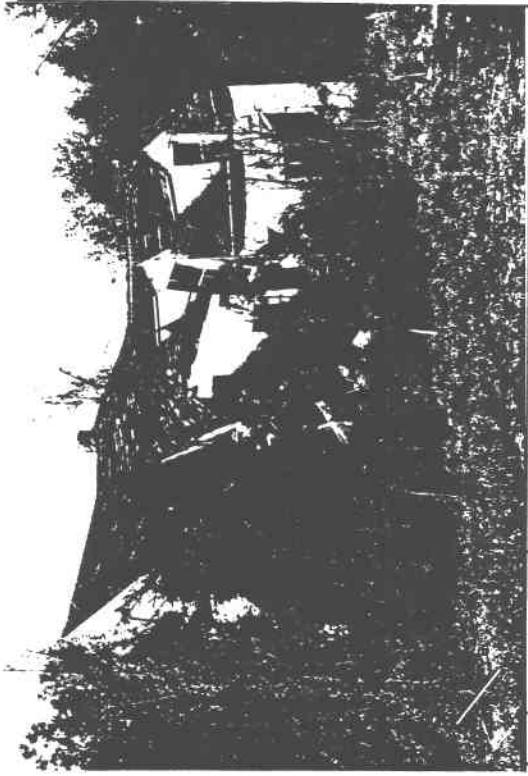
9. General supplementary description and decoration: Ruins of a three-bay house, greatly altered in mid 20th century.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: None.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)	
Drawing of Plan	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information



8

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

file no. _____
Negative no(s). _____

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Street address or route number Historic name	Boydton Southside Rte. 58 opposite Rte. 9468	County U.S.G.S. Quad Common name	Mecklenburg Boydton Professor's House
Present use Original use	Dwelling Dwelling	Building Style Building Date(s)	Vernacular circa 1830

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log
 squared unsquared
notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 1 1/2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 2 side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Victorian
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials wood
description and decorative details
Large square posts with decorative brackets.

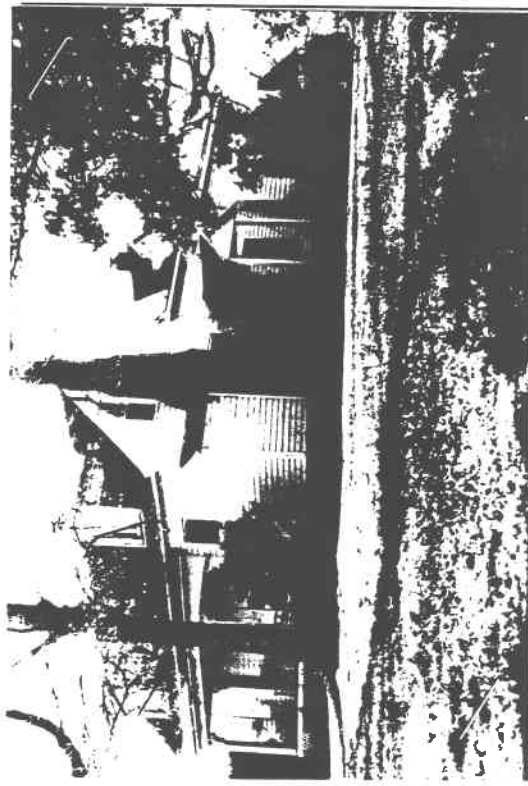
9. General supplementary description and decoration: Small hall/
parlor house with five-course American bond
chimneys. 9-over-9 sash. Re-sided in Victorian era.

10. Major additions and alterations: House renovated in late
nineteenth century.

11. Outbuildings: Two early frame outbuildings in rear.

12. Landscape Features: House faces east, new entrance
added to respond to road when Rte. 58 was built.
Several large oak trees in front yard.

13. Significance: One of a group of early nineteenth-
century houses in the Boydton vicinity that once
formed a community around Randolph Macon College.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)
Hall/parlor plan with rear ell. Later addition to ell.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information
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VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet	Boydton	County	Mecklenburg
Street address or route number	Southside Rte. 58, west of	U.S.G.S. Quad	Boydton
Historic name	Rte. 705	Common name	Brown House (old Professor's House)
Present use	Dwelling	Building Style	Vernacular
Original use	Dwelling	Building Date(s)	mid 19th century

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed rock-faced

log
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 3
materials wood, standing seam metal
description and decorative details
Square columns, hipped roof later addition.

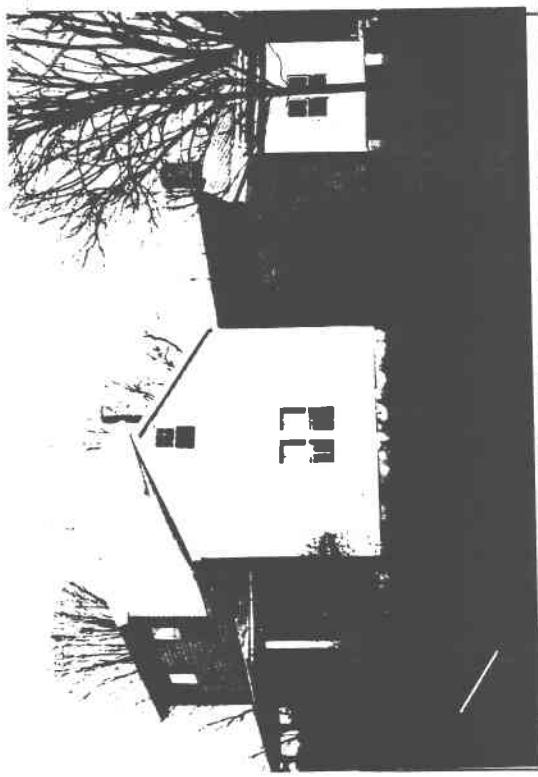
9. General supplementary description and decoration: Unbeaded weatherboards, boxed cornice, 9-over-6 sash.

10. Major additions and alterations: 1 1/2-story addition to west, hyphen connecting to rear single-story wing of 19th century date.

11. Outbuildings: Frame smokehouse, mid 19th century.

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Heavily altered mid nineteenth-century, side-passage house.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Side passage, two story, two bay original section with 1 1/2-story addition to west and hyphen and one-story wing to rear.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan

Historical Information

Continuation:
Southside of Route 58, west of
Route 705
Mecklenburg County





**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM**

File no. _____
Negative no(s). _____

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Boydton County Mecklenburg
Street address or route number North side Rte. 58 opposite U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton
Historic name Rte. 756 Common name House

Present use Dwelling Building Style Jeffersonian
Original use President's House, Randolph-Macon College Building Date(s) circa 1832

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle:
 wood cast iron
 asbestos sheet metal
 asphalt enameled metal
 bricktex glass
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 1
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Jeffersonian
stories 1
levels 1 bays _____
materials wood, brick base, standing seam metal
description and decorative details
4 turned Doric columns, square pilasters, pedimented portico.

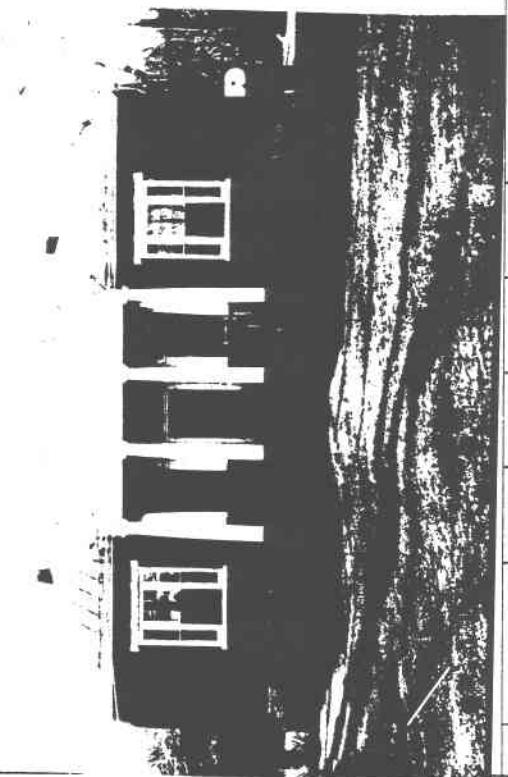
9. General supplementary description and decoration: Flemish-bond brick, 2 interior chimneys. 9-over-9 sash with side lights, turned corner blocks over windows. Two leaf front doors with side lights & arched transoms. Front door
~~XXXXXX~~ trimmed with fluted pilasters. Scrolled key-stone over door.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features: Brick walk in front.

13. Significance: One of a group of buildings associated with the now abandoned Randolph-Macon College in Boydton, VA. College built by Dabney Cosby, a well-known builder of the period who worked on projects for Thomas Jefferson, Thomas U. Walter, William Strickland and others and may have built this house.

Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90



Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Center passage, double-pile plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan

Historical Information

Continuation:

North Side of Route 58 opposite
Route 756





VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet <u>Boydton</u>	County <u>Mecklenburg</u>
Street address or route number <u>North side Rte. 705, .2 mi.</u>	U.S.G.S. Quad <u>Boydton</u>
Historic name <u>Randolph-Macon College</u>	east of Rte. 58 <u>Common name</u> <u>Centre Building</u>
Present use <u>Abandoned</u>	Building Style <u>Federal</u>
Original use <u>College (Centre Building)</u>	Building Date(s) <u>1830-32</u>

1. Construction Materials

wood frame

brick

bond: English

Flemish

_____course American

stretcher

other _____

stone

random rubble

coursed rubble

ashlar dressed

rock-faced

log:

squared unsquared

notching:

V-notch half dovetail

saddle full dovetail

square diamond

concrete block

terra cotta

steel frame

other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding

vertical siding stucco

board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding

shingle:

wood cast iron

asbestos sheet metal

asphalt enameled metal

bricktex glass

other _____

3. Stories (number) 4

low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front probably 14 side (church) _____

symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped

parapet? pyramidal?

gable mansard

pediment? false mansard

parapet? gambrel

clipped end? flat

cross gable? parapet?

central front gable? roof not visible

other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle

composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)

wood

metal

standing seam

corrugated

pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile

pantile flat glazed

slate

not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____

gable pediment?

shed

hipped

8. Primary Porch

style _____

stories _____

levels _____ bays _____

materials _____

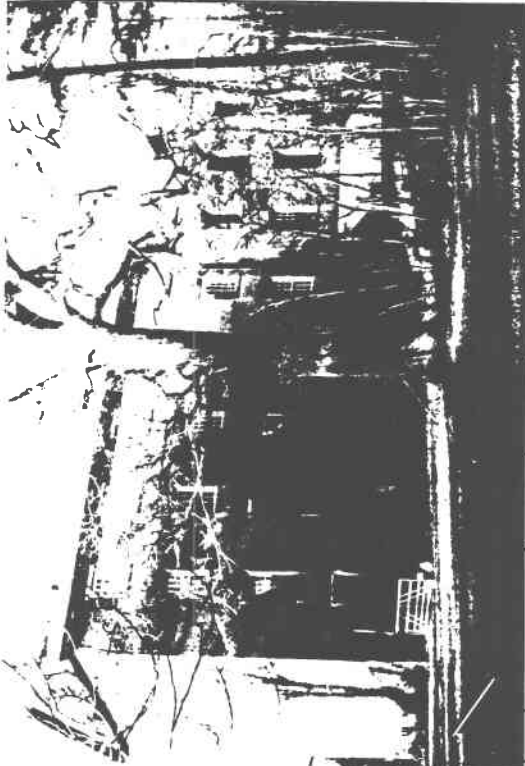
description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Flemish bond brickwork with all glazing removed. 12-over-12 sash. Turned corner blocks. Frame pediment in gable; originally had similar pediment over projecting bay & ~~cupola on center of the roof.~~

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Original building of the now abandoned Randolph-Macon College, Boydton. College was named for John Randolph of Roanoke and Nathaniel Macon. It opened October 7, 1832 and moved to Ashland in 1868. One of the earliest Methodist Colleges in America. Building constructed by Dabney Cosby, a builder who is



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90 (cont'd.)

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources Susan Bracey, <u>Life by the Roaring Roanoke</u> , (Mecklenburg Co. Bicentennial Commission, 1978, p. 330). James Marshall Bullock, "The Enterprising Contractor, Mr. Cosby," Masters Thesis, Univ. of NC Chapel Hill, 1982.	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)
 Originally organized with a four-bay central projecting pavilion and two five-bay wings. Roof is missing over central section and east wing has been removed. Engraving of college dating to 1860 shows building with projecting bay and two wings and a similar building to the west without the projecting bay.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information
----------------------------	-------------------------------

Street address: North side Rte. 705, .2 mi. east of Rte. 58
Historic name: Randolph-Macon College

13. Significance (cont'd.):

known for working on projects designed by Thomas Jefferson, Thomas U. Walter,
William Strickland and others.





VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

-file no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Boydton	County Mecklenburg	
Street address or route number North side Rte. 58, .2 mi. east of Rte. 705.	U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton	Common name Old Poor House
Present use Dwelling	Building Style Vernacular	
Original use Dwelling	Building Date(s) mid 19th century	

I. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick

bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 1 1/2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 2 side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 2
materials wood, standing seam metal
description and decorative details _____
modern replacement _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Chimneys recently rebuilt, house re-sided, windows re-trimmed. Original stone foundations.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: One of several houses dating from the second and third quarter of the 19th century that grew up around Randolph-Macon College.



Surveyed by: **Willie Graham** Date: **3/18/90**

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations) Single hall/parlor plan, two front doors.	
Drawing of Plan	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information



**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM**

File no. _____
Negative no(s). _____

City/Town/Village/Hamlet <u>Boydton</u>	County <u>Mecklenburg</u>
Street address or route number <u>Rte. 705, .15 mi. east of</u>	U.S.G.S. Quad <u>Boydton</u>
Historic name <u>Rte. 58</u>	Common name <u>House</u>
Present use <u>Dwelling</u>	Building Style <u>Vernacular</u>
Original use <u>Dwelling</u>	Building Date(s) <u>circa 1840</u>

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)
 tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
 style _____
 stories 1
 levels 1 bays 1
 materials WOOD
 description and decorative details
Pedimented porch with square columns. Later addition.

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Two American bond end chimneys, exposed eaves, 3-bay facade with paired window over front door. 6-over-6 sash.

10. Major additions and alterations: Present siding, shutters, porch added in 20th century.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Dwelling indirectly associated with Randolph-Macon College, Boydton.

Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90



Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations) I-house.	
Drawing of Plan	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

file no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet	Boydton	County	Mecklenburg	
Street address or route number	North side of Rte. 58, .25 mi	U.S.G.S. Quad	Boydton	
Historic name	House, Randolph-Macon College east Rte.	Common name	Steward's Hall	
Present use	Dwelling	705	Building Style	Federal
Original use	Dwelling		Building Date(s)	circa 1832

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

<input type="checkbox"/> weatherboard	<input type="checkbox"/> composition siding
<input type="checkbox"/> vertical siding	<input type="checkbox"/> stucco
<input type="checkbox"/> board & batten	<input type="checkbox"/> aluminum or vinyl siding
<input type="checkbox"/> shingle:	<input type="checkbox"/> cast iron
<input type="checkbox"/> wood	<input type="checkbox"/> sheet metal
<input type="checkbox"/> asbestos	<input type="checkbox"/> enameled metal
<input type="checkbox"/> asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> glass
<input type="checkbox"/> bricktex	
<input type="checkbox"/> other _____	

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

<input type="checkbox"/> shed	<input type="checkbox"/> hipped
<input type="checkbox"/> parapet?	<input type="checkbox"/> pyramidal?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> gable	<input type="checkbox"/> mansard
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pediment?	<input type="checkbox"/> false mansard
<input type="checkbox"/> parapet?	<input type="checkbox"/> gambrel
<input type="checkbox"/> clipped end?	<input type="checkbox"/> flat
<input type="checkbox"/> cross gable?	<input type="checkbox"/> parapet?
<input type="checkbox"/> central front gable?	<input type="checkbox"/> roof not visible
<input type="checkbox"/> other _____	

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials _____
description and decorative details
Has been removed.

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Flemish-bond brick house similar in detail to other buildings associated with Randolph-Macon College, Boydton. 12-over-12 and 12-over-8 sash. Turned corner blocks over doors ~~XXXXXX~~ and windows. Glazed transom. Brick pedimented gables.

11. Outbuildings: 19th-century smokehouse and early 20th-century outbuildings.

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Well-built brick dwelling associated with Randolph-Macon College. Possibly built by Dabney Cosby, builder of main building at the college.

Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90



Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations) Center passage, double-pile plan with two-story rear ell.	
Drawing of Plan	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information



**VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM**

File no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet	Boydton	County	Mecklenburg
Street address or route number	West side Rte. 766, north of U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton		
Historic name	Rte. 58	Common name	
Present use	Dwelling	Building Style	Victorian
Original use	Dwelling	Building Date(s)	circa 1890

1. Construction Materials

wood frame
 brick
 bond: English
 Flemish
 _____-course American
 stretcher
 other _____

stone
 random rubble
 coursed rubble
 ashlar dressed
 rock-faced

log:
 squared unsquared
 notching:
 V-notch half dovetail
 saddle full dovetail
 square diamond

concrete block
 terra cotta
 steel frame
 other _____

2. Cladding Material

weatherboard composition siding
 vertical siding stucco
 board & batten aluminum or vinyl siding
 shingle: cast iron
 wood sheet metal
 asbestos enameled metal
 asphalt glass
 bricktex
 other _____

3. Stories (number) 2
 low basement raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
 symmetrical asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
 shed hipped
 parapet? pyramidal?
 gable mansard
 pediment? false mansard
 parapet? gambrel
 clipped end? flat
 cross gable? parapet?
 central front gable? roof not visible
 other _____

6. Roofing Material

shingle
 composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
 wood
 metal
 standing seam
 corrugated
 pressed tin (simulated shingles)

tile
 pantile flat glazed
 slate
 not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
 gable pediment?
 shed
 hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Victorian
stories 1
levels 1 bays 3
materials wood, metal standing seam
description and decorative details
Two projecting gables with shed roof in between.
Turned columns

9. General supplementary description and decoration: Simple, unbeaded weatherboarded house. Two-over-two sash. Plain box cornice.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Typical late 19th-century I house in area.



Surveyed by: Willie Graham Date: 3/18/90

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)
 I house with rear ell.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information
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