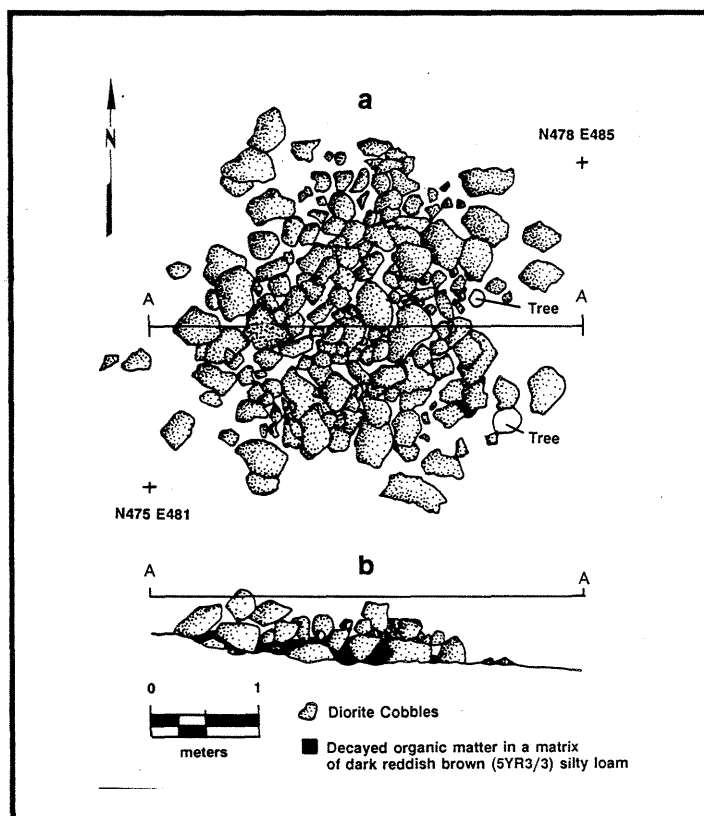


MC-28

PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
44MC482, 44MC483, 44MC484, AND 44MC485,
AND THE RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT,
PROPOSED ROUTE 58 WIDENING PROJECT,
ROUTE 15 TO BOYDTON
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PROJECT: 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501



Prepared for
Virginia Department of Transportation

September 1991

**A PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
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AND THE RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
PROPOSED ROUTE 58 WIDENING PROJECT,
ROUTE 15 TO BOYDTON,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PROJECT: 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501**

Submitted to:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Phase II significance evaluations of three archaeological sites (44MC482, 44MC483, and 44MC484) located within the proposed widening corridor for Route 58 between Route 15 and Boydton in Mecklenburg County, Virginia were conducted by staff of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research from April 29 to May 14, 1991. Phase II architectural significance evaluations were conducted on Site 44MC485 and the potential historic district centered around Randolph-Macon College in May and June of 1991. The work was carried out in accordance with a contractual agreement with the Virginia Department of Transportation (Project Number 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501).

Site 44MC482 is an ephemeral prehistoric site of undetermined temporal affiliation manifested in a low-density scatter of undiagnostic quartz debitage. The site will be directly impacted by the proposed project. However, the low density of artifacts coupled with a high degree of impacts associated with plowing and erosion severely diminish the research potential of this site and it is judged to be not eligible for nomination to the National Register. No further work is recommended.

Site 44MC483 consists of twenty-five extant stone piles concentrated at the toe of a wooded slope along an intermittent tributary of Rudd Branch. A concentration of stones encountered in a shovel test pit in the fill for the existing Route 58 may be the buried remains of a twenty-sixth stone pile. Ten of the exposed stone piles lie within the proposed right-of-way and will be directly impacted by the proposed project. The recovery of a hand-wrought nail and a machine-cut nail from the soil beneath two of three stone piles that were partially dismantled indicates that the piles are historic features likely associated with the clearing of nearby fields for cultivation. The fact that most of the stone piles are located along the edge of an intermittent tributary at the bottom of a ravine supports the interpretation that the stones were collected elsewhere and deposited at the site which was likely thought to be a marginal location where the stones would be out of the way. The locations of each of the piles were drawn on a map of the site and detailed plan and profile drawings were made of the three stone piles that were partially dismantled. It is felt that the Phase II evaluation of Site 44MC483 has effectively exhausted the archaeological research potential of that portion of the site which will be impacted by the proposed project. Site 44MC484 is not eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further work is recommended.

Site 44MC484 is a small resource procurement camp occupied repeatedly from the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods as evinced by the recovery of diagnostic projectile points. While test unit excavation documented site impacts resulting from plowing and landscape modification, systematic shovel testing resulted in the identification of loci of prehistoric artifact density across the site indicating that some horizontal integrity had survived historic-period impacts. Both projectile points and debitage represent procurement and use of a variety of lithic materials including quartz, metavolcanics, and argillite. Four fragments of sand-

tempered aboriginal pottery were also recovered. No prehistoric features were identified during the course of the investigation.

Shovel testing and test unit excavation also resulted in the recovery of a large amount of 19th- and 20th-century domestic and architectural artifacts. Two historic-period posthole features were identified during the investigation. Both features are likely the remains of fence lines and lie immediately adjacent to an extant fence line and property line. These features were found to intrude topsoil layers that contained 20th-century artifacts. The historic-period component of Site 44MC484 was not recommended for Phase II study and better-preserved examples of this historic site type exist in abundance in Mecklenburg County.

The data recovered from Site 44MC484 during the Phase II investigation can inform on regional patterns of prehistoric lithic procurement and use. However, the lack of associated intact features and high degree of historic-period impacts to the site substantially limit the potential for further archaeological work to contribute additional information beyond what has been recovered at the Phase II level. Thus, it is felt that the Phase II study of Site 44MC484 has effectively exhausted the research potential of the site and no further work is recommended.

Site 44MC485 consists of two stone foundations, one of which is 17.0 feet east-west and 18.5 feet north-south while the other is 18 feet east-west and 18.20 feet north-south. These foundations are associated with a standing log structure - a mid 19th-century tobacco barn. Site 44MC485 was revealed to be two flue-cured tobacco barn foundations. The extant barn was examined to compare with the foundations; the measurements are virtually identical. Generally, well-preserved examples of these unique 19th-century log tobacco barns with local clay mud chinking need to be avoided and preserved. However, since the standing example at Site 44MC485 has been modified early in the 20th-century to facilitate gas pipes to cure the tobacco, it is not a pristine example of this landscape form. Likewise, the foundations do not reveal any unique information, except to render several floor plans of mid 19th-century examples. While it is important that unaltered examples of this settlement form be located and preserved, these examples do not divulge any information that renders their preservation critical at this juncture. **Site 44MC485 is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Thus, no further work is warranted at Site 44MC485.**

It is recommended that Randolph-Macon College be declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. Its association with Dabney Cosby, its connection to an early Methodist college in the South, and the unique chance to preserve an early African-American education institution create the unique attributes of the Randolph-Macon College Historic District. The boundaries of the district are to include the core of the surviving college structures, and the Covington House, 58-221 and the Chemistry Professor's house, 58-220, as discontinuous sections of the Randolph-Macon College Historic District. **The proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Randolph-Macon Historic District.**

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CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

In late April, May, and June of 1991, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted a Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation for archaeological sites 44MC482, 44MC483, 44MC484, and 44MC485, and the potential historic district centered around Randolph-Macon College. The sites will be impacted by the proposed addition of two lanes to Route 58 between its intersection with Route 15 and Boydton in Mecklenburg County, Virginia (Figure 1). The study was carried out in accordance with an agreement with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) (Project Number 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501).

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the resources, previously identified during Phase I survey (Blanton et al. 1990), in terms of criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, and to identify the effects of proposed construction on those resources that appear to be eligible. The work plan for archaeological sites 44MC482, 44MC483 and 44MC484 included systematic shovel testing, test unit excavation in selected areas, and field mapping and documentation. Site 44MC485 and the potential historic district centered around Randolph-Macon College was subject to Phase II architectural evaluations.

The project was carried out under the general supervision of Dennis B. Blanton, Director of Research, and Donald W. Linebaugh, Director of Administration. Joe B. Jones served as Project Archaeologist and was responsible for organizing and implementing the archaeological field program and preparing the report. Scott Hudlow conducted the architectural survey. Documentary research for the evaluation of Structure 4 was carried out by Charles M. Downing. WMCAR staff members contributing to the archaeological field effort included Kathy Duncan, Chris McDaid, John Mullen, and Chris Southerly. Laboratory processing and preliminary artifact analysis was conducted by Deborah Davenport. Lithics analysis was carried out by Dennis B. Blanton and Michael Bradshaw. Donald W. Linebaugh oversaw the administrative aspects of the project. Final drawings for the report were prepared by Kimberley Becker and artifact photographs were produced by Yujin Asai.

Field notes, artifacts, drawings, photographs, and other resources pertinent to the documentation of this project remain on file at the WMCAR.

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 (24.4 meters to 61 meters). 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).

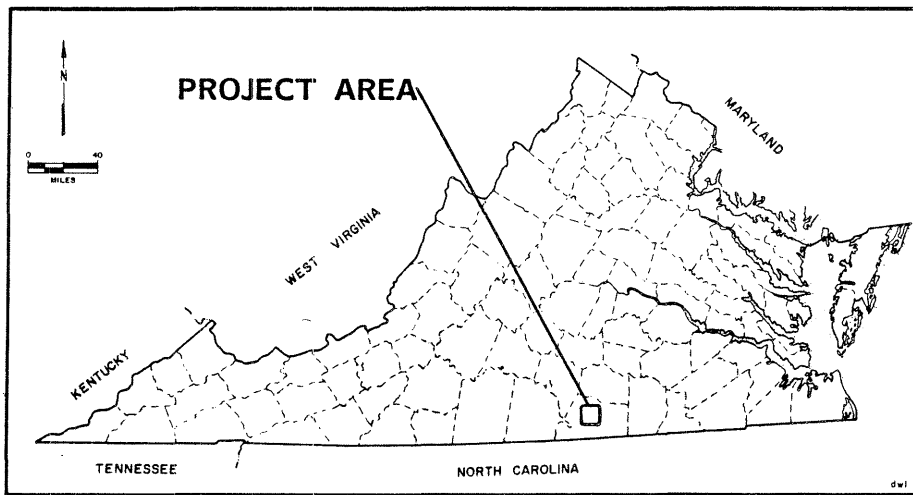


FIGURE 1
Project Area Location

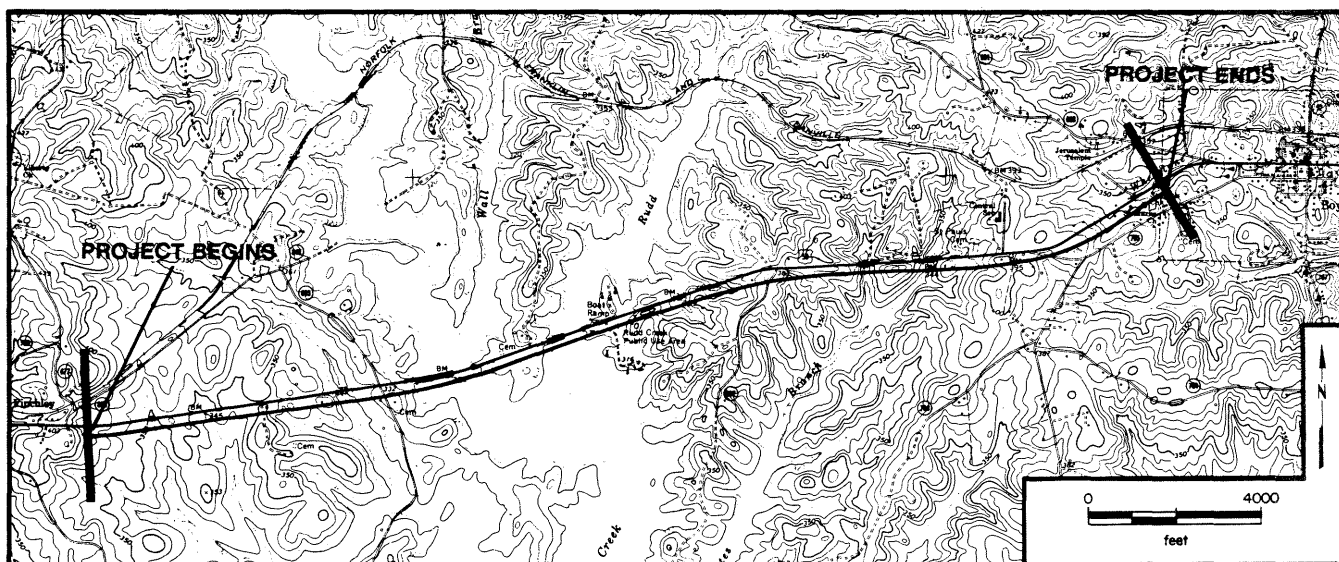


FIGURE 2
Project Area and Environs

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 interfluvies are either steep sloped or rounded. Elevations in the landscape within the project corridor range from about 310 to 400 feet (94.5 to 121.9 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL). The project area is drained by Butcher Creek and its tributary streams (e.g., Bates 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). These rocks began their history in the early Paleozoic Era as extrusive volcanics interbedded with clays, all of which was deposited in an off-shore marine environment. A series of mountain-building events (orogenies) from the middle to the end of the Paleozoic resulted in regional folding of the rock layers coupled with metamorphism. The Acadian Orogeny, which ended in the Mississippian Period (330 million years ago) contributed the local emplacement of granitic plutons resulting in contact metamorphism to the intruded rock. Continued regional compression associated with the Acadian Orogeny and, later, renewed orogenesis during the Appalachian Orogeny at the end of the Paleozoic sheared and crushed the previously emplaced granites and caused additional regional metamorphism. Continental rifting began in the Triassic Period, just over two million years ago, resulting in the opening of the Atlantic Ocean and creating an eastward drainage along the eastern continental margin of North America. This eastward drainage has continued until the present, exposing and weathering the metamorphic rocks in the region that includes the project corridor and creating the rolling topography that characterizes the Piedmont (Frye 1986:161-171).

A significant consequence of the region's eventful geologic history is the wide variety of lithic resources available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the area including metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks and exposed pegmatite veins of quartz (Booker and Associates 1980:18). Another consequence of local geology of concern to the historic-period inhabitants of the county is that certain soil types in the vicinity of the project corridor--specifically those of the Iredell-Mecklenburg-Wilkes association that overlie basic igneous rocks--tend to have many cobbles of diorite, diabase, and gabbro on and within the topsoil which make tillage difficult (Journey and Henry 1956:95).

Within the project corridor, soils 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 and require careful management to reach their productivity potential.

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.

Previous Research

A Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed Route 58 Widening Project, Route 15 to Boydton in Mecklenburg County, Virginia was undertaken by WMCAR archaeologists in March, 1990 (Blanton et al. 1990). That research identified four previously unrecorded sites, three locations, and 15 standing structures over 50 years in age and a potential historic district (Figures 3 and 4). Archaeological sites 44MC483, 44MC484, and 44MC485, and Structure 1 and the potential historic district centered around Randolph-Macon College were considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Following initial review by VDHR and VDOT staff, archaeological Site 44MC482 and Structure 4 were also recommended for further investigation, and Structure 1 was deleted from the list of structures to be investigated further. Subsequently, Structure 4 was again deleted from the list of structures to be evaluated. In both cases project modifications eliminated potential impacts.

Site 44MC482 was identified only by surface inspection as landowners refused permission to shovel test the area. The prehistoric assemblage recovered during the Phase I is comprised of 11 pieces of possible debitage and one possible biface fragment, all composed of quartz. Four 19th- through 20th-century historic period artifacts were recovered including one fragment each of porcelain, whiteware, aqua bottle glass, and a canning jar lid liner.

The initial assessment was that this site would not require additional work given the low density of all artifacts and dubious nature of most of the prehistoric material. In light of the limited Phase I work, however, additional investigation was recommended to better evaluate its significance and determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site (Blanton et al. 1990:20,24).

Site 44MC483 consists of a cluster of stone piles at the toe of a wooded slope along a tributary of Rudd Branch. At the Phase I level they could not be linked to historic structures or field boundaries and a central issue in the recommendation for further work was the need to determine whether the stone piles were Native American features or the product of Euro-American activity. Large trees observed to be growing through many of the piles indicated that they were not recent. Shovel tests and surface inspection did not

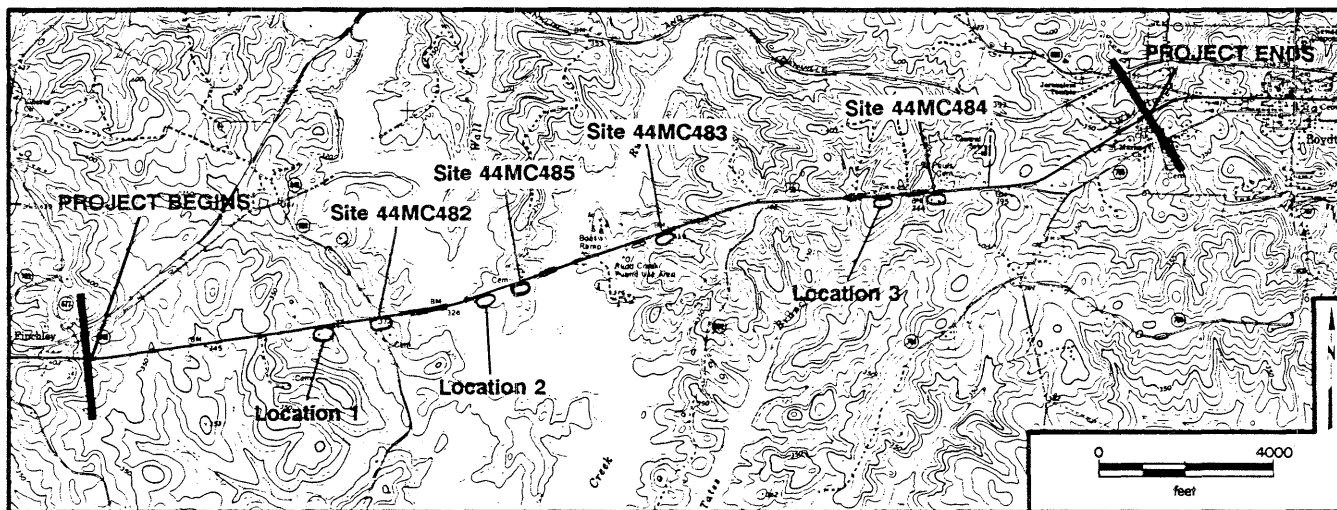


FIGURE 3
Sites and Locations Identified During Survey

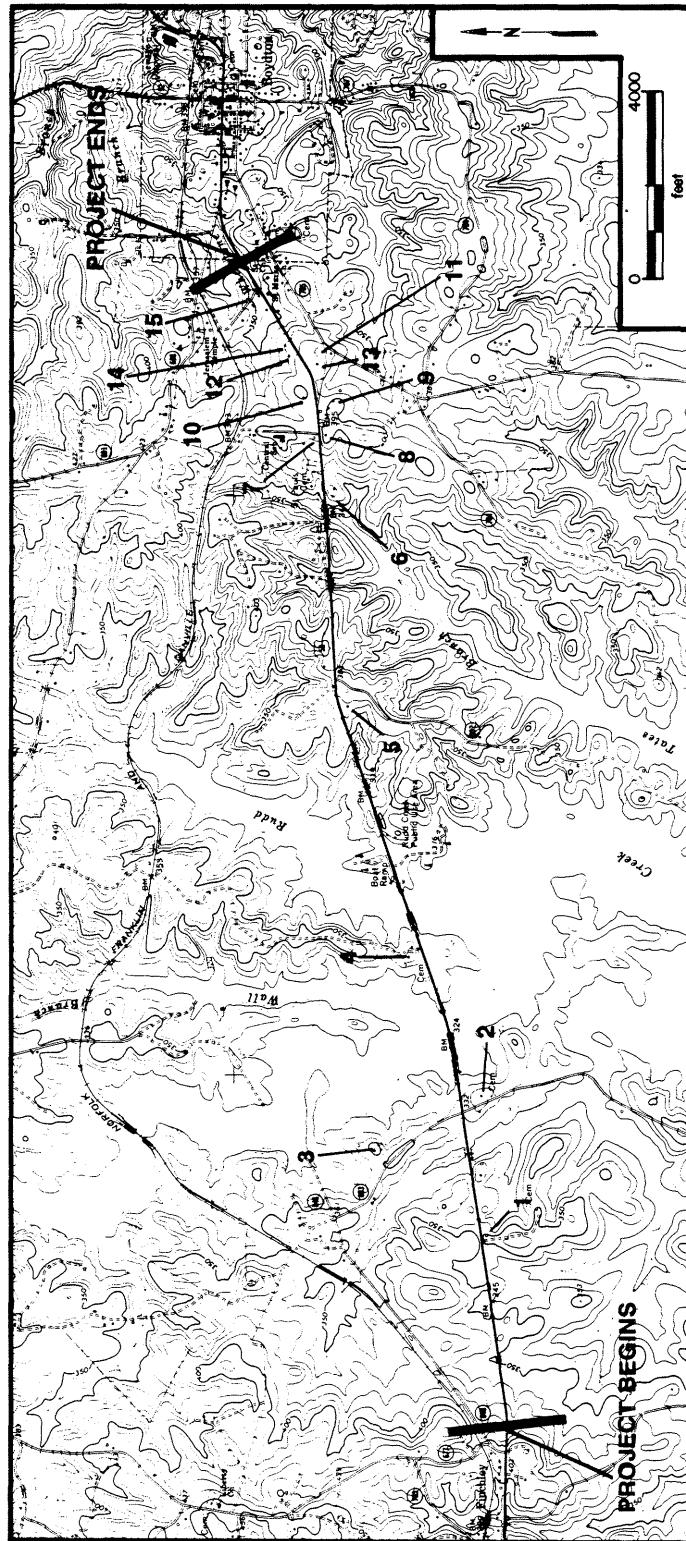


FIGURE 4
Architectural Resources Identified During Survey

yield any artifacts. Earlier area and regional research at similar sites had either determined them to be of historic, Euro-American origin, or inconclusive association. Eighteenth-century accounts summarized in the Phase I survey report indicate that similar features were constructed by local Native American groups as memorials or other markers (Blanton et al. 1990:24-5).

Site 44MC484 is a multi-component site that contains material remains of both prehistoric and historic occupations. The prehistoric component was observed to consist of a moderate-density scatter of lithic artifacts measuring about 250 feet (E-W) by at least 250 feet (N-S); the full extent of the site south of the corridor was not determined. In shovel tests artifacts occurred within the upper 0.5 feet above sterile clay subsoil. The Phase I artifact assemblage consists of 25 pieces of quartz debitage, six hafted bifaces, four bifaces, two possible flake tools, and four pieces of fire-cracked rock. The diagnostic hafted bifaces include one Kirk, one Morrow Mountain, one Guilford, and one Savannah River, thus documenting the presence of Early through Late Archaic components. In sum, it was suggested that while vertical integrity is lacking, the site may retain some horizontal integrity which could potentially inform on spatial patterns of use at such sites.

Thus, it was recommended that the prehistoric component at Site 44MC484 be evaluated in light of its potential to provide significant information about site structure horizontally. A testing program consisting of systematic shovel testing to identify any loci of concentrated artifact density followed by block excavation was proposed. The historic-period component was not recommended for additional work beyond what data could be recovered during the course of the evaluation of the prehistoric component (Blanton et al. 1990:25-7).

Site 44MC485 consists of two stone foundations near a standing log tobacco barn on the crest of a wooded ridge. Two shovel tests and surface examination yielded no cultural material. Phase II architectural evaluation was recommended to determine the age and function of these foundations, particularly whether they are the foundations of domiciles or tobacco barns (Blanton et al. 1990:27-8).

The Randolph-Macon College District is a potential historic district comprised of structures associated with Randolph-Macon College in Boydton. The district was found to lie partially within the proposed project corridor. The college buildings were in use from 1832 until 1947. They include the main building, the President's House, and other smaller structures. Their potential significance owes both to their status as part of a very early Methodist college in America, and their association with the builder, Dabney Cosby. It was recommended that the evaluation of the properties in this potential historic district should be accomplished through background research, exterior and interior documentation, and definition of suggested National Register boundaries if necessary (Blanton et al. 1990:38).

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the significance of the previously identified archaeological and architectural resources in terms of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and to identify the effects of proposed construction on those resources that appear to be eligible. This section provides a brief discussion of significance evaluation in cultural resource management projects, especially with regard to archaeological resources. A general overview of extant archaeological and archival information pertinent to the project is also provided as a framework for the evaluation of significance. Site-specific archaeological and archival background information is included within chapters 4, 5, 6, or 7 depending on which site is pertinent.

Criteria for the Evaluation of Significance

Important factors in any archaeological significance evaluation include the state of preservation and degree of integrity of artifact scatters, features, and other site components. Poorly preserved archaeological resources or resources that have low integrity due to prior natural or cultural disturbances reduce the potential for the site to provide information that can address specific research questions.

The evaluation must result in a determination of the site's size and structural character. Finally, the significance of the site is typically judged in light of criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources may be judged significant if they can be shown to satisfy at least one of four criteria. The resources must be either:

- A. Associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master
- D. Capable of yielding important information about the past (United States Department of the Interior 1986:1)

Archaeological resources, in particular, are typically evaluated in relation to National Register Criteria A and D. These two criteria help determine the potential of archaeological resources to contribute to anthropological and historical research issues.

Prehistoric Resources

While the Early and Middle Archaic Periods have been called the "most poorly known time periods in all of Virginia's prehistory" (Custer 1990:1), even less published archaeological information is available for the later prehistoric periods in the region that includes the project corridor, namely the Virginia Piedmont. The dearth of information stems from a lack of reported stratified prehistoric sites in the Piedmont of Virginia. Nevertheless, stratified sites in the North Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964; Claggett and Cable 1982) coupled with regional survey data compiled within the immediate environs of the present project corridor (Garrow et al. 1980; Thunderbird Archaeological Associates 1985) provide a basic theoretical and methodological framework for the evaluation of the prehistoric components at sites 44MC482 and 44MC484.

The artifact assemblage recovered from Site 44MC484 indicates occupations in the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods as well as possible Early and Middle Woodland period components (Blanton et al. 1990:25-7). While no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Site 44MC482 during the Phase I survey, the recovery of possible debitage composed of quartz indicates Archaic and/or Woodland occupations since there seems to have been a marked preference for high quality cryptocrystalline lithic raw materials in Paleo-Indian tool kits. Thus, what follows is a general overview of the Archaic and Woodland period prehistory of the region that includes sites 44MC482 and 44MC484 to provide a framework for a discussion of the research issues relevant to the evaluation of these sites.

Archaeologists can not seem to agree whether the Early Archaic has more in common with the Paleo-Indian Period (cf. Gardner 1989) or the Middle Archaic (cf. Coe 1964). The most recent thinking on the subject has allowed that while there is plenty of evidence for cultural change between these three periods--and for regional cultural variation within the periods--there appears to be a general trend of cultural continuity from the Paleo-Indian through the Early Archaic periods (Custer 1990:2).

The perceived trend of cultural continuity across these periods is tied partly to the awareness that paleoenvironmental changes associated with the Pleistocene/Holocene transition were not as closely timed with the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic transition as once thought. Briefly stated, the most drastic environmental changes associated with the end of the Pleistocene in Virginia (i.e. local extinctions of mega-fauna and the replacement of a dominantly tundra-like environment by boreal forests) likely took place prior to the arrival of the Paleo-Indians (Custer 1990:6-7). While environmental changes from the Paleo-Indian through the Middle Archaic periods caused changes in the distribution of game animal and plant species, the range of species apparently remained unchanged (Custer 1990:10-11).

On the other hand, these changes in species distribution and relative abundance over the course of the earliest periods of prehistory in the Piedmont undoubtedly had cumulative effects on the hunting and gathering patterns of early Virginians. Indeed, the environmental changes coupled with a gradual population increase throughout the course of the Archaic Period contributed to increased adaptive efficiency manifested in the exploitation of "more and more diverse and specialized ecological niches" (Ward 1983:66).

Recently, two general settlement/subsistence models have been used as a framework for understanding the cultural changes that occurred in conjunction with increasing population and environmental changes. The models are based on three general groups of perceived site types; quarry-related sites, base camps, and outlying ephemeral hunting and gathering camps (Custer 1990:20). The "cyclical" model suggests that one or more quarries at widely-spaced outcrops of high quality lithic raw material served as the focus of the subsistence cycle. Large quantities of bifaces were manufactured at the quarry and then carried and highly curated on travels among a cycle of base camps. As the tool kit became depleted, the group returned to the quarry(ies).

An alternative "serial" settlement model is hypothesized for regions and/or prehistoric periods in which the distribution of acceptable lithic raw materials was more evenly spread among numerous small outcrops so that no sites were solely linked to quarrying. Rather, quarries were presumably accessible from base camps and/or outlying hunting and gathering camps and tool kits could be replenished as needed in conjunction with the procurement of other resources (Custer 1990:23).

Regional patterning of Archaic sites on the Delmarva Peninsula and in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia have indicated that the cyclical model is predominant for the Paleo-Indian to Early Archaic period site distributions while the serial system appears to replace the cyclical system in these areas by the Middle Archaic (post 8500 B.P.). Specifically, only limited use of upland sites is apparent for the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods as opposed to a marked increase in the use of upland sites in the Middle and Late Archaic (Custer 1990:2).

As mentioned above, reliable data for comparing and contrasting the Piedmont with these other regions is scarce and the information that does exist has been used to argue variously that; a) population increases are at the root of an increase in the number of upland sites and that there is a corresponding increase in the number of floodplain sites as well in the Middle Archaic Period (Ward 1983:69); b) the clear increase in the number of limited-activity upland sites in the Middle Archaic--further substantiated by local survey data (cf. Garrow et al. 1980; Thunderbird Archaeological Associates 1985)--regardless of an increase in floodplain sites, signals the exploitation of a broader spectrum of food and lithic raw material resources than were procured in preceding periods (Claggett and Cable 1982:37-8); and c) the focus of both upland and lowland sites along major drainage systems in the Piedmont is indicative of the linear, serial model as opposed to the cyclical system (Custer 1990:27).

It is generally accepted that by the Late Archaic Period (5000-3000 B.P.), local cultures continued the patterns of subsistence and settlement apparently established in the Middle Archaic though with an increasing reliance on riverine resources and plant foods, the latter evidenced by frequent finds of grinding stones and manos on sites of this period in the region of the project corridor. Pottery appears as early as the Late Archaic Period in some areas (Garrow et al. 1980:20).

The onset of the Woodland Period has traditionally been associated with the introduction of pottery, agriculture, and increased sedentism. Again, while evidence in the

Virginia Piedmont is lacking, archaeological information from the North Carolina Piedmont indicates that the transition was more gradual than initial cultural chronologies suggest. Specifically, the appearance of pottery in some Late Archaic contexts has already been mentioned. The cultivation of maize, and perhaps other cultigens, as well, was apparently not significant much before the Late Woodland Period (1000 A.D.) (Ward 1983:73). And while the settlement pattern was characterized increasingly by semi-sedentary villages along the floodplains of the major rivers, the fact that six percent of the sites identified in a survey of the Kerr Reservoir were upland sites with Woodland components indicates the continued use of limited-activity upland sites for specialized procurement and processing (Garrow et al. 1980:20,116; Blanton et al. 1990:7). The Woodland and Protohistoric periods are also generally thought to be the times when the earliest known rock pile monuments, earthen mounds, and other landscape features began to appear in the Piedmont (Gresham 1990:32-3).

While there is clearly still much to be learned about settlement and subsistence of the prehistoric cultures in the Virginia Piedmont, more is known about the typology and chronology of diagnostic artifacts. The Paleo-Indian Period (9500-8000 B.C.) is characterized by fluted lanceolate projectile points fashioned from high-quality cryptocrystalline raw materials and referred to as Clovis and, later, Dalton/Hardaway point types. Diagnostic point types of the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 B.C.) include--in chronological order--Palmer, Kirk notched, and Kirk stemmed projectile points. Middle Archaic (6000-3000 B.C.) components are typically manifested in the identification of bifurcate forms such as Lecroy followed chronologically by Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Halifax point types (Custer 1990:4). Savannah River projectile points are the artifactual hallmark of the Late Archaic Period (3000-1000 B.C.) (Ward 1983:62). In addition to the widespread appearance of pottery, the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods are recognized in the archaeological record by the recovery of Rossville, Piscataway, and Gypsy stemmed projectile points dating to the Early Woodland (1000-300 B.C.); Badin and Yadkin large triangular points dating to the Middle Woodland (300 B.C.-1000 A.D.); and Uwharrie and Clarksville triangular points from the Late Woodland (Ward 1983:62; Hranicky and Painter 1989:59-60).

Historic Resources

This section presents an historic overview for the project corridor as a whole to provide regional context for the evaluation of the historic-period archaeological resources. The overview is drawn largely from the background summary prepared by Charles Downing for the Phase I report (Blanton et al. 1990:9-16). A detailed history of the Randolph-Macon College and Boydton Institute is included in Chapter 8.

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 drowned 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. 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 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 Southill 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 (Gilmer 1864) (Figure 5).

The 1864 Gilmer map of Mecklenburg County was the earliest map located that provided detail of the project area between Boydton and Finchley (see Figure 5). 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 the ante-bellum period. Historian Michael L. Nicholls has suggested that the life of the free black more closely resembled that of the slave in the Virginia Southside than in any other part of the state. Nonetheless, the percentage of male-headed households among free

blacks increased over time as well as a tendency for free blacks to become "more independent of slave and slave owner" (Nicholls 1984:69-70).

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).

On the other hand, Boydton has changed little since the mid-19th century in terms of its economic and social structure as well as its size and population. The countryside immediately west of Boydton may be expected to exhibit a similar consistency once settlement of the area became well established in the early 19th century.

CHAPTER 3: PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the methods used in the field and laboratory to evaluate the significance of the archaeological resources at sites 44MC482, 44MC483, and 44MC484. The methodology was designed to obtain specific data regarding site structure, content, age, and degree of integrity. Likewise, the Phase II evaluations of architectural resources associated with Site 44MC485, Structure 4, and the Randolph-Macon College Historic District were intended to compile archival data and record architectural information necessary to determine the eligibility of these architectural resources for nomination to the National Register.

Field Methods

The information necessary to evaluate the significance of archaeological resources can best be obtained through systematic site sampling. While this section summarizes the general set of field methods used to sample all three archaeological sites, any specialized techniques used to recover site-specific information at only one of the three sites are described in the chapter that summarizes the results for that particular site.

Site evaluations were initiated with the establishment of a reference baseline approximately parallel to the alignment of the existing Route 58. An arbitrary grid was extended over the site south of the baseline with markers--either wooden stakes or six-inch spikes--at intervals of ten meters. Shovel test pits were excavated at ten-meter intervals across sites 44MC483 and 4MC484 and twenty-meter intervals across Site 44MC482, since investigation of the latter site was intended to be survey-level at the outset. The soil from each shovel test pit was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh to ensure the recovery of any artifacts. Each shovel test pit was identified by its grid coordinates and assigned a shovel test number. Profiles were drawn for all shovel test pits and any anomalous soils were noted on standardized shovel test pit forms. A standardized list of the positive shovel test pits was compiled with consecutive bag or lot numbers assigned to each artifact bag. The list included a preliminary field inventory of artifacts so that loci of artifact concentration could be identified.

Following identification of any artifact concentrations and/or anomalous stratigraphic occurrences indicative of features, a series of one-by-one-meter or one-by-two-meter test units were excavated in these areas. The stratigraphy was evaluated and recorded to provide information concerning disturbances to and the integrity of the archaeological resources. Any features identified in the course of test unit excavation were assigned feature numbers and further explored through bisection. Test units were excavated using shovels and trowels with respect to observed site stratigraphy unless natural layers were found to be thicker than ten centimeters, in which case the layer was subdivided into arbitrary ten-centimeter levels. All layers received a letter designation and arbitrary levels

were labeled by the layer letter followed by consecutive Arabic numerals. Test units were numbered consecutively and identified by the grid coordinates of their northwest corner.

Measured drawings were made of at least one of the profiles of each test unit and the profile of each bisected feature and photographs were taken. Descriptive information about each test unit and each feature was recorded on standardized forms. The locations of all shovel test pits, test units, prominent landscape features, cultural modifications to the landscape, and the edge of the proposed right-of-way were recorded on a plan of each site. Relative elevations taken at each shovel test pit location with respect to an arbitrary datum were used to add contour lines to each site plan.

All recovered artifacts were bagged with information concerning site number, bag or lot number, provenience (shovel test pit, test unit, or feature number), grid coordinates, stratigraphic context (if applicable), the excavator's initials, and the date.

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts collected in the field were arranged sequentially by provenience and processed in this order. The artifacts were then washed in water, dried, and labeled according to context using permanent black ink covered with a protective sealant. Context designations typically consist of each artifact's shovel test pit, feature, or test unit number. Artifacts from each excavation context were sorted by artifact type and catalogued according to a descriptive format. Complete inventories of prehistoric and historic-period artifacts were compiled for each site (Appendix A).

Lithic debitage from each site was subjected to a preliminary lithics analysis to characterize the assemblage in techno-functional terms and produce a body of comparative data regarding context, artifact type, raw material, presence-absence of cortex, and amounts of each category. Analysis of the raw material, cortex, and artifact types was intended to reveal any patterns of lithic procurement and/or production staging. Specifically, study of the various types of raw material in light of regional geology and, possibly, known local lithic sources can yield information about lithic procurement patterns and mobility. Analysis of the presence or absence of cortex in the assemblage as a whole can indicate the relative stage in lithic reduction that most often occurred at the site. The underlying assumptions are that the frequency of cortical flakes will decrease with later stages of reduction, though this frequency is also affected by the size of the cobbles or nodules used as raw material. Specifically, the use of small cobbles/nodules would increase the proportion of cortical flakes in a given assemblage (Blanton and Robinson 1990:19). Study of raw materials used in diagnostic tools representing different periods of prehistoric occupation may show raw material preferences that change over time. Identification of changing raw material preferences could, in turn, be used to re-analyze spatial distributions of lithic debitage and potentially identify different activity areas across the site associated with different periods of occupation.

Historic artifact analysis consisted of artifact identification coupled with the dating and limited functional interpretation of temporally and/or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Since the results of the Phase I survey indicated that the historic-period components of these sites

were not significant enough to warrant further work, the primary goal of historic artifact analysis was to date cultural deposits. Identification of ceramic types can indicate an approximate date-range of an assemblage. Nails were examined to determine the method of manufacture. The determination of whether nails found on a site were hand-wrought, machine-cut, or cut from steel wire can strengthen an interpretation of the date range for an assemblage. Similarly, various techniques used in the manufacture of glass containers are temporally diagnostic and characteristics of these techniques are often recognizable in an archaeological assemblage.

When possible, artifacts from a particular provenience were assigned a date of deposition based on the most recent datable artifact in the feature assemblage. This date or date range, known as the terminus post quem (TPQ) was then assigned to the entire context. Analysis of diagnostic historic artifacts was aided by the use of several references: notably, Ivor Noël Hume's A Guide to the Artifacts of Colonial America (1976); Olive Jones' and Catherine Sullivan's The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (1985); William C. Ketchum Jr.'s Pottery and Porcelain (1983); and Alphaeus H. Albert's Record of American Uniform and Historical Buttons (1976).

Following analysis, the artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags and packed in acid-free boxes for storage. Complete inventories of prehistoric and historic artifacts collected from each site are provided in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 4: SITE 44MC482 RESULTS

Description

Site 44MC482 is situated on a broad interfluvium at 100 to 104 meters above mean sea level between Butcher Creek to the east and an unnamed tributary of Butcher Creek to the west (see Figure 3). The nearest water source is the unnamed tributary which lies approximately 250 meters to the west of the site. The site measures approximately 200 meters east-west by 150 meters north-south, most of which lies south of the project right-of-way. The northern edge of the site extends about 60 meters into the project corridor (Figure 6). The site is currently covered in grass and weeds affording no surface exposure with the exception of the roadcuts and an area along the western edge of the site at the treeline where topsoil is deflated and the subsoil is exposed (see Figure 6). The site has been bisected by a roadcut for Route 693 and possibly truncated on the north by the existing Route 58. While the north side of Route 58 was not tested since it lies outside of the project corridor, it is not likely that the site extends that far north given the gentle slope to the north indicated by the contour lines (see Figures 3 and 6).

Anticipated Resources

Site 44MC482 was identified only by surface inspection as landowners refused permission to shovel test the area. The prehistoric assemblage recovered during the Phase I is comprised of 11 pieces of possible debitage and one possible biface fragment, all composed of quartz. Four 19th- through 20th-century historic period artifacts were recovered including one fragment each of porcelain, whiteware, aqua bottle glass, and a canning jar lid liner.

The initial assessment was that this site would not require additional work given the low density of all artifacts and dubious nature of most of the prehistoric material. In light of the limited Phase I work, however, additional investigation was recommended to better evaluate its significance and determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site (Blanton et al. 1990:20,24).

Site-specific Field Methods

Since investigation of Site 44MC482 initially constituted additional Phase I survey, the arbitrary grid was set up with shovel test pit locations at intervals of twenty meters, rather than the ten-meter intervals used at the other sites. Additional shovel test pits were excavated at five-meter intervals in the four cardinal directions, if possible, around any shovel test pits that were positive for prehistoric artifacts.

The intention of the shovel testing at this site was to determine if the site was, indeed, potentially significant and, if so, to evaluate the significance of the resources through the additional excavation of at least four one-by-one-meter test units.

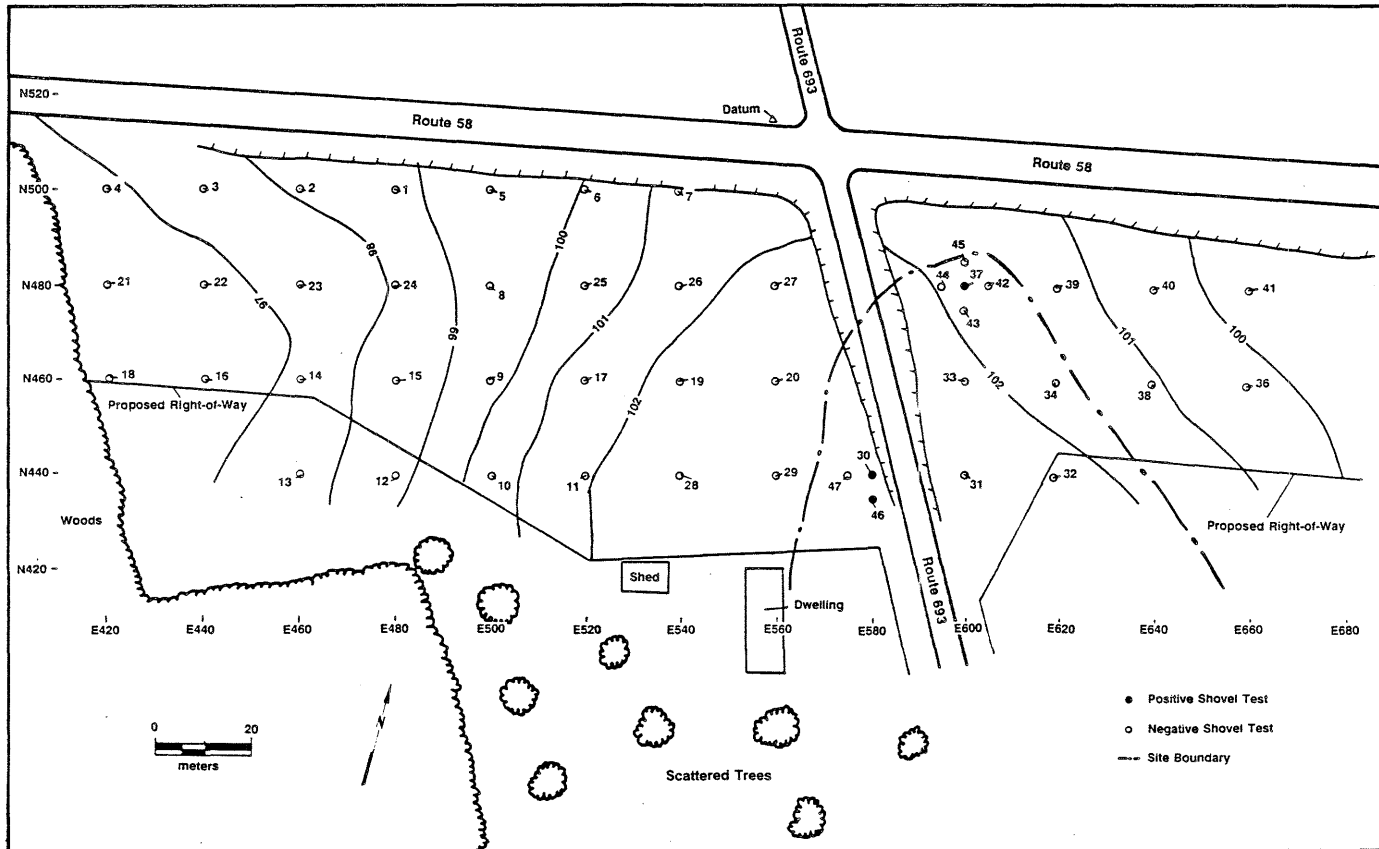


FIGURE 6
Site Plan, Site 44MC482

Results

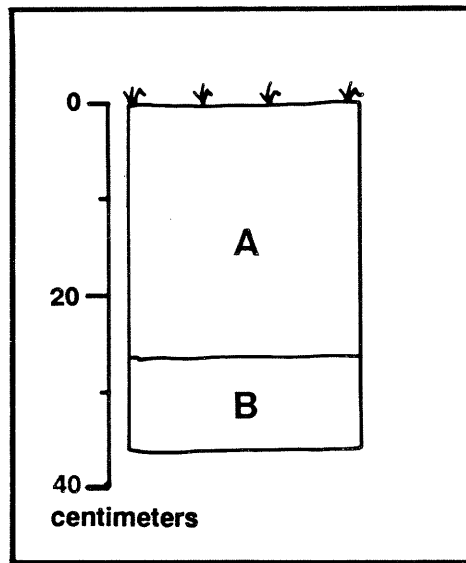
A total of forty-one shovel test pits were excavated at twenty-meter intervals across the north-south width of the proposed corridor (varying from 50 to 80 meters south of Route 58) from 160 meters west of Route 693 to approximately 70 meters east of Route 693 (see Figure 6). Six additional shovel test pits were excavated at five-meter radials around two positive shovel test pits. Shovel testing routinely documented two general soil profiles apparently separated by Route 693. This contrast across the road is likely the result of the property on the east side of the road having been plowed within the past ten years.

The typical soil profile east of Route 693 consists of 20 to 26 centimeters of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) to red brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam over red (2.5Y4/6) clay subsoil (Figure 7). Artifacts were recovered from the 20 to 26 centimeters of topsoil. The soil west of Route 693 is characterized by a stratigraphy consisting of 20 to 40 centimeters of red brown (5YR4/4) to yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty clay loam over red (2.5YR4/6) clay subsoil (Figure 8). Artifacts were recovered from the 20 to 40 centimeters of topsoil. The topsoil was completely deflated in several areas west of Route 693. For example, shovel tests 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, and 18 encountered red clay subsoil just beneath the root mat (see Figure 6).

Only three of the initial forty-one tests were positive: Shovel Test 30 produced one noncortical quartz flake or shatter fragment and one noncortical quartzite flake; Shovel Test 34 contained one fragment of window pane glass; and Shovel Test 37 produced three noncortical quartz flakes or shatter fragments. Subsequent tests at five-meter intervals around Shovel Test 37 were all negative. Since Shovel Test 30 was only 2.5 meters west of the roadcut for Route 693--which trends northwest to southeast across the grid--only two radial shovel tests could be excavated at five-meter intervals from Shovel Test 30. One of these two tests was positive: Shovel Test 46 produced two noncortical quartz flakes or shatter fragments, one noncortical quartzite flake, one cortical quartzite secondary biface thinning flake, and three sherds of whiteware (see Appendix A).

Summary and Significance

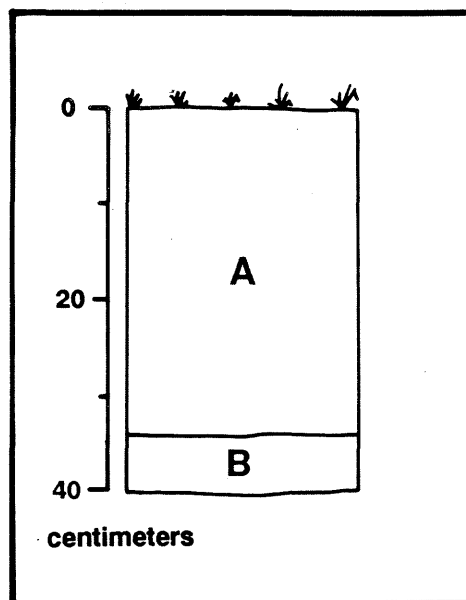
Evidence indicates that the prehistoric component of Site 44MC482 may be focused south of the proposed right-of-way. Survey data for the region has indicated that the prehistoric site type typically found in upland settings such as that of Site 44MC482 is usually located in well-drained areas, minimally sloped, adjacent to water sources, and with southern or eastern exposures (Blanton et al. 1990:7). Both the local topography and results of shovel testing indicate that Site 44MC482 may conform to this settlement pattern. Specifically, arbitrary elevation readings taken at twenty-meter intervals within the project corridor when compared to the U.S.G.S. topographical map of the area indicate that the highest ground with its associated southern and eastern exposures lies south of the right-of-way (compare Figures 6 and 3). Thus, if this high ground is the focus of the site, artifact density should gradually increase going south from the project corridor to the higher ground.



KEY

- A - Reddish Brown (5YR4/4) Silty Clay
- B - Red (2.5YR4/6) Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 7
Profile of Shovel Test Pit 36, Site 44MC482



KEY

A - Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Clay Loam
B - Red (2.5YR4/6) Friable Clay

FIGURE 8
Profile of Shovel Test Pit 13, Site 44MC482

The horizontal distribution of the prehistoric artifacts recovered through shovel testing seems to bear out these predictions. Specifically, the highest density of debitage was recovered from the southernmost and highest ground within the project corridor at Shovel Tests 30 and 46 (see Figure 6). Unfortunately, the roadcut for Route 693 follows the high ground into the project corridor. Thus, the portion of the site that extends into the project corridor has been heavily impacted by the construction of Route 693. While the limited amount of prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site are neither temporally nor functionally diagnostic, the recovery of debitage combined with the upland setting indicates--given the results of regional surveys--that the site was likely used periodically by small groups while on resource procurement forays.

Site 44MC482 is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. While it appears that only the northernmost portion of the site extends into the project area, the site has also been impacted by the construction of Route 693 and historic-period plowing. The historic-period component consists of a low-density field scatter of late 19th- to 20th-century domestic artifacts that are probably associated with the extant late 19th-century Victorian farmstead complex that lies along Route 693 south of the project corridor (Blanton et al. 1990:34,42-43). The paucity of artifacts, lack of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, and disturbed nature of the site all suggest that further study would not increase our understanding of the prehistory and history of Mecklenburg County and environs.

Recommendations

No further work is warranted.

CHAPTER 5: SITE 44MC483 RESULTS

Description

Site 44MC483 consists of a concentration of twenty-five stone piles spread along the toe of a wooded slope south of Route 58 approximately 800 meters (2600 feet) east of where the highway crosses Rudd Branch (see Figure 3). The piles are distributed along the head of a ravine from which an intermittent tributary drains into Rudd Branch approximately 400 meters (1300 feet) northwest of the site. The site is situated from 97.5 meters (320 feet) to 104 meters (340 feet) above mean sea level. While three clusters of stone piles can be delineated, these clusters and the isolated piles between them are distributed in a fairly random arrangement along the northeast-trending bottom of the slope covering an area that measures 100 meters (328 feet) NE-SW by 32 meters (105 feet) NW-SE (Figure 9).

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 61 centimeters (2.0 feet) were observed to be growing through many of the piles and attest that they are not recent features. The piles typically rise 30 centimeters (1.0 foot) to 50 centimeters (1.5 feet) above the ground surface and measure 2 meters (6.6 feet) to 4 meters (13 feet) in diameter. The piles are composed of cobbles of granodiorite and diorite that have natural iron deposits on their surfaces which give them a dark reddish brown or black appearance. Less than two percent of the stones are fragments of quartz. The dioritic cobbles have apparently undergone various amounts of spheroidal weathering and exfoliation since they vary in shape from angular to round and in size from 6 centimeters (2.3 inches) to 40 centimeters (1 foot, 4 inches) in diameter.

Approximately half of the total number of stone piles are fairly well-defined, the remainder being relatively dispersed and recognizable only as a concentration of cobbles with little relief above the ground surface. No piles were observed on the north side of Route 58. However, a concentration of stones encountered in a shovel test in the fill for the existing Route 58 may be the buried remains of a twenty-sixth stone pile. Ten of the exposed stone piles lie within the proposed right-of-way and will be directly impacted by the proposed project.

Anticipated Resources

The possibility that the stone piles at Site 44MC483 are protohistoric Native American features is indicated by late 17th-and 18th-century ethnographic accounts that describe stone piles constructed by local Native Americans as memorials. John Lawson observed stone piles erected by Piedmont Siouan tribes as memorials when he travelled along a trading path through the North Carolina Piedmont in early 1701 (Lefler 1790:28-9). In 1670, an adventurous German named John Lederer made what were arguably the three earliest

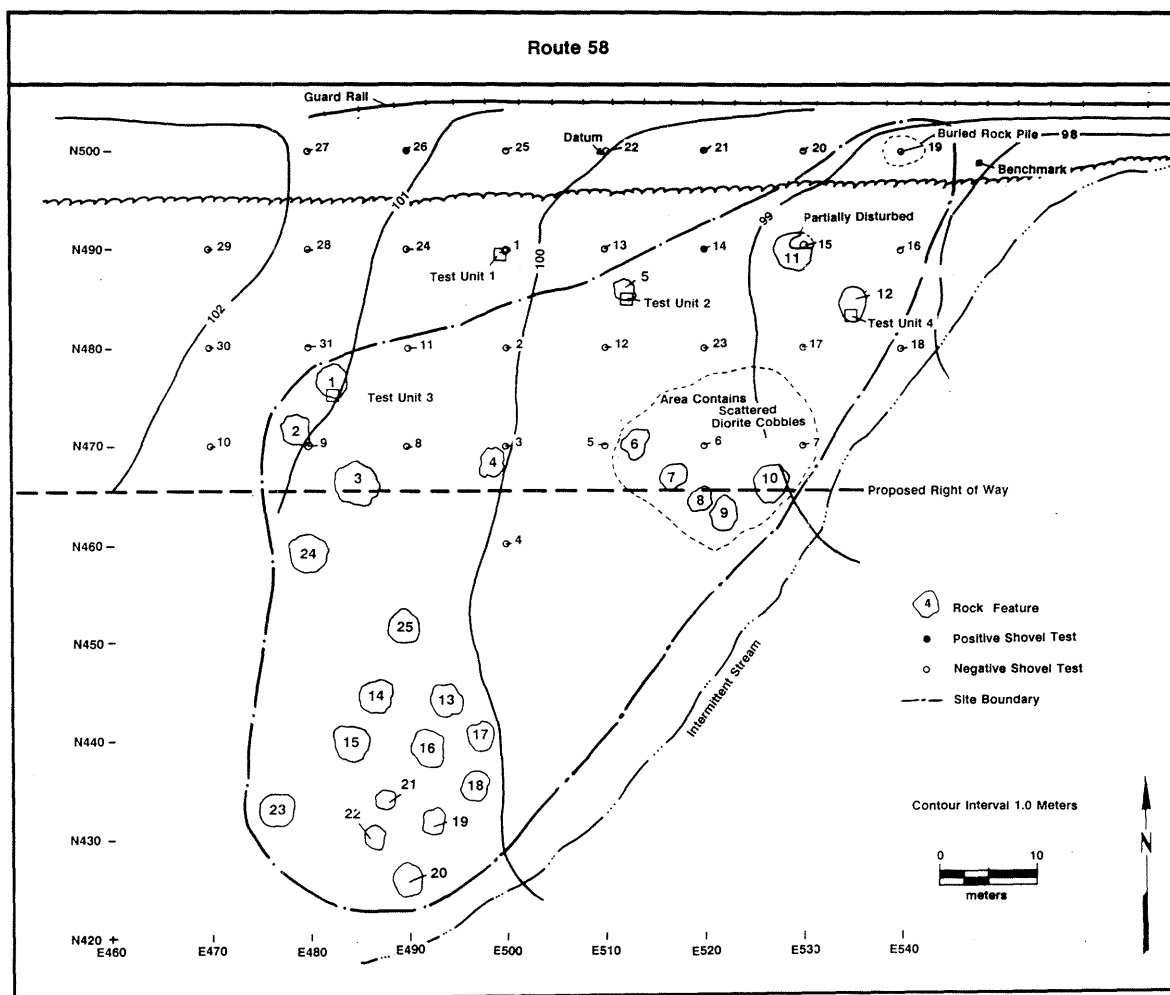


FIGURE 9
Site Plan, Site 44MC483

documented explorations westward from the Virginia colony well into the interior of the Piedmont.¹ During his second expedition, Lederer apparently passed through the region that includes the project corridor and continued south travelling to the villages of at least seven different Native American groups in the Piedmont of Virginia and North Carolina (Briceland 1987:107). In making general comments about characteristics of the Indians he had visited, Lederer observed that,

"Where a battel has been fought, or a Colony seated, they raise a small Pyramid of these stones, consisting of the number slain or transplanted" (Cumming 1958:12).

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. Such stone features occasionally have been demonstrated archaeologically to have prehistoric origins and a notable example is reported from Georgia (Fish et al. 1978). From that and similar sites as well as the bulk of 17th- and 18th-century ethnographic descriptions, Gresham (1990:32) found that prehistoric stone mounds in the Piedmont have often been assigned to the Woodland and/or Protohistoric Period, when they likely served as mortuary structures. However, he adds that of twenty-three rock piles that have been tested archaeologically in Georgia that he knows of, "none has produced firm evidence of prehistoric origin" (Gresham 1990:33).

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 Site 44MC483 (Blanton et al. 1990:23). 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.

As mentioned previously, a crucial aspect of the significance evaluation is the need to determine whether the rock piles are prehistoric or historic in origin. In other cultural resource management projects that have dealt with rock pile sites, it has been "either stated

¹Until recently, the Bland-Wood Expedition of 1650 had been generally accepted by historians as the first documented journey by colonial Virginians into the interior of the Piedmont. However, Briceland (1987) has convincingly argued that the Bland-Wood party journeyed south along the fall line and that Lederer's explorations in 1670 were the earliest documented journeys from Virginia through the Piedmont to the mountains beyond by a European.

or implied that prehistoric rock piles are generally considered significant and historic ones not" (Gresham 1990:3). While the central issue in any determination of significance is the research potential of the particular cultural resource, historic rock piles that result from agricultural field clearing are often thought to have little research potential (Gresham 1990:3).

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.

Site-specific Field Methods

In addition to the systematic excavation of shovel tests at ten-meter intervals, the locations of all extant stone piles were added to the site plan and each pile was assigned a feature number. Three of the ten stone piles located within the proposed project corridor--features 1, 5, and 12--were selected to be partially dismantled (see Figure 9). These were selected based on their relatively high degree of preservation. Leaves, humus, brush, and other accumulated forest debris were cleaned off of each of the three selected stone features and photographs were taken. A detailed plan was drawn of each of the three selected stone piles. A string line was then stretched from west to east parallel to the grid dividing each stone pile into approximately equal northern and southern halves. The southern half of each pile was dismantled and a one-by-one-meter test unit was excavated stratigraphically to subsoil. The north profiles of the partially dismantled stone piles and the test units were recorded in measured drawings and photographs. Due to the uncertainty at the outset of the investigation as to whether the site was prehistoric or historic in age, the metric system was used to record all measurements. However, since the site was subsequently determined to be historic, English measurements are provided in parentheses throughout this chapter of the report.

Results

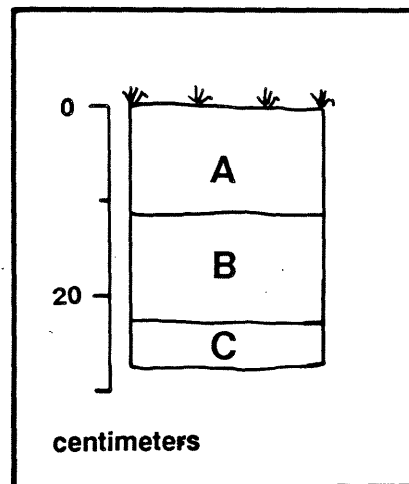
Careful surface inspection of the site resulted in the identification of twenty-five stone piles, ten of which were found to lie within the proposed right-of-way. As mentioned above, approximately half of the extant piles are well-defined. Specifically, features 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 23, 24, and 25 are fairly concentrated and maintain a relief of approximately 30 centimeters (1.0 foot) to 50 centimeters (1.5 feet) above the ground surface (see Figure 9). Features 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 are low-lying, fairly dispersed concentrations of rock. An area measuring approximately eighteen meters in diameter that includes features 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 was found to contain a general moderate-density scatter of rocks both on the surface and in the topsoil (see Figure 9). Feature 11 had apparently suffered impacts associated with pothunting activity since the northeastern quarter of this pile had been removed.

A total of thirty-one shovel tests were excavated, only three of which proved to be positive (see Figure 9). Shovel Test 14 contained a small fragment of bone, likely that of a small mammal, which is possibly non-cultural. Shovel tests 6 and 7 produced one fragment of clear glass each. A possible quartz flake was also recovered from Shovel Test 7 (see Appendix A). The shovel tests routinely documented a soil profile consisting of 10 to 15 centimeters (4 to 6 inches) of dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) to dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silty loam over 15 to 17 centimeters (6 to 7 inches) of reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay loam over red (2.5YR4/6) clay subsoil (Figure 10). Layer A in most of the shovel tests within the site area--in between the stone piles--was found to contain small fragments of the same fine-grained dioritic rock found in the piles as well as fragments of bog iron. Since soils in this area formed from slate and fine-grained schist (Jurney and Henry 1956:41) and the gravel was not found in shovel tests west of the concentration of stone piles, the small rock fragments and bog iron are likely associated with the weathering of the rocks in the piles.

Shovel tests excavated along the east-west baseline at 500N documented impacts associated with the construction of the existing Route 58. Shovel tests 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, and 26 were excavated near the base of a slope created by redeposited fill used to level the grade of the highway. Apparently, some of this fill had washed down across the area of the baseline since these shovel tests encountered 18 centimeters (7 inches) to 37 centimeters (14 inches) of redeposited fill consisting of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) silty loam mottled with red (2.5YR4/6) clay and yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand. The redeposited fill overlay the typical undisturbed soil profile of the site, though the stratigraphy was slightly compressed perhaps due to the use of heavy machinery during construction (Figure 11). Shovel Test 19 encountered evidence of what may be a twenty-sixth rock pile feature beneath the redeposited fill. Stones of diorite were found to be concentrated within the buried A horizon (Figure 12).

Shovel Test 1 was found to have an anomalous soil profile in that the uppermost layer consisted of 17.5 centimeters (6.8 inches) of dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) clay loam heavily mottled with reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay. While no artifacts were recovered in the shovel test, a one-by-one-meter test unit (Test Unit 1) was excavated at this location to investigate the anomalous stratigraphy (see Figure 9). The layer turned out to be artifactually sterile--in fact, no artifacts were recovered from the test unit--and continuous across the entire unit. In profile, the layer is variable in thickness (Figure 13). This soil anomaly is interpreted to be the result of a large tree fall.

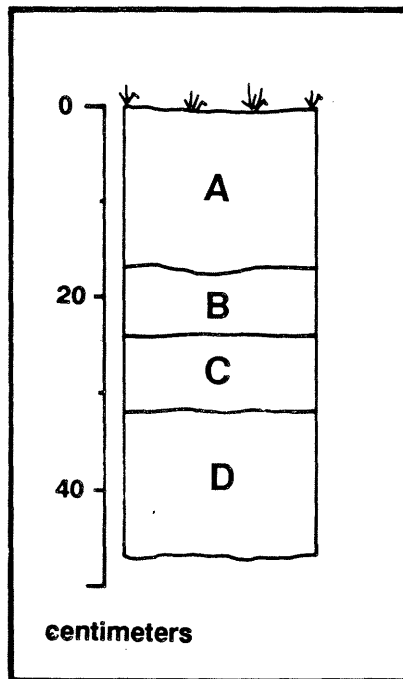
Feature 5 was the first stone pile to be partially dismantled (see Figure 9). Centered at 485.5N/512E, Feature 5 measures 2.0 meters (6.6 feet) east-west by 2.8 meters (9.2 feet) north-south (Figure 14). The highest point on the pile rises almost 60 centimeters (1 foot, 11.4 inches) above the ground surface just east of the pile (Figure 14). Typical of all the stone piles are the varied shapes and sizes of the diorite cobbles noted in Feature 5 (Figure 15). A string line was set up along the 485.5N grid line and all stones south of the string were removed. A layer of humus, roots, decayed acorn shells, and other organic matter within a matrix of dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) silty loam was encountered within the stone pile and was designated Layer A. The rocks continued to be densely concentrated



KEY

- A - Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Clayey Loam
- B - Reddish Brown (5YR4/4) Clayey Loam
- C - Red (2.5YR4/6) Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 10
Profile of Shovel Test Pit 8, Site 44MC483

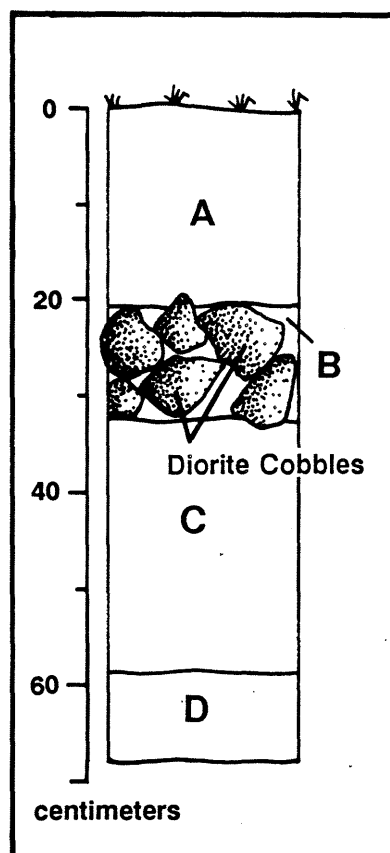


KEY

- A - Dark Brown (7.5YR4/4) Silty Loam
Mottled with Red (2.5YR4/6) Clay
- B - Dark Brown (7.5YR3/4) Silty Loam
- C - Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Clayey Loam
- D - Red (2.5YR4/6) Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 11

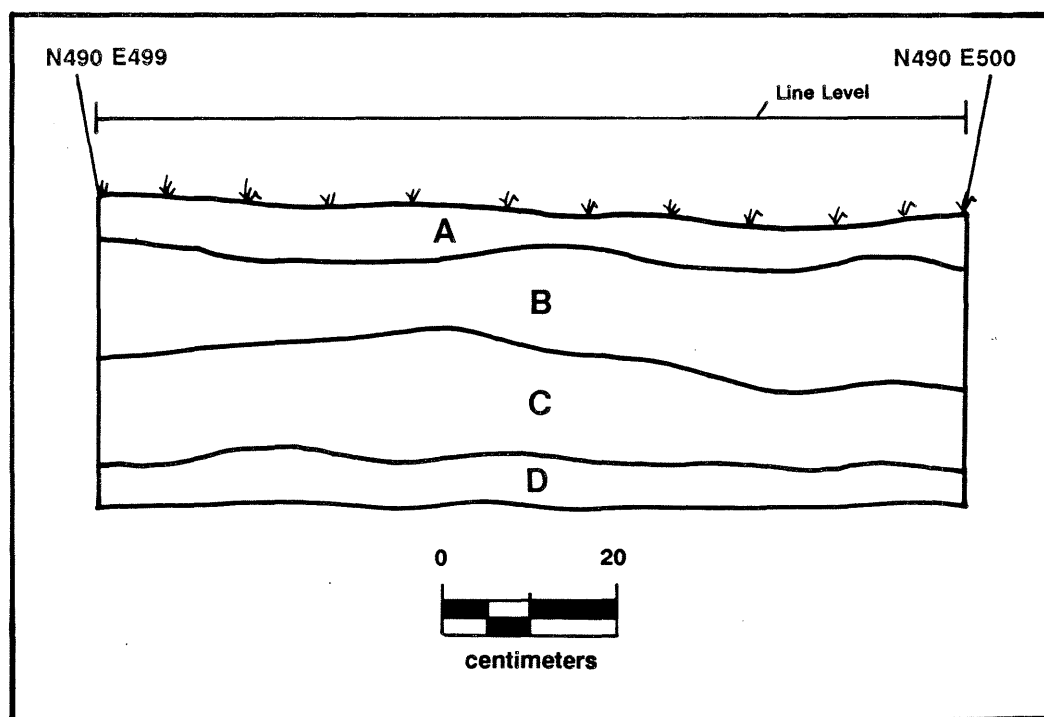
Profile of Shovel Test Pit 26, Site 44MC483



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (7.5YR4/4) Silty Loam
Mottled With Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6)
Sand and Red (2.5YR4/6) Clay
- B - Dark Brown (7.5YR3/4) Silty Loam
- C - Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Clayey Loam
- D - Red (2.5YR4/6) Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 12
Profile of Shovel Test Pit 9, Site 44MC483

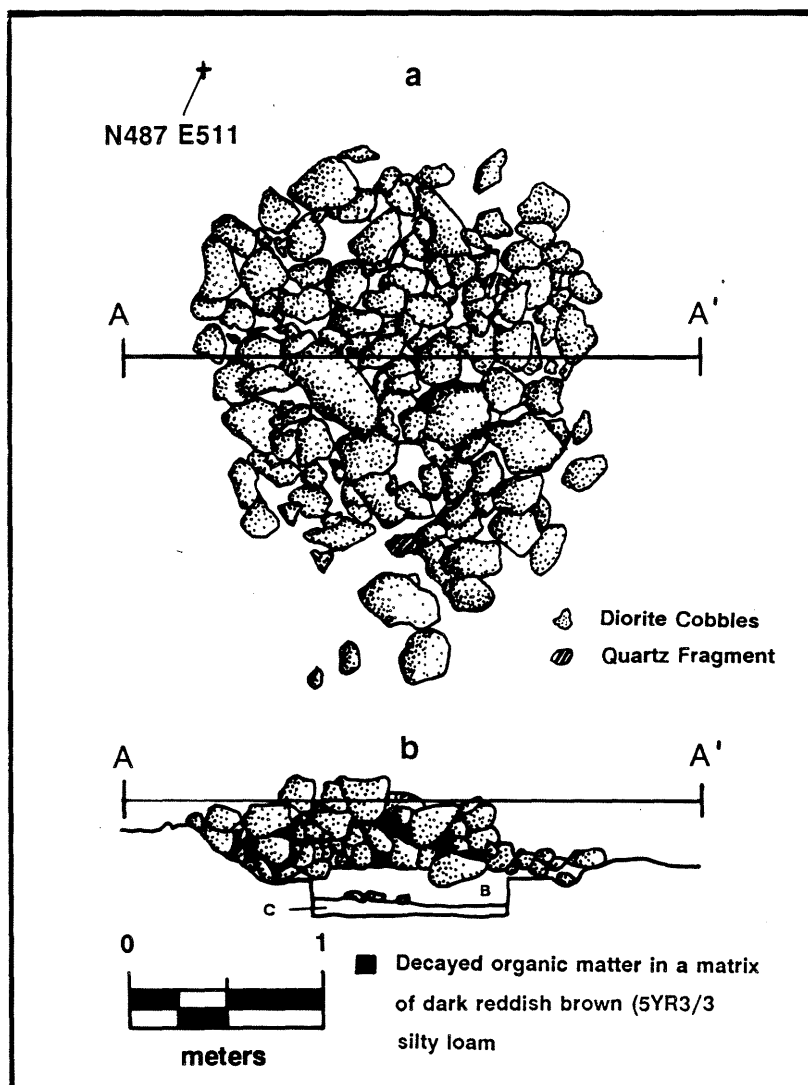


KEY

- A - Brown/Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Humus
- B - Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/2) Clayey Loam
Mottled With Reddish Brown (5YR4/4) Clay
- C - Dark Brown (7.5YR3/4) Clayey Loam
- D - Reddish Brown (5YR4/4) Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 13

North Profile of Test Unit 1, Site 44MC483



KEY

- B - Reddish Brown (5YR4/4) Silty Clay Loam
- C - Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Clay

FIGURE 14
Plan View (a) and Profile (b) of Feature 5, Site 44MC483

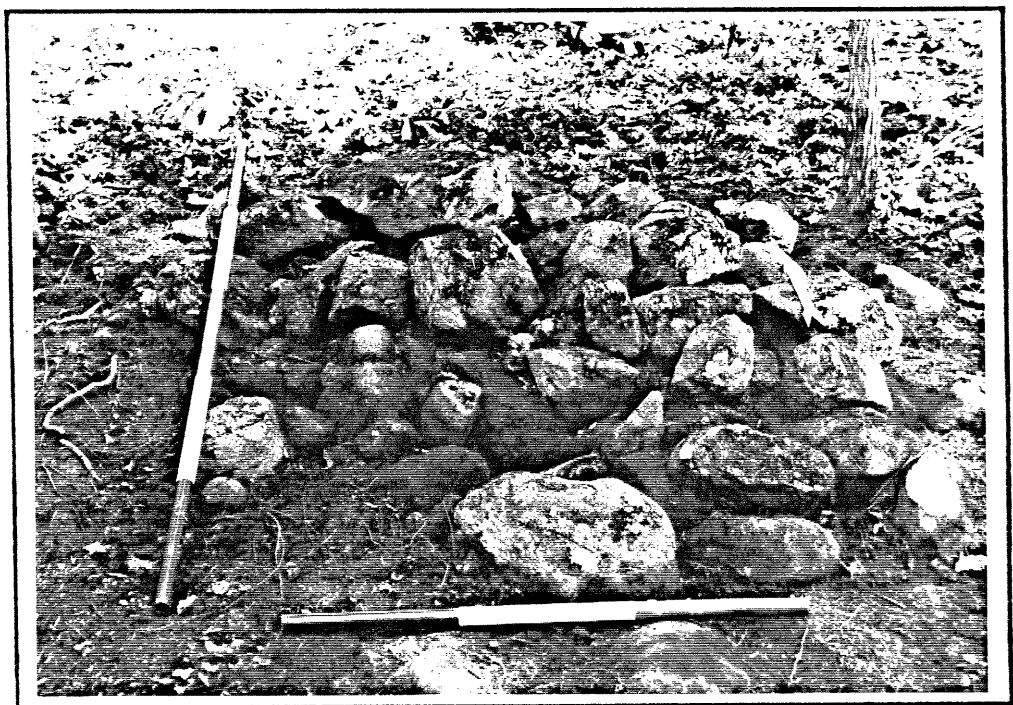


FIGURE 15
North View of Feature 5, Site 44MC483

to a level of approximately 10-20 centimeters below the present ground surface. Layer A was found to extend to the same depth (see Figure 14). A small mammal bone that had been gnawed by a rodent and eight charcoal fragments were recovered from Layer A (see Appendix A).

Beneath Layer A was a layer of reddish brown (5YR4/4) silty clay loam that also contained some cobbles near the top, though in much lower density than in Layer A. A one-by-one-meter test unit--Test Unit 2--was placed with its northwest corner at 485.5N/511.55E so that its northern end would be located close to the center of the area from which the cobbles had been removed (Figure 16 and see Figure 9). However, the test unit extended outside of the area that had been occupied by the rocks to allow for investigation of any subsurface manifestations of the rock pile feature, such as an anomalous soil type with an interface against subsoil that might correspond to the southern edge of the rock pile.

Layer B extended to a depth of approximately 25 centimeters (9.7 inches) below the ground surface and was found to contain a hand-wrought nail, two small brick fragments, and 35 fragments of charcoal (see Appendix A). Subsoil, consisting of sterile dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) clay, was encountered beneath Layer B (see Figure 14). A measured drawing of the west wall of Test Unit 2 (Figure 17) indicates a slight slope in the topsoil layers towards the center of Feature 5. This slope was observed on the east side of the test unit as well. Coupled with the removal of several large cobbles from Layer B--beneath the level of the ground surface--this may indicate that the pile of rocks was originally deposited in a slight depression, perhaps created by a large tree fall. No feature interface or other anomalies in the subsoil were observed within Test Unit 2.

Feature 1 was the second rock pile to be partially dismantled. This rock pile is centered at 476.5N/483E and is slightly larger than Feature 5, measuring 3.6 meters (11 feet, 10 inches) east-west by 3.7 meters (12 feet) north-south (Figure 18). Feature 1 reaches a maximum height of 70 centimeters (2 feet, 3.3 inches) above the ground surface (see Figure 18). Removal of stones from the south half of the pile and the excavation of a test unit--Test Unit 3--into the soil beneath the stones found similar characteristics to those of Feature 5. Layer A consists of organic matter in a matrix of yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty clay loam. Within the rocks, the percentage of decayed organic matter was much higher than beneath the pile. The test unit was situated 50 centimeters (1 foot, 7.5 inches) south of the cross-section line for the rock pile, at 476N/482E (see Figure 9), thus its profile was not included in the cross-section drawing of the rock pile. Most of the organic matter was removed with the rocks prior to excavation of the test unit. Screening of the soil in Layer A of the test unit resulted in the recovery of one machine-cut nail (see Appendix A). No artifacts were recovered from Layer B which consists of a reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay loam and extends to a depth of 9 centimeters (3.5 inches) to 18 centimeters (7 inches) below the ground surface (Figure 19). Subsoil consists of sterile dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) clay. As was observed in Feature 5 and Test Unit 2, rocks were found to extend into Layer B, though in much lower density than that of the rock pile. However, unlike Feature 5, no slope towards the center of the feature was observed in the soil layers beneath Feature 1.

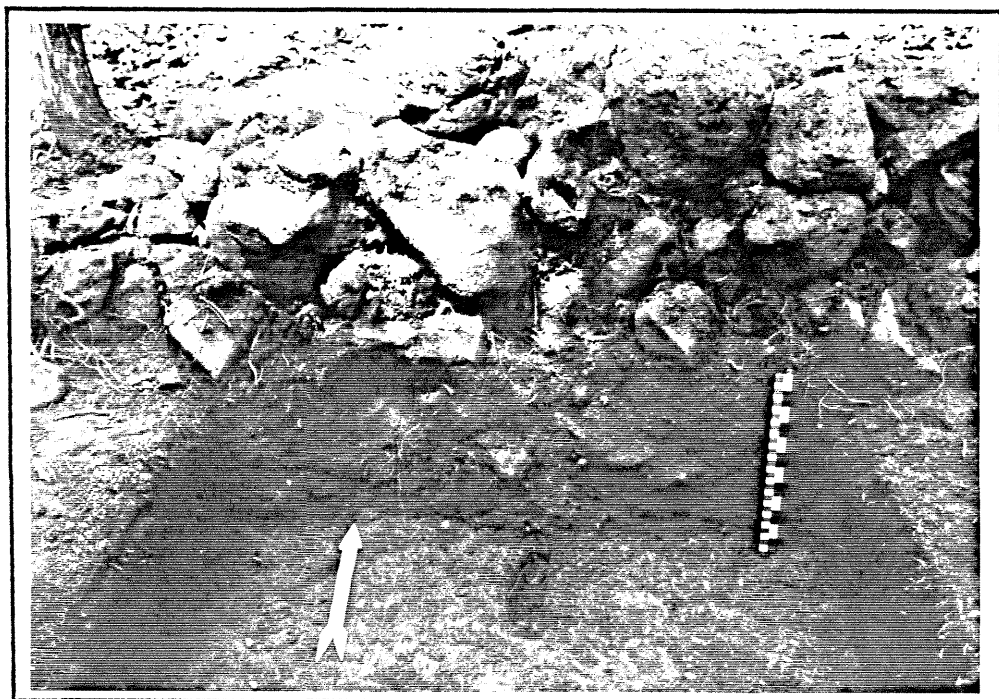
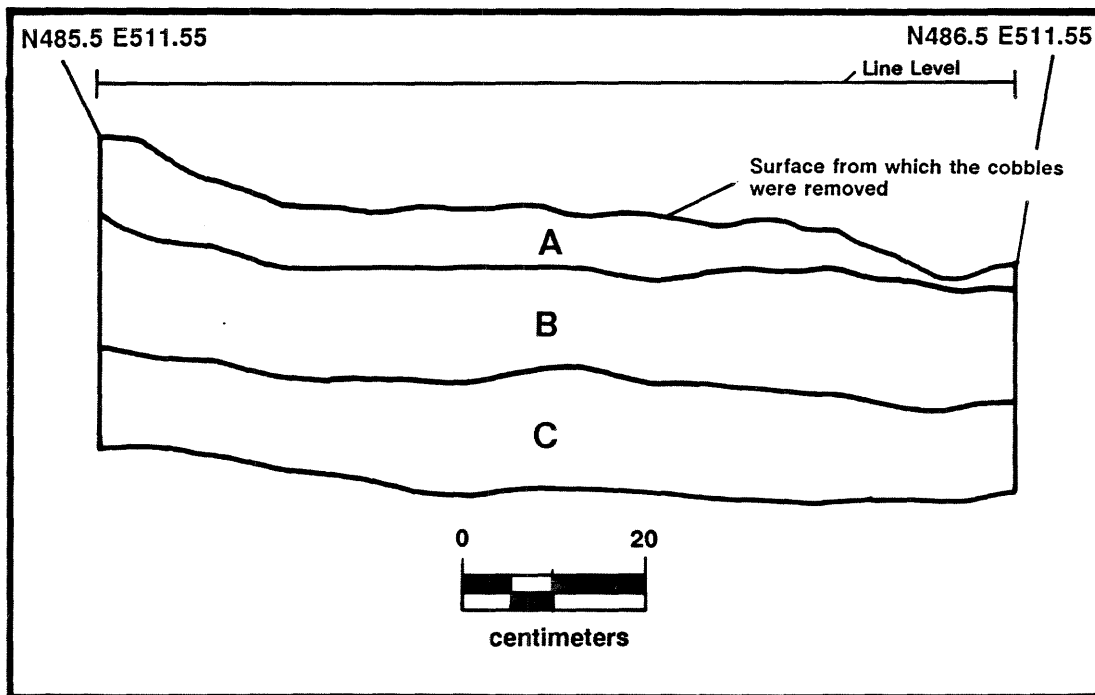


FIGURE 16
North View of Partially Dismantled Feature 5 and Test Unit 2,
Site 44MC483



KEY

- A - Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/3) Silty Loam
and Decayed Organic Matter
- B - Reddish Brown (5YR4/4) Silty Clay Loam
- C - Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 17

West Profile of Test Unit 2, Feature 5, Site 44MC483

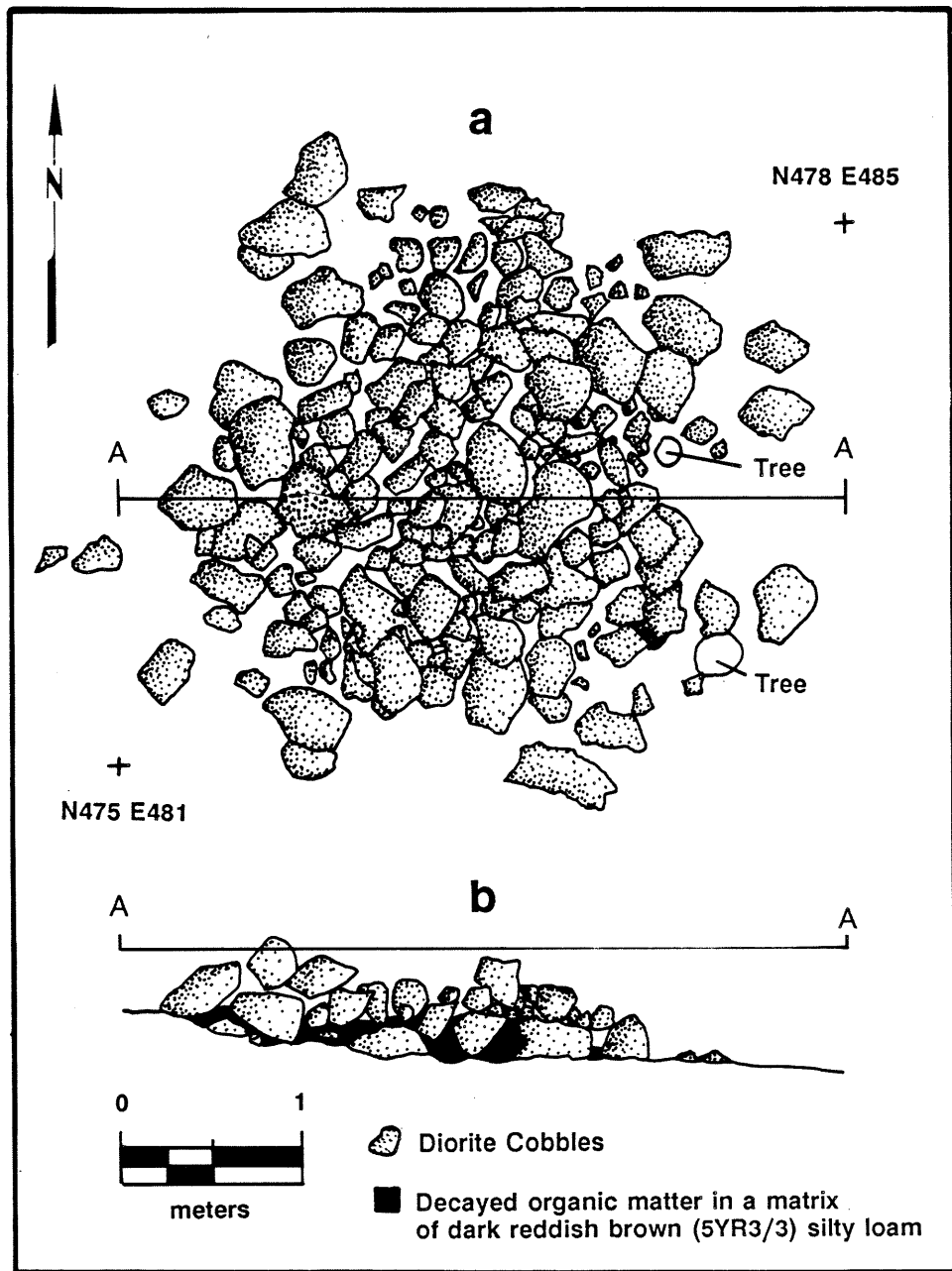
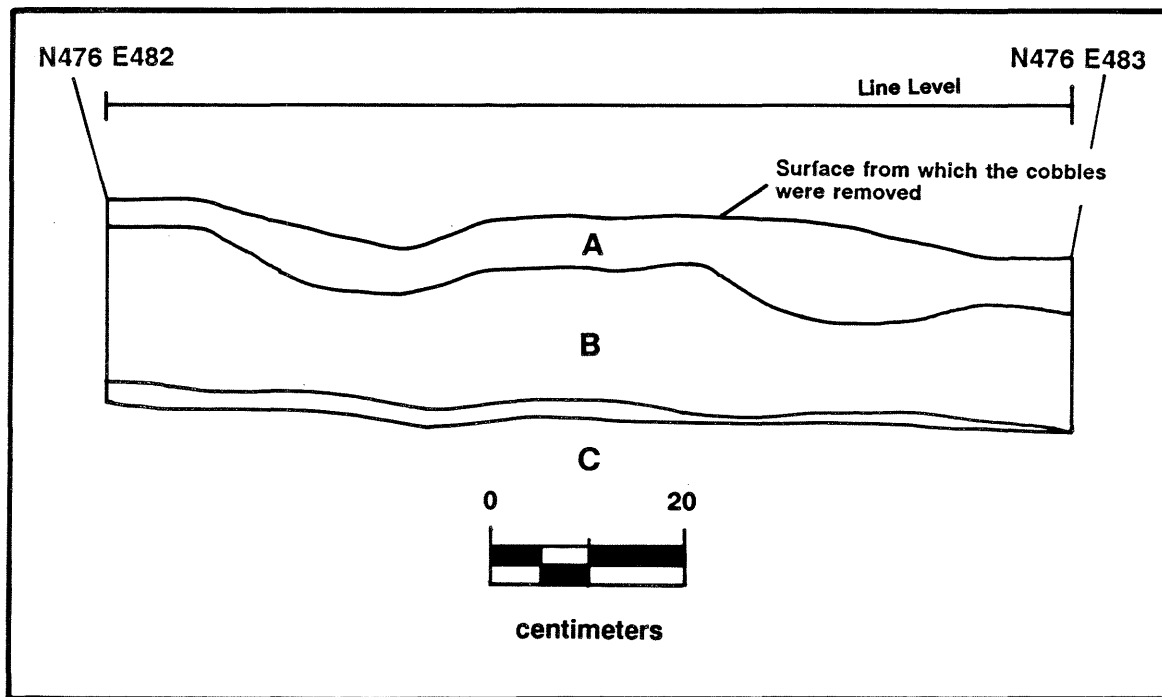


FIGURE 18
Plan View (a) and Profile (b) of Feature 1, Site 44MC483



KEY

- A - Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Silty Loam and Decayed Organic Matter
- B - Reddish Brown (5YR4/4) Clayey Loam
- C - Dark Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Clay

FIGURE 19

North Profile of Test Unit 3, Feature 1, Site 44MC483

Feature 12, the third rock pile to be investigated, had characteristics similar to the other rock pile features. Located at 484.4N/535.2E (see Figure 9), Feature 12 measures 3 meters (9 feet, 9.6 inches) east-west by 3.8 meters (12 feet, 6 inches) north-south (Figure 20) and rises to a height of 50 centimeters (1 foot, 7.5 inches) above the ground surface (see Figure 20). Small quartz cobbles were slightly more abundant in Feature 12 than in the other rock piles, amounting to approximately 7.2 percent of the cobbles. No artifacts were recovered from beneath Feature 12. The excavation of Test Unit 4, with its northwest corner located at 483.8N/534.5E, resulted in the documentation of a soil profile similar to those observed beneath the other rock piles. The profile of the test unit could not be included in the cross-section drawing of Feature 12 since the north edge of Test Unit 4 was 20 centimeters (7.8 inches) south of the cross section. Again, rocks were found in relatively low density within Layer B. The presence of these rocks and a high degree of root disturbance in Layers A and B made for fairly irregular interfaces between Layers A and B. Layer A consisted of organic matter within a matrix of dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silty loam that was observed to depth of approximately 6 centimeters (2.3 inches) beneath the base of the rock pile (Figure 21). Layers B and C consisted of the same soil types found beneath the other rock pile features. No subsurface soil anomalies were observed within the test unit.

Summary and Significance

Several lines of evidence indicate that the rock piles at Site 44MC483 are historic-period features likely associated with clearing fields for cultivation in the early 19th century. Nails were recovered from the soil beneath two of the three rock pile features that were tested. One of the nails is hand-wrought and the other is machine-cut (Figure 22). The recovery of these two nail types from the soil beneath two of the rock piles suggests that the piles were deposited in the first half of the 19th century. By the early 19th century, machine-cut nails had been introduced and were available at a cheaper cost than hand-wrought nails. However, wrought nails continued to be widely used for specialized purposes through about 1830 (Nelson 1968:3-4). The recovery of brick fragments from the soil beneath Feature 5 supports the interpretation of a historic-period origin for the rock piles. While it is true that small artifacts such as nails and brick fragments could trickle down through the rock pile and settle into the soil beneath, the fact that no other early 19th-century artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests suggests that the nails and brick fragments were deposited along with the rock piles.

Why would rocks have been deposited in these piles at the site in the early 19th century? Two of the most common documented origins for historic-period rock piles in the Piedmont region of the southeast are 1) as a result of farmers clearing fields of unwanted rock prior to cultivation; and 2) associated with stockpiling the rock to be later used or sold (Gresham 1990:31). While it is possible that the piles at Site 44MC483 were deposited in a stockpiling effort, no evidence was found to suggest a purpose or application for the rock. On the other hand, the characteristics of the site and limited documentary evidence are consistent with a "field-clearing" origin for the rock piles.

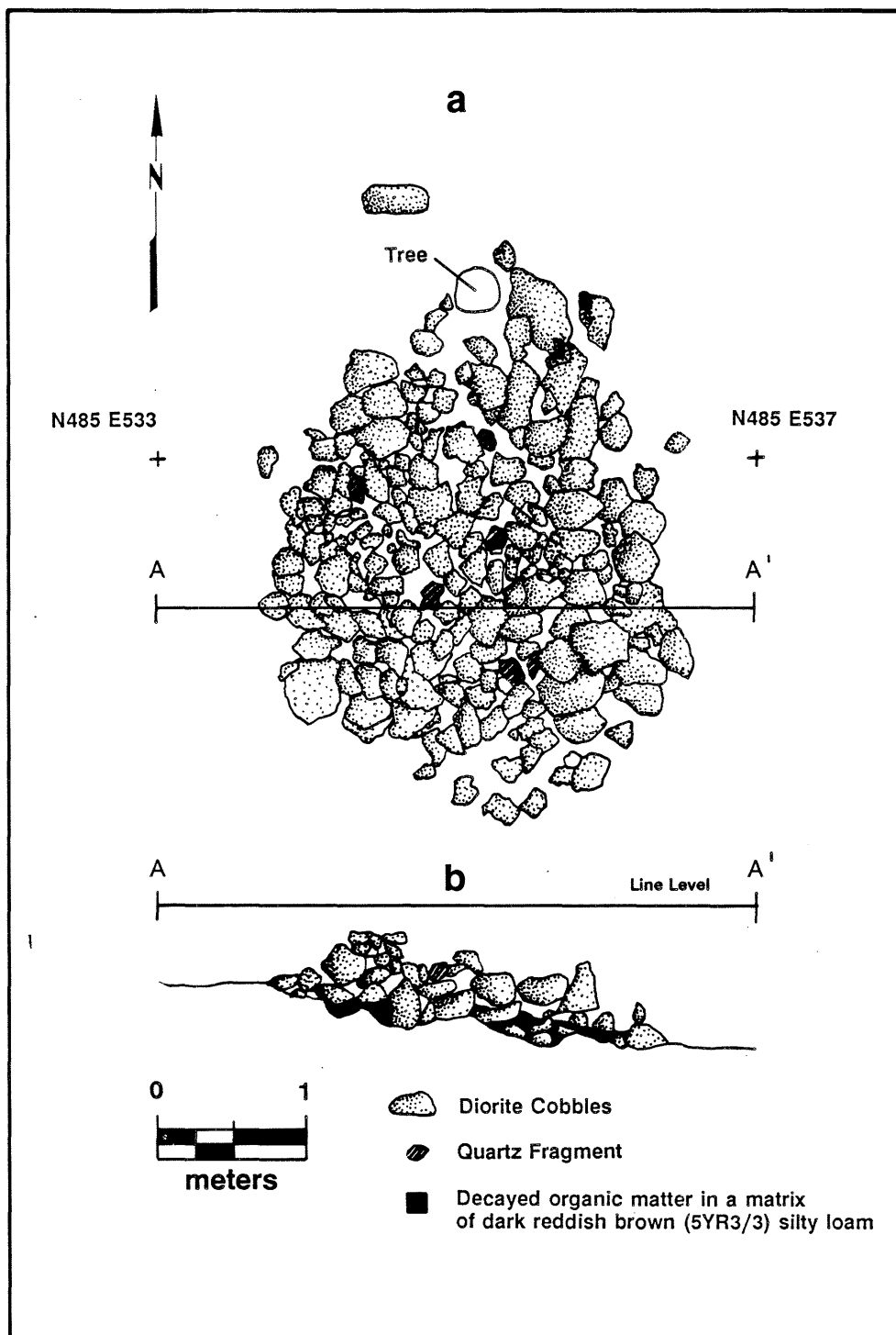
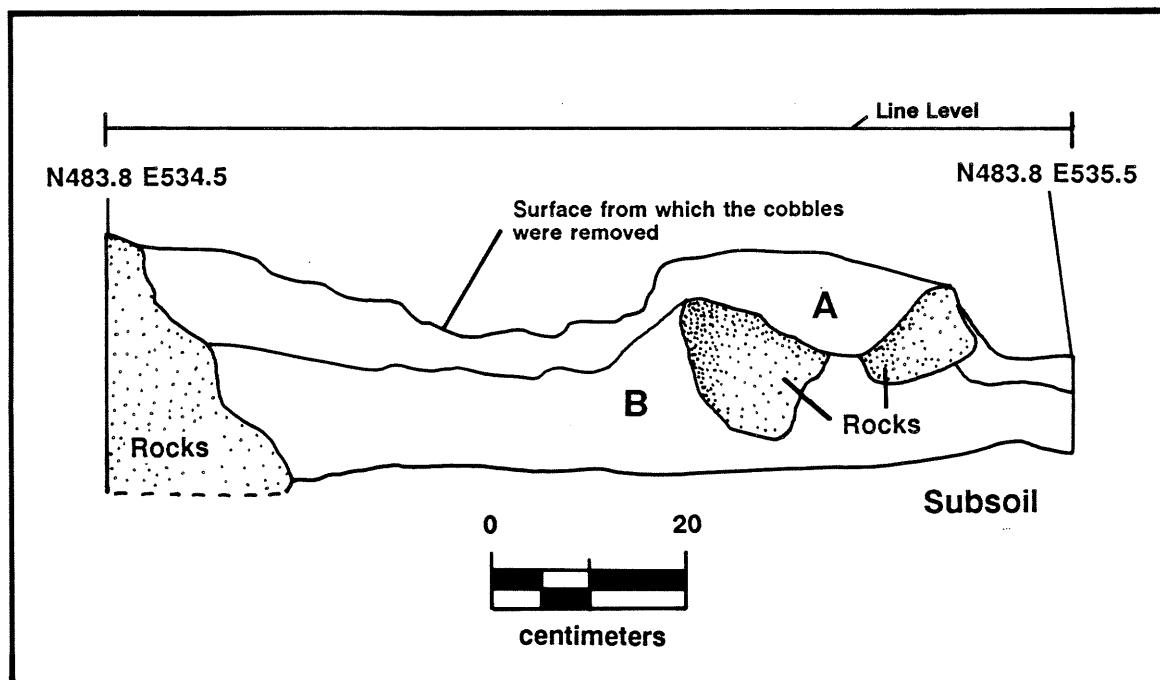


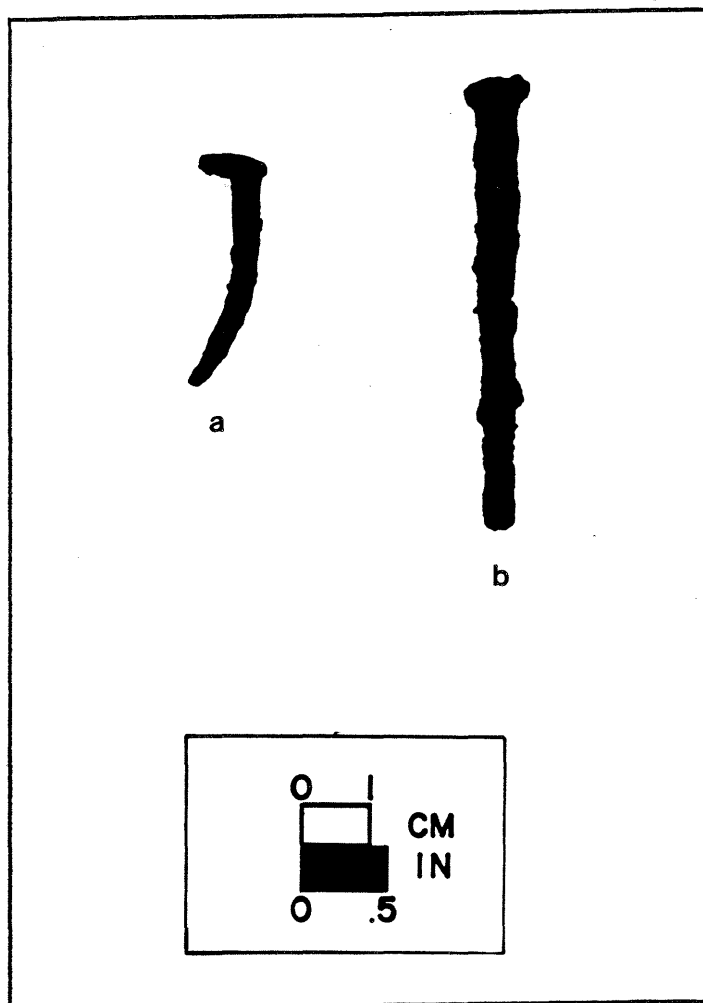
FIGURE 20
Plan View (a) and Profile (b) of Feature 12, Site 44MC483



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (7.5YR3/3) Silty Loam and Decayed Organic Matter
- B - Reddish Brown (5YR4/3) Friable Loamy Clay

FIGURE 21
North Profile of Test Unit 4, Feature 12, Site 44MC483



KEY

- a - Hand-wrought Nail From Layer B of Feature 5
- b - Machine-cut Nail From Layer A of Feature 1

FIGURE 22
Nails Recovered from Site 44MC483

While a linear arrangement of rock piles has often been used by archaeologists to argue for historic-period, field-clearing origin, Gresham (1990:31-32) notes that such sites have been identified on which the rock piles "are not linear, but are clustered on a ridge slope." Both documentary sources and informant interviews indicate that it was common for farmers to clear unwanted rock from a field using a wagon or stone sled given the "importance of getting the rocks out of the way, beyond the field edges" (Gresham 1990:14). Further, unloading the rocks from a wagon would be greatly simplified if the rocks were dumped on the slope of a ravine.

Information found in the soil survey for Mecklenburg County provides additional evidence that the rock piles at Site 44MC483 are the result of field-clearing activities. The soil map indicates that the soils on which the site is located belong to the Georgeville series (Jurney and Henry 1956). Further, soils encountered during testing at the site are consistent with descriptions of the Georgeville soils in the soil survey (Jurney and Henry 1956:106). The diorite and quartz cobbles found in the piles at the site, however, do not occur naturally in the soils of the Georgeville series. Rather, Georgeville soils form from the weathering of slates and fine-grained schists (Jurney and Henry 1956:41). On the other hand, approximately two miles east and southeast of the site are soils of the Iredell-Mecklenburg-Wilkes soil association that overlie basic igneous rocks including diorite, diabase, and gabbro (Jurney and Henry 1956:90,95). The rock originates in dikes and sills that occur as long, linear concentrations of angular to rounded cobbles of darkly colored rock that show evidence of spheroidal weathering (Jurney and Henry 1956:98). These basic rocks occur in only a small portion (approximately three percent) of the county. Thus, it would appear that the cobbles at Site 44MC483 were removed from the soils east of the site and transported, most likely by wagon, to the site which lies in a different soil type.

The soil survey does not provide any clues as to why a farmer would have gone to so much trouble to cultivate the soils that overlie the basic igneous rocks. Specifically, while cleared land in the Iredell-Mecklenburg-Wilkes association is currently (as of 1956) used for cultivation of corn, bright tobacco, lespedeza, and cotton, the soils are described as being only "fairly productive" (Jurney and Henry 1956:95).

However, this was not necessarily the widely-held belief in the early 19th century. At that time, as mentioned above, tobacco cultivation increased dramatically in Mecklenburg County. Given the unstable nature of the tobacco economy by that time and the widespread and growing interest in scientific and experimental farming methods, newly-arriving planters in Mecklenburg undoubtedly paid close attention to new methods and/or anything else that would help increase or improve their tobacco crop. Tobacco is particularly sensitive to soil fertility. Thus, a statement made in a letter to the 1838 volume of the Farmers' Register relating soil fertility to outcrops of darkly-colored rock is particularly pertinent to the rock piles at Site 44MC483:

...it may not be improper to notice a vein of large, round, black rock, that runs through Halifax, Charlotte, Prince Edward, &c., which has been before noticed, by Dr. Morton of Prince Edward, in the Farmers' Register. Some of the most fertile plantations, in the counties just mentioned, lie adjoining, or near this vein (Ruffin 1833-1842,V:117-120).

The above comment indicates that planters in the vicinity of Mecklenburg County were led to believe that soils such as those of the Iredell-Mecklenburg-Wilkes association, which overlie veins of darkly-colored dioritic and mafic rock, were highly fertile. Given such an assumption, the effort of removing the cobbles from a field and transporting them a mile or two out of the way would be worth the labor if it paid off in a healthy crop.

The identification at various locations proximate to Kerr Reservoir of three mound sites similar to Site 44MC483 in the arrangement of mounds, size and shape of mounds, rock type, and soil types in which they are located by other archaeologists (Garrow et al. 1980:219) indicates that the clearing of fields located near the dikes and sills may have been a widespread practice in Mecklenburg and adjoining counties.

The research value of the site beyond what has been done in the present study is limited given that the rock piles are likely the result of agricultural field clearing. In general, historic-period rock piles are not typically considered significant. Furthermore, most of the site is located outside of the proposed project corridor and a similar site--Site 44MC212--at the Rudds Creek Public Use Area, located less than 600 feet (2000 meters) southwest of Site 44MC483, has been avoided and preserved (Garrow et al. 1980:199). In sum, Site 44MC483 is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion D and it is felt that the research potential of the site has been effectively exhausted with the present evaluation.

Recommendations

No further work is warranted.

CHAPTER 6:

SITE 44MC484 RESULTS

Description

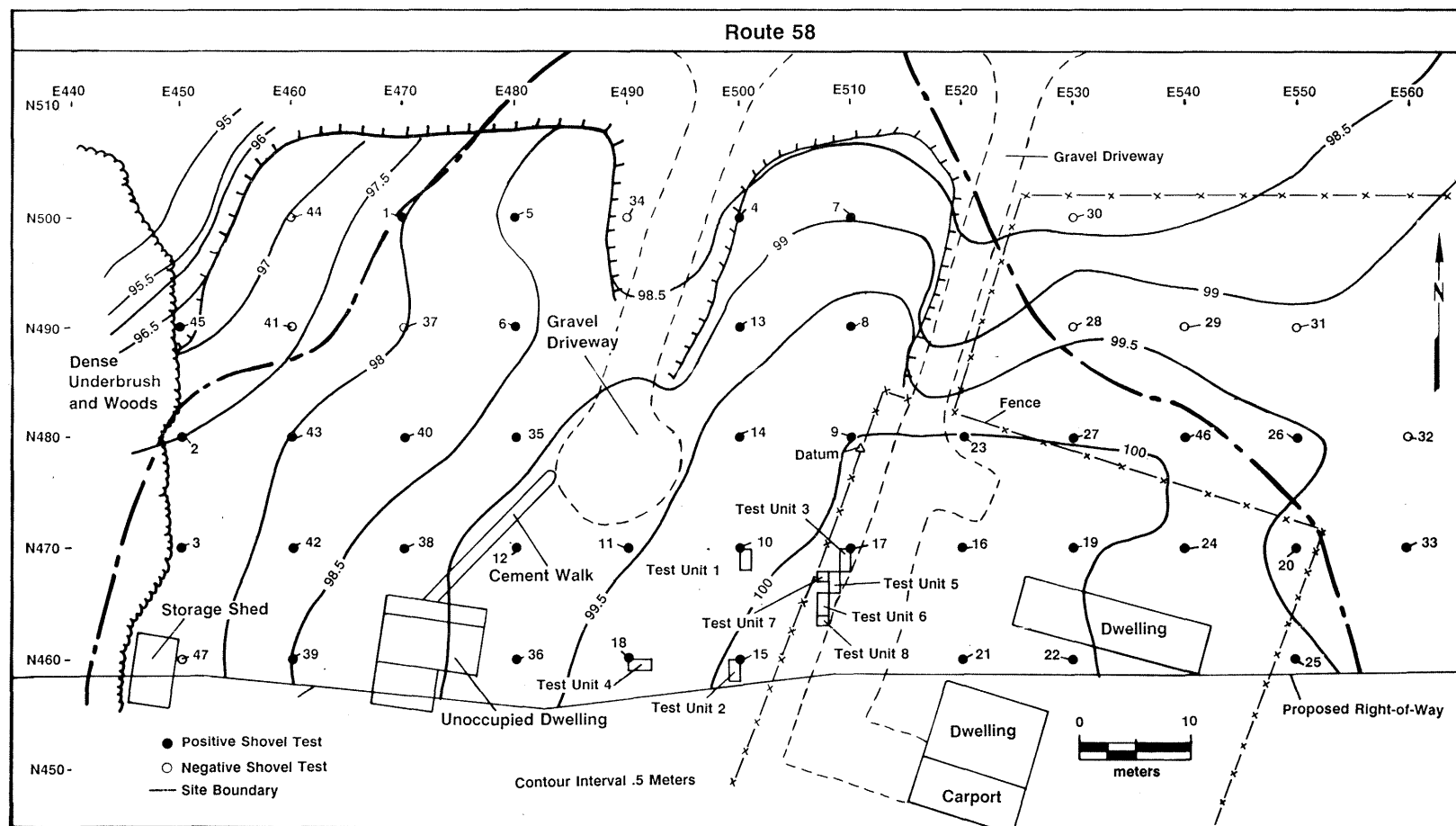
This site is located on a western spur or lobe of a broad, level interfluvium south of Route 58 approximately 90 meters east of where the highway crosses Tates Branch (see Figure 3). This lobe slopes steeply to the west and gently to the east and south. At the foot of the south slope, approximately 91.4 meters from the site, is a ravine with several springs. The northern portion of the site appears to have been impacted by the construction of existing Route 58 and by two roadcuts made for driveways (Figure 23). The site measures approximately 110 meters east-west by 100 meters north-south, though the exact north-south dimensions are uncertain given that a large and undetermined amount of the site extends south of the proposed project corridor (see Figure 23). The elevation of the site is between 100 to 113 meters above mean sea level. The site is presently within the yard areas of two occupied properties and, as such, is covered by a combination of unmowed pasture and lawn. Portions of the site south of the project right-of-way are in plowed gardens from which the current occupants of the site have recovered lithic debitage and hafted bifaces.

Anticipated Resources

As mentioned previously, lithic artifacts diagnostic of Early Archaic through Middle Woodland periods were recovered at Site 44MC484 during the Phase I survey (Blanton et al. 1990:25-7). The long history of reuse of the site through periods of prehistory in which the environmental and cultural conditions changed and local populations increased and went through a series of cultural changes begs the question of whether the effects of these changes on lifeways are recognizable in the archaeological record at such a site. Even if the site has diminished vertical integrity, it is possible that testing of the site including selective block excavation in areas of concentration could provide data that could inform on changing raw material preferences over time, changes in site function with regards to lithic processing over time, and changing patterns of intra-site activity areas over time. Further, given that upland sites with the remains of repeated occupations over such a long span of time are infrequent in this region, investigation of the site may result in the identification of local characteristics that made the site universally attractive.

A late 19th- to 20th-century domestic component is also in evidence at the site including a small, late Victorian I house with a central gable built circa 1900 (Blanton et al. 1990:52). Diagnostic historic-period artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey and also through the course of the present investigation are indicative of a late 19th- to 20th-century domestic occupation (see Appendix A and Blanton et al. 1990:27). This component was not the primary focus of the Phase II recommendation due to the fact that better-preserved sites of this type and time period are fairly numerous in the region (cf. Blanton et al. 1990:16).

FIGURE 23
Site Plan, Site 44MC484



Site-specific Field Methods

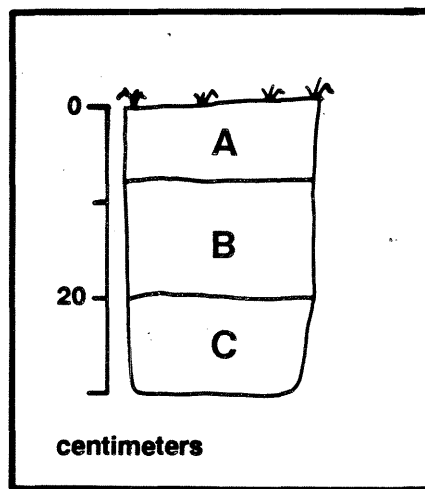
The field methods used in the evaluation of Site 44MC484 did not vary from the general methodology described in Chapter 3: a total of six one-by-two-meter test units and two additional one-by-one-meter test units were excavated in areas of artifact concentration as identified through systematic shovel testing of the site.

Results

A total of forty-seven shovel tests were excavated at ten-meter intervals across the portion of the site within the proposed corridor, varying from 56.5 to 59.5 meters south of Route 58 (see Figure 23). Shovel testing documented a variety of soil types and conditions across the site indicative of deflated soil profiles in some places and redeposition associated with 20th-century landscape modification in others. One of the two property owners currently occupying the site mentioned that he has redeposited a considerable amount of soil by hand in the portion of the site within the project corridor in efforts to level his front yard. Heavy machinery was used to modify the landscape and remove pine trees within the site area on the neighboring parcel ten to fifteen years ago (Clay, personal communication 1991). Shovel testing and test unit excavation also revealed that all artifact-bearing layers contained artifacts dating to the 20th-century which suggests that the site may have been plowed in the early to mid 20th century.

The soil profile varied across the site both in soil types and depths, due to a combination of deflation of topsoil near the roadcuts and terrace edges and redeposition within the site area by the site's 20th-century occupants. However, soil profiles across the highest ground on the site--and area of highest artifact density--routinely consisted of 6 to 8 centimeters of dark brown (10YR3/3) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam over 12 to 15 centimeters of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) to yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR5/6) to red (2.5YR4/6) clay subsoil (Figure 24). The A horizon in the vicinity of shovel tests 10, 11, and 14 was found to contain many small round ironstone concretions. Artifacts were recovered from the 18 to 23 centimeters of topsoil. Shovel tests located near or on the slopes at the northwestern and northern margins of the site as well as those located near the edges of the roadcuts had profiles consisting of 8 to 13 centimeters of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam lying on the clay subsoil. Further, many of the shovel tests located at these margins--specifically, shovel tests 1, 4, 5, 25, 29, 30, 34, 37, 44, and 45--encountered large amounts of decomposed schist and greenstone (see Figure 23). The soil profiles, presence of ironstone concretions in the topsoil, and weathered schist and greenstone in the subsoil are all characteristic of Goldston slaty silt loams and Orange silt loams, the two soil types described for the site area in the soil survey for Mecklenburg County (Jurney and Henry 1956:43,53-54).

A total of thirty-seven of the forty-seven tests were positive, twenty-eight of which were positive for prehistoric artifacts (see Appendix A). Analysis of the distribution of prehistoric artifacts as revealed through shovel testing resulted in the identification of areas of concentrated artifact density (Figure 25). The area of highest prehistoric artifact density was found to lie between grid coordinates 460N to 475N and 485E to 510E. The density falls off sharply to the north and northeast and more gradually to the east, west, and



KEY

- A - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Silty Loam
- B - Brownish yellow (10YR6/6) Densely Packed Silty Loam
- C - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/6) Clay Subsoil

FIGURE 24

Profile of Shovel Test Pit 18, Site 44MC484

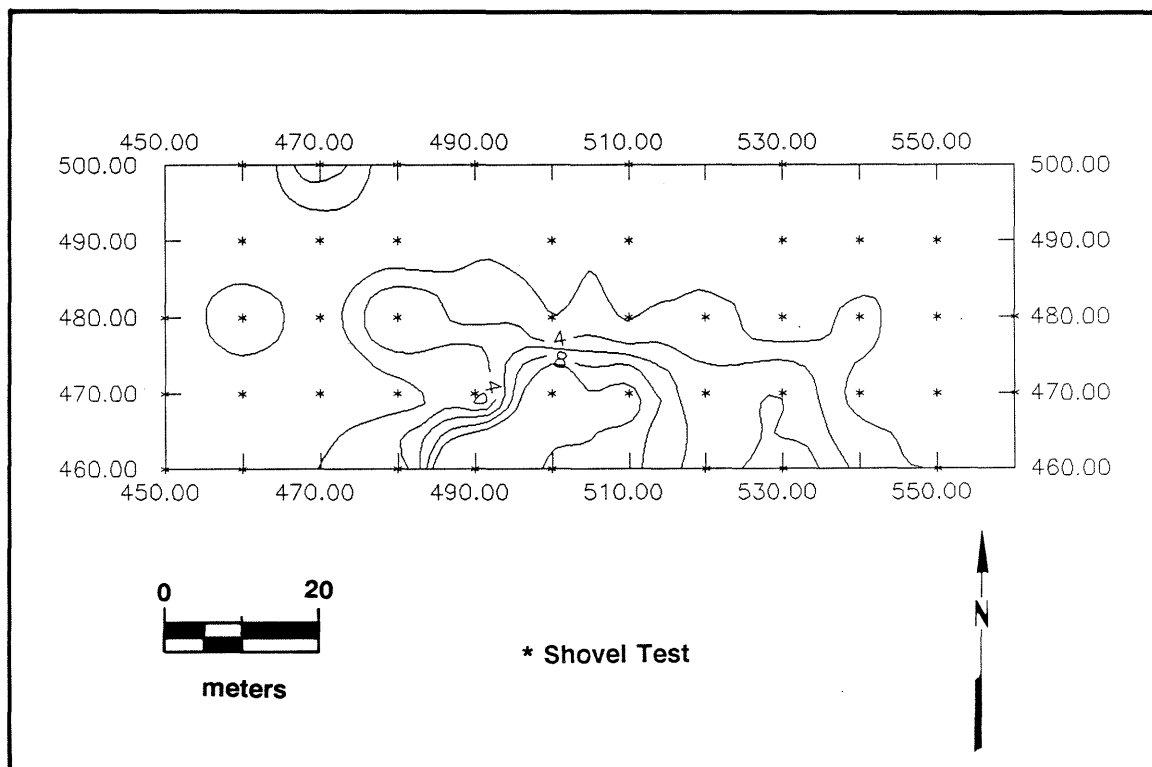


FIGURE 25
 Distribution of all Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from
 Shovel Test Pits at Site 44MC484

northwest (see Figure 25). While testing was not done any farther south than 460N in accordance with the project right-of-way, the recovery of artifacts from plowed garden plots during the Phase I survey (Blanton et al. 1990:26) and by the current site occupants (Figure 26) coupled with the fact that the area of highest density identified through shovel testing lies along the edge of the right-of-way indicates that the high artifact density continues down the gentle southern slope to the south of the project corridor. Within the project corridor, the prehistoric artifact density distribution closely matches the topography of the site, with the density falling off rapidly with increasing slope (compare Figures 25 and 23).

Following completion of shovel testing and analysis of the distribution of prehistoric artifacts, eight test units were excavated to subsoil within the area of highest prehistoric artifact density in order to more carefully examine the depth and integrity of the artifact-bearing soil layers and to investigate the presence or absence of subsurface features associated with the prehistoric occupation of the site. The first four test units confirmed the results of shovel testing with regard to the recovery of late 19th- to 20th-century artifacts from all layers above subsoil. Machine-made bottle glass, wire nails, and bottle glass fragments with a threaded finish were among the artifacts recovered from the lowest levels in test units 1 through 4, indicating that the vertical integrity of the prehistoric cultural deposits had been compromised as late as the early 20th century (see Appendix A). Thus, all layers of topsoil were subsequently excavated as one level in each of the four subsequent test units.

The soil stratigraphy observed in the test units was consistent with that of the shovel tests. The profile in Test Unit 4 is representative, consisting of 3 to 8 centimeters of brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam over 8 to 12 centimeters of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay subsoil (Figure 27). No features were identified that could be associated with the prehistoric occupation of the site. A total of eight features were identified within test units 3, 5, 6, and 8, all of which were determined to be either historic-period or non-cultural anomalies. These are discussed within a summary of the historic-period component below.

A total of 1623 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Site 44MC484 during the Phase II evaluation, not including fragments of "miscellaneous/unmodified stone" (see Appendix A). The majority of these artifacts are various types of debitage, amounting to 1278 artifacts. Classes of debitage represented at the site include 1125 flake fragments, 94 secondary/thinning flakes, 30 angular or blocky fragments, 27 primary/reduction flakes, one tertiary/retouching flake, and one tested cobble/nodule (Table 1).

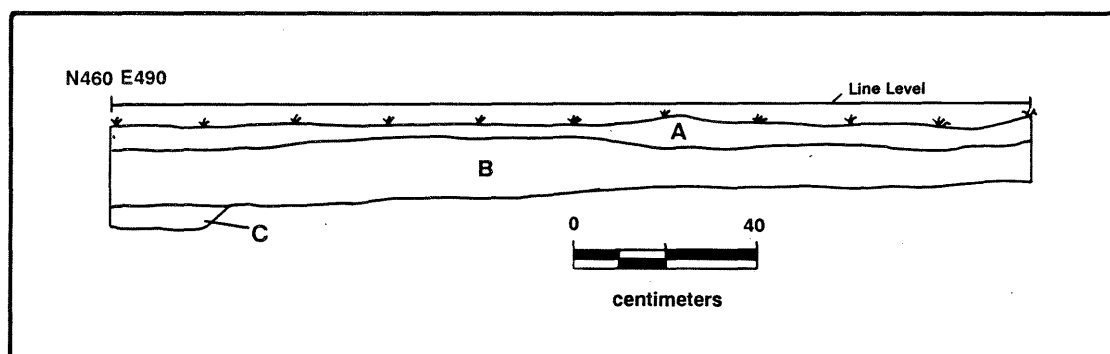
Raw Material	Tested Cobble	Angulr Frags	Flake Frags	Prim/Reduc Fl	2ndry/Thin Fl	Tert/Retouch	Totals
Quartz	--	30 (3)	904 (92)	9 (0.9)	43 (4)	--	986
Metavolcanic	--	--	126 (75)	15 (9)	27 (16)	--	168
Argillite	--	--	61 (77)	--	17 (21)	1 (1)	79
Unidentified Material	--	--	23 (85)	3 (11)	1 (4)	--	27
Quartzite	1 (9)	--	7 (63)	--	3 (27)	--	11
Crystalline Quartz	--	--	1 (33)	--	2 (66)	--	3
Unidentified Chert	--	--	2 (100)	--	--	--	2
Ferruginous Sandstone	--	--	--	--	1 (100)	--	1
Rhyolite	--	--	1 (100)	--	--	--	1
TOTALS	1 (0.1)	30 (2.3)	1125 (88)	27 (2)	94 (7)	1 (0.1)	1278

NOTE: Percentages of total across each row given in parentheses.

Table 1
Total Debitage Classes by Raw Material
Recovered from Site 44MC484.



FIGURE 26
Lithic Artifacts Recovered South of the Right-Of-Way in a
Garden Plot by Present-Day Occupant of Site 44MC484



KEY

- A - Brown/Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Silty Loam
- B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Loam
- C - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/8) Clay

FIGURE 27
North Profile of Test Unit 4, Site 44MC484

While the vast majority of debitage in most raw material groups are flake fragments, secondary/thinning flakes are the second most abundant for most raw material types, notably for the three most popular raw materials; quartz, metavolcanic rock, and argillite (see Table 1). This is consistent with a tabulation of total cortical versus noncortical debitage. Noncortical debitage amounts to 98.8 percent of the assemblage and forms the majority of debitage in all of the raw materials identified at the site but one, ferruginous sandstone--of which only one flake was recovered (Table 2). Quartz is the most abundant raw material represented at the site (77.1 percent) followed by metavolcanic rock (13.1 percent), argillite (6.2 percent), unidentified material (2.1 percent), and less than one percent each of quartzite, crystalline quartz, unidentified chert, ferruginous sandstone, and rhyolite (see Table 2).

Fire-cracked rock was the second most abundant prehistoric artifact type amounting to 311 fragments. Two cores were recovered from the site; both from Test Unit 2 and both of quartz. One is possibly a bifacial core and the second shows evidence of having been heated. A total of 29 tools were recovered including two informal tools, two formal tools, five bifaces, nine unidentified hafted bifaces, and 11 diagnostic hafted bifaces. Four sherds of sand-tempered prehistoric ceramic were recovered. Three of the sherds are eroded to the extent that any surface treatment is now undetectable. The fourth sherd, recovered from Layer C of Test Unit 3, has a detectable surface treatment but it is eroded to the extent that the surface treatment can not be identified. The small and eroded nature of the sherds makes positive identification difficult. However, sand tempering is characteristic of certain types diagnostic of both the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Notably, the Late Woodland Dan River series which occurs in the area is sand tempered (Coe 1964).

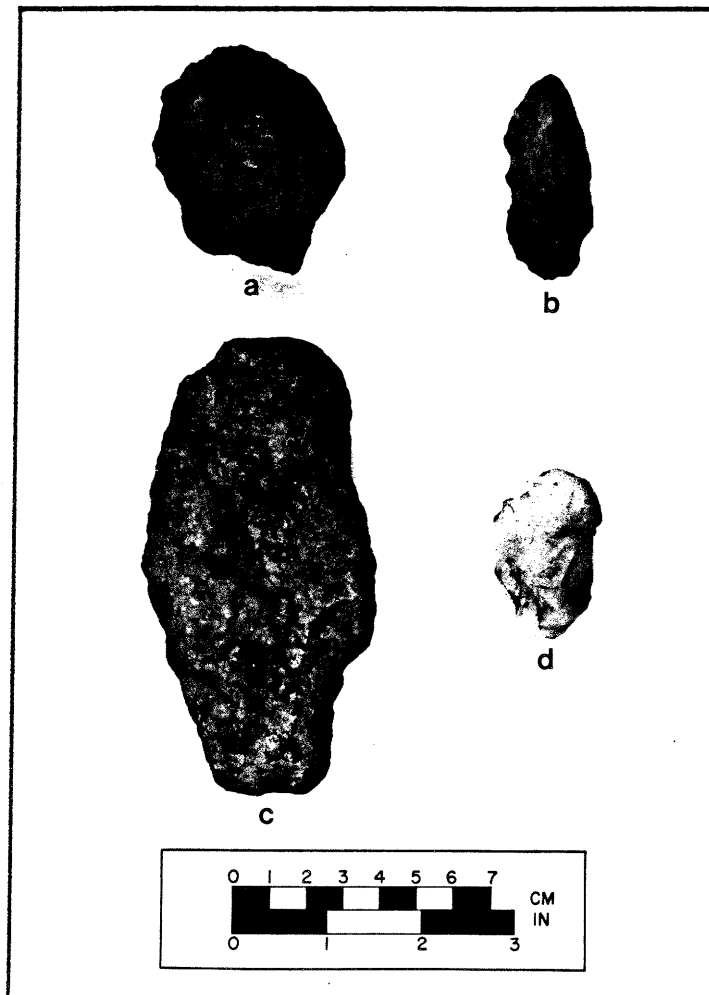
The two informal tools consist of an argillite retouched flake with a convex edge recovered from Test Unit 1 and a quartz retouched flake with a concave edge recovered from Test Unit 3 (see Appendix A). The two formal tools consist of a 12 by 6 centimeter chunk of metavolcanic rock that may have been used as a quarry tool which was recovered from Test Unit 1 and a quartz hafted endscraper--a tool that has usually been associated with the Early Archaic Period--which was recovered from Test Unit 2 (Figure 28). Five bifaces were recovered including a metavolcanic stage 3 biface from Test Unit 2 (see Figure 28), an argillite stage 4 biface from Test Unit 1 (see Figure 28), and three quartz stage 2 bifaces from test units 2 and 4 and from Shovel Test 17 (see Appendix A).

The nine unidentified hafted bifaces were recovered from test units 2, 3, 5, and 6. They are fashioned from argillite (1), metavolcanic rock (3), and quartz (5). Three of these bifaces may be Morrow Mountain points, which have been dated to the Middle Archaic Period, from 5000 to 3000 B.C. (Oliver 1983). Specifically, the metavolcanic proximal fragment recovered from Test Unit 2, the complete quartz biface from Test Unit 3, and the metavolcanic proximal fragment from Test Unit 6 may all represent unfinished Morrow Mountain points. The latter specimen is pictured in Figure 29.

A summary of the 11 diagnostic hafted bifaces recovered from the site is presented in Table 3. The diagnostic bifaces were fashioned from quartz (6), metavolcanic rock (4), and diabase (1). The most numerous of the types are the five Morrow Mountain points,

Raw Material	Cortical	Noncortical	Total	%
Quartz	10	976	986	77.1
Metavolcanic	--	168	168	13.1
Argillite	--	79	79	6.2
Unidentified Material	2	25	27	2.1
Quartzite	3	8	11	0.9
Crystalline Quartz	--	3	3	0.2
Unidentified Chert	--	2	2	0.2
Ferruginous Sandstone	1	--	1	0.1
Rhyolite	--	1	1	0.1
TOTALS	16 (1.2%)	1262 (98.8%)	1278	

Table 2
Total Cortical Versus Noncortical Debitage by Raw Material
Recovered from Site 44MC484.



KEY

- A - Metavolcanic Stage 3 Biface (TU 2, Lev C1)
- B - Argillite, Stage 4 Biface (TU 1, Lev A)
- C - Metavolcanic Quarry Tool(?) (TU 1, Lev B)
- D - Quartz Hafted Endscraper (TU 2, Lev C1)

FIGURE 28

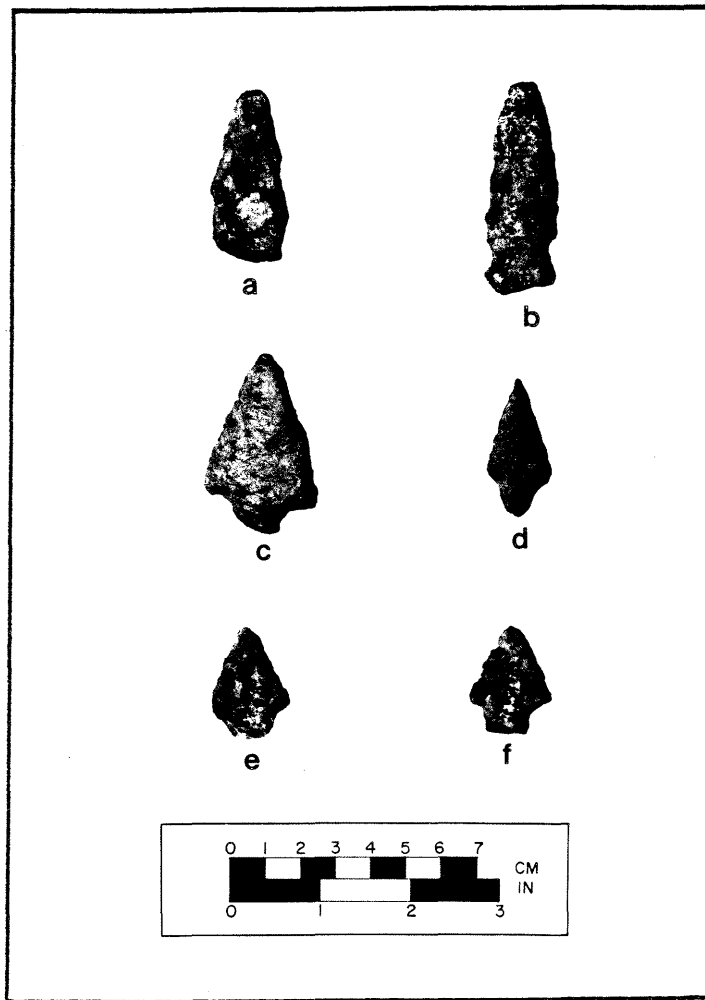
Prehistoric Tools Recovered from Site 44MC484

three of which are made of quartz, one of metavolcanic rock, and one of diabase. Two metavolcanic Kirk corner-notched points were recovered from test units 2 and 3. Kirk corner-notched bifaces have been dated to the Early to Middle Archaic periods, from 7800 to 5500 B.C. (Oliver 1983). Two quartz Halifax side-notched points were recovered from Test Unit 6. Halifax side-notched points have been dated to the late Middle Archaic Period, 3500 to 2500 B.C. (Oliver 1983). A metavolcanic Calvert hafted biface was recovered from Test Unit 8. This is an anomalous point type for the region that includes the site area since Calvert points have typically been recovered from sites in northern Virginia. Calvert hafted bifaces have been dated to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period transition, from 1200 to 1000 B.C. (Waselkov 1982). Finally, a quartz Gypsy stemmed hafted biface was recovered from Test Unit 3. Gypsy stemmed points have been dated to the Early Woodland Period, from 700 to 200 B.C. (Oliver 1983). All of the diagnostic hafted bifaces and diagnostic hafted biface fragments are shown in three photographs (Figures 30, 31 and see Figure 29).

A total of 1383 historic-period artifacts were recovered from Site 44MC484 during the Phase II investigation. Diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage provide a TPO of the early 20th century for impacts to the artifact-bearing topsoil layers from plowing and landscape modification. Such diagnostic artifacts include amber bottle glass, bottle neck fragments with a crown finish, asphalt, plastic buttons, machine made bottle glass, plastic phonograph record fragments, and metal pull tabs (see Appendix A).

Other artifacts in the historic-period assemblage indicate that historic occupation of the site likely extends back into the late 19th century. Fragments of handmade brick, machine-cut nails, sherds of pearlware and yellowware, and fragments of dark green bottle glass recovered from the shovel tests and test units suggest domestic occupation on the site in the late 19th-century. A current occupant of the site mentioned that a house had stood in the vicinity of the dwelling at 465N/530E (see site plan) until it burned down in the 1950s or 1960s which may account for the 19th-century architectural artifacts recovered from the topsoil (Clay, personal communication 1991).

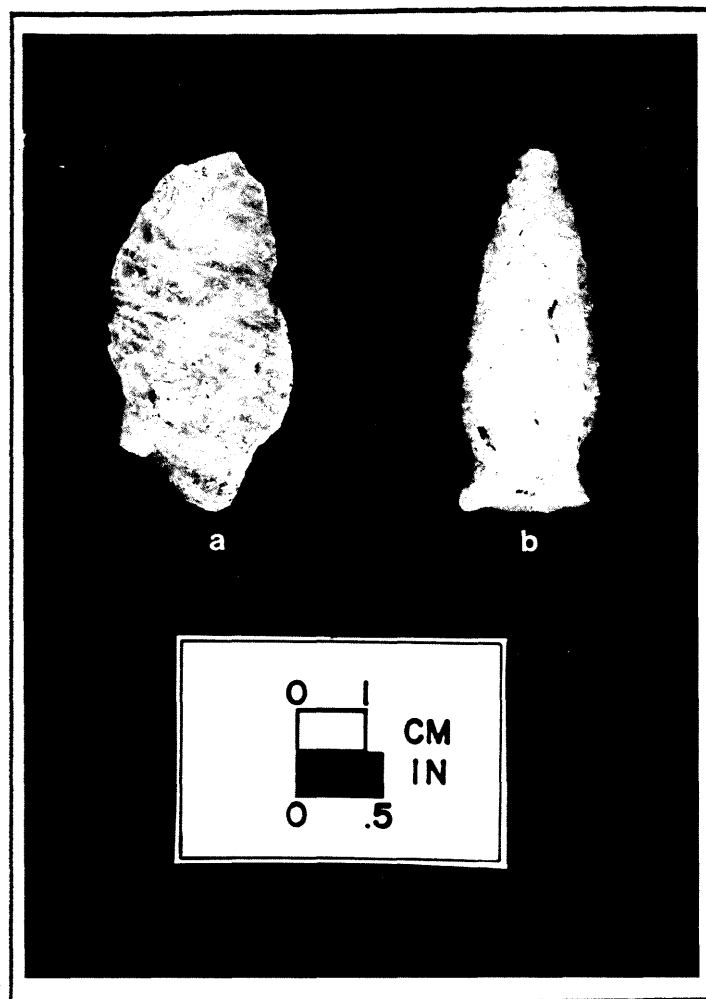
As mentioned previously, eight features were identified during the course of test unit excavation, all of which were determined to be either historic in origin or non-cultural. Feature 1 was identified just beneath the root mat in the southeast corner of Test Unit 3. This anomaly was found to consist of an irregularly-shaped patch of redeposited olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay mottled with brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) silty loam and yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay that extended only 6 centimeters beneath the root mat and likely was the result of landscape modification with heavy machinery in the 1970s (Clay, personal communication 1991). Feature 2 was identified within the subsoil in the middle of the west edge of Test Unit 3. It consisted of a circular anomaly of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay that measured 27 centimeters north-south by 37 centimeters east-west. The feature contained two handmade brick bats and extended to a maximum depth of only 4 centimeters into subsoil at the feature's center. Feature 2 was likely a large filled hole left by the removal of a large tree stump.



KEY

- A - Argillite Unidentified Hafted Biface (TU 6, Lev A)
- B - Metavolcanic Kirk Corner-notched Hafted Biface (TU 2, Lev C1)
- C - Metavolcanic Kirk Corner-notched(?) Hafted Biface (TU 3, Lev A)
- D - Diabase, Morrow Mountain Hafted Biface (TU 1, Lev B)
- E - Metavolcanic Morrow Mountain(?) Hafted Biface (TU 5, Lev A)
- F - Metavolcanic Clavert(?) Hafted Biface (TU 8, Lev A)

FIGURE 29
Metavolcanic Hafted Bifaces Recovered from Site 44MC484

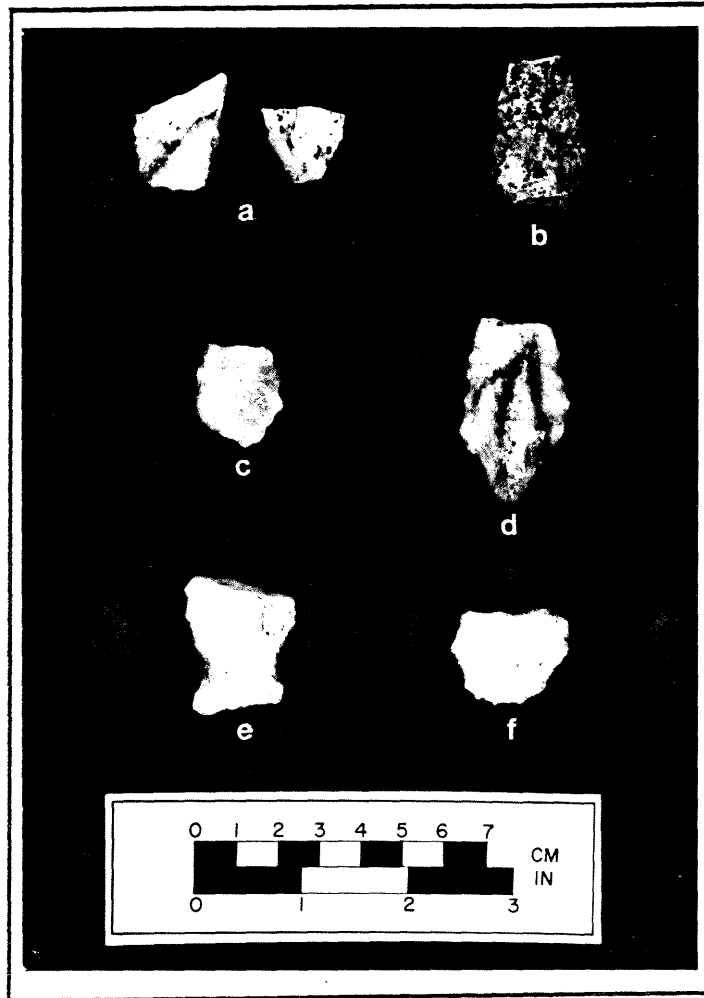


KEY

- A - Morrow Mountain Hafted Biface (TU 1, Lev B)
- B - Halifax Side-notched Hafted Biface (TU 6, Lev A)

FIGURE 30

Quartz Hafted Bifaces Recovered from Site 44MC484



KEY

- A - Two Unidentified Quartz (TU 6, Lev A)
- B - Metavolcanic Morrow Mountain(?), (TU 6, Lev A)
- C - Quartz Morrow Mountain (TU 1, Lev B)
- D - Quartz Morrow Mountain (TU 3, Lev C)
- E - Quartz Brewerton Cluster (TU 6, Lev A)
- F - Quartz Gypsy Stemmed (TU 3, Lev A)

FIGURE 31

Hafted Biface Proximal Fragments Recovered from Site 44MC484

Raw Material	Kirk Corner-notch	Morrow Mtn	Halifax Side-notch	Calvert	Gypsy Stemmed	Totals
Quartz	--	3 (50)	2 (33)	--	1 (17)	6
Metavolcanic	2 (50)	1 (25)	--	1 (25)	--	4
Diabase	--	1 (100)	--	--	--	1
TOTALS	2	5	2	1	1	11

NOTE: Percentages of total across each row given in parentheses.

Table 3
Total Diagnostic Hafted Bifaces by Raw Material
Recovered from Site 44MC484.

Features 3, 4, and 5 were all identified in the subsoil within the southern half of Test Unit 5. These features consisted of small circular anomalies of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam, 8 centimeters in diameter that intruded subsoil at various angles indicating that they were the result of root action or rodent burrowing. Feature 6 was a posthole feature that was identified in the southern half of Test Unit 6, measured 16 centimeters in diameter, was filled with yellowish brown sandy loam and fragments of machine made bottle glass, and extended through the lowermost layer of topsoil and 8 centimeters into subsoil (Figure 32 and 33). Feature 7 was a large, irregularly-shaped patch of reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) clay that was bounded by a gradual color transition to the yellowish red (5YR5/8) color of subsoil (see Figure 32). Excavation of a 22-centimeter-wide test cut across the middle of Feature 7 found it to extend approximately 2 centimeters into subsoil (see Figure 33). Feature 7 is interpreted to be a non-cultural subsoil anomaly due to its irregular shape, poorly-defined edge, and general similarity of characteristics to the surrounding subsoil.

The northern half of Feature 8 was identified at the southern end of Test Unit 6 (see Figure 32). It had a diameter of 19 centimeters and was filled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam. Feature 8 extended 8 centimeters into subsoil to a flat bottom. While the fill was sterile of artifacts, close examination of the southern profile of Test Unit 6 revealed that Feature 8 cut through approximately 8 centimeters of the lowermost layers of topsoil (see Figure 33) which were found to contain 19th- and 20th-century domestic artifacts in test units 1 through 4 (see Appendix A). Thus, Feature 8 is a posthole that dates to the late 19th-/early 20th-century occupation of the site.

Summary and Significance

Similar to Site 44MC482, the results of Phase I and Phase II investigations at Site 44MC484 indicate that a substantial portion of the site extends south of the proposed project right-of-way. However, a large enough portion of the site lies within the project corridor to provide a reliable indication of the site's overall size, depth, content, structure, and degree of integrity and preservation. The primary component is the remains of ephemeral prehistoric occupations from the Early Archaic through Middle or Late Woodland periods (8000 B.C. to 1600 A.D.). The site measures approximately 110 meters east-west by 100 meters north-south, though the exact north-south dimensions are uncertain given that a large and undetermined amount of the site extends south of the proposed project corridor (see Figure 23). Survey data for the region has indicated that the prehistoric site type typically found in upland settings such as that of Site 44MC484 are usually located in well-drained areas, minimally sloped, adjacent to water sources, and with southern or eastern exposures (Blanton et al. 1990:7). Both the local topography and results of shovel testing indicate that Site 44MC484 may conform to this settlement pattern. Specifically, arbitrary elevation readings taken at ten-meter intervals within the project corridor when compared to the U.S.G.S. topographical map of the area indicate that the highest ground lies partly within the proposed project corridor while a substantial portion of the highest ground with its associated southern exposure lies south of the right-of-way (compare Figures 23 and 3).

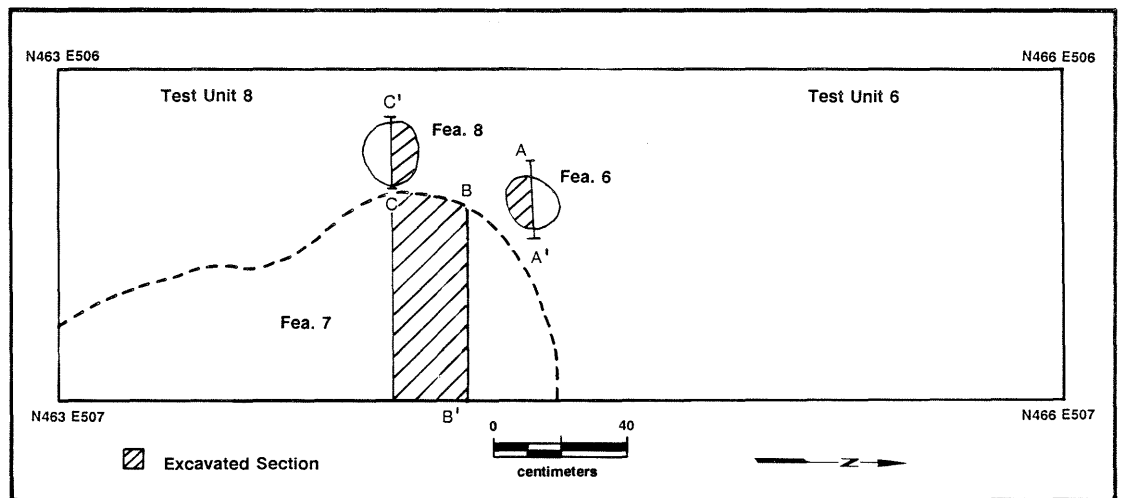
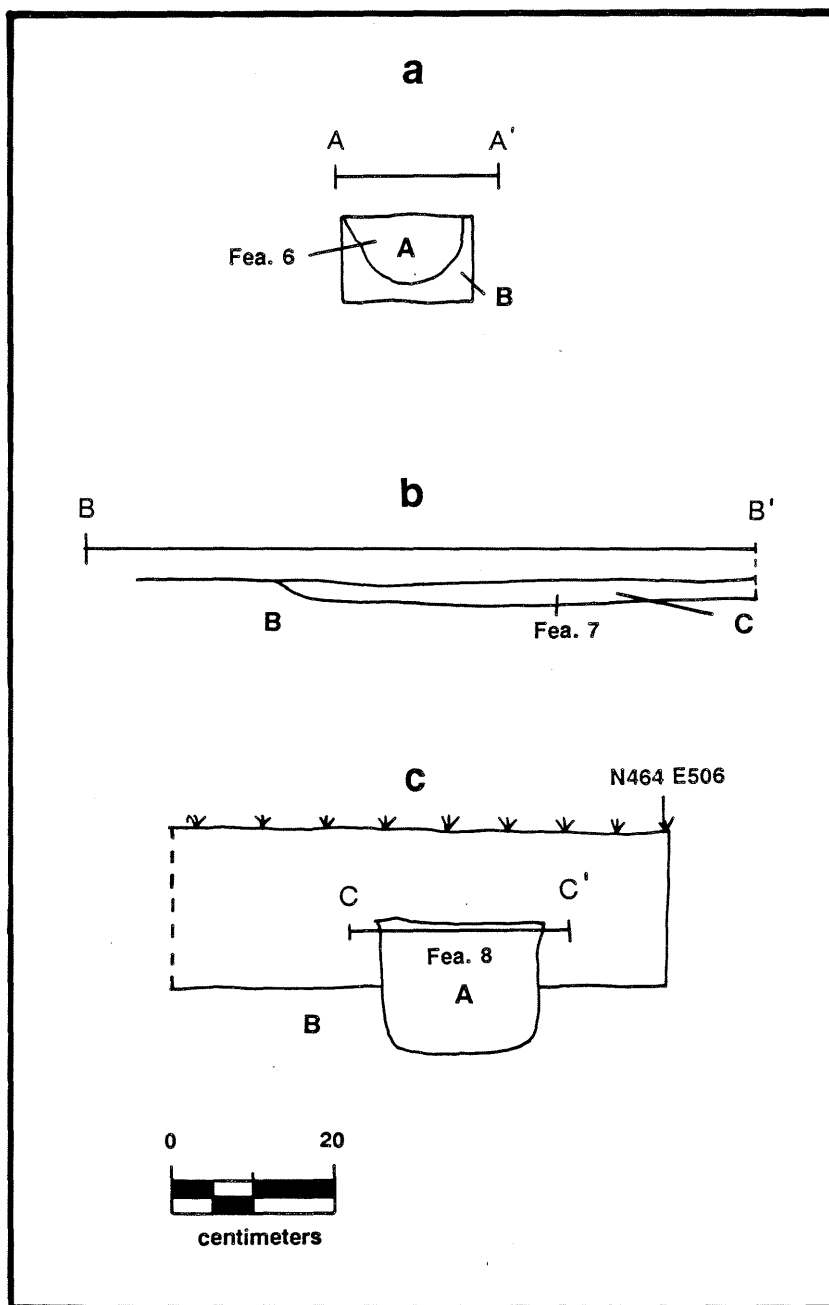


FIGURE 32
Plan View of Test Units 6 and 8 and Features 6, 7, and 8,
Site 44MC484



KEY

- A - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Loam
- B - Yellowish Red (5YR5/8) Clay Subsoil
- C - Yellowish Red (5YR5/8) Clay

FIGURE 33
 North Profile of Feature 6 (a), North Profile of Test Cut, Feature 7 (b),
 South Profile of Feature 8 (c), Site 44MC484

The recovery of late 19th- and 20th-century artifacts from soil lying directly on top of the clay subsoil indicates that the cultural deposits have been impacted by plowing. Furthermore, soil profiles observed in shovel tests and test units as well as information provided by current occupants of the site indicate that the horizontal integrity of the site has been adversely impacted by redeposition of soil associated with modern landscaping activities. While these impacts to the horizontal and vertical integrity of the archaeological resources are substantial enough to have compromised any opportunities for a fine-grained analysis of intra-site patterning of the prehistoric remains, the identification of a general concentration of debitage on the highest ground of the site (compare Figures 25 and 23) suggests that on a very general level, some degree of horizontal integrity has been preserved. Based on the excavation to subsoil of eight test units within the area of highest artifact density, the prehistoric cultural remains are limited to the 18 to 23 centimeters of plow-disturbed topsoil as no subsurface prehistoric features were identified.

The zone of concentrated prehistoric artifact density across the highest ground documents periodic lithic reduction activities focused in this portion of the site. Analysis of the distribution of raw material types and diagnostic artifacts within the area subjected to test unit excavation did not reveal identifiable distribution patterns among the test units. Thus, various analyses of the lithic assemblage were carried out on a site-wide basis. At this level, several patterns emerge and are worthy of comment.

Quartz is by far the most abundant raw material represented in the assemblage, amounting to 77.1 percent of the total. Various types of metavolcanic rock and argillite represent 19.3 percent of the assemblage. All of these materials can be procured in the immediate vicinity of the site. In fact, inspection of the stream beds in the ravines to the immediate south and west of the site during the Phase II field work found that outcrops of metavolcanic rock and large cobbles of quartz are fairly abundant along these ravine bottoms.

While the raw materials represented in the assemblage may have been easily obtainable in close proximity to the site, other results of the lithics analysis may indicate that much of the debitage at the site was the product of late-stage reduction, i.e., the maintenance and/or sharpening of tools. While the vast majority of debitage consists of flake and/or shatter fragments that are not diagnostic of the stage of reduction, only one tested cobble was recovered and the second most abundant category of debitage (7 percent) consists of secondary/biface thinning flakes. Furthermore, 98.8 percent of the debitage recovered is non-cortical, though this percentage may be misleading as it represents mostly quartz debitage and the vein quartz found in the ravines downhill from the site usually have no cortex even as unmodified raw material.

The overall low number of diagnostic hafted bifaces recovered at the site does not provide a reliable indicator of diachronic patterns of raw material preference. Based on the diagnostic artifacts recovered during the present study, during the previous Phase I survey, and by present occupants of the site, quartz appears to have been the most popular raw material during all periods of prehistoric occupation. The recovery of a limited number of diagnostic metavolcanic hafted bifaces suggests that the use of this material was also not

limited in time since it was apparently chosen by Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic/Early Woodland period occupants of the site.

The recovery of debitage and a few sherds of prehistoric ceramics combined with the upland setting indicates--given the results of regional surveys--that the site was likely used periodically by small groups while on resource procurement forays from at least the Early Archaic through Middle or Late Woodland periods (8000 B.C. to 1600 A.D.). The only activity well-represented in the prehistoric artifact assemblage is lithic reduction. Since the reduction appears to be relatively late-stage, it clearly was not the only function the site served for its prehistoric occupants. Indeed, the recovery of hafted bifaces and an endscraper suggest that the site served as a temporary camp associated with subsistence-related resource procurement and limited processing. Since most occurrences of prehistoric material in upland settings in this region, as indicated by area surveys, are limited and lack diagnostic material or formal tools, it is of interest that this particular upland site diverges from that pattern.

It is likely that a combination of factors made Site 44MC484 attractive, some of which are still discernable. For example, the site is situated above the head of a ravine that contains several freshwater springs. The common avenue of approach to the site was likely up the ravine of Bates Branch since lithic raw materials could be procured along the stream just below the site. It is possible that the combination of these two factors may have made the site attractive enough to be reoccupied for thousands of years, though future studies of similar sites may discern other, heretofore unidentified environmental and locational factors that may be unique to these consistently reoccupied sites.

In sum, Site 44MC484 is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. While Phase II investigation resulted in the recovery of a substantial amount of data, particularly regarding the prehistoric component, the site has been impacted by 19th- and 20th-century occupations and associated plowing and landscape modification activities. Indeed, 20th-century plowing and landscape modification have adversely impacted the 19th-century cultural deposits. Given the previous impacts to the vertical and horizontal integrity of both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological deposits, it is felt that the present investigation has effectively exhausted the research potential of the portion of Site 44MC484 that would be directly impacted by the proposed construction.

Recommendations

No further work is warranted.

CHAPTER 7: SITE 44MC485 RESULTS

Description

Site 44MC485 is situated on the Wright property on the crest of a ridge where the maximum elevation is 320 feet above mean sea level (see Figure 3). It is in a wooded area approximately 750 feet east of the present flood pool of the John H. Kerr Reservoir. Not less than fifty percent of the surface is obscured by vegetation. The site consists of two stone foundations, one of which is 17.0 feet east-west and 18.5 feet north-south while the other is 18 feet east-west and 18.20 feet north-south. These foundations are associated with a standing log structure - a mid 19th-century tobacco barn. They are located 130 feet and 230 feet, to the southwest and to the west, respectively of the log tobacco barn.

Anticipated Resources

Site 44MC485 was identified by surface inspection, due to the above-ground nature of the stone foundations. The Phase I shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance produced no cultural materials.

The initial assessment was that this site needed additional work to determine the nature of the surface remains. However, it was recommended that this additional work occur as an Phase II architectural evaluation, to determine age, function, and cultural associations.

Site-specific Field Methods

Investigation of 44MC485 began by clearing the site of vegetation so that it could be photographed and recorded. A plan was drawn of each of the foundations (Figures 34 and 35) and a site plan was drawn consisting of the foundations and the standing structure (Figure 36). The two foundations and the standing flue-cured, tobacco barn were also photographed (Figures 37 and 38).

Results

Site 44MC485 was revealed to be two flue-cured tobacco barn foundations. The extant barn was examined to compare with the foundations; the measurements are virtually identical. The extant barn is 18 feet by 18 feet, the first foundation is 18.20 feet by 18 feet, and the second foundation is 17 feet by 18.5 feet. The foundation of the extant structure is of dry-laid, fieldstone, indistinguishable from each of the other foundations. The floors are earthen and each of the foundations has two flues. The standing structure also has an earthen floor, yet it does not have any flues. The structure has been altered for gas piping;

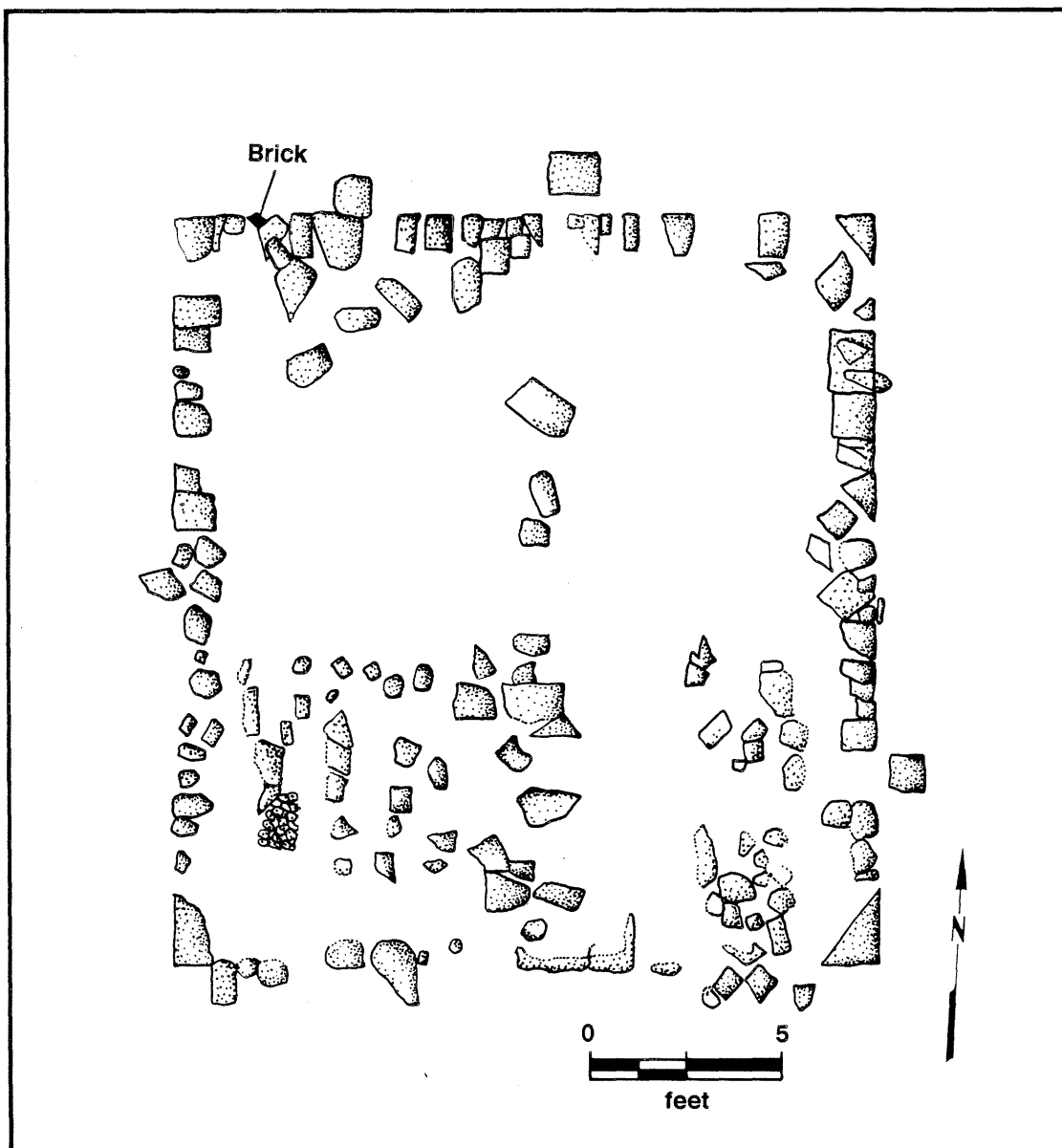


FIGURE 34
Plan View of Foundation 1, Site 44MC485

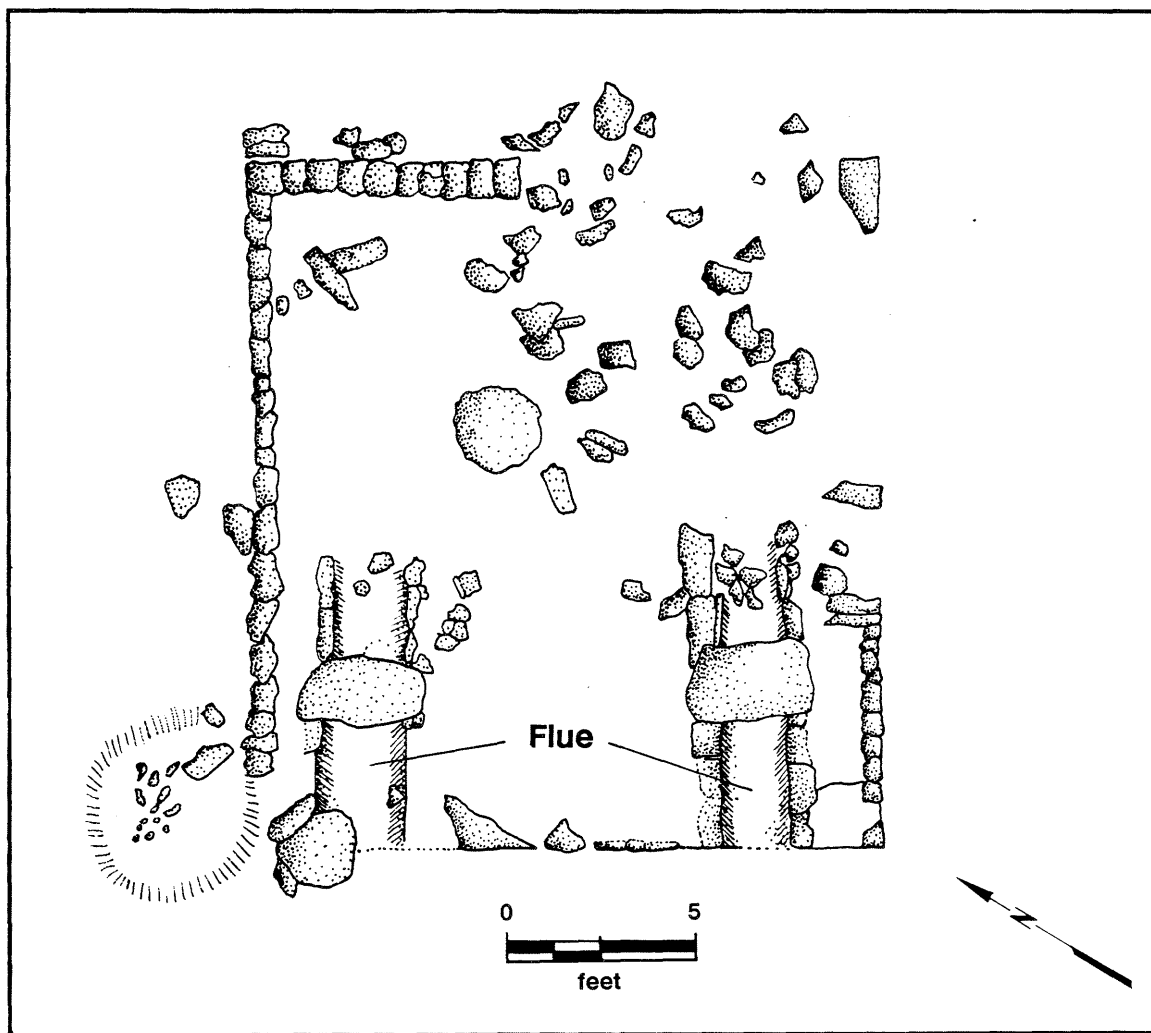


FIGURE 35
Plan View of Foundation 2, Site 44MC485

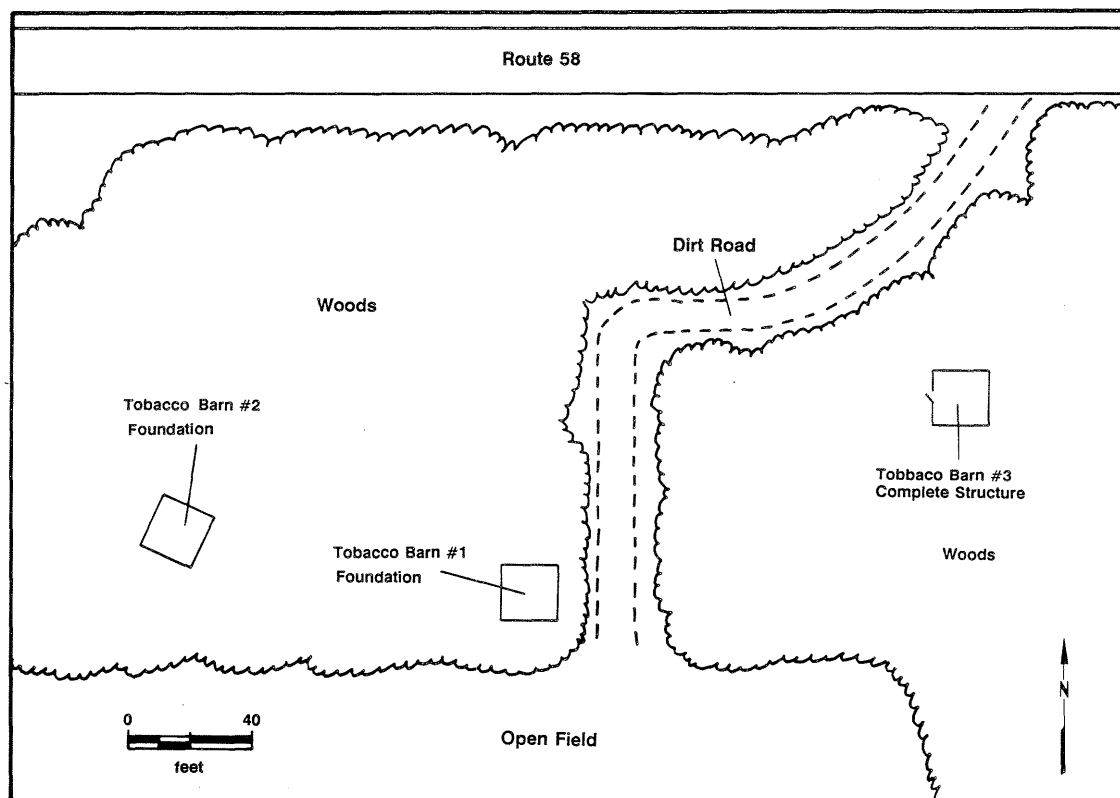


FIGURE 36
Site Plan, Site 44MC485



FIGURE 37
South View of Foundation 1, Flue-Cured Tobacco Barn, Site 44MC485



FIGURE 38
South View of Foundation 2, Flue-Cured Tobacco Barn, Site 44MC485

the flues have probably since been filled in to create a level floor to lay the pipes evenly. No architectural debris was recovered surrounding the two foundations, which suggests that these structures could possibly have been removed to another location or simply looted for the building materials.

The sole source of site-specific architectural information was derived from the standing structure. The standing flue-cured, tobacco barn consists of a dry-laid, stone foundation, hewn log sills, round log walls with diamond notched corners, with local red clay and wood chinking. It has a common rafter roof, and a standing-seam metal covering. There are four bents, each approximately 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart. This first bent is approximately six feet in height. None of these architectural features are evident on either of the foundations. The lack of architectural debris made it impossible to date the foundations directly. However, the standing tobacco barn contains many cut nails, which suggests that the structures were all built after 1830. These structures are also part of the farm complex of Lofty Oaks (Blanton, et al. 1990:34,38,47-8), a ca. 1820s I-house, which further suggests that each was constructed after the construction of the main house. In addition, bright tobacco, which is the type produced in a flue-cured barn, did not become dominant until after 1850 (Jurney and Henry 1956:7; Mainwaring 1988:57). The original construction of Route 58 physically separated these structures from the main plantation, and the creation of Kerr Dam and Reservoir took most of the remaining land then under cultivation, rendering these structures useless in their current location.

The owner confirmed our suspicions as to the nature of the structures, and to their demise. He stated that each of the two foundations were flue-cured tobacco barns, and that he had dismantled each of them in the late forties, and removed them to the north side of Route 58, behind his house Lofty Oaks. These two structures are now standing. Each of them were once used for flue-curing tobacco. However, neither serves that purpose today. One is currently utilized as hay storage, and one is unused.

Summary and Significance

The combination of architectural evidence, lack of cultural materials and the discussion with the owner which revealed that he moved these structure demonstrates unequivocally that these foundations are those of two tobacco barns. These structures help to define the cultural boundaries of the region, are intrinsic to understanding the areal variation between different tobacco producing regions, and are an architectural manifestation intimately associated with the local economy of Mecklenburg County (Hart and Fraser 1961:274). These structures are no longer being constructed. While they are still quite common in the flue-cured tobacco producing counties along the North Carolina border, their ubiquitous nature should not become their coffin nails. Generally, well-preserved examples of these unique 19th-century log tobacco barns with local clay mud chinking need to be avoided and preserved. However, since the standing example at Site 44MC485 has been modified early in the 20th-century to facilitate gas pipes to cure the tobacco, it is not a pristine example of this landscape form. Unaltered examples of this settlement form should be located and preserved. The foundations also do not reveal any unique information, except to render several floor plans of mid 19th-century examples.

Site 44MC485 is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While it is important that unaltered examples of this settlement form be located and preserved, these examples, however, do not divulge any information that renders their preservation critical at this juncture.

Recommendations

No further work is warranted.

CHAPTER 8: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Methodology

A Phase II architectural evaluation of the potential Randolph-Macon College Historic District along the project corridor was conducted in May-June 1991. This study was undertaken to determine the boundaries and locate additional structures in the potential historic district. A Phase I study of the area identified eight structures (buildings 58-43, 58-224, 58-42, 58-41, 58-82, 58-228, 58-44, 58-230) as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. On the basis of this Phase I study, the VDHR declared that the buildings are part of a potential historic district, eligible under Criterion A and C and requested a study of the area as a potential historic district.

Due to the small size of the potential district, the entire district was photographed. VDHR Brief Survey Forms were filled out at either the Phase I or the Phase II level (depending on when the structure was identified), the integrity of the area was assessed, boundaries of the district were delineated, the number of non-contributing buildings were recorded, and the potential impact of the proposed construction was appraised. VDHR files were researched to determine if any structures within the project area already exist on the National Register.

Historical research for the Route 58 project was designed to identify structures associated with Randolph-Macon College and Boydton Institute for a potential historic district. Documentary and published sources relating to Randolph-Macon College were more abundant than for the more recent Boydton Institute. The Office of the Comptroller and the Special Collections of the McGraw-Page Library at Randolph-Macon College in Ashland contain the minutes of the trustee meetings along with letters and other documents pertaining to the college's Boydton period. The history of the college is most accessible in James E. Scanlon's authoritative Randolph-Macon College: A Southern History, 1825-1967 published in 1983. Professor Scanlon, a member of the History Department at Randolph-Macon, was consulted during the research for this project and generously shared his knowledge of sources pertaining to the early history of the college.

In 1949, when the college property was sold by the National Bible Training School, the proceeds were divided among several African-American educational institutions in Virginia: Hampton University (Hampton), Virginia Union University (Richmond), the Virginia Theological Seminary (Lynchburg), and St. Paul's College (Lawrenceville). The libraries of each of these institutions were contacted in an attempt to locate records or other documentary material relating to Boydton Institute. None were found. The information on Boydton Institute assembled in this section of the report has been drawn largely from a small but invaluable collection of documents and pamphlets in the possession of Dr. William Shelton of Boydton, county deed books, and the papers of a 1951 Mecklenburg County chancery suit which resulted in the sale of the college property (Mecklenburg County Records [hereinafter cited as MCR] Chancery File #358). Research

was also conducted at the Office of the Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Circuit Court in Boydton, Virginia, the Virginia State Library and Archives, and the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond.

Historical Overview of Randolph-Macon College (1830-1868) and the Boydton Institute (1879-1949) at Boydton, Virginia.

Randolph-Macon was a Methodist college which operated in Boydton from 1832 until late 1868 when the institution moved to Ashland, Virginia. In 1879, the college land and buildings were purchased by a Massachusetts clergyman and used to establish a religious school for African-Americans. Boydton Institute trained missionaries, clergymen, and teachers, and operated under the aegis of at least four different religious groups between 1879 and the 1930s. In 1949, the old college tract was sold at auction and subdivided. The main college building has been unoccupied and deteriorating steadily ever since.

American Methodism experienced its greatest period of growth during the first third of the 19th century. Between 1800 and 1830, the number of adherents increased from 65,000 to nearly one-half million. Methodism's growth can be partially explained through its evangelical appeal to the "disinherited classes" who had been alienated by established religions (Becker 1980:16-17). Methodism emphasized "righteous conduct" rather than theological abstraction and thus its "universalism and simplicity" struck a responsive chord in thousands of people during the Second Great Awakening in the early 19th century (Scanlon 1983:7).

As members of an evangelical movement, Methodists initially had been suspicious of both the trappings of wealth and the establishment of a theologically-trained clergy. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, had believed in the "ministry of all believers" and the creation of a clerical elite was perceived as an impediment to the straightforward relationship between preacher and congregation (Scanlon 1983:18-20). As Methodism sought to establish its place in the mainstream of American religion, prominent members began to reconsider the role of the clergy and the potential benefit that the inclusion of the "rich and influential" might have in the church (Scanlon 1983:20-21). In 1825, the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church appointed a committee to raise money for the creation of a "Seminary of Learning" (Scanlon 1983:23).

While the site of the proposed college was under consideration, the Conference decided that an urban setting was not desirable. As in the site-selection processes conducted by other contemporary colleges, the Methodist trustees sought the most lucrative offer. A group of subscribers in Mecklenburg County raised \$10,000 for the support of the college and a site one mile west of the county seat of Boydton was duly chosen (Scanlon 1983:27). In January of 1830, a bill for the incorporation of the college was presented before the Virginia legislature. The political climate of the times was such that many legislators were reluctant to support the creation of a religious school. Yet, the bill to incorporate the college was ultimately passed. The name of the college was probably chosen to downplay the college's religious orientation. John Randolph and Nathaniel Macon were prominent members of the U.S. House of Representatives from nearby

counties in Virginia and North Carolina respectively. Neither man was a Methodist nor do they appear to have contributed to or become involved with the school in any way (Scanlon 1983:31).

The Board of Trustees of Randolph-Macon College met for the first time in April of 1830. One of the first motions adopted by the board was the formation of a committee "to obtain drafts for buildings for the college" (Randolph-Macon College Board of Trustees Minutes [hereinafter cited as TM] April 1830:1). The college was not Boydton's first educational institution and there were two modest school buildings, apparently in town, which the trustees of Boydton Academy offered to loan and ultimately to sell Randolph-Macon. Boydton Academy was composed of separate schools for male and female students (TM April 1830:6). It does not appear that the Randolph-Macon trustees acted on Boydton Academy's offer.

On June 10, 1830, the trustees purchased three tracts of land totalling about 240 acres. The 86 acres acquired from William Townes had been the site of the New Market Race Course. Townes had lobbied the Methodist education committee in favor of locating the college at Boydton (MCR DB 24:299 and Scanlon 1983:27). Townes's tract of land, "a piney old field of an under growth of small oaks interspersed with an occasional large sweet gum or sycamore" became the center of the college property on which the main buildings were constructed (Scanlon 1983:28). Beverly Sydnor, a Boydton merchant, sold the college 50 acres on the northwest side of the Clarksville-Boydton Road (MCR DB 24:194). A 104-acre tract to the west was purchased from James Macklin for \$ 573.75 (MCR DB 24:299). The college trustees periodically purchased additional tracts of land until the 1860s. In the early 1830s, a series of plats of the college land purchases were made by Daniel Middagh, the Mecklenburg County surveyor, and, according to the records, attached to the deeds. However, only one of the plats has survived. The plat of the 50-acre Beverly Sydnor tract contains neither a scale or compass orientation. The fork in the road shown on the plat may correspond to the present intersection of County Roads 704 and 705 (MCR DB 24:195 and Gilmer 1864) (Figures 39 and 40). Thus, the Sydnor tract appears to be just south of the land on which the Language and Mathematics Professors's Houses were later built and may be the site of the College Hotel.

In the 19th century, the Clarksville-Boydton Road followed the current path of County Road 756 (erroneously designated as 705 on the U.S.G.S. quadrangle) west from Boydton. Near the site of the Randolph-Macon College building, the Clarksville-Boydton Road turned south-southwest and continued for one-half mile until it reached the current intersection of County roads 704 and 705. From this intersection in the 19th century, the Clarksville-Boydton Road then followed the current route of 704, while 705 was known as Taylor's Ferry Road. County roads 704 and 705 now both terminate at the Kerr Reservoir southwest and due south, respectively, of the Randolph-Macon-Boydton Institute complex (U.S.G.S. 1984 and Gilmer 1864) (Figure 41 and see Figure 40). In the early 1850s, the Plank Road from Petersburg to Boydton was completed. By 1856, an extension of the Plank Road which ran from Boydton westward to Clarksville was also in operation (Coleman 1954:6). Just west of the college building, the present path of Route 58 approximates the route of the Plank Road extension. The 1864 Gilmer map shows that the Plank Road extension veered off from the Clarksville-Boydton Road at Randolph-Macon

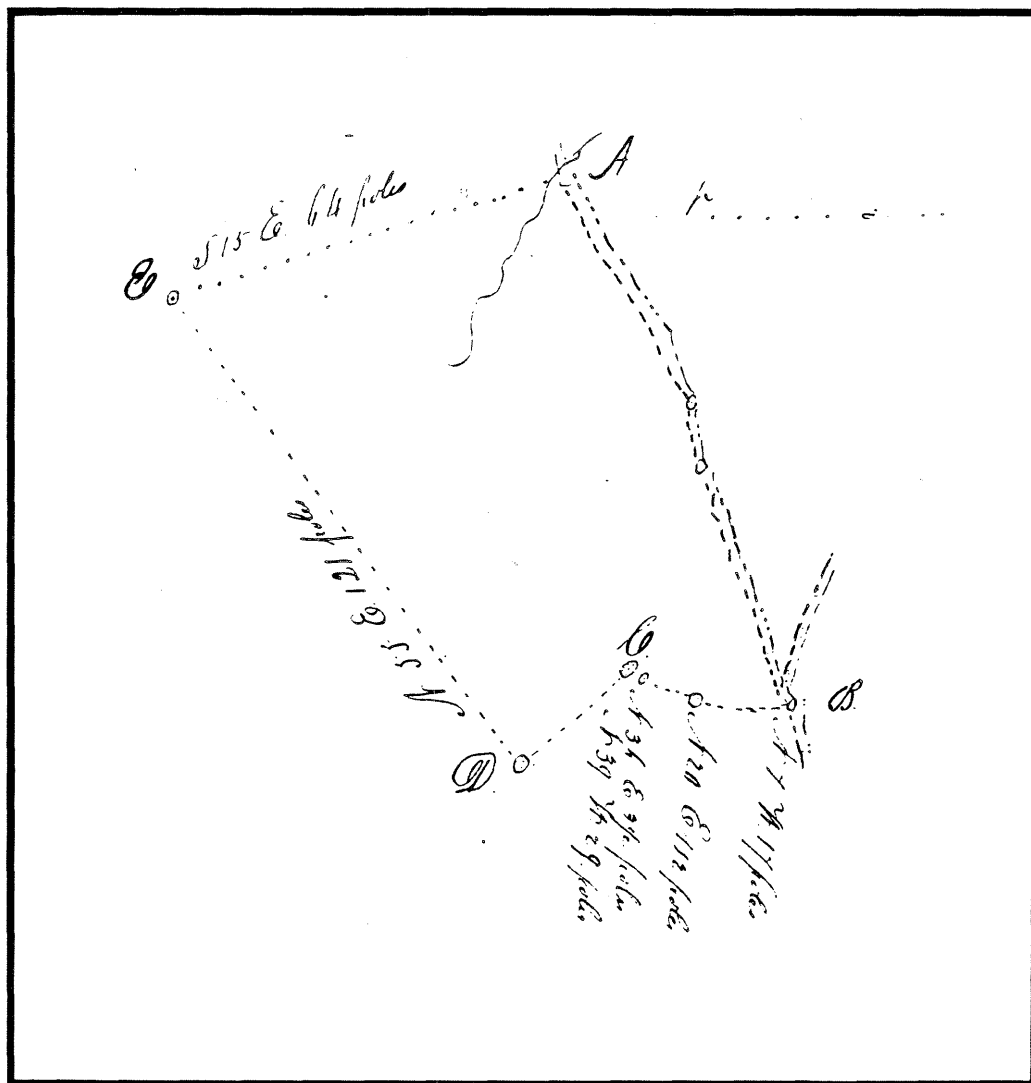


Figure 39
Plat of Sydnor Tract (Middagh, Daniel 1830)

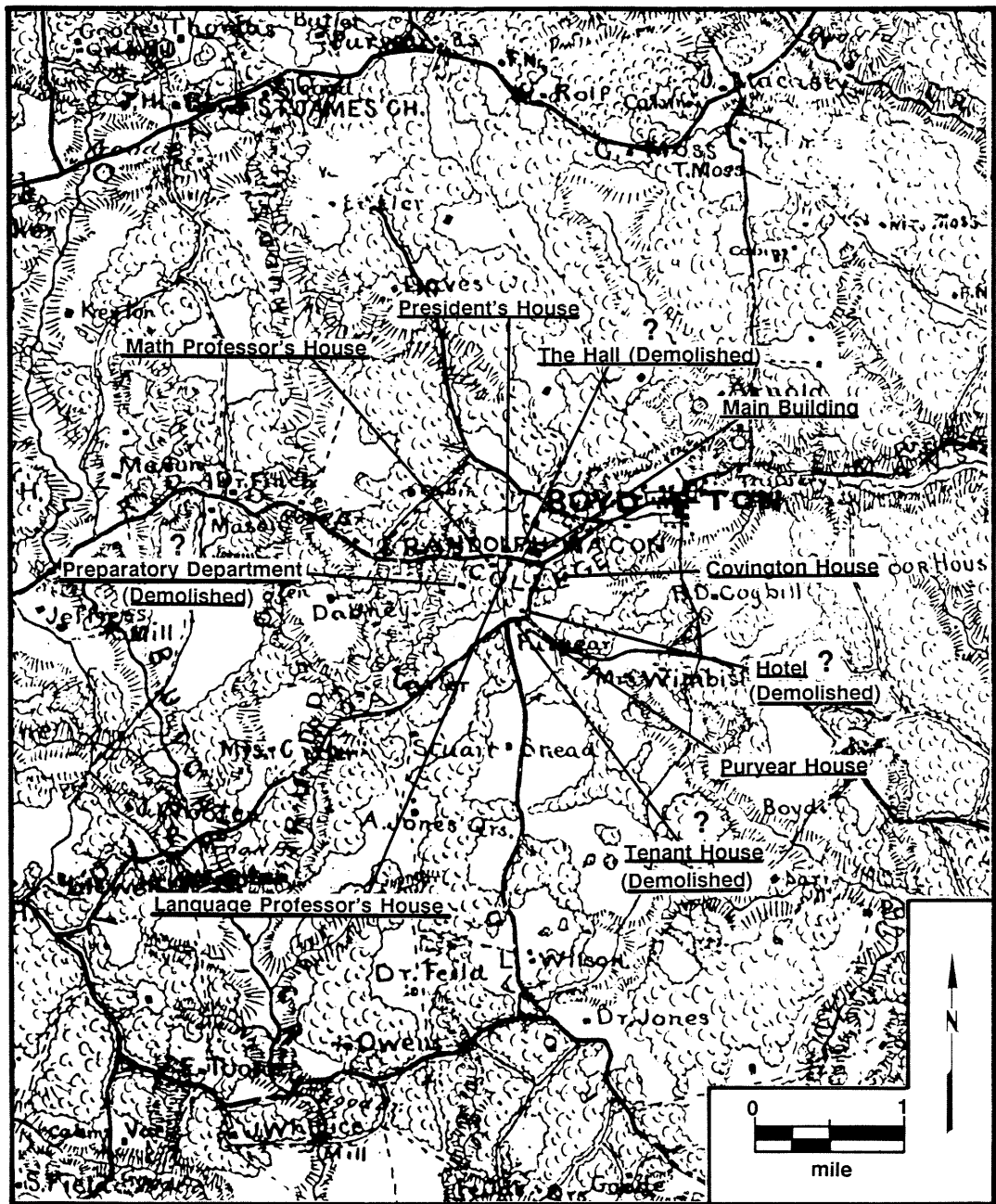


Figure 40
Map of Mecklenburg County (J. F. Gilmer 1864)

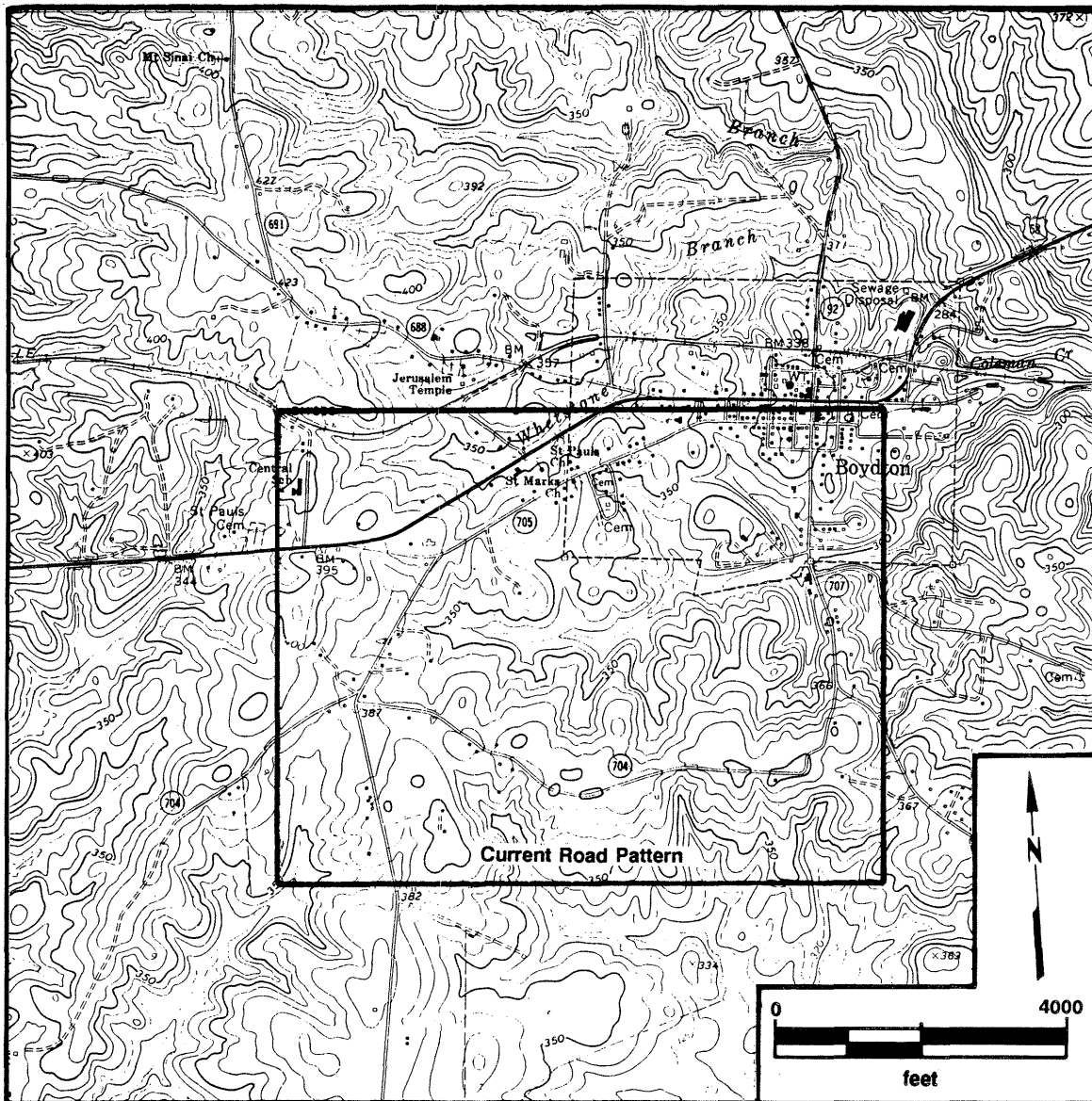


Figure 41
 Current Road Pattern in the Area of the Proposed Historic District
 (U.S.G.S. Boydton 7.5' Quadrangle)

College and continued to the north of and roughly parallel to the Clarksville-Boydton Road before rejoining it a few miles east of Clarksville (Gilmer 1864) (see Figure 40).

During the first series of trustee meetings in April 1830, the board allocated funds to finance the construction of the college building (TM April 1830:9). The trustees placed advertisements in various newspapers requesting architects to submit plans for a "brick center building" which could be enlarged if necessary after the initial construction had been completed. By October 1830, the trustees had examined "a variety of models," but no single plan "in exact form and dimensions suited them" (TM October 1830:16).

The minutes of the trustee meetings suggest that the design of the college building was something of a composite drawn from the various plans which had been submitted (TM October 1830:16). Architectural historian Thomas W. Dolan has argued that the design of the college building was largely based on plans drawn by Joseph Carrington Cabell (Dolan 1985:427). In 1827, Cabell, a state senator from Nelson County and a protege of Thomas Jefferson, proposed the creation of a college in his home county. Cabell's project received little support in Nelson County, but Dolan contends that "his plans and specifications later found their way to Boydton and became a model for the construction of Randolph-Macon" (Dolan 1985:429). Dolan links Cabell's plans with the construction of Randolph-Macon with a compelling argument based on circumstantial evidence. Cabell's drawings have apparently been lost and there is no record that they were ever submitted to the Randolph-Macon building committee. Nevertheless, Cabell's 1827 specifications call for a "main building," "Steward's Hall," and "President's House" - the same names used for the buildings at Randolph-Macon. In 1830, William B. Phillips, a skilled bricklayer who had worked on the University of Virginia, applied to the Randolph-Macon trustees for a position. Phillips wrote to Cabell asking for a copy of the plans and suggested that the building committee at Randolph-Macon would find them of interest (Dolan 1985:431).

By October 1830, the trustees had hired contractors Dabney Minor Cosby, Sr. and William Howard to undertake the construction of the main building. Cosby and Howard and the trustees agreed on a contract totalling \$14,317 as the total cost of the job. The "best materials" were to be used and the building was to be completed by January 1832 in a "plain, workmanlike manner" with a few exceptions in which more detailed work was expected. Perhaps other artisans were hired to undertake the "painting, tin covering, the easement of the Library department, and the seats of the chappell" (TM October 1830:16). Once the plans for the main building had been approved and the construction had begun, the trustees proceeded with the rest of their building program. At the same meeting in which the plan for the main building was chosen, the trustees also agreed to pay \$1,300 for the construction of a preparatory school (TM October 1830:17).

In April 1831, the board set aside funds "not to exceed \$4,000" for the steward's house and necessary outbuildings (TM April 1831:33). Construction on the steward's house and the main building progressed more slowly than the trustees would have desired. By October 1831, the central portion of the main building had been completed, but only one of the wings had been started. The trustees had grown doubtful that the building would be completed by January 1832 as stipulated in the contract. Clearly both wings were in the earliest stages of construction by October 1831, as the trustees decided to alter the original

plans and make each wing eleven feet wider (TM October 1831:53). These changes would have made the center of the building 52 feet wide and 54 feet deep and each wing 67.5 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The entire front of the building was thus 187 feet across. The center section and the two wings were four stories high (TM October 1830:16 and October 1831:53).

Dabney Cosby's contracting firm, headquartered in Raleigh, North Carolina, engaged almost exclusively in brick construction. His employees consisted primarily of masons, plasterers, and laborers and he frequently subcontracted with carpenters (Bishir et al. 1990:158). The exclusion of the Library easement, painting and other smaller jobs from the contract with the trustees cited above seems to conform with Cosby's established business practices. Cosby's work force at Randolph-Macon seems to have been composed of both skilled artisans and locally-hired slave and perhaps free labor. Cosby, along with most other contemporary contractors, hired slaves on a regular basis for larger jobs (Bishir et al. 1990:158). His account book shows that his partner, William Howard, his son, Dabney Minor Cosby, Jr. and a mason, James Whitice (or Whitis) were involved in the work at Randolph-Macon by the summer of 1832. In addition, Cosby hired slaves belonging to two local residents, a Mr. Hutcheson and also Nat Macklin, from whom the trustees had purchased 17 acres of land in the fall of 1831 (Cosby n.d.:n.p., Scanlon 1983:49, and MCR DB 24:450). Entries in the account book suggest that free white laborers may have been employed as well. Cosby paid Hutcheson for male slaves at the rate of three dollars per month. There are also entries for unspecified "hands" having been paid for a few days work at the rate of fifty cents per day (Cosby n.d.:n.p.). Usually slaves were hired out for longer periods of time (Bishir, et al. 1990:158-159).

In April 1832, Cosby and Howard were summoned before the trustees where they gave assurances that the main building would be ready by the first of September. In July, the contractors again met with the board and announced further delays. Apparently inclement weather was at least partially responsible for the slow progress. In a letter to John Early, the president of the board of trustees, Cosby complained that rain was hampering the manufacture of bricks for the steward's hall. Despite the fact that the main building would not be completed in time, the trustees resolved to open the school in October of 1832 (Scanlon 1983:45).

Living space for students was apparently at a premium. In February 1833, Professor Landon C. Garland, representing the faculty, informed the trustees that "boarding houses [were] very scarce" and asked them "to remedy that inconvenience". At the February meeting the trustees approved the construction of the president's house and suggested locations for faculty houses (TM February 1830:90). However, at the conclusion of the spring term, the trustees did address the shortage of student accommodations and proposed the construction of two new buildings: a four-story brick dormitory to be located "60 to 100 west of the present college building" and a "hotel" to be built "on the Clarksville Road" (TM June 1833:100,103). Neither of these two buildings are still standing. The four-story dormitory can be clearly seen on an ante-bellum etching of the main college building. This illustration appeared on diplomas issued by the college in the 1850s (Robertson, et al. c.1860) (Figure 42). As initially planned, the "Hall" was to contain 32 rooms. The site of the dormitory is now occupied by the "Helensha Cottage" which was built by Boydton

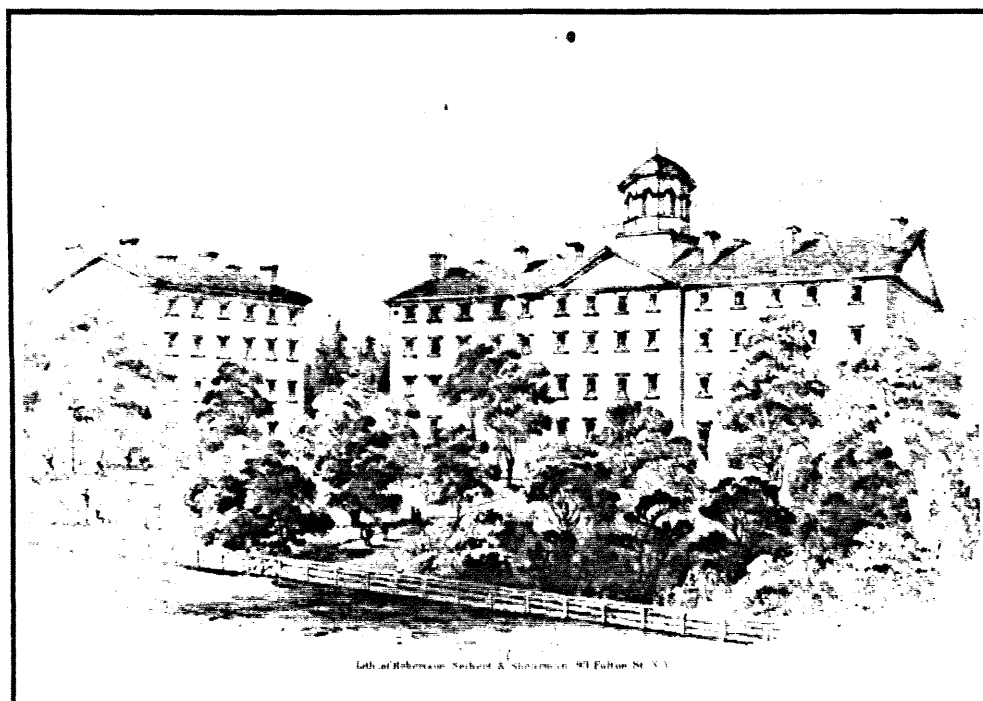


Figure 42
Circa 1860 Engraving from Diploma Displaying South Elevation of
Centre Building and East Elevation of the "Hall" (Scanlon)

Institute probably in the last quarter of the 19th century. The cottage housed faculty members of the Institute (Figure 43).

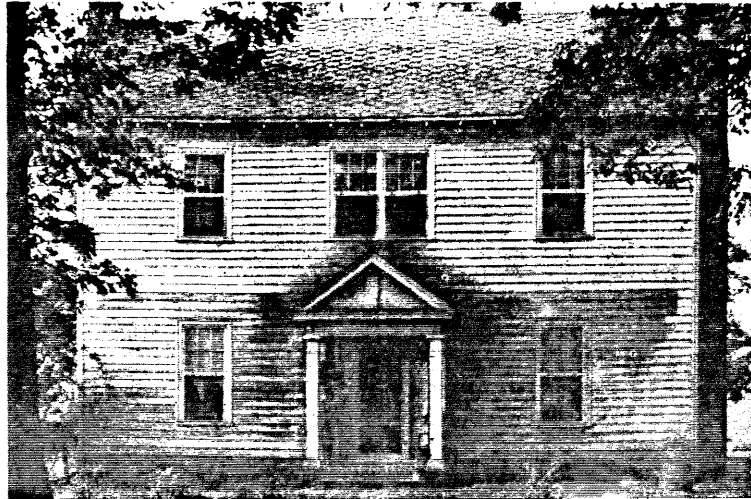
The difficulty in determining the dates of the destruction of the Hall and the construction of Helensha Cottage illustrates a problem in constructing a chronology of several of the buildings within the proposed district, especially those which no longer stand. Both Randolph-Macon College and Boydton Institute were religious institutions and consequently exempt from taxation. Mecklenburg County's land tax assessors dutifully listed the total acreage owned by the two institutions, but provided no other information. The only source for determining the construction dates of buildings during the Randolph-Macon period are the trustee minutes. The construction of the Hall was approved by the trustees during their June 1833 meeting (TM June 1833:103). A later reference in the minutes indicates that the Hall was at least in use and most likely had been completed by 1837 (TM June 1837:153).

James Whitis, the mason who had worked under Cosby and Howard, apparently became a contractor in his own right. In June 1840, Whitice presented what may have been a longstanding claim against the trustees for the construction of three buildings and repairs on the faculty residences. Whitis was owed \$5,088 for the "New College Building" (the Hall), \$2,852 for the Hotel, and \$138 for a kitchen at the hotel (TM June 1840:179). The Hall appears to have at least survived the Civil War and was probably standing when the college moved its operations to Ashland in 1868. The campus was damaged by Union troops who occupied the premises shortly after the war ended. When the trustees sold the entire Boydton campus to Dr. Henry McGonegal of New York in 1871, they also conveyed their interest in a claim pending they had filed against the United States Government (MCR DB 38:209). There is no indication that the government ever paid for the damages and a chancery suit dating from the early 1870s indicates that McGonegal's brother had hired a contractor to undertake the repairs (see MCR Chancery File #57).

Perhaps the military occupation of the campus had made the trustees acutely aware of the precarious nature of their investment in the unsettled atmosphere of post-war Virginia. In September 1865, the trustees ordered the college's investing agent to secure an insurance policy on the property. They desired the main building to be insured in the amount of \$10,000 and the "small building" for \$3,500. This entry in the trustee minutes is the last mention of the Hall in the college records. In an 1871 chancery cause filed by building contractor T.J. Holt against Robert McGonegal, the former sought payment for (among other services) "drawing elevations for [the] Main College and Little College" (MCR Chancery File #57).

Miss C. B. Hatch, a long-time teacher at Boydton Institute, recorded her early impressions of the campus. Hatch arrived at Boydton Institute in 1883 and noted the main building and the steward's hall, which she described as a "brick house very suitable for a teacher's home." She made no mention of the Hall (Hatch n.d.:6). Miss Hatch apparently lived for a long period in the Helensha Cottage. Named initially for Mrs. Helen Sharpe, another teacher at the Institute, the house was designated as the "Hatch Cottage" when the property was sold in 1949 (MCR Chancery File #358) (see Figure 43). Similarly, an 1888-89 Boydton Institute pamphlet contains a description of the main building "four stories high,

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION



Hatch Cottage - On College Property

Under authority of decree of the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, entered November 3, 1948 in suit of S. L. Johnson, etc., v. National Bible Training School, the undersigned commissioners will offer for sale at public auction upon the premises west of

BOYDTON, VIRGINIA, ON

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1949

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Two tracts of land a short distance west of the Town of Boynton on both sides of U. S. Highway 58 known as the Boynton Institute Property as follows:

1. The College Tract of 55 acres, which includes the original four-story Randolph-Macon College Building and Stewart's Hall, both brick buildings. The Stewart's Hall is converted into a large two story comfortable residence with lights and water. There is another two story frame residence on the property with heat, lights and water.

2. The Farm Tract of 150 acres borders on the Bugg's Island Dam Reservoir and has a fine growth of young timber on it.

Figure 43

Handbill on File in Mecklenburg County Records, Chancery File #358
Hatch Cottage or "Helensha" 1949

with chapel, school rooms, library, &c., with sleeping rooms for more than one hundred students," but does not mention the Hall.

During McGonegal's ownership of the property in the 1870s, the 94-acre college tract contained \$3,000 in buildings, well below the value for which the Randolph-Macon trustees sought to insure the property in 1865 (MCR LB 1875). The 1875 building assessment included both the main building and the steward's hall (see MCR DB 42:311). In 1880, the building assessment totalled \$3,300, indicating that repairs had been made to some or all of the buildings (MCR LB 1880). From the limited evidence it appears likely that the Hall either collapsed or was demolished about 1880 and that Helensha Cottage was probably built during the ensuing decade. An 1875 plat of the college property is largely inconclusive in determining whether the Hall was still standing. The plat clearly shows the main college building and the Steward's Hall. The smaller structure shown just to the west of the main building may well have been the Hall. From the Randolph-Macon lithograph it appears that the Hall and the main building were fairly similar in design and the materials used in their construction. If the Hall no longer stood at the time the 1875 plat was drawn and the two-story wooden cottage had been built, it seems somewhat unlikely that the surveyor would have grouped two such dissimilar "buildings" (ie. the main building and the cottage) together when labelling them (MCR DB 40:379) (Figure 44).

Two other Randolph-Macon buildings which have not survived were the Hotel and the preparatory school building. These two buildings were apparently constructed of wood. As noted above the preparatory school cost \$1,300 to build, the same amount expended on the professors's houses (TM October 1830:16). Given that the number of preparatory students fluctuated between 20 and 40, it seems unlikely that a brick structure large enough to accommodate those numbers could have been built for that price (Scanlon 1983:64). The location of the preparatory school is difficult to determine. At least two plats of the college property were made in the 1870s and neither have survived. T.J. Holt made a "Survey and drawing Plat" of the college for Robert McGonegal in 1871, and a few years later when several parcels of the college land were sold at auction, county surveyor W.J. Carter divided the property into at least eight parcels. The plat of the 74-acre Preparatory Department tract has not survived (see MCR DB 39:100 and DB 43:219).

The only 19th-century map of the whole college property is the 1864 Gilmer map of Mecklenburg County. Initially the trustees had planned to build the school adjacent to the college but opted instead for a site one-half mile away (Scanlon 1983:63). All of the buildings in the vicinity of the college shown on the Gilmer map can be identified conclusively save one. This is the structure shown in a cleared area on the south side of the Plank Road and southeast of the main building (or, the structure located just under the letter "C" in the word "college" on the map) (Gilmer 1864) (see Figure 40).

The trustee minutes show over time that the isolated location of the school may have been partially responsible for the poorly disciplined students and the subsequent disapproval with which many college faculty members viewed the preparatory department. Scanlon wrote of the school that "since the principal did not live on the premises with his very young charges, the institution became a Cherokee strip of academic dissipation that always threatened the tenuous stability of the regular students." In 1838, a rule was made

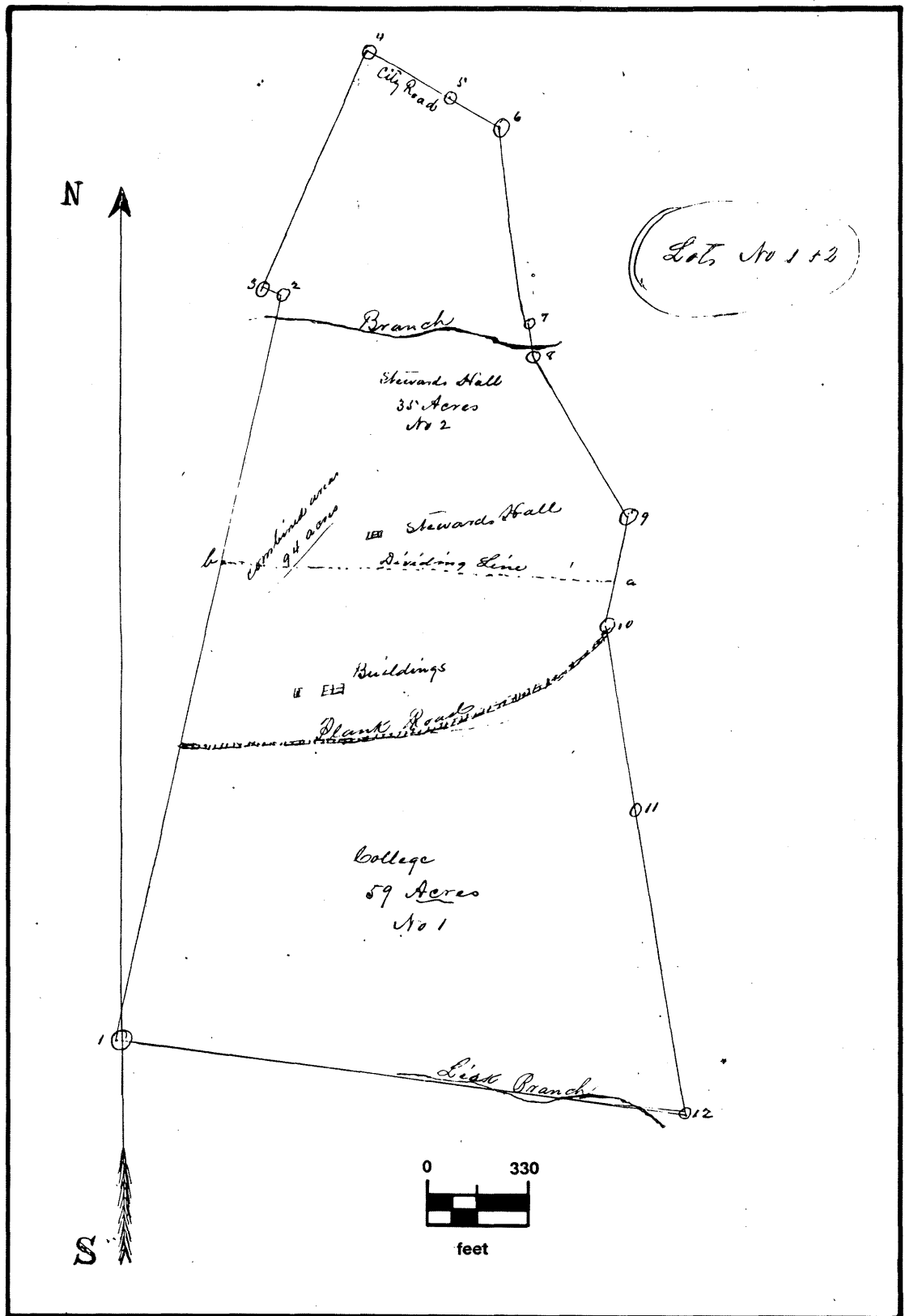


Figure 44
Plat of 94-acre College Tract (W. J. Carter, County Surveyor 1875)

restricting the possession of firearms, knives, and other "dangerous weapons" by preparatory students (Scanlon 1983:63). As shown on the Gilmer map, the remoteness of the structure and its distance from the main building seem to conform to what little is known about the location of the school (see Figure 40). In 1860, the building's condition was too poor for the college to rent it out and repairs were proposed (TM October 1860:522). The last reference found to the building as a standing structure dates from June of 1867, shortly before the move to Ashland, when the trustees agreed to rent the "Old Prep Building" to a Professor Jones for \$2.50 per month (TM Book II June 1867:49). The lessee was probably Richard W. Jones, a professor of mathematics (Adams 1888:248).

The Hotel was a two-story building located on the northwest side of the Clarksville-Boydton Road one-half mile due south of the main building or on what would now be the northwest corner of the intersection of county roads 704 and 705. The Hotel was built in the early to mid-1830s when enrollment at the college was high and the prospects for growth seemed brighter than they would a decade later. The trustees intended it apparently to house visitors, but it was frequently used as a dormitory primarily for preparatory students (Scanlon 1983:47-49).

By 1840, the Hotel had a kitchen and small house nearby presumably to accommodate a steward or caretaker. In July of 1837, the trustees first recommended the use of the Hotel as a dormitory for younger students. With the principal living nearby, the board felt it would be possible to enforce the "same standard of discipline" applied at the college (TM June 1837:159). Three years later the trustees declared (perhaps tellingly on the state of discipline at the preparatory school) that those who lived at the hotel were responsible for all damages to the building (TM June 1841:184).

The Hotel and the preparatory school building may have been unoccupied for a time in the mid-1840s. In 1847, the board along with the newly appointed president, William A. Smith, attempted to "reorganize" the school by using the "old" preparatory school building and the Hotel. However the Hotel was not to be used to house students unless a "teacher and family or some other family" lived there as well (TM June 1847:391). In 1848, President Smith signed an agreement with a faculty member whereby the latter would rent the Hotel from the college and in turn operate a boarding house for students (TM April 1848:406). When the college temporarily suspended operations at the height of the Civil War in 1863, Professors Carr and Puryear were given permission to operate their own "classical school" at the Hotel with the proviso that none of their students were allowed on the unoccupied college campus (TM December 1862:550). It is not known if the school ever came to fruition. By 1867, the year before the move to Ashland, the trustees were attempting to rent out both the Steward's Hall and the Hotel (TM II June 1867:47-48).

The Hotel and 15 surrounding acres were cut off from the college property after Henry McGonegal defaulted on a deed of trust in 1875. William Webb purchased the property from John Howard, the trustee, and the following year traded the property to the Bank of Mecklenburg for the former Mathematics Professor's house and 34 acres of land (MCR DB 40:362 and DB 41:279). The Bank held the Hotel property until 1887 (MCR DB 53:544). In 1916, after two successive private owners, the Hotel was sold to the trustees of the "Colored Orphans Relief Society" (MCR DB 79:385). There is nothing in the records

to suggest that the society was officially associated with Boydton Institute, but the establishment of an orphanage for African-American children had been an original goal of the founders of Boydton Institute (Hatch n.d.:3). By 1940, the Hotel building apparently had become dilapidated or may have collapsed. A court-appointed trustee for the Orphan's Society sold the property for the sum of \$365 (MCR DB 113:98).

The extant structures associated with the Randolph-Macon College period are as follows: the main college building, the President's House, three houses used by professors of Mathematics, Languages, and Chemistry, and the Steward's House. A cemetery containing the graves of Randolph-Macon students and perhaps faculty is located on the Steward's House property (currently owned by Dr. William Shelton) near the Norfolk and Western Railroad right-of way. A small dilapidated structure known locally as the "Mary Mickins House" stands near the probable site of the preparatory school and may have been associated with it. The structure is not mentioned in the deed records and thus its inclusion in the proposed historic district rests on architectural evaluation.

The planning and construction of the main building have been discussed above. The four-story structure served as the academic, administrative, religious, and social center of the college. In his history of the college, James E. Scanlon offered a brief description of the organization of the building:

"The center of the main building housed the chapel, lecture rooms, a laboratory, and the literary societies on the third and fourth floors. The sleeping quarters [ie., the two wings of the building], in vertical arrangement like modern townhouses, clustered around the four stairways. The individual rooms were sixteen by eighteen feet" (Scanlon 1983:45).

The academic program at Randolph-Macon was conservative in organization and rigorously administered. The initial curriculum consisted exclusively of the classical languages and literature, mathematics, and natural sciences (Scanlon 1983:60). Randolph-Macon's curriculum contained one innovation by offering a major in English literature. The method of instruction in most disciplines consisted largely of memorization and recitation (Scanlon 1983:72). Even the best students often found their academic subjects tedious. Samuel Lander, Jr., valedictorian of the class of 1852, kept a diary while an undergraduate. In the journal, Lander recorded his disciplined regimen two or three times a week during the period from November 1850 through March 1851. Given his class rank, Lander's study habits may have been more the exception than the rule. His accounts offer small slices of student life, such as an entry in which he noted that a nearby roomful of students had made a "powerful noise" the previous night "which drove sleep from [him] until a late hour" (Lander 1850:29). In his valedictory address in 1852, Lander sharply attacked the subject matter and teaching methods of his instructors and stated that his feelings on graduating could be expressed "with shouts of joy" (Scanlon 1983:76).

Randolph Macon's student population was quite small during the college's years in Boydton. Initially, matriculations at the college had been high. The college student body twice reached 50 in the years between 1838 and 1859, with a low of 13 in 1844 (Scanlon 1983:2). As in many 19th-century colleges, much of a student's free time was occupied with

the activities of a literary society. There were two at Randolph-Macon named respectively for Washington and Franklin. Primarily these were debating societies whose preoccupations were with the intellectual and rhetorical improvement of their members (Scanlon 1983:77-78). Yet, they may have loosely resembled modern fraternities in the sense that they engendered a sense of loyalty toward a specific group of fellow students and provided a degree of camaraderie.

The Steward's Hall served primarily as a dining facility, but some students boarded there as well (see TM June 1834:129). During the ante-bellum years, the college owned two slaves outright and apparently hired others as needed. A servant's quarter was located near the Steward's Hall, and presumably most of the cooking and kitchen duties were carried out by slaves (Scanlon 1983:109-110). The main building and the Steward's Hall were the only Randolph-Macon buildings which were directly associated with and used by Boydton Institute throughout its period of operation. As noted above, the Hall was replaced by the Helensha Cottage early in Boydton Institute's history. The Steward's House was used as a faculty residence during the Boydton Institute period (Hatch n.d.:5).

There are three extant structures which were used as professors's houses at Randolph-Macon. Two of the houses have long-established associations with the college. The construction of these two buildings, subsequently known as the "Professor of Mathematics House" and the "Professor of Languages House," was approved by the trustees in February 1833. The board specified that they were to be built "on either side of the avenue in front of the college. Today the two houses are situated on the south side of Route 58. The Professor of Mathematics house is located furthest to the west. The two buildings can be seen on the 1864 Gilmer map on the south side of the Plank Road just west of the main building. A narrow lane can be seen running north-south between the two houses connecting the Plank Road with Taylor's Ferry Road (Gilmer 1864) (see Figure 40). A dirt road follows roughly the same path and can be seen on the current U.S.G.S. quadrangle (U.S.G.S. Boydton 7.5' Quadrangle) (see Figure 41).

The professors's houses cost \$1,300 each to build and were designed to make the financially-straitened college competitive in attracting qualified faculty. Professors lived in the buildings rent free. The college faced a drop in enrollment and difficult economic times in the 1840s. At times the college was unable to pay the salaries of the faculty (Scanlon 1983:98). The college experienced a period of recovery in the following decade. In 1858, the trustees noted with some pride that the salary increases received by the professors of mathematics, languages, and chemistry "along with their houses will put them on a footing with what is now generally offered at other institutions" (TM June 1858:504).

The Professor of Chemistry's house was located on land not owned by the college, but by its president, William A. Smith. At present the house stands on the south side of County Road 704 just east of its intersection with 705 (see Figure 41). The exact date of its construction is not known but it appears to be more recent than the other two faculty houses. The building may not have been intended as a faculty house. In 1862, President Smith sold the house, then occupied by Professor Bennett Puryear, and 27 acres of land to the college for just over \$1,300. The deed mentioned that Smith had bought the property from a Mrs. Venable (MCR DB 36:558). When the three faculty residences were separated

from the college tract and auctioned in 1872, they were sold with between 24 and 33 acres of land (MCR DB 39:100). Although determined by the county surveyor, these parcels may have been associated with the respective houses for some time and may have allowed the professors to raise produce or livestock.

The President's House was constructed on two acres of land purchased from James Bruce in October 1830 (Scanlon 1983:47 and MCR DB 25:185). The house is now situated on the north side of Route 58, northwest of the main building. In February 1833, the trustees ordered the construction of the President's House requesting that it be completed by August of 1834. A "temporary" structure later used as a kitchen served as the home of the college's first president, Stephen Olin, during his first months at Randolph-Macon (TM February 1833:90). William A. Smith occupied the house for twenty years when he served as president from 1846 to 1866. The house is a single-story and made of brick. It was built by Dabney Cosby and as an architectural historian stated succinctly, the exterior "shows the unmistakable influence of Jefferson's domestic architectural style" (Dolan 1985:433).

Philosophically, Randolph-Macon College was guided by two successive "missions" during its years at Boydton. James M. Becker has argued that the evangelical Methodists who supported the establishment of the college saw it as a potential bastion against the "forces of irreligion." They perceived these undesirable influences emanating from other Protestant sects as well as the overtly secular nature of early 19th century politics. During the last two decades of the Boydton period, President William A. Smith sought to reshape the college "for use in the sectional struggle." In effect, after 1840, "it was more important that Randolph-Macon was a southern college than that it was an evangelical alternative to secular institutions" (Becker 1980:20-21).

William A. Smith was an ardent supporter of slavery and he freely expounded his views to the students in his courses in Moral Philosophy and Political Economy (Becker 1980:103). In 1856, he published a collection of his essays entitled Lectures On Domestic Slavery. Becker has characterized Smith's pro-slavery rhetoric as "violent" in tone (Becker 1980:22). Like other Protestant sects in the ante-bellum period, American Methodism faced the threat of a sectional split over the issue of slavery. Smith was committed to the cause of bringing the Methodist congregations of Northern Virginia under the control of the Virginia Conference. Northern Virginia Methodists had been part of the northern-dominated Baltimore Conference since early in the 19th century (Becker 1980:119).

As North and South edged ever closer to open conflict, Smith responded to the spirit of the times by establishing a military department at the college in 1856. In early 1862, J.E. Blankenship was appointed professor of Mathematics and Military Science and the college was transformed into a military school. Smith was now styled as the "Colonel commanding the corps" while Blankenship held the rank of major. Professor Bennett Puryear, along with a colleague, held the rank of captain (TM February 1862:531). As noted above, the college suspended operations at the height of the war. The college never regained its former stride at Boydton and within a few years relocated in Ashland. William A. Smith resigned as president in July 1866 (Scanlon 1983:120). His administrative and academic influence on

the college before and during the war provides an ironic prologue to the post-war history of the Randolph-Macon property.

In 1871, after the college had moved to Ashland, the trustees located a buyer for the Boydton property. Dr. Henry G. McGonegal of New York financed a total payment of \$12,500 for the 326-acre tract and its buildings. The trustees had sold 101 acres of undeveloped land to W.A. Homes in 1859 (MCR DB 38:209). Little is known about McGonegal, but it can be inferred that he was a philanthropist with a grand design for the Randolph-Macon property. McGonegal never succeeded in making his plans for a school to educate newly-freed slaves a reality, but there is little doubt that was his goal. During his brief ownership of the property in the 1870s, the former college land was listed rather optimistically as "S.S. University" (Southern States ?) in the county land tax books (See MCR LBs 1871-1880).

Robert McGonegal, Henry's brother, lived on the property for a time and engaged the services of T.J. Holt, a noted building designer, to repair the damages that the main building had sustained during the war. Holt replaced the windows and performed other repairs on the "unoccupied" buildings at the college which consisted of the main building, the Hall, and the Steward's House. Holt also executed the now-missing plans and elevations of the property mentioned above. Robert McGonegal was unwilling or unable to pay for the work and Holt was forced to file suit against him to recover over \$400 in expenses (MCR Chancery File #57).

In 1872, McGonegal had sold the three faculty residence tracts, the Preparatory Department, and "some detached woodlands" to Alexander Sydnor of Mecklenburg County (MCR DB 39:100). These parcels were thus permanently separated from the college tract. In 1875, Henry McGonegal defaulted on a deed of trust and the remaining college property was auctioned off by the trustee, John Howard. A survey of the property was conducted and Thomas F. Goode purchased the remaining 105 acres which included the main building, the Hall (if it still stood), and the Steward's and President's Houses (MCR DB 43:343). An 1875 plat shows the President's House tract as an 11.5 acre tract on the north side of the Plank Road (now roughly approximated by the path of Route 58 (MCR DB 43:380) (Figure 45).

In 1878, the Reverend Dr. Charles Cullis of Boston bought the college tract (minus the President's House) from Thomas Goode (MCR DB 41:310). Cullis was a "homeopathic physician and a leader in the faith cure movement." He attracted a large following after the Civil War and raised almost \$600,000 during his career to support his numerous churches and charitable institutions one of which was Boydton Institute (Johnson & Malone 1930:588). Cullis may never have visited his "mission" at Boydton, but without his support the school for African-Americans would probably never have been established. In 1879, Cullis transferred the ownership of the property to his organization, Faith Missions at Home and Abroad, which operated Boydton Institute until 1903 (MCR DB 79:588). In addition to the 94-acre college tract, Cullis also bought a nearby 348-acre tract which became known as the "College Farm". This tract had not previously been owned by Randolph-Macon College, but was part of the old Whitis farm separated by a mile from the college tract (MCR DB 42:310).

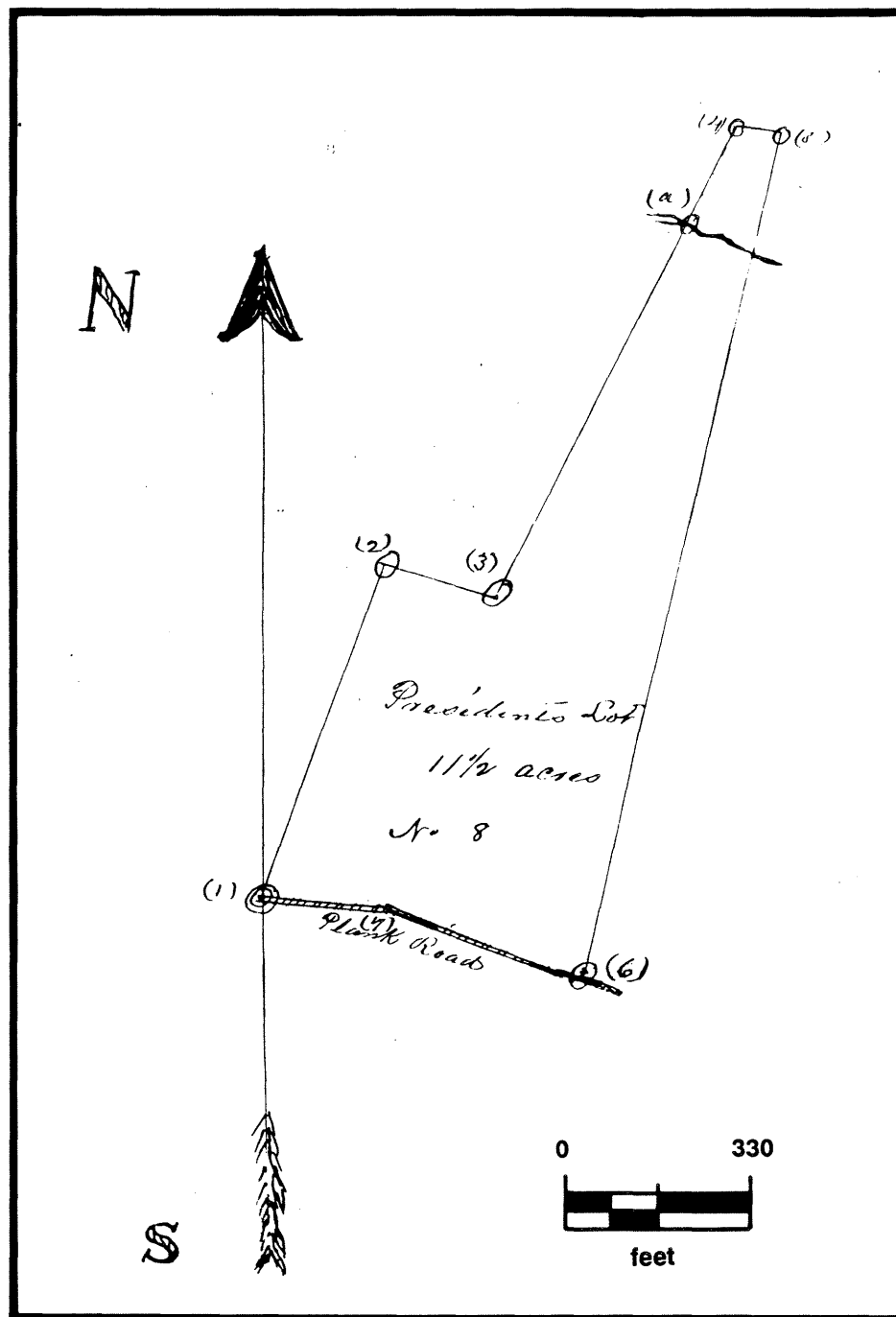


Figure 45
Plat of President's House Tract (W. J. Carter, County Surveyor 1875)

The school entered its most successful period around the turn of the century under the direction of the Cullis organization. In 1888-89, Boydton Institute had a faculty of nine and 120 students. There were four "departments" in the school which were: Grammar, Intermediate, Preparatory, and Academic. Standard academic subjects were taught including Bible study. The organization of the main building appears to have been similar to that used by Randolph-Macon. The school catalogue refers to the chapel, library, and school rooms in the building. Students were required to assist in "the general work of the school" which included domestic chores and one-half day of work on the College Farm per week. The largest percentage of students, but not the majority, were from Mecklenburg County. A few students came from as far away as Ohio, Florida, and South Carolina (Boydton Institute 1888-89:5-9,11). An unprovenienced photograph in the possession of Dr. William Shelton shows what appears to be a group of students shucking corn perhaps on the college farm (Shelton n.d.) (Figure 46). It is not known where or when this photograph was taken. While it would seem logical to place the scene at the college farm, a sworn deposition in the 1949 chancery suit which resulted in the sale of the farm tract emphatically stated that no buildings stood on that property (MCR Chancery File #358). The attire of the people in the photograph would seem to indicate that it was taken around the turn of the century. The corn crib around which the students stand and the apparent church in the background may have stood on the college farm at one time.

Although the students at Boydton Institute were African-Americans, the administration and faculty of the school appear to have been almost exclusively white and primarily from the New England states (Tucker 1955:n.p., Hartshorn 1910:360, Hatch n.d.: passim). Although strictly a grammar and preparatory school, a large percentage of the teachers in Mecklenburg's "colored schools" were Boydton graduates. When the Christian and Missionary Alliance (C&MA) assumed operation of the school, some students were also trained as missionaries. The new administration believed that Christians should "speedily carry the Gospel" to Africa and that "God [was] calling colored workers to that land." The C&MA also operated the Lovejoy School in Tryon, North Carolina, which actively trained American blacks for missionary work on the African continent (Hartshorn 1910:266-267,360). The limited source materials for Boydton Institute do not reveal whether its students were similarly trained, but the influence of the C&MA may have added a more evangelical tone to the school's spiritual climate. Interaction with students and teachers from C&MA schools like Lovejoy may have served to foster an African-American consciousness among Boydton students.

As the 20th-century progressed, Boydton Institute began a long period of decline punctuated by concerted efforts to keep the school afloat. In 1930, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, which had taken over the school in 1910, sold the 94-acre tract. The purchasers were the trustees of "Boydton Institute," a group of alumni who attempted to reinvigorate the school (MCR DB 100:129 and Chancery File #358). For the first time Boydton Institute would be administered as well as attended by African-Americans. Unfortunately, the rapidly deteriorating physical plant and the economic hardship brought on by the Great Depression presented the new trustees with a nearly impossible task. After eight years of apparent frustration, the Boydton Institute sold the property to the National Bible Training School (MCR DB 109:432). Reverend Samuel Johnson served as a member of the board of trustees for both organizations and was apparently the preeminent figure



Figure 46
Unproveniented Photograph Possibly of Boydton Institute Students Shucking
Corn Around the Turn of the Century
(n.d. Photo in possession of Dr. William Shelton)

in the attempt to save Boydton Institute in the 1930s and 40s (Boydton Institute 1931-32:n.p and MCR Chancery File #358). The National Bible Training School was the last organization to run the school. In 1949, the trustees of the nearly destitute and virtually defunct institution petitioned the court to direct the subdivision and sale of the property. According to its charter and the terms by which they acquired Boydton Institute, the National Bible Training School was required to direct the proceeds from the sale toward "Negro Education" (MCR DB 109:432).

In 1949, the 94-acre college tract and the 348-acre College farm were laid off in lots put up for sale at auction. From the commissioner's report in the suit, it became apparent that the College Farm would be ineligible for inclusion in the proposed historic district. Despite the fact some agricultural buildings may have once stood on the farm, the commissioner testified before the court that the tract was "mostly wooded with no buildings." A survey of the property showed the tract actually contained 320.5 acres of which 141.1 acres were purchased by the U.S. Government as part of the Bugg's Island Reservoir project (MCR Chancery File #358). The only structures on the property to be sold were located on the 94-acre tract and these were the main building, the Helensha cottage, and the Steward's Hall (MCR Chancery file #358). The plat showing the college tract indicates that the trustees intended to sell the property in small parcels. The three buildings on the property are clearly shown (MCR Plat Book 16:26-28) (Figure 47). A handbill was prepared advertizing the sale and complete with photographs of the buildings (MCR Chancery File #358) (see Figure 43, Figures 48 and 49).

When the auction sale actually took place, a single bidder, F.C. Bedinger purchased both tracts for \$35,300 (MCR CF #358 and DB 132:559). Within two years, Bedinger defaulted on a deed of trust. In 1954, the property was again sold at auction and purchased by Zadie S. Hundley (MCR DB 152:546). In 1955, Hundley sold a 16-acre tract containing the Helensha Cottage and the abandoned main college building to the Methodist Church of Virginia. The Church who planned to use the property as a residence for retired clergymen (MCR DB 156:156). According to several local informants the east and central sections of the main building collapsed in the late 1950s. In 1962, the Methodists sold the property to John A. McKenry, himself a retired Methodist minister (MCR DB 179:429). In 1986, the property was acquired by John A. McKenry III, who is the present owner (MCR DB 344:591). In 1957, Dr. William A. Shelton purchased the Steward's Hall and a 22-acre tract which contains the Randolph-Macon cemetery from Zadie S. Hundley (MCR DB 163:63). The Shelton's have extensively renovated and remodelled the house and are still the owners.

Four structures associated with Randolph-Macon College were separated and sold off from the Boydton Institute tract in the 1870s. A fifth structure, the Covington House was associated with Boydton Institute. This structure has been under private ownership since at least the mid-19th century and was never part of either the college or Institute property. The four extant Randolph-Macon structures are the former residences of the Mathematics, Language, and Chemistry professors, and the President's House.

In 1872, Henry McGonegal sold the three faculty residence tracts, the Preparatory Department, and "some detached woodlands" to Alexander Sydnor of Mecklenburg County

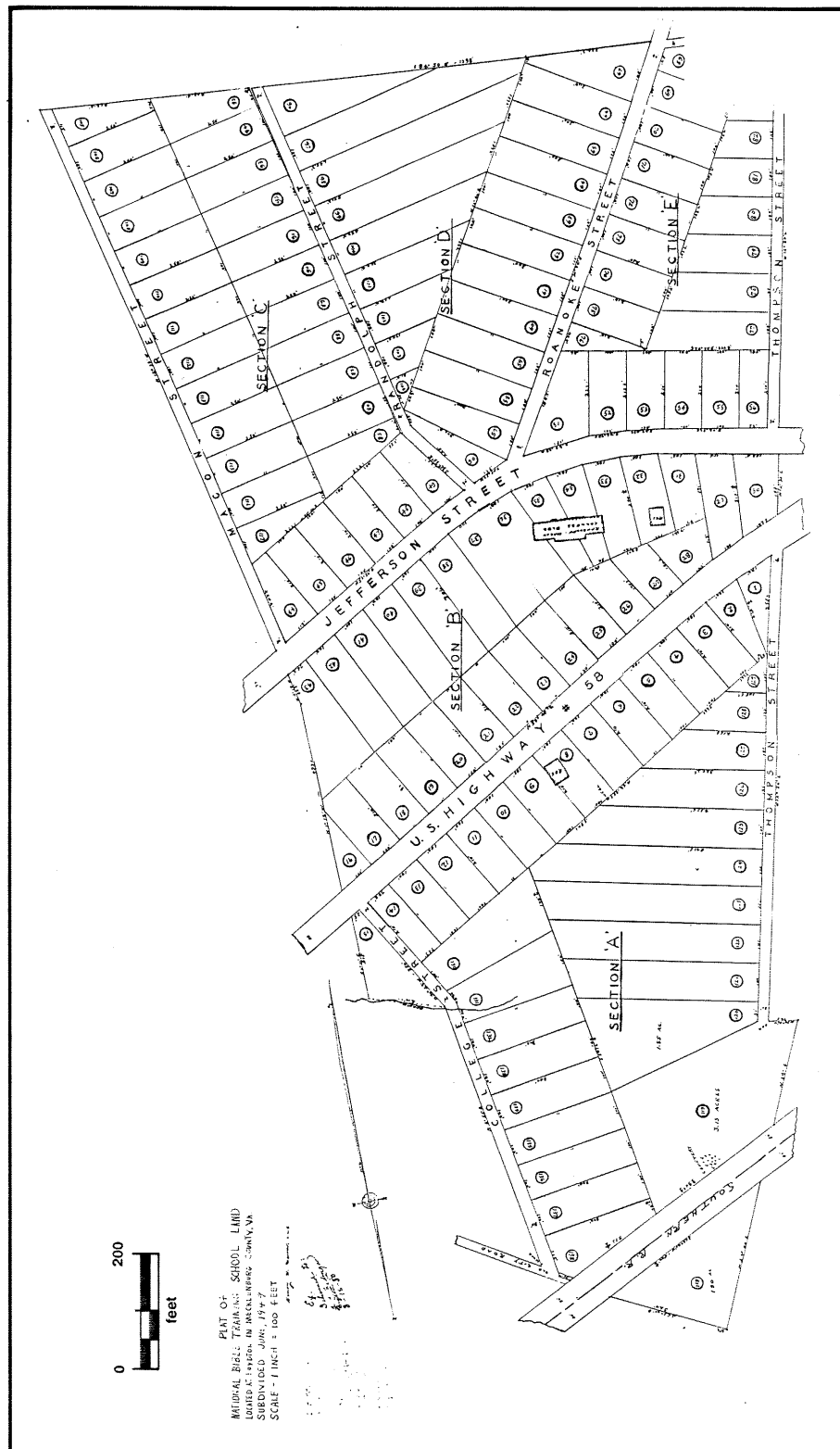
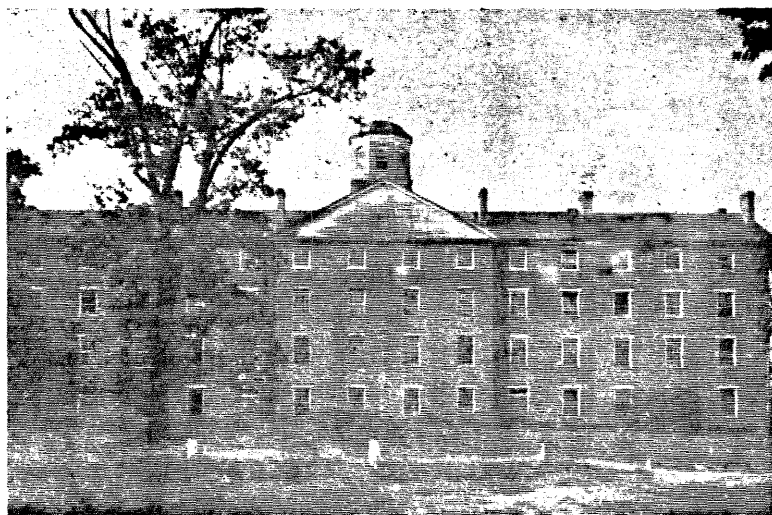


Figure 47
Plat of National Bible School Land, Mecklenburg Plat Book 16:26-28
(Drury W. Morrow 1949)

AT AUCTION

Old College Property
AT
BOYDTON, VA.



Original Main Bldg. Randolph-Macon College

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1949

at 10 o'clock a. m.

Figure 48
Handbill on File in Mecklenburg County Records, Chancery File #358
Centre Building 1949

SEE THIS PROPERTY BEFORE SALE



Stewart's Hall Brick Residence - Covered With Ivy

This property has been subdivided and plotted into various parcels suitable for building lots and small farms and will be offered in such parcels, grouped and regrouped as the commissioners may deem advisable to obtain the highest price.

MAPS OF THE SUBDIVISIONS may be seen at the County Clerk's Office and at the offices of the commissioners.

The commissioners have arranged for inspection of the buildings upon request.

TERMS OF SALE: $\frac{1}{4}$ cash and the balance in three equal installments payable one, two and three years after date of confirmation of sale, with interest from date, payable annually, or for all cash at the option of the purchasers.

T. C. WALKER, Gloucester, Virginia
JOHN Y. HUTCHESON, Boydton, Virginia
Commissioners

VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg County:

I hereby certify that bond of the above named commissioners has been duly given.
N. G. HUTCHESON, Clerk

Figure 49

Handbill on File in Mecklenburg County Records, Chancery File #358
Steward's Hall 1949

(MCR DB 39:100). Within a few months, Sydnor sold the Language Professor's House and 33.5 acres of land to Thomas F. Pettus (MCR DB 39:196). Pettus apparently rented out the house and land during his three years of ownership. In 1875, when he sold the property to Eliza A. Goode, the deed described the residence as being "now known as the Brown House" (MCR DB 43:219). None of the college faculty in the Department of Languages (or any other department) had the surname "Brown," indicating that the name refers to a tenant who occupied the house sometime between 1872 and 1875 (Adams 1888:248-249). The 1875 deed included a copy of an 1872 plat of the property (MCR DB 43:220) (Figure 50).

Eliza Goode died in 1880 and left the property to her niece, Sarah Alice Baskerville (MCR Will Book 24:253). In the same year, Baskerville married C.L. Finch and the couple occupied the house for nearly twenty years (MCR DB 43:181). In 1899, Sarah Baskerville Finch sold the house and land, now reduced to just over 15 acres, to Parthenia Davis (later Nicholson) for \$650 (MCR DB 57:328). In 1931, Parthenia Davis Nicholson sold the property to Ralph W. Thompson for \$1,500 (MCR DB 100:331). Thompson held the property for over forty years before selling it to his son, Johnnie W. Thompson in 1972 (MCR DB 225:9). Dorsey Lewis of Edison, New Jersey has owned the Language Professor's house since 1989 (MCR DB 376:823 and LB 1990).

When Alexander Sydnor purchased the three faculty residences he either leased or lent the Mathematics Professor's House to a kinsman, William A. Sydnor. By 1875, Alexander Sydnor had defaulted on a deed of trust and the house and 34 acres of land were sold at auction. The Bank of Mecklenburg acquired the property (MCR DB 41:278). In an unusual transaction, the Bank then traded the Mathematics Professor's House to William P. Webb in exchange for the College Hotel property (MCR DB 41:279). In 1880, Webb sold the property to Mrs. Lucy A. Haskins (MCR DB 43:44). The Mathematics Professor's House was apparently not as well maintained in the late 19th century as the Language Professor's House. The 1899, the Professor of Language's house was valued at \$524, while the Mathematics House was assessed at only \$272 (MCR LB 1899).

In 1898, Mrs. Haskins sold the still intact 34-acres and the house to Addie E. Skillen (MCR DB 56:184). Financial difficulty seems to have been a common bond between the property's owners in the first half of the 20th century. Three different owners of the Mathematics Professor's House defaulted on the property (MCR DB 100:487, DB 109:511, DB 112:492). In 1940, the Home Owners Loan Corporation sold the house and land to Pearl W. Lett (DB 112:492). Lett resided on the property for nearly four decades. In 1978, she sold the property to Margaret L. Estes, the current owner (MCR DB 277:742).

Within a year of purchasing the faculty houses, Alexander Sydnor sold the 30.5-acre Chemistry Professor's House tract to S.P. Thrower for \$1,153. The deed referred to the property as the "Puryear House," indicating that it had apparently long been the residence of Professor Bennett Puryear (MCR DB 39:268). In 1876, Thrower sold the house and lot which now contained 45 acres to W.E. Homes (MCR DB 41:51). Homes defaulted on a deed of trust to George P. Tarry, and the latter purchased the property at auction (MCR DB 41:448). Remarkably, the Chemistry Professor, or Puryear House has only been listed under three owners over the last century.

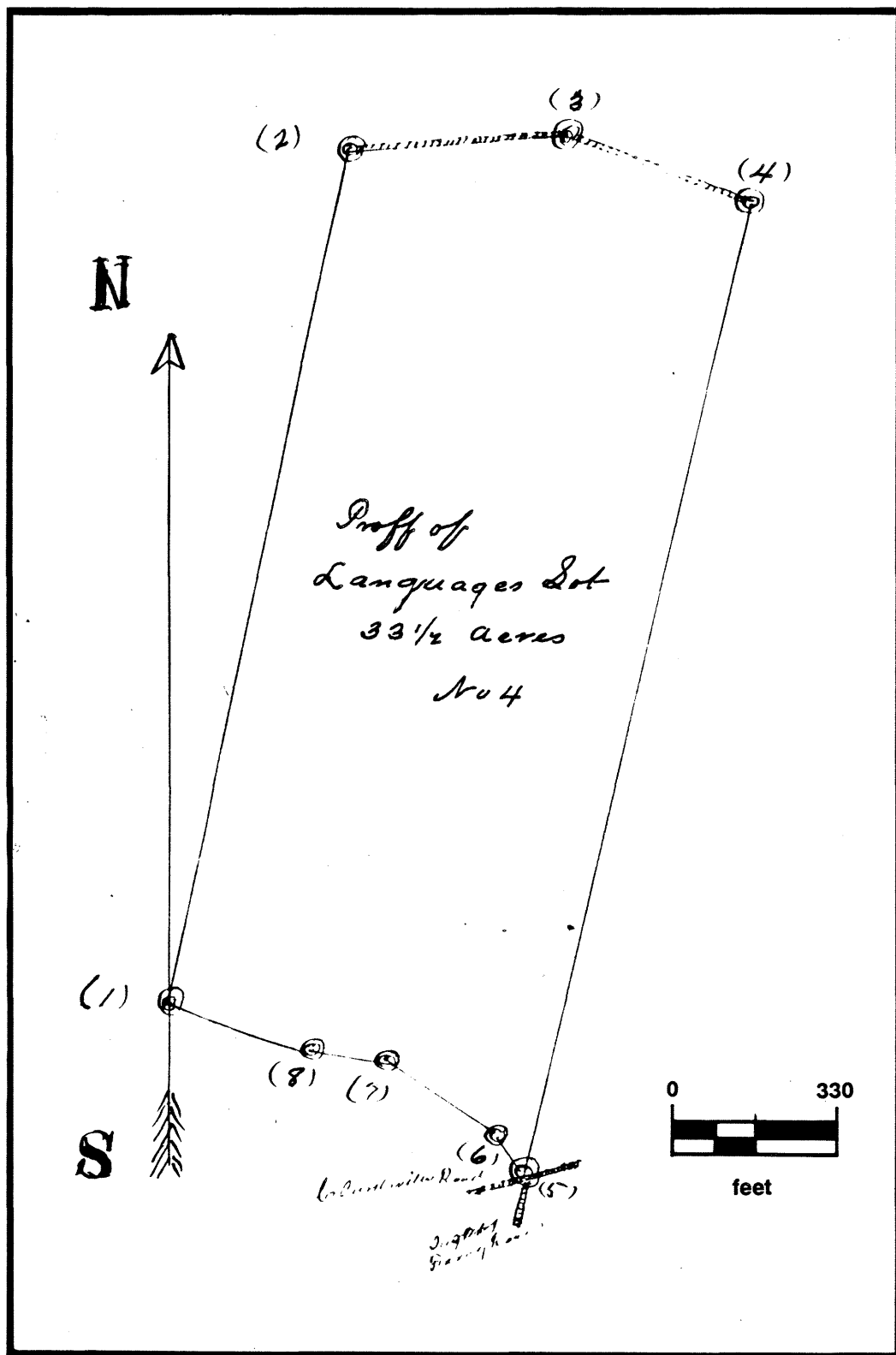


Figure 50
Plat of Language Professor's House (W. J. Carter, County Surveyor 1875)

About 1878, H. Anna Jones had purchased and partially paid for the 45-acre property. When she died, the final payments were apparently made from her estate to George Tarry (MCR DB 47:79 and Will Book 24:41). About 1887, the trustee of the Anna Jones estate conveyed the property to M.M. Raines of Sussex County, Virginia. In 1899, Raines sold the 45-acre lot and house to John W. Hughes of Morris County, New Jersey for \$600, only about half the selling price of the property one-quarter century earlier (MCR DB 57:97). Hughes was an African-American and it would appear likely, given his former northern residence, that he was involved in some capacity with Boydton Institute. In 1912, Hughes sold the property to William H. Hughes, presumably a relative (MCR DB 75:112). Nearly eighty years later, the property is still listed in the current county land book under the name of William H. Hughes, despite the fact that he died some years ago. The property is currently unoccupied and administered by the heirs of William Hughes (MCR LB 1990).

The President's House was not among the properties which Henry McGonegal sold to Alexander Sydnor. After McGonegal defaulted on a deed of trust to John Howard, the President's House was sold at auction to Thomas F. Goode (MCR DB 40:378). The house occupied a parcel of 11.5 acres when Goode conveyed the property to two unmarried sisters (perhaps his own), Miss S.L. Goode and Miss J.S. Goode in 1881 (MCR DB 43:343). Ten years later, the Goode sisters sold the property to Ann Eliza Jeffress (MCR DB 51:57). Jeffress's daughter, Belle Jeffress Thompson, inherited the property and then bequeathed it in turn to her sons Robert L. and James A. Thompson in 1916 (MCR Will Book 28:582). Both Thompson brothers died without issue and in the late 1950s and the property came into the possession of William H. Thompson and Mary Thompson Washington as next-of-kin to the deceased (MCR DB 168:117). In 1963, Mary Thompson Washington sold the 17.5-acre President's House tract to L.L. Evans, the current owner (MCR DB 181:259).

With the establishment of Boydton Institute in the late 19th century, the area around the old Randolph-Macon campus increasingly took on the character of an African-American community. By the turn of the century all three of the former faculty houses were owned and occupied by African-Americans. From about 1890 onward, the county land tax books indicate that an increasing number of African-Americans were buying small parcels of land (frequently under 10 acres) in the vicinity of Boydton Institute and building modest houses, most of them valued at less than \$100 (MCR LBs 1890, 1895, and 1900). The former Randolph-Macon faculty houses were more far more substantial structures suggesting that their African-American owners may have been involved with the school.

One such building associated with the Institute is the Covington House, which now stands empty and somewhat dilapidated. The property on which the building stands was never owned either by the college or the Institute. The house may date to 1840, when Thomas and Elizabeth Yancey inherited the property from their father (MCR DB 46:445). In 1885, Elizabeth Yancey sold the house and "30 to 35 acres" of land to J.R. Jones for \$600 (MCR DB 46:445). In 1902, Jones sold the house and lot to the Reverend S.L. Johnson, an African-American clergyman and a noted evangelist and educator who was a prominent figure at Boydton Institute until the school ceased to operate in the late 1940s (MCR DB 61:171). Johnson held the property for only two years before selling it to J.W. Williams (MCR DB 64:223). In 1938, R.C. Covington purchased the property. According to a 1931-32 Boydton Institute prospectus, Covington was an ordained minister who served

the school as a preacher and printer as well as a member of the board of trustees. The 1931-32 prospectus states that Reverend Covington lived "on the Boydton Institute grounds" (Boydton Institute 1931-32:n.p.). As the buildings on the Institute property deteriorated because of the school's lack of funds, Covington may have been forced to seek new housing. In 1943, Covington conveyed the property to Matilda Covington, perhaps his daughter (MCR DB 117:183). The house appears to have been unoccupied for a considerable period of time.

A total of eight buildings have been identified as having a direct association with one or both of the two educational institutions. It should be noted that there is a high probability that archaeological resources may exist within the proposed historic district particularly along the segment of County Road 705 between the main college building and the intersection of 705 and 704. Inextricably linked by location, Randolph-Macon College and Boydton Institute represent vastly different perspectives on the development of education in Virginia over the course of the 19th century. The conservative philosophy of ante-bellum Randolph-Macon and the progressive attempts by Boydton Institute to improve the lives of black Virginians through education represent two of the most dynamic social and political trends in Virginia's history.

Architectural Resources in the Project Area

Randolph-Macon College began in 1832, approximately one mile west of the town of Boydton, the county seat of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The college buildings had two distinct phases of use. The first period dates between 1832-1868, when the buildings were utilized by Randolph-Macon College; the second period dates between 1879-1949, when the structures were occupied by a series of African-American educational institutions, most prominently the Boydton Institute.

From the first period, five of the eight structures identified in the Phase I study are indeed part of the potential Randolph-Macon College Historic District. Two additional structure were identified during the Phase II study, making a total of seven structures.

One structure was identified during the Phase I study that dates to the second period. An additional structure was identified during the Phase II study, making a total of two structures that definitely date to the Boydton Institute period.

A site plan has been drawn with all the current standing structures that contribute to the potential Randolph-Macon historic district in both of its phases of occupation (Figure 51). Two other landscape features have been added to the site plan. The first is a historic road no longer in service; it runs west of the Steward's Hall from the rear door of the Centre building to the college cemetery. The second is the cemetery itself. It is an important landscape feature which reflected important cultural concepts highly indicative of religion, the region, and personal views of death, dying, and life. Therefore it is important to include this intrinsic element of the college plan even though it is a non-contributing element in an architectural district.

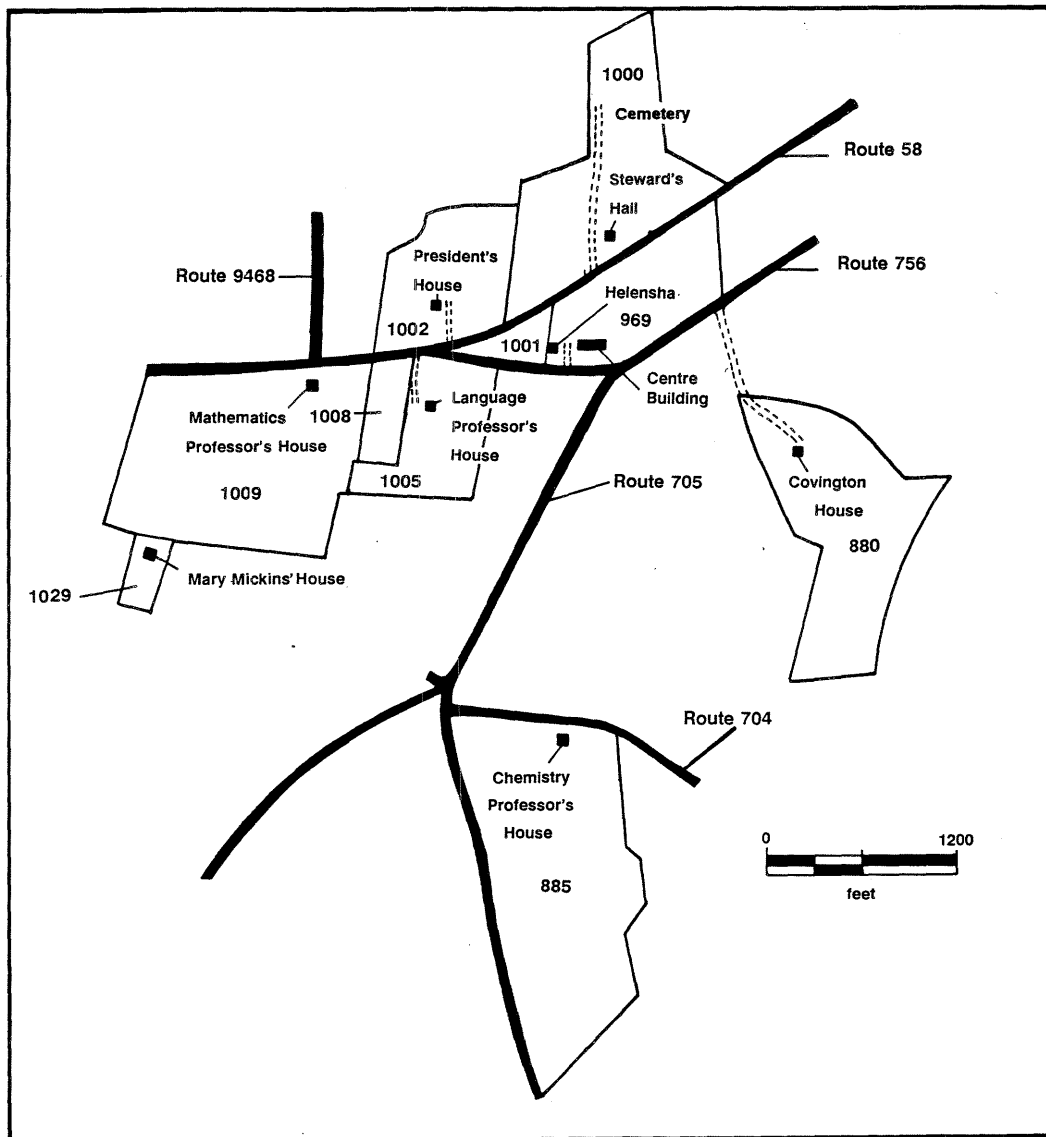


Figure 51
Map Showing Potential Randolph-Macon College Historic District

Two structures, 58-82 and 58-230, originally identified as potential contributing members of the Randolph-Macon College District were found neither to be elements of the original campus nor to be contributing structures to the potential Randolph-Macon College District. The Virginia poor house, 58-82 (Figure 52) was moved to its present location in the fifties, by the current owner of the Steward's Hall. The building was scheduled to be demolished by the construction of the Mecklenburg County Correctional Facility. When the structure was moved, it was also remodelled so that the owner's mother could inhabit the house. Even though the poor house is an important architectural feature of nineteenth-century Mecklenburg County, its lost original physical setting and thorough reconstruction have left the structure bereft of its original context and its historic value has been compromised.

The second structure, 58-230 (Figure 53), a Victorian farmhouse, does not date to the Randolph-Macon College period and was found not to have any association with the Boydton Institute. Court records demonstrate that neither institution owned land as far northeast as this farmhouse. Also, there is no indication that anyone who lived in the house was ever affiliated with the Boydton Institute, and the documentary evidence asserts that this house was never owned by the Boydton Institute. Therefore this structure can not be considered as a contributing element to the potential Randolph-Macon College District.

Several structures identified by the historical research no longer stand. These three structures are the Hall, the Hotel and the Preparatory school which were part of the original campus of Randolph-Macon College. The Hall came down in some unknown fashion probably in the first half of the 1870s. The approximate location of this large four-story brick structure known colloquially as the "Little College" is the current location of the Helensha Cottage and a modern non-contributing grocery store (see Figures 42 and 51). The Hotel's original location can be fixed at the modern intersection of Routes 704 and 705, the historic intersection of Taylor Ferry's Road and the Boydton-Clarksville Road. Several modern structures are now situated at this old and important intersection. The location of the Preparatory School has been more difficult to determine, however, it appears to have been situated west of the main college complex. The "Mary Mickins" is where the preparatory school possibly would have been located. A road indenture behind the "Mary Mickins" House possibly leads to the location of the Preparatory School.

It can be said with the utmost confidence that none of these structures still stand, and in the case of both the Hall and the Hotel historic and modern structures now mark their approximate locations.

There are two distinct grouping of original Randolph-Macon College structures. The first group is those structures which can be identified as constructed by Dabney Cosby and his son Dabney Cosby, Jr., well known masonry contractors who initially worked in the Staunton area and later 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 an "architect" on several occasions



Figure 52
Structure 58-82, Virginia Poor House, South Elevation

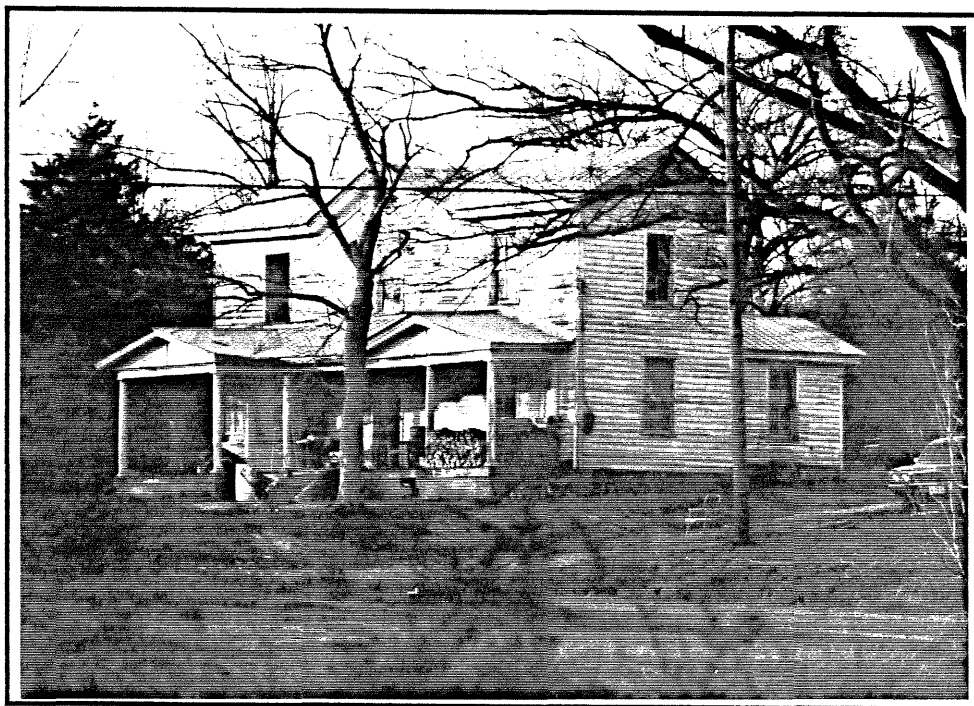


Figure 53
Structure 58-230, Victorian Farm House, West Elevation

(Bullock 1982:81, 98). Cosby's areas of architectural expertise included the construction of institutional and commercial buildings and brick structures, the Randolph-Macon College buildings reflect both of these trends.

Dabney Cosby, the builder of the major Randolph-Macon College buildings, fits into an intriguing place in the history of architectural practice in the mid 19th-century. His role as contractor is a mediating position between a craftsman and an architect. He was a well-known masonry specialist, his architectural expertise was constructing institutional and commercial brick structures. However, much of his responsibilities were responsive to the client's needs, similar to a modern architect. In a recent monograph on North Carolina building practice, the authors state that the builder-client relationship was the foremost relationship and that "Within the builder-client relationship a few fundamental issues are always present: the process of conceptualizing and designing the building, the assignment of financial responsibility for construction; the making, transporting, and assembling of building materials; and the organization and supervision of workers. How these fundamental issues of design, money, materials, and the labor are organized is central to the relationship between client and builder. Control over these issues defines the role of each participant in building" (Bishir, et.al 1990:5). Dabney Cosby defined this role in his career, as well as another gentlemen, Jacob W. Holt, who was probably an apprentice to Dabney Cosby.

Like Cosby, Jacob W. Holt and his brother Thomas were from Prince Edward County, Virginia. Cosby built several of the college buildings at Hampden-Sydney College at Farmville, Virginia in Prince Edward County. It has been suggested that when Cosby and William Howard, a carpenter-builder and Cosby's established partner, built the structures at Randolph-Macon College, two apprentices from Prince Edward County came also, Jacob and Thomas Holt. Jacob Holt is known to have apprenticed himself to William Howard (Bishir 1986:478). Holt is a well-known contractor who built many structures in both Virginia and North Carolina. Interestingly, many of his known structures in Virginia are in Mecklenburg County, several in the Boydton vicinity. This familiarity could have been bred by his presence during the construction of Randolph-Macon College. Actually, his brother Thomas J. Holt was commissioned by the current owner of the college, Henry J. McGonegal to draw sections and elevations of the standing structures in 1871. This contract probably stemmed from three places: his presence in the area, his renown as an "architect", and possibly because he was intimately associated with the construction of the buildings. These associations serve to construct a framework for an architectural history that goes beyond Randolph-Macon College. It is in the construction of a larger framework of the cultural, social and economic history of the region that these men's contribution is best appreciated and understood.

Of the two academic structures, only the Centre Building (58-41) survives. A view of the campus showing the Hall and the Centre Building was engraved on an 1860 diploma from the school, giving a clear picture of the campus's appearance (see Figure 42). As stated in the historical overview, there is no reason to consider the Hall a Cosby structure. It apparently was constructed later in the decade, possibly by William Howard, a carpenter-builder who billed the trustees in 1840 for its construction. The Hall probably came down in the 1870s. A schematic representation of the structure on an 1875 deed book plat (see

Figure 44) demonstrates the structure was still extant when the campus was sold to Henry J. McGonegal. However, it appears that the structure sustained severe damage during the Civil War. When the campus was sold to McGonegal in 1871, the rights to a civil suit pending in federal court were also sold (MCR DB 38:209). This suit is possibly for compensation due to damages suffered to the buildings.

The west wing of the Centre building is intact, as are the north, south and east walls of the central block. The east wing has collapsed (Figure 54). A historic photograph from the small, but invaluable collection belonging to William Shelton demonstrates the current condition of the Centre building and its environs. It is extremely overgrown with underbrush and ivy clinging to the structure's west elevation. However, in this photograph the cupola is still extant (Figure 55).

The Centre building was laid in Flemish bond brickwork, is four stories tall, and has wood pedimented gables. The four-bay center pavilion projected slightly beyond the wings. The wooden central pediment over this pavilion appeared similar to those on the gables. The wings were each of five bays and no fenestration was used on the ends (Figure 56). A cupola was set on the center of the structure with open, round-arch windows. The windows on the lower part of the building have twelve-over-twelve sash and turned corner blocks in the lintels (Figure 57). The Hall appears to be of similar design, without the central projecting bay and cupola, and consisting of six bays (see Figure 42).

There is very little evidence to document the interior of the Centre building. Due to its sad state of preservation the structure was deemed unsafe by the surveyor to enter. However, there are several shreds of information which allow a brief, but revealing glimpse into the appearance and organization of this early academic structure. James Scanlon gleaning the trustee minutes found that "The building served many purposes: dormitory, classroom, library, and chapel. The center of the main building housed the chapel, lecture rooms, a laboratory, and the literary societies' halls on the third and fourth floors. The sleeping quarters, in vertical arrangements like modern townhouses, clustered around the four stairways. These 'passages' had such names: 'Prince Street,' 'Hall,' 'Buzzard's Roost,' 'Wolf Row.'" (Scanlon 1983:45) Thomas Dolan echoes these same points, and places various social spaces in approximate locations in the structure. He states that the first floor housed "a chapel and general auditorium and the upper floors ... were to be used as classrooms. The wings on either end of the central portion of the main buildings ... were to be used as dormitories with 'two boys housed in each room'" (Dolan 1985: 431). In addition to these two descriptions of the interior and its social function, there are two known historic photographs of the interior of the chapel. These two photographs, whose dates are unknown, display the splendor of the chapel (Figures 58 and 59).

These two photographs reveal the chapel to have large Doric columns and high ceilings. The columns have minimal capitals displaying a lack of ostentatiousness that also resonates in the trim of the facades, which the trustees wanted to be in a "plain workmanlike manner." The supports above the columns are puzzling, yet they possibly cover summer beams running north-south, perpendicular with the gable. The floor joists then, would be running parallel with the gable, east-west. The ceiling appears to be constructed of tongue and groove boards. The chapel is said to be on the first floor, and



Figure 54
Structure 58-41, Centre Building, South Elevation of West Wing and Center Block

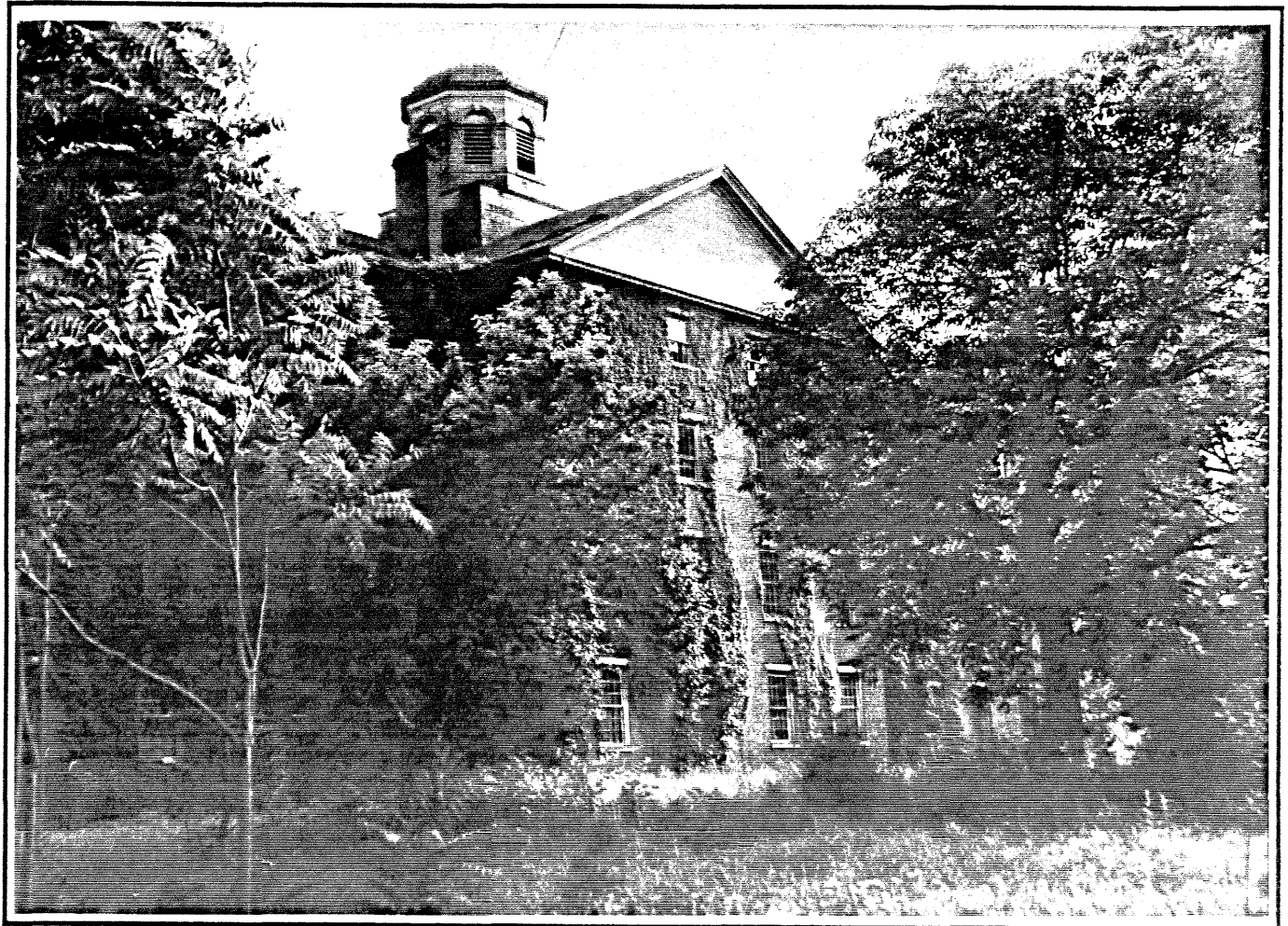


Figure 55
Structure 58-41, Centre Building, West Elevation Displaying Cupola on Center Pavilion

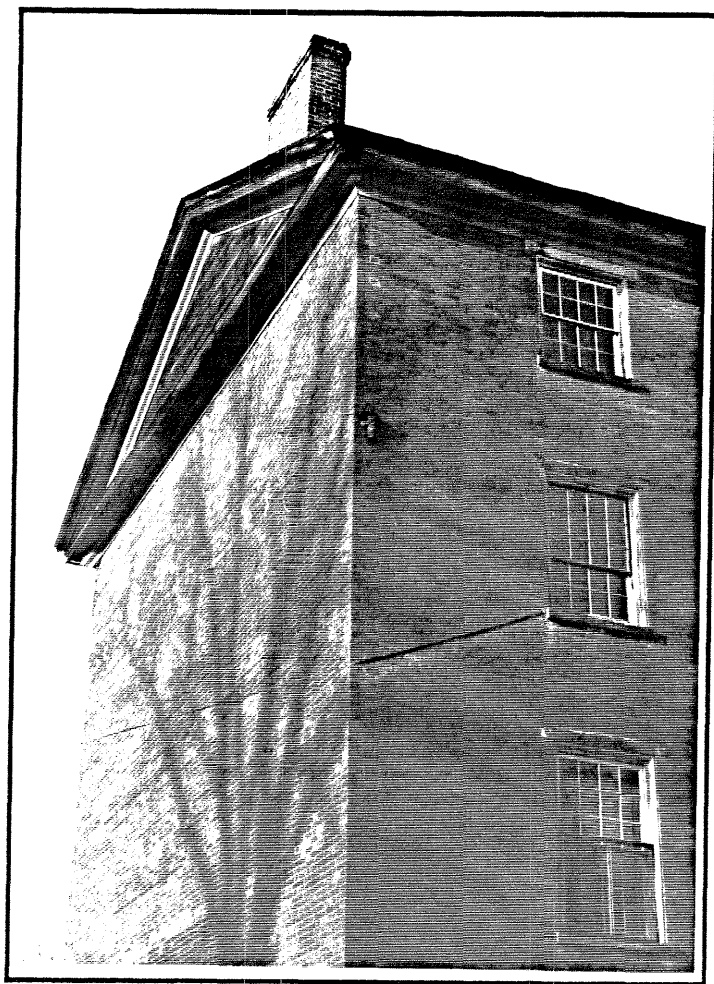


Figure 56
Structure 58-41, Centre Building, West Elevation Showing Wood Pedimented Gable

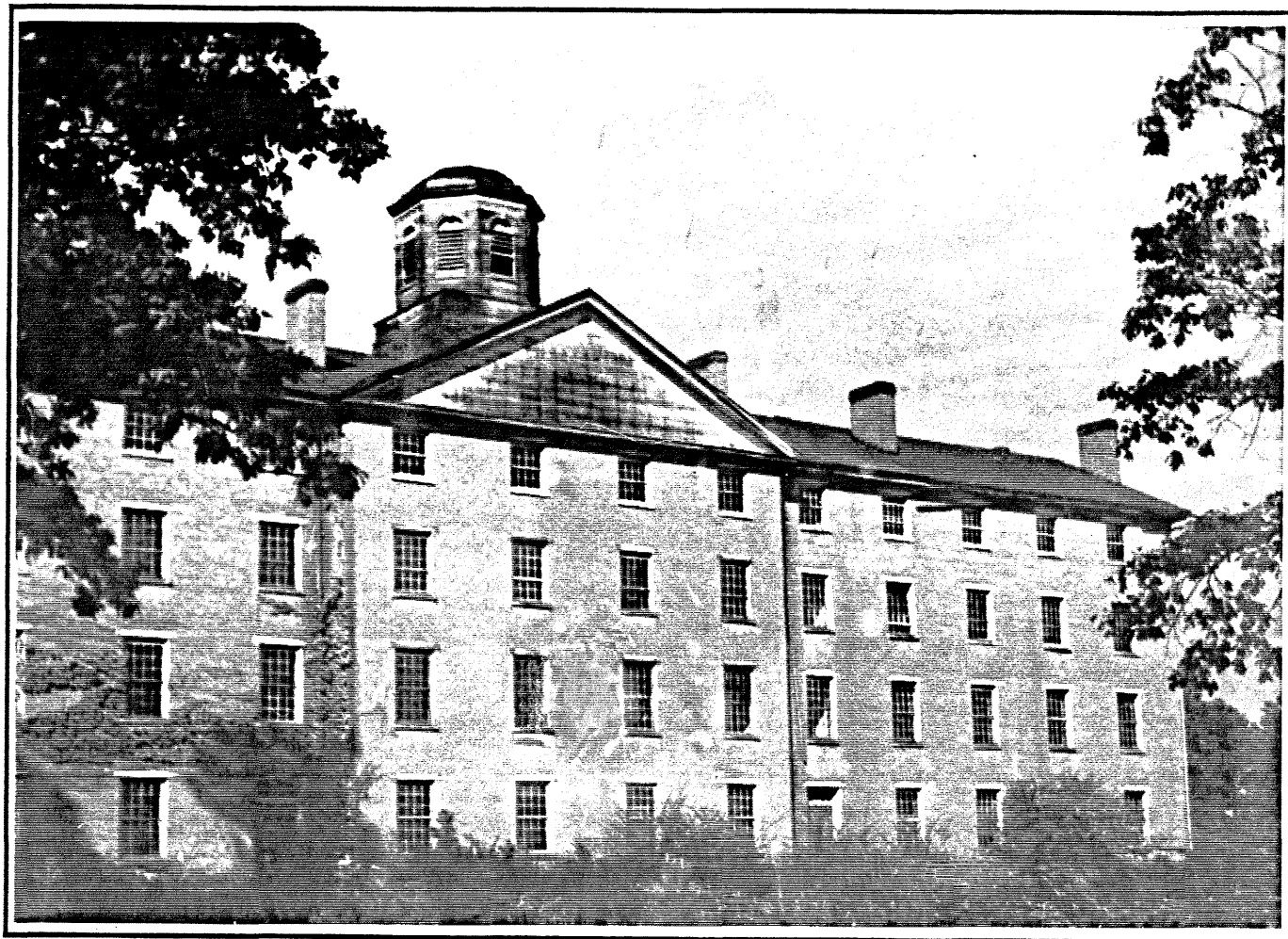


Figure 57
Structure 58-41, Centre Building, South Elevation Displaying Intact Center
Pavilion and East Wing



Figure 58

Structure 58-41, Centre Building, Chapel Inside, Displaying Settee, Chancel Rail and Pews

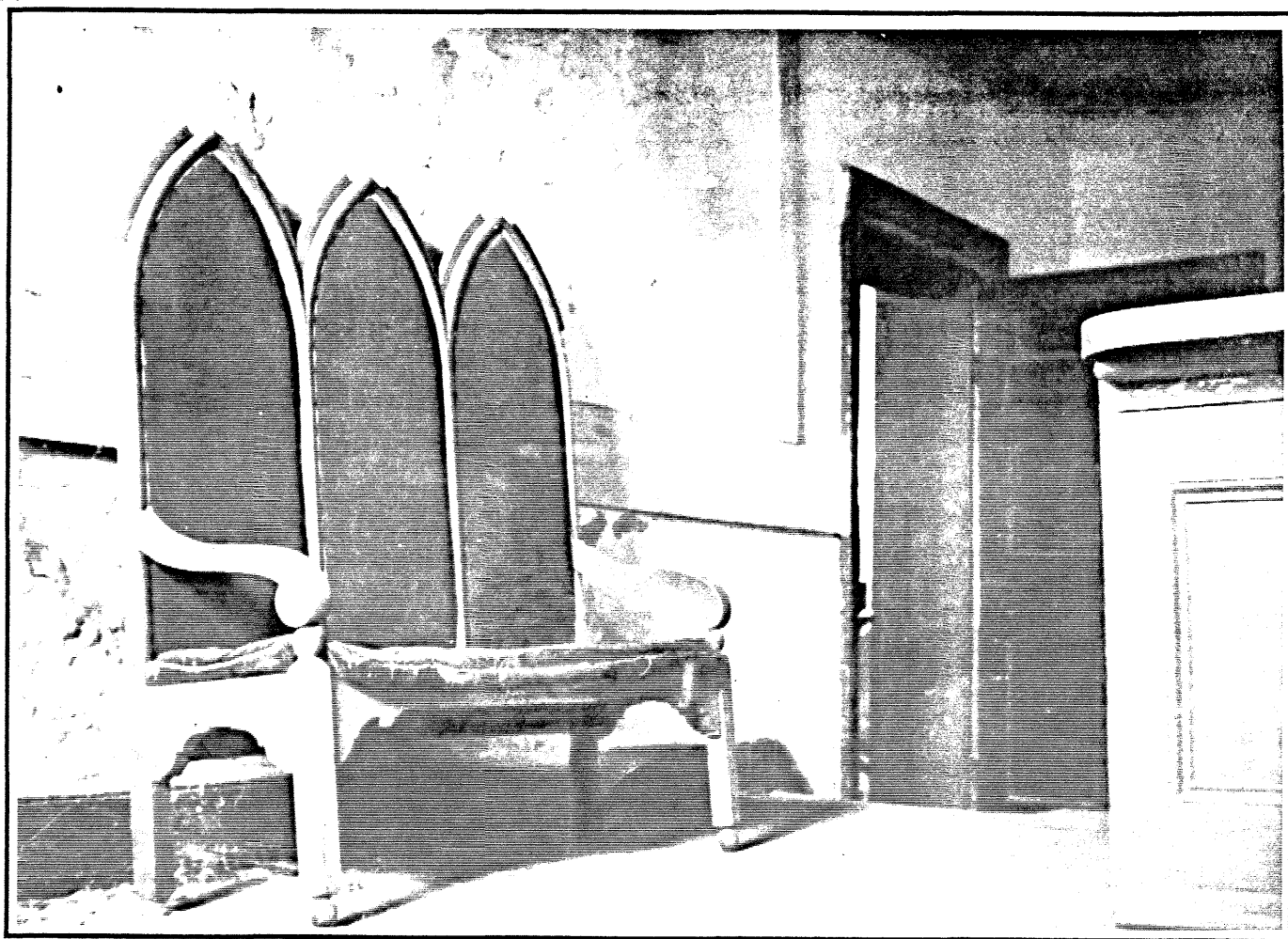


Figure 59
Structure 58-41, Centre Building, Chapel Inside, Showing Close-up of Settee

it is my assumption that it was on the east side of the central pavilion. If this is correct, the doorways shown into the photograph are into either the north or south facades or into other rooms on the first floor such as the general auditorium which is thought to be on the first floor. This assumption is based on the direction of the pews, which extend out of the photograph and appear to go east and west along the length of the structure. A chancel rail bisects the pews and an unknown piece of religious furniture rests next to the settee. The lights in the photograph are obviously not original (see Figure 58).

Figure 59 displays a fine baseboard with a single bead, and a wide undecorated chair rail. A pulpit or chancel also appears to be evident in this photograph, however, it is in an unlikely position facing away from the pews. It is possibly another piece of religious furniture. The settee or triple chair in the center of the photograph is executed in a gothic fashion, with balled feet and scrolled balustrades for arms. The back and seat appear to be covered in velvet. It is difficult to date this piece of furniture based on the information in the photo. It is equally difficult to try to analyze the spatial dimensions revealed in this photograph, since the furniture is movable. The cobwebs at the feet of the settee do, however, suggest that the structure had not been moved recently. Yet, its social function can be surmised. This chair would have seated three clergymen or possibly professors. Displaying their equanimity and visually linking it to the past through the gothic style, this piece of furniture renders the illusion of a distinguished history with roots far reaching into the past.

The President's House (58-42) 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 plan 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 (Figure 60). A drawing of the structure by a student at Randolph-Macon College demonstrates that the structure has retained its original features (Figure 61). The sole architectural change presumably is the addition of a central dormer on the west facade. This would appear to create living space out of the attic (Figure 62).

The windows have nine-over-nine 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 (see Figure 60).

The most distinguishing feature of the house is the Jeffersonian portico on the front (Figure 63). Doric columns with associated pilasters support a large pediment. The whole porch 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 Cosby built this structure as well.

The President's House is beginning to deteriorate; in many places the mortar is failing, causing large stress cracks in several places. The walls have been patched in several places, yet the owners are making a conscious attempt not to, in their eyes, disturb the

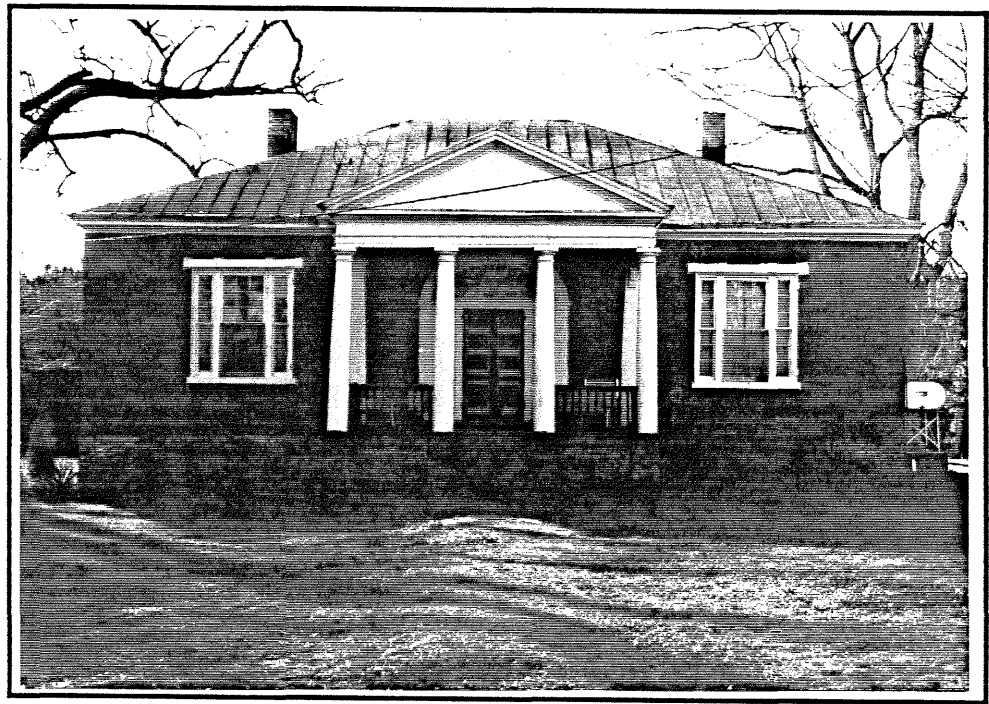


Figure 60
Structure 58-42, President's House, East Elevation Displaying Balanced Facade
and Jeffersonian Portico

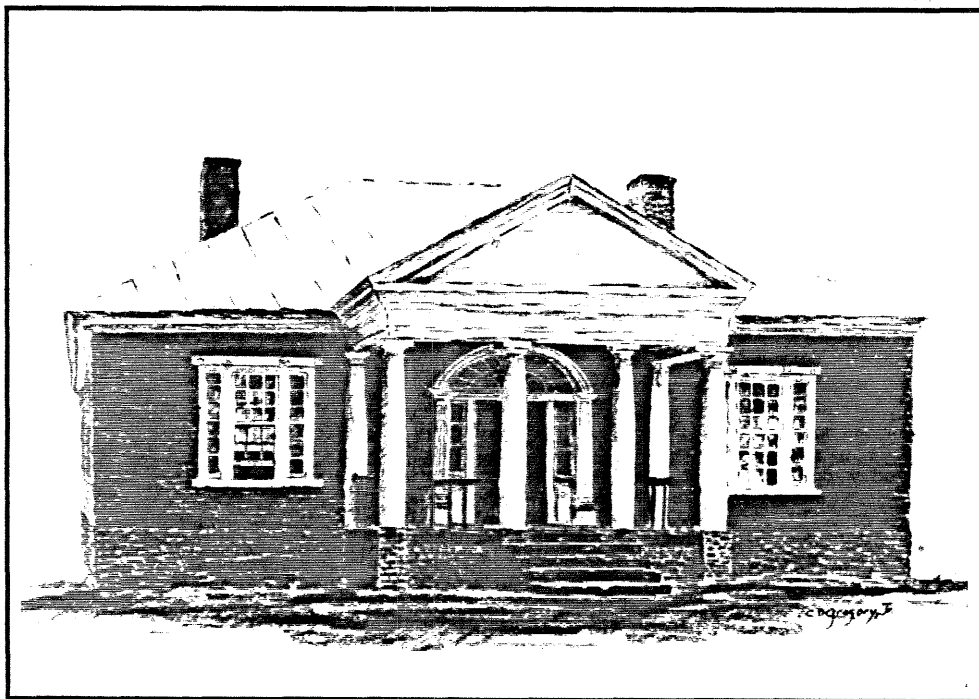


Figure 61
Structure 58-42, Artistic Rendering of the President's House, Showing the Balanced
Facade and Jeffersonian Portico on the East Elevation (Scanlon)

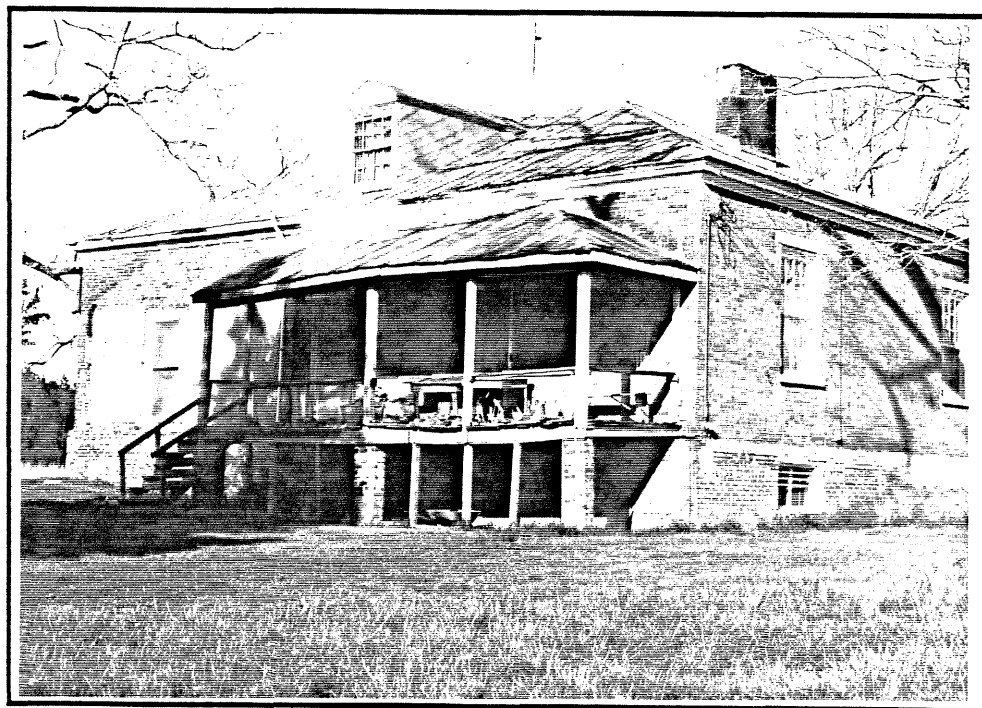


Figure 62
Structure 58-42, President's House, West Elevation Displaying Rear Porch
and Rear Gable Roofed Dormer

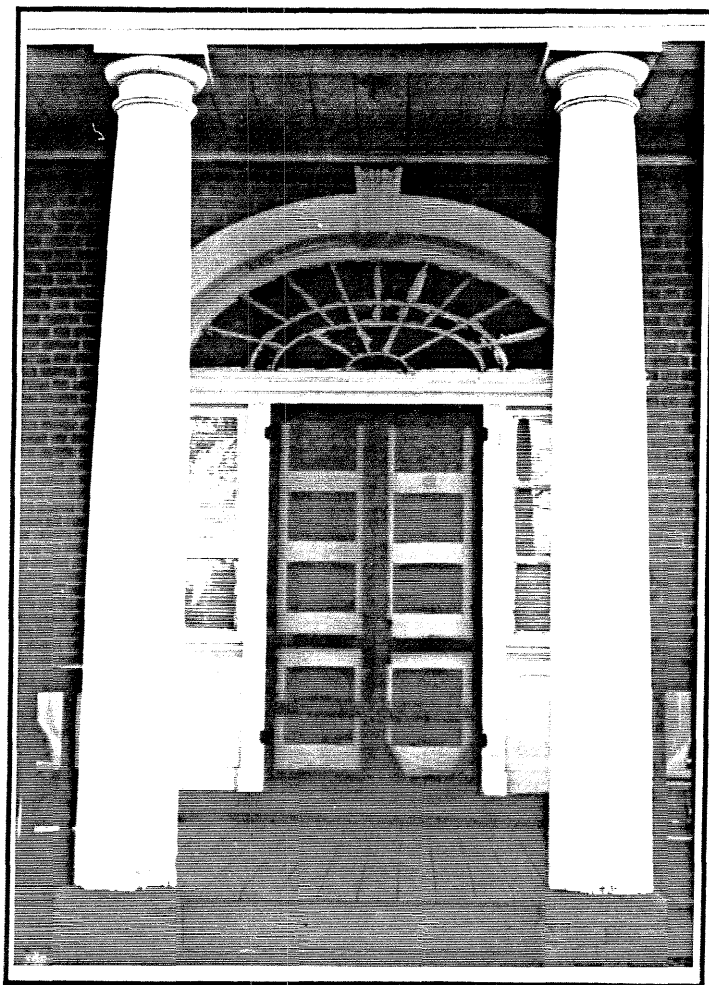


Figure 63
Structure 58-42, President's House, East Elevation Showing Close-up of the Jefferson Portico

structure's historic context. Neglect, instead, is furthering the deterioration and failure. A modern rear porch has been added to the west elevation (see Figure 62). The west elevation also has several discolored patches on the northern side suggesting that several architectural changes have taken place. What these changes are is hard to determine, since the interior was inaccessible. However, it is likely that a window has been replaced.

The third structure directly associated with the college is the Steward's Hall (58-44) (Figure 64). It is located immediately behind the Centre Building on the north side of Route 58. It is larger than the President's House, and though its brickwork is similar, it has 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 twelve-over-twelve and twelve-over-eight sash windows with turned corner blocks over the piercing. No sidelights were used in association with either the front door or windows; a simple transom was used over the door. A drawing of the structure in its nineteenth-century state displays that the structure has undergone no major changes on the facade. This drawing does show the addition of gaslights flanking the entrance, and does not display the porch whose scars are still visible (see Figure 64, Figure 65). The porch was one bay wide and does not appear to be as elaborate trim as that on the President's House. However, the similarity in the brickwork to the other college buildings again suggests Cosby as the contractor. The current owners of the Steward's Hall, while contributing invaluable and indispensable information, would not allow the surveyor to prepare measured drawings but they did allow the interior to be photographed.

The structure is divided into several areas which are best defined by their social functions. The hall is entered through a center passage, flanked by a room on each side. Each of the rooms flanking the center passage originally consisted of uninterrupted space across the entire main block. Party walls would have allowed these spaces to open up and flow across the entire main section of the structure. The room on the east elevation has since been divided; a kitchen now occupies the north third of the room. Each of these rooms has a centrally located Federal period fireplace on the east and west elevations. The second floor rooms are not accessible from the first floor of the main block. The access to the second floor is through the ell. Not only does this circulatory space access the basement, but it also exits the structure on both east and west side elevations on to large porches, one of which is extant (Figure 66). The main portion of the Steward's Hall has a half basement, which was probably employed as storage space. The ell has a full basement. The space is unfinished and was probably originally conceived as living space for resident slave help. The ell is primarily living space. There are two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor of the ell. The rooms on the second floor are accessible solely by the stair passage in the rear ell. The Federal mantles in the rear ell (Figure 67) are less elaborate than in the main rooms on the first floor of the main portion of the house. Three rooms on each side flank a central passage in the main portion of the structure. These rooms display a concern for social hierarchy demonstrated architecturally through the varying degrees of finish embellishing the spaces starting with the formal dining spaces on the first floor and preceding to the rough unfinished basement. Yet, even the basement is heated, so the hierarchy of spaces is slightly muted.

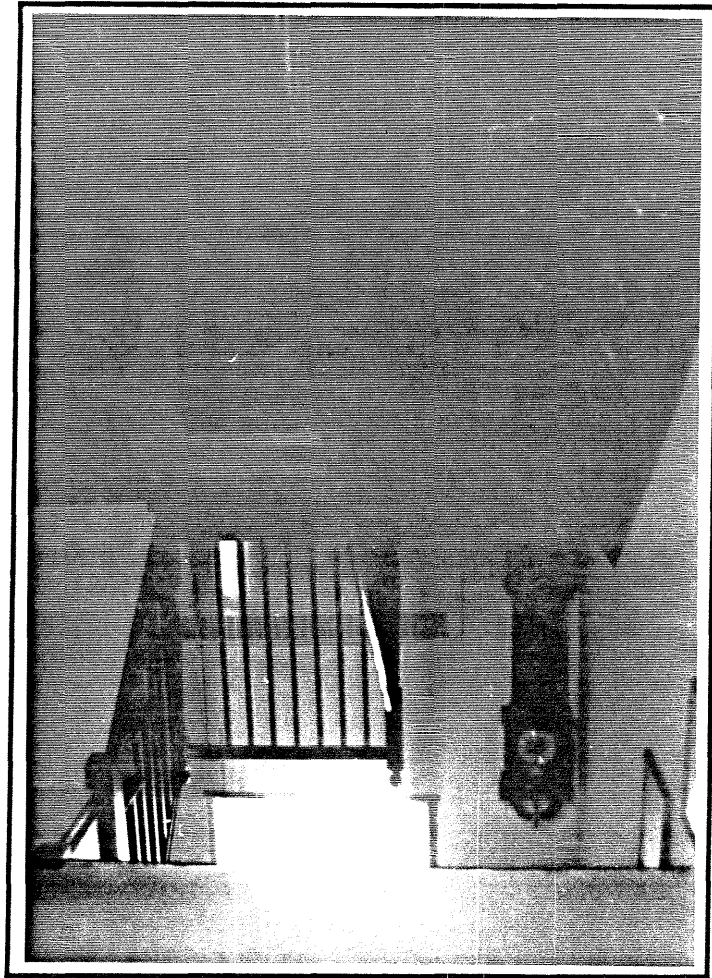




Figure 67
Structure 58-44, Steward's Hall, Close-up of the Federal Mantle
on the Second Floor of Rear Ell

There are several outbuildings at the Steward's Hall, however, only one is historic. The stable and the assorted storage facilities have been built by the current owner. The smokehouse is original and intact; the wellhouse is also potentially nineteenth-century.

As a group, the three surviving structures associated with the 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 of their original appearance. The Randolph-Macon buildings have been less altered due to depressed economic conditions in the Southside and, thus, retain a significant amount of information concerning their original layout and design.

The three professor's houses, and the Mary Mickins House are a second and third tier of original Randolph-Macon College buildings. These structures do not appear to have been constructed by Dabney Cosby, however, the involvement of William Howard and James Whitis can not be ruled out at least on the Language and Mathematics Professor's houses. The Chemistry professor's house and the Mary Mickins house do not appear to have any professional involvement. The Chemistry Professor's house or the Puryear house was not constructed by the college. Indeed, the land was owned by one of their officials who sold it to the college. The Mary Mickins House is a small mystery. It is traditionally associated with the college, however, the documentation for this house is inconclusive. The Preparatory school would have been possibly located near the structure, if this is true, this structure might have housed a caretaker. This structure is important to a balanced picture of the life at Randolph-Macon College in the first half of the nineteenth-century.

The Language Professor's house, (58-224), is a two-story, three-bay frame side passage house, that appears to date to the mid 1830s (Figure 68). The structure has been heavily altered throughout its history. The original house had two bays; the third bay is a more recent 1 1/2-story addition on the west elevation under a separate gable. The west elevation was resided when the structure was augmented. The original riven, beaded weatherboarding is still extant on the east elevation. A wood pedimented gable is also extant on the east elevation. This trim echoes the pedimented gable on the Centre building, suggesting that possibly William Howard, a carpenter-builder and Cosby's partner had a hand in the construction of this structure. The trim on the west elevation has been lost due to the addition of the 1 1/2-story. The west elevation now simply has gable end returns decorating the boxed cornice. A one-story, three-bay addition is attached to the south elevation by a hyphen, that is possibly the original kitchen. Similar to the Mathematics Professor's house, it appears that the original kitchen was attached to the main house by an enclosed breezeway, which now on the east elevation has a new entrance fronting the farmyard. The original entrance is on the north elevation, sheltered by a three-bay, one-story hipped roof porch with squared columns. The structure is partially clad with beaded and unbeaded weatherboarding and has nine-over-six sash. It rests on a stone foundation.

Four outbuildings are present, including the original smokehouse (Figure 69). The other three outbuildings include a drive-through barn, a storage shed and a tobacco barn (see Figures 70, 71, and 72) which all date to later in the century and are spatially removed



Figure 68
Structure 58-244, Language Professor's House, North and West Elevations
and the Attached Kitchen

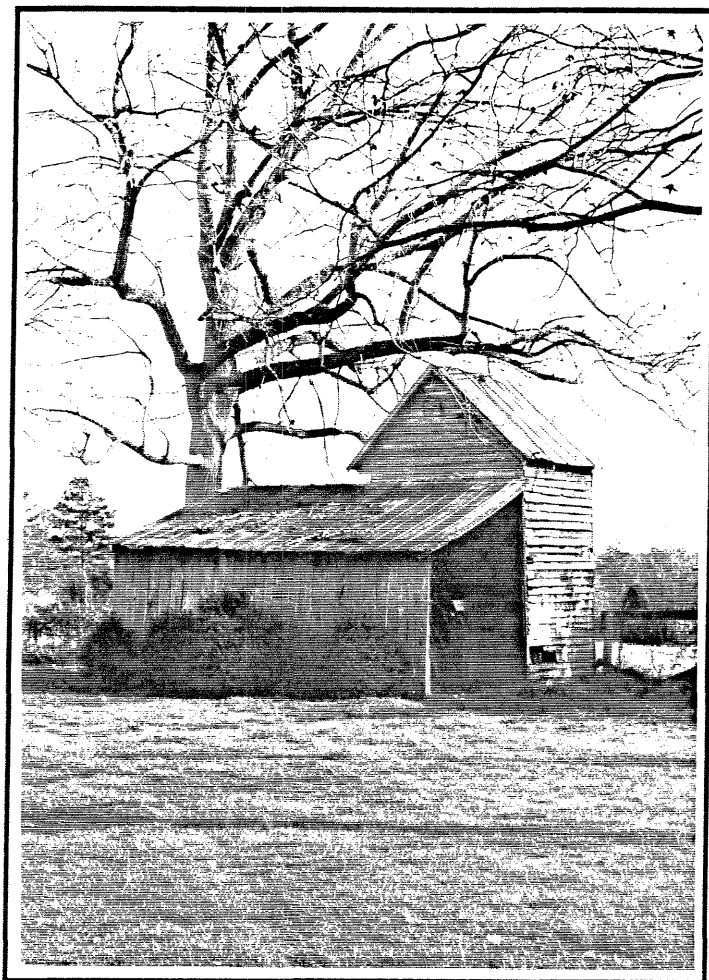


Figure 69
Structure 58-244, Original Smokehouse Behind the Language Professor's house

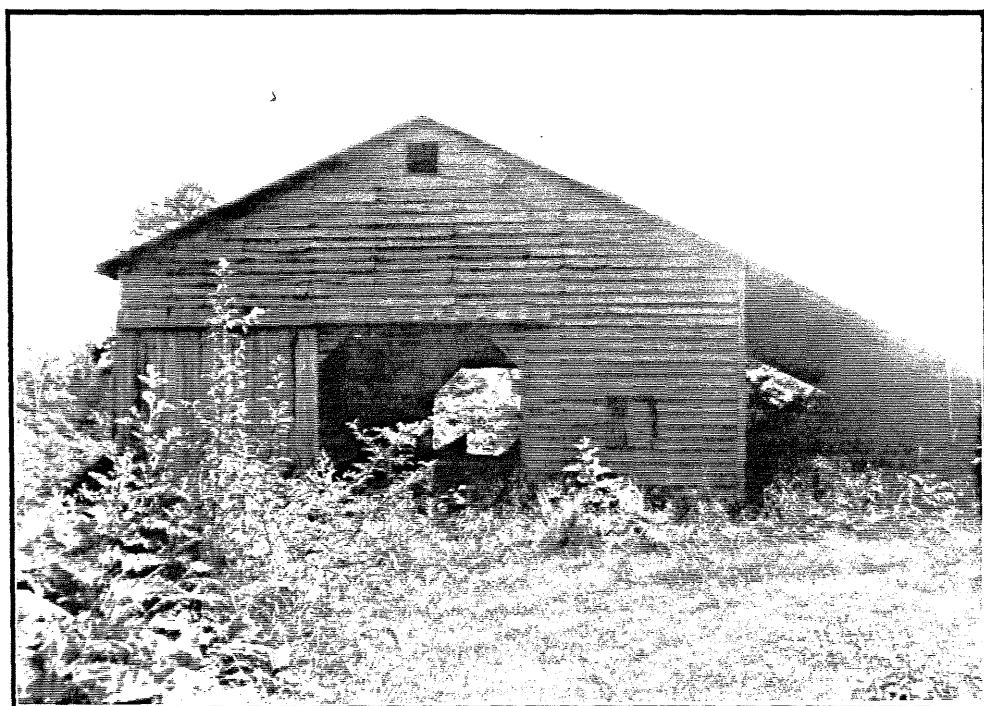


Figure 70
Structure 58-244, Outbuilding at Language Professor's House

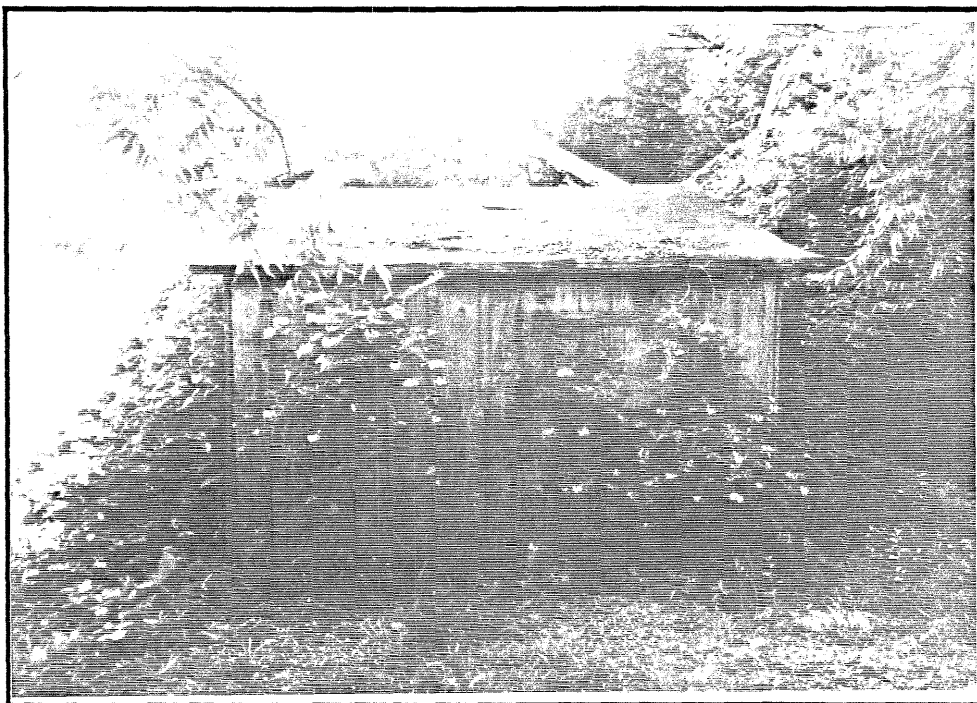


Figure 71
Structure 58-244, Storage Shed at Language Professor's House

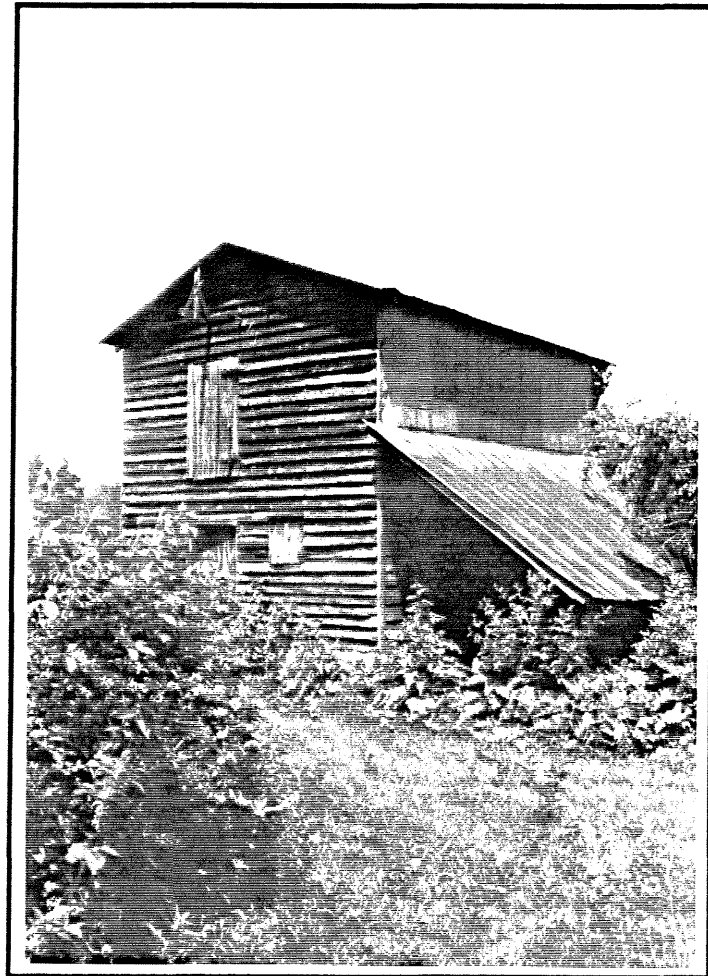


Figure 72
Structure 58-244, Tobacco Barn at Language Professor's House

from the smokehouse. The smokehouse is on the southwest side of the house and the remaining outbuildings are on the southeast side of the structure arranged in a small complex.

The Mathematics Professor's house (58-43) is a 1 1/2-story, three-bay, hall/parlor house with a centered entrance that dates to the 1830s (Figure 73). The external gable-end chimneys stacks on the north and south elevations are composed of five-to-one common American bond. The house has been altered several times, however, the original structure is still basically intact. There are two prime alterations that have been made to the original portion of the house. The first is the addition of two gable-roofed dormers on the east elevation and the second is the augmenting of the east half of both the north and south elevations. The augmentation of each elevation created two architectural niches, which are currently utilized as a closet and a display cabinet. These two additions are part of an extensive Victorian renovation. When these two additions were made, the house was re-sided, the current front porch was added, and a breezeway was constructed to connect the original house to the original kitchen. This was the only structure for which permission was granted to prepare a measured floor plan (Figure 74). For a variety of reasons, the interiors of the structures were not available for examination. As stated above, the original kitchen is still standing; it has since been attached to the main portion of the house (see Figure 75). A modern addition has been added to the west elevation of the kitchen to accommodate needs for additional storage and the housing of a washer and dryer. A stove chimney in the east facade of the kitchen has since been parged over. Interestingly a mantle shelf has been added to the west side of the breezeway across from the parged chimney, however, there was not a duct there in the past. A large pass-through window was cut in the east facade of the kitchen to the breezeway space, probably when the other changes were made. In the twentieth-century several additional changes were made to the house, the most significant being the enclosure of the breezeway and the addition of a dormer and a formal door on the north elevation which faces modern Route 58. These changes probably post-date the construction of the highway. On the south elevation, several changes have been made in the twentieth-century; the addition of a bathroom, and to facilitate movement through the original house a vestibule has been added directly behind the passage. This small space connects the modern bathroom, the converted breezeway (now a living room), the original house, and exits to a side porch on the south elevation.

The interior of the house is trimmed with a late federal baseboard with a single ogee curve, and a chair rail (Figure 76). The mantles on the first floor of the structure display a consistency in trim. Each mantle has federal style trim, the mantle in the south room in the main section of the house (see Figure 76) is decorated with diamonds, and has a flat mantle shelf with a single bead. The structure does not have a molded cornice in either room on the first floor. The stairs rise east to west with a small landing on the second floor; the rail is decorated with square balustrades and a chamfered newel post (Figure 77). The mantle in the room on the south side of the main portion of the house is decorated with a late Federal molding with diamond inlaid trim (see Figure 76).

The two historic outbuildings standing when the Phase I study was completed are no longer extant. The smokehouse burned in February and the frame stable was pushed in to facilitate the erection of a new garage.



Figure 73
Structure 58-43, Mathematics Professor's House, East and North Elevations

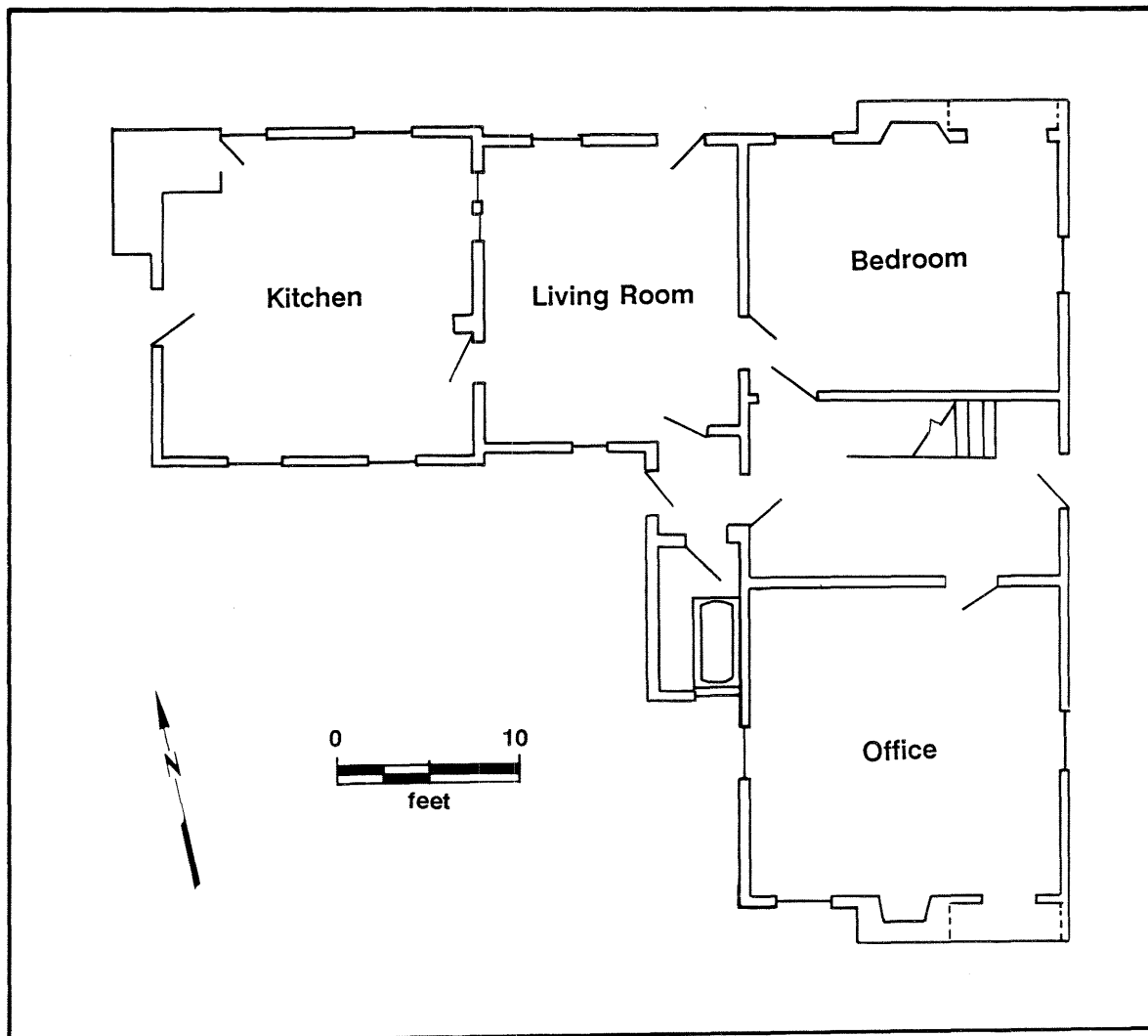


Figure 74
Structure 58-43, Floor Plan of Mathematics Professor's House

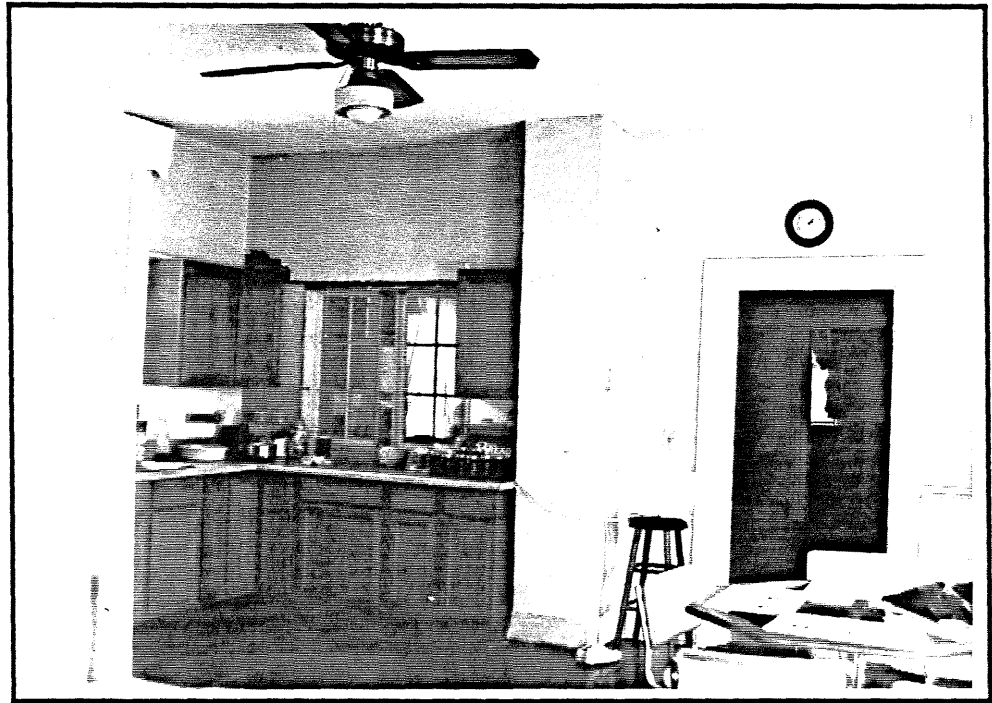


Figure 75
Structure 58-43, Mathematics Professor's House, Showing the Original Kitchen

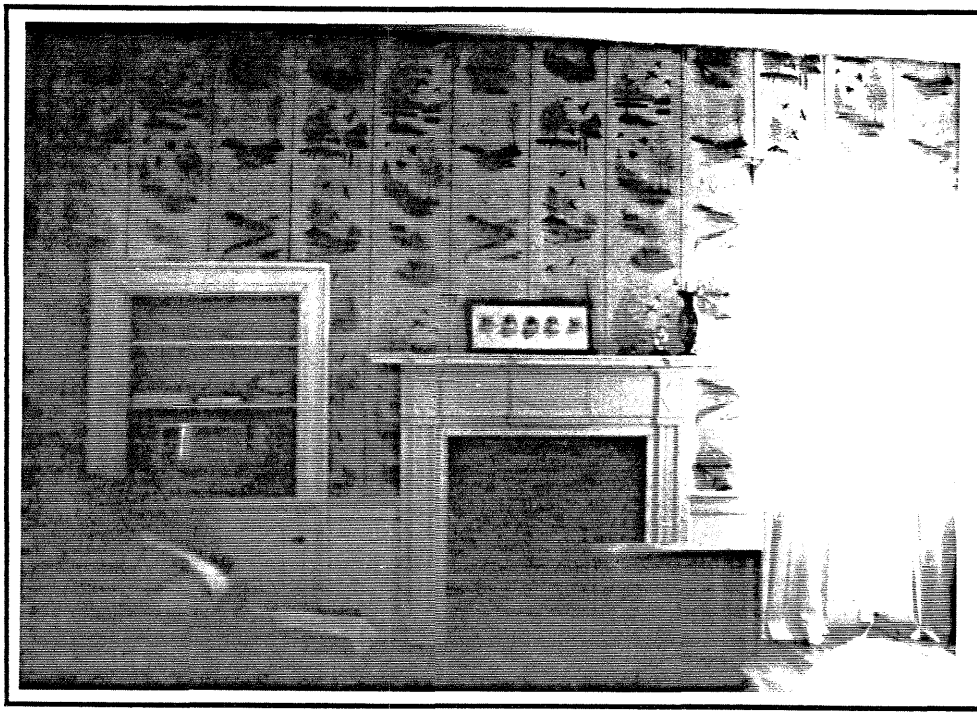


Figure 76
Structure 58-43, Interior of Mathematics Professor's House,
Showing the Mantle in First Floor South Room

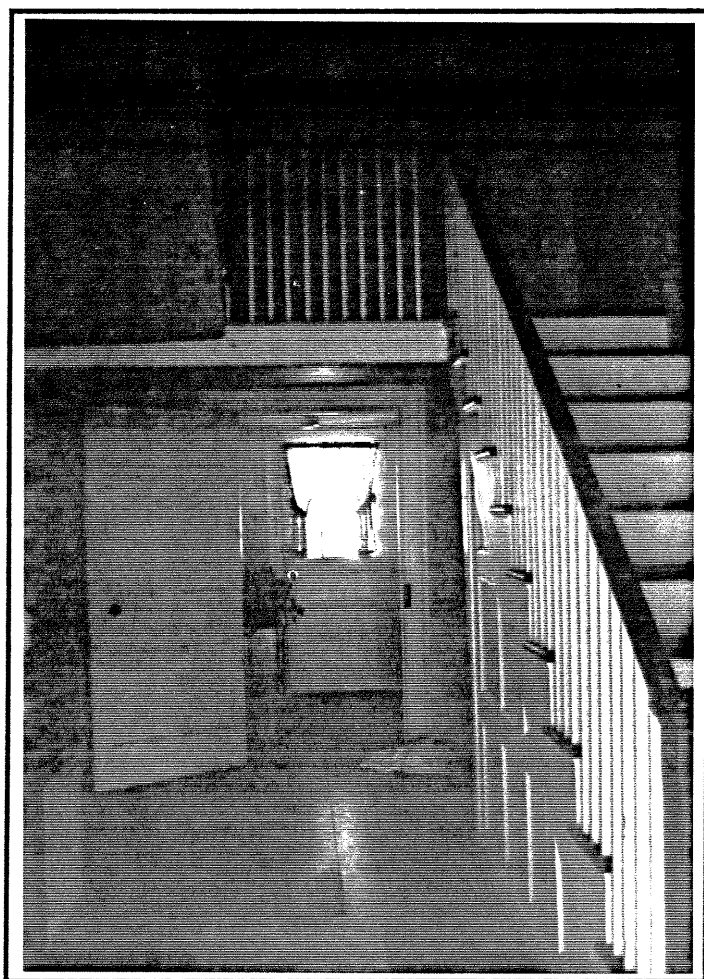


Figure 77
Structure 58-43, Interior of Mathematics Professor's House,
Showing First Floor Center Passage

The Puryear House or the Chemistry Professor's house, 58-220, is a three-bay, two-story, center passage, I-House, that dates to the 1840s. It is constructed of frame, clad with beaded weatherboarding, and has a hipped roof. The foundation has been parged causing it to be obscured, and the structure is covered with a standing-seam metal covering. The windows have mixed sash which range between nine-over-six, six-over-six, and four-over-four. The primary entrance has a single pane transom which lights the center passage, and the facade is decorated with a molded cornice. The structure is heated with two chimneys: one is internally placed on the rear half of the east elevation, and one is on the west half of the south elevation. It is also placed internally. The structure has been heavily altered. A two-story, flat-roofed bay window has been added to the west elevation, and a two-story rear ell has been added to the south elevation (Figures 78 and 79). The ell has a boxed cornice, a gable roof, and is two rooms deep. There is a one-story shed on the west elevation of the rear ell. There is a side door on the east elevation of the rear ell. The external chimney on the west elevation of the rear ell is flanked by a rear door on the south facade of the shed. The rear door on the ell is flanked by two windows and shaded by a shed porch. The east elevation of the main house has been severely disrupted. Two piercing windows have been weatherboarded over on the rear half of the elevation, the center section of the elevation has been cut top to bottom, and two piercing windows have been placed there. There is a new window piercing directly adjacent to the chimney (Figure 80).

The Mary Mickins' House is traditionally associated with Randolph-Macon College (Personal Communication Gerald Estes to Scott M. Hudlow 6/5/91). The documentary evidence on this house is scant and inconclusive. If the Preparatory school was located in this vicinity, this structure which is not substantial enough to be the Preparatory school could possibly have housed a caretaker. It is a two-story, three-bay, center passage, single pile, I-House which dates to the mid-19th century. The window piercings on the east and west elevation are centrally located on each floor (Figure 81). It is constructed of wood frame, covered by a standing-seam metal covering with no foundation. It instead is raised on brick piers on the south elevation. The remaining sills rest directly on the ground. The sills are made of large hewn logs, yet the remainder of the house is framed with dimensional framing utilizing down bracing. The structure is covered with bricktex, however, the original horizontal plank siding is exposed in many places. The window sashes are no longer intact, but at one time the windows had six-over-six sash. Two stove chimneys flush with the south elevation serve this small structure, each has been substantially rebuilt. Still, there is no indication that these chimneys are in new locations. The chimneys are located in each room on the first floor, flanking the center passage. The walls are unplastered, instead they are covered with vertical tongue and groove boards. The floors are also covered with the same material. The walls on the second floor are also covered with a layer of cardboard, which presumably provided some measure of insulation. The standing-seam metal covering protects a common rafter roof. The north facade while not austere is plain and undecorated.

The last two elements of the potential historic district are non-architectural. While, theoretically, they can not be contributing elements to the historic district, the cemetery and the road running between the centre building and the cemetery are important intrinsic and intact cultural landscape elements. The road goes between the north door of the main



Figure 78
Structure 58-220, Puryear House, Chemistry Professor's House, West Elevation



Figure 79
Structure 58-220, Puryear House, Chemistry Professor's House, South Elevation



Figure 80
Structure 58-220, Puryear House, Chemistry Professor's House, East Elevation



Figure 81
Structure 58-282, Mary Mickins House, East Gable Elevation

building and the college cemetery. It is lined by cedars, and runs west of the Steward's Hall. The cemetery is behind the Steward's Hall on the current owner's property. The college cemetery has several early interees including the child of one of the first presidents from 1833. The cemetery is quite extensive, and appears to have served the community at large into the twentieth-century. An additional component of the cemetery appears to be an African-American cemetery. The stones are small and unmarked, except for the initials of the interred person. It is less extensive than the other component and physically separated. Both of these cemeteries are important non-architectural elements of the design and scope of Randolph-Macon College and the Boydton Institute. Whether it was a conscious element of the original design of the campus is something that can not be answered, however, it is an early component of the campus, which retains much of its integrity.

The Boydton Institute period is represented by several of the same structures as Randolph-Macon College. The Boydton Institute utilized both the Steward's Hall and the Centre building. The pedimented central dormer on the main block of the Centre building was adorned by the Boydton Institute with their name and the dates of their existence (Figure 82). This iconographic reference demonstrates the creation of a new identity for these structures utilizing an architectural metaphor. The President's house and both Professor's houses were sold by Henry McGonegal in the mid 1870s. When the property was sold in 1949, only three standing structures were included: the Steward's Hall, the Centre building, and as it was then called, the Hatch Cottage. This would indicate that the only new construction project was the construction of the Hatch Cottage or Helensha. The students were housed in the Centre building, identical to the Randolph-Macon period. The different institutions in residence never needed more space. In fact, there were never enough students in residence to utilize all the space they had. No new construction projects were ever needed, except for a house for a school official, Mrs. Helen Sharpe.

The Helensha Cottage, (58-228) which occupies the approximate location of the original Hall or "Little College" of Randolph-Macon College, was erroneously thought to date to the 1840s (Figure 83). The original date was based upon the chimney stacks, which are constructed of five-to-one common American bond. However, as stated in the history section the Hall occupied the approximate location that the Helensha Cottage now inhabit. This I-house was built for Mrs. Helen Sharpe, an early official of the Boydton Institute. A better date for the construction of this frame two-story, three-bay, center passage I-House is the late 1870s or the early 1880s. The structure has a brick foundation, six-over-six sash, and a shingle roof. A single bay, one-story pedimented porch with square columns shades the primary entrance. A double window is on the center bay of the south facade, which is undecorated except an exposed eave. The structure has an original rear ell to which several additions were made. A brick one-story single room addition was added to the east elevation, and several brick additions were added to the north and west elevations. A historic photograph which dates to the 1949 chancery suit, when the National Bible Training Institute sold the property, shows the structure before the extensive changes were made to the exterior. (see Figure 43). The photograph shows that the present siding and shutters are late twentieth-century additions. These external changes were probably made at the same time that the additions were made to the rear and sides of the structure. The 1949

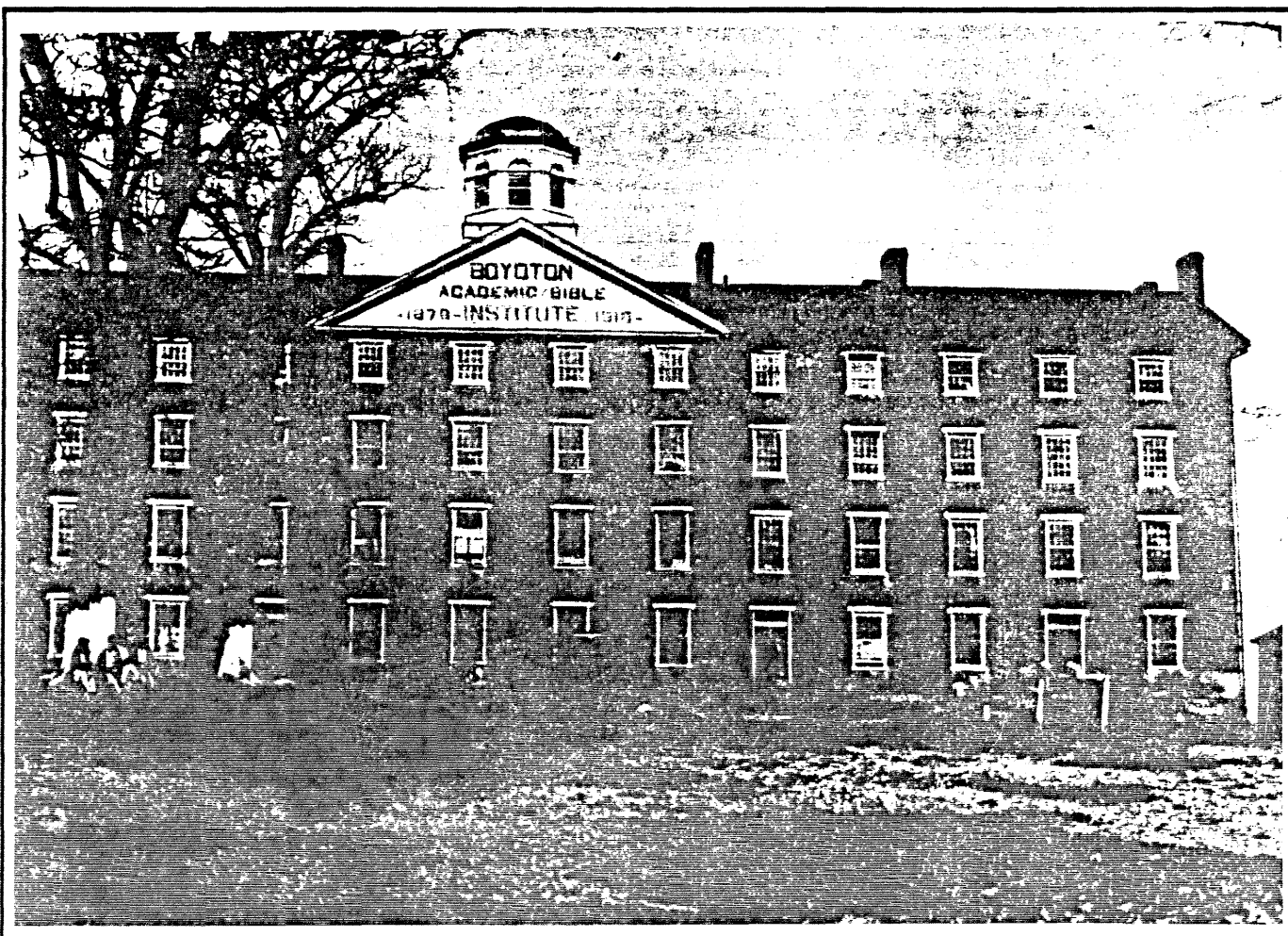


Figure 82
Structure 58-41, Centre Building, Boydton Institute, South Elevation



Figure 83
Structure 58-228, Helensha Cottage, South and East Elevation

photograph also reveals that the present porch, while a modern addition, dates to before the extensive remodeling done by the late John McKenry. The shadow of an earlier porch can be seen on the 1949 photograph.

A second structure was discovered that is associated with the Boydton Institute. R. C. Covington was an official at the Boydton Institute in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His house still stands to the southeast of the main campus, on an adjoining property. The Covington House is a one-story, three-bay structure with two rooms flanking a center passage. It is a wood frame structure resting on a brick foundation, which dates to the 1830s. R.C. Covington was not the original occupant of this house, Elizabeth Yancey was willed this structure in 1840, when the structure was newly built (MCR WB 15:258). It is covered by a standing-seam metal covering. The primary entrance is flanked by sidelights and has a single pane transom. The windows have six-over-six sash and stove chimneys heat each of the primary rooms. The chimneys are located internally on the rear walls. The facade is decorated by a late Federal molded cornice. The walls are plastered over riven lath. The interior is decorated by a chair rail (Figure 84). The house was augmented with a rear ell on the right side of the east elevation, however, this ell has fallen in and could not be examined (Figure 85). A colonial revival porch has also fallen (Figure 86). The structure is dilapidated and is currently unoccupied. It will require stabilization if it is to be a vital part of the potential historic district.

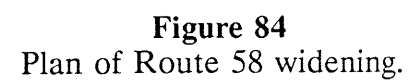
Proposed District Boundaries

The boundaries of the proposed district are to include the core of the surviving college buildings, which includes 58-41, 58-42, 58-43, 58-44, 58-228, 58-224 and 58-222 (see Figure 51). Additionally it should include the Chemistry Professor's House (Puryear House), 58-220, and the Covington House, 58-221, as discontinuous portions of the proposed district, since these two structures are associated with each of the occupational phases of the college buildings.

The western boundary of the Randolph-Macon College Historic District runs on the south side of Route 58 towards Route 756 to the edge of the modern property boundary, encompassing both the Mathematics and Language Professor's houses, and the Mary Mickins House. The district on the north side of Route 58 is to encompass the Steward's Hall and the President's House and the college cemetery. The last portion of the continuous district, is on the south side of Route 58, between it and Route 756 encompassing Helensha and the Centre Building (see Figure 51). The two discontinuous portions include the land surrounding the Chemistry Professor's House, 58-220, at the intersection of Routes 704 and 705, and the land enveloping the Covington House, 58-221.

Potential Impact

The originally proposed widening of Route 58 would result in changes to the right-of-way from the existing width of 110 feet to 250 feet on both the western and eastern edges of the Randolph-Macon College Historic District (Figure 84). The property line of Lawrence L and Cora T. Evans on the north side of Route 58 serves as the line where the proposed right-of-way narrows to 225 feet. The original proposed right-of-way narrows to



approximately 160 feet at the intersection of Route 58 and Route 756. The right-of-way widens back to the 250 feet width slightly east of the former Centre Building of Randolph-Macon College.

The existing width of the Route 58 road surface is 25 feet, therefore, the widening will impact a maximum of 185 feet on the south side of Route 58 on the western edge of the potentially eligible Randolph-Macon College Historic District. The minimum width to be impacted on the south side of Route 58 is 110 feet at the intersection of Routes 756 and 58. The maximum widening on the eastern edge of the historic district on the south side of Route 58 will be 200 feet.

The original plans to widen Route 58 will have less impact on the north side of Route 58 through the historic district. The present right-of-way of approximately 40 feet will not be increased on the north side of Route 58.

The Virginia Department of Transportation has revised the original plans to minimize the impact of the project to the potentially eligible Randolph-Macon College historic district. The current plans eliminate the proposed median throughout the entire historic district and retention of the current right-of-way (see Figure 84). The present right-of-way has a variable width between 110 and 80 feet. On the western edge of the historic district, the right-of-way is 110 feet wide, the width of the right-of-way does not change until the property line of Lawrence L. and Cora T. Evans on the north side of Route 58, where it narrows to 80 feet. The 80 foot width is maintained until Route 58 leaves the historic district on the eastern end of Route 58. Temporary construction easements have been established on the north and south sides of the highway. On the south side of Route 58, the temporary construction easement has a width of 10 feet throughout the entire historic district. On the north side of Route 58, the temporary construction easement has a variable width between 10 and 15 feet.

The current road surface of Route 58 is 25 feet wide. An additional 40 feet will be added to the north side of the highway on the western edge of the historic district up to the property of Lawrence L. and Cora T. Evans, where a 30 foot corridor will be added. A variable width between 35 and 15 feet will be added to the south side of Route 58. The widest section will be on the western edge of Route 58, the 15 feet width will be maintained until the highway exits the historic district.

The physical destruction and alteration of the potential historic district is limited to property within the current VDOT right-of-way. Route 58 currently runs through and bisects the potential historic district. The plans for widening Route 58 will result in direct impact to property contained within the Randolph-Macon College Historic District, thus the undertaking constitutes an adverse effect (36CFR800.9(a)).

Route 58 currently bisects the potential historic district, isolating each portion of the potential Randolph-Macon College Historic District from the other. The proposed project will increase the width and magnitude of the current road and will lead to additional and virtually complete isolation of each portion of the district. The historic district is a former college campus and the campus design is an integral part of the district's character. The

road disrupts the spatial order of the campus, altering a characteristic that contributes to the property's eligibility, thus constituting an adverse effect (36CFR800.9(b)).

The anticipated increase in traffic due to the proposed widening as well as the changes to the road surface itself will introduce visual, audible, and atmospheric elements that are out of character with the historic district. The increased vibrations from the traffic, especially the tractor-trailers, would possibly contribute to the further deterioration of the Centre building which is already in a ruinous state (However, this is not based on specific traffic or engineering data). The widened road surface, while not a new element, would enhance a visual element that is out of character with the district and will alter its setting as an integrated college campus. Therefore, the undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Randolph-Macon Historic District (36CFR800.9(c)).

Architectural Summary and Recommendations

Randolph-Macon College grew in response to the local needs for a college in this heavily Methodist area of the Virginia Southside. The original brick structures were constructed by Dabney Cosby, a well-known brick contractor, who fabricated buildings for Thomas Jefferson, Thomas U. Walter, and Alexander Jackson Davis. The other college structures were perhaps constructed by William Howard and James Whitice, who completed the college buildings after Cosby's employment with the college ended in 1834. These structures (58-43, 58-224, 58-42, 58-41, 58-44) not only contribute to the eligibility of the proposed Randolph-Macon College Historic District, but also are eligible individually. The two Boydton Institute structures are eligible for their association with this post-Civil War African-American educational institution. Structure 58-228 is also eligible individually.

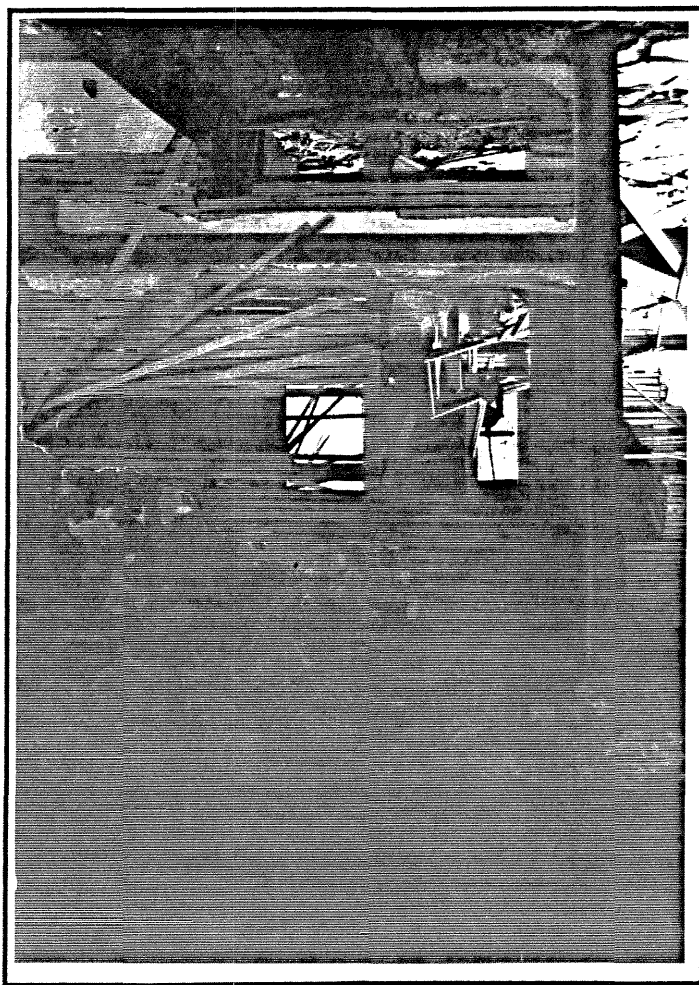


Figure 85
Structure 58-221, Covington House, Interior Showing Riven Lath

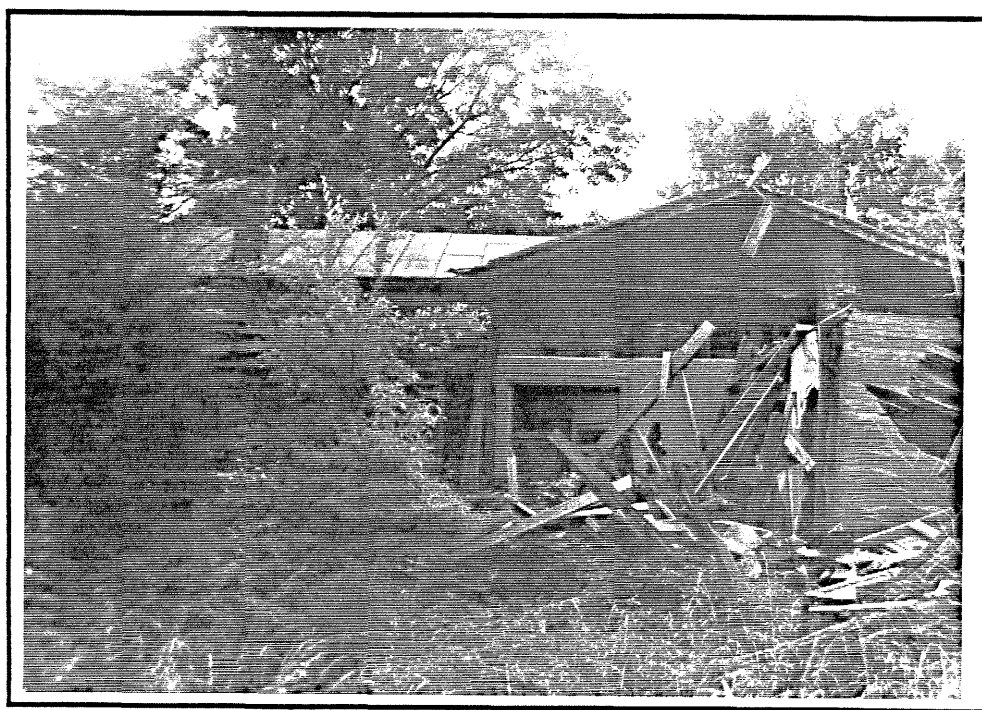


Figure 86
Structure 58-221, Covington House, Fallen Rear Ell on East Elevation



Figure 87
Structure 58-221, Covington House, West Elevation

Catalog of Contributing Structures not Surveyed during Phase I

Structure 58-220

Name: Puryear House or Chemistry Professor's House

Address: On Route 704, .20 miles east of Route 705

Description: The Puryear House or the Chemistry Professor's house is a three-bay, two-story, center passage, I-House, that dates to the 1840s. It is constructed of frame, clad with beaded weatherboarding, and has a hipped roof. The foundation has been parged causing it to be obscured, and the structure is covered with a standing-seam metal covering. The windows have mixed sash which range between nine-over-six, six-over-six, and four-over-four. The primary entrance has a single pane transom which lights the center passage, and the facade is decorated with a molded cornice. The structure is heated with two chimneys: one is internally placed on the rear half of the east elevation, and one is on the west half of the south elevation. It is also placed internally. The structure has been heavily altered. A two-story, flat-roofed bay window has been added to the west elevation, and a two-story rear ell has been added to the south elevation. The ell has a boxed cornice, a gable roof, and two rooms deep. There is a one-story shed on the west elevation of the rear ell. There is a side door on the east elevation of the rear ell. The external chimney on the left elevation of the rear ell is flanked by a rear door on the rear facade of the ell. The rear door is flanked by two windows and shaded by a shed porch. The east elevation of the main house has been severely disrupted, two windows piercing have been weatherboarded over on the rear half of the elevation, the center section of the elevation has been cut top to bottom, and two window piercing have been placed there. There is a new window piercing directly adjacent to the chimney.

Date: ca. 1840

Impact: Visual

Significance: Eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and C as a contributing element of Randolph-Macon College District.

Recommendations: See below



Figure 88
Structure 58-220 Chemistry Professor's House or Puryear House,
North Elevation

Structure 58-221

Name: Covington House

Address: .25 miles south of Route 756, .10 miles east of Route 705

Description: The Covington House is a one-story, three-bay structure with two rooms flanking a center passage. It is a wood frame structure resting on a brick foundation, which dates to the 1840s. It is covered by a standing-seam metal covering. The primary entrance is flanked by sidelights and has a single pane transom. The windows have six-over-six sash, stove chimneys heat each of the primary rooms. The chimneys are located internally on the rear walls. The facade is decorated by a late Federal molded cornice. The walls are plastered over riven lath. The interior is decorated by a chair rail. The house was augmented with a rear ell on the right side of the east elevation, however, this ell has fallen in and could not be examined. A colonial revival porch has also fallen. This structure's previous owner R.C Covington was an official of the Boydton Institute in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (MCR DB 110:46). His ownership of the house, and the current association of the house with his family lends this structure its association to the Boydton institute period of occupation of the college buildings.

Date: ca. 1840

Impact: Visual

Significance: Eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and C as a contributing element of Randolph-Macon College District.

Recommendations: See below



Figure 89
Structure 58-221, Covington House, West Elevation

Structure 58-222

Name: Mary Mickins House

Address: On the south side of U.S. 58

Description: The Mary Mickins' House is traditionally associated with Randolph-Macon College. It is a two-story, three-bay, center passage I-House which dates to the mid nineteenth-century. It is constructed of wood frame, covered by a standing-seam metal covering, and has no foundation. It instead is raised on brick piers on the south elevation. The remaining sills rest directly on the ground. The sills are made of large hewn logs, yet the remainder of the house is framed with dimensional framing utilizing down bracing. The structure is covered with bricktex, yet the original horizontal plank siding is exposed in many places. The window sash are no longer intact, however, at one time the windows had six-over-six sash. Two stove chimneys flush with the south elevation serve this small structure, each have been substantially rebuilt, however, there is no indication that these chimneys are in new locations. The chimneys are located in each room on the first floor, flanking the center passage. The walls are unplastered, instead they are covered with vertical tongue and groove boards. The floors are also covered with the same material. The walls on the second floor are also covered with a layer of cardboard, which presumably provided some measure of insulation. The standing-seam metal covering protects a common rafter roof. The north facade while not austere is plain and undecorated.

Date: ca. 1850

Impact: Visual

Significance: Eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and C as a contributing element of Randolph-Macon College District.

Recommendations: See below

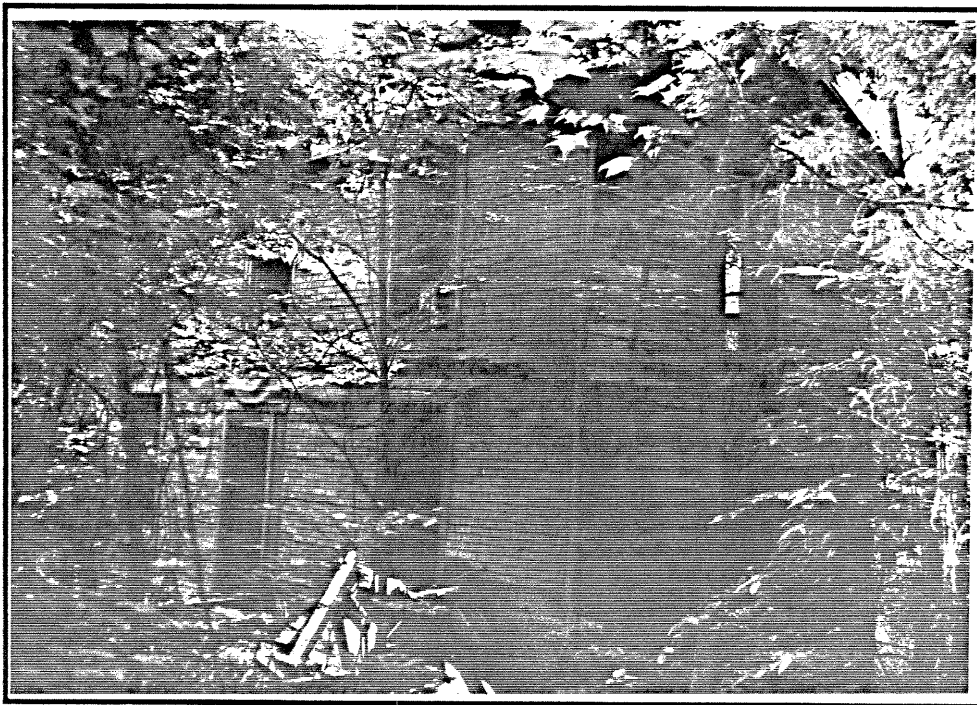


Figure 90
Structure 58-222, Mary Mickins House, North Elevation

Structure 58-223

Name: N/A

Address: On the south side of U.S. 58, directly across from Lofty Oaks

Description: The extant flue-cured, single-pen tobacco barn part of the archaeological site 44MC485 is a 1 1/2-story, three-bay, unsquared, diamond notched log structure. The barn has a mortared stone foundation, and the nogging is made of local red clay. The original roof has been removed and replaced with a standing-seam metal covering. The floor is earthen and the flues have since been filled. Metal gas pipes have replaced the original flues. The flue-cured tobacco barn is associated with Lofty Oaks, which is on the north side of Route 58. However, the construction of Route 58 has physically separated the structures from the farmstead; the creation of Bugg's Island Reservoir further inundated the remaining land, making it economically unfeasible to continue tobacco farming on this small parcel of land.

Date: ca. 1840

Impact: Visual

Significance: Not eligible for the National Register.

Recommendations: No further work is warranted.

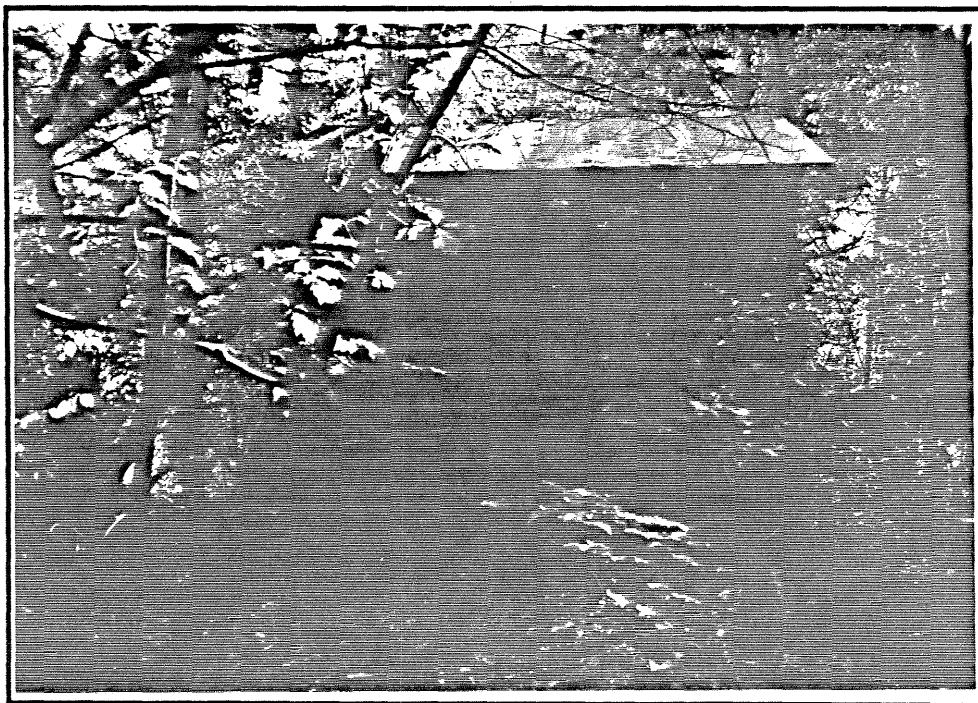


Figure 91
Structure 58-223, Extant Tobacco Barn at 44MC485

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Prehistoric Resources

At the outset of this project, all three of the sites subjected to archaeological investigation (44MC482, 44MC483, and 44MC484) were thought to have at least possible prehistoric components. However, even at the Phase I level, it was clear that these three sites each had different characteristics. Site 44MC483 lies across the toe of a slope along a ravine bottom while sites 44MC482 and 44MC484 are situated on ridgetop terraces. The possibility that the stone mounds at Site 44MC483 might be prehistoric in origin was indicated by ethnographic documentation. According to these sources, such mounds were erected as memorials or markers and thus would not necessarily represent sites of habitation. Lithic scatters in upland settings such as those represented by Site 44MC484 and possibly by Site 44MC482 are typically interpreted to be the remains of periodic short-term occupations by small groups of people engaged in resource procurement.

Regional surveys in Mecklenburg and adjacent counties indicate that lithic scatters in upland settings in this region are typically represented by limited, low-density artifactual remains that often lack diagnostic material or formal tools (cf. Blanton et al. 1990; Garrow et al. 1980; Thunderbird Archaeological Associates 1985). While it seemed likely at the outset of this study that Site 44MC482 might conform to this pattern, the recovery of diagnostic artifacts at Site 44MC484 indicated a divergence from that pattern. The results of the Phase II investigations of these three sites confirms initial observations that sites 44MC482, 44MC483, and 44MC484 are quite different.

First of all, evidence gathered at Site 44MC483 indicates that the stone piles there are not prehistoric or Native American features but, instead, were likely deposited as a result of field-clearing elsewhere prior to cultivation. Systematic investigation of Site 44MC482 found it to be characterized by a low-density lithic scatter, the focus of which is likely south of the proposed right-of-way. Since it is apparent that only a marginal portion of the site extends into the project corridor, it is difficult to characterize the site. However, it is clear following the present work that a significant portion of the site will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

On the other hand, the archaeological investigations of Site 44MC484 resulted in the recovery of a substantial amount of diagnostic material, the observation of a variety of raw materials that were procured, and the identification of at least some of the environmental and locational factors that may have made the site attractive again and again to small mobile groups over such a long span of time. The variety of diagnostic tools recovered, indicative of occupations from the Early Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods, may make this site a good candidate for baseline comparison with any future studies of upland sites in this region. Specifically, it would be valuable to identify similarities between Site 44MC484 and other upland sites with evidence of equally long spans of reoccupation.

Conversely, what characteristics of Site 44MC484 might contrast with upland sites that are known to have been occupied for restricted periods of time within prehistory.

Unfortunately, these types of comparisons are hampered by the lack of previously identified well-preserved upland sites that contain diagnostic material. Certainly, there is a substantial need for at least the identification if not the evaluation of such sites. However, it is suggested based on comparison of the setting of Site 44MC484 with that of Site 44MC482 that several environmental variables unique to Site 44MC484 may have contributed to its reoccupation. Site 44MC484 is situated on a terrace between the heads of two ravines, at least one of which contains several freshwater springs. These springs are approximately 90.4 meters from the site and only 12.2 meters lower in elevation. Thus, the springs are easily accessible from the site. In contrast, Site 44MC482 is situated on an interfluvial ridge virtually twice the distance from water as that of Site 44MC484.

It is also probable that the numerous outcrops of metavolcanic rock and quartz observed in these ravines just downstream from Site 44MC484 contributed to the reoccupation of the site in prehistoric times, though because of inundation of the stream valleys near Site 44MC482 associated with the Kerr Reservoir, it is not known whether such outcrops are equally prevalent near the latter site.

Despite the relatively substantial amounts of prehistoric material recovered from Site 44MC484, the nature of the remains indicates that prehistoric utilizations of this site (and other sites and locations in the project corridor) consisted primarily of discrete events of limited duration and participation. The Roanoke River, now inundated by Kerr Reservoir, is a well known focus of extensive prehistoric occupation. That the uplands at the heads of first-order tributaries of the Roanoke River should have been the focus of numerous resource procurement forays corresponds with current models of prehistoric settlement and subsistence. Further work in the area will undoubtedly shed additional insights into the exploitation of these upland zones by earlier, mobile, hunter/gatherers as well as by later, more sedentary, riverine-based social groups. The identification of specific prehistoric upland activities coupled with good temporal control, however, is dependent on the study of sites that were as heavily occupied over time as Site 44MC484 only in better states of preservation so that the data holds as much potential on an *intra-site* level as it does on an *inter-site* level.

Historic Resources

The two single-component historic-period archaeological sites evaluated in the present study are both a testament to the important role tobacco cultivation played in the late 18th- and 19th-century settlement of Mecklenburg County. Indeed, sites 44MC483 and 44MC485 document two different technological adaptations made to accommodate changes in the nature of the tobacco economy. Specifically, the stone piles at Site 44MC483 apparently document attempts by early 19th-century settlers in the region to clear fields on soils that they were led to believe, whether accurately or not, were especially well-suited to tobacco cultivation. On the other hand, the foundations of tobacco barns used for flue-curing tobacco at Site 44MC485 that were likely constructed in the middle of 19th century

are representative of the planter's adaptation to a shift in demand from dark heavy tobacco used in snuff-making to a lighter, brighter-colored leaf grown in sandy soils and flue-cured as opposed to air-dried or fire-cured. The fact that the prime soils today for the cultivation of dark heavy tobacco are silty, often stony, loams (Chapman and Thomas 1939:304) supports the contention that the stone piles at Site 44MC483 were deposited in the early 19th century when heavy dark tobacco was still in demand from Piedmont planters.

The historic-period components at sites 44MC482 and 44MC484 document the fact that the pattern of reoccupation observed at Site 44MC484 for the prehistoric periods continues into the historic period at both of these sites. At Site 44MC482, the focus of the 19th-century component overlies the apparent focus of the prehistoric component on the high ground south of the proposed right-of-way. The 19th- and 20th-century cultural deposits identified at Site 44MC484 were mixed in a plow zone with the prehistoric deposits, both of which were focused within the project corridor on the highest level ground. At the very least, certain environmental factors mentioned above were attractive to both the prehistoric and historic-period occupants of these sites: the foci of the sites are high and dry and yet located in close proximity to several ravines with water sources.

Architectural Resources

Randolph-Macon College grew in response to the local needs for a college in this heavily Methodist area of the Virginia Southside. The original brick structures were constructed by Dabney Cosby, a well-known brick contractor, who fabricated buildings for Thomas Jefferson, Thomas U. Walter, and Alexander Jackson Davis. The other college structures were perhaps constructed by William Howard and James Whitice, who completed the college buildings after Cosby's employment with the college ended in 1834. These structures (58-43, 58-224, 58-42, 58-41, 58-44) not only contribute to the eligibility of the proposed Randolph-Macon College Historic District, but also are eligible individually. The two Boydton Institute structures are eligible for their association with this post-Civil War African-American educational institution. Structure 58-228 is also eligible individually.

The structures are associated both with an early Methodist college, and a post-Civil War African-American educational institution known as the Boydton Institute. The Methodist church was important to the reordering of the social values of the Southside in the early nineteenth-century. The Boydton Institute is indicative of the substantial reorientation that was occurring throughout the entire South in the Reconstruction era.

Dabney Cosby, a significant contractor throughout Virginia and North Carolina is responsible for the construction of the main surviving brick structures. His architectural expertise was not only institutional and public structures, such as hotels, warehouses, and colleges (Cosby built several of the structures at Hampden-Sydney College in Farmville) but also as a builder of brick structures. The buildings at Randolph-Macon College are excellent examples of both facets of his career. He also built structures for Thomas Jefferson, Thomas U. Walter, Anthony J. Davis, and William Strickland.

Management Recommendations

Site 44MC482 is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. While it appears that only the northernmost portion of the site extends into the project area, the site has also been impacted by the construction of Route 693 and historic-period plowing. The historic-period component consists of a low-density field scatter of late 19th- to 20th-century domestic artifacts that are probably associated with the extant late 19th-century Victorian farmstead complex that lies along Route 693 south of the project corridor (Blanton et al. 1990:34,42-43). The paucity of artifacts, lack of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, and disturbed nature of the site all suggest that further study would not increase our understanding of the prehistory and history of Mecklenburg County and environs. **Thus, no further work is warranted at Site 44MC482.**

Site 44MC483 is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion D and it is felt that the research potential of the site has been effectively exhausted with the present evaluation. The research value of the site beyond what has been done in the present study is limited given that the rock piles are likely the result of agricultural field clearing. In general, historic-period rock piles are not typically considered significant. Furthermore, most of the site is located outside of the proposed project corridor and a similar site--Site 44MC212--at the Rudds Creek Public Use Area, located less than 600 feet (2000 meters) southwest of Site 44MC483, has been avoided and preserved (Garrow et al. 1980:199). **Thus, no further work is warranted at Site 44MC483.**

Site 44MC484 is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. While Phase II investigation resulted in the recovery of a substantial amount of data, particularly regarding the prehistoric component, the site has been impacted by 19th- and 20th-century occupations and associated plowing and landscape modification activities. Indeed, 20th-century plowing and landscape modification have adversely impacted the 19th-century cultural deposits. Given the previous impacts to the vertical and horizontal integrity of both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological deposits, it is felt that the present investigation has effectively exhausted the research potential of the portion of Site 44MC484 that would be directly impacted by the proposed construction. **Thus, no further work is warranted at Site 44MC484.**

Site 44MC485 is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Generally, well-preserved examples of these unique 19th-century log tobacco barns with local clay mud chinking need to be avoided and preserved. However, since the standing example at Site 44MC485 has been modified early in the 20th-century to facilitate gas pipes to cure the tobacco, it is not a pristine example of this landscape form. Likewise, the foundations do not reveal any unique information, except to render several floor plans of mid 19th-century examples. While it is important that unaltered examples of this settlement form be located and preserved, these examples do not divulge any information that renders their preservation critical at this juncture. **Thus, no further work is warranted at Site 44MC485.**

Randolph-Macon College grew in response to the local needs for a college in this heavily Methodist area of the Virginia Southside. The original brick structures were

constructed by Dabney Cosby, a well-known brick contractor, who fabricated buildings for Thomas Jefferson, Thomas U. Walter, and Alexander Jackson Davis. The other college structures were perhaps constructed by William Howard and James Whitice, who completed the college buildings after Cosby's employment with the college ended in 1834. These structures (58-43, 58-224, 58-42, 58-41, 58-44) not only contribute to the eligibility of the proposed Randolph-Macon College Historic District, but also are eligible individually. The two Boydton Institute structures are eligible for their association with this post-Civil War African-American educational institution. Structure 58-228 is also eligible individually.

Architecturally, the Randolph-Macon College historic district is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A and C because:

1. The structures are associated both with an early Methodist college, and a post-Civil War African-American educational institution known as the Boydton Institute. The Methodist church was important to the reordering of the social values of the Southside in the early nineteenth-century. The Boydton Institute is indicative of the substantial reorientation that was occurring throughout the entire South in the Reconstruction era.
2. Dabney Cosby, a significant contractor throughout Virginia and North Carolina is responsible for the construction of the main surviving brick structures. His architectural expertise was not only institutional and public structures, such as hotels, warehouses, and colleges (Cosby built several of the structures at Hampden-Sydney College in Farmville) but also as a builder of brick structures. The buildings at Randolph-Macon College are excellent examples of both facets of his career. He also built structures for Thomas Jefferson, Thomas U. Walter, Alexander J. Davis, and William Strickland.

Of the twelve primary structures within the district, two are modern buildings and one is a historic structure. These three edifices are non-contributing structures to the architectural and historical integrity of the district.

The proposed widening of Route 58 bisects the proposed Randolph-Macon College Historic District. The character and setting of individual properties on the campus and the original plan of Randolph-Macon College will be adversely effected by this undertaking (see Figures 51 and 84).

It is recommended that Randolph-Macon College be declared eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. Its association with Dabney Cosby, its connection to an early Methodist college in the South, and the unique chance to preserve an early African-American education institution create the unique attributes of the Randolph-Macon College Historic District. The boundaries of the district are to include the core of the surviving college structures, and the Covington House, 58-221 and the Chemistry Professor's house, 58-220, as discontinuous sections of the Randolph-Macon College Historic District. The proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect on the Randolph-Macon Historic District.

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APPENDIX A

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 34	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
SH TEST 46	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			3
					Provenience Total:		4
					Site Total:		4

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
SH TEST 30	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
SH TEST 30	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	2
SH TEST 37	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		3
					Provenience Total:	3
SH TEST 46	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
SH TEST 46	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
SH TEST 46	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
					Provenience Total:	4
					Site Total:	9

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
FEA 1, LAYER A	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
					Provenience Total:		1
FEA 5, LAYER A	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
FEA 5, LAYER A	Faunal/Floral	Floral					8
					Provenience Total:		9
FEA 5, LAYER B	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			2
FEA 5, LAYER B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought			1
FEA 5, LAYER B	Faunal/Floral	Floral					35
FEA 5, LAYER B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		39
SH TEST 14	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
					Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 21	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 26	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		1
					Site Total:		52

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
SH TEST 26	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
					Site Total:	1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 02	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
SH TEST 03	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			12
SH TEST 03	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Crown Finish	Neck		1
SH TEST 03	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		2
SH TEST 06	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
SH TEST 06	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
SH TEST 07	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			1
SH TEST 09	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
SH TEST 09	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Containers	Can				1
SH TEST 10	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
SH TEST 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
SH TEST 10	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
SH TEST 10	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			3
SH TEST 11	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			17
SH TEST 11	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	18
SH TEST 12	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
						Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 13	Architectural	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt			1
						Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 14	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
						Provenience Total:	2
SH TEST 15	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
SH TEST 15	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				7
SH TEST 15	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
SH TEST 15	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Containers	Can				4
						Provenience Total:	14
SH TEST 17	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
SH TEST 17	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
SH TEST 17	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Plastic			1
SH TEST 17	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
SH TEST 17	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			5
						Provenience Total:	9
SH TEST 18	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
SH TEST 18	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				3
SH TEST 18	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Blue	Base		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 18	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue			2
SH TEST 18	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
SH TEST 18	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			8
SH TEST 18	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Bottle	Machine Made	Colorless		1
Provenience Total:							17
SH TEST 20	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			3
Provenience Total:							3
SH TEST 21	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
SH TEST 21	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
SH TEST 21	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
SH TEST 21	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
SH TEST 21	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
SH TEST 21	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
SH TEST 21	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
SH TEST 21	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
SH TEST 21	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Threaded Finish	Neck		1
SH TEST 21	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure	Phonograph Record	Plastic			1
SH TEST 21	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
Provenience Total:							14
SH TEST 22	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			2

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 22	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
SH TEST 22	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
SH TEST 22	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
SH TEST 22	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Milk Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
SH TEST 22	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
Provenience Total:							9
SH TEST 24	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			5
SH TEST 24	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
SH TEST 24	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
Provenience Total:							8
SH TEST 26	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
Provenience Total:							2
SH TEST 27	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
SH TEST 27	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
SH TEST 27	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
Provenience Total:							3
SH TEST 33	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
Provenience Total:							1
SH TEST 36	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
SH TEST 36	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 36	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
SH TEST 36	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				19
SH TEST 36	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Ferrous			1
SH TEST 36	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
SH TEST 36	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			4
SH TEST 36	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Containers	Beverage Can	Pull Tab			1
SH TEST 36	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
Provenience Total:							32
SH TEST 38	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
SH TEST 38	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
SH TEST 38	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
Provenience Total:							3
SH TEST 39	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
SH TEST 39	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				25
SH TEST 39	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			1
SH TEST 39	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		24
SH TEST 39	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		2
SH TEST 39	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			26
SH TEST 39	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Threaded Finish	Neck		4

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
SH TEST 39	Food Prep/Consumption	Unspec. Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
SH TEST 39	Food Prep/Consumption	Unspec. Glass Containers	Unidentified	Colored Glass	Opaque White		3
SH TEST 39	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous			3
SH TEST 39	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Plastic			2
Provenience Total:							94
SH TEST 40	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
SH TEST 40	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			2
SH TEST 40	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			2
Provenience Total:							5
SH TEST 42	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
SH TEST 42	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
SH TEST 42	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
SH TEST 42	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		16
SH TEST 42	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			35
SH TEST 42	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	Handle		1
SH TEST 42	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
SH TEST 42	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
SH TEST 42	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Plate	Colored Glass	Opaque White		3
SH TEST 42	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			3

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:		63
SH TEST 43	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
SH TEST 43	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
SH TEST 43	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous			1
					Provenience Total:		4
SH TEST 45	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
					Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 46	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
SH TEST 46	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
					Provenience Total:		3
SURFACE	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Mould Blown	Neck		1
					Provenience Total:		1
TU 1, LEV A	Arms and Military	Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet		.38		1
TU 1, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			8
TU 1, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
					Provenience Total:		10
TU 1, LEV B	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
TU 1, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
TU 1, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			2
TU 1, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
TU 1, LEV B	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 1, LEV B	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass	Opaque White		1
TU 1, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		4
TU 1, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
TU 1, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			20
TU 1, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 1, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Threaded Finish	Neck		2
TU 1, LEV B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		3
Provenience Total:							38
TU 2, LEV A	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
TU 2, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Colorless Glass			1
TU 2, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		2
TU 2, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
TU 2, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			7
Provenience Total:							12
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Base		5
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Rim		6
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			27
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		11
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		2
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			122
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	Base		2
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Machine Made	Neck		2
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Unidentified	Pearlware			1
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Glassware	Pressed	Colorless		1
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Metal Containers	Can				6
TU 2, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
Provenience Total:							190
TU 2, LEV C1	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
TU 2, LEV C1	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
TU 2, LEV C1	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
TU 2, LEV C1	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			8
TU 2, LEV C1	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			3
TU 2, LEV C1	Faunal/Floral	Bone					1
TU 2, LEV C1	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
TU 2, LEV C1	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: Printed Other	Rim		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 2, LEV C1	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain			1
TU 2, LEV C1	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			2
TU 2, LEV C1	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		3
TU 2, LEV C1	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			13
TU 2, LEV C1	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure	Doll/Doll Part	Porcelain			2
TU 2, LEV C1	Unassigned Material	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Metal			4
Provenience Total:							46
TU 2, LEV C2	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
TU 2, LEV C2	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
TU 2, LEV C2	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
TU 2, LEV C2	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
TU 2, LEV C2	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	Rim		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			1
TU 2, LEV C2	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			2
TU 2, LEV C2	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			4
TU 2, LEV C2	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure	Doll/Doll Part	Porcelain			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 2, LEV C2	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tableware	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Opaque White		1
Provenience Total:							16
TU 3, FEA 1	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			6
TU 3, FEA 1	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			2
TU 3, FEA 1	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
TU 3, FEA 1	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			3
TU 3, FEA 1	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
TU 3, FEA 1	Clothing	Fasteners	Fastener	White Metal			1
TU 3, FEA 1	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Rim		2
TU 3, FEA 1	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		4
TU 3, FEA 1	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		1
TU 3, FEA 1	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			19
TU 3, FEA 1	General Activities	Stable/barn	Horseshoe	Ferrous			1
TU 3, FEA 1	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			1
TU 3, FEA 1	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Lead			1
Provenience Total:							44
TU 3, FEA 2	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
TU 3, FEA 2	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
TU 3, FEA 2	General Activities	Agricult/Horticulture	Barbed Wire	Ferrous			1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
						Provenience Total:	4
TU 3, LEV A	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			1
TU 3, LEV A	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand			2
TU 3, LEV A	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
TU 3, LEV A	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
TU 3, LEV A	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				3
TU 3, LEV A	Faunal/Floral	Bone					1
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware			1
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			2
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		17
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Aqua		1
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		2
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		1
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			39
TU 3, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
TU 3, LEV A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous			1
TU 3, LEV A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder			2
TU 3, LEV A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
						Provenience Total:	78

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 3, LEV B	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified			3
TU 3, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			3
TU 3, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			1
TU 3, LEV B	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				2
TU 3, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	Base		1
TU 3, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			4
TU 3, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		4
TU 3, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		1
TU 3, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			8
TU 3, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 3, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Neck		1
Provenience Total:							29
TU 3, LEV C	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
TU 3, LEV C	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
TU 3, LEV C	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			5
TU 3, LEV C	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
TU 3, LEV C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			6
TU 3, LEV C	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	Black		4
TU 3, LEV C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		3

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 3, LEV C	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			7
					Provenience Total:		28
TU 4, LEV A	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
TU 4, LEV A	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			6
TU 4, LEV A	Architectural	Window Glass	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			1
TU 4, LEV A	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				29
TU 4, LEV A	Clothing	Fasteners	Fastener	Copper-Alloy			1
TU 4, LEV A	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Unsorted Bone				1
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware: Printed Blue			3
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcellaneous			2
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue			9
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Crown Finish	Neck		1
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		12
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		1
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			28
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 4, LEV A	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 4, LEV A	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Ultramarine		1
					Provenience Total:		99

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 4, LEV B	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
TU 4, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			1
TU 4, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			1
TU 4, LEV B	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
TU 4, LEV B	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				6
TU 4, LEV B	Clothing	Jewelry/Ornamentation	Ring	White Metal			1
TU 4, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
TU 4, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Blue			1
TU 4, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		14
TU 4, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
TU 4, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Ultramarine		1
TU 4, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			4
TU 4, LEV B	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 4, LEV B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Jar	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 4, LEV B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	Opaque White		1
TU 4, LEV B	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous			2
Provenience Total:							40
TU 5, ALL	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			2
TU 5, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			4

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 5, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			9
TU 5, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			3
TU 5, ALL	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				6
TU 5, ALL	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass	Opaque White		1
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			2
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Printed Polychrome			1
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			7
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		8
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		3
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		4
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		4
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Ultramarine		2
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			53
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		4
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			1
TU 5, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Pressed	Colorless		1
TU 5, ALL	Personal Items	Toys and Leisure	Toy	Metal			1
TU 5, ALL	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Chain	Ferrous			2

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 5, ALL	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Nut	Copper-Alloy			1
Provenience Total:							119
TU 6, ALL	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5
TU 6, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			5
TU 6, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			5
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	American Blue and Grey			2
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Whiteware			2
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Whiteware: Sponged/Stamped	Red		1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware			3
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Printed Polychrome			3
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			7
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Yellowware			1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		5
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Bright Green		1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Dark Green		1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		14
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Ultramarine		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			68
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1
TU 6, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			7
Provenience Total:							135
TU 6, FEA 6	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			10
TU 6, FEA 6	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		2
Provenience Total:							12
TU 7, ALL	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			1
TU 7, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			2
TU 7, ALL	Architectural	Window Glass	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			8
TU 7, ALL	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				8
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Porcelain	Rim		1
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			4
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	Black		1
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		5
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			42
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	Base		1

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
TU 7, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Machine Made	Neck		1
TU 7, ALL	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous			3
Provenience Total:							78
TU 8, ALL	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3
TU 8, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut			2
TU 8, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified			3
TU 8, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments			2
TU 8, ALL	Architectural	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire			7
TU 8, ALL	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				1
TU 8, ALL	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Vulcanized Rubber			1
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Holloware	American Blue and Grey	Handle		1
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain			1
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	W: Printed Polychrome			1
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: Printed Other	Black		2
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Amber		1
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green		14
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	Green-blue		1
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass			19
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Solarized/Maganese			3

Provenience	Group	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
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TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Tumbler, Fluted	Colored Glass			2
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Solarized/Maganese	Base		1
TU 8, ALL	Food Prep/Consumption	Utensils	Bottle Opener				1
TU 8, ALL	Unassigned Material	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colorless Glass			1
TU 8, ALL	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Bolt				1
TU 8, ALL	Unassigned Material	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous			1
TU 8, ALL	Unassigned Material	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous			1

Provenience Total: 70

Site Total: 1383

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
SH TEST 01	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
SH TEST 01	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
SH TEST 01	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		3
SH TEST 01	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		1
				Provenience Total:		6
SH TEST 02	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 03	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 05	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 07	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		1
SH TEST 07	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
				Provenience Total:		2
SH TEST 08	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 09	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 10	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		1
SH TEST 10	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		4
SH TEST 10	Debitage	Tested Cobble/Nodule	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
SH TEST 10	Fire-cracked Rock				97.70	10
SH TEST 10	Misc./Unmodified Stone				19.50	1
				Provenience Total:		17
SH TEST 13	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 14	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
				Provenience Total:		1
SH TEST 15	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		1
SH TEST 15	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
SH TEST 15	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		1
SH TEST 15	Fire-cracked Rock				33.90	5
				Provenience Total:		9
SH TEST 16	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
SH TEST 16	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		3

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
					Provenience Total:	4
SH TEST 17	Biface	Stage 2	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
SH TEST 17	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Crystalline Quartz		1
SH TEST 17	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
SH TEST 17	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Crystalline Quartz		1
SH TEST 17	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		6
SH TEST 17	Fire-cracked Rock				41.90	2
					Provenience Total:	12
SH TEST 18	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Crystalline Quartz		1
SH TEST 18	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		12
SH TEST 18	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		2
SH TEST 18	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		1
SH TEST 18	Fire-cracked Rock				6.80	7
SH TEST 18	Misc./Unmodified Stone				11.60	7
					Provenience Total:	30
SH TEST 19	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		7
SH TEST 19	Misc./Unmodified Stone				129.20	1
					Provenience Total:	8
SH TEST 20	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 21	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		5
					Provenience Total:	5
SH TEST 22	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
SH TEST 22	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		3
SH TEST 22	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		1
SH TEST 22	Fire-cracked Rock				73.40	3
					Provenience Total:	8
SH TEST 23	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
					Provenience Total:	2
SH TEST 24	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 25	Fire-cracked Rock				25.40	2
					Provenience Total:	2
SH TEST 35	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		8
					Provenience Total:	8
SH TEST 36	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
SH TEST 36	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
					Provenience Total:	3
SH TEST 39	Misc./Unmodified Stone				20.90	2
					Provenience Total:	2
SH TEST 40	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 42	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
SH TEST 43	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
SH TEST 43	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		3
SH TEST 43	Misc./Unmodified Stone				13.00	4
					Provenience Total:	8
SH TEST 46	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
SH TEST 46	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
SH TEST 46	Misc./Unmodified Stone				27.10	3
					Provenience Total:	6
SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	1-74% Cortex	Unidentified Material		1
SURFACE	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		2
SURFACE	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		8
					Provenience Total:	11
TU 1, LEV A	Biface	Stage 4	Complete	Argillite		1
TU 1, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 1, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		9
TU 1, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		1
TU 1, LEV A	Fire-cracked Rock				397.30	1
					Provenience Total:	13
TU 1, LEV B	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		3
TU 1, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		1
TU 1, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		2
TU 1, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		31
TU 1, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Rhyolite		1
TU 1, LEV B	Fire-cracked Rock				460.50	2
TU 1, LEV B	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Diabase		1
TU 1, LEV B	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Quartz		1
TU 1, LEV B	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
TU 1, LEV B	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Convex Edge	Argillite		1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 1, LEV B	Misc./Unmodified Stone				42.00	3
TU 1, LEV B	Other Formal Tool	Other Form	Complete	Metavolcanic		1
				Provenience Total:		48
TU 2, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV A	Fire-cracked Rock				14.20	3
				Provenience Total:		4
TU 2, LEV B	Biface	Stage 2	Distal Fragment	Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		8
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		1
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		8
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		3
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		27
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		3
TU 2, LEV B	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV B	Fire-cracked Rock				77.20	19
TU 2, LEV B	Misc./Unmodified Stone				454.40	8
				Provenience Total:		80
TU 2, LEV C1	Biface	Stage 3	Complete	Metavolcanic		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Core	Core Fragment		Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		10
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		9
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	1-74% Cortex	Quartzite		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		31
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		202
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unident. Chert		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		14
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		3
TU 2, LEV C1	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Fire-cracked Rock				561.50	131
TU 2, LEV C1	Hafted Biface	Kirk Corner-Notched	Complete	Metavolcanic		1
TU 2, LEV C1	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Proximal Fragment	Metavolcanic		1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 2, LEV C1	Misc./Unmodified Stone				315.20	66
TU 2, LEV C1	Other Formal Tool	Hafted Endscraper	Complete	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	478
TU 2, LEV C2	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			1
TU 2, LEV C2	Core	Random		Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	1-74% Cortex	Ferruginous Sandstone		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		2
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		7
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		7
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	Angular, Blocky Frag/Chunks	Noncortical	Quartz		29
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		31
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		65
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Unidentified Material		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		2
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		1
TU 2, LEV C2	Fire-cracked Rock				333.60	34
TU 2, LEV C2	Misc./Unmodified Stone					65
TU 2, LEV C2	Misc./Unmodified Stone			Quartz		58
					Provenience Total:	307
TU 3, FEA 1	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		1
TU 3, FEA 1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 3, FEA 1	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		5
TU 3, FEA 1	Fire-cracked Rock				27.10	8
TU 3, FEA 1	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
TU 3, FEA 1	Misc./Unmodified Stone				19.40	7
					Provenience Total:	23
TU 3, FEA 2	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		1
TU 3, FEA 2	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 3, FEA 2	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
					Provenience Total:	3
TU 3, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		4
TU 3, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		34
TU 3, LEV A	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 3, LEV A	Fire-cracked Rock				137.60	7

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 3, LEV A	Hafted Biface	Gypsy Stemmed	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
TU 3, LEV A	Hafted Biface	Kirk Corner-Notched	Complete	Metavolcanic		1
TU 3, LEV A	Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Concave Edge	Quartz		1
TU 3, LEV A	Misc./Unmodified Stone					43
					Provenience Total:	92
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		4
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		3
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		23
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartzite		2
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		2
TU 3, LEV B	Debitage	Tertiary/Retouch Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		1
TU 3, LEV B	Fire-cracked Rock				52.90	11
TU 3, LEV B	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Complete	Quartz		1
TU 3, LEV B	Misc./Unmodified Stone				26.50	30
					Provenience Total:	79
TU 3, LEV C	Body Sherd	Eroded	Sand Tempered			2
TU 3, LEV C	Body Sherd	Unidentifiable	Sand Tempered			1
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		1
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		2
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		4
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		9
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		57
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		2
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 3, LEV C	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		2
TU 3, LEV C	Fire-cracked Rock				165.50	17
TU 3, LEV C	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
TU 3, LEV C	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Midsection	Quartz		1
TU 3, LEV C	Misc./Unmodified Stone				223.20	51
					Provenience Total:	151
TU 4, LEV A	Biface	Stage 2	Distal Fragment	Quartz		1
TU 4, LEV A	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		2
TU 4, LEV A	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 4, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		2

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 4, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		18
TU 4, LEV A	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		1
TU 4, LEV A	Fire-cracked Rock				609.00	10
TU 4, LEV A	Misc./Unmodified Stone				67.50	3
				Provenience Total:		38
TU 4, LEV B	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 4, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		3
TU 4, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		2
TU 4, LEV B	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		32
TU 4, LEV B	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	1-74% Cortex	Quartz		1
TU 4, LEV B	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 4, LEV B	Fire-cracked Rock				58.20	7
				Provenience Total:		47
TU 5, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 5, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite		1
TU 5, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		11
TU 5, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		9
TU 5, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		61
TU 5, ALL	Fire-cracked Rock				8.30	3
TU 5, ALL	Hafted Biface	Morrow Mountain	Complete	Metavolcanic		1
TU 5, ALL	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Distal Fragment	Metavolcanic		1
				Provenience Total:		88
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		4
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		4
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		4
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		12
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		11
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		114
TU 6, ALL	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 6, ALL	Fire-cracked Rock				527.30	15
TU 6, ALL	Hafted Biface	Halifax Side-Notched	Complete	Quartz		1
TU 6, ALL	Hafted Biface	Halifax Side-Notched	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		1
TU 6, ALL	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Complete	Argillite		1
TU 6, ALL	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Proximal Fragment	Metavolcanic		1
TU 6, ALL	Hafted Biface	Unidentified Type	Proximal Fragment	Quartz		2

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 6, ALL	Misc./Unmodified Stone				37.50	11
					Provenience Total:	183
TU 6, FEA 7	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		2
					Provenience Total:	2
TU 7, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		3
TU 7, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		5
TU 7, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		14
TU 7, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		8
TU 7, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		78
TU 7, ALL	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		1
TU 7, ALL	Debitage	Primary/Reduction Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 7, ALL	Fire-cracked Rock				186.20	9
TU 7, ALL	Misc./Unmodified Stone				6.10	8
					Provenience Total:	127
TU 8, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Argillite		3
TU 8, ALL	Debitage	2ndry/Biface Thinning Flake	Noncortical	Quartz		1
TU 8, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Argillite		9
TU 8, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Metavolcanic		4
TU 8, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		54
TU 8, ALL	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Unidentified Material		1
TU 8, ALL	Fire-cracked Rock				155.50	5
TU 8, ALL	Hafted Biface	Calvert	Complete	Metavolcanic		1
TU 8, ALL	Misc./Unmodified Stone				5.50	13
					Provenience Total:	91
					Site Total:	2008

APPENDIX B



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 58-220

Negative no(s).

1

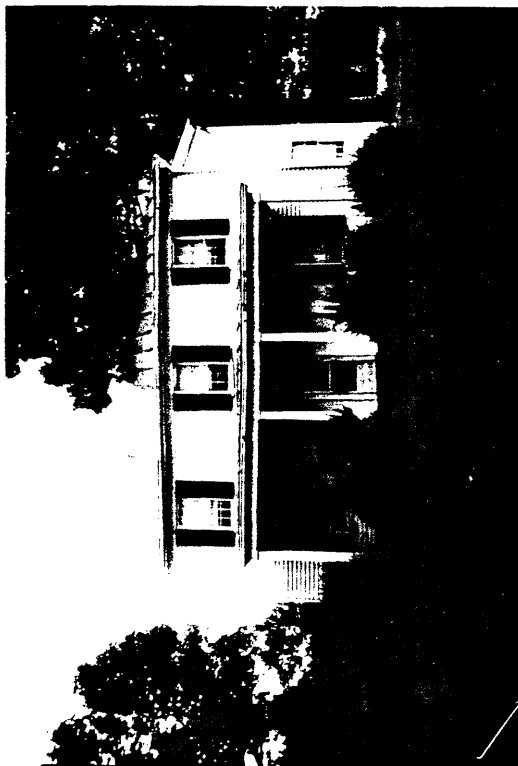
City/Town/Village/Hamlet Boydton
Street address or route number Rt. 704
Historic name Puryear House
Present use Abandoned
Original use Dwelling
County Mecklenberg
U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton
Common name
Building Style I-House
Building Date(s) c. 1840s

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) 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 3
materials _____
description and decorative details
shed roof, square columns; remnant of former
porch still surrounds primary entrance; concrete
block decking, cement deck

9. General supplementary description and decoration: foundation parged & obscured, mixed 9/6, 6/6, 4/4 sash windows, beaded weather boarding, molded cornice, single light transom, over primary entrance, structure heavily altered. (CONT'D)

10. Major additions and alterations: on left elevation a bay window has been added, 2 story, flat-roofed 2 story rear ell, boxed cornice, gable roof, 2 rooms deep, 1 story shed on left elevation of rear ell; side door on right (CONT'D)

11. Outbuildings: None.

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Identified as one of the Professor's houses who taught at Randolph-Macon College.

Surveyed by: Scott M. Hudlow

Date: 6/6/91

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) three bay, center passage, single pile
two story I-House

Drawing of Plan

- 9) chimney on rear half of right elevation; internal and flush with wall, second chimney on rear facade, left half, internal and flush with rear facade; severe proportion on original portion
- 10) elevation of rear ell, chimney on left elevation of rear ell, external, rear door on rear facade of ell, flanked by two windows & shaded by a shed porch, door on rear facade of shed addition, windows on the right elevation have been disrupted, two window piercings have been weather boarded on the rear half of the elevation, the center section of the elevation has been cut top to bottom, 2 windows have been placed there, new window piercing directly adjacent to the chimney.

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

File no. 58-221

Negative no(s).

2

City/ Town/ Village/ Hamlet Street address or route number Historic name	Boydton Rt. 756	County U.S.G.S. Quad Common name	Mecklenberg Boydton Covington
Present use Original use	Abandoned Public	Building Style Building Date(s)	c. 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:
 ☐ 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 _____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials _____
description and decorative details
c. 1920s colonial revival porch, shed roof

9. General supplementary description and decoration: brick foundation transom over primary entrance, sidelights flank large double door, 6/6 sash, possible center passage, rear door would provide cross-ventilation, ceilings approx. 12' (Cont'd)

10. Major additions and alterations:
 rear ell, now demolished

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: Associated with the Boydton Institute, the second occupant of the Randolph-Macon College buildings

Surveyed by: Scott M. Hudlow

Date: 6/6/91

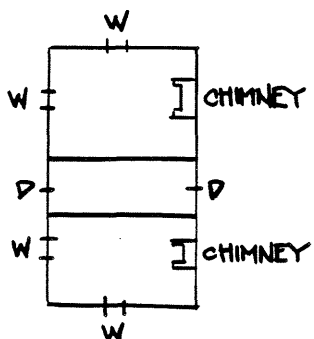
Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date

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

Drawing of Plan

- 9) two rooms flank the passage, stove chimneys heat each room, located internally on rear facade, molded cornice, chair rail, riven lath, cut finishing walls & regular nails, sash sawn frame, large rooms, structure in complete disarray.

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 58-222

Negative no(s).

3

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Boydton
Street address or route number Route 58
Historic name

County Mecklenberg
U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton
Common name Mary Mickins House

Present use Abandoned
Original use Dwelling/Tenant

Building Style I-house
Building Date(s) ca. 1850s

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 horizontal siding



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 _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: no foundation, remaining sash, six-over-six, center passage, single pile horizontal plank siding under bricktex, two stove chimneys on the south facade (house faces north), both (over)

10. Major additions and alterations:
 floors relaid

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: traditionally associated with Randolph-Macon College

Surveyed by: Scott M. Hudlow

Date: 6/27/91

Primary Sources

Interviews

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

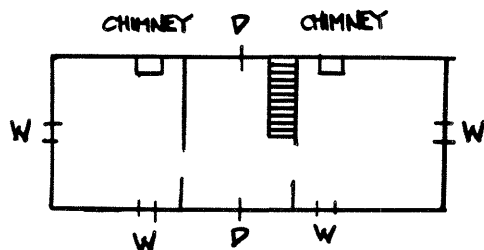
Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)
passage

I-House, three-over-three, single pile, center

Drawing of Plan

9) cont'd substantially rebuilt,, one in each room flanking the cetnr passage, symmetrical gable end walls, one piercing symmetrically placed on each floor, no kitchen or bathroom, the back half of the structure is raised on stone piers, large hewn log sills, dimensional lumber framing, down bracing at corner boards, walls unplastered, vertical tongue and groove siding for walls, second floor walls covered with cardboard, tongue and groove siding utilized for floors also, common rafter roof, box stairs, undecorated facade

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 58-223

Negative not(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Boydton
Street address or route number US 58
Historic name _____

County Mecklenburg
U.S.G.S. Quad Boydton
Common name _____

Present use Abandoned
Original use tobacco barn

Building Style Tobacco barn
Building Date(s) ca. 1840

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) 1½

- ☐ 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 _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration: stone foundation, mud chinking, local clay, original roofing removed, single entrance, four bents, logs in the round, diamond notching, earthen floor, tobacco barn originally associated (over)

10. Major additions and alterations: original flues filled in, gas pipes on earthen floor--replace original flues

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: nice example of a mid nineteenth-century tobacco barn, that has undergone typical modifications to upgrade production capability in the early twentieth century; abandoned in the 1940s



Surveyed by: Scott M. Hudlow

Date: 6/14/91

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	
<p>9) cont'd with structure #4 (lofty Oaks) from the original survey, physically seperated from the farmstead by Route 58, and has been abandoned since the creation of Kerr Dam when the surrounding land was taekn by the construction of the dam; single pen structure</p>	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information



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

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

Type of Site: Scatter of prehistoric lithic and historic period material Cultural Affiliation: Undetermined prehistoric/
19th-20th c. field scatter
State/National Register Status:

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

U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 762950 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): Additional Phase I survey by Joe B. Jones, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg VA 23185; 5/1-5/2/91.

General Environment and Nearest Water-Source:

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 200 m E-W by 150 m N-S

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Systematic shovel testing at intervals of 20 meters; 5-meter intervals around two positive shovel tests.

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

Specimens Obtained and Depository: In addition to original Phase I, seven pieces of non-cortical quartz flake fragments/shatter, and one quartzite cortical secondary biface thinning flake were recovered from three shovel tests. One fragment of pane window glass and three sherds of whiteware were recovered from two shovel tests. Artifacts deposited with Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

County MECKLENBURG

Map Sheet BOYDTON, VA

Site Number 44MC482

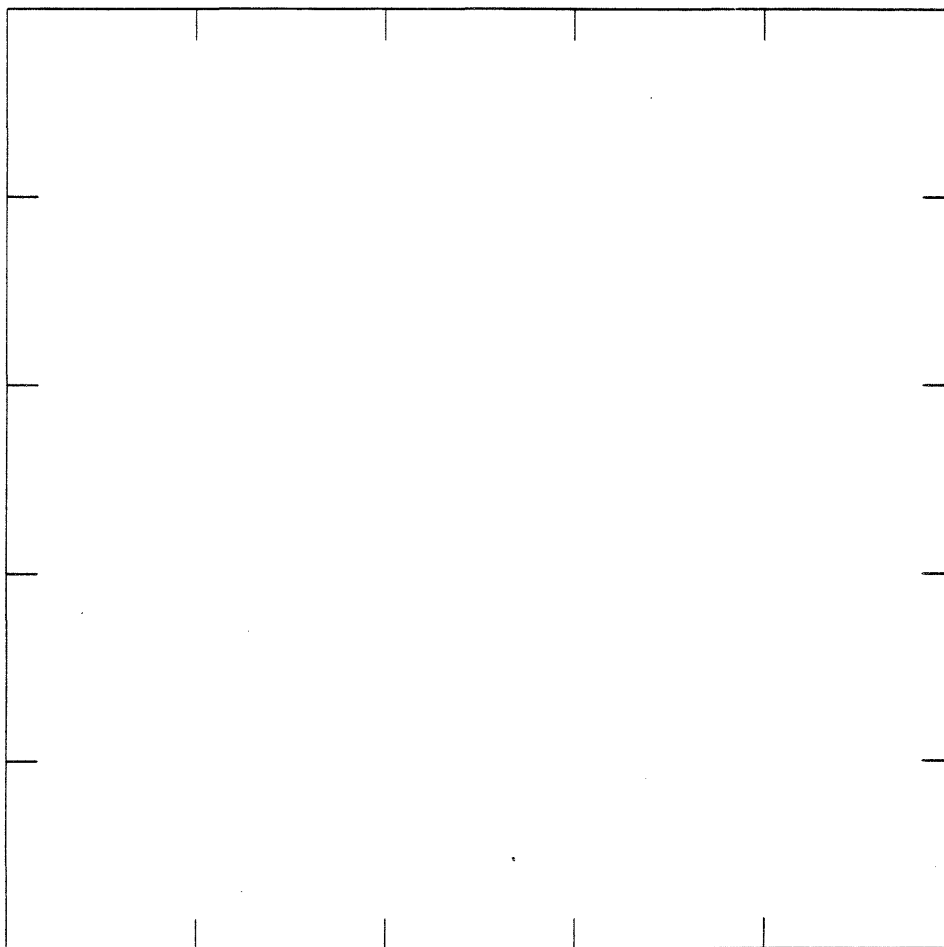
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

"A Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation of Archaeological Sites 44MC482, 44MC483, and 44MC485 and Structure 4 and the Randolph-Macon Historic District Proposed Route 58 Widening Project, Route 15 to Boydton, Mecklenburg Center, Virginia, Project: 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501," by Joe B. Jones et al., Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 1991. All project documentation on file at the Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No further work is required.

Additional Comments: No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts recovered; no indications of intensive historic period use. Site will be impacted by proposed road widening.



Scale:

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Margaret Tamulonis, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 5/30/91.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



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

County

MECKLENBURG

Name of Site: Site 2 - Benchmark Cairns

Site Number: 44MC483

Type of Site: Stone pile concentrations

Cultural Affiliation: Historic agricultural, 19th century

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: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Kerr Dam

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Map Sheet

BOYDTON, VA

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Phase II evaluation by Joe B. Jones, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 4/22/91-4/30/91.

General Environment and Nearest Water-Source: Located at the toe of a slope on level surface along intermittent tributary of Rudd Branch. Average elevation is 330 feet (100.6m) above mean sea level. Wooded in relatively mature trees just south of existing Route 58.

Dimensions of Site: 246 feet (75m) N-S by 230 feet (70m) E-W

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Twenty-six stone piles averaging 2.7m in diameter and 1-2' (0.3-0.6m) 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 at 10-meter intervals within the concentration; three of the piles were partially dismantled and 1m x 1m test units were excavated into the soil beneath. Profiles were recorded.

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: One wrought nail and one machine cut nail were recovered from the soil beneath each of the two dismantled stone piles.

Site Number

44MC483

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

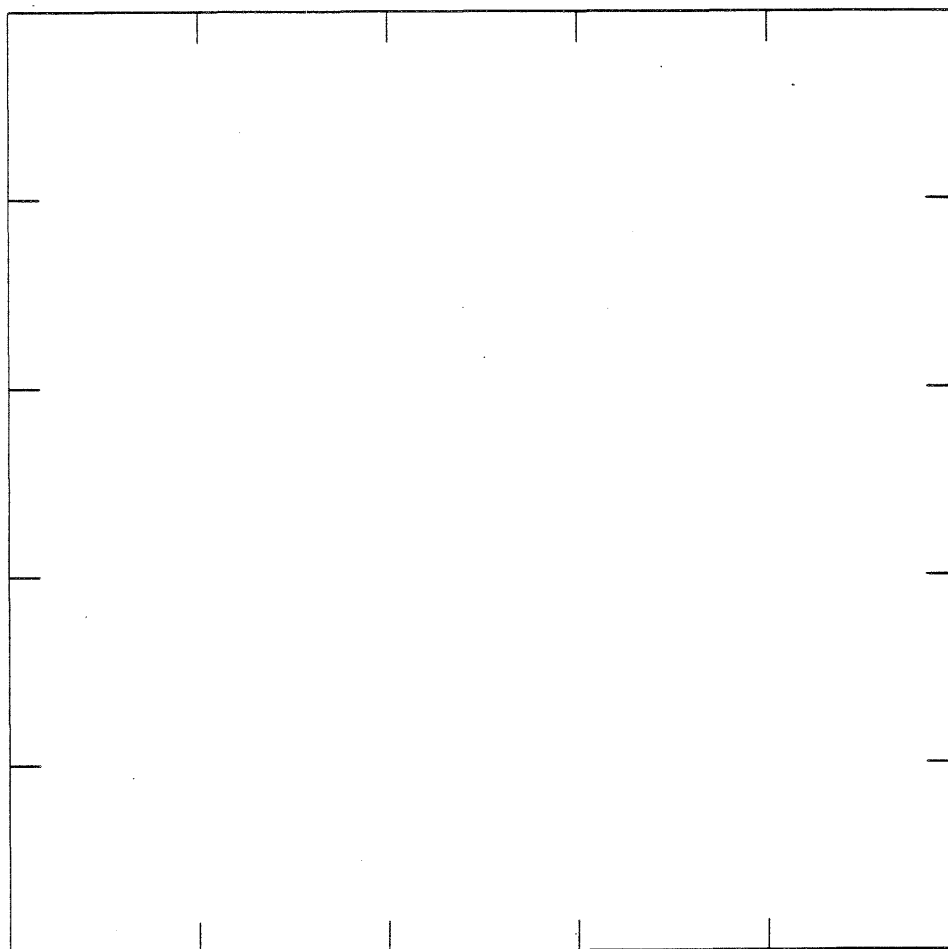
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

"A Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation of Archaeological Sites 44MC482, 44MC483, 44MC484, and 44MC485 and Structure 4 and the Randolph-Macon College Historic District Proposed Route 58 Widening Project, Route 15 to Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Project: 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501," by Joe B. Jones, et al., Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, 23185; 1991. Project documentation on file at the Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No further work is required.

Additional Comments: See site report for additional information. Site will be impacted by proposed widening.



Scale:

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Margaret Tamulonis, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 5/30/91.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:



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

Name of Site: Site 3 - Clay Site

Site Number: 44MC484

Type of Site: Prehistoric procurement site/
Historic domestic (?) site Cultural Affiliation: Early/Middle/Late Archaic
and Early/Middle Woodland; 19th-20th c.
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): Phase II evaluation by Joe B. Jones, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 4/22/91-4/30/91.

General Environment and Nearest Water-Source: Located on eastern spur or lobe of a broad, level interfluvium about 90 meters (300 feet) to the east of Tates Branch. Lobe slopes steeply to the west and gently to the east and south. At foot of south slope is a dry spring; northern portion of site appears to have been destroyed by the construction of existing Route 58.

Dimensions of Site: 110 meters (360 feet) E-W by 100 meters (330 feet) N-S

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Phase II evaluation consisted of shovel testing at 10 meter intervals followed by excavation of six 1 x 2 meter test units and the two 1 x 1 meter test units.

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

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Large amounts of fire-cracked rock, prehistoric debitage of quartz, rhyolitic tuff, vitric tuff, argillate, and other metavolcanics were recovered. Diagnostics include a complete diabase Morrow Mountain hafted biface, a complete quartz Morrow Mountain hafted biface, a complete metavolcanic Kirk corner-notched (?) hafted biface, a complete quartz Susquehanna Cluster hafted biface, a complete metavolcanic Stanly Stemmed hafted biface. The historic period assemblage includes modern and late 19th c. bottle glass, cut and wire nails, *hand-made brick fragments, late 19th-c. whiteware sherds, and late 19th c. refined

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

* earthenware sherds. See the Phase II report for a complete inventory.

County

MECKLENBURG

Map Sheet

BOYDTON, VA

Site Number

44MC484

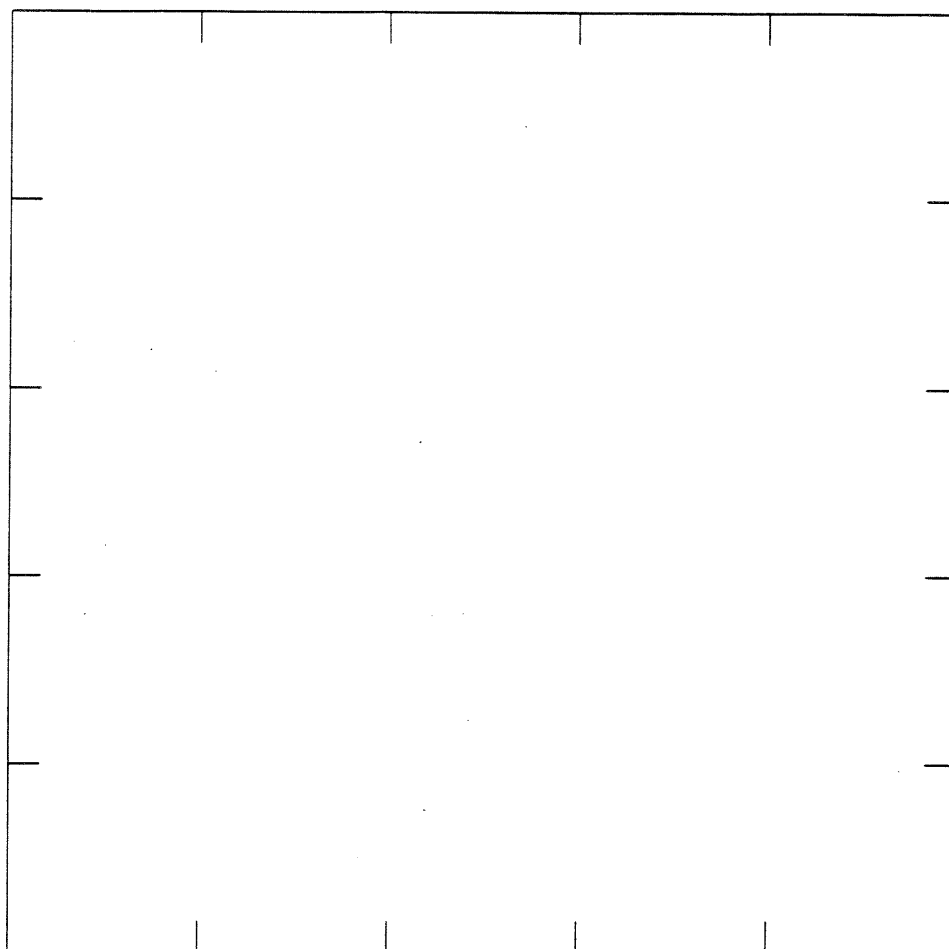
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

"A Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation of Archaeological Sites 44MC482, 44MC483, 44MC484, and 44MC485 and Structure 4 and Randolph-Macon College Historic District Proposed Route 58 Widening Project, Route 15 to Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Project: 6058-058-E25, PE101, C501," by Joe B. Jones, et al., Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 1991. Project documentation on file at the Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary.

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: No further work is required.

Additional Comments: See site report for additional information. Site will be impacted by proposed widening.



Scale:

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Margaret Tamulonis, Center for Archaeological Research, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; 5/30/91.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date: