

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: **The Bowyer/ Holladay House**

other names/site number: **VDHR Standing Structure #: 11-28, archeological site #: 44BO497**

2. Location

street & number: **U.S. Route 220**

not for publication

city or town: **Fincastle**

vicinity: **Amsterdam**

state: **Virginia** code: **VA**

county: **Botetourt**

zip code: **24090**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. Cotton
Signature of certifying official

May 7, 1999
Date

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

The Bowyer/ Holladay House (44BO497, 11-28)
Botetourt County, Virginia

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0.

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

N/A

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

The Bowyer/ Holladay House (44BO497, 11-28)
Botetourt County, Virginia

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Farmfield</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Unoccupied land</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>
<u>Work in Progress</u>	<u>Area to be developed as a 'Historic Interpretive Center'</u>

7. Description

A. The Bowyer/ Holladay House Archeological Site (44BO497)

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic- Federal Style
Center passage plan

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick- (made on site), Flemish Bond
Roof: n/a
Walls: Brick Flemish Bond- bulldozed during the 1970s.

other : The centrally located rear ell has a limestone lined cellar. Prior to demolition, the rear ell was a two-story wood frame structure that is believed to have pre-dated the brick 'main house'.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

B. The Holladay Place Secondary Structure (VDHR #: 11-28-0001)

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other- Log and Frame Saddlebag layout Cabin

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Stone piers- shored up with cement blocks
Roof: End Gabled, corrugated metal roofing
Walls: Round Log (older room) and woodframe (newer room) with shiplap novelty siding .

other : A modern frame addition was built onto the eastern side of the structure, resulting in a side-facing 'T' floorplan.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

The Bowyer/ Holladay House (44BO497, 11-28)
Botetourt County, Virginia

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance:

1830-1930

Significant Dates:

1830- The Bowyers move into the 'dower house' (the Bowyer/ Holladay House).

1881- Louis Holladay married Virginia Meredith (Henry and Sarah Bowyer's granddaughter).

1882- Louis Holladay buys 100 acres of Greenfield property from Henry Bowyer and moves into the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' with his wife, Virginia.

1931- Virginia Holladay sold her portion of Greenfield to Frank B. Preston (a descendent of William Preston).

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American, African American

Architect/Builder:

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

The Bowyer/ Holladay House (44BO497, 11-28)
Botetourt County, Virginia

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: The Virginia Department of Historic Resources- Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 17 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1 (SW)	17	596910	4143830	4 (NW)	17	596880	4144110
2 (SE-1)	17	596720	4143780	4 (NE)	17	596630	4144080
3 (SE-2)	17	596660	4143800				

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Please see the verbal boundary description (on continuation sheet), and Figure 10-1. The boundaries of the proposed National Register Site are shown as a continuous red line. The dotted red line represents the area outside the proposed site which will also be included within the 'Greenfield Historic Preservation Area'.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

The Bowyer/ Holiday House (44B0497, 11-28)
Botetourt County, Virginia

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Michael B. Barber- Principal Investigator/ Chief Archaeologist**
and Michael Fang Barber- Staff Archaeologist

organization: **Preservation Technologies, Inc.**

date: **12/18/98**

street & number: **821 Florida Street**
telephone: **(804) 977-0086**

city or town: **Salern** state: **Virginia (VA)** zip code: **24153**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

The Bowyer/ Holladay House (44BO497, 11-28)
Botetourt County, Virginia

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: **The County of Botetourt**

contact person: **Mr. Ned McElwaine**
Deputy County Administrator

street & number: **1 West Main Street, Box 1** telephone: **(540) 473-8220**

city or town: **Fincastle** state: **VA** zip code: **24090**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Bowyer/ Holladay Place
National Register Nomination

Table of Contents- Continuation Forms

Section 7. The 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' Archeological Site	1
Section 7. The 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' Secondary Structure	40
by Gibson Worsham	
Section 7. The 'Preston/ Bowyer' Cemetery	46
Section 7. Historic Background	56
by Mari Julienne	
Section 8. Statement of Significance	78
Section 9. Major Bibliographical References	87
Section 10. Boundary Description, Boundary Justification	88
Photograph list and credits	90

List of Figures

Figure 7-1. 44BO497: Plan View of Structure Footprint and Block Placement	10
Figure 7-2. 44BO497: Profile of Exposed East Cellar Wall (Block A)	11
Figure 7-3. 44BO497: Plan View of Test Units 9, 11, and 15 within Block A	12
Figure 7-4. 44BO497: North Profile (Outside Wall) of Test Unit 3	13
Figure 7-5. 44BO497: Plan View of Test Unit 3 (Base) and Feature 1	14
Figure 7-6. 44BO497: Plan View of Test Units 10 and 12 (Base L-1)	15
Figure 7-7. 44BO497: Plan View Base of Block B	16
Figure 7-8. 44BO497: West Profile of Block C Showing West Wing Basement Hearth .	17
Figure 7-9. 44BO497: Plan View of Block C Showing Test Unit 17 and Feature 7	18
Figure 7-10. Holladay Place Complex Plan	43
Figure 7-11. Holladay Place Outbuilding, first floor plan view	44
Figure 7-12. Holladay Place Outbuilding, Rear Wall Section of Wood Frame Room	45
Figure 7-13. Plan Views of the Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery showing grave locations	48
Figure 7-14. The Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery, inscriptions from grave markers	49
Figure 10-1. The Boundaries of the Nomination Area	89

List of Tables

Table 7-1. 44BO497: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 9	20
Table 7-2. 44BO497: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 3	26
Table 7-3. 44BO497: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1 within Test Unit 3	29
Table 7-4. 44BO497: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 10	32
Table 7-5. 44BO497: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 16	34
Table 7-6. 44BO497: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 5 within Test Unit 13	36
Table 7-7. 44BO497: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 17	38

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 1

The Bowyer/ Holladay House
Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
County and State

The Bowyer/ Holladay House Archaeological Site (44BO497)

Introduction

The "Bowyer/ Holladay House" (44BO497/Structure #11-28) is located 5 miles south of the Town of Fincastle within the historic boundaries of William Preston's Greenfield Plantation and now within Botetourt County's proposed industrial park, Botetourt Center at Greenfield. A Phase II archaeological evaluation was implemented in order to assess the research potential of what remains of the 2nd / 3rd quarter nineteenth century Federal style plantation house. The site sits 800' west of US 220 at 1370' amsl on a ridgeline overlooking Renfroe Branch and the gravel farm road to the south (refer to Figure 1-3). The tract of land on which the site is located is slated to become an interpretive Preservation Area and will not be impacted by the development of industrial sites.

The "Holladay House" was first documented with the state by Waller S. Hunt, Jr., in August of 1957, while the house was still standing. The house was deemed unsafe and demolished in the early 1970's. The present site consists of the ruins of an Early Republic/Federal Style two story (with basement) brick house with a limestone lined cellar in a rear-centered ell configuration. Despite years of neglect and two bulldozing episodes, approximately 1/3 of the structure remains, which consists of approximately six feet (vertically) of basement and cellar over the entire structure's footprint.

The "Bowyer/ Holladay House" was part of the plantation house complex commonly referred to as the "Holladay Place". In addition to the ruins of the main house, a log structure with an early timber and modern frame addition survives 25' north of the bulkhead entrance to the limestone cellar. Surface indications of additional outbuildings and features are also present and yet to be investigated.

Research Design / Methodology

The goal of a historic structure Phase II evaluation is to determine a site's temporal placement, degree of integrity, and ability to add to the scientific database. These goals are achieved by analysis of the recovered artifact assemblage, the interpretation of soil stratigraphy, examination of the structure's construction and configuration, and documentary research. It is also the aim of this evaluation to provide Botetourt County with further management recommendations based on the excavation results.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number: 7 Page 2

The goals of the research design brought to bear on the "Holladay House" were as follows:

1. Precise Time of Construction. Determination of the year or years in which the house was built would place it within its appropriate historic context. This in turn would allow for a determination of its significance within early Botetourt County history.

2. Determination of Owners / Tenants. Documentary research should establish ownership of the structure over time. This in turn will aid in a determination of association with William Preston and Greenfield.

3. Artifact Assemblage. Excavations in and around the house foundation should produce an artifact assemblage adequate for the determination of the earliest temporal occupation.

4. Construction Format. A more in depth study of the remaining cellar and brick work should allow for a determination of construction methods, more accurate floorplan, and construction chronology.

5. Site Integrity. The Phase II excavations will determine the *in situ* nature of the structure and associated artifacts. As site integrity bears directly on research potential, such a determination is fundamental in order to ascertain site significance.

6. Significance. The overall goal of a Phase II evaluation of any historic resource is to arrive at significance recommendations. With archaeological resources, this is usually based on further research potential. Recommendations for the "Bowyer/ Holladay House" will be made as to National Register significance, further work, and its role in the proposed preservation area.

A field and archival methodology was implemented that would provide the appropriate data for determining the above.

As no complete floorplan of the structure was available, the footprint of the structure was revealed. In addition to obtaining an accurate floorplan, exposure of the footprint facilitated the placement of excavation blocks. Three areas were focused upon for the placement of excavation blocks; the front entrance (Block B), the west side chimney (Block C), and the bulkhead entrance of the limestone cellar (Block A). In total, these excavation blocks consisted of (8) 5.0' x 5.0', (6) 5.0' x 2.5', and (2) 2.5' x 2.5' test units.

All test units were aligned at 345 degrees from magnetic north, the approximate alignment of the structure, in order to more easily follow the walls and structural features within the test units. A wooden stake was established as a datum near each block for vertical control. Each test unit was recorded on a Test Unit Level Record form, which includes plan and profile drawings.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number: 7 Page 3

Due to the aforementioned bulldozing, the majority of the material removed from these blocks was brick, limestone, and miscellaneous rubble from the upper two stories of the structure. However, test units were excavated by cultural or natural stratigraphic levels to subsoil when possible and when prudent. Soil that was determined to possess some integrity was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth and any artifacts encountered were isolated by provenience indicating test unit number and stratigraphic level. A representative sample of artifacts was recovered from all rubble layers. All artifacts from one unit within each block were recovered. Artifacts were put into 1 of 3 categories, domestic (ceramics, vessel glass, flatware, etc.), architectural (nails, window glass, hinges, etc.), and miscellaneous, to discern between structural elements and household items.

Excavation Results

The field work for the Phase II evaluation of the "Bowyer/ Holladay House" began with the placement of a 5.0' x 5.0' test unit (#1), aligned to magnetic north, over what was thought to be part of the limestone cellar wall. This placement was based on a recent, uncontrolled and unsanctioned, bulldozer created, surface distribution of cut limestone. Due to the considerable amount of rubble, a shovel test regime to locate structural features was not practical. It must also be noted that the documentation of this structure available to PTI at the time of excavation (an incomplete VDHR Historic Standing Structure form) was of little use in planning the field strategy. Fortuitously, Test Unit 1 revealed where the southeast corner of the cellar ell meets the rear brick wall of the main house (see Plate 7-1).

Using Test Unit 1 as a starting point, the task of revealing the structure's footprint was carried out by hand, trowel, and flat shovel. The majority of the intact coursed brickwork lay 0.3' to 0.7' below the machine altered ground surface (see Plate 7-2). Some portions of the brick work (i.e., the southeast corner) and the limestone cellar walls were too badly damaged to warrant their complete excavation at this level of investigation. The brick portion of the house measures 50' x 20', consisting of two 20' x 20' rooms with a 10' wide central hallway. The cellar/ell measures 30' x 20' with a bulkhead entrance at the northeast corner (Figure 7-1).

Three areas were focused upon for the placement of excavation blocks; the front entrance (Block B), the west side chimney (Block C), and the bulkhead entrance of the limestone cellar (Block A). A total of 17 test units (2.5' x 2.5', 5.0' x 2.5', and 5.0' x 5.0') were excavated within these blocks. Figure 7-1

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

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

CONTINUATION SHEETSection number: 7 Page 4

shows a plan view of the structure and excavation block placement. Below is a discussion of each excavation block.

Block A

This excavation block began with the partial excavation (1.5' -2.3' below datum) of Test Unit 2 (5.0' x 2.5'). This unit was opened to locate the north wall of the cellar, but was determined to be within the cellar. Upon the partial excavation of Test Units 4 (5.0' x 2.5'), 5 (2.5' x 2.5'), and 6 (2.5' x 2.5'), the north wall was located and followed east to locate the northeast corner, which also happened to be the location of the bulkhead entrance. The majority of Test Unit 7 (5.0' x 2.5') encompassed a section of the cellar wall that extended south 3.0' from the north cellar wall as support for the entranceway. The southeast corner of this structural feature consisted of 9 courses (2 bricks wide) of mortared brick, possibly a repair. Test Units 8 (5.0' x 5.0'), 9 (5.0' x 5.0'), 11 (5.0' x 5.0'), and 15 (5.0' x 2.5') were opened, and completely excavated, to investigate the entrance to the limestone cellar, as well as to determine the depth of the cellar.

Within Test Unit 8, were 4 of the 5 poured concrete stairs and the northeast corner of the cellar (see Plates 7-3 and 7-4). The northeast corner and stairs have been disturbed by demolition. Fragments of a vertical poured concrete wall are present along the east cellar wall in Test Unit 8 as well. The poured concrete elements are 20th Century "improvements" and the original entrance features (i.e. wooden or limestone stairs) were most likely damaged or removed, however they may remain intact below the concrete. Figure 7-2, a profile of the exposed east cellar wall, shows the stairs and detail of wall construction.

Figure 7-3, a plan view of the bases of Test Units 9, 11, and 15, shows the excavated portion of the cellar floor. Included in these units are 2 of the concrete steps, a portion of the east cellar wall, a poured concrete basin with iron pipe (Feature 4), the remnants of a dry-laid brick floor, and 2 drainage trenches (Features 3 and 6) (see Plate 7-5). Feature 3, a 20th Century drainpipe trench, and Feature 4 seem to be an attempt to deal with cellar flooding and drainage problems. However, the purpose of Feature 4 remains illusive at this point, as it extends south into the rubble, possibly masking an important clue to its use. Excavation of these test units showed that a portion of the brick floor was removed during the installation of Feature 3. Thirty-one artifacts were recovered from the fill of Feature 3 and include; 1 wire fence staple, 3 cut nail fragments, 3 wire nail fragments, 1 bottle crowncap, and various glass fragments.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 5

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Feature 6, a backfilled French drain trench, appears to be the oldest non-structural feature within this block. It extends beneath the concrete steps, was intruded upon by Feature 3, and lies beneath the brick floor. Fifteen artifacts were recovered from the fill of Feature 6 and include; 1 cut nail fragment, 10 unidentifiable nail fragments, 1 whiteware fragment, various glass fragments, and 1 unidentifiable bone fragment.

All artifacts, which were recovered from Test Unit 9, were collected in order to obtain a representative sample of artifacts from the cellar fill. Test Unit 9 was excavated in 4 non-arbitrary levels. Levels 1 and 2 consisted of an average of 4' of structural rubble, consisting of brick, cut limestone, wood beams, etc. Level 1 was distinguished by a predominance of brick within the rubble, whereas in Level 2, limestone dominated the rubble matrix. Levels 3 and 4 were both an average of 0.30' thick and overlaid Features 3 and 6 and subsoil. Level 3 consisted of a dark grayish brown clay loam and Level 4 consisted of a mottling of yellowish brown and reddish brown clays with lenses of brown silty clay. These levels are likely the result of water percolating through the rubble and/or flooding while the structure was still standing. It is also likely that these sediments post-date the brick floor.

Of the 1,152 recovered artifacts, 60.04% are domestic, 26.71% are architectural, and 13.25% are miscellaneous (Table 7-1). It must be noted that the higher percentage of domestic artifacts is a result of the large amount of glass fragments. The artifact assemblage from Test Unit 9 has a broad temporal range, from modern to 2nd half nineteenth century. As the majority of these artifacts were contained within the cellar and upper stories of the structure at the time of demolition in the early 1970's, they are not *in situ* and do not aid in the determination of building sequence or time of construction.

In summary, the sequence of events within Block A appears as follows:

1. French Drain (Feature-6) excavated into subsoil clay floor.
2. French Drain backfilled and brick floor laid.
3. Drainpipe trench (Feature-3) excavated into brick floor and Feature 6.
4. Concrete basin (Feature-4) installed.
5. Concrete steps poured / entrance "improvements".

Block B

This excavation block began with the excavation of Test Unit 3 (5.0' x 5.0'). This test unit was placed to obtain a profile of what was originally thought to be the front door opening, evidenced by a 5.0' break in the intact brick work in the center of the front (south) wall. This opening proved upon excavation to be that of the central basement window. Subsoil, on the exterior of the structure, was reached upon

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House
Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
County and State

Section number: 7 Page 6

excavation of two levels, at 2.48' below datum in Test Unit 3. The two levels above the subsoil consisted of a 0.2' to 0.5' layer of a silty clay loam topsoil that had accumulated since demolition and a 1.25' to 1.75' rubble layer of brick and rotted porch timbers. Figure 7-4 shows the completely excavated north profile of Test Unit 3. Of note is the American Common brick bond used below grade, for the VDHR Structure form denotes Flemish Bond which must have been used above the basement.

A total of 243 artifacts were recovered from Levels 1 (n=200) and 2 (n=43) of Test Unit 3 (see Table 7-2). The assemblage consists of architectural (52.67%), domestic (42.80%), and miscellaneous (4.53%) artifacts. The high percentage of architectural artifacts is due to a large number of window glass fragments and nails associated with the demolition of the basement window and front porch.

Also exposed at the base of Level 2 (2.50' below datum) was a narrow builder's trench, designated Feature 1, running parallel to the brick wall across the entire north edge of the unit (Figure 7-5). The width (perpendicular to brick wall) of this feature ranged from 0.5' to 1.0'. Feature 1 was removed in 2 levels down to subsoil and the last brick course at 5.75' below datum. Level 1 consisted of dark brown clayey silt to 3.70' below datum and graded to yellowish brown silty clay in Level 2.

A total of 221 artifacts was recovered from both levels of Feature 1 (see Table 7-3). The assemblage includes several whole and partially complete bottles. Based on the method of bottle manufacture, it was possible to apply a date range to 4 of the bottles from Level 1; Listerine (1880 B1930), Wright Brothers Pond Lily Wash (1810-1890), clear panel bottle embossed with "YROLL & SONS COY" (1867-1915), green wine bottle (1880-1920), and 1 bottle from Level 2; Bromo Seltzer (1889-1928). The dates of these bottles are incongruous with the mid-nineteenth century construction timeframe that documentary research has suggested. It is possible that this feature is the result of a later repair or improvement to the structure. Additional testing of the exterior walls is needed for comparison. Also included in the assemblage are vessel glass fragments, cut and wire nails, and a bone toothbrush handle.

Test Units 10, 12, 13, and 14 were opened, within the structure north of Test Unit 3 to expose the interior walls and basement floor. It was necessary to excavate four 5.0' x 5.0' units in order to work safely within the interior of the structure as the basement floor was close to 6.0' below ground surface. The aforementioned opening was determined to be a window upon the excavation of Level 1 within Test Units 10 and 12. Figure 7-6 shows a plan view of the base of Level 1 within Test Units 10 and 12. The remains of the rectangular wooden window frame can be seen as it lay after demolition. The bottom of the window

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 7

The Bowyer/ Holladay House
Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
County and State

opening lies just .20' above the subsoil exposed in Test Unit 3 and 1.14' below the top of the nearest limestone porch pier base.

Fifty-nine artifacts recovered from Levels 1 (n=38), 2 (n=4), and 2 (bottom 0.5') (n=17) of Test Unit 10 (see Table 7-4). The last 0.5' of Level 2 was isolated to show the change in artifact density as the bottom of the rubble layer was reached. The assemblage consists of domestic (50.85%), architectural (35.59%), and miscellaneous (13.56%) artifacts. This assemblage is consistent with those of the other interior test units.

Another structural feature in the western edge of Block B is a 3.0' wide doorway, beginning 3.0' north of the south basement wall, in the west central brick wall leading into the west basement room (see Plate 7-6). The interior walls of the central hallway had been painted white. The remains of a wooden doorframe are also present.

Test Unit 16 (5.0' x 2.5') was opened once the majority of the rubble was removed to expose any *in situ* features or artifacts on or in the basement's clay floor and to obtain an interior profile of the window opening and wall. Test Unit 16 was excavated in 2 non-arbitrary levels. Level 1 consisted of dark brown sandy clay with inclusions of brick, mortar, and plaster. Level 2 is distinguished by higher clay content and less rubble inclusions. A dark stain (0.8' - 1.4' wide x .05' thick) was encountered within Level 2. This stain, designated Feature 5, runs east to west across the south half of Test Unit 16 and extends west through the doorway (Figure 7-7). Based on the thickness (0.30'), this feature appears to be a trodden footpath in the clay floor from the west room into the central hallway. Tables 9-5 and 9-6 list artifacts recovered from Test Unit 16 and Feature 5, respectively.

Block C

Based on the excavation of Block B, it was determined that Block C would be taken out as a 10' x 10' unit. Isolation by 5.0' x 5.0' test unit was not deemed necessary as the 4.0' -6.0' of rubble and the artifacts within were not *in situ*. This excavation block was opened to expose the base of the west brick chimney (see Plate 7-7 and Figure 7-8). During the excavation, however, it was determined that the chimney extended into the basement and included a hearth (perhaps used only as an air-vent) in the western room of the basement. The interior dimensions of the hearth measure 3.6' in width by 3.5' height and tapers to 2.0' deep. The exterior dimensions are slightly larger; 5.7' in width and 4.7' in height. A 4.0' long iron lentil supports the brickwork above the hearth opening. (Please see Plate 7-8 and Figure 7-8)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 8

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Test Unit 17 (5.0' x 2.5') was placed 1.0' east, parallel to the hearth, just below the rubble layer to locate any *in situ* features or artifacts on or in the clay floor. A small trench (Feature 7) was encountered 0.25' below the top of Level 1. This feature measures 0.5' in width and 0.2' in depth into the clay subsoil and consists of grayish brown silt. It extends from the south wall of Test Unit 17 and terminates 1.0' south of the north wall of the unit (Figure 7-9). This feature may be a section of drainage trench used to channel water entering the chimney. More of this feature will have to be exposed in order to ascertain its purpose.

A total of 96 artifacts were recovered from Levels 1 (n=38) and 1A (n=58) of Test Unit 17 (Table 9-7). Level 1A denotes artifacts from the southeast corner of the unit that had a higher density of charcoal, brick and mortar than the rest of the level. The assemblage consists of domestic (52.08%), architectural (29.17%), and miscellaneous (18.75%) artifacts. Fourteen artifacts were recovered from Feature 7 and include, vessel glass fragments, cut nail fragments, unidentifiable bone fragments, and eggshell fragments. Again, none of the artifacts lend insight into building sequence or construction.

Conclusion/Recommendations

Excavations by PTI have confirmed information in mid-twentieth-century survey forms and historic photographs that the building was a two-story brick center-passage-plan dwelling with a full clay-floored basement. A frame ell with a stone foundation extended to the north (rear). Because the ell foundation extends along parallel to the rear wall of the brick dwelling, it appears that the ell was built earlier than the main house. The brick section measures about 22 feet by 52 feet and faced due south. An internal basement chimney was discovered in the west end, but its size seemed to preclude its use for cooking. The ell contained a full stone basement, with a bulkhead in the north wall near the east corner. The limited excavations undertaken did not reveal more information about the foundation, such as other chimney and basement entry locations, but some of these features can be deduced from an historic photograph taken in 1947. The brick section had internal chimneys at each end and there was an exterior chimney at the north end of the ell. Entrance into the first-floor passage was by a central door with a transom, flanked by large windows with lintels lighting the two principal rooms on either side of the passage.

The "Bowyer/ Holladay House" may have been built as early as 1827 (when Sarah Preston married Henry Morton Bowyer) or 1840 (when the value of improvements to the land increased to \$1,000 from the \$600 value recorded in 1839). However, it is more likely that the Federal style, brick house was

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 9

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

constructed between 1854 and 1861, based on the large increase in the value of "improvements" (from \$1,500 to \$2,500). The ell, with its limestone block foundation, most likely predates the brick portion of the house. The ell may actually represent the "dower house" which is believed to have been given to Sarah and Henry Bowyer. If the brick section of the house was built after 1854, then it would have been constructed following Sarah's death and soon after Henry was remarried to Maria Wilmer.

The Phase II evaluation of the "Bowyer/ Holladay House" has shown that there is much yet to learn from this site regarding construction chronology. There also exists the potential for artifacts and features relating to the original occupation. Although few artifacts relating to an early to mid-19th Century context were recovered from the interior of the structure, this is in part due to the structure's use and alteration well into the 20th Century. Therefore, additional testing inside and outside of the structure is needed to locate earlier deposits that may remain unaltered. Further excavations could focus on the wall between the ell and the brick basement, the specifics of the construction of the chimney on the ell, additional portions of the builder's trench, and probable outbuilding locations.

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 10
 State

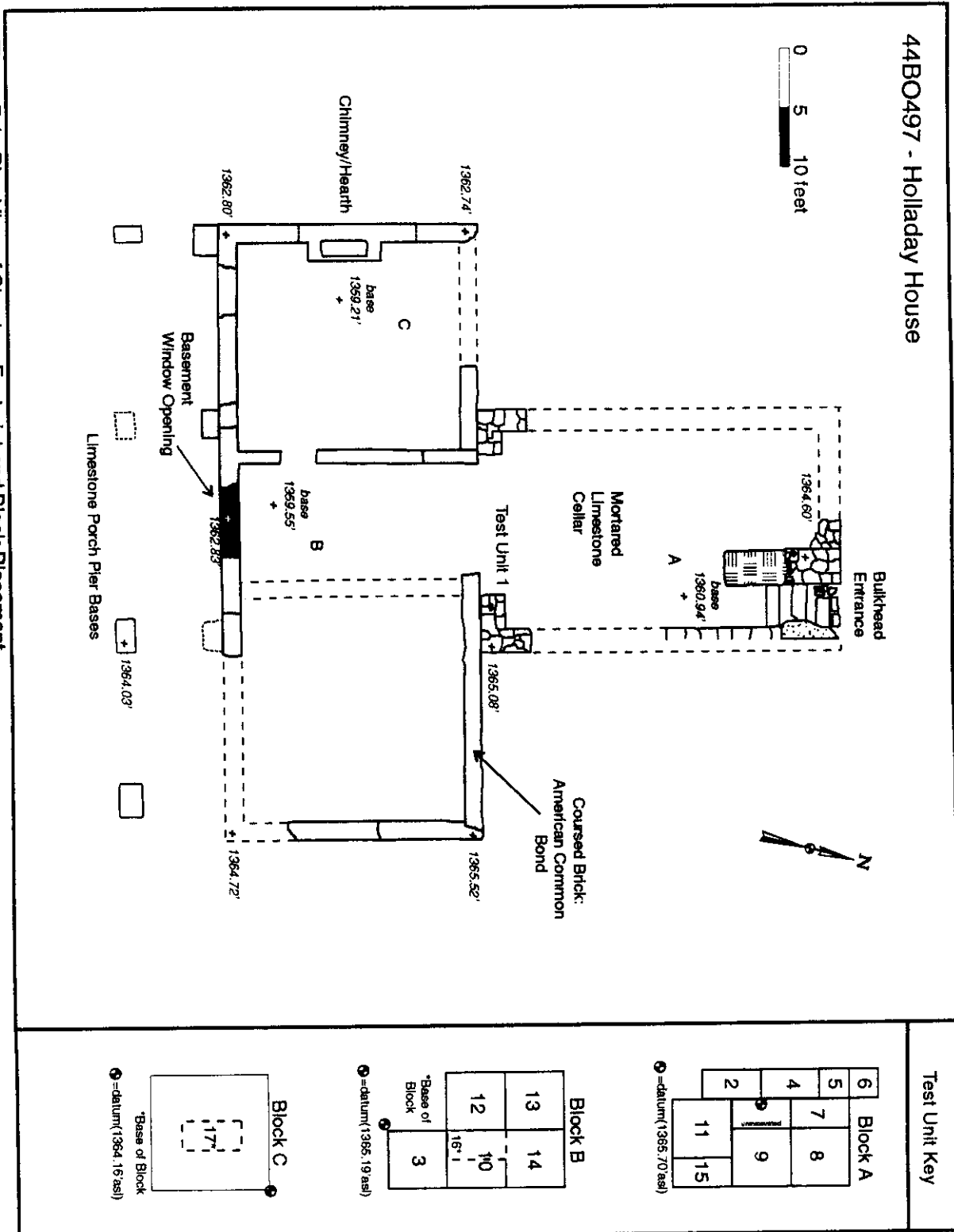


Figure 7-1. Plan View of Structure Footprint and Block Placement.

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 11
State

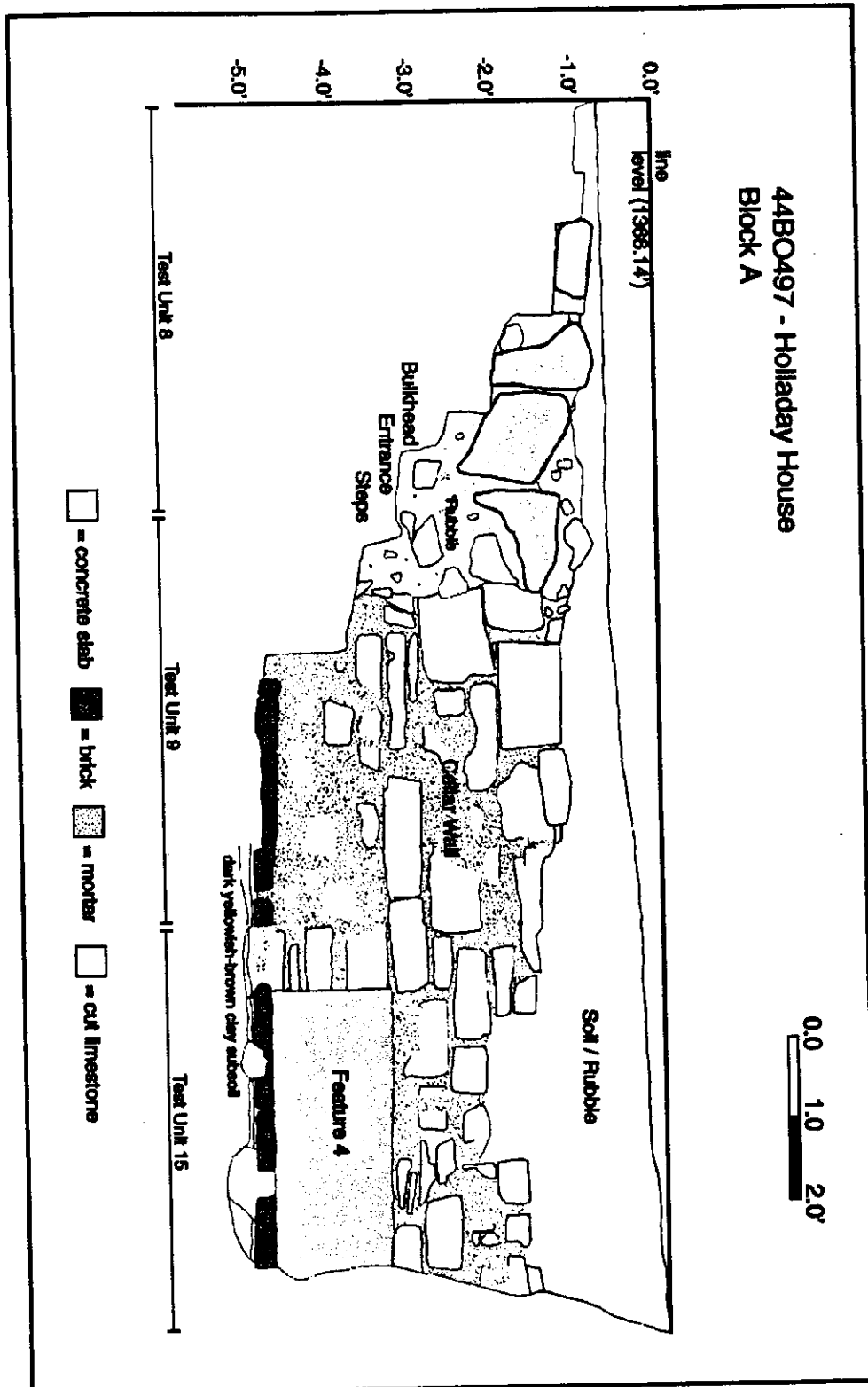


Figure 7-2. Profile of Exposed East Cellar Wall (Block A) within Test Units 8, 9, and 15.

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 12
 State

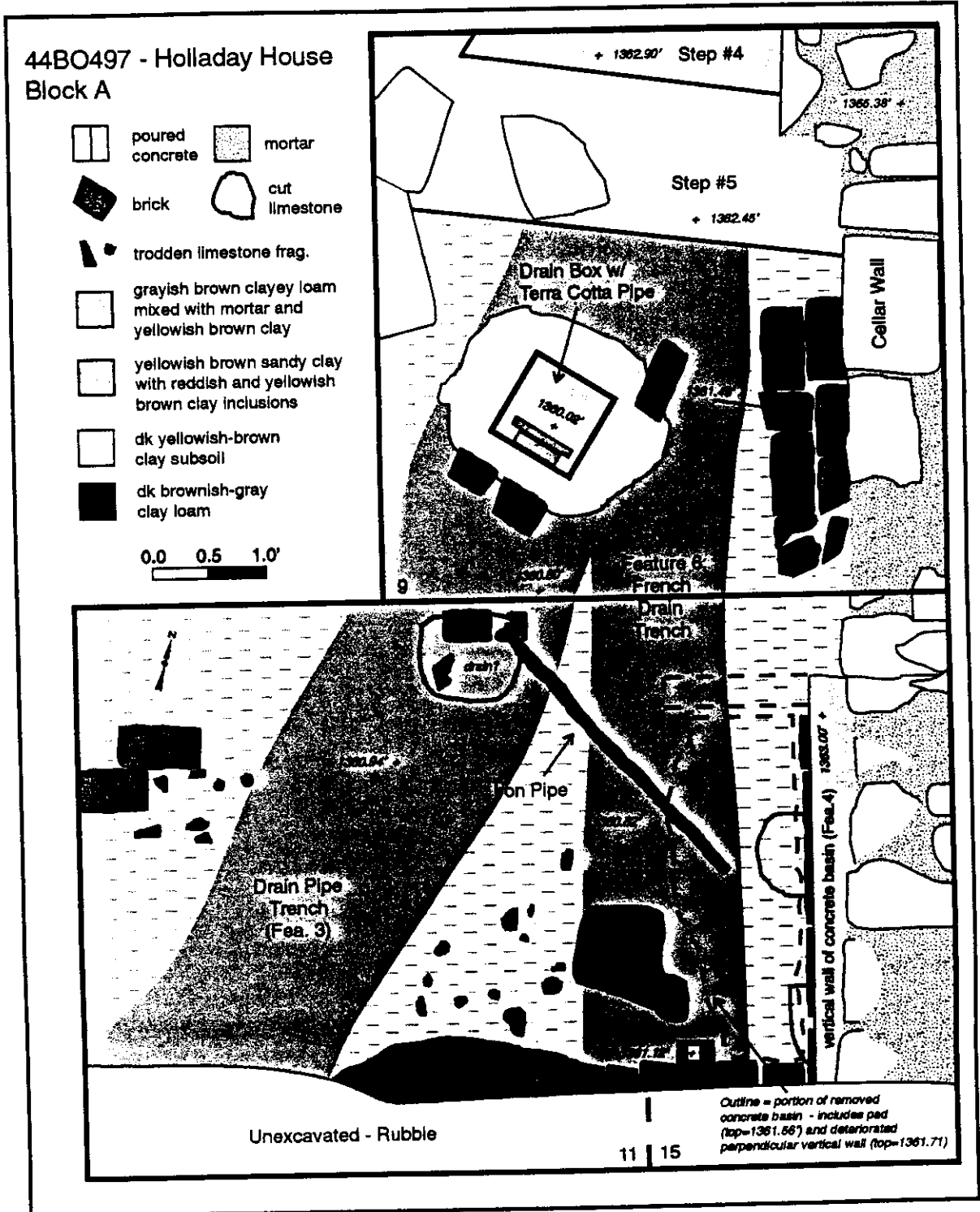


Figure 7-3. Plan View of Test Units 9, 11, and 15 within Block A.

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 13
State

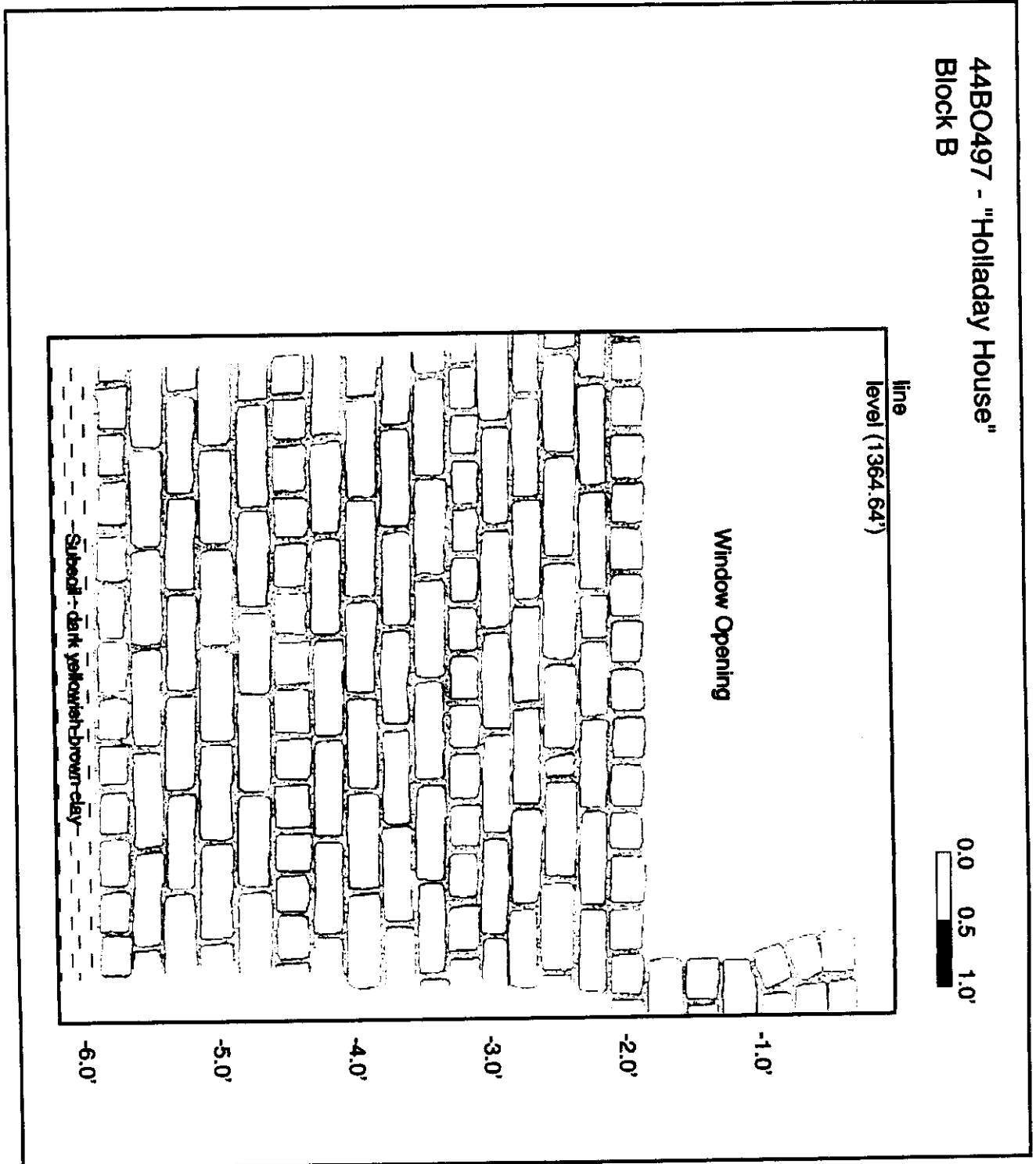


Figure 7-4. North Profile (Outside Wall) of Test Unit 3 Showing Central Basement Window and Detail of Brick Bond (American Common).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 14
State

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

**44BO497 - Holladay House
Block B**

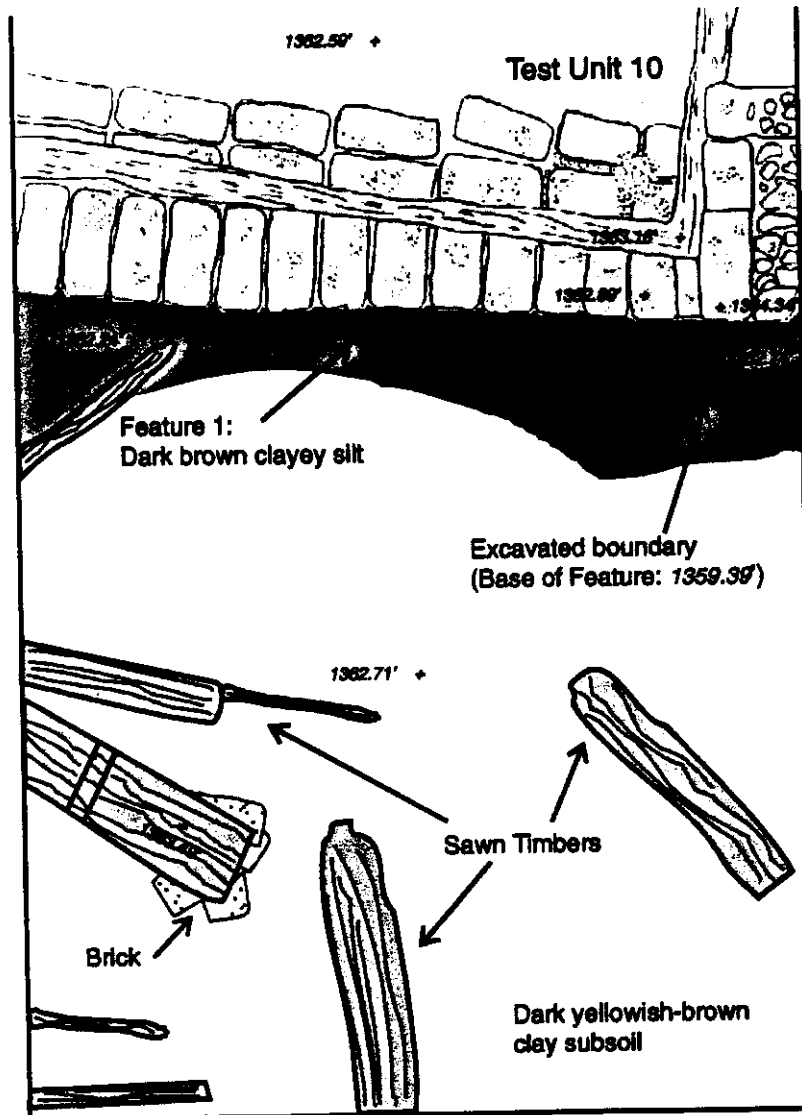


Figure 7-5 . Plan View of Test Unit 3 (Base) and Feature 1.

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 15
State

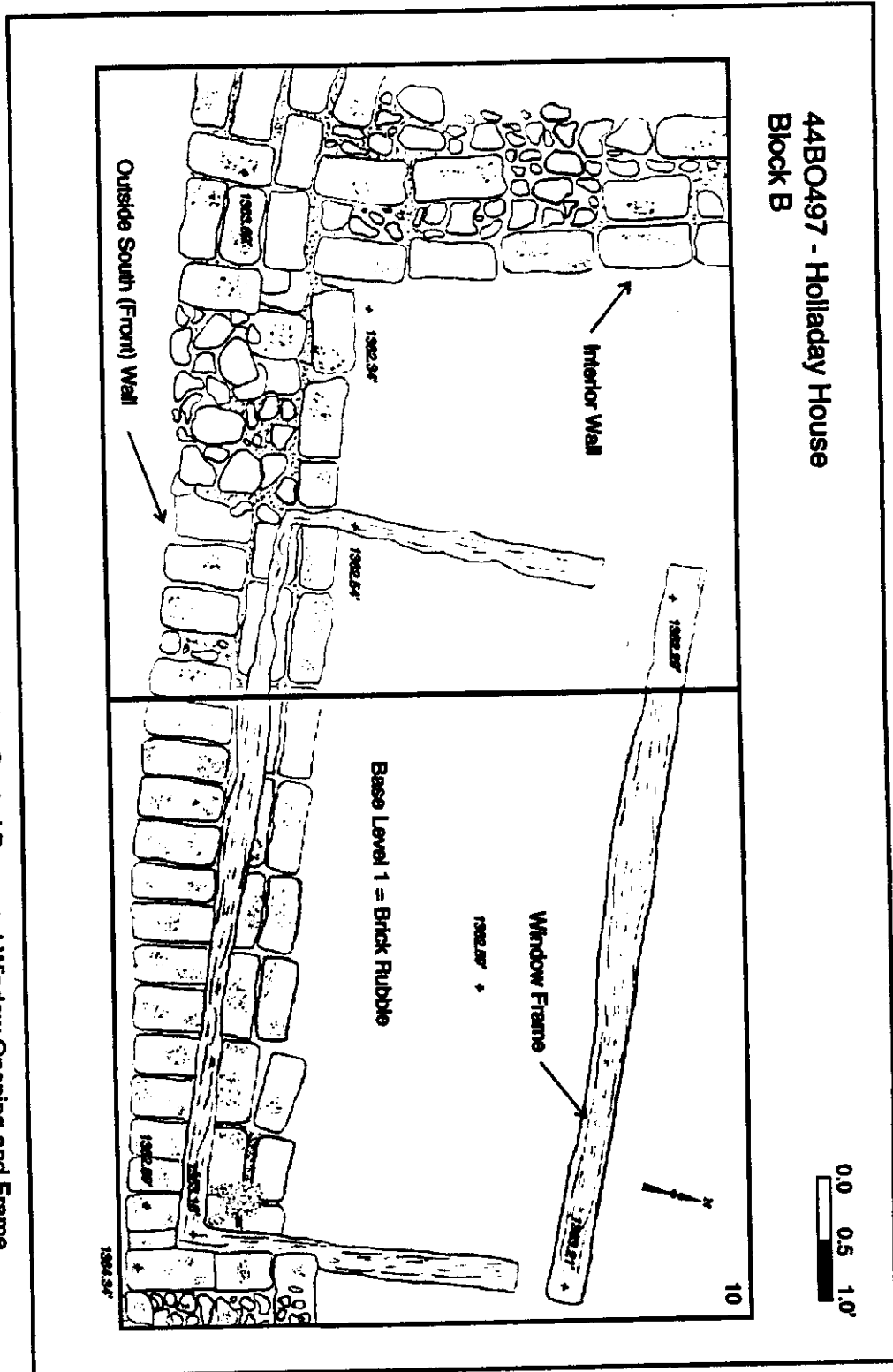


Figure 7-6. Plan View of Test Units 10 and 12 (Base L-1) Showing Central Basement Window Opening and Frame.

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 16
State

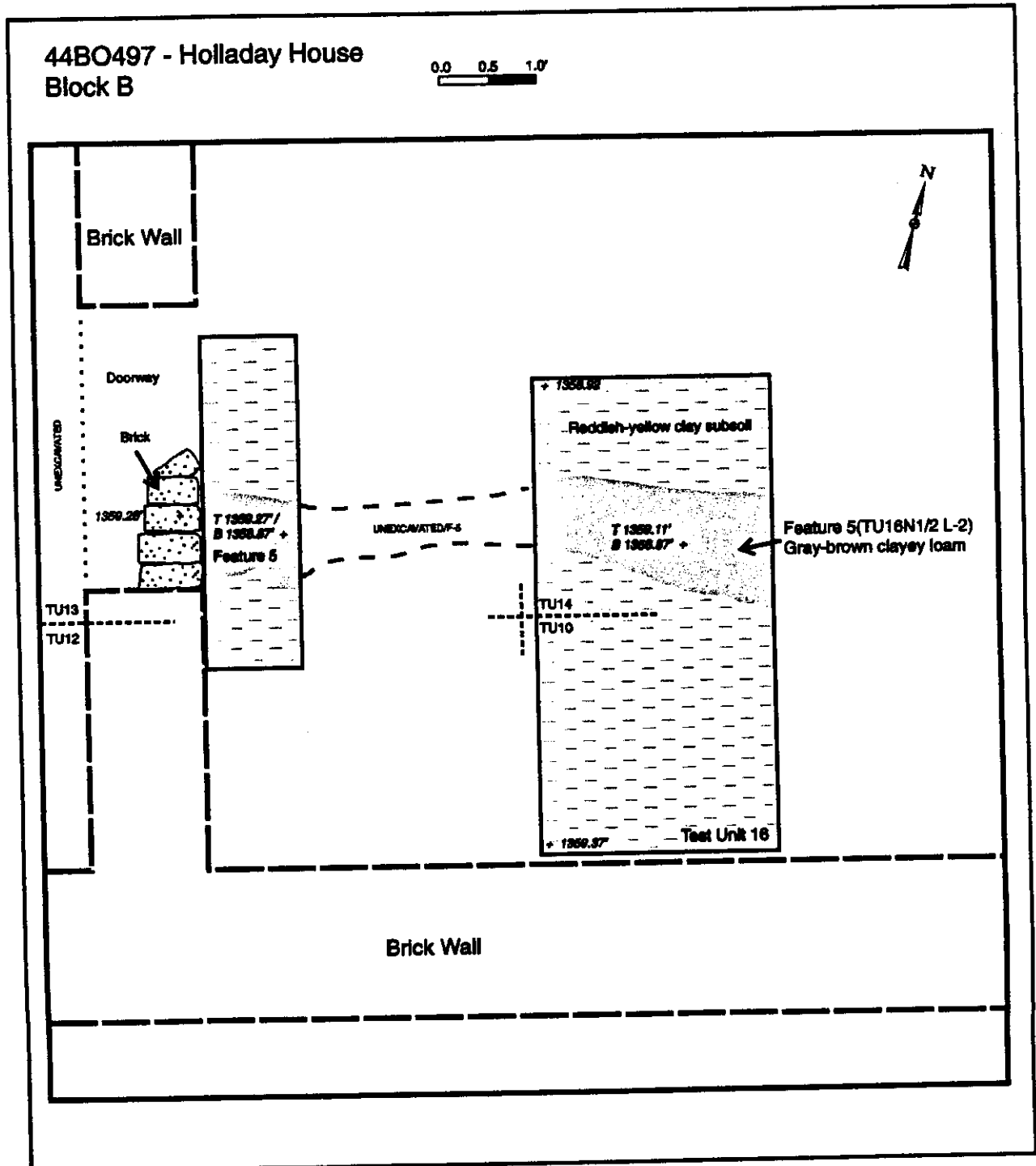


Figure 7-7. Plan View Base of Block B Showing Test Unit 16 and Feature 5.

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

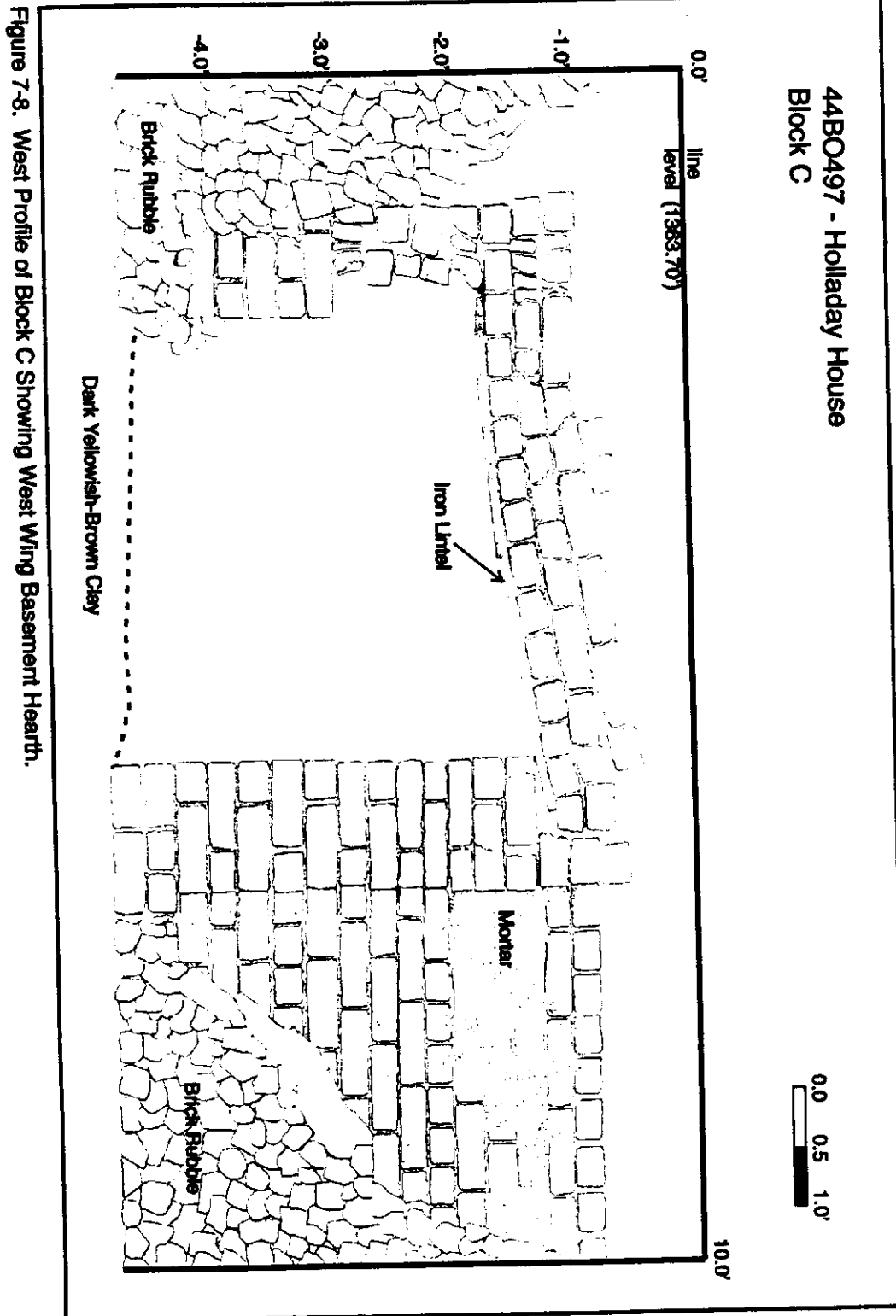
Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 17
State



CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 18
State

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
County and

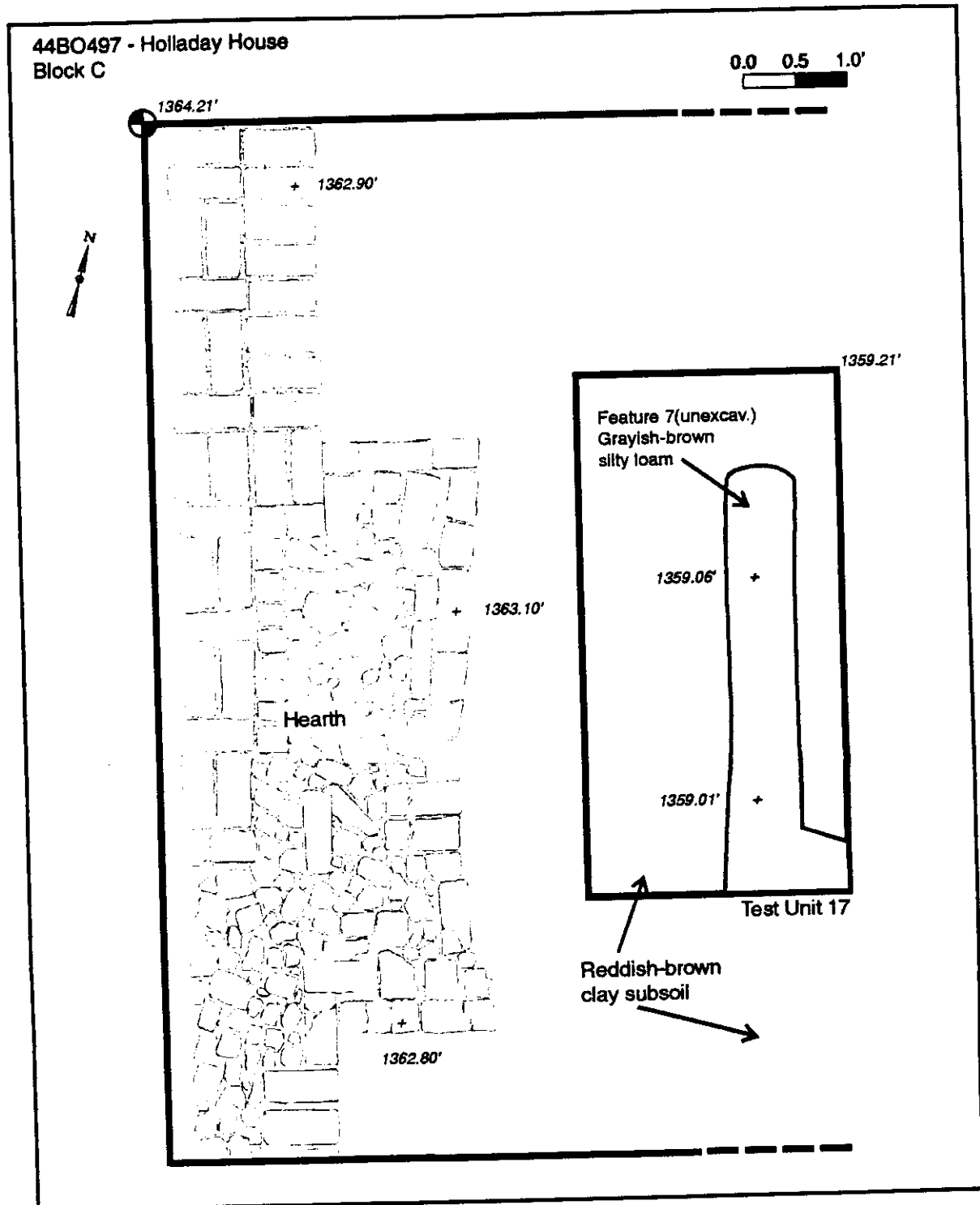


Figure 7-9. Plan View of Block C Showing Test Unit 17 and Feature 7.

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

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 19
State

(Please note, this photograph of the Bowyer/ Holladay House was sent to PTI by Dr. Mason Robertson, from his personal collection. Therefore, no negative was available. To avoid confusion, this photograph has been designated as 'Image 7-1', in order to avoid confusion with the other photographs, negatives, slides, etc. If this is not acceptable, please disregard this historic photograph.)



Image 7-1. Bowyer-Holladay House (44BO497/11-28), Facing Northwest (1947).

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 20
 State

Table 7-1. 44BO497 - Artifacts Recovered From Test Unit 9

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*	Level 4*	Total	%
Domestic Artifacts (60.04%)						
Earthenware rim fragments						
Black paint on exterior	1				1	0.09%
Green glaze		1			1	0.09%
Earthenware body fragments						
Brown int./ green exterior glaze		7			7	0.61%
Brown int./ tan exterior glaze		1			1	0.09%
Brown int./white exterior glaze			1		1	0.09%
Green int./ white exterior glaze		1			1	0.09%
Pink/tan exterior	1				1	0.09%
Stoneware base fragments						
Brown interior/ white ext. glaze	2				2	0.17%
Stoneware body fragments			5		5	0.43%
Brown interior/ white ext. glaze	2				2	0.17%
White glaze		1			1	0.09%
Whiteware rim fragments						
With floral pattern			1		1	0.09%
Whiteware body fragments	5	3	10		18	1.56%
Blue flow pattern			3		3	0.26%
Cup			6		6	0.52%
Green slip		1			1	0.09%
With maker's mark "B48 N 5"			1		1	0.09%
Porcelain body fragments	3				3	0.26%
With leaf decoration			1		1	0.09%
Vessel glass neck/rim fragments						
Aqua		1			1	0.09%
Aqua - screw lip	1				1	0.09%
Brown - screw cap			2		2	0.17%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House
 Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
 County and

Section number: 7 Page 21
 State

Table 7-1. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*	Level 4*	Total	%
Clear	1				1	0.09%
Clear - blue/green tint	1				1	0.09%
Clear - canning jar rim			2		2	0.17%
Clear - crown cap			1		1	0.09%
Clear - wide mouth (reft)			3		3	0.26%
Clear - with applied lip	1				1	0.09%
Clear - with applied screw lip	1				1	0.09%
Vessel glass base fragments						
Amber	2				2	0.17%
Aqua - with patina		3			3	0.26%
Clear	3		3		6	0.52%
Clear - partially stippled			5		5	0.43%
Clear - stippled with "NO."			1		1	0.09%
Clear - with patina	2				2	0.17%
Clear - with imprinted "6"	1				1	0.09%
Clear - yellow tint, impressed with "3 809"	1				1	0.09%
Green		3			3	0.26%
Vessel glass corner/edge fragments						
Clear, thin - with patina	7				7	0.61%
Vessel glass body fragments						
Amber	1			1	2	0.17%
Aqua	5		3	11	19	1.65%
Aqua - with patina		39			39	3.39%
Blue	1				1	0.09%
Brown		6	47		53	4.60%
Clear	10	36	34	19	99	8.59%
Clear - blue/green tint	2	1		3	6	0.52%
Clear - blue/green tint w/ patina				3	3	0.26%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 22
 State

Table 7-1. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*	Level 4*	Total	%
Clear - cut u-shaped decoration	1				1	0.09%
Clear - cut wavy lines on exterior	1				1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "E"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "IN R"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "K"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "N"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "NE HI"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "OBEA"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "OKE"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - embossed "TRADE"		1			1	0.09%
Clear - green tint	2	14	49		65	5.64%
Clear - light blue tint, w/ patina	3				3	0.26%
Clear - light green tint	3				3	0.26%
Clear - painted green label			3		3	0.26%
Clear - very thin	1			2	3	0.26%
Clear - with impressed "LASK"	1				1	0.09%
Clear - with patina	12				12	1.04%
Clear - with stipple pattern		2			2	0.17%
Clear - with whitish tint	3				3	0.26%
Clear - yellow tint with patina				2	2	0.17%
Cobalt		2			2	0.17%
Dark green		1		1	2	0.17%
Green		3	3		6	0.52%
Green - with patina	2		1		3	0.26%
Light blue				1	1	0.09%
Light green with patina				4	4	0.35%
Opaque white				1	1	0.09%
Glass fragments						
Aqua		2			2	0.17%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 23
 State

Table 7-1. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*	Level 4*	Total	%
Aqua - with patina		10			10	0.87%
Clear			179		179	15.54%
Clear - jar seal		1			1	0.09%
Clear - oil lamp globe		3			3	0.26%
Clear, very thin - with patina		37			37	3.21%
Metal knife handle element		1			1	0.09%
Scissors fragment				1	1	0.09%
Canning jar lid, zinc - screw on			1		1	0.09%
<i>Architectural Artifacts (26.71%)</i>						
<i>Cut nails</i>						
3.75"	1				1	0.09%
3.0"	1	3			4	0.35%
2.5"		3			3	0.26%
2.0"		1			1	0.09%
1.75"		3			3	0.26%
1.5"		1			1	0.09%
1.0"	1		1		2	0.17%
Fragments	4	36	10	2	52	4.51%
<i>Wire nails</i>						
4.0"		3			3	0.26%
3.75"			1		1	0.09%
3.5"		7			7	0.61%
3.0"	1		6	1	8	0.69%
2.5"	2	17	2	4	25	2.17%
2.0"		8	1	1	10	0.87%
1.75" sheet metal		2			2	0.17%
1.5"		5	5	1	11	0.95%
1.5" u-nail			1		1	0.09%
1.25" u-nails		3			3	0.26%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 24
 State

Table 7-1. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*	Level 4*	Total	%
1.0"	1		1	1	3	0.26%
1.0" roofing		1			1	0.09%
Fragments		20	9	2	31	2.69%
Unidentifiable nail fragments	1	19	32	9	61	5.30%
Metal hinge with wire nails	1	1			2	0.17%
Metal hinge fragment w/ 6 wire nails	1				1	0.09%
Metal hinge plates		2			2	0.17%
Iron architectural element	1				1	0.09%
Clear window glass fragments	1	6	9		16	1.39%
Aqua tint		26			26	2.26%
Blue/green tint	3				3	0.26%
Greenish tint			6		6	0.52%
Green/blue tint	5			4	9	0.78%
Light blue tint				1	1	0.09%
Plaster fragments	5	1			6	0.52%
Earthenware fragments						
Modern - chimney flue	1				1	0.09%
Stoneware drainpipe fragment	1				1	0.09%
Tar and gravel shingle fragments			2		2	0.17%
<i>Miscellaneous Artifacts (13.25%)</i>						
Metal dog tag - imprinted "1953"	1				1	0.09%
Iron bridle piece	1				1	0.09%
Axe fragment - distal		1			1	0.09%
Metal belt buckle				1	1	0.09%
Flathead metal screw - 2.25"	1				1	0.09%
Metal washer - 7/8" diameter		1			1	0.09%
Bent iron rods	2				2	0.17%
Three sided metal bar	1				1	0.09%
Metal bar fragments	2	2			4	0.35%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 25
 State

Table 7-1. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3*	Level 4*	Total	%
8" iron spike w/ threaded end	1				1	0.09%
U-shaped iron bolt - 2" long				1	1	0.09%
4.25" long "rivet"			1		1	0.09%
Pieces of wire			3		3	0.26%
1/4" wide by 2 1/8" long tin strip			1		1	0.09%
Unidentifiable chrome cover plate			1		1	0.09%
Unidentifiable metal fragments	6	9	50	9	74	6.42%
Glass marble fragment - green	1				1	0.09%
Cuff link cap		1			1	0.09%
Shell button - 7/16" diameter			1		1	0.09%
White plastic button	1		1		2	0.17%
Melted rubber fragment		1			1	0.09%
Vinyl fragments			12		12	1.04%
Bullet casing - .22 caliber		1	2		3	0.26%
Bottle cap - screw on			1		1	0.09%
Bone fragments - turkey	2				2	0.17%
Unidentifiable		19	14		33	2.86%
Unidentifiable shells			4		4	0.35%
Total	133	391	542	86	1152	100.00%

Note: * screened (1/4")

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 26
 State

Table 7-2. 44BO497 - Artifacts Recovered From Test Unit 3

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
<i>Domestic Artifacts (42.80%)</i>				
Tin enameled ware (delft) body fragment with blue glaze?	1		1	0.41%
Creamware body fragment?	1		1	0.41%
Pearlware body fragments?	2		2	0.82%
With green painted sprigs/leaves	1		1	0.41%
Earthenware body fragments				
Brown interior glaze		2	2	0.82%
Stoneware rim fragment				
Clear glaze	1		1	0.41%
Stoneware base fragments				
Brown interior/white exterior glaze	3		3	1.23%
Whiteware rim fragments	1		1	0.41%
Black transfer printed	1		1	0.41%
Whiteware base fragments	1		1	0.41%
With painted pink flower decor.	1		1	0.41%
Whiteware body fragments	2		2	0.82%
Porcelain base fragments				
With painted black/green decoration	1		1	0.41%
Porcelain body fragments	1		1	0.41%
Handle	1		1	0.41%
Porcelain fragments - modern	4		4	1.65%
Ceramic fragment - ironstone?	1		1	0.41%
Clear glass jar - Owens Illinois "duraglass"		1	1	0.41%
Vessel glass neck fragments				
Amber	1		1	0.41%
Vessel glass base fragments				
Clear	1		1	0.41%
Clear, embossed "3"	1		1	0.41%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 27
 State

Table 7-2. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
Vessel glass body fragments				
Amber	1		1	0.41%
Aqua		1	1	0.41%
Bright green	1		1	0.41%
Clear	31	2	33	13.58%
Clear - blue/green tint	4		4	1.65%
Clear - blue/green tint - w/ patina	4		4	1.65%
Clear - cut line decoration	1		1	0.41%
Clear - green/blue tint	4		4	1.65%
Clear - green/blue tint - w/patina	1		1	0.41%
Clear - with patina	5		5	2.06%
Clear - very thin	7		7	2.88%
Clear - yellow tint	2		2	0.82%
Cobalt blue	1		1	0.41%
Green	1		1	0.41%
Light blue	5		5	2.06%
Light green	3		3	1.23%
Solarized manganese	1		1	0.41%
Architectural Artifacts (52.67%)				
Cut nails				
3.0"		1	1	0.41%
2.5"	1		1	0.41%
2.0"	3		3	1.23%
1.5"	4	1	5	2.06%
1.0"	3		3	1.23%
Fragments	18		18	7.41%
Wire nails				
4.0"	1	1	2	0.82%
3.0"	2	1	3	1.23%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 28
 State

Table 7-2. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
2.5"	6		6	2.47%
2.0"	6		6	2.47%
1.5"	7	1	8	3.29%
1.0"	2		2	0.82%
Fragments	3		3	1.23%
Unidentifiable nail fragments	5		5	2.06%
Clear window glass fragments	4		4	1.65%
Blue/green tint	14		14	5.76%
Green/blue tint	10		10	4.12%
With patina		26	26	10.70%
Tin roofing fragments		2	2	0.82%
Brick fragment	1		1	0.41%
Mortar fragments	4		4	1.65%
Plaster fragment		1	1	0.41%
<i>Miscellaneous Artifacts (4.53%)</i>				
Coiled iron bar	1		1	0.41%
Metal bolt fragment	1		1	0.41%
Metal gasket	1		1	0.41%
Metal rivet	1		1	0.41%
Unidentifiable metal fragment	1		1	0.41%
Bone fragments	3		3	1.23%
Tooth	1		1	0.41%
Bullet casing - .22 caliber	1		1	0.41%
Peach pit	1		1	0.41%
Total	203	40	243	100.00%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 29
 State

Table 7-3. 44BO497- Artifacts Recovered From Feature 1 within Test Unit 3

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
Domestic Artifacts (71.94%)				
Stoneware fragment				
Handle - red body, brown glaze	1		1	0.45%
Whiteware rim fragment				
Blue transfer print - bird and flower dec.	1		1	0.45%
Complete glass vessels				
Clear-oval w/ squared ends, prescription, applied lip (1810-1890)	1		1	0.45%
Clear, round prescription, applied lip, embossed "LISTERINE... LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY" (1880-1930)	1		1	0.45%
Cobalt, round prescription, embossed "BROMO-SELTZER EMERSON DRUG COMPANY BALTIMORE, MD." (1889-1928)		1	1	0.45%
Partial glass vessels				
Amber-w/ patina, brandy neck, applied lip, 2 mold marks	1		1	0.45%
Aqua-w/ patina, panel shaped, double bead neck, applied lip, embossed "WRIGHT BROTHERS POND LILY WASH"(1810-1890)	3 pieces		3	1.36%
Aqua-w/patina, round shape, 2 side mold marks, embossed "5" on base "18" on side	7 pieces		7	3.17%
Clear - bead neck, applied lip, 2 mold marks	1		1	0.45%
Clear - brandy neck, 2 mold marks	1		1	0.45%
Clear - panel shaped	1		1	0.45%
Clear-panel shaped, embossed "...ROLL & SONS CO. ...MORE, MD." (1867-1915)	3 pieces		3	1.36%
Transparent green, wine bottle, applied lip, Kicked up base (1880-1920)		22 pieces	22	9.95%
Green/ blue tint - flask	2 pieces		2	0.91%
Vessel glass rim fragments				

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number: 7 Page 30
 State

Table 7-3. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
Clear	2		2	0.91%
Vessel glass base fragments				
Amber - embossed "15 41" on base "A.B. CO." on side		1	1	0.45%
Clear	3		3	1.36%
Clear - blue/green tint with patina	1		1	0.45%
Green	10		10	4.52%
Light blue		1	1	0.45%
Vessel glass body fragments				
Amber		3	3	1.36%
Clear		3	3	1.36%
Clear - blue/green tint	1	4	5	2.26%
Clear - blue/green tint with patina	6		6	2.71%
Clear - embossed with straight lines	1		1	0.45%
Clear - embossed with diagonal lines	1		1	0.45%
Clear - green blue tint		1	1	0.45%
Clear - green tint	1		1	0.45%
Clear - with patina	38		38	17.19%
Clear - with raised circle decoration	1		1	0.45%
Window glass fragments				
Clear	8	1	9	4.07%
Clear - blue/green tint	11	4	15	6.79%
Clear - green/blue tint	8	3	11	4.98%
Architectural Artifacts (9.05%)				
Cut nails				
3.0"	1		1	0.45%
1.5"	1		1	0.45%
1.0"	2		2	0.91%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 31
 State

Table 7-3. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
0.75"	2		2	0.91%
Fragments	2		2	0.91%
Wire nails				
2.0"	2		2	0.91%
1.0" u-nail	1		1	0.45%
0.5"	2		2	0.91%
Fragment		1	1	0.45%
Mortar fragments	2		2	0.91%
Wood fragments	2		2	0.91%
Tar and gravel shingle fragments	2		2	0.91%
<i>Miscellaneous Artifacts (19.01%)</i>				
Metal ring - 1.0" outer diam. 0.75" inner		1	1	0.45%
Eyebolt with nut - 1.5"	1		1	0.45%
Flathead screw - 1.0" - 1.5"	1		1	0.45%
Unidentifiable metal fragments	19	1	20	9.05%
With attached wood	1		1	0.45%
Bone toothbrush handle - inscribed "Superior...."		1	1	0.45%
Green plastic button fragment	1		1	0.45%
Bullet casing - .22 caliber	1		1	0.45%
Eggshell fragments		13	13	5.88%
Rubber tire valve stem	1		1	0.45%
Coal fragment	1		1	0.45%
Total	160	61	221	100.00%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 32
 State

Table 7-4. 44BO497 - Artifacts Recovered From Test Unit 10

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2 (bottom 0.5')	Total	%
Domestic Artifacts (50.85%)					
Earthenware body fragments					
Red body - clear glaze	1			1	1.69%
Stoneware rim fragments					
Clear glaze	2			2	3.39%
Stoneware body fragments					
Brown int/ white exterior glaze	1			1	1.69%
Porcelain fragments					
Rim - blue decoration	1			1	1.69%
Body - brown painted pattern			1	1	1.69%
Unidentifiable burnt ceramic fragment	1			1	1.69%
Vessel glass rim fragments					
Clear - neck with green/blue tint	1			1	1.69%
Clear - rim	1			1	1.69%
Vessel glass base fragments					
Clear - bubble pattern			1	1	1.69%
Vessel glass body fragments					
Bright green - with painted letters	1			1	1.69%
Clear	3		2	5	8.47%
Clear - with grooved pattern			1	1	1.69%
Clear - with patina	1			1	1.69%
Clear - blue green tint	1			1	1.69%
Clear - blue green tint w/ patina	7			7	11.66%
Cobalt blue	1			1	1.69%
Cobalt blue with patina - embossed "89..MADE IN US.."	1			1	1.69%
Green	1			1	1.69%
Solarized manganese	1			1	1.69%
Architectural Artifacts (35.59%)					

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

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 33
State

Table 7-4. Continued

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 2 (bottom 0.5')	Total	%
Cut nails					
4.0"		1		1	1.69%
3.5"	1			1	1.69%
3.0"	2		1	3	5.08%
2.0"	1			1	1.69%
1.25"			2	2	3.39%
Fragment			1	1	1.69%
Wire nails					
4.75"		1		1	1.69%
3.5"			1	1	1.69%
2.5"			1	1	1.69%
2.0"	2			2	3.39%
Window glass fragments		2	5	7	11.86%
Miscellaneous Artifacts (13.56%)					
U.S. wheat pennies					
1917	1			1	1.69%
1917 - Mint: Philadelphia			1	1	1.69%
1945	1			1	1.69%
Metal ring-1" outer diam / 0.5" inner	1			1	1.69%
Metal bracket	1			1	1.69%
Unidentifiable metal fragment	1			1	1.69%
Unidentifiable bone fragment	1			1	1.69%
Oyster shell	1			1	1.69%
Total	38	4	17	59	100.00%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

Section number: 7 Page 34
 State

Table 7-5. 44BO497 - Artifacts Recovered From Test Unit 16

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2 (north half)	Level 2 (south half)	Total	%
Domestic Artifacts (74.29%)					
Whiteware fragments					
Rim		1		1	1.43%
Body	1			1	1.43%
Body - brown transfer print		3		3	4.29%
Handle - brown transfer print		1		1	1.43%
Porcelain rim fragments			1	1	1.43%
Red/pink paint		2		2	2.86%
Ironstone base fragment?	1			1	1.43%
Vessel glass base fragment					
Clear	1			1	1.43%
Vessel glass body fragments					
Amber	6	1		7	10.00%
Amber - with patina		1		1	1.43%
Clear	8			8	11.43%
Clear - blue/green tint w/ patina		1		1	1.43%
Clear - light blue tint w/ patina	1			1	1.43%
Clear - pink tint	1			1	1.43%
Clear - purple tint	1			1	1.43%
Clear - thin, green/blue tint	3			3	4.29%
Glass fragments					
Clear - blue/green tint w/ patina	14			14	20.00%
Clear - green/blue tint w/ patina		1	3	4	5.71%
Architectural Artifacts (14.28%)					
Cut nails					
1.5"	1			1	1.43%
Fragments	3			3	4.29%
Wire nails					

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 35
 State

Table 7-5. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2 (north half)	Level 2 (south half)	Total	%
2.0"	1			1	1.43%
1.25"	1			1	1.43%
Window glass fragments					
Clear - blue/green tint	3			3	4.29%
Brick fragment			1	1	1.43%
Miscellaneous Artifacts (11.43%)					
Metal ring - 1.6" outer diameter	1			1	1.43%
Metal screw fragment - flathead	1			1	1.43%
Unidentifiable metal fragments	2	1	2	5	7.14%
Unidentifiable bone fragment	1			1	1.43%
Total	51	12	7	70	100.00%

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 36
State**The Bowyer/ Holladay House**
Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
County and State

Table 7-6. 44BO497 - Artifacts Recovered From Feature 5 within Test Unit 13

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
<i>Domestic Artifacts (62.68%)</i>				
Vessel glass base fragments				
Amber - embossed w/ "CLOR"		1	1	1.49%
Vessel glass body fragments				
Amber		1	1	1.49%
Aqua		4	4	5.97%
Clear		8	8	11.94%
Clear - with patina		3	3	4.48%
Clear - blue/green tint	4		4	5.97%
Clear - blue/green tint w/ patina	5		5	7.46%
Clear - green/blue tint		3	3	4.48%
Clear - green/blue tint w/ patina		1	1	1.49%
Green		5	5	7.46%
Light green		2	2	2.99%
Solarized manganese - very thin		1	1	1.49%
Green glass frags. w/ white coating		4	4	5.97%
<i>Architectural Artifacts (22.39%)</i>				
Cut nails				
2.5"	1		1	1.49%
2.0"		1	1	1.49%
1.25"	3		3	4.48%
Wire nail fragment		1	1	1.49%
Window glass fragments				
Clear - blue/green tint		1	1	1.49%
Clear - blue/green tint w/ patina		4	4	5.97%
Clear - green/blue tint		1	1	1.49%
Brick fragment	1		1	1.49%
Mortar fragment	1	1	2	2.99%
<i>Miscellaneous Artifacts (14.93%)</i>				

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 37
State

The Bower/ Holladay House
Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
County and

Table 7-6. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
Metal belt buckle w/ partial iron hasp		1	1	1.49%
Plastic button - opaque white	1		1	1.49%
Unidentifiable bone fragments		4	4	5.97%
Vertebrae		2	2	2.99%
<i>Prehistoric Artifacts</i>				
Ferruginous quartzite primary flake	1		1	1.49%
Quartz shatter	1		1	1.49%
Total	18	49	67	100.00%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House
 Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
 County and

Section number: 7 Page 38
 State

Table 7-7. 44BO497 - Artifacts Recovered From Test Unit 17

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 1A	Total	%
<i>Domestic Artifacts (52.08%)</i>				
Earthenware fragments				
Rim - tan/white body, green glaze	1		1	1.04%
Body - red body, red/brown glaze	1		1	1.04%
Whiteware fragments				
Rim	1		1	1.04%
Base - partially burned	1		1	1.04%
Body - black transfer print		1	1	1.04%
Porcelain fragments - modern				
Rim - with impressed "CA..."		1	1	1.04%
Body		1	1	1.04%
Vessel glass rim fragments				
Clear - wavy edges	1		1	1.04%
Vessel glass base fragment				
Aqua		1	1	1.04%
Clear - impressed with "glas"		1	1	1.04%
Vessel glass body fragments				
Amber		1	1	1.04%
Aqua	1	3	4	4.17%
Clear	4	5	9	9.38%
Clear - blue/green tint with patina		2	2	2.08%
Clear - green/blue tint with patina		2	2	2.08%
Clear-with impressed diagonal lines	1		1	1.04%
Clear - light blue tint		1	1	1.04%
Clear - light green tint	1		1	1.04%
Clear - light green tint with patina		1	1	1.04%
Clear - milky white tint, with patina	1		1	1.04%
Clear - very thin, with patina	1	1	2	2.08%
Light blue		4	4	4.17%
Light green		10	10	10.42%
Clear glass fragments		1	1	1.04%

CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bowyer/ Holladay House
 Name of property
Botetourt County, Virginia
 County and

Section number: 7 Page 39
 State

Table 7-7. Continued.

Artifact Type	Level 1	Level 1A	Total	%
<i>Architectural Artifacts (29.17%)</i>				
Cut nails				
3.0"	1		1	1.04%
2.0"	1		1	1.04%
1.25"		1	1	1.04%
Fragments	4	2	6	6.25%
Wire nails				
5.0"		1	1	1.04%
3.0"		1	1	1.04%
2.5"		1	1	1.04%
1.5"	1	1	2	2.08%
1.5" u-shaped		1	1	1.04%
1.0"		1	1	1.04%
1.0" u-shaped		1	1	1.04%
Fragments	2	2	4	4.17%
Unidentifiable nail fragments	3	2	5	5.21%
Window glass fragments	1		1	1.04%
Brick fragments	1		1	1.04%
<i>Miscellaneous Artifacts (18.75%)</i>				
Metal screws				
Flathead - 1.25"	1		1	1.04%
Roundhead - 1.5"	1		1	1.04%
Metal spring coil - from clothes pin	1		1	1.04%
Metal washers		3	3	3.13%
Unidentifiable metal fragments	4	3	7	7.29%
Glass button - rainbow hued		1	1	1.04%
Ceramic buttons - opaque white	2		2	2.08%
Unidentifiable bone fragments	1	1	2	2.08%
Total	38	58	96	100.00%

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 40

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

The Bowyer/ Holladay House Secondary Structure (VDHR#: 11-28-0001)

The outbuilding at the Holladay House stood to the rear (north) of the now-demolished main house and to the north of the gable end of the frame ell. It consists of a one-story single-pen log building with an antebellum one-room frame extension. Together the two units formed the gabled saddlebag form already seen at the slave house at the Greenfield site, but there the result of a single building campaign. Modern frame additions have been made at the east and west ends of the antebellum structure. The saddlebag portion of the structure is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The same section of the building, including the bathroom addition at the west end is covered with novelty siding, apparently added in the mid-twentieth century. The frame wing at the east end is sheathed with the same siding, but added some time after the siding on the earlier portion was installed, as could be seen where they joined. The modern addition has asphalt roofing (see Figure 7-10 for a floor plan and Plate 7-9 for a photo of the structure).

Most alterations to the structure appear to date to the period of the ownership of Frank Preston in the mid-twentieth century. The corrugated roofing and novelty siding are found at the slave house at Greenfield as well and were likely added by Frank Preston. The historic photograph of the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House', taken in 1947, shows the saddlebag core of the secondary structure before the additions were made (please see image 7-1). A massive brick chimney stack rises between the two units of the saddlebag. A porch along the south facade of the saddlebag portion has been enclosed in front of the frame section to create a furnace/utility room.

The building began as a sixteen-foot deep by eighteen-foot long log single-pen structure with a large stone chimney on the east end (see Plate 7-10). It stood in an appropriate relation to the house to have served as a detached kitchen or as a secondary domestic structure of some other sort. The pegged jamb that survives on the north side of the chimney confirms that the present chimney, although much altered, is of the same width as the original and is probably the first chimney, designed for use on the exterior. The width of the fireplace opening in the log pen can be deduced from the remaining stone cheek wall to the north to have been about five feet. The iron lintel survives. It was later infilled with brick to reduce its size and finally closed up with brick (see Plate 7-11). The original infilling may have corresponded to the opening up of a second fireplace in the opposite side of the fireplace when the frame addition was made (see Plate 7-12). The large size of the fireplace, suitable for cooking, suggests that the log pen was used as a kitchen in relation to the 'Bowyer/ Holladay' house. It most likely served as a kitchen for the first home of Sarah Preston and Henry M. Bowyer, built during the 1830's. It may have been built

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 41

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

at that time or during the period between that date and 1860, when it would have replaced earlier kitchen facilities, possibly in the house or in the basement below the house.

The log pen was entered by a door in the center of the south wall. It is equipped with old jambs. A window to the east of it and windows in the north and west walls have modern jambs. Early windows could have been at one or more of these location, but it is equally possible that there were no windows at all. All the trim on the doors and windows, and the windows and doors, are modern. The floor in the log section is of plywood on modern joists. A modern door has been cut to access a mid-twentieth century frame bathroom addition at the south side of the west wall. A wide modern opening to the south side of the chimney connects the log pen to the antebellum frame addition. There may have been no early door in this location if the functions of the two rooms were nor directly related. Modern alterations in this area that suggest the opening is not original include the removal of a part of the stone chimney to give more room for passage.

The interior of the log pen was covered with drywall in the mid-twentieth century, but much of it was removed for better visibility during this investigation. The ceiling originally consisted of exposed, blackened, hewn joists bearing traces of whitewash, consistent with long-term use as a kitchen.

The frame addition is constructed of hewn timber (most appears to be oak) with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The framing was exposed for purposes of inspection on the north wall. A partially deteriorated 7-inch tall by 8-inch deep sill carries 6 by 6-inch corner posts and approximately 5 by 5-inch studs spaced at about 2-foot, 6-inch centers (see Figure 7-11). Corner braces rise from the sill to the corner posts on the east end. Bent machine-headed square nails below the present siding and sections of beaded weatherboard reused as shims suggest a date from the 1820s to the 1840s for the house, based on an extensive examination of houses in the region [Worsham, 1988]. Evidence in the framing indicates that the original ceiling joists were removed in the mid-twentieth century, probably when the east addition was made. The second-floor level was raised about 3 inches. The old joists were morticed into the inside face of each stud. Above the floor a knee wall rose to the 6 by 6-inch top plate. It appears that the common pole rafter roof may have bird's mouth ends on the exterior, now obscured by the mid-twentieth-century cornice. Bird's mouth rafter ends are found at the slave house at the Greenfield site.

As part of the substantial alteration made in the mid-twentieth century when the addition was made at the eastern end, the interior of the antebellum portions of the structure was modernized. In addition to the drywall walls and plywood floors, the chimney was reworked. The south side was reduced to make a wide hallway between the rooms, and the upper part of the stone chimney breast on the north side was

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 42

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

removed to allow insertion of a wide and gently sloped stairway to the upper floor. Proportions suggest that the frame room was nearly square and that it was separated from the log section by two small rooms on either side of the chimney like the rooms in the Greenfield slave house, but this will not be certain without further and more extensive investigation. The chimney face in this room bears evidence of whitewash on the stone. The fireplace, only a little less large than that in the log pen, has been made smaller with a brick lining and later completely infilled with brick, just like the other fireplace.

The first-floor room in the frame section is lit by a modern offset window in the north wall and a modern window and door in the south, probably in original locations. Wider spacing in the north wall studs near the center of the wall suggests an original door or window location there. A door in the east wall to the modern addition may occupy the original position of a window. The twentieth century porch along the south facade is enclosed at the east end to form a furnace/utility room lit by a sash window and entered by a door from the porch and the door in the south wall of the frame addition.

The second floor of the structure was consistently finished during the mid-twentieth century modernization with narrow tongue-and-groove sheathing, but more early elements remain here than in the lower floor. Some of this was recently removed to examine the framing. The log section has lapped and pegged common pole rafters that are more substantial than the slender pole rafters in the frame addition. The roof sheathing on the log pen has been replaced, but old battens survive in the roof of the frame section. A door was cut between the two sections in the mid- twentieth century. The stone chimney is topped by a massive, whitewashed brick stack that starts at the second-floor level.

The exposed logs, weatherboard, and rafters in the interior of the second floor of the log section were originally whitewashed, while the interior of the frame section's upper story contained exposed framing also, with the studs and possibly the rafters whitewashed. An early exterior corner board with a heavy bead is incorporated as a nailer in the west end wall of the log section, while original beaded siding attached with machine-headed square nails survive in the east gable end, visible in the stair in the frame addition. The east gable end of the frame addition retains old beaded horizontal flush board in the interior and novelty siding on the exterior, now visible inside the roof of the modern east addition. An early twentieth-century window is located in the center of this wall, connecting the antebellum frame addition to the modern east wing.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 43

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

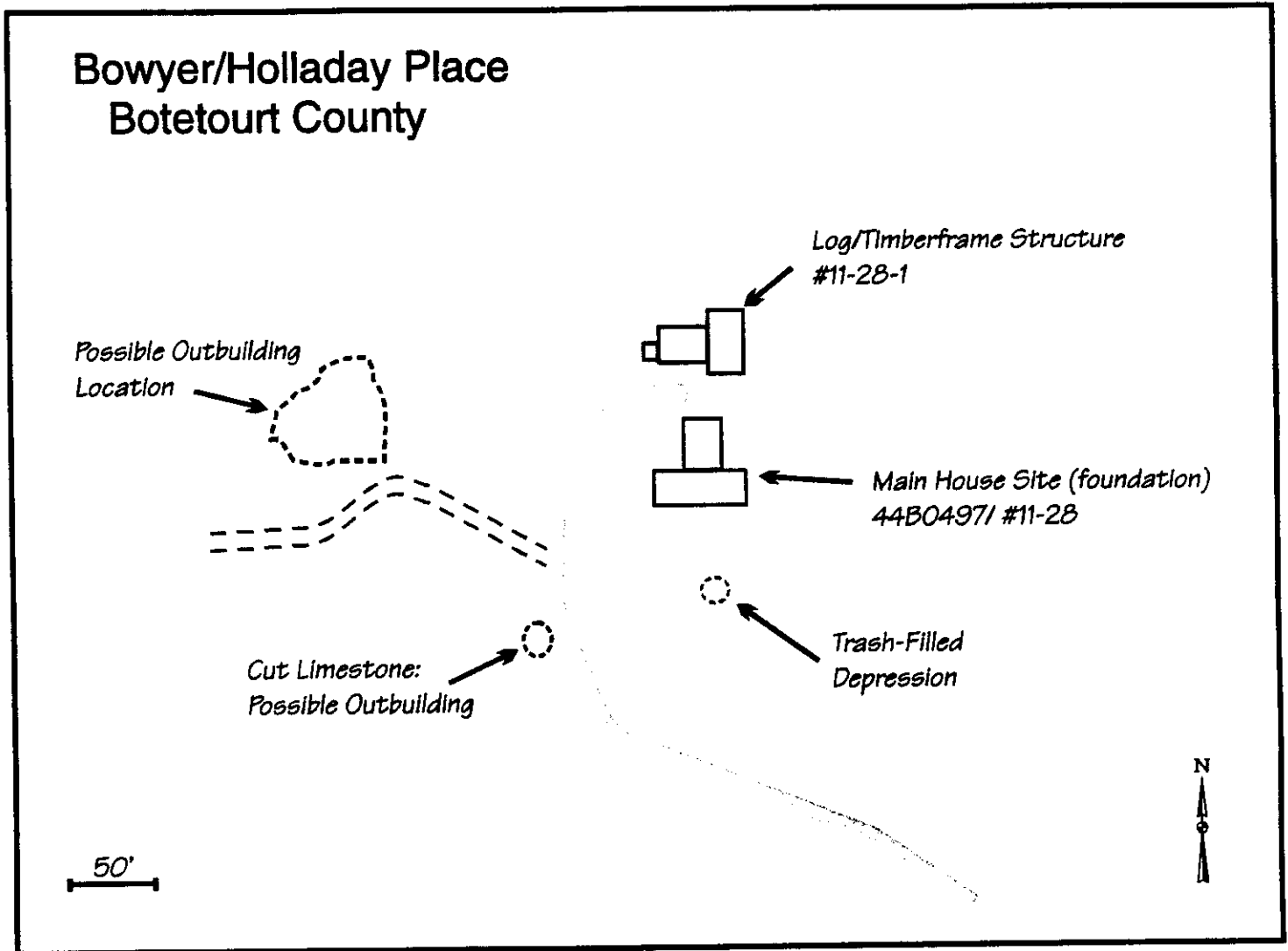


Figure 7-10. Holladay Place Complex Plan.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 44

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

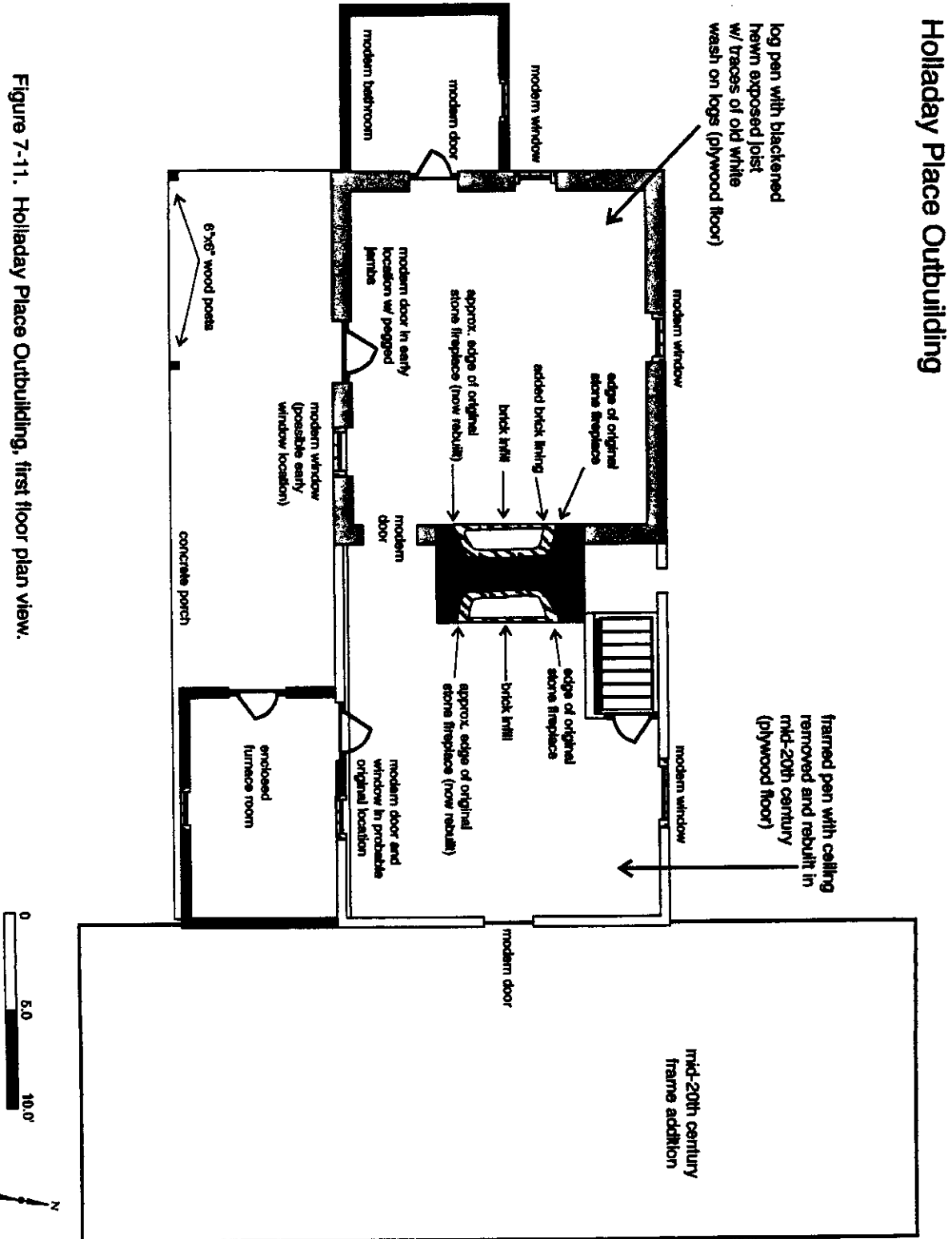


Figure 7-11. Holladay Place Outbuilding, first floor plan view.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

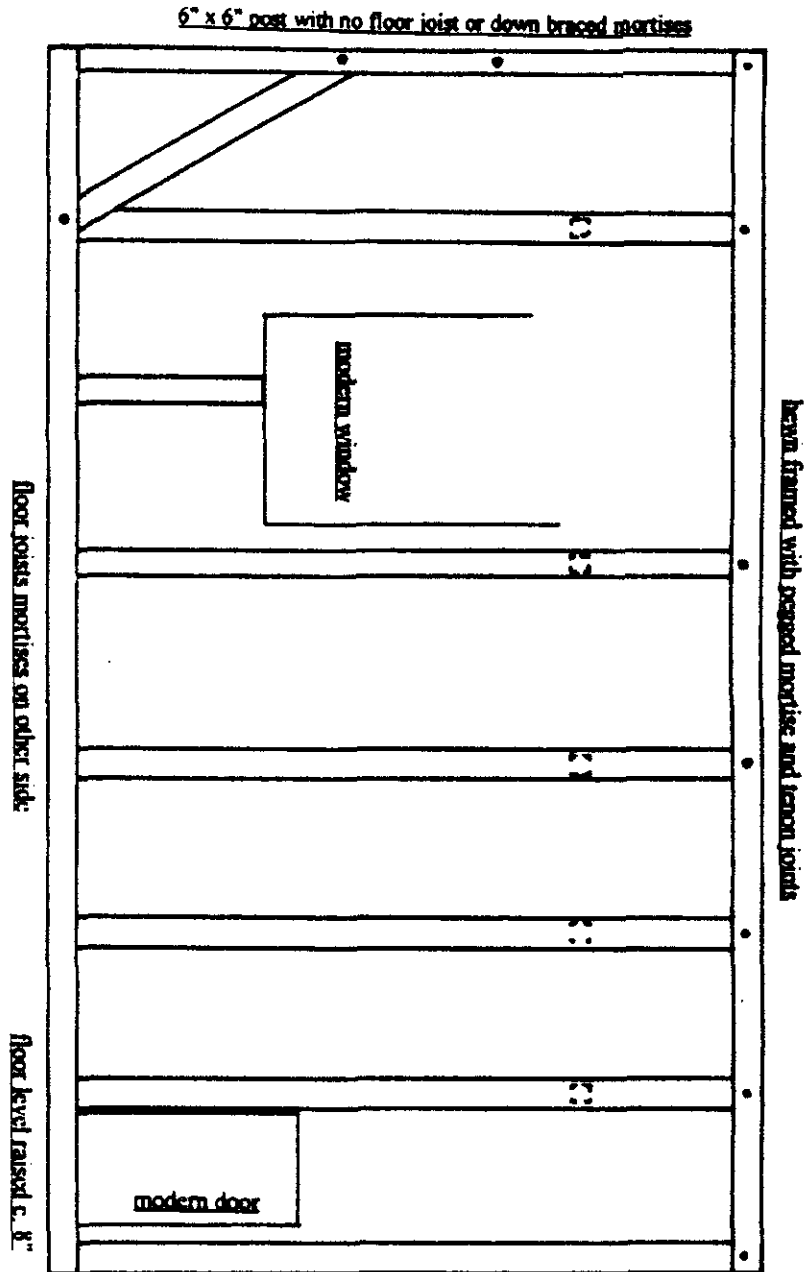
Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 45

County and State

Figure 7-12. Holladay Place Outbuilding, Rear Wall Section of Wood Frame Room.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 46

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

The Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery

Three historic cemeteries are located within the Botetourt Center at Greenfield: the "Greenfield" Cemetery, the "Preston/ Bowyer" Cemetery, and the "Gish" Cemetery. The three cemeteries were documented by Preservation Technologies, Inc. during the Phase I Cultural Resource Management Inventory of the proposed 'Botetourt Center at Greenfield' (Barber, Barber, Bowen and Huba 1998a). The documentation of each cemetery includes a plan map showing grave locations, a physical description of each interment, and a list of grave marker inscriptions.

The "Preston/ Bowyer" Cemetery

The Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery, located just to the north and over the hill from the "Bowyer/ Holladay House", contains at least twenty-two graves (see Plate 7-13). The cemetery appears on the Daleville USGS topographic map and is designated as the "Boyer Cemetery". The majority of the residents of this cemetery were directly connected with the Greenfield property, having lived in either the "Greenfield Plantation House" or the "Bowyer/ Holladay House". Most of the graves are occupied by Prestons, (by blood or by marriage), including Robertsons, Radfords, Bowyers, and Lindseys. The Bowyer side of the family is represented by Sarah Bowyer (August 11, 1806 – May 17, 1848) and Susan Copland- wife of George Wilmer Bowyer (August 29, 1867- June 3, 1890).

This cemetery includes a variety of grave markers (see Figure 7-12 for a plan map, Figure 7-13 for a list of the graves and their inscriptions, and Plate 7-14). The older markers include limestone or marble obelisks, marble or granite vertical headstones, and granite or marble horizontal headstones and footstones. Sarah Bowyer's grave, the earliest grave marked in the cemetery, is marked by a limestone obelisk that bears the following inscription carved into the stone: "Sacred to the Memory of Sarah R. Bowyer/ Born Aug 11th, 1806. Died May 17th, 1848. Aged 41 YRS 9 MOS & 6 D." Several graves near the lower (northern) end of the cemetery are enclosed by a low limestone wall, which stands only inches above the ground surface (see Plate 7-15). The three enclosed graves are partitioned by an "interior" wall of the same style. The south section encloses the graves of Lizzie Copland Massie (born Oct. 20, 1857, no date of death), while the north section encloses the graves of Marie Antoinette Copland (Oct. 4, 1859 – June 28, 1879) and Mary Radford Copland (Dec/ 18, 1838 – Sept. 17, 1878). Several small broken headstones or footstones lie against the east "wall" of the enclosure. An effort to "repair" the enclosure with broken pieces of grave markers was undertaken at some point.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 47

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

The more recent burials are marked with marble tabular crypts, polished granite horizontal headstones and footstones; and, in the case of William Joseph Robertson (1922- 1993) a bronze plaque. Three of the most recent graves are topped by marble tabular crypts that cover the entire top of the graves (see Plate 7-16). The tabular crypts bear relatively long inscriptions, which include a variety of details of each person's accomplishments. The crypts are placed above the graves of Frank Brockenbrough Preston, SR. (Born Greenfield March 15, 1888 - July 1, 1963), Margaret Erwin Jones (wife of Frank Brockenbrough Preston, Born Baton Rouge, LA December 1, 1890 - September 11, 1943), and Frank Brockenbrough Preston, Jr. (Born Buenos Aires June 3, 1927 - July 27, 1994).

The cemetery is in generally fair condition. Several of the headstones are broken and most of the granite and limestone markers could benefit from some general maintenance. Groundhogs have taken their toll on the northern (lower) end of the cemetery, especially in the vicinity of the low stone enclosure.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

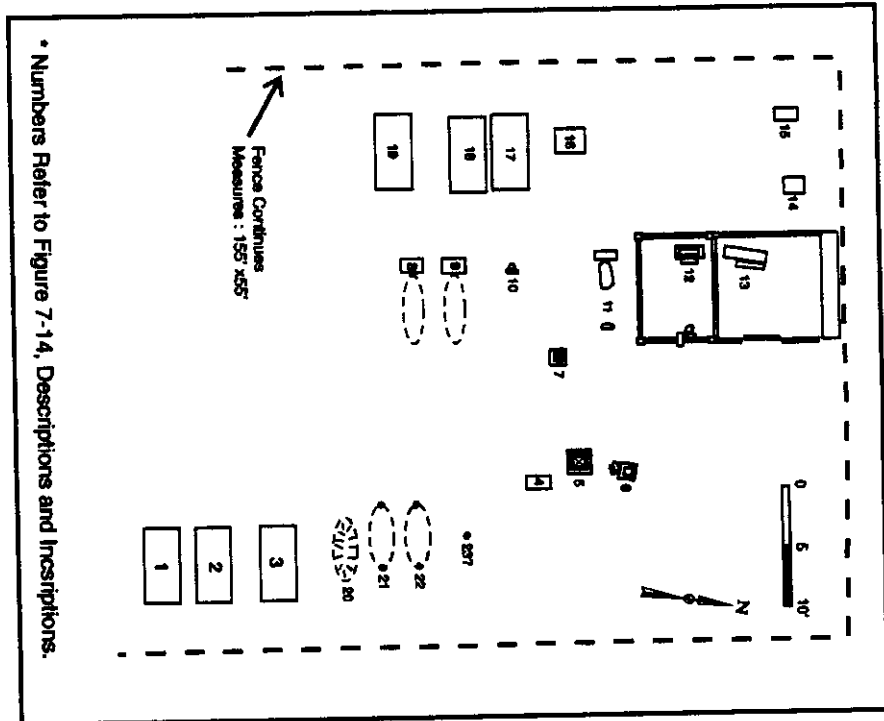
Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

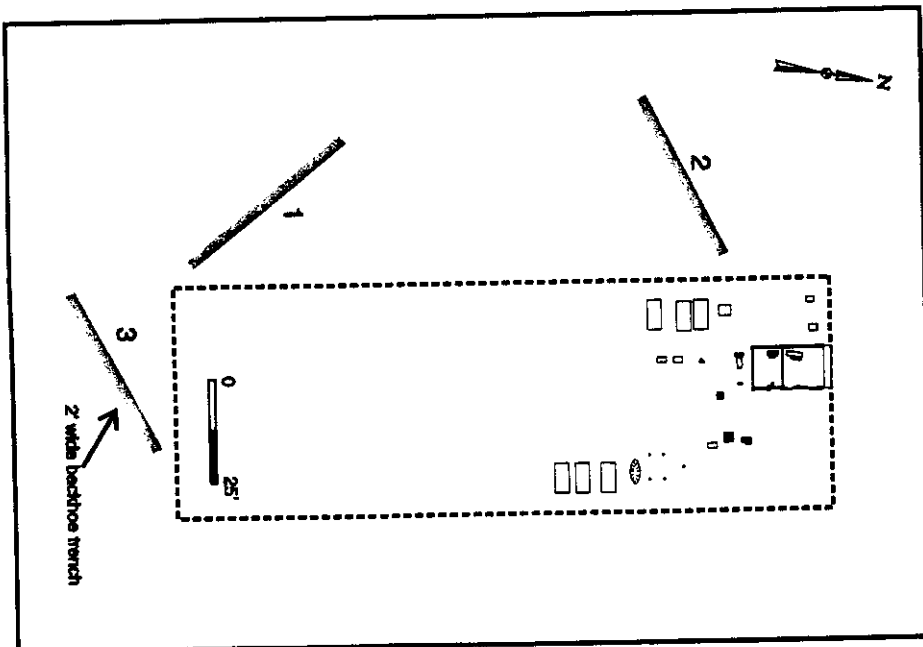
Section number 7 Page 48

County and State

Figure 7-13. Plan Views of the Bowyer Cemetery Showing Locations of gravestones and gravemarkers.



**Preston / Bowyer
Cemetery**



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 49

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Figure 7-14. The Preston / Bowyer Cemetery, inscriptions from gravestones and grave markers.

1. Marble Tabular Crypt with the following inscription:

IN LOVING MEMORY OF / FRANK BROCKENBROUGH PRESTON, SR. /
HUSBAND OF MARGARET ERWIN JONES / FATHER OF / MARGARET
KENT PRESTON / FRANK BROCKENBROUGH PRESTON JR. / HE WAS AN
EXECUTIVE OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY / FOR
45 YEARS IN BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA,
CUBA / BORN GREENFIELD MARCH 15, 1888 / JULY 1, 1963

2. Marble Tabular Crypt with the following inscription:

IN LOVING MEMORY OF MARGARET ERWIN JONES WIFE OF FRANK
BROCKENBROUGH PRESTON, SR. / MOTHER OF MARGARET KENT
PRESTON / FRANK BROCKENBROUGH PRESTON JR. / BORN BATON
ROUGE, LOUISIANNA / LOUISIANNA / DECEMBER 1, 1890 /
SEPTEMBER 11, 1943

3. Polished Marble Tabular Crypt with the following inscription:

FRANK BROCKENBROUGH PRESTON, JR. / VETERAN WWII /
KOREAN WAR / BANK PRESIDENT / GRADUATE OF EPISCOPAL
HIGH SCHOOL / YALE UNIVERSITY / UNIVERSITY OF
VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL / FATHER OF FRANK B. PRESTON III
/ HELEN M. PRESTON / BORN JUNE 3, 1927 / BUENOS AIRES,
ARGENTINA / DIED JULY 27, 1994 / TAMPA FLORIDA

4. Granite Horizontal Headstone with the following inscription:

VIRGINIA P. MEREDITH / WIFE OF LOUISE P. HOLLADAY /
AUG. 2, 1862 / MAR. 17, 1951

5. Marble Obelisk with carved urn and flowers:

(West side of Obelisk)

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS / SACRED TO MEMORY OF SUSAN
P. / WIFE OF CHARLES R. THOMSON / WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE / AUG. 25TH 1856 / AGED 24 YEARS

(North side of Obelisk)

TRIED TO MAKE EACH TENDER PASSION AND DELIGHTFUL
HOPES INSPIRE / DIED TO TRY OUR RESIGNATION, AND
DIRECT OUR WISHES HIGHER REST SWEET BOY IN GENTLE
SHIMBERS TILL THE RESURRECTION, THEN ARISE TO JOIN
THE MEMBERS THAT ITS TRIUMPHS SHALL ADORN. THOUGH,
THY PRESENCE SO ENDEARING WE THY ABSENCE NO DEPLORE:
AT THE SAVIORS BRIGHT APPEARING, WE SHALL MEET TO PART NO MORE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 50

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Figure 7-14. Preston / Bowyer Cemetery, continued.

(East side of Obelisk)

OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THOMAS HENERY SON OF CHARLES R & SUSAN P. THOMSON
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY 21, 1858 AGED 3 YEAR 10
MONTHS AND 4 DAYS

(South side of Obelisk)

Unreadable

6. Limestone Obelisk (Broken)

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF SARAH R. BOWYER BORN AUG 11TH
1806. DIED MAY 17TH 1848. AGED 41 YRS 9 MOS & 6 D.

7. Marble Obelisk (Lamb motif)

SALLY FLOYD DAUGHTER OF ROBERT W AND ELIZA M HUGHES
BORN JULY 4, 1851 DIED OCT 8, 1853

8. Granite Horizontal Headstone

ANNA SHEPARD COPLAND FEB. 19, 1856 APRIL 14, 1927

9. Granite Horizontal Headstone

SUSAN COPLAND WIFE OF GEORGE WILMER BOWYER AUG. 29,
1867 JUNE 3, 1890

10. Limestone Marker

11. Marble Vertical Headstone (Fallen/ Broken)

IN MEMORY OF SARAH PRESTON DAU. OF MARY R. & PETER
COPLAND BORN MAR 5, 1868 DIED JULY 7, 1881 ASLEEP
IN JESUS. SALEM VA.

Limestone Foot Stone

S. P. C.

12. Marble Vertical Headstone (Broken)

TO MY BELOVED WIFE LIZZIE COPLAND MASSIE BORN OCT
20 1857 DIED ALL WILL BE PEACE WHEN I'M WITH THEE
AT HOME

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number 7 Page 51

Figure 7-14. Preston / Bowyer Cemetery, continued.

13. Marble Vertical Headstone (Broken/ Double)

IN MEMORY OF MARIE ANTONETTE DAUGHETER OF MARY R.
& PETER COPLAND BORN OCT. 4, 1859 DIED JUNE 28, 1879

IN MEMORY OF MARY RADFORD WIFE OF PETER COPLAND AND
DAUGHTER OF WM M. RADFORD BORN DEC.18, 1838 DIED
SEPT. 17, 1878

14. Polished Granite Horizontal Footstone

MARY PRESTON LINDSEY Y2 US NAVY WORLD WAR I NOV 17,
1898 JAN 31, 1991

15. Granite Horizontal Footstone

EVANS W LINDSEY VIRGINIA 1ST LIEUTENANT CO G 120
INF WORLD WAR I NOV 29, 1883 OCT 20, 1958

16. Bronze Plaque

SCATTERED HERE ARE THE ASHES / OF / WILLIAM JOSEPH
ROBERTSON / 1922-1993 / SON OF / SUSAN RADFORD
PRESTON / 1893-1957 / "GREENFIELD" / WITH ALL ITS
LOVELY HILLS / ITS MASSIVE TREES AND GENTLY FLOWING
STREAMS / I SEE IT NOW IN QUIETNESS.

17. Marble Tabular Crypt with the following inscription:

HON. ALFRED G. PRESTON / JAN. 24TH 1858 / JUNE 22ND
1933 / SON OF WM. ALFRED AND ELIZABETH PRESTON / BORN
JAN 24TH 1858 / MARRIED ALICE BROCKENBROUGH /
LYNCHBURG OCT 28TH 1885. / LEFT SIX SONS, FOUR
DAUGHTERS. / LIVED AND DIED AT "GREENFIELD" BOTETOURT
CO. VA. / A DEVOTED HUSBAND, FATHER AND FRIEND /
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AT NINETEEN / MEMBER OF THE
LEGISLATURE / COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE / MEMBER
OF THE BOARD OF VA. EDUCATION / "I AM THE RESURRECTION
AND THE LIFE / HE THAT BELIEVETH IN ME THOUGH HE WERE /
DEAD YET SHALL HE LIVE"

18. Marble Tabular Crypt with the following inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED MOTHER / ALICE
BROCKENBROUGH PRESTON / DAUGHTER OF / MAJOR JOHN
BOWYER / BROCKENBROUGH / AND / LUCY ALICE MURRELL /
WIFE OF / ALFRED G. PRESTON / BORN NOV. 14, 1865 /
DIED APR. 3, 1936 / BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART: /

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 52

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Figure 7-14. Preston / Bowyer Cemetery, continued.

FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD.

19. Marble Tabular Crypt with the following inscription:

WILLIAM ALFRED PRESTON / NOV. 9, 1886 / SEPT. 7, 1956 /
ELDEST SON OF / ALFRED G. AND / ALICE BROCKENBROUGH
PRESTON

20. Unmarked Depression

21. Two Fieldstone Markers

22. Two Fieldstone Markers

23. One Fieldstone Marker (Direction Oriented - Indeterminate)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 53

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Historic Background

By Mari Julienne

Botetourt County's Agricultural Heritage

Named for Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, the Royal Governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770, Botetourt County was organized in 1769 from Augusta County. At that time it extended to the Mississippi River, but during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Virginia legislature created numerous counties from parts of Botetourt, including Rockbridge, Greenbrier, Bath, Monroe, Allegheny, and Roanoke counties. As a result, Botetourt decreased to its present size of 548 square miles, making it the fifteenth largest county in the state of Virginia (Dorman, 131).

Botetourt County is located in the Great Valley of Virginia, bordered on the east by the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the west by the Allegheny Mountains. The middle third of the Great Valley is drained by the James and the Roanoke Rivers, with most of Botetourt falling within the James River Valley. The topography of the county varies from mountain ranges and ridges to fertile valleys, with a variety of soils. The central area of the county lies in the limestone belt of the Valley of Virginia, which results in fertile soil suitable for general farming and excellent for producing cereals, fruits, and grasses, as well as providing good grazing for livestock (Cohen, 35). Like most of Virginia from the eighteenth to the twentieth century, Botetourt County was primarily agricultural and rural. As late as 1940, none of the towns in the county had reached a population of 2,500. Agriculture remained the "chief means of livelihood . . . for most of its people" throughout most of its existence (Cohen, 67).

Settlers began moving into the Valley of Virginia during the middle of the eighteenth century, many of them German families migrating south from Pennsylvania and Scotch-Irish who came directly from both Scotland and Ireland as well as Pennsylvania (Freehling, 31). One of these early immigrants, James Patton, left Ireland with his family and that of his sister, Elizabeth Patton Preston, in the 1730s. They arrived in Virginia where Patton had been recruited by land speculators to help develop the colony's frontier. Patton quickly became one of western Virginia's most influential citizens, holding numerous public offices and acquiring thousands of acres by the time of his death in 1755. By the 1780s, when William Preston, Patton's nephew, died, the Preston family controlled large landholdings in western Virginia and Kentucky and soon became prominent in the government of both states. Unlike the Prestons, however, most of the settlers in the Valley were small farmers and artisans who did not own thousands of acres or many slaves to cultivate their land. Most Valley residents acquired farms of a few hundred acres

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 54

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

and relied primarily on the labor of family members and occasionally that of one or two slaves in their possession. According to the 1790 census, in Botetourt County slaves made up only 12% of its total population (Cohen, 51). In the entire state of Virginia, however, slaves constituted almost 40% of the total population at that time (Shade, 19).

The vast majority of slaves in Virginia at the beginning of the nineteenth century lived east of the Blue Ridge mountains, with the greatest proportion living in the southern piedmont counties where tobacco was the major cash crop (Freehling, 19). In contrast, the farmers of the Shenandoah Valley did not focus their energies toward producing only one staple product, such as tobacco. Some Valley farmers, including William Preston at Greenfield and Smithfield plantations, did produce hemp as a cash crop, especially during the Revolutionary era, when it was in demand for colonial-made ropes, sails, and coarse cloth (Osborn, 164). Along with other Botetourt County farmers in the early nineteenth century, John Preston, who inherited Greenfield from his father, continued to raise some hemp. However, they also cultivated a variety of other crops, including wheat, corn, rye, hay, oats, barley, flax, and potatoes, most of which were primarily for their own use at home. Farmers in Botetourt also raised numerous cattle, hogs, and sometimes sheep on the excellent grazing lands of the region. The geography of the Valley, unlike that of the tidewater or piedmont regions, did not favor large scale monoculture such as tobacco, and the trade routes from west to east were not adequate to transport large quantities of goods during the early nineteenth century (Click, 9). As a result, Valley farms differed from the large plantations east of the mountains that relied almost entirely on slave labor. Instead farms in the Valley were often smaller with a few slaves who worked alongside their masters in the fields (Click, 17-18).

Throughout the first decades of the nineteenth century, the number of slaves in the Shenandoah Valley increased, although they were generally less than 25% of the total population (Click, 18-19). Between 1800 and 1830, the Valley's slave population almost doubled, from 18,058 to 34,772 slaves (Freehling, 33). Botetourt County also saw growth in the percentage of slaves among its population, increasing from about 12% in 1790 to approximately 25% of the county's total population by 1830, where it remained until the Civil War (Cohen, 51). The number of slave owners also increased throughout the Valley, although slaveholding was more extensive in some counties than others (Click, 20). In neighboring Rockbridge County, for example, the number of adult white males holding slaves increased from 11.8% in 1790 to over 17% of the population in 1830. A little further north, however, in Rockingham County, only 10% of the white males over age sixteen owned any slaves. This was possibly due to the larger percentage

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 55

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

of Germans in parts of the northern Valley, many of whom tended to cultivate small farms, relying primarily on family labor (Click 20, 41). The numbers of slaves on Valley farms also tended to remain small throughout the antebellum era, with most slaveholders owning less than five slaves (Click, 21). The Preston and Bowyer families residing at Greenfield Plantation in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were among the relatively few slave owners in Botetourt County possessing over twenty slaves.

The thick beds of limestone found in Botetourt and other Shenandoah Valley counties rendered the soils there some of the most productive in Virginia and were especially "suitable for general farming," in which most farmers participated (Cohen, 67). In the early nineteenth century, the vast majority of Botetourt's residents were farmers. The census of 1820 reported that more than 3,300 people in the county were engaged in agriculture, while fewer than 650 were involved with commerce or manufacturing pursuits (ICPSR, Census Browser). Among the most important crops produced in Botetourt and the Valley were corn, primarily used by the farmers themselves, and wheat, which was often exported. In the 1830s, Edmund Ruffin wrote that "the wheat crop of Virginia, and of the James River lands especially, [were] a most important item of the total agricultural products of the state." He also noted that corn "has always constituted much the greater part of the food of the people . . . [and] also of our livestock," and was therefore an important crop even though its export was "of small amount" (Ruffin, 750). In 1840, Botetourt County farmers raised almost 300,000 bushels of corn and 197,000 bushels of wheat. In addition, they produced 185,000 bushels of oats, 22,000 bushels of rye, over 700,000 pounds of tobacco, and almost forty tons of flax and hemp. Cattle, sheep, and swine were also raised, with hogs being the most common livestock animal (Howe, 161, 167-168).

In a study of farmers in Shenandoah and other northern Valley counties, John Schlebecker described crops and farming practices common throughout the region. When the corn fields were plowed, farmers usually manured the land as well. The use of fertilizer was common and included guano, marl, plaster, and manure as well as crop rotation of clover to help restore the land. The corn was planted by hand, the planters "dropping four or five seeds in each hill after the field had been check-rowed at about four foot intervals with a single shovel plow." Many farmers cultivated winter wheat, which was sown in September and harvested in May or June. As a result, cultivating the corn occurred about the same time as harvesting the wheat crop. Wheat harvesting was done primarily by hand with the process of cradling, binding, shocking, and threshing taking several weeks. Sowing hay for use as animal feed took place in August and September, and was it cut in June prior to the wheat harvest or in September before new wheat

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 56

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

was planted. The corn crop would be cut in September, stacked in shocks, and shucked and housed from the end of October through December. Farmers also raised rye, although it was less important than corn or wheat, and much of the crop went into producing whiskey. It could be sown from August to November and therefore fit well into the farmer's work schedule and even on poor land, rye could yield at least a small crop. In addition, almost everyone raised potatoes, which could be harvested throughout the summer until October and provided food for much of the year. Some farmers also cultivated a small number of orchard products, although not for commercial purposes prior to the Civil War (Schlebecker, 470-475).

Farming practices at Greenfield plantation were typical of other Botetourt County farms, although John Preston and his heirs employed slave labor to a greater extent than most of their neighbors. Preston inherited the 2,175 acre estate from his father, William Preston, in 1783, although it did not serve as his family's primary residence. John Preston relied on tenant labor and the use of his slaves to cultivate the land and provide the Preston family with income. An undated list of Preston's "Negroes at the Horseshoe," his other farm in Montgomery County, includes the names of thirty-five slaves, some of whom were placed at Greenfield in 1808 to work under one of Preston's tenants (Preston-Radford Papers, Preston Family Papers). According to the Botetourt County Personal Property Tax Books, Preston was taxed for fifty-five slaves at Greenfield over the age of twelve in 1817, although the numbers changed over the years, probably due to death, sale, hiring out, and transferring slaves between his two estates. Having such a large number of slaves in a region where most farmers did not own any or else fewer than five, placed John Preston among the elite planters of the county. When Preston remarried in 1811, he established a trust to provide his land and slaves for the children of his first marriage. In the mid-1820s, as they reached age twenty-one, William, Susan, and Sarah Preston received their portions of Greenfield as well as over forty slaves, who were divided between them (Botetourt Personal Property and Land Tax Books, 1824). Although they owned smaller tracts of land and fewer slaves than did John Preston, his children who resided at Greenfield remained among Botetourt's elite families.

Sarah Preston married Henry M. Bowyer in 1827 and they lived on several hundred acres of the eastern portion of the Greenfield tract, next to her sister and her husband, Susan and William Radford. The agricultural census records, taken between 1850 and 1880, provide information regarding the farm operations at Greenfield. The 1850 census reports that Henry Bowyer owned 300 acres in both unimproved and improved land on which he produced Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, clover seed, and Irish potatoes. In addition, Bowyer had nine horses, three mules, six milch cows, thirty-four other cattle, 100

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 57

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

swine, and forty sheep. The sheep produced 120 pounds of wool, which could be sold or used to make cloth for the family and the slaves. The cows also provided 800 pounds of butter, some of which the Bowyers might have sold. In 1845, in a letter to Susan Radford, an agent in Lynchburg mentions that he had been "unable to sell the two furkins [sic] of Butter for the price named" (Preston-Radford Papers). It is possible that like her sister, Sarah Bowyer also sold some of the butter produced on their farm. By the time of the 1860 agricultural census, Henry Bowyer had improved 400 acres of his land and the value of the farm had increased from \$11,300 to \$30,000. He also more than doubled his crops of wheat and corn with the help of his twenty-one slaves, producing 1,500 bushels and 2,500 bushels respectively. In 1860, Bowyer's Greenfield farm was one of only eighteen farms over 500 acres out of 515 total farms in the county (ICPSR, Census Browser).

The Civil War had a devastating effect on the Shenandoah Valley during the early 1860s, numerous battles of the war having been fought throughout the region and both Union and Confederate troops often marching through the area. Both sides understood the strategic importance of the Valley, which was the scene of over 100 battles before the end of the war in 1865. Although Botetourt County was not the site of any major engagements, its residents were often disturbed by Union and Confederate soldiers passing through the area foraging for supplies and sometimes forcibly taking food stores and livestock, or even valuables. In her diary of 1862 to 1864, Lucy Gilmer Breckinridge, Sarah Bowyer's cousin, recorded the presence of soldiers near her family's estate of Grove Hill in Botetourt County. On 29 August 1863, "a man came out to tell us that the Yankees were almost in Fincastle" and Breckinridge wrote that "cannons were heard over the mountains" (Robertson, 136). Two months later, she reported that the Confederate army had sent to their farm "80 men and 200-300 horses, [who were] sent to the country to be fattened for service" (Robertson, 152-3). During much of the war, the farms of the Valley kept Virginia and Lee's army furnished with food supplies. In 1864, however, the campaign by Union General David Hunter and later Philip Sheridan, penetrated the Valley and resulted in several Union victories, leaving much of the region's agricultural land destroyed.

After the Civil War, farmers such as Henry Bowyer, who had been slaveowners prior to the war, had to adjust to a new situation in which they no longer owned the labor on their farms. Instead, they had to hire white farm laborers or former slaves to work for wages, or else to lease part of their land to tenants who paid rent in cash or a share of crops. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, tenancy contributed to an overall "impoverishment of the South's soil, has helped to keep its incomes and living

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 58

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

standards low, and has fostered debt and poor farming methods" (Cohen, 73). Although tenancy was common throughout much of the South, especially in areas that produced cotton as the cash crop, it was less prevalent in Virginia and in Botetourt County. In 1880, there were almost 1,000 farms in the county, with almost 800 of them cultivated by their owners. Only 43 farms were rented for cash and 163 for a share of the crops grown (Census Browser). A 1940 survey of Botetourt reported that in the county "the percentage of farms operated by tenants is much smaller than the percentages of the State, South, and the United States" (Cohen, 74). Instead of tenants, many county farmers turned to wage labor to cultivate their land. In 1870, the agricultural census reported that Henry Bowyer paid \$400 in wages the previous year. At least one of his farm laborers, William, lived at Greenfield with the Bowyer family and may have been a former slave who remained in the area after the Civil War, which was not uncommon (1870, 1880 Census). However, according to an 1878 report on agriculture in Botetourt, "white laborers . . . are preferred," although black and white farm workers were paid the same wages. The correspondent also stated that those "freedmen, who were grown when made free, work very well," but he feared that those workers who had grown up after the war did not work as hard (Pollard, 17).

Like the Botetourt farmers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries who practiced well diversified agriculture, those after the Civil War continued to produce a variety of crops which served to protect them from the vagaries of the cotton market that contributed to the indebtedness of so many Southern farmers who focused their efforts on raising cotton. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, farmers in Botetourt continued to produce corn, oats, wheat, rye, hay, and Irish potatoes as well as raising cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens (Cohen, 77, 81). However, many farmers began to expand their productions to include orchard products. J.C. Moomaw apparently made the "first large commercial peach planting" in Botetourt and Virginia in 1867 when he "set [out] about 4,000 trees." The 1890 census recorded that Botetourt had the most peach trees in the state with 130,000 (Cohen, 80). Apples were also a popular crop among the county's farmers and the 1880 agricultural census shows Henry Bowyer with 100 apple trees on four acres.

Due to the large numbers of fruit orchards in the county, numerous canneries opened in Botetourt during the 1880s and 1890s. The State Board of Agriculture reported in 1889 that despite "the most unfavorable circumstances that can be imagined," over thirty canning establishments were started the previous year with more being planned for the future. The Board further stated that "the general interest in raising fruit has been stimulated by the success of the packing business," and that there were "120,000

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 59

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

growing peach trees, of which one-half are bearing" (Whitehead, 99, 105). In addition to peaches and apples, the *Fincastle Herald* reported that other fruits raised in the county included pears, plums, cherries, quinces, and a variety of berries (6 April 1893). George W. Bowyer, Henry Bowyer's son, operated one of Botetourt's canneries in the 1890s on land that he had purchased at Greenfield. According to the *Herald*, Bowyer's "successful cannery, on his farm near Amsterdam" utilized the products of his own orchards, with his "personal attention . . . given to the packing of the cans and the quality of fruits and vegetables" (6 April 1893).

In 1883, the *Fincastle Herald* published a glowing report from a Lynchburg newspaper which boasted that "there is not a county in Southwest Virginia . . . where the farming population are making as much money as in Botetourt" (3 May 1883). However, farmers in Botetourt and throughout Virginia faced difficult times in the decades following the Civil War. In 1878, a report on the condition of the state's farmers was published which noted that "the present condition of agriculture in our state has not much to elevate our farmers." The report went on to note that the "low price of produce and stock are very discouraging to the farmer and there is continued complaint of 'hard times' and scarcity of money--not idle complaint, but sad truth" (Pollard, 3, 5). In 1887, Botetourt farmers organized a Farmers' Convention as a result of "the present unusual difficulties in the way of the successful prosecution of our business." As a group they hoped to "reduce the cost of transportation, to resist monopolies of all kinds, to regulate labor, and to co-operate in everything that tends to foster our interests . . ." (*Fincastle Herald*, 8 August 1887). Agricultural productions did continue to grow and the number of farms in Botetourt increased until the 1920s, although the average size of those farms decreased from almost 200 acres in 1880 to 112 acres by 1920 (Cohen, 69).

As farm size decreased, Botetourt farmers increased their commercialization and specialization of crops, particularly orchard produce. In 1879, the county ranked twenty-six in the category of orchard products grown in the state of Virginia. By 1929, Botetourt has greatly increased its production of fruits and ranked ninth in Virginia (Cohen, 79). In addition, dairying became popular with the county's farmers. The state's Department of Agriculture reported in 1931 that the necessary conditions of "climate, fine pasture land, variety of grasses and forage crops, and abundance of water" for raising livestock and dairying were "unsurpassed" in the Shenandoah Valley, Piedmont, and Appalachian regions (Dept. of Agriculture, 23). Farmers in Botetourt took advantage of the beneficial environment and increased their number of dairy cows from 2,700 in 1879 to 5,200 in 1929. In the 1880s and 1890s, very little of the milk

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 60

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

produced in Botetourt was sold off the farm, but by 1929 the county ranked seventh in dairy production in the state (Cohen, 82-83). Despite the increased specialization during this period, farmers continued to raise a variety of crops on their land. Virginia and Louis Holladay, who purchased 300 acres of Greenfield from Virginia's grandfather, Henry Bowyer, were probably typical of many Botetourt farmers. In the 1890s they devoted 100 acres of their farm to raising corn, as well as producing oats and hay. In addition, they grew crops of tomatoes which were sold to nearby canneries (Deed Book 53, p. 261). Census records of the early twentieth century also note Virginia Holladay's occupation as a general farmer, as were many other county residents.

Throughout most of its existence, Botetourt County has been primarily agricultural. During its settlement in the mid-eighteenth century, most of the new immigrants acquired small farms where they engaged in subsistence agriculture. Partially as a result of the geography of the Shenandoah Valley, which was not conducive to large scale monoculture of tobacco and did not offer good trade routes to the eastern part of Virginia, farmers in Botetourt and throughout the region practiced diverse agriculture. They raised a wide variety of crops for their own use such as corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and hay, as well as smaller amounts of tobacco. Most of the crops were used locally during the antebellum period, with wheat being the primary export. The area was also well suited for livestock and farmers raised horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Although the Civil War had a devastating impact on life in the Valley, the emphasis on diverse agriculture did not change. While many farmers across the South turned toward cotton as a cash crop, Valley farmers continued to produce a variety of crops, although their focus became more commercial in the decades following the war. Many farmers in Botetourt began planting large orchards of peaches and apples by the 1870s and during the 1880s, fruit and vegetable steam canneries opened throughout the county. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the number of farms increased in Botetourt, while the size of farms decreased. As a result, many farms became more commercialized by the 1920s with farmers raising fruits and vegetables to sell to the nearby canneries or dairy cows to sell milk, although they also continued the practice of general farming carried out by Botetourt farmers since the earliest days of the county's settlement.

History of the 'Greenfield Families'

In 1759, William Preston acquired almost 200 acres of land, which became part of the Greenfield estate, in what was at the time part of Augusta County. Three years later, he brought his young wife,

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 61

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Susanna Smith Preston, and their first child to live in a house already built on the property. During the 1760s, Preston continued to increase the size of his plantation and at the time of his death in 1783, Greenfield totaled over 2,100 acres. Preston moved his growing family farther west to a new plantation, called Smithfield in honor of his wife, in 1774. Although no longer residing at Greenfield on a permanent basis, Preston continued to operate the plantation, relying largely on tenants to operate the farm. As William Preston specified in his will, Susanna had the choice of remaining at Smithfield or returning to Greenfield to live after her husband's death. As a result of her decision to live at Smithfield, their oldest son, John, received the land "known by the name of Greenfield." John Preston and his brother, Francis, were also to share another tract of land, known as Horseshoe Bottom, which was near Smithfield in Montgomery County (Preston Family Papers).

John Preston and his family did not reside permanently at Greenfield, but lived primarily at Horseshoe Bottom (Dorman, 50). Preston also spent much of his time in Richmond where he served as a member in the Virginia House of Delegates, the state Senate, and later as Treasurer of Virginia. He and his family did spend time at Greenfield, however. Preston's daughter Susanna mentioned in a letter to her father that she had "received a letter from Sarah" informing her that "they [were] all well at Greenfield," except their sister Eliza, who had been ill (Preston Family Papers). On 29 May 1822, Eliza wrote her father asking him "please have my piano boxed up and sent to Greenfield" for her and the family's enjoyment (Preston-Radford Papers). According to a deed dated 15 July 1824, John Preston stated that he was "now of the County of Botetourt . . . [and] formerly of Montgomery County," indicating that he was probably living at Greenfield and numerous letters still extant were addressed to him at Greenfield during and after 1825 (Deed Book 16, p. 243; Preston-Radford Papers).

Like his father, John Preston often relied on tenants to help operate Greenfield as well as to provide income. He rented parts of the plantation to different tenants during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as apparent from the several lease agreements still extant. He entered an agreement with John Legg in 1792, in which Legg would occupy part of Greenfield for three years in exchange for building a house "eighteen by twenty two feet" and a barn "forty feet long with a threshing floor." These improvements may not have been carried out, however, since a note added to the lease in April, 1801 states "this acct. is not settled" (Preston Family Papers). In 1798, Preston leased the small "tenement on Greenfield" to William Gray, a shoemaker of Botetourt county, who presumably did not rent the land to farm (Preston Family Papers). In 1811, one Edward McDonald was so eager to rent part of the estate that

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 62

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

he twice wrote to John Preston in Richmond. McDonald had a "wish to rent" part of Greenfield presently occupied by another tenant, because his own farm "is rather small for my hands [slaves]" (Preston-Radford Papers).

Preston also employed some of his slaves at the plantation. In 1808, he entered an agreement with Pleasant Jeter to "give him the 8th part of all that is raised" in exchange for operating the farm and taking care of "all stock put unto his charge." In addition, Preston provided nine of his slaves "to be put under Pleasant Jeter at Greenfield from Dec. 25th 1808" (Preston Family Papers). Although the tenants were responsible for cultivating the land and sharing part of their crops with Preston, he still incurred various expenses for the plantation's operation. Between July 1805 and July 1806, Preston's account of expenses at Greenfield totaled almost, 400, which included purchases of axes, hoes, whiskey, milk crocks, and bushels of seed corn, as well as medical expenses for sick slaves (Preston Family Papers).

It appears that one of Preston's slaves, Godfrey Brooks, also had some responsibilities for managing the plantation. Between 1809 and 1811, there are several letters from Godfrey at Greenfield to John Preston in Richmond (which was unusual since during the antebellum period, the vast majority of slaves could neither read nor write) regarding matters at the plantation. In 1809, he reported that he had "777 shocks of Rye [that were] very good" and had "almost Pull'd the hemp[,] which is very good." He also mentions that some of the "children [had] been sickly but have all got well again" and that two of the slave women had given birth. In later letters to his "Master," Godfrey reported that he had been "making Nails to Repair fences," sowing wheat and rye, gathering corn, and threshing the hemp, as well as tending to the cattle, hogs, and horses. He described the slaves as "well and very attentive to Bussiness [sic]," although he had to call the doctor for "Dolly [who] had been very sick," but was now recovering. Some of the Greenfield slaves were not always attentive to their business, however. In April, 1812, John's brother, Thomas Preston, wrote him to report that two of his slaves, Daniel and Emanuel, had run away after receiving a "severe whipping" for their misdeeds (Preston Family Papers). In 1815, John Preston sent Christopher Champ to Greenfield to oversee the situation there. On December 23, Champ wrote, "agreeable to your request," informing Preston that "your people hare [sic] are all In good Health & pritty [sic] good Spirits at present." He had arrived "Monday last & indeed found Everything much out of fix," but had started to put the plantation in order. (Preston-Radford Papers)

In 1798, fifteen years after he inherited Greenfield from his father, John Preston married Mary Radford, with whom he had seven children prior to her death in 1810. Preston married a second time the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 63

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

following year, but on 29 March 1811, he provided "certain real and personal property [to be] held in trust for the benefit of my children" from his first marriage (Deed Book 16, p. 243). After they reached the age of twenty-one, his five surviving children would hold their property in their own right. In an 1833 letter to her step-daughter, Susan Preston Radford, John's second wife, Elizabeth, wrote that she had "told your Father that as I had made such an arrangement for my child, that I would not marry him unless he settled part of his property on his children." Apparently Preston initially opposed the suggestion, but once Elizabeth convinced him that she feared difficulties might arise in their marriage due to jealousy between their children over his land and property, "he then consented to do it . . ." (Preston-Radford Papers). John Preston divided Greenfield plantation between his son, William, and two of his daughters, Susanna (also known as Susan) and Sarah (Deed Book 16, p. 243). Susan and Sarah shared their portion of the estate until Sarah married Henry M. Bowyer in 1827. Afterwards, the sisters owned their land separately, with Sarah holding 371 acres and Susan holding 783 acres of the Greenfield estate (1827 Botetourt Land Tax Book). William Preston had received over 700 acres of land at Greenfield, but sold 530 acres of it to a cousin and the remainder to Susan's husband, William M. Radford, in 1834 when his family left Virginia (Dorman, 190).

By the middle of the 1820s, Preston's children appear to have taken up residence at Greenfield. In a letter dated 26 November 1824, Susan wrote to her father, who was then traveling in Kentucky, that "Brother William had moved his family up to Greenfield," although they were presently "living in his overseers [sic] house; of course not very comfortably" (Preston-Radford Papers). The next month, Sarah also wrote to John Preston discussing "the business of the plantation." She described the overseer, Mr. Martin, as "a man well calculated to execute," although he appeared to have know "very little about the management and arrangement that is necessary on a well conducted farm." She noted that "the stock on the place generally look well, [and] the beeves are in tolerable order . . ." She also mentioned that William and his family had moved "to his plantation adjoining this" and was waiting "until his [house] can be finished" (Preston-Radford Papers).

Susan Preston married William Radford in 1831 and they lived for a while in Bedford County where Radford worked as an attorney (Dorman, 196). According to a deed in August, 1832, Radford agreed to lease his "tract of land in the county of Botetourt adjoining the lands of Wm. R. Preston" to Isaac Hayes "for the term of three years." Hayes in turn agreed to "clear twenty-five acres of wood land" and to put it "under a good fence." He further agreed to "build two log houses 16 feet square . . . [and] to connect

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 64

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

them together by a shed covering a floor," as well as to build a kitchen on the property (Preston-Radford Papers). Susan and William Radford later moved to Greenfield, however, probably after her brother sold them part of his share of the plantation. After his wife died in 1857 due to a "disease of [the] heart," Radford held part of the estate in the right of his wife and the portion sold to him by William Preston in his own right. When Radford's portion of Greenfield was divided between his two surviving daughters after his death in 1873, the surveyors noted that Susan Preston Radford's original deed of Greenfield from her father contained 389 acres and included "the mansion house home." In addition to the other buildings on the property there were "three double cabins which may be moved to Lot N[umber] 2 if desired" by Radford's heirs, Elizabeth Radford Munford, who received her mother's lot, and Mary Radford Copeland, who received her father's portion of Greenfield (Will Book M, 378).

On 8 September 1827, Sarah Radford Preston married Henry Morton Bowyer in Botetourt County. Henry Bowyer was the son of John and Elizabeth Bowyer, who lived at Thorn Hill in Lexington, Virginia. Henry attended Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington, graduating in 1823 (undated photostat in Preston Family Papers, p. 122). Although Bowyer has been later described as a lawyer, Botetourt's personal property tax records show that he was never taxed on earnings as an attorney, which suggests he was not a lawyer or else had a very limited practice. Census records and a directory of Washington College's alumni also list Bowyer's occupation as a farmer (1850-1880 Census; Kemp, 63). He did, however, serve as a Justice of the Peace in Botetourt County, having been so appointed in 1840 (Order Book 1839-1846, p. 73). According to the county Order Books, Bowyer often attended the county court meetings as a Justice throughout the 1850s and early 1860s. In 1854, he and William Radford were appointed, probably by the county, as delegates to attend a meeting of the stockholders in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad due to their being "familiar with the whole subject" and having "knowledge of the Geography" of the area (Preston-Radford Papers). As a Justice of the Peace, gentleman farmer, and distinguished resident of Botetourt, Henry Bowyer was generally referred to as Esquire, as evidenced by letters so addressed to him as well as references in the local newspaper. Published not long after his death, the History of Washington College referred to its alumnus as "one of [Botetourt's] most respected citizens." (undated photostat in Preston Family Papers, p. 122)

After her marriage to Henry, Sarah continued to own her land at Greenfield, which lay on the east side of the road from Fincastle to Amsterdam, in her own right for the next decade. In 1839, the land tax records show that her husband was taxed for 722 acres of land at Greenfield, which was noted as being

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 65

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

"from S.R. Preston" (1839 Botetourt Land Tax Book). It is possible that Sarah had suffered an illness or a difficult pregnancy and transferred her land to her husband, or the Bowyers may have decided to consolidate their property. The size of their estate decreased in 1845, when the Bowyers sold to Robert B. Stevens "a certain tract of land . . . upon which the said Bowyer [family] resides, and better known as a portion of the Greenfield Tract . . . containing two hundred and thirty four acres," which reduced their property to about 485 acres (Deed Book 28, p. 495). On two occasions, Henry and Sarah Bowyer exchanged several acres of their land at Greenfield for small parcels of land adjoining theirs: in 1837 they traded 5 acres of their land in exchange for almost 3 acres from James Shanks (Deed Book 23, p. 343-4) and in 1847, they exchanged three acres at Greenfield for four acres from Francis T. Anderson (Deed Book 29, p. 297). It is not clear, however, what benefit these exchanges had for the Bowyers.

Once Sarah and Henry Bowyer began living at Greenfield by 1830, they no longer relied on tenant labor to farm the land as had William and John Preston. Instead, the Bowyers used slave labor to operate their plantation (1830-1860 Census). It is not known how Henry Bowyer acquired his slaves, although it is possible that he purchased or inherited them or that Sarah had received them from her father and brought them into the marriage with her. The Personal Property Tax Records of Botetourt show that Sarah and Susan together owned about twenty-five slaves between 1824 and 1827, so it is likely that at least some of those slaves remained under Sarah's ownership after her marriage. Of those slaves who were Sarah's property, some of them probably had been working on the plantation since John Preston owned the estate. According to the 1830 census, Henry, Sarah, and their two young sons shared their house with two other women in their twenties (possibly Sarah's sisters) and had twenty-three slaves on the property. Henry Bowyer was only taxed for ten of the slaves that year, which might indicate how many slaves he owned prior to his marriage or purchased afterwards (1830 Personal Property Tax Book). The slaves were almost evenly divided between males and females, although eleven of them were less than ten years old and would not have been especially useful as farm laborers, although they too would have been responsible for a number of duties around the plantation.

Until the Civil War, Henry and Sarah Bowyer consistently owned about twenty slaves, which placed them among planter class in the Shenandoah Valley, where owning slaves was less common than it was east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Those who owned slaves in the Valley generally owned fewer than five and most of the white population did not own any slaves (Click, 20-21). Among the Bowyers' slaves, the number of females substantially decreased over the years. By the time of the 1860 slave schedule, only

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 66

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

four of Bowyer's twenty-one slaves were female. The census taker also noted there were eight "slave houses" on the property, some of which probably had been built for John Preston's slaves (1860 Slave Schedule). After the Civil War, when he was in his sixties and seventies, Bowyer was assisted at Greenfield by William, a black man who the census taker noted as "work[ing] on farm" (1870 Census). It is possible that William had been one of Bowyer's slaves who remained in Botetourt County following the war. It was not unusual for slaves to continue living near their former masters, sometimes still working for them, after the war ended (Hurmenche, xv). It is not apparent whether Bowyer relied on any tenant labor after the war to farm his land, although a "Note for decree" in the 1880s refers to "the *rents* and profits of the two-fifths of . . . Greenfield" possibly indicating that he leased at least some of the estate to tenants (my italics; Chancery Order Book 1881-1887, p. 4). According to the 1870 agriculture census, Henry Bowyer paid \$400.00 in wages for farm labor the previous year, whereas the 1880 census shows that he did not pay any wages to farm laborers. This might suggest that he shifted to tenant labor as he reached his eighties and was less able to work around the farm. (1870, 1880 Agriculture Census)

Like William and John Preston before him, Henry Bowyer cultivated a variety of crops at Greenfield. During the census years from 1850 to 1880, agricultural data was taken from every farmer indicating acreage, farm value, and what crops and livestock were raised. Prior to the Civil War, Bowyer owned about 600 acres, at least half of which was improved farmland. Among his livestock were horses, mules, milch cows and other cattle, sheep, and hogs. The crops he raised for use on his own farm as well as to sell included wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay (1850, 1860 Agriculture Census). After the war, Bowyer's improved acreage decreased to 250 acres and he produced far fewer amounts of his crops (1870 Agriculture Census). According to census records, the value of Bowyer's real and personal property decreased from a high of almost \$60,000 in 1860 to \$25,000 in 1870. This was probably due in part to the difficult conditions faced by Valley farmers in the years after the Civil War, as well as a lesser need for certain crops and livestock since he was no longer responsible for providing for his twenty slaves. During the 1860s and 1870s, Bowyer had to borrow money on several occasions to operate his farm. In 1868, he agreed to a bond with Peter Nininger for "the sum of \$2100" with Bowyer's daughter, Sarah Meredith, and William Radford as his securities. In October, 1874, Bowyer placed his crop of wheat under lien with the Sulphuric Acid and Super Phosphate Company in exchange for an advance of "certain fertilizers of the value of \$119.50" (Deed Book 39, p. 98). In the late 1870s, John Miller filed a suit against Henry Bowyer and his children by his first wife, to recover a debt owed to him as well as debts owed to several others.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 67

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Sarah and Henry Bowyer lived at Greenfield throughout their lives, although they did not reside in William Preston's eighteenth century house known by the same name. They built their own house which was apparently known later in the nineteenth century as East Greenfield, according to the 1860s diary of Sarah's cousin, Lucy Gilmer Breckinridge (Robertson, 9). Five of the Bowyers' seven children lived to adulthood, although Sarah died in 1848, when their youngest child was only nine years old (Dorman, 196). Their first child, William, and a later daughter named Jane died as children. Their other children were Thomas Mickie Bowyer (1830-1900), John Preston Bowyer (1831-1849), Susan P. Bowyer (1832-1856), James Hubard Bowyer (b. 1834), and Sarah Lewis Bowyer, known as "Lulie" (b. 1839). In 1859, Henry Bowyer married his second wife, Maria L. Wilmer, with whom he had three more children, George Wilmer, Mary B., and Robert P. Bowyer (Dorman, 198; 1860 Census). Henry continued to live at Greenfield throughout his life, dying there on 22 February 1893. However, Henry Bowyer did not own the property completely in his own right. Instead, he remained at Greenfield as a "Tenant by the Curtesy," meaning that he held the land for the term of his life since Sarah had owned the estate by inheritance and they had children capable of inheriting her estate (Chancery Court Order Book 1877-1881, p. 250).

Of Sarah and Henry's five children, only Thomas, James, and Lulie lived past the Civil War. Susan was the first of their children to marry. On 1 December 1853, she married Charles R. Thompson, a physician from South Carolina (Botetourt Marriage Register, p. 1). She died in South Carolina less than three years later, having had only one child who died in infancy. John briefly attended Virginia Military Institute, served with the 1st Virginia Volunteers, and died at sea in 1849 when he was only eighteen (Dorman, 199). Thomas received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and practiced medicine in Bedford County where he lived with his first wife, Catherine. He later moved to New Mexico and died in Michigan (Dorman, 198). James also became a doctor, practicing in Bedford and Botetourt counties into the twentieth century (Dorman 199). However, he apparently fell on hard times during the 1870s and was declared insolvent in documents related to the *Miller v. Bowyer* suit (Chancery Court Order Book 1877-1881, p. 250).

The Bowyers' youngest child, Lulie, remained in Botetourt County most of her life. She married Dr. Samuel Meredith on 14 November 1860 at Greenfield. Dr. Meredith died during the Civil War, and in 1866 Lulie gave bond to be the guardian of their infant daughter, Virginia P. Meredith (Bond Book 1, p. 51). Lulie apparently continued to live at Greenfield with her family after her marriage, probably due to her husband's participation in the war. Lucy G. Breckinridge, a great-granddaughter of William Preston's

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 68

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

sister, Letitia, kept a diary from 1862 to 1864. In it she mentioned on several occasions visiting Lulie and the Bowyers at East Greenfield (Robertson, 24, 36, 59). Lulie Meredith's first child, Henry, lived only a short time, and Lucy mentioned attending his funeral and seeing "his coffin in the very place that 20 months before Lulie and Dr. Meredith stood to be married" (p. 36). After the birth of Virginia on 2 August 1862, Lulie appears to have had a difficult recovery. Lucy's sister visited Lulie and "found her still quite sick" when visiting two weeks later, although she reported that "little Virginia [was] quite pretty" (p. 24). A year later, Lucy recorded in her diary that Lulie had given birth again, but the baby was stillborn (p. 129).

By 1870 Lulie was no longer living with her father at Greenfield according to the census records, which show only Henry Bowyer, his second wife, their three children, and three black servants living in Bowyer's house. Lulie married her second husband, James T. Douglass, in March, 1871 (Dorman, 200). They set up a separate household in the vicinity of Amsterdam, although James shortly left Botetourt County for California in 1874 (1880 Census; Dorman, 201). In 1874, Lulie's brother, Thomas, granted to Virginia Meredith his one-fifth share in the "parcel of land called the Greenfield farm . . . in which Henry M. Bowyer . . . now resides." Sarah Preston Bowyer had likely willed equal parts of her Greenfield estate to each of her five children. Thomas apparently borrowed \$4200 from Lulie while she was still a widow and the debt was now due, which he paid by giving up his share of Greenfield. They deemed it "judicious" that the money should be assigned "for the benefit of the said Virginia," therefore she received his share in the estate (Deed Book 39, p. 45).

In 1877, John Miller's suit against Henry Bowyer and his three oldest children included a "balance of \$3652.19 [owed] to Virginia P. Meredith . . . the account being of two bonds," one of which was executed by Henry Bowyer to Lulie Meredith and the other granted by Henry Bowyer to Peter Nininger, of which Lulie had paid a portion (Deed Book 39, 161). As a result of Bowyer's debts, in 1879, the Botetourt County Circuit Court ordered surveyors to partition the Greenfield lands "between the defendant, H.M. Bowyer and his three children, T.M. Bowyer, James H. Bowyer and Sarah L. Douglass . . . assigning to the said H.M. Bowyer two fifths thereof" (as inheritance from his deceased children, Susan and John), and to the other three children one fifth each (Chancery Order Book 1877-81, p. 331). In 1881, the court determined that money Henry earned from his 300 acres at Greenfield "will not pay off and discharge the liens thereon within five years." Therefore, it ordered that his two fifths share in the land "be sold, subject to the life estate . . . of H.M. Bowyer" (Chancery Order Book 1881-87, p. 4). Henry had also previously placed his estate in trust to protect it from his creditors and, in the same deed, had agreed to pay interest on

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 69

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

his debts. The deed further stated that his property was not to be sold "during the minority" of Virginia, since she had been deeded part of the estate and bore no responsibility for his debts, unless Henry requested the sale or defaulted on his payments (Deed Book 39, 161). Bowyer probably found it difficult to satisfy his creditors and on 20 February 1882, he agreed to sell 200 acres of his land to Virginia's new husband, Louis P. Holladay, while granting his wife, Maria Bowyer, the remaining 100 acres (Deed Book 41, p. 339). Henry Bowyer continued to live at Greenfield, although it is not known if he made his home with the Holladays. When Henry died in 1893, Louis served as one of the appraisers of his personal property, which might indicate that Henry lived with his granddaughter and her husband (Will Book Q, p. 28)

Louis Holladay and Virginia Meredith married on 4 July 1881 in Botetourt County, possibly at Greenfield (Botetourt Marriage Register, 59). Louis was a great-great grandson of William Preston's sister, Letitia Preston Breckinridge, and therefore a distant cousin of Virginia's (Dorman, 122). It is not known exactly when or why he arrived in Botetourt County, although it is possible that he had visited there if his mother had made visits to her family while living in Baltimore with her second husband, Charles H. Latrobe. Holladay does not appear as a resident of Botetourt in the 1880 census, but in May and June of 1881, *The Fincastle Herald* mentioned that L. Holladay was playing baseball with the "Town 9." In September, 1882, Henry and Maria Bowyer sold their remaining 100 acres of Greenfield to Holladay for \$5000, to be paid "in five equal annual installments of \$1000" (Deed Book 42, p. 2). In January, 1888, the 100 acres "on the Turnpike Road leading from Fincastle to Amsterdam," was released to Louis, since he had paid the "entire purchase money" (Release Deed Book 1, p. 49).

According to census records, Louis and Virginia, who apparently was also called Jenny, had five children, four of whom lived to adulthood. Their first child, Louis P., was born in September, 1884; Charles L. in June, 1886; Samuel M. in July, 1888; and Thomas M. in May 1891 (1900 Census). Virginia and Louis continued to farm their land at Greenfield in much the same manner as her grandfather. They produced corn, oats, and hay, and raised horses, cattle, and hogs (Deed Book 53, p. 261; Personal Property Tax Books, 1890-1920). Like other Botetourt farmers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Holladays also raised tomatoes which were sold to the county's many canneries, one of which was owned by George Wilmer Bowyer, Henry Bowyer's son by his second marriage. In 1893 and 1895, *The Fincastle Herald* reported that George operated "a successful cannery, on his farm near Amsterdam, Va., which utilizes the product of his own orchards and fields." The paper further noted that "his personal attention is given to the packing of the cans and [the] quality of fruits and vegetables" assuring an

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 70

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

"exceptionally high grade of goods" (6 April 1893; 5 September 1895). According to the Botetourt Land Tax Records, George's farm consisted of 155 acres of land at Greenfield (1893-1900 Land Tax Books).

In addition to farming, Louis Holladay also devoted much of his energy to raising and racing horses prior to the mid-1890s. In 1890, as part of his personal property, Holladay was taxed for twenty-three horses (1890 Personal Property Tax Book). From the late 1880s to 1897, he often appeared in the lists of winners for the different categories of horses, as well as the horse races, at the Botetourt Fair, which were published in *The Fincastle Herald*. In 1889, the *Herald* mentioned that L.P. Holladay was "attending the races on some of the Southern cities," where he had been "quite successful, having at last accounts won nine races out of ten" (21 November 1889). However, his success does not appear to have continued. According to family tradition, Louis Holladay's affinity for the horses resulted in the family's deteriorating economic condition (correspondence with Kathleen Cole). In 1894 and 1895, the Personal Property Tax Books indicate he only owned two and three horses at that time, possibly as a result of financial difficulties. In September, 1893, Louis also had to place a lien on his corn, oat, hay, and tomato crops in order to pay R.A. Spiller a debt of \$276, which might have been due to lost bets on horses (Deed Book 53, p. 261).

In 1892 and 1897, Virginia and Louis had to place their Greenfield property in trust while they paid off debts to Louis's step-father, Charles Latrobe, and E.V. Barley (Deed Book 52, p. 384; Deed Book 55, p. 487). Virginia placed an advertisement in *The Fincastle Herald* in 1893, offering for sale "200 acres of fine land! Part of the Greenfield tract," which was excellent for agriculture as well as "convenient to churches, mills and depots" (26 January 1893). In May, 1898, the Holladays also sold seven acres "being a portion of Greenfield" to Mary Kyle for \$300 (Deed Book 57, p. 228). By 1900, Virginia apparently bore the responsibility for operating the farm, since the census does not list Louis as living at Greenfield. The Personal Property Tax Book of 1900 also had separate entries for Virginia, whose residence was given as Amsterdam, and Louis, whose residence was given as Fincastle. Early that year, Louis had been injured in a hunting accident according to *The Fincastle Herald*. The paper noted that he had recently "returned from Richmond . . . where he had undergone treatment for one of his eyes" Unfortunately, he lost the sight of his left eye as a result of the accident (8 March 1900). In 1910, Virginia, as head of the household, was living at Greenfield with two of her sons, Charles and Samuel, as well as her mother, Lulie. In addition, the Snyder family was living in the same household, possibly as boarders for extra income (1910 Census). By 1920, Virginia's widowed son Thomas and his infant son

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 71

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

were living in her household, as were her mother and her step-brother, Hubard Douglass (1920 Census). At the time of Louis's death on 14 July 1923 due to a cerebral hemorrhage, he was living with his son, Samuel, who had moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, probably between 1910 and 1920 (correspondence with Kathleen Cole).

At various times throughout the early twentieth century, the Holladay family placed their estate in trust deeds, especially during the 1920s. It is possible that following Louis's accident, the Holladays found themselves in straitened circumstances due to medical costs and he might have been less able to work around the farm. His fondness for the horses and racing likely also contributed to the family's financial difficulties. In 1924, Virginia took out a mortgage on her property with the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore (Index to Deeds, 1890-1971). Despite borrowing money, Virginia Holladay was listed as delinquent with her land taxes in the Botetourt County Tax and Fiscal Records in 1929. As a result of her inability to pay the debts on her land, Virginia sold her portion of Greenfield to Frank B. Preston, a descendant of William Preston, in 1931. Virginia apparently then lived with her son, Thomas, in Salem, Virginia, where she died in 1951 (correspondence with Kathleen Cole). Frank Preston acquired other portions of the former Greenfield plantation and continued farming the land until the 1960s, when it then passed out of the hands of the Preston family.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number: 7 Page 72

Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Botetourt County Records at the Botetourt County Courthouse, Fincastle, Virginia

Deed Book 39

Release Deed Book 1

Will Books M, P, Q, 5

Botetourt County Records at the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia

Bond Book 1, 1850-1870

Circuit Court Chancery Order Books, 1877-1881, 1881-1887

Deed Books 16, 23, 28, 29, 36, 39, 41-43, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58

Index to Deeds, 1890-1971

Land Tax Books, 1827-1900

Marriage Register, 1853-1913

Order Books, 1839-1846, 1851-1857, 1857-1867

Personal Property Tax Books, 1810-1920

Tax and Fiscal Records: Delinquent Land Book, 1929-1939

United States Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1850-1880

United States Census, Population Schedules, 1830-1920

United States Census, Slave Schedule, 1860

Vital Statistics, 1853-1896

Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the State of Virginia. Richmond: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1931.

The Fincastle Herald

Howe, Henry.

1849 Historical Collections of Virginia; Containing A Collection of the Most Interesting Facts, Tradition, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, Etc. Relating to Its History and Antiquities, Together with Geographical and Statistical Descriptions. Charleston, SC: W.R. Babcock.

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

197?. Historical Demographic, Economic and Social Data: The United States, 1790-1970. [Computer File - Historical Census Data Browser] Ann Arbor, MI: ICPSR.

Kemp, Verbon E., editor.

1926 The Alumni Directory and Service Record of Washington and Lee University. Lexington, VA: The Alumni, Incorporated.

Personal correspondence with Kathleen Cole, 1998

Pollard, Thomas, compiler.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number: 7 Page 73

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

1878 Crop, Stock and Labor Report for June, 1878, Compiled from Special Correspondents.
Richmond: R.E. Frayser, Superintendent Public Printing.

Preston Family Papers, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia

Preston-Radford Papers, Special Collections at Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville,
Virginia

Robertson, Mary D., editor.

1979 Lucy Breckinridge of Grove Hill: The Journal of a Virginia Girl, 1862-1864. Kent, OH: The Kent
State University Press.

Ruffin, Edmund.

1836 "Sketch of the Progress of Agriculture in Virginia, and the Causes of its Decline, and Present
Depression." Farmers' Register 3 (April, 1836), 748-760.

Whitehead, Thomas, editor.

1889 Virginia: A Synopsis of the Geology, Geography, Climate and Soil of the State, Together with its
Resources of Mines, Forests and Fields, Its Flocks and Its Herds. Richmond: J.W. Ferguson &
Son.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number: 7 Page 74

Secondary Sources:

Click, Patricia C.

1974 "Slavery and Society in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 1790-1830." M.A. Thesis, University of Virginia.

Cohen, Irwin B., Robert N. Gilliam, William H. Hodill, Robert H. Kirkwood, and William Percy McDonald, Jr.

1942 University of Virginia School of Rural Economics: An Economic and Social Survey of Botetourt County. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press.

Dorman, John Frederick.

1982 The Prestons of Smithfield and Greenfield in Virginia: Descendants of John and Elizabeth (Patton) Preston Through Five Generations. Louisville, KY: Filson Club Publications.

Freehling, Alison Goodyear.

1982 Drift Toward Dissolution: The Virginia Slavery Debate of 1831-1832. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.

Hurmence, Belinda, editor.

1994 We Lived in a Little Cabin in the Yard. Winston-Salem, NC: John F. Blair, Publisher.

Schlebecker, John T.

1971 "Farmers in the Lower Shenandoah Valley, 1850." The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 79 (October, 1971), 462-476.

Shade, William G.

1996 Democratizing the Old Dominion: Virginia and the Second Party System, 1824-1831. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1996.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 75

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Statement of Significance

The 'Holladay/ Bowyer House' (including the site's immediate environs) qualifies for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion D* for its potential to provide information important in the understanding of history at the local and regional levels. The property, while owned by the Prestons, the Bowyers, and the Holladays, functioned as the core of a large farmstead/ plantation. Throughout much of its history, it was one of the largest farms being operated in Botetourt County. As such, the agricultural practices and labor force composition employed on the Bowyer and Holladay farmsteads/ plantations are important as representative of farming operations for the time period. They are also important for the aspects of the farmsteads that differed markedly from the 'average' small farm in the Valley of Virginia, as well as from the large plantations in other areas of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic Region.

The acreage within the boundaries that is being proposed for the National Register Nomination, retains much of its historic character and integrity. Although the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' and the majority of the small outbuildings have been demolished, the landscape remains rural. The Holladay Place Secondary Structure and the 'Preston/ Bowyer' Cemetery are intact, albeit both could use some restoration.

The 'Period of Significance' for this property has been limited to the time span during which the 'Holladay/ Bowyer House' was occupied by the Bowyers and the Holladays. The construction date for this house may be as early 1830 as it is historically documented that Henry M. Bowyer and Susan R. (Preston) Bowyer moved to the 'Greenfield' property in 1830. It may be reasonably assumed that they were living in a structure on the property, likely the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' at that date. The property remained in the ownership of the Bowyers and then the Louis and Virginia M. Holladay (Henry Bowyer's grand-daughter) until 1931, when Virginia Holladay sold the property to Frank Preston (another descendant of Colonel William Preston). Although the 'Period of Significance' for this property spans a century, a short introduction has been included to provide context on the property prior to the construction of the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House'.

The vast majority of the following historic context is taken from the 'Historic Background' chapters written by Mari Julienne for inclusion in the Cultural Resource Management Reports for 'The Botetourt Center at Greenfield'. The text of these chapters has been included in Section 7d for ease of reference.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 76

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

By the time that Botetourt County was organized (in 1769), the acreage upon which the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' would be constructed had already been farmed for more than two decades. The property's proximity to Fincastle, the county seat for a territory that once stretched to the Mississippi River, coupled with the well-watered, rich farmland made this land valuable. The topography in this part of the county lies in the limestone belt of Virginia, which results in fertile soil suitable for general farming and excellent for producing cereals, fruits, and grasses, as well as providing good grazing for livestock (Cohen, 35).

Like most of Virginia, from the eighteenth to the twentieth century, Botetourt County was primarily agricultural and rural. The geography of the Valley, unlike that of the tidewater or piedmont regions, did not favor large scale monoculture such as tobacco, and the trade routes from west to east were not adequate to transport large quantities of goods during the early nineteenth century (Click, 9). As a result, Valley farms differed from the large plantations east of the mountains that relied almost entirely on slave labor. Instead farms in the Valley were often smaller with a few slaves who worked alongside their masters in the fields (Click 17-18). The number of slaves on Valley farms also tended to remain small throughout the antebellum era, with most slave owners owning less than five slaves (Click, 21). The Preston and Bowyer families residing at Greenfield in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were among the relatively few slave owners in Botetourt County possessing over twenty slaves.

Colonel William Preston, the Augusta County Surveyor, Colonel of the Militia, etc., recognized the value of this land and purchased several hundred acres of land from William Rentfroe in 1759. Colonel Preston continued to increase the size of his plantation and, at the time of his death in 1783, Greenfield totaled over 2,100 acres. As specified in Colonel Preston's will, Susanna (his widow) was given the choice of remaining at Smithfield (now in Montgomery County) or returning to Greenfield to live after her husband's death. As a result of her decision to live at Smithfield, their oldest son, John, received the land "known by the name of Greenfield". In 1789, fifteen years after he inherited Greenfield from his father, John Preston married Mary Radford, with whom he had seven children prior to her death in 1810. Preston married a second time the following year, but on 29 March 1811, he provided "certain real and personal property [to be] held in trust for the benefit of my children" from his first marriage (Deed Book 16, p. 243). After they reached the age of twenty-one, his five surviving children would hold their property in their own right. John Preston divided Greenfield plantation between his son, William, and two of his daughters, Susanna (also known as Susan) and Sarah (Deed Book 16, p. 243). Susan and Sarah shared their portion of the estate until Sarah married Henry M. Bowyer in 1827. Afterwards, the sisters owned their land

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 77

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

separately, with Sarah holding 371 acres and Susan holding 783 acres of the Greenfield estate (1827 Botetourt County Land Tax Book).

Farming practices at Greenfield were typical of other Botetourt County farms, although the Prestons and the Bowyers employed slave labor to a greater extent than most of their neighbors. Once Sarah and Henry Bowyer began living at Greenfield by 1830, they relied mainly on slave labor to operate their plantation (1830 - 1860 Census). After her marriage to Henry, Sarah continued to own her land at Greenfield, which lay on the east side of the road from Fincastle to Amsterdam, in her own right for the next decade. In 1839, the land tax records show that her husband was taxed for 722 acres of land at Greenfield, which was noted as being "from S.R. Preston" (1839 Botetourt Land Tax Book). It is possible that Sarah had suffered an illness or a difficult pregnancy and transferred her land to her husband, or the Bowyers may have decided to consolidate their property. The size of their estate decreased in 1845, when the Bowyers sold to Robert B. Stevens "a certain tract of land . . . upon which the said Bowyer [family] resides, and better known as a portion of the Greenfield Tract . . . containing two hundred and thirty four acres", which reduced their property to about 485 acres (Deed Book 28, p. 495).

Henry attended Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington, graduating in 1823 (undated photostat in Preston Family Papers, p. 122). Although Bowyer has been later described as a lawyer, Botetourt's personal property tax records show that he was never taxed on earnings as an attorney, which suggests he was not a lawyer or else had a very limited practice. Census records and a directory of Washington College's alumni also list Bowyer's occupation as a farmer (1850-1880 Census; Kemp, 63). He did, however, serve as a Justice of the Peace in Botetourt County, having been so appointed in 1840 (Order Book 1839-1846, p. 73). According to the county Order Books, Bowyer often attended the county court meetings as a Justice throughout the 1850s and early 1860s. In 1854, he and William Radford were appointed, probably by the county, as delegates to attend a meeting of the stockholders in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad due to their being "familiar with the whole subject" and having "knowledge of the Geography" of the area (Preston-Radford Papers). As a Justice of the Peace, gentlemen farmer, and distinguished resident of Botetourt, Henry Bowyer was generally referred to as Esquire, as evidenced by letters so addressed to him as well as references in the local newspaper. Published not long after his death, the History of Washington College referred to its alumnus as "one of [Botetourt's] most respected citizens." (undated photostat in Preston Family Papers, p. 122)

According to the 1830 Census, Henry, Sarah, and their two young sons shared their house with

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number 8 Page 78

two other women in their twenties (possibly Sarah's sisters) and had twenty-three slaves on the property. Henry Bowyer was only taxed for ten of the slaves that year, which might indicate how many slaves he owned prior to his marriage or purchased afterwards (1830 Personal Property Tax Book). The slaves were almost evenly divided between males and females, although eleven of them were less than ten years old. Until the Civil War, Henry and Sarah Bowyer consistently owned about twenty slaves, which placed them among the planter class in the Shenandoah Valley, where owning slaves was less common than it was east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Those who owned slaves in the Valley generally owned fewer than five and most of the white population did not own any slaves (Click, 20-21). Among the Bowyers' slaves, the number of females substantially decreased over the years. By the time of the 1860 slave schedule, only four of Bowyer's twenty-one slaves were female. The census taker also noted there were eight "slave houses" on the property, some of which probably had been built for John Preston's slaves (1860 Slave Schedule).

Like William and John Preston before him, Henry Bowyer cultivated a variety of crops at Greenfield. During the census years from 1850 to 1880, agricultural data was taken from every farmer indicating acreage, farm value, and what crops and livestock were raised. Prior to the Civil War, Bowyer owned about 600 acres, at least half of which was improved farmland. Among his livestock were horses, mules, milch cows and other cattle, sheep, and hogs. The crops he raised for use on his own farm as well as to sell included wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay (1850, 1860 Agriculture Census). In 1860, Bowyer's Greenfield farm was one of only eighteen farms over 500 acres out of 515 total farms in the county (ICPSR, Census Browser). After the war, Bowyer's improved acreage decreased to 250 acres and he produced far fewer amounts of his crops (1870 Agriculture Census). According to census records, the value of Bowyer's real and personal property decreased from a high of almost \$60,000 in 1860 to \$25,000 in 1870. This was probably due in part to the difficult conditions faced by Valley farmers in the years after the Civil War, as well as a lesser need for certain crops and livestock since he was no longer responsible for providing for his twenty slaves.

After the Civil War, farmers such as Henry Bowyer, who had been slave owners since prior to the war, had to adjust to a new situation in which they no longer owned the labor on their farms. Instead, they had to hire white farm laborers or former slaves to work for wages, or else to lease part of their land to tenants who paid rent in cash or a share of crops. Although tenancy was common throughout much of the South, especially in areas that produced cotton as the cash crop it was less prevalent in Virginia and in

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number 8 Page 79

Botetourt County. In 1870, the agricultural census reported that Henry Bowyer paid \$400 in wages the previous year. After the Civil War, when he was in his sixties and seventies, Bowyer was assisted at Greenfield by William, a black man who the census taker noted as "work[ing] on farm" (1870 Census). It is possible that William had been one of Bowyer's slaves who remained in Botetourt County following the war. It was not unusual for slaves to continue living near their former masters, sometimes still working for them, after the war ended (Hurmence, xv).

It is not apparent whether Bowyer relied on any tenant labor after the war to farm his land, although a "Note for decree" in the 1880s refers to "the rents and profits of the two-fifths of . . . Greenfield" possibly indicating that he leased at least some of the estate to tenants (Chancery Order Book 1881-1887, p. 4). According to the 1870 agriculture census, Henry Bowyer paid \$400.00 in wages for farm labor the previous year, whereas the 1880 census shows that he did not pay any wages to farm laborers. This might suggest that he shifted to tenant labor as he reached his eighties and was less able to work around the farm (1870, 1880 Agriculture Census).

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, many of the farmers in the Valley began to expand their agricultural productions to include orchard products. The 1890 census recorded that Botetourt had the most peach trees in the state with 130,000 (Cohen, 80). Apples were also a popular crop among the county's farmers and the 1880 agricultural census shows Henry Bowyer with 100 apple trees on four acres. Due to the large numbers of fruit orchards in the county, numerous canneries opened in Botetourt during the 1880s and 1890s. George W. Bowyer, Henry Bowyer's son, operated one Botetourt's canneries in the 1890s on land that he purchased at Greenfield. According to the *Fincastle Herald*, Bowyer's "successful cannery, on his farm near Amsterdam" utilized the products of his own orchards, with his "personal attention ... given to the packing of the cans and the quality of fruits and vegetables" (6 April 1893). According to the Botetourt Land Tax Records, George's farm consisted of 155 acres of land at Greenfield (1893-1900 Land Tax Books). Although located 'at Greenfield', George Bowyer did not live in the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' while he ran his farm and cannery.

In September, 1882, Henry and Maria Bowyer (Maria was Henry's second wife) sold their remaining 100 acres of Greenfield to Louis Holladay and his wife, Virginia Meredith Holladay, for \$5000 (Deed Book 42, p. 2). Louis was a great-great grandson of Colonel William Preston's sister, Letitia Preston Breckinridge, and therefore a distant cousin of Virginia's (Dorman, 122). Virginia and Louis continued to farm their land at Greenfield in much the same manner as her grandfather. They produced

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 80

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

corn, oats, and hay, and raised horses, cattle, and hogs (Deed Book 53, p. 261; Personal Property Tax Books, 1890-1920). Like other Botetourt farmers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Holladays also raised tomatoes, which were sold to the county's main canneries (including George Bowyer's).

In addition to farming, Louis Holladay also devoted much of his energy to raising and racing horses prior to the mid-1890s. In 1890, as part of his personal property, Holladay was taxed for twenty-three horses (1890 Personal Property Tax Book). From the late 1880s to 1897, he often appeared in the lists of winners for the different categories of horses, as well as the horse races, at the Botetourt Fair, which were published in *The Fincastle Herald*. However, his success does not appear to have continued. According to family tradition, Louis Holladay's affinity for the horses resulted in the family's deteriorating economic condition (correspondence with Kathleen Cole). In 1894 and 1895, the Personal Property Tax Books indicate he only owned two or three horses at a time, possibly as a result of financial difficulties. In September, 1893, Louis also had to place a lien on his corn, oat, hay and tomato crops in order to pay R. A. Spiller a debt of \$276, which might have been due to lost bets on horses (Deed Book 53, p. 261).

Virginia placed an advertisement in *The Fincastle Herald* in 1893, offering for sale "200 acres of fine land! Part of the Greenfield tract," which was excellent for agriculture as well as "convenient to churches, mills and depots" (26 January 1893). In May, 1898, the Holladays also sold seven acres "being a portion of Greenfield" to Mary Kyle for \$300 (Deed Book 57, p. 228). By 1900, Virginia apparently bore the responsibility for operating the farm, since the census does not list Louis as living at Greenfield. The Personal Property Tax Book of 1900 also had separate entries for Virginia, whose residence was given as Amsterdam, and Louis, whose residence was given as Fincastle. In 1910, Virginia, as head of the household, was living at Greenfield with two of her sons, Charles and Samuel, as well as her mother, Lulie. In addition, the Snyder family was living in the same household, possibly as boarders for extra income (1910 Census). By 1920, Virginia's widowed son Thomas and his infant son were living in her household, as were her mother and her stepbrother, Hubard Douglass (1920 Census). At the time of Louis's death on 14 July 1923 due to a cerebral hemorrhage, he was living with his son, Samuel, who had moved to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, probably between 1910 and 1920 (correspondence with Kathleen Cole).

. In 1924, Virginia took out a mortgage on her property with the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore (Index to Deeds, 1890-1971). Despite borrowing money, Virginia Holladay was listed as delinquent with her land taxes in the Botetourt County Tax and Fiscal Records in 1929. As a result of her inability to pay the debts

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 81

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

on her land, Virginia sold her portion of Greenfield to Frank B. Preston, a descendant of William Preston, in 1931. Virginia apparently then lived with her son, Thomas, in Salem, Virginia, where she died in 1951 (correspondence with Kathleen Cole). Frank Preston acquired other portions of the former Greenfield plantation and continued farming the land until the 1960s, when it then passed out of the hands of the Preston family.

The 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' archaeological site (44BO497) was an Early Republic/ Federal style two story (with basement) brick house with a centrally located rear ell (complete with a limestone lined cellar). Despite years of neglect and two episodes of bulldozer activity, the archaeological component of the structure remains, consisting of approximately six feet (vertically) of basement and cellar over the entire structure's footprint. The archaeological excavations, performed during the Phase II Evaluation of this site, resulted in the documentation of architectural elements of the basement, evidence of adaptive re-use (the continued re-engineering of the drains in the cellar), and the collection of a small variety of early twentieth century artifacts.

The 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' likely was built during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, likely as early as 1830 (when Sarah Preston Bowyer and her husband Henry M. Bowyer moved to the 'Greenfield' estate) or 1840 (when the value of "improvements to the land increased to \$1,000 from the \$600 value recorded in 1839). However, it is more likely that the Federal style, brick house was constructed between 1854 and 1861, based on the large increase in the value of "improvements" (from \$1,500 to \$2,500). The ell, with its limestone block foundation, most likely predates the brick portion of the house. The ell may actually represent the "dower house" which is believed to have been given to Sarah and Henry Bowyer. If the brick section of the house was built after 1854, then it would have been constructed following Sarah's death and soon after Henry was remarried to Maria Wilmer.

The Bowyer /Holladay House qualifies for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its research potential. As a virtually intact archaeological resource with a full undisturbed basement level, the integrity of the deposit remains excellent. Areas which were examined during the excavations showed a high level of structural integrity as well as a potential for a material cultural documenting the life cycle of the feature. Material culture associated with the structure and surrounding landscape can be used to reconstruct the evolution of an elite nineteenth century farmstead from a slave supported economy to that including wage earners and tenant farmers. Greenfield is noteworthy in its position as a large farm among smaller holdings in the Valley as well as its variance from

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 82

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

the plantation systems of the lowlands to the east in Virginia and the Middle Atlantic Region. As such it offers a unique view of both the social and economic upheavals during its period of significance.

The archaeological evaluation of the 'Holladay House' has shown that much can be learned from this site regarding construction regimes, material culture, and features relating to the original occupation. Further determinations relating to spatial functions and building chronology are possible as a significant portion of the structure remains intact. Additional testing of intact subsurface features, both on the interior and on the exterior of the structure, have the potential to clarify many aspects relating to the Preston and Holladay eras of occupation. Further archival research of similar and related sites in Botetourt County will enhance and refine research questions already addressed and help place the 'Holladay House' in a regional framework. As research potential exists, further archaeological and archival research is ultimately tied to Botetourt County's vision and commitment to the preservation of the cultural resources within the Greenfield property, which they continue to support in an unprecedented manner.

An additional argument can be made that this site is more likely to yield additional information from archival research than many, otherwise similar sites would be, due to its association with the Bower family and thus with the Preston family. The Prestons and the Bowyers, being members of the 'Planter Class', were also among the elite educationally. Education was extremely important to Colonel Preston, who conducted classes for his children and their peers at Greenfield (personal communication with Dr. Mason Robertson). This interest in education is documented in Colonel Preston's will, wherein the list of his possessions includes a large collection of books, worth several hundred dollars. The attic at the 'Greenfield Plantation House' is reported to have been the repository of box after box of personal letters, ledgers, and other documents that had been stockpiled for two centuries. Preston Davie (of Wall Street fame) is said to have visited the 'ancestral home' at Greenfield and 'carted off six hundred pounds' of letters and financial ledgers from the attic (personal communication with Dr. Mason Robertson).

Many of the letters and other documents from the 'Greenfield attic', as well as from other sources have been archived at a variety of locations, including the special collections departments at the University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic and State University, The College of William and Mary, as well as the Virginia Historical Society, The Filson Club, and the New York City Public Library. The wealth of primary sources pertaining to the 'Greenfield' property is, while not unheard of, definitely rare for a 'frontier' location such as Botetourt County.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 83

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Further archival research of similar and related sites in Botetourt County will enhance and refine the research questions already addressed and help place the "Bowyer/ Holladay House" in a regional framework. As research potential exists, further archaeological and archival research is ultimately tied to Botetourt County's vision and commitment to the preservation of the cultural resources within the Greenfield property, which they continue to support in an unprecedented manner.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

Section number 9 Page 84

County and State

Major Bibliographical References

Cultural Resource Management Reports:

Barber, Barber, Bowen, and Huba

1998a "The Phase I Archaeological Inventory and Cultural Resource Assessment of The Botetourt Center at Greenfield, Botetourt County, Virginia." On file with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and The Botetourt County Administrator's Office.

This report also contains the 'Architectural Historic Analysis of the Greenfield Kitchen, Greenfield Slave Dwelling and the Holladay Place Secondary Dwelling (written by Gibson Worsham- Historic Architect), the Archaeological Evaluation of the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' (44BO497).

1998b "The Phase II Archaeological Evaluations of Two Historic Homesteads and Three Prehistoric Camps at the Botetourt Center at Greenfield, Botetourt County, Virginia." On file with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and The Botetourt County Administrator's Office.

Primary Sources:

Botetourt County Records at the Botetourt County Courthouse, Fincastle, Virginia

Deed Book 39

Release Deed Book 1

Will Books M, P, Q, 5

Botetourt County Records at the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia

Bond Book 1, 1850-1870

Circuit Court Chancery Order Books, 1877-1881, 1881-1887

Deed Books 16, 23, 28, 29, 36, 39, 41-43, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58

Index to Deeds, 1890-1971

Land Tax Books, 1827-1900

Marriage Register, 1853-1913

Order Books, 1839-1846, 1851-1857, 1857-1867

Personal Property Tax Books, 1810-1920

Tax and Fiscal Records: *Delinquent Land Book*, 1929-1939

United States Census, Agriculture Schedules, 1850-1880

United States Census, Population Schedules, 1830-1920

United States Census, Slave Schedule, 1860

Vital Statistics, 1853-1896

Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the State of Virginia.

Richmond: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1931.

The Fincastle Herald

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

Section number 9 Page 85

County and State

Howe, Henry.

1849 Historical Collections of Virginia; Containing A Collection of the Most Interesting Facts, Tradition, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, Etc. Relating to Its History and Antiquities, Together with Geographical and Statistical Descriptions. Charleston, SC: W.R. Babcock.

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

1977. Historical Demographic, Economic and Social Data: The United States, 1790-1970. [Computer File - Historical Census Data Browser] Ann Arbor, MI: ICPSR.

Kemp, Verbon E., editor.

1926 The Alumni Directory and Service Record of Washington and Lee University. Lexington, VA: The Alumni, Incorporated.

Personal correspondence with Kathleen Cole, 1998

Personal communication and correspondence with Dr. Mason Robertson, 1998

Personal communication with Jane Robertson, 1998

Personal communication with Mary D. Robertson, 1998

Pollard, Thomas, compiler.

1878 Crop, Stock and Labor Report for June, 1878, Compiled from Special Correspondents. Richmond: R.E. Frayser, Superintendent Public Printing.

Preston Family Papers, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia

Preston-Radford Papers, Special Collections at Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

Robertson, Mary D., editor.

1979 Lucy Breckinridge of Grove Hill: The Journal of a Virginia Girl, 1862-1864. Kent, OH: The Kent State University Press.

Ruffin, Edmund.

1836 "Sketch of the Progress of Agriculture in Virginia, and the Causes of its Decline, and Present Depression." Farmers' Register 3 (April, 1836), 748-760.

Whitehead, Thomas, editor.

1889 Virginia: A Synopsis of the Geology, Geography, Climate and Soil of the State, Together with its Resources of Mines, Forests and Fields, Its Flocks and Its Herds. Richmond: J.W. Ferguson & Son.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number 9 Page 86

Secondary Sources:

Click, Patricia C.

1974 "Slavery and Society in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 1790-1830." M.A. Thesis, University of Virginia.

Cohen, Irwin B., Robert N. Gilliam, William H. Hodill, Robert H. Kirkwood, and William Percy McDonald, Jr.

1942 University of Virginia School of Rural Economics: An Economic and Social Survey of Botetourt County. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press.

Dorman, John Frederick.

1982 The Prestons of Smithfield and Greenfield in Virginia: Descendants of John and Elizabeth (Patton) Preston through Five Generations. Louisville, KY: Filson Club Publications.

Freehling, Alison Goodyear.

1982 Drift toward Dissolution: The Virginia Slavery Debate of 1831-1832. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press.

Hurmence, Belinda, editor.

n.d. We Lived in a Little Cabin in the Yard. Winston-Salem, NC: John F. Blair, Publisher.

Johnson, Patricia Givens

1973 James Patton and the Appalachian Colonists. Verona, Va: McClure Press.

1976 William Preston and the Alleghany Patriots. Pulaski, Va: B.D. Smith & Bros.

Osborn, Richard C.

"William Preston of Virginia, 1727-1783: The Making of a Frontier Elite."
PhD. Dissertation, University of Maryland College Park, 1990.

Preston, Davie

n.d. "Greenfield and the Prestons of "Greenfield" and "Smithfield". Copied from original by A. G. Preston. Found in "Papers of the Preston and related Radford families [manuscript], 1726-1895; University of Virginia Special Collections.

Preston, William Bowker

1900 The Preston Geneology. (L.A. Wilson ed.) The Deseret City News, Salt Lake City, UT.

Schlebecker, John T.

1971 "Farmers in the Lower Shenandoah Valley, 1850." The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography 79 (October, 1971), 462-476.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 87

The Bower/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Shade, William G.

1996 Democratizing the Old Dominion: Virginia and the Second Party System, 1824-1831.
Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1996.

Worrell, Anne Lowry

1975 Early Marriages, Wills, and some Revolutionary War Records, Botetourt County, Virginia.
Geneal Publishing Company, Baltimore.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

Section number 10 Page 88

County and State

Verbal Boundary Description:

Eastern Boundary- The linear eastern boundary line parallels the 'Botetourt Center at Greenfield' property line and lies 100' west of U.S. Route 220. This boundary line measures approximately 850 feet in length.

Northern Boundary- The northern boundary cuts through the small saddle north of the Preston/ Bowyer cemetery. This boundary line measures approximately 650 feet in length.

Western Boundary- The western boundary follows a straight line from southwest corner, near the old gravel farm road to the northwest corner approximately half way down the slope from the saddle below (north of) the 'Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery'.

Southern Boundary- The southern boundary follows the northern edge of the gravel farm road, which provided the main entrance into the Greenfield Plantation. The western quarter of the boundary turns west-northwest to accommodate the placement of the industrial access road. This boundary line measures approximately 750 feet in length.

(ALSO - SEE 1"=200' MAP)

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for this area were selected to provide ample acreage around the three major components of this property to form a coherent entity, while remaining relatively compact and 'true' to the historic 'plantation yard' area and not stretch into the acres of farmfields. The boundary lines approximate topographic and/ or historical divisions, which can be easily recognized and maintained.

The eastern boundary parallels the property boundary for The Botetourt Center at Greenfield along U.S. Route 220. The one hundred-foot wide buffer allows for potential future expansion of Route 220 and keeps the majority of the boundary line above the flood-zone of the small creek which also parallels Route 220. This boundary roughly approximates the current property boundary (marked by U.S. Route 220) and a natural boundary (the creek).

The southern boundary parallels the old gravel farm road that has been used historically as the main entrance to the Greenfield Plantation and the 'Bowyer/ Holladay House'. The farm road itself is situated above the stream terrace on the north side of Rentfroee Branch. Thus, the road marks the natural boundary above the flood-zone for this creek.

The northern boundary passes through the saddle located to the north of the Preston/ Bowyer cemetery. The cemetery extends partway down the slope toward this saddle. The saddle is the first obvious natural break in the topography north of the cemetery.

The western boundary was chosen to provide ample space around the archaeological site (44BO497), the 'Holladay Place Secondary Structure (VDHR #: 11-28-001), and the Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery. Due to the topography, the location of this boundary was decided arbitrarily. The boundary provides ample space to the west of the historic elements (approximately 200 feet), and includes the majority of the ridgeline's level area. The boundary was chosen, in part, to exclude the corridor of a high-tension powerline.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 89

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

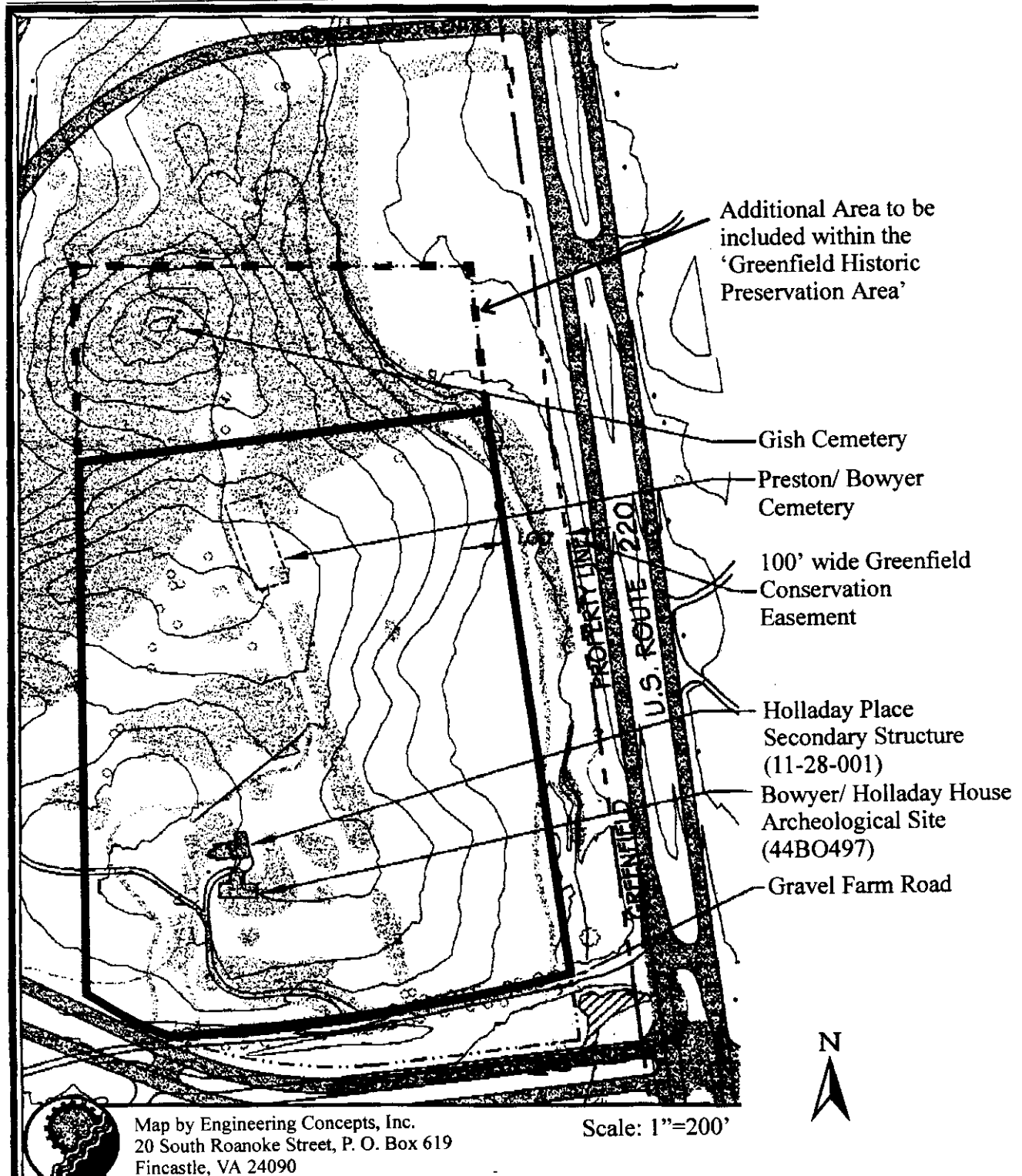


Figure 10-1 The 'Bowyer/ Holladay House' National Register Nomination-Boundaries of Nomination Area.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

Section number Photo Page 90

County and State

Photographs

Photographs 1 through 8 are of 'The Bowyer/ Holladay Archaeological Site' (44BO497).
Photographs 9 through 12 are of 'The Bowyer/ Holladay Secondary structure' (VDHR#: 11-28-001).
Photographs 13 through 16 are of 'The Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery'.
All negatives filed at the Library of Virginia, Richmond.

1. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Foundation wall, rear (north) brick wall of main house, front (south) limestone wall of Ell, facing west.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 1 of 16
2. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Brick foundation (SW corner) and brick porch pier, facing east.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 2 of 16
3. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Cellar of Ell, steps leading down, facing north.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 3 of 16
4. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Cellar of Ell, limestone wall east of steps, facing east.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 4 of 16
5. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Cellar of Ell, drain, facing west.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 5 of 16
6. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Basement of main house, brick support wall under main entranceway, facing east.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 6 of 16
7. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Brick foundation wall on east, including top of basement hearth, facing north.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 7 of 16
8. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Basement hearth (eastern), facing west.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 8 of 16

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Bowyer/ Holladay House

CONTINUATION SHEET

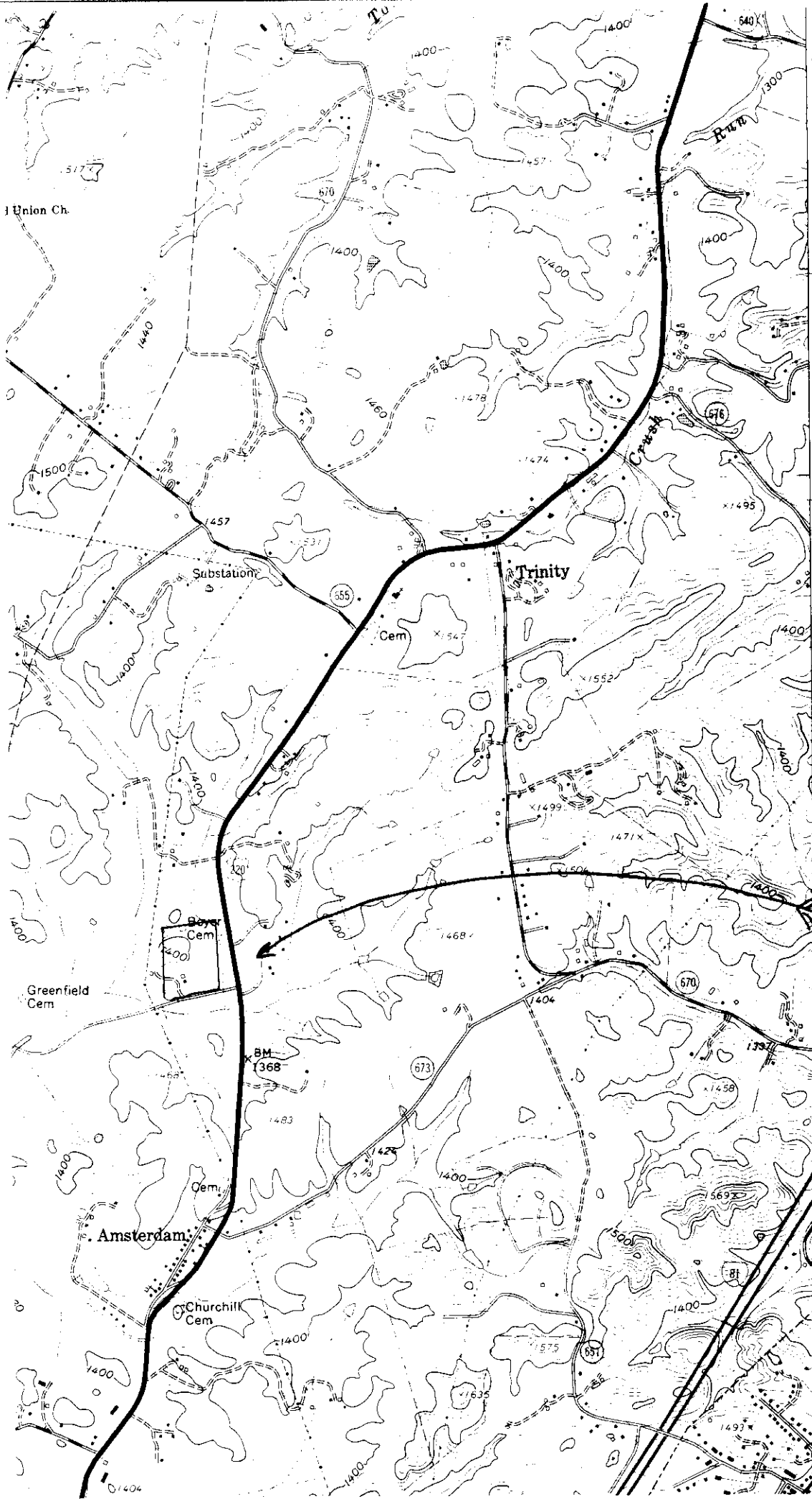
Name of property

Botetourt County, Virginia

County and State

Section number Photo Page 91

-
9. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: The Holladay Place Secondary Structure, facing
north- looking across the 'weatherized' foundation and
basement of 'The Bowyer/ Holladay Archaeological Site'.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 9 of 16
10. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Secondary Structure- NW corner of main room, with
logs exposed.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 10 of 16
11. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Central hearth in main room, facing east.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 11 of 16
12. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Central hearth in second room, facing west.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 12 of 16
13. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Preston/ Bowyer cemetery- facing north (downhill)
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 13 of 16
14. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Preston/ Bowyer cemetery- detail of monuments,
facing north.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 14 of 16
15. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Preston/ Bowyer cemetery- detail of monuments,
facing west.
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 15 of 16
16. CREDIT: Preservation Technologies, Inc. DATE: 1997
VIEW OF: Preston/ Bowyer cemetery- detail of modern
monuments, facing north (downhill)
Neg. No.: 17264 PHOTO 16 of 16



4148
4147
27'30"
4146
4145
(VILLAMONTI)
5058 IV NE
2 MI TO VA 640
BUCHANAN 16 MI
LEXINGTON 37 MI

THE 'BOWYER / HOLLADAY'
HOUSE (4400497)
(11-28)
BOETOURT COUNTY,
VIRGINIA

UTM: ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
SW 17	596910	4143830
SE-1 17	596720	4143780
SE-2 17	596660	4143800
NW 17	596980	4144110
NE 17	596630	4144080