

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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category

Subcategory

- DOMESTIC single dwelling
- DOMESTIC secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category

Subcategory

- WORK IN PROGRESS
- AGRICULTURE animal facility
- DOMESTIC single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls WOOD
- roof Slate
- other METAL
- STONE

Narrative Description

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

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.
X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X 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.
X 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.)

Property is:

- 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 fifty years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY

ARCHITECTURE

LITERATURE

ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC, NON-ABORIGINAL

Period of Significance

Ca. 1800-ca. 1920

Significant Dates

1816

Ca. 1888

Ca. 1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Early, Jubal Anderson

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 8.12 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 599400 4113250

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>	date	<u>July 8, 1997</u>
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 366-0787</u>
street & number	<u>PO Box 7825</u>	zip code	<u>24019-0825</u>
city or town	<u>Roanoke</u> state <u>VA</u>		

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)

Property Owner

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

name	<u>Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust</u>		
street & number	<u>PO Box 638</u>	telephone contact:	<u>Gerald W. Via (540) 989-6848</u>
city or town	<u>Rocky Mount</u>	state	<u>Virginia</u> zip code <u>24151</u>

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.

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**Jubal A. Early Homeplace
Franklin Co., Va.**

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Jubal A. Early Homeplace is located in northern Franklin County, Virginia. The property occupies a spur of the Blue Ridge above the North Fork of Gills Creek, a tributary of the Staunton (Roanoke) River. The property's viewshed encompasses a rural landscape of wooded and cleared hillsides with the 2,000-foot heights of the Blue Ridge rising to the north and west.

The Early house itself is a two-story frame residence dating principally to two periods of construction in the early and late nineteenth century (see Exhibit B). The south-facing house has beaded weatherboard siding, a slate-shingled gable roof, gable-end brick chimneys, a one-story full-facade front porch, and a story-and-a-half ell with a side porch. The eastern two bays represent the original section of the house, a two-story one-room-plan dwelling of heavy mortise-and-tenon frame construction with Federal interior detail, nail morphology, and documentary provenance suggesting a date of construction ca. 1820. In the 1880s, a two-story balloon-frame addition with a stair passage and Greek Revival detail was made to the west gable end of the original dwelling. A sophisticated wallpaper scheme, plaster ceiling medallions, and the rear ell date to the same period. The front porch and other minor features were added in the early twentieth century. Nearby stand a large mortise-and-tenon frame livestock and hay barn; the ruins of a one-room frame office and/or schoolhouse; a small boxed-frame outbuilding; and a modern trailer.

Inventory

1. Jubal A. Early Homeplace. Ca. 1820, 1880s, and early 20th c. Contributing building.
2. Barn. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.
3. Office Ruin. Mid-19th c. Contributing site.
4. Outbuilding. 2nd quarter 20th c. Noncontributing building.
5. Trailer. Ca. 1975. Noncontributing building.

House Exterior

At first glance, the Jubal A. Early Homeplace appears to be a standard two-story, one-room-deep, center-passage-plan dwelling (or "I house") built of a piece at the turn of the twentieth century. Closer inspection reveals structural discontinuities, asymmetries, and other subtleties that hint at the home's more involved evolution. For example, a double-beaded corner board divides the weatherboards of the east and west sections of the front elevation, and a slight break in the plane of the roof indicates the house is comprised of two separate structural units. More telling

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**Jubal A. Early Homeplace
Franklin Co., Va.**

Description (continued)

are the home's two front entries--an off-center entry representing the front door of the original dwelling, and the larger, centered entry with two sidelights and a transom that superseded the original doorway as the main entry. Even the beading on the weatherboards is subtly different, being more pronounced on the boards that sheathe the original section.

Other aspects of the original dwelling were altered--and aspects of the addition were specially designed--to help integrate the two sections. The original section's pre-addition roofing (presumably wood-shingle) was removed and the house and addition were given a continuous roofing of square-edged slate shingles with a band of hexagonal shingles across the center. Concurrently, the roof pitch of the addition was made to match the original. The chimney on the addition, with stepped shoulders, corbeling at the cap, a stone base, and random headers and header courses, matches closely the chimney on the original section, suggesting the possibility that the original section's original chimney was replaced with the present one when the addition was added. (Traces of penciling--white lines painted onto mortar joints--are visible on the original section chimney where it has been protected from the elements by a bulkhead.) The addition and ell were given brick foundations, like the south and east ends of the original section's foundation.

Further integrating the sections are two-over-two-sash windows with louvered shutters hung on decorative pintels, four-panel doors (the front ones formerly with screen doors), and the front porch, an early-twentieth-century replacement of a small gabled or hipped porch that formerly sheltered the addition entry. Mortises in the sill to either side of the original front entry suggests a small porch in this location as well during the nineteenth century. The present front porch is supported by square columns constructed of wooden boards and ornamented with molded bases and caps attached with wire nails, connected by balustrades with square-section balusters and a beveled hand rail. Other porch features include metal roofing, a beaded matchboard ceiling formerly painted blue, narrow tongue-and-groove flooring formerly painted red and nailed down with machine-cut nails, and brick footers (some on poured concrete bases) with brick infill between the footers.

To the rear extends the ell, which has beaded weatherboard siding similar to that of the addition, a gable roof sheathed with square-edged slate shingles, six-over-six-sash windows (less up-to-date than the two-over-two arrangement of the front windows), four-panel doors, and a brick chimney that rises between the dining room and kitchen on the interior. The ell's side porch, built at the same time as the ell, features square wood columns with molded bases and neckings, a pantry at the north end (adjacent to the kitchen door), and a foundation of brick piers. The porch makes

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Jubal A. Early Homeplace
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

a 90-degree turn between the ell and main house as a partially enclosed breezeway with a wall and four-panel door at its west end and a small room at its east end.

Other exterior features include a small pent enclosure at the southeast corner of the original house next to the chimney. This feature was apparently added in the 1880s to create an arched alcove on the interior. The enclosure has a slate roof, beaded weatherboards similar to those on the addition and ell, and an understructure constructed with cut nails with augmented heads (see discussion in "Architectural Analysis" section). In the early twentieth century, a spring room and small porch were constructed along the east side of the ell porch. Unlike other sections of the house, the room is constructed with plain weatherboards and wire nails, and it has a foundation of stone construction and a metal-sheathed roof. The room is accessed through a doorway hung with a reused and shortened early-1800s six-panel door (of unknown original provenance), next to which is a window with a single fixed six-pane sash. Two cabinet-like batten doors open from the porch into the room. These doors formerly permitted access to a spring box without the inconvenience of having to enter the spring room. The most recent alteration to the Early house is a pair of six-over-six-sash kitchen windows on the north gable end of the ell.

House Interior: Original Section

The post-war addition to the Early house gave the house an overall one-room-deep center-passage plan, with the original dwelling comprising the first- and second-floor east rooms. A number of Federal-style features survive in these rooms. The downstairs has a mantel of standard Federal form with projections at the ends of the frieze over the pilasters. Reeding decorates the faces of the pilasters and forms a band across the top of the frieze below a bed mold with a pronounced quarter-ellipse ovolo molding. The mantel has been stripped, but traces of early paint (possibly dark green) survive in the interstices of the reeding. The fireplace itself has a soapstone surround and concrete hearth. The other major Federal-style feature in the room is the boxed winder stair in the southwest corner. The stair has a six-panel door with raised panels and butt hinges, wide beaded tongue-and-groove boards forming the enclosure, and intricately molded door and stringer trim. Underneath is a small closet accessed through a batten door with cross-braces dovetailed into the backs of the battens. Several of the boards forming the closet lining have scratched designs and illegible initials.

Other features of the room date to the 1880s. The segmental-arched alcove next to the fireplace has shelves in its lower half. In the center of the ceiling is a manufactured plaster medallion with a pattern of oak leaves and acorn cups. The four-panel doors and door and window trim are all

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Jubal A. Early Homeplace
Franklin Co., Va.

Description (continued)

late-1800s, except the trim around the front window, which has a delicate early-1800s profile. The ca. 1970 wallpaper has a pattern of pink and purple flowers on a light blue field with a narrow striped border, and the ceiling has a paper with a delicate silver pattern. The finishes under the papers are plaster on mostly split lath.

The upstairs room features a Federal mantel that shares a number of similarities with the downstairs mantel, including quarter-ellipse ovolo moldings (two) in the bed molding. The mantel appears to have once been painted or varnished a rich red-brown color. The fireplace has a plastered brick surround and a soapstone hearth. The stairwell in the southwest corner is penned in by a balustrade of pegged construction with a slender chamfered newel post, rectangular-section balusters, and a rounded and beaded handrail. Like the downstairs, this room has plaster over split lath wall and ceiling finishes, but it differs in having beaded chairrails and picture rails. A doorway was cut into the west wall of the room as a link to the center passage of the addition, probably around 1900 or later, as suggested by the simplicity of its trim.

House Interior: Front Addition

The front entry opens into a center passage with doorways leading into the rooms on either side and one at the rear opening onto the breezeway. Both the front and rear doorways have peaked and eared Greek Revival surrounds. Rising in the passage is a one-run stair with a turned newel post at its bottom step, rectangular-section balusters, a rounded handrail that winds around at the top of the stair, and beaded matchboard sheathing in the spandrel. The stairs have a carpet runner with an abstract oriental pattern held to the risers by decorative metal fasteners.

The west downstairs room retains one of the best-preserved late-1800s decorative schemes in the region. The room's trim is Greek Revival in inspiration, with a mantel of standard pilaster and frieze form, and peaked and eared window surrounds with paneled spandrels between their sills and the beaded baseboards below. The mantel, window surrounds, door trim, four-panel door, and even the door's butt hinges are grained a light brown and yellow color. The walls are hung with a three-part "horizontal" wallpaper scheme of green dados or wainscots divided into panels by Greek key borders; a narrow ball-border wallpaper "chairrail;" lighter wallpaper above with a pattern of vertical panels terminated at their top and bottom ends by hexagonal shapes; and, at the top of the walls, a narrow wallpaper border with trompe l'oeil modillions and a pearl molding along the top. The principal colors in the composition are brown and green with gold, red, and black accents. The ceiling also has a decorative wallpaper treatment that uses the narrow ball-border paper to form a simple square frame around the edges of the room. At the center of

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Jubal A. Early Homeplace
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Description (continued)

the ceiling is a circular plaster medallion bordered by a pearl molding and ornamented with a pattern of leaves, flowers, and pomegranates. The wallpaper is applied over a clean white plaster finish coat, and the plaster is applied to circular-sawn laths (plaster and lath finishes characterize the other rooms of the addition). The fireplace in this room has a soapstone surround and hearth.

The upstairs west room shares several features with the room directly below, namely a pilaster and frieze mantel and beaded baseboards. Its window and door surrounds are less ornamental, however, and it has a beaded picture rail on one wall. The fireplace has a plastered brick surround and a brick hearth with one or two layers of parging. The walls and ceiling of this room are also papered, but with several layers. The bottom layer features a pattern of stylized Art Deco tulip-like forms with a matching border, both on an off-white field. The oldest ceiling paper is stamped "York Card & Paper Co. 271" and features a pattern of white arabesques on an off-white field with intermittent green-gold floral designs. Later papers include one produced by Becker, Smith & Page, Inc. The upstairs center passage has an early closet at its south end with shelving.

House Interior: Ell and Back Rooms

The two downstairs rooms of the ell--the kitchen at the north end and the dining room at the south end--have flush-board walls and ceilings (the latter with modern gypsum-board sheathing), four-panel exterior and closet doors, and Greek Revival pilaster and frieze mantels. The dining room mantel has beaded pilasters and a molded bed molding, whereas the kitchen mantel has narrower unbeaded pilasters and a plain bed molding. Above both mantels are circular openings for stove flues, cut through the flush-boards in the dining room and cut directly into the exposed brick of the chimney in the kitchen. Both rooms have closets with original or early shelving. A boxed winder stair with a small closet underneath rises in the southwest corner of the dining room. Other details include a mid-1900s sink under the paired windows in the kitchen, a kitchen closet door pull with a design of pine needles and cones on the handle, and evidence of early paint colors in shades of dark red, olive brown, and green.

The narrow garret space above the kitchen and dining room has exposed rafters (which butt at a ridge board) and an unusual wall sheathing of lapped weatherboards (mostly plain, but at least one beaded). Attached with wire nails to the walls near a north-end window are small wooden blocks arranged so that they may once have supported the four corners of some sort of work table or drying racks (perhaps for air-curing tobacco). Mirroring these blocks are wooden strips nailed to the rafters above. Nailed into some of the rafters to serve as hooks are several nails

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Description (continued)

with augmented heads similar to those under the pent alcove enclosure.

The spring room contains a poured concrete trough on top of an earlier trough of similar form and construction. The exposed structure of the room is partially sheathed with sheet metal. The small room at the east end of the breezeway is similar in its finishes to the ell. It was used during the second quarter of the twentieth century as a bathroom.

Attic, Cellar, and Construction Details

The attics over the original and added front sections of the house are joined, and both are accessed from an opening in the ceiling of the upstairs center-passage closet. The attic over the original section retains an early (probably original) roof structure of straight-sawn rafters and collar beams, the rafters lapped and pegged at the ridge and the collar beams lapped and nailed to the rafters. (No builder's marks have been observed.) At some point--probably not long after the original section was completed--the two ceiling joists nearest the east end of the attic split and began to fail, but they were pulled back level and wooden wedges were jammed into the splits to prevent them from sagging further (nevertheless, a slight sag is still evident in the ceiling of the upstairs east room). Several beaded weatherboards were left attached to the original section's west gable (now within the attic of the addition). Interestingly, these weatherboards bear traces of red paint but no white paint. (Only white paint has been observed on other walls of the original section.) The attic of the addition has circular-sawn rafters that meet at a ridge board and have collar beams formed from boards nailed to the faces of the rafters.

The cellar under the original section is accessed through a bulkhead of apparent twentieth-century construction. Whereas the highly visible south and east walls of the cellar are of brick construction, the originally less visible north and west walls are of stone construction with only the northwest corner constructed of brick. The southeast corner of the cellar is lighted by a wood-barred vent with a beaded surround once painted red. The cellar has a poured concrete floor with a rectangular hole in its southeast corner. Overhead are log floor joists--some retaining bark--and hewn sills. There is no evidence that the present chimney base had a fireplace. In the 1930s, the cellar was partitioned into room-sized bins for vegetable and apple storage.

The original house is constructed of heavy hewn framing members joined with mortise-and-tenon joints. The corner posts have L-shaped sections. The addition and ell is constructed of light circular-sawn framing members joined with cut nails. The interior wall between the center passage and west rooms is of balloon frame construction; that is, the studs and the spaces

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Description (continued)

between them rise uninterrupted from the first-floor floor level to the attic. Presumably the other walls of the addition are similar in construction.

Outbuildings and Sites

Off the southeast corner of the house stand a brick chimney and other remains associated with a mid-nineteenth-century outbuilding traditionally identified as an office and schoolhouse. When photographed by local historian T. H. Hill in 1968, the office consisted of a one-room weatherboarded frame unit with a metal-sheathed gable roof, cornice returns, a door on the west elevation (facing the yard in front of the main house), and a shed addition across the rear. Investigation of the ruins by Leslie Giles and Dan Pezzoni in April 1997 determined that the building's entry and rear sides measured approximately 21'-4" in length and the gable ends measured approximately 13' in length. The ceiling height, as measured from the top of the sill to the bottom of the plate, stood at approximately 8'-7". Other evidence indicated that the building had beaded corner boards, straight-sawn rafters with Roman numeral builder's marks and lapped and pegged ridge joints, a stone foundation and fireplace hearth, and modern gypsum-board sheathing over beaded tongue-and-groove wall boards measuring approximately 10" in width. Down slope, further to the southeast, stands a small gabled outbuilding of circular-sawn boxed construction with vertical board siding, a gable-end entry with a wire-mesh opening above, and an interior lining of plywood and sheet metal. The building, which lacks studs and corner posts, is entirely supported by the vertical sheathing boards, which are held together by plate and sill boards at top and bottom. The building probably dates to the second quarter of the 1900s.

To the west of the house stands a livestock and hay barn of mortise-and-tenon circular-sawn frame construction. The barn's principal framing members are pegged together, some of the siding is attached with cut nails, and secondary members, doors, and floor boards are fastened with wire nails--a mix that suggests the barn was built during the period of transition from cut to wire nails around 1900. The barn stands on stone footings and has a metal-sheathed gable roof, stone footings, and a central drive-through with doors hung on tracks. The track wheels are stamped "F. E. Myers & Bro./Ashland [Ohio]/Stay On OK." Spaces between the siding boards, the removal of two boards on the east gable end creating long vents, and slatted eaves and vents in the gables serve to ventilate the barn. A hay fork track and remnants of a hay fork extend along the ridge inside the barn. Odd wooden socket-like features on the insides of the posts flanking the front entry to the drive-through may be related to some former system for securing the doors (a cross-beam, perhaps). A notable feature is a slatted hay drop that extends from a hay mow down to a feed alley adjoining animal stalls on the lower level. A ladder

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Description (continued)

extends up inside this chute; another ladder extends up the east side of the drive-through. Near the drive-through ladder is a handmade sign reading "No Smoking." A large pole-supported addition for cattle shelter dating to the 1950s extends from the west gable end. A tractor shed of unknown date, form, and construction formerly extended from the east gable end.

A modern metal-sided trailer with front screen porch was parked off the east end of the house in 1976. Presently the home of Marguaritte Kelley and her daughter Darlene, the trailer will be moved off site when the Kelleys move back into the Early house in late 1997.

Vestiges of historic landscaping surround the house. Most prominent is a line of boxwoods that run north-south off the west gable end. Between the end of the ell and the lane that passes behind the house are peonies, a plum tree, and other plantings, and scattered in the grass near the west gable-end chimney are Star of Bethlehem flowers, a popular nineteenth-century garden plant. Ann S. Joplin, who visited the house in 1937, noted that "large trees and old fashioned shrubs are grouped about the lawn adding to its attractiveness." Remnants of a flagstone walkway extend northward from the rear ell.

Integrity Statement

The Jubal A. Early Homeplace possesses good architectural integrity from several periods. The original Federal-style dwelling is readily discerned among later elements of the house, and it retains important character-defining interior features such as mantels and a boxed stair. Later sections also have good integrity, especially the first-floor west room, which preserves rarely surviving decorative finishes from the 1880s. Although certain aspects of the home's structure and finishes are in poor condition, none are so bad as to have compromised the integrity of the house. An exception is the twentieth-century front porch, which is deteriorated to the point of being structurally unsound. The preservation project planned for the house will respect important features from all periods.

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Jubal A. Early Homeplace
Franklin Co., Va.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Jubal A. Early Homeplace, located in the Blue Ridge foothills of northern Franklin County, Virginia, is associated with Jubal Anderson Early (1816-1894), a leading general of the Confederacy and a nationally influential writer on the Civil War and Southern society in later life. The two-story frame house incorporates a Federal-style dwelling of ca. 1820 that is believed to have been Early's childhood home and possibly also his birthplace. The property passed out of Early family ownership in 1847, and in the 1880s during the ownership of the Hannabass family the house was expanded and given spectacular Victorian decorative finishes featuring wood graining, boldly patterned wallpapers, and ornamental plasterwork. The property also preserves nineteenth-century archaeological deposits that possess a high degree of research potential. In 1995, the Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust acquired the homeplace property and a sympathetic preservation project is planned.

Justification of Criteria

The Jubal A. Early Homeplace is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for significance in the areas of military and literature as the childhood home of Confederate general and post-war literary figure Jubal Anderson Early. Although the property has no direct connection to Early's adult military and literary careers, the homeplace is the principal surviving historic landmark directly associated with Early's life. (A second property is also associated with Early's life before 1861: an office in Rocky Mount, Virginia, said to have been rented by Early while he practiced law in the town.) As such the eligibility of the house under Criterion B is enabled by National Register guidelines which read, "Some properties might be eligible as the only surviving property associated with a significant individual."¹

The property is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an evolved farmhouse with notable and well-preserved features spanning a century of architectural development. A little-altered ca. 1900 barn included in the nominated parcel also contributes to the architectural significance of the property. In addition, the property is eligible under Criterion D in the area of Historic Non-aboriginal Archaeology for the good integrity and high degree of research potential possessed by the nineteenth-century archaeological deposits associated with the house. The property is eligible at the national level of significance for its association with Jubal

¹ Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 257-258; Boland, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons," 16.

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Jubal A. Early Homeplace
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Statement of Significance (continued)

Early, who played important roles in three nationally significant contests: the Mexican War, Civil War, and the Reconstruction-era war of words over the interpretation of the Civil War and antebellum Southern society. The period of significance covers the years from ca. 1800 to ca. 1920, encompassing the construction dates of the architecturally significant buildings on the property and the period during which the site's significant archaeological component formed.

Acknowledgments

A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report, foremost among them the sponsor of the nomination, the Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust. Trust president Gerald W. Via and board members Dr. J. Francis Amos, Robert W. (Red) Barbour Sr., John D. Robbins, and Virginia G. Williams aided the author by providing information and guidance throughout the project. Others who provided assistance included Dr. John Kern, Thomas Klatka, John Salmon, and Marc Wagner of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Clare White of the Roanoke Valley Historical Society; Leslie A. Giles of Landmark Preservation Associates; Jerry Cleary of the Roanoke College Alumni office, Salem, Virginia; Bruce Laverty of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia; and the staffs of the Franklin County Clerk of Circuit Court and Commissioner of Revenue offices, Rocky Mount, Virginia.

Historical Background

Confederate General Jubal Anderson Early (1816-1894) wrote voluminously about the Civil War and his role in the conflict, but he is virtually silent on the subject of his childhood in Franklin County, Virginia. Consequently, over the past seventy years local researchers have proposed a number of candidates for Early's birthplace and childhood home. The earliest known published reference to his place of birth identifies a house located near the nominated property that belonged to John M. Meador in 1926. In 1937, WPA writer Ann S. Joplin stated that another house--the nominated property--was built about 1835 by Jubal A. Early while he was home on furlough from the U.S. Army. In 1957, when the nominated property was surveyed for HABS, researcher Waller S. Hunt wrote that it dated to circa 1814 and that it was in fact Early's birthplace and childhood home.²

² Claiborne, "Franklin County, Virginia;" Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 162-163. Hunt apparently based his interpretation on a letter from local historian Gertrude Mann, preserved in the Mann Papers, Franklin County Public Library. According to yet another

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Statement of Significance (continued)

The Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust acquired the homeplace property in 1995 and began to gather more information. A top priority was determining the nature of Jubal A. Early's association with the property. Trust board member and researcher Virginia G. Williams and Virginia Department of Historic Resources historian Dr. John R. Kern examined deed and tax records for the property, establishing Early family ownership of the parcel on which the homestead stands for the period of Jubal A. Early's birth through adolescence. Kern's analysis suggests that Joab and Ruth Hairston Early, the parents of Jubal Anderson Early, took up residence on the parcel during the 1810s (the house of Jubal Early--Joab's father--stood in the vicinity).³

Joab and Ruth began to raise a family after their marriage in 1812, with Jubal Anderson arriving in 1816, and it seems plausible that the Early house was built for the family during this period, perhaps between 1816 and 1820. After 1820, the value of buildings on the parcel remained constant until 1839, suggesting no major construction took place during the period. Also, the Federal detail of the original section of the house is consistent with a date of construction in the 1810s, 1820s, or 1830s, and an analysis of nails retrieved from the original house by Department of Historic Resources archaeologist Thomas S. Klatka supports a date of construction between about 1810 and the early 1830s.⁴

Joab Early eventually gained title to the homeplace parcel and others, amassing over time a sizeable landholding in the northern part of Franklin County. His election to the state legislature in 1824 and his colonelship in the county militia further attest to his prominence in the local community. A finely crafted Federal-style frame house like the Early house would have been commensurate with Joab Early's status during the 1820s.

Jubal A. Early lived with his family on the homeplace parcel during the first sixteen years of his

tradition, that of the Lovelace family, Early was born in a log cabin that stood at the site of the Moses G. Booth House, approximately one mile to the east (J. Francis Amos, personal communication).

³ Kern, "Record of Early Family Ownership," 5.

⁴ Ibid.; Klatka, "Archaeological Testing at the Jubal Early Home," 13. After 1839, the value of buildings decreased.

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life. He later recalled that he "enjoyed the benefit of the best schools in my region of the country and received the usual instruction in the dead languages and elementary mathematics." In 1832 Jubal enrolled at the Danville Male Academy in neighboring Pittsylvania County, and a year later he was accepted to West Point, where he graduated eighteenth in his class in 1837. Ann Joplin recorded an interesting tradition associating Early with the homeplace property during his cadet years. A long-time local resident named Charles G. Noell (1857-1944) related to Joplin that his parents, who had lived in the area since the early 1820s, told him that Jubal "had charge of the building of the [Early] house which was constructed entirely by slave labor, the brick having been burned on the place and the timbers fashioned from trees cut on the farm." Consequently, Joplin dated the house to ca. 1835--a date that is not impossible based on its Federal styling and nail morphology, but which seems unlikely based on other documentary evidence.⁵

After serving in the Seminole War, Early returned to Franklin County in 1838 to study law under a Rocky Mount lawyer. His interest in law led to a brief stint in the Virginia House of Delegates, where he served in 1841-1842, and later in the decade he served in the Mexican War and was appointed military governor of Monterrey when American troops occupied the city. Early returned to Franklin County and to residence in Rocky Mount, where his law practice and military laurels commended him for selection as one of two Franklin County delegates to the Virginia Convention of 1861. Notwithstanding his initial opposition to secession at the convention, Early accepted an appointment as colonel of a Virginia militia infantry company soon after war broke out.⁶

Jubal Early's conduct at the First Battle of Manassas in July 1861--where he helped turn the tide for the Confederacy in this important engagement in the war's early months--and later distinguished service at Fredericksburg and elsewhere brought him a series of promotions culminating in the rank of lieutenant general in May 1864. The following month, Confederate General Robert E. Lee charged Early with the protection of the strategically important Shenandoah Valley, perhaps Early's greatest contribution to the defence of Virginia and to the prosecution of the Confederate war effort. At first Early met with success, making bold incursions into Pennsylvania and the environs of Washington, but after the Third Battle of

⁵ Early, *Autobiographical Sketch*, xvii; Osborne, *Jubal*, 7; Joplin, "Hannabas House." According to the 1840 federal census, Joab Early owned as many as fifty slaves.

⁶ Osborne, *Jubal*, 22-52.

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Winchester in September 1864, which his army lost to a larger force commanded by Union General Philip H. Sheridan, a string of defeats prompted General Lee to reluctantly relieve Early of his command in March 1865.

Early could not reconcile himself to the surrender at Appomattox, and in May 1865 he left Virginia to join Confederate forces that continued to fight west of the Mississippi. The last of these surrendered before Early reached them, and he went into exile, first to Mexico, where he hoped he could continue his rebellion if war broke out between Emperor Maximilian and the United States, and then to Canada. In 1868 an unconditional amnesty from President Johnson allowed the unreconstructed Confederate to return to Virginia and to the city of Lynchburg, where he lived among relatives until his death in 1894.

His animosity towards the North and towards the new social order in the Reconstruction South moved Jubal Early to devote the remainder of his life to defining the Southern perspective on the Civil War and to championing antebellum Southern society, including the institution of slavery. Early quickly assumed high priesthood in what historian Charles Reagan Wilson has termed the "religion of the Lost Cause." In 1873, Early and like-minded Virginians took control of the Southern Historical Society and used the organization's journal to challenge Northern interpretations of the war and to provide a philosophical foundation for reactionary Southern politics. A principal objective of the Society and a cornerstone of the new religion was the deification of military leaders such as Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson. Early was active in efforts to erect monuments to the two generals in Richmond, and he was instrumental in elevating Lee's status to that of a national hero respected in the North and venerated in the South. Early was also a co-founder of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, among the larger veteran's organizations of the post-war era. Through his struggle to promote what he declared the "grandest human cause for which man has ever fought," Early played a leading role in framing national debate on the Civil War and on the South's rebellion. Historian Thomas L. Connelly, author of *The Marble Man: Robert E. Lee and His Image in American Society*, has called Early "perhaps the most influential figure in nineteenth-century Civil War writing, North or South."⁷

Early's childhood home is apparently one of only two properties directly associated with his life

⁷ Osborne, *Jubal*, 429-453; Foster, *Ghosts of the Confederacy*, 71; and Connelly, *Marble Man*, 51.

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before, during, and after the Civil War to survive to the present. According to tradition, the rented office where Early practiced law before the Civil War, which was originally located on Main Street in the Franklin County seat of Rocky Mount, was moved to another site in the town, where it stands today. Three other properties in Rocky Mount where Early made his residence have not survived to the present: the Turnbull Hotel, where Early lived during the antebellum period; another hotel where he stayed while recovering from a war wound in 1862; and the home of his mistress, Julia McNeely, a long abandoned log dwelling that was torn down in 1997. Buildings and sites associated with Early's training at West Point and service in the U.S. Army may survive, but they are likely to be school buildings, parade grounds, and barracks that possess a less exclusive association with his life. The buildings most closely associated with Early's post-war years in Lynchburg--two places of residence, the Washington House Hotel and the home of his nieces at 510 Main Street, and his offices at 140 Main Street and in the former Lynchburg National Bank building--are no longer standing. In fact, the building in which Early's office was located in 1890 collapsed with him in it that year. When rescue workers located the miraculously unharmed and unsubdued Early under the wreckage, he shouted a curse and demanded that someone fetch him a julep.⁸

For a number of years following Jubal Early's departure for school and service, his family apparently continued to reside at the Franklin County homeplace. Then in 1847 Joab Early sold the 931-acre parcel to neighbor Moses G. Booth and moved to what is now West Virginia. Booth (1803-1874), one of Franklin County's more prosperous citizens at mid-century, transferred the parcel to his brother Dewitt C. Booth (b. ca. 1832) about 1858, although the homeplace property appears to have reverted to Moses Booth's estate in 1875. According to a tradition of the Joplin family--of whom WPA writer Ann S. Joplin was a descendent--Moses Booth purchased the Early property for the use of his sister Emily Booth Joplin (1816-1869) and her family. Ann S. Joplin wrote, "Mr. Booth, a widower, was very anxious to have his sister make her home with him, but she remarked that she had eight sons which was entirely too many to take to live with anybody so they compromised by living on the same farm but in different houses." Joplin also claimed that the "elaborate frescoing" in the Early house was accomplished by the same Italian

⁸ Ibid., 472; Salmon and Salmon, *Franklin County*, 257-258; and J. Francis Amos and Wayne Rhodes, personal communications.

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workman who had decorated Booth's house.⁹

Emily Booth married James W. Joplin (or Jopling) in Franklin County in 1835. In 1838, the year of birth of their second oldest son James Benjamin, the couple lived in Bedford County, where they still resided in 1860 according to the federal census of that year. James W. possessed \$14,000 in real estate and \$15,000 in personal state (presumably mostly slaves) in 1860 and he employed James Benjamin as his farm manager. The 1860 census listed a total of nine sons and daughters in the household; two others, Thomas M. and William Bennet, were listed in the 1850 census. Four of the Joplin sons are known to have served in the Confederate army, all of them enlisting as privates in Company A of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry. The whereabouts of James W. Joplin during the war are unknown, but graves in the cemetery at Moses Booth's house of two of the younger Joplin children (who died within three days of each other in August 1863) supports the family tradition that Emily Joplin had moved to Franklin County to be near her brother. After the war, most of the Joplin sons moved to other states, but at least one of them, Thomas M., maintained a connection to the area by purchasing a fifty-acre tract near the Early and Booth houses and several lots in the town of Lawrence. Joplin purchased the land from Jubal A. Early on May 16, 1865, five days before Early left Franklin County on his ride southward to exile. (Early had acquired the apparently dwelling-less fifty-acre parcel from his father Joab in 1839.) Thomas Joplin purchased other land in Franklin County in 1867, but there is no record of his residence in the county in the 1870 federal census, and in 1875 he was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. In the meantime, Emily Booth Joplin died in 1869 and was buried beside her children in the Booth family cemetery.¹⁰

The historical record and architectural evidence in some ways support and in other ways contradict Ann S. Joplin's account of her family's association with the Early house. The fact that Moses Booth purchased the Early tract in 1847 when Emily and her husband resided on their farm in Bedford County is difficult to reconcile with Ann Joplin's statement that Booth bought

⁹ Franklin County deed book 19, p. 466; Franklin County tax records; Franklin County will book 17, pp. 8 and 10; and Joplin, "Hannabas House."

¹⁰ 1850, 1860, and 1870 census schedules; Wingfield, *Marriage Bonds of Franklin County*, 131; Franklin County Historical Society, comp., *Cemetery Records of Franklin County*, 46; Driver and Howard, *2nd Virginia Cavalry*, 236; and Franklin County deed book 16, p. 260, deed book 28, pp. 52 and 174, and deed book 31, p. 346.

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the property for his sister. However, a reference in an August 1875 listing of Moses Booth's estate to the portion of the Early property on which the homeplace stands referred to it as lot number 1 of the "Joplin place," which suggests that the Joplin family had lived on the tract and, presumably, in the Early house. But counter to this interpretation, it should be noted that Moses Booth's executor had acquired 200 acres from Thomas M. Joplin in June 1875 (including the acreage that Joplin had purchased from Early in 1865). The "Joplin place" may have gained its name from this association.¹¹

In any event, the 328-acre parcel known as lot no. 1 of the Joplin place was sold by Moses G. Booth's estate to Joseph N. M. Kennerly on or about August 17, 1875. In 1881, the parcel was acquired by local farmer James Hannabass (1846-1932), who soon after married Bettie F. Moore (1856-1922). The value of buildings on the parcel remained constant at \$300 from 1876 (the first year the parcel was taxed separately) to 1888 when the figure jumped to \$600. This increase suggests construction activity and implies either the enlargement of the original house to its present size, or--less likely based on architectural evidence discussed below--the construction of the barn that stands to the west of the house.¹²

According to the 1900 census, the Hannabass family consisted of James and Bettie and their children Fannie M. (or Martha Fannie), Maud H., James Wilber, and Howard H. (The birth of the oldest children Fannie and Maud in 1886 and 1888 came at about the same time as the presumed enlargement of the Early house.) By 1920 Fannie and Maud had taken work as school teachers, and Howard helped his father with the farming. Ann Joplin later wrote that, "Mrs. Hannabas continued to uphold the reputation of the home for hospitality [that Emily Joplin was known for]. It is said that no one was ever known to go to the Hannabas home without staying for a meal." From the large stock and hay barn that James Hannabass and/or his sons built--outfitted with such conveniences as a hay fork and patent door glides--it is evident that he took a progressive approach to farming, although Ann Joplin described the farm as "sadly neglected" at the time of her visit in 1937. "Huge red gullies cut across what was once known as the best

¹¹ Franklin County will book 17, pp. 8-10; Franklin County deed book 31, p. 346. The word "place" does suggest residence, and it is also true that period tax records do not list any buildings on Thomas M. Joplin's tracts--evidence that bolsters the case for Joplin family residence in the Early house.

¹² Franklin County tax records and deed book 35, p. 40.

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farm in the county," she wrote. The house remained in Hannabass family ownership until 1949, and the value of buildings on the parcel stood at \$600 through the early 1930s.¹³

Later owner Marguaritte Kelley, who first visited the house during the later years of the Hannabass family ownership, recalls that the first-floor west room was used as a living room--an organ stood in the room--and the first-floor east room was used as a bedroom. A Hannabass family member (probably Howard) told Mrs. Kelley that Jubal Early was born in the first-floor east room. The rear shed room had already been made into a bathroom, the south ell room was used as a dining room, and the north ell room, which contained a wood-burning stove, served as the kitchen.¹⁴

In 1949, Martha Fannie Hannabass and others sold the property to C. A. and Texas J. Plaster, who sold it a year later to Fred G. and Hazel W. Repass. According to Marguaritte Kelley, the Repasses never lived full-time on the farm. Instead, their hired hand, a West Virginian named Puck, and his son tended to the farm and lived in the house. The Repasses built the pole shelter on the west end of the barn for their dairy operation, and they were one of the first property owners in the area to raise turkeys commercially.¹⁵

In 1963, the Repasses sold the property to Raymond L. and Marguaritte K. Kelley. Marguaritte recalls that her late husband added the rodent-proof metal lining to the springroom, where he hung meat, and, as a birthday surprise, a wallpaper hanger named Lucas papered the first-floor east room for Mrs. Kelley, who had made him a "Rocky Mount fruit cake." The Kelleys continued the dairy operation begun by the Repasses--in 1965 they had seventy producing Holsteins on the farm--and for supplemental income they took in "welfare boys," foster children who slept in the upstairs bedrooms of the house. During the early years of the Kelley ownership, a carriage house stood in the front yard opposite the office, a tractor shed addition stood at the east end of the barn, and the ruins of a building identified as a former slave cabin stood on the north side of the lane that passes to the north of the house. A small building identified as a

¹³ 1900 and 1920 censuses; Joplin, "Hannabas House;" Franklin County will book 30, p. 551; and Franklin County tax records.

¹⁴ Marguaritte Kelley, personal communication.

¹⁵ Ibid.; Franklin County deed books 114, p. 429, and 118, p. 236.

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carbide house is said to have stood near the carriage house (evidence for carbide lighting has not been discovered in the house). The Kelleys had the office torn down after a trespasser fell through a rotted floor. In 1976, after Raymond Kelley's death, Marguaritte and her daughter Darlene moved into a trailer next to the house. In the 1990s one of the Kelley sons excavated the central area of the yard in front of the house to build a garage for repairing race cars, but the garage was not built.¹⁶

In Spring 1997 the Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust began work towards the stabilization and preservation of the front section of the house as a house museum and the rehabilitation of the rear ell and addition of a two-room rear wing as living quarters for Marguaritte Kelley and her daughter Darlene. In the near term, the project will include reconstruction of the badly deteriorated front porch (reusing salvageable porch columns and other elements), repairs to the foundations, chimneys, slate roof, and exterior skin, and the ell rehab and rear wing addition. Preservation of the front section interiors and possible reconstruction of the front-yard office will follow.

Architectural Analysis

The original section of the Jubal A. Early homeplace, with its upright two-story one-room form, is typical of the smaller antebellum frame farmhouses of the western Virginia Piedmont. Presumably there were other wings or semi-detached dependencies of the original house, considering Joab Early's relative affluence and the large size of his family. The crude rubble construction of the west and north foundations under the original section of the house--which contrast with the brickwork on other faces--suggest that these areas were once concealed under wings, but no above-ground traces of these survive either as ruins or incorporated into later fabric. The question of whether the original house was standing at the time of Jubal Early's birth in 1816 has resisted considerable architectural, archaeological, and documentary investigation. Scholarship into Franklin County's Federal-style domestic architecture is sketchy at best; in fact, a recent assessment of the state of architectural survey in the county has revealed that very few domestic interiors have been documented. Regionally, however, the Federal style appears most frequently from the 1810s through the 1830s. Evidence from other sources that the original section of the Early house was built before 1820, and hence is at least associated with Jubal A.

¹⁶ Marguaritte Kelley and J. Francis Amos, personal communications; Franklin County deed book 206, p. 525.

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Early's childhood if not his birth, finds support in the home's Federal styling.¹⁷

Another architectural mystery is the date or decade of the post-Civil War additions to the house, which are Greek Revival in character. Greek Revival influence first appears locally around 1840, and by the 1850s it was the dominant style for refined domestic architecture in the county. Rather than passing out of favor after the Civil War, as was the case in the nation's urban style centers, the Greek Revival remained popular in rural western Virginia through the early 1890s. In Franklin County, Greek Revival-influenced mantels have been documented for houses built in the Cahas Mountain area in the late 1880s and early 1890s.¹⁸

The documentary record provides two clues bearing on the question of the addition's date. Ann Joplin claimed that the home's surviving decorative wallpapers and plasterwork were added during the Joplin family's residence in the 1860s, which would mean that the addition was added by that time. A contradictory clue comes from the county tax records, which record a doubling of the value of buildings on the property in 1888 that can be interpreted as evidence of a major addition to the original house.

Details of the addition's construction tend to support the 1880s scenario. These include the addition's nailed balloon frame construction and the use of circular-sawn framing members; the common rafters nailed to a ridge board; the manufactured appearance of its mantels (which are constructed of machine-planed boards); the form of its stair newel; the beaded narrow matchboard sheathing in the stair spandrel; the form and detail of the ell porch posts; and an 1870s patent date stamped on several apparently original rim locks. Also, the design, color, and hanging scheme of the wallpaper in the first-floor west room, and the form and ornament of the two plaster medallions in the downstairs rooms are more typical of the 1880s than any other decade. Since these decorative treatments appear to be original, the addition presumably dates to the 1880s.

Also uncertain are the dates of the ruinous office in front of the house and the large barn located

¹⁷ Hill Studio, "Franklin County Survey Assessment."

¹⁸ Pezzoni, "Cahas Mountain." The exclusive use of machine-cut nails in the addition is helpful in limiting the date of construction to before 1900 but not in pin-pointing a specific decade.

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to the west. Ann Joplin recorded a family tradition regarding the office. "Public schools were unknown at that time [the 1860s] and when Mrs. Joplin employed a teacher for her children her neighbors were invited to send their children to the private school. A small building or 'office' in the yard was used as a school room." Photographs of the office taken in 1968 show it to have been a one-story weatherboarded building with an astylistic vernacular form typical of farm offices built during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Structural members recovered from its ruins show it to have been of straight-sawn mortise-and-tenon construction with lapped and pegged common rafters scribed with Roman numeral builder's marks. The building's construction, especially its roof--earlier in form than the nailed ridge-board roof construction of the 1880s addition--suggest that it was already built in the 1860s, adding architectural credence to the Joplin family tradition that it doubled as a schoolhouse. Ann Joplin's implication that the building originally served as an office suggests it was intended for an unidentified farm overseer or other occupant of the main house during the years of Moses Booth's ownership from 1847 up to the arrival of the Joplins in the early 1860s, or, alternately, that Joab Early had it built before 1847. If the latter scenario is the case, it seems possible that Jubal A. Early would have made use of the building while he practiced law in Franklin County during the 1840s.

The 1880s interior decor of the Early house is interesting for its affinity to the interior of the nearby Italianate mansion of Moses Booth, which was presumably built about 1860. The main parlor in the Booth house features arched alcoves flanking a fireplace and a ceiling treatment (in plaster rather than wallpaper) with a simple rectilinear grid form and circular medallions. The similarities between the Early and Booth interiors are traditionally explained as the result of a family connection between the two houses. According to Ann Joplin, "Mr. Booth . . . had his own house erected and when he imported a workman to decorate his home he had the elaborate frescoing done in his sister's home."¹⁹

The 1880s period of the Early house treatments, and their machine-made rather than handmade character, contradicts this account. The Booth house apparently influenced the styling of other local houses that had no direct family connection to it; 1850s Greek Revival mantels in a nearby Noell family house, for example, have gold and black marbling similar to marbling in the Booth house. The Booth house was (and is) one of the more refined historic homes in its area, and it seems likely that the Hannabass family had its impressive interiors in mind when they

¹⁹ Joplin, "Hannabass House;" By "frescoing" Joplin may have meant wallpaper rather than plasterwork.

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redecorated their expanded home in the 1880s. Unlike Moses Booth, who "imported a workman" to make and install the plasterwork in his home, the Hannabass family purchased machine-made decorative elements. Their choice was a reflection of the increased availability of mass-produced building supplies made possible by the enhancement of rail connections and the growth of cities in the region during the 1880s.²⁰

An interesting construction detail documented by J. Francis Amos and Thomas S. Klatka in their investigations of the house is the presence of machine-cut nails with "augmented" or domed heads. The nails were first encountered in the exposed laths of a wall in the first-floor east room and in a board under the pent-alcove addition to the east gable end of the house, but they have since been found nailed into rafters in the ell attic for use as hooks to hang clothing or other items. In his report on the property's archaeology, Klatka referenced the Edwards-Wells nail chronology which associates domed nail-head augmentation with contexts later than about 1837, and he noted that the presence of such nails in the first-floor east room--thought to date before the late 1830s--suggested the nails may have come into use earlier. The two other contexts for the nails, the pent-alcove addition and the ell, probably date to the 1880s.²¹

The last major alteration to the house occurred in the early twentieth century. The small front door porch added at the time of the home's enlargement in the 1880s was replaced by a full-facade porch of classical or Colonial Revival appearance constructed with both machine-cut and wire nails, a roof balustrade (now gone), and poured concrete steps--characteristics suggestive of a date of construction shortly after 1900. Interestingly, Ann Joplin noted that the house had a "small" porch in 1937, and that "rock slabs 8 feet long and 2-1/2 feet wide, quarried on the place, form the steps to the front porch." Joplin's architectural description is often in error--for example, she claimed that the house had wood shingle and metal roofing rather than slate, plain weatherboards rather than beaded, and six-panel doors rather than four-panel ones--but the detail of her description of the front porch suggests the possibility that the full-facade porch had not been built by 1937. That the Hannabass family would have made such a costly investment later, when their farm was apparently in disarray (according to Joplin), or that later non-resident

²⁰ Ibid.; Pezzoni, unpublished research on the Noell House.

²¹ Klatka, "Archaeological Testing at the Jubal Early Home," 10; Edwards and Wells, *Historic Louisiana Nails*, 56.

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owners would have built such as stylish porch, seems unlikely, however.²²

Archaeological Analysis

In October 1995, the Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust invited Virginia Department of Historic Resources archaeologist Thomas S. Klatka to investigate the archaeological potential of the homeplace property, which was subsequently designated VDHR site number 44FR267. According to Klatka, "Subsurface excavation units were placed judgementslly in areas expected to yield information which would inform an evaluation of the construction history of the extant house. Additionally, these test units were expected to provide information regarding site structure, subsurface integrity, and the span of site occupation." A total of eighteen test units were excavated near the house, two of them placed immediately adjacent to the foundation in order to explore the builder's trench (see Exhibit C). Although some test units showed evidence of modern disturbance, most contained undisturbed soils and cultural deposits. The majority of recovered artifacts were architectural in character: brick and slate shingle fragments, window glass, nails, and the like. Other artifacts were related to domestic activity at the site: ceramic sherds, bottle glass fragments, metal caps, and the like. Diagnostic artifacts suggested occupation at the site commenced before 1830, possibly as early as 1802, and thus tended to support the archival and architectural evidence that the original section of the Early house was built before 1830.²³

Klatka concluded, "The integrity of the Jubal Early Home, both above and below ground, indicates the site has the potential to broaden our understanding of Virginia's historical development during the nineteenth century. Furthermore, the site constitutes a valid and tangible medium for public interpretation of the history of Franklin County and the life of Jubal Anderson Early." It is for the high degree of integrity and research potential of the nineteenth-century archaeological deposits near the house that the property is eligible under Criterion D in the area of Historic Non-aboriginal Archaeology.²⁴

²² Joplin, "Hannabass House." The porch shows up in its present form in Waller Hunt's HABS survey of 1957.

²³ Klatka, "Archaeological Testing at the Jubal Early Home."

²⁴ Ibid.; Thomas S. Klatka, personal communication,

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Franklin Co., Va.

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Franklin Co., Va.**

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**Jubal A. Early Homeplace
Franklin Co., Va.**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Jubal A. Early Homeplace nominated parcel are shown on the 1:200-scale map that appears as Exhibit A.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Jubal A. Early Homeplace nominated parcel correspond to the present boundaries of the property and include the house associated with the youth of Jubal A. Early as well as several associated buildings and sites.

JUBAL A. EARLY PRESERVATION TRUST

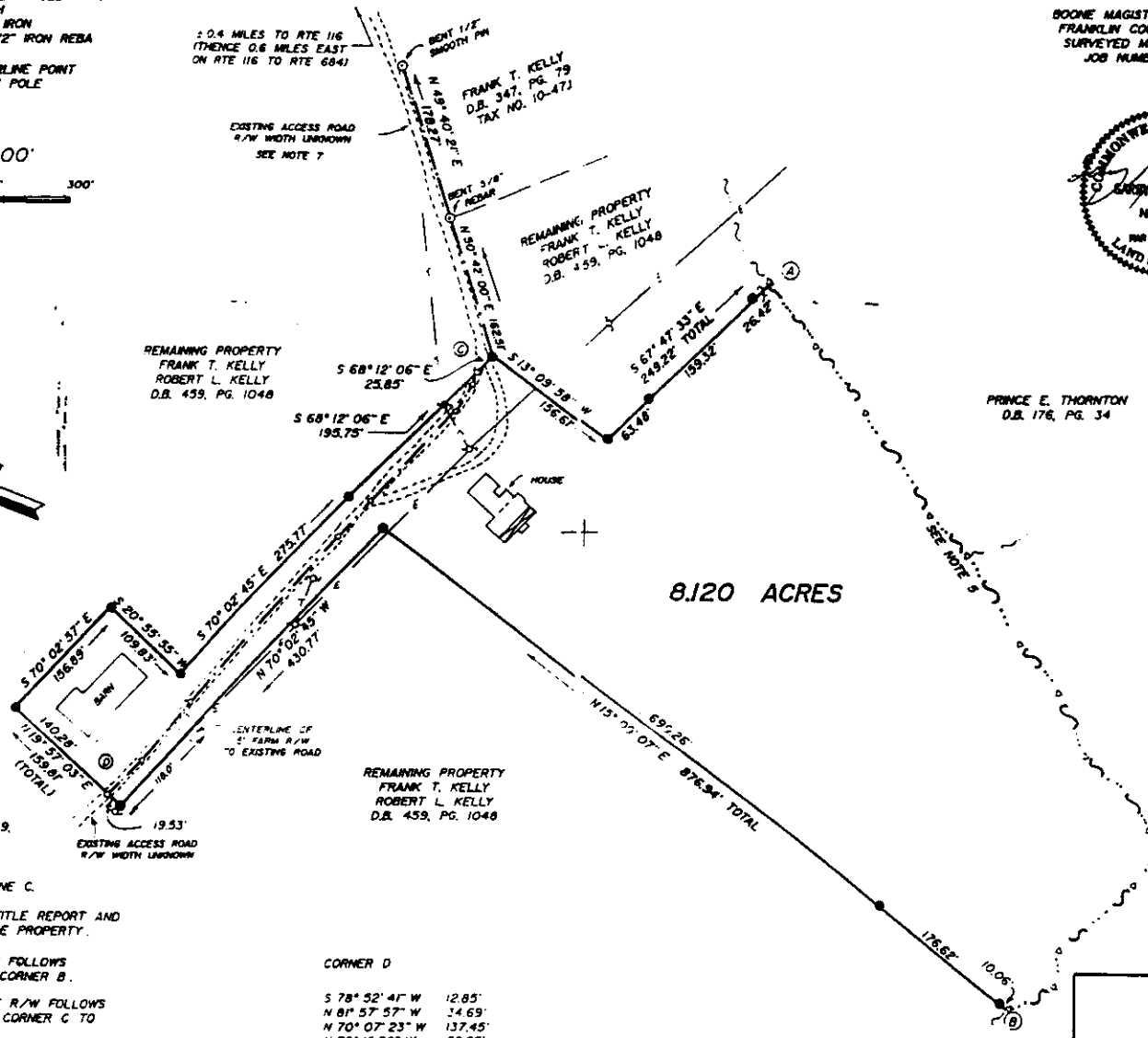
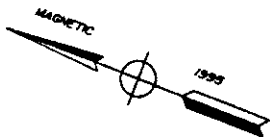
BOONE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
SURVEYED MARCH 11, 1995
JOB NUMBER: 47-95



LEGEND

- SURVEYED PROPERTY LINE
- SURVEYED TIE LINE
- DEED LINE
- OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- OVERHEAD TELEPHONE
- BRANCH
- FOUND IRON
- SET 1/2" IRON REBAR POINT
- CENTERLINE POINT
- UTILITY POLE

SCALE: 1" = 100'



PRINCE E. THORNTON
D.B. 176, PG. 34

CORNER A

- S 31° 25' 13" W 88.92'
- S 29° 41' 41" W 92.89'
- S 34° 49' 48" W 136.88'
- S 23° 44' 03" W 62.17'
- S 37° 05' 46" W 116.00'
- S 29° 12' 20" W 70.26'
- S 45° 04' 36" W 75.79'
- S 27° 52' 10" W 109.99'
- S 49° 55' 15" W 24.63'
- N 79° 51' 44" W 44.29'
- N 63° 48' 16" W 108.99'
- S 73° 30' 40" W 41.35'
- N 48° 12' 25" W 56.63'

CORNER B

SEE NOTE 5

CORNER D

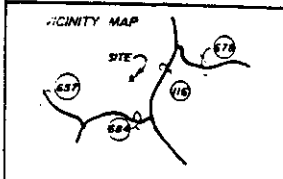
- S 78° 52' 41" W 12.85'
- N 81° 57' 57" W 34.69'
- N 70° 07' 23" W 137.45'
- N 72° 11' 28" W 53.25'
- N 71° 43' 49" W 251.20'
- N 72° 37' 46" W 86.40'
- N 66° 44' 40" W 52.49'

CORNER C

SEE NOTE 6

NOTES

1. LEGAL REFERENCE: PORTION OF DEED BOOK 459, PAGE 1048
2. TAX REFERENCE: PORTION OF D10.00-047
3. PROPERTY LOCATED IN MUD FLOOD HAZARD ZONE C.
4. SURVEY PERFORMED WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT AND MAY NOT INDICATE ALL ENCUMBRANCES ON THE PROPERTY.
5. CHORD BEARINGS & DISTANCES, PROPERTY LINE FOLLOWS CENTERLINE OF BRANCH FROM CORNER A TO CORNER B.
6. CHORD BEARINGS & DISTANCES, CENTERLINE OF R/W FOLLOWS CENTERLINE OF EXISTING ACCESS ROAD FROM CORNER C TO CORNER D.
7. THE EXISTING ACCESSED ROAD HEREON DEPICTED DO NOT MEET STATE STANDARDS AND WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED BY THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.



APPROVED

Franklin County
Planning & Zoning

by: *[Signature]*

date: 3/20/95

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Jubal A. Early Homeplace
Franklin Co., Va.

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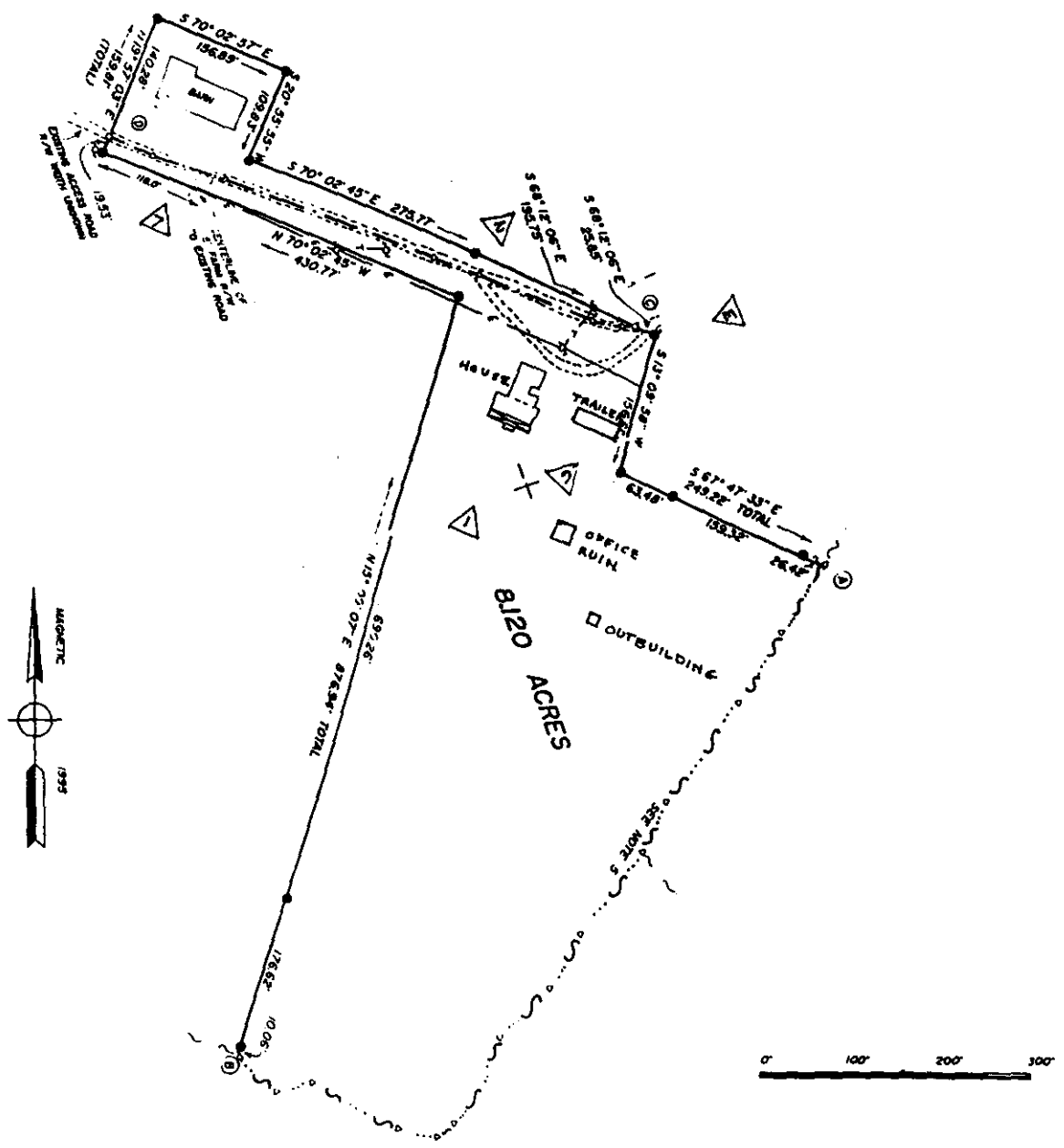


Exhibit A: "Survey for Jubal A. Early Preservation Trust" by Philip W. Nester, Inc., 1995, showing nominated parcel and buildings. Scale: 1" = 200'. Triangles indicate number and direction of view of photographs.

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Franklin Co., Va.

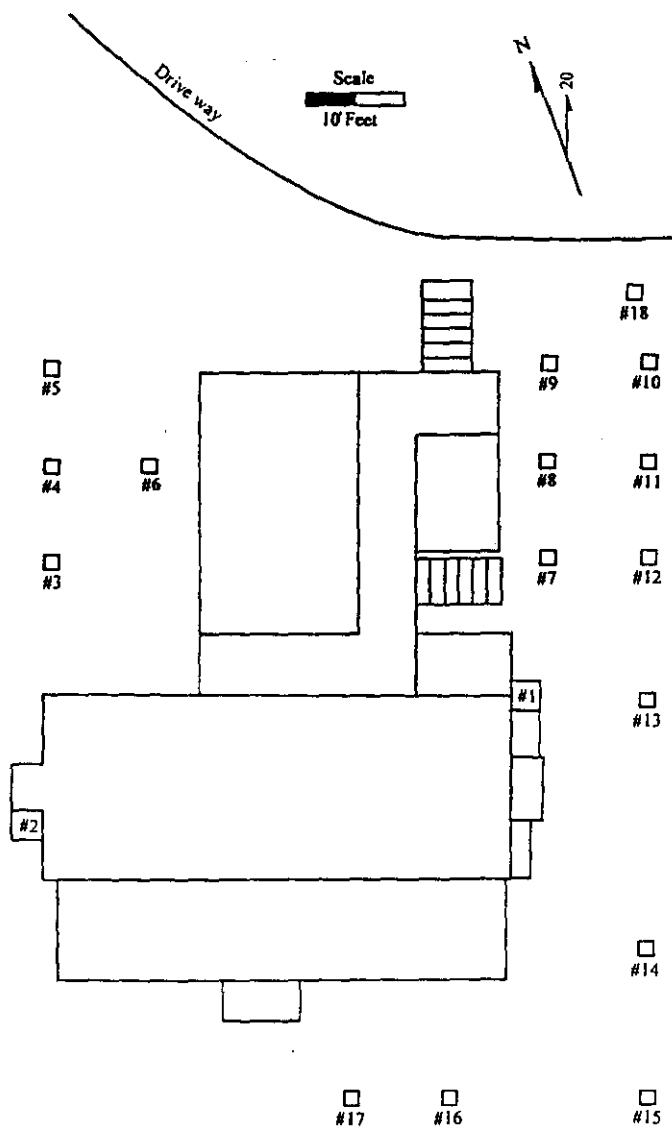


Exhibit C: "Plan map of the Jubal Early Home with locations of excavation units." From Klatka, "Archaeological Testing at the Jubal Early Home," p. 5.



4115
4114
10'
4112
4111
4110000m.N.

JUBAL A. EARLY
HOMEPLACE
Franklin Co., VA
UTM ref. (zone 17)
E 599400 N 4113250

GARDEN
CITY
QUAD.

596 55' 597 598000m.E. 37°07'30" 79°52'30"

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1984
BONBROOK (VIA VA. 635) 2.1 MI.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

RET