

Listed On:
VLR 05/15/1984
NRHP 08/16/1984

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic HAMPSTEAD FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT (VHLC File No. 68-182)

and or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Hampstead Farm, Inc. ~~XXXX~~ not for publication

city, town [redacted] vicinity of

state Virginia 22972 code 51 county Orange code 137

3. Classification

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. William H. Speiden

street & number Hampstead Farm, Inc.

city, town Somerset vicinity of state VA 22972

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Orange County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Orange state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (see continuation sheet #1)

title VRCA Site Forms (49 in inventory) has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Research Center for Archaeology, P. O. Box 368

city, town Yorktown state VA 23690

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed			N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

It measures approximately 4.5 kilometers long by ½-1 kilometer wide. Prehistoric occupational debris, representing cultures from the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland Periods, is found on forty-six known sites. Historic occupation is represented by three additional sites, dating from the eighteenth through the nineteenth centuries. Surveys and test excavations conducted by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission's Research Center for Archaeology in March and June of 1983 determined that a wide selection of archaeological sites, including ones with intact features and preserved stratigraphy, are found in various environmental zones presenting a unique opportunity to study nearly all periods of man's occupation in the northern Piedmont of Virginia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The Hampstead Farm Archaeological District, _____, includes one large and three small sections of bottom land that flood periodically, (Photo 1). Surrounding the bottom land are rolling, upland hills overlooking the river forty meters below. _____

The nominated acreage is currently a dairy farm with the land surface either in pasture, woods, or cultivated fields.

Prehistoric occupational debris has been found at forty-six known sites in the Hampstead Farm Archaeological District. The discovery of a chert Clovis projectile point base at site 440R42 documents utilization of the property during the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 9500-8000 B.C.). Datable artifacts in the form of projectile points and ceramics obtained from surface collections indicate more intensive occupation during subsequent periods, (Photo 2). Site dating to the Early Archaic Period (8000-6500 B.C.) include 440R27 and 39, while Middle Archaic Period (6500-3000 B.C.) occupation is represented at 440R25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 54, 56, and 141. The Late Archaic Period (3000-1000 B.C.) is particularly well represented with site 440R9, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 39, 42, 50, 55, 141, 144, 145, 151, 152, 156. Early Woodland Period (1000-500 B.C.) sites include 440R24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 37, 38, 39, 41, 52, 141, and 145. The Middle Woodland Period (500 B.C. - A.D. 1000), which is currently difficult to identify archaeologically in the region, is represented by 440R30 and 41. Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000-1600) occupation occurs at 440R27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 42, 44, 45, 141, 151, and 152. Non-diagnostic quartz and quartzite flakes and biface fragments, representing either small Archaic or non-ceramic Woodland Period sites, have been found at 440R32, 36, 40, 46, 51, 53, 139, 142, 143, 147, 148, 149, 150, 153, and 157.

Test excavations were conducted at a selected sample of floodplain sites (440R31, 33, and 156) to determine the extent of cultural integrity. These sites were chosen because of the greater potential for preserved cultural features and strata. The upland sites on the surrounding hills, as typical throughout the Piedmont Province, have lost any vertical provenience they may have contained due to farming activities and sheet erosion. These sites still contain significant horizontal provenience data. Such artifactual data may be used to derive estimates on site size, periods of occupation, and function in regional settlement patterns, thereby serving as a representative sample of site types in a Piedmont uplands locale.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hampstead Farm Archaeological District possesses high archaeological significance since investigations here should yield important research data pertaining to nearly all periods of man's occupation in the northern Piedmont of Virginia. Represented by forty-six known sites, prehistoric occupation in the nominated acreage spans the Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland Periods. A wide variety of site types in both flood plain and uplands environmental zones serves as an important data base for prehistoric studies in regional culture history, settlement patterns, and environmental adaptations. The three identified historic sites date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and include examples of a well-preserved house site, historic road, and Civil War gun emplacements complex. These sites are significant for insights they may provide in domestic life, transportation, and military history of the region over the time period they represent.

SIGNIFICANCE BACKGROUND

Within the Hampstead Farm Archaeological District, the forty-six identified prehistoric sites represent a significant selection of site types in different environmental zones from various time periods which would be important in any regional prehistoric archaeological study. Prehistoric occupation during the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 9500-8000 B.C.) is documented by the discovery of a rare Clovis projectile point, likely representing sporadic exploitation of wildlife in this area. The Early through Late Archaic Periods (8000-1000 B.C.) site types include base camps, periodically visited procurement sites, and lithic reduction sites. Site types for the Early through Late Woodland Periods (1000B.C. - A.D. 1600) range from hamlets to examples also found during earlier periods such as periodically visited procurement sites and lithic reduction sites. Two environmental zones, floodplain and uplands are well represented in the nominated acreage. Taken as a composite, the prehistoric site types identified, time periods represented, and environmental zones present provide a significant archaeological sample for regional studies in culture history, settlement patterns, and environmental adaptations.

The nominated acreage is significant for studies in culture history, particularly chronological problems, due to its nearly continuous span of occupation during the region's prehistory. Artifacts have been identified from each of the seven major cultural periods currently recognized. Of particular significance for further chronological refinements are identified well-preserved and in-situ cultural deposits [REDACTED]. Test excavations in the bottom lands have revealed buried humus layers containing prehistoric artifacts, indicating that well-preserved cultural deposits exist buried beneath thirty-six to 180 centimeters of recent silt deposits. Intensive excavations at these locations are likely to provide significant new data for developing more precise regional chronological sequences.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #5)

Cowles, C.D., comp. The Official Atlas of the Civil War. New York, 1979.
Grymes, J. R., Jr. The Oconia Grant. Orange: Seminole Press, 1977.
Nugent, Neil M. Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, III.
Richmond, 1979.
Orange County Deeds, Orders, Wills, 1736-1857.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 780 acres
Quadrangle name Barboursville, VA Quadrangle scale 1:24000
UTM References Gordonville

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

A	Zone	Easting	Northing	B	Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification
[REDACTED]

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #5)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff
organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date 1983
street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144
city or town Richmond state VA 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-865), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell
H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director
title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date May 15, 1984

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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HAMPSTEAD FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, Orange County, VA
Continuation sheet #1 Item number 6, 7



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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS:

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
(file no. 68-182)
1983
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

7. DESCRIPTION - - - - Archaeological Analysis :

The test excavation at 44OR31, located in the main bottom land, consisted of one, one meter square test unit. Prehistoric ceramic sherds were found in the thirty-six centimeter deep plow zone, underlain by a sterile orange clay subsoil. No cultural features were encountered in this limited test excavation, although their presence cannot be ruled out.

Test excavations at 44OR33 in the same bottom land proved to be much more promising. Three test pits, each measuring one meter square, were excavated. Below a plow zone approximately 32-36 centimeters thick, there was an old humus layer up to 16 centimeters thick, yielding a greater concentration of quartz flakes and fire cracked rock and larger ceramic sherds than in the plow zone. Below this humus layer, subsurface features in the shape of small circles 8-10 centimeters in diameter were recorded in the light sandy soil, (Photo 3). These features, interpreted as post molds, and the old humus layer with associated artifacts indicate that a well-preserved and intact Late Woodland Period cultural occupation remains below the plow zone.

A one by two meter test unit was excavated at a third site, 44OR156, located in the most eastern bottom land. At a depth of eighty-five centimeters plow scars were noted on the surface of an old humus layer fourteen centimeters thick. Quartz flakes and fire-cracked rock were recovered from this old humus layer, while a grooved axe and quartz flakes have been found in the same layer exposed in the river bank at this location (Photo 4). The site proves that recent flooding has deposited eighty-five centimeters of silt on this bottom land, preserving a buried humus layer containing prehistoric cultural material.

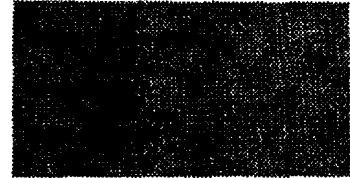
Besides the humus layers revealed by the test units at 44OR33 and 44OR156 in two separate bottom lands, a third bottom land between these other two, containing site 44OR157, also has a buried humus layer. Approximately twenty-five centimeters thick and covered by 180 centimeters of flood silts, this humus layer was noted in the river bank extending for approximately one hundred meters. Quartz flakes were noted in this layer.

Given the above three documented examples of extensive recent flooding and deposition of silts over prehistoric sites, it is very likely that other deeply buried prehistoric sites, not yet identified, are within the nominated bottom lands. Similarly much of the nominated uplands is in pasture, resulting in poor surface visibility and the likelihood of other as yet undiscovered prehistoric sites existing here as well.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2)

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HAMPSTEAD FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, Orange County, VA
Continuation sheet #2 Item number 7,8

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7. DESCRIPTION - - - - - Archaeological Analysis:

Historic occupation in the Hampstead Farm Archaeological District is represented by three additional sites. They include a late eighteenth-through early nineteenth-century home site, an historic road dating to the eighteenth century, and a Civil War earthworks complex.

Two test units were excavated at the house site, 440R9, revealing the northern and western stone wall foundation. Probing and shovel test holes helped to define the other two walls, a cellar feature, and the remains of a stone foundation of an outbuilding located eight meters to the east. The main structure measures approximately sixteen meters east-west by twelve meters north-south. The cellar's stone walls were the western and southern support walls for the house, with 3.5 meters of undisturbed subsoil between the cellar walls and the northern and eastern house walls. A test square excavated into the cellar fill (Photo 5) uncovered destruction rubble containing great quantities of charred wood and burnt sherds and nails, suggesting that the structure was destroyed by fire. The majority of artifacts observed on the surface of the site and recovered from the destruction rubble in the cellar fill date to the period 1790-1830. The small out-building eight meters east of the main house is approximately seven meters east-west by five meters north-south.

A narrow road (440R154) dated by historical research to the eighteenth century has been identified crossing the nominated acreage beginning near site 440R9 and continuing westward to the other end of the farm. Sections of the road are in good state of preservation (Photo 6).

Finally, ~~_____~~ are the remains of three Civil War gun emplacements, 440R57 (Photo 7). One gun emplacement is separated from the other two by 121 meters. A narrow trench, probably a communications ditch, extends from one of the other two emplacements east into what is now a cultivated field. A contemporary letter written by Brevet Major General A.T.A. Torbet describes military activity at this location, part of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864. The earthworks are in good state of preservation.

8. SIGNIFICANCE - - Background

Studies in changes over time for regional settlement patterns and environmental adaptations are enhanced when dealing with an archaeological sample containing a wide variety of site types from differing environmental zones and time periods and with selected sites being characterized by excellent preservation. The sample of prehistoric sites within the nominated acreage meets all of these conditions, a situation only rarely encountered for other areas of comparable size in the region. Such studies are critical for understanding prehistoric lifeways in the northern Piedmont of Virginia. Examples include such topics as specific changing environmental adaptations within hunting and gathering societies as populations slowly expanded from the Paleo-Indian through the Late Archaic Periods, as well as the interrelationships existing between continued population increases, increased sedentism, the development of agricultural subsistence practices, and more pronounced changes in socio-cultural complexity in the regions from the Early Woodland through the late Woodland Periods.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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HAMPSTEAD FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, Orange County, VA

Continuation sheet #3

Item number 8

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Background

The land encompassed by the Hampstead Farm Archaeological District was once part of Robert Beverley's 24,000-acre Octonia grant, allocated to him in 1728. In 1729 he undertook the development of his property, to which he transported men, equipment and provisions. Land was cleared, buildings constructed, and overseers placed upon the property, one of whom, Anthony Head, was responsible for Beverley's plantation quarter near Blue Run. An Orange County deed dated September 24, 1736, reveals that Beverley later bequeathed to Head the land he was then occupying on the upper side of Blue Run to the east of the nominated acreage, where Beverley had built a mill.

In the spring of 1736, Robert Beverley endeavored to span his Octonia tract with a road. On March 16, 1736, John Cleveland, appointed surveyor to clear a road [REDACTED], presented in court a petition which described that portion of the road which was to later traverse the acreage currently being nominated. Cleveland claimed that the proposed route "from Blew Run up through the Octonia line to the Beverdam (Beaver) Run, thence up the said run to the county line, thence down the county line to the Blew Run, from thence to the Octonia line again" would require three bridges. Complaining that he had been provided with a small and inadequate work gang, he alleged that the area he had been assigned to clear "mostly lay through the woods and a very bad way and so many ways marked that he knows not which is the right way." His petition, however, was dismissed. Although the documentary record fails to disclose when the roadway was actually completed, the expansion of settlement into that area during the late 1730s suggests that the project was pursued. By 1736 a main county road, running on a roughly north-south axis, had been built to the east of Blue Run, which would have intersected Beverley's east-west roadway (44OR154). Both roads are shown on the 1826 map of Herman Boye, the earliest dated map on which the roadway designated 44OR154 is depicted.

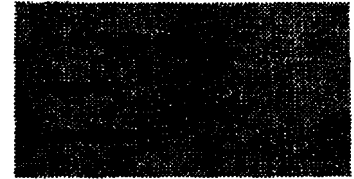
Orange County deeds reveal that members of the Johnson family moved into Orange County during the 1740s. In 1782 when a census was made of Orange County's inhabitants, Benjamin Johnson and his household, which consisted of five free white persons and eighteen blacks, were living in the area, which was canvassed by Thomas Barbour, who resided nearby. Johnson, who served as a captain in the American Revolution, likely built the plantation complex now designated 44OR9, for the property was inherited by his daughter, Lucy, who on October 20, 1795, married James Barbour, later Governor of Virginia.

James and Lucy Johnson Barbour produced two sons and successive heirs, James Jr. and Benjamin Johnson Barbour. After the death of James Barbour, Sr. in 1842, Lucy received life rights to their estate, Barbourville, whereas James Jr. inherited the family land holdings. James Jr., who remained a bachelor, died in 1857 bequeathing his property to his mother Lucy. She in turn on November 7, 1857 willed it to her son and executor, Benjamin Johnson Barbour, who made his

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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HAMPSTEAD FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, Orange County, VA
Continuation sheet #4

Item number 8

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Background

home at Barboursville. Loyal to the Confederate cause, he sponsored a county resolution authorizing the raising of funds for the defense of his home county.

Late in 1864, military conflict came to Benjamin Johnson Barbour's land, for Union and Confederate forces clashed in the vicinity of Liberty Mills, heavy fighting which may have set ablaze the structure identified as 44OR9. Cartographer Jed Hotchkiss' map, "No. 33, Sketch of Cavalry Action at Liberty Mills, Virginia, Friday, December 23, 1864," (Photo 8) depicts a house at 44OR9 and the positions of the 16th and 21st brigades of the Confederate cavalry at 44OR57 (a Civil War earthworks complex), where intense fighting occurred when the Confederates encountered Union cavalry advancing from the north and west. According to a military dispatch, written by Brevet Major General A.T.A. Torbett, chief of cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah, on December 22nd, he "reached the rapidan at Liberty Mills, having driven Jackson's brigade of cavalry from Madison Courthouse. At Liberty Mills Jackson made a junction with McCausland with two pieces of artillery. I drove them across the river but they had the bridge mined and it blew up as my men got to it. It was impossible to force a crossing in front so I made a detour on both flanks of 5 or 6 miles, which turned them out of their position and we captured their artillery and several prisoners. This move took until 8 or 9 o'clock at night."³ The earthworks at 44OR57 served as part of the Confederate defensive position.

The historic sites at Hampstead Farm, which include a colonial roadbed, a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century plantation complex, and Civil War earthworks represent three significant phases of Orange County's history: the expansion of settlement into the frontier wilderness, the development of plantation life as settlement became more permanent, and a tangible remnant of military action which was part of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. The colonial roadway (44OR154) is the only intact segment of the Octonia grant's transportation system which has been identified to date in Orange County. As such, it is a valuable reference point in the study of settlement patterning in what was then a remote frontier area. The Barbour plantation complex (44OR9), which contains intact archaeological features and is in an excellent state of preservation, provides an opportunity for the study of plantation life as adapted to the environment of the Virginia Piedmont, particularly as it relates to social and economic class differentiations. The well-preserved Civil War earthworks (44OR57) are symbolic of an important facet of Orange County's heritage and the role it played during this conflict.

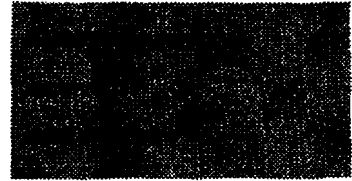
¹ Orange County Deeds, Orders, & Wills, 1736, p. 91.

² Ibid.

³ Office of the Secretary of War, eds., Official Records of the Civil War, (Washington: 1880-1891), IV, p. 59.

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HAMPSTEAD FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, Orange County, VA
Continuation sheet #5 Item number 9, 10

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Scott, W.W. A History of Orange County. Richmond: Everett Wadley Co., 1907.
Secretary of War, eds. The Official Records of the Civil War, IV. Washington:
1880-1891.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description & Justification

[REDACTED]

Boundary Justification: The nominated acreage of 780 acres is restricted to include known sites and directly adjacent locales of high archaeological potential. Specific site boundaries are based on surface distribution of artifacts and sub-surface testing.

UTM REFERENCES

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<u>I</u>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<u>J</u>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<u>K</u>	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]