

VLR 6/16/99
NRHP 8/5/99

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR Listed: 6/16/1999
NRHP Listed: 8/5/1999

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name The Homeplace

other names/site number N/A DHR File # 56-5008

2. Location

street & number U.S. Route 29 at intersection with VA Route 603

city or town Madison not for publication N/A

state Virginia code VA county Madison code 113 vicinity X

Zip 22727

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Walter Jensen 6/30/99

Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register removed from the National Register
 See continuation sheet. other (explain):

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet. Signature of Keeper

 determined not eligible for the National Register

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-4018

The Homeplace
Madison County, Virginia

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 7 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 7 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> Single dwelling </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> Secondary structure </u>
<u> AGRICULTURE </u>	<u> Agricultural outbuilding </u>
<u> INDUSTRY </u>	<u> Manufacturing facility </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> Single dwelling </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> Secondary structure </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> not in use </u>
<u> AGRICULTURAL </u>	<u> not in use </u>
<u> INDUSTRIAL </u>	<u> not in use </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 OTHER: I-house _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone _____
roof Metal _____
walls Wood: weatherboard _____

other Brick:chimneys _____

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

 ARCHITECTURE _____
 INDUSTRY _____

Period of Significance ca. 1830 to ca. 1949

Significant Dates ca. 1830
1875
ca. 1900-ca. 1930

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Clore, James O.
Clore, James Cleveland

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

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

Name of repository: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 5.635 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	743391	4255961	2		
3				4		

See continuation sheet.

___ 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: Ann L. Miller

Organization: Consultant date March 4, 1999

street & number: P.O. Box 29 telephone 540-923-5079

city or town Somerset state VA zip code 22972

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 Clore Limited Liability Company, c/o James C. Clore, Jr.

street & number 782 Zeuswyn Drive telephone 540-825-5420

city or town Culpeper state VA zip code 22701

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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The Homeplace
Madison County, Virginia

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7. Summary Description:

Summary Introduction

The Homeplace, the Clore family property located in central Madison County, Virginia, consists of a substantial vernacular mid-19th century frame dwelling along with a remarkable collection of outbuildings. The house consists of the original, modest mid-19th century section, which was extensively enlarged ca. 1875 by the addition of a two-story wing built on an I-house plan. The exceptionally well-preserved complex of 19th and early 20th century agricultural and industrial outbuildings includes a barn, well house, sun pit (greenhouse), bunkhouse for farm workers, meathouse, and a building which once housed the furniture factory operated by the Clore family.

Architectural Description

The oldest standing building at the Homeplace is a one-story dwelling that forms the east wing of the present house. Probably dating to the second quarter of the 19th century, this is a gable-roofed hall-and-parlor building with a rear shed addition, built of frame over a stone basement. As was common in the region, each front room has a separate exterior front door. Attached to the east gable end is a curious, low room with its floor joists cantilevered out from a narrow stone basement. Now used as a utility room, the original purpose of this section is currently unknown. These sections were remodeled in the late 19th century, when the house was expanded.

The main wing of the house dates to ca. 1875. Two stories high, gable roofed and built of frame over a low stone foundation, this wing is built on the familiar I-house plan: a central stair passage with a room to either side. This part of the house exhibits impressive construction and decorative elements. From these features, it is apparent that then-owner James O. Clore and his furniture craftsmen acted as designers and, at least in part, builders for his house. Many of these features are more akin to the practices used by the Clore family in building furniture than to standard contemporary house building efforts in Madison County.

The porch was remodeled in the early 20th century; except for this and two mid-20th century rear additions, the house is little changed from the ca. 1875 construction period. The molding profiles on the roof and porch closely resemble furniture moldings. The ornate, deeply molded eave brackets are not nailed to the house, but rather are mortised and pegged through the frame. The double front doors, sidelights and transom are all carefully joined and molded. All portions of the house are covered with weatherboarding and have brick end chimneys and standing-seam metal roofs. The house is surrounded by a picket fence; board fencing defines the service areas.

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On the interior, the turnings of the walnut stair in the 1875 section are similar to those on Clore chairs of the period. The wall of the second-story passage is embellished with an unusual, integral raised-panel burl-walnut clothes rack, a product of the Clore workshop. Somewhat surprisingly, the simple Classical mantels and beaded baseboards seen throughout both the 1830 and 1875 sections of the house are quite plain and conventional.

In the second quarter of the 20th century, James Cleveland Clore added the present raised-stile stair paneling, featuring a hidden door concealing a closet area. Simple frame additions were made to the rear of the house in the 1940s and 1950s for bathrooms and a downstairs bedroom. At the same time, part of the partition wall between the stair passage and the west room was removed to produce a larger room.

All outbuildings on the property date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The ca. 1830 furniture shop no longer stands, but probably was located with other service and manufacturing buildings southwest of the dwelling house (the Clore furniture "factory," either the ca. 1830 shop or else a later replacement, is recorded as having burned in 1901). Also in this area were the ca. 1901 furniture shop (which replaced the burned shop), and the Clore undertaking parlor, both of which no longer stand. Presently standing southwest of the residence are the barn, well house and the "new" furniture shop. The "new" shop, dating to the 1910s or early 1920s, was used as an adjunct, and later replacement, to the ca. 1901 furniture shop which burned in the 1950s.

The central portion of the large barn appears to be contemporary with the west wing of the house. Originally built for grain and hay storage, it was expanded ca. 1900 by shed additions containing horse stalls and feeding areas for cattle. A wicker body basket (for transporting the corpse between the home and the undertaking parlor) and a child's coffin are still stored in the loft, relics of the original Clore undertaking parlor which stood some distance to the south.

The "new" furniture shop building was built to provide additional space as the business expanded beyond the confines of the ca. 1901 shop structure which stood to the west of the present building. Currently used for storage, the new shop consists of a main-floor workroom and a large loft used to store lumber while it seasoned. (There is no internal communication between the loft and the shop area: access to the loft was via an outside door to allow placing long lengths of lumber into the loft space.) The new shop is of frame, supported on stone piers. Massive in construction, and with its wooden members carefully joined, this building seems almost an extension of the furniture-making activities which took place therein. The interior walls of the main floor are covered with closely fitted tongue-and-groove boards; each joint is no more than the thickness of a piece of paper, and the surfaces are planed smooth. The ceiling boards have battens between each board joint. The base of the stove chimney is supported on the massive loft floor, allowing the downstairs stove and stovepipe to be removed in warm weather to give additional room in the shop. Some of the furniture-making equipment is still in place.

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To the east of the new shop is the well house, a small frame structure dating to the early 20th century, which contains a hand dug well of earlier vintage. The foundation and floor of the well house, as well as the nearby cistern and the remains of another structure of unknown use, are of concrete. This early use of concrete illustrates the popularity of that new building material for farm use in the area, starting as early as the first decade of the 20th century.

To the southeast of the residence are several other buildings: a sun pit, a meathouse, and the "men's house," a bunkhouse for seasonal farm workers. All date to the early 20th century. The sun pit is a partly underground structure used to shelter ornamental plants during the winter. The below-grade portions are built of concrete with frame walls above grade. The structure, with its insulated roof and glazed door and front windows, is still being used for its original purpose. The men's house is a simple two-story frame house containing one room and an enclosed stair on each level. The walls and ceiling of the lower room are unsealed; the upper room has its walls and ceiling covered with tongue-and-groove boards similar to those in the new shop building. The chimney is of stone with a brick stem; the fireplace in the lower room still has a much-mended cooking crane in place. Immediately to the rear (north) of the men's house is the meathouse, a low, windowless structure built of frame over a concrete basement.

Like the house, all the outbuildings are covered with weatherboarding; all have gable roofs with the exception of the sun pit which has a shed roof. The roofs of all outbuildings are covered with standing seam metal.

A series of walkways connect the residence, sun pit, men's house and meathouse. The earliest portion of these walkways are of native stone laid in earth, a form commonly seen in the region from the 18th century to the early 20th century; additional portions of the walkway system consist of poured concrete, probably dating from early 20th century. Additional concrete gutters, retaining walls, define the residence and its immediate service areas and edging for planting beds, all early 20th century.

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8. Statement of Significance

Located just over two miles north of the present town of Madison in central Madison County, the Homeplace stands on land owned by the Clore family since 1744. Currently in the eighth generation of Clore ownership, the Homeplace contains exceptionally well preserved, varied and finely-built examples of 19th- and early-20th-century residential and agricultural buildings, as well as a rare example of a manufacturing building from Madison County's once-thriving furniture industry. Between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century over a dozen furniture manufactories (primarily for chairs) operated in Madison County. The Clore business, which began in 1830 is the only one of these to survive to the present day. The Homeplace is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C for its architectural integrity as well as its association with the furniture industry.

Historical Background

The Homeplace was acquired by Michael Clore, who emigrated to Virginia in 1717, one of the German colonists brought to the region by Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood. Along with other so-called "Germanna colonists," Michael Clore (1690-1763) moved to what is now Madison County (then part of Spotsylvania County) in the 1720s, and patented several tracts of land near Criglersville between 1726 and 1728.¹ (Present day Madison County was part of Spotsylvania County from 1720 to 1734; it was within the territory of Orange County from 1734 to 1749, and within Culpeper County from 1749 until the creation of Madison County from Culpeper in 1793.)

The Homeplace was included within a 498-acre patent granted to George Moyer another member of the German community in the region, in 1728.² In 1744, Michael Clore purchased 300 acres of this tract from Christopher Moyer; Clore and his wife, Barbara, conveyed the 300 acre tract to George Clore (1723-1751), one of their sons, in 1750. At his death the following year, George Clore divided and bequeathed the tract (subject to the life estate of his widow) among his three young children. His second son, Peter, received 100 acres of the tract, including the site of the Homeplace.³

Following the death of Peter Clore (1750-1827), the Homeplace passed to his son Moses (1787-1847), who was manufacturing chairs at The Homeplace by 1830. Immediately before and following Moses Clore's death, his land was divided among several family members. Moses' son Joel M. Clore, who had worked with his father in the furniture manufactory,⁴ acquired the Homeplace tract (as two small parcels totaling 16 acres, by deeds of 1844 and 1866)

In 1874, Joel M. Clore sold the Homeplace tract to his younger brother, James O. Clore (1833-1911), who also acquired several other adjoining small holdings, for an eventual total of 51 acres.⁵

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James O. Clore carried on the furniture manufacturing operations. Like many furniture makers of the time, the Clores made coffins and acted as undertakers as well; the property contained both the furniture shop building and the undertakers parlor, in addition to the family's residence and agricultural buildings.

The exact site of the ca. 1830 furniture shop is unknown, but it probably stood with other service and manufacturing buildings southwest of the dwelling house. Either the ca. 1830 shop (most likely with later additions), or a subsequent replacement, may have been the J. O. Clore "factory" that is recorded as having burned on 17 April 1901. A replacement shop building was constructed ca. 1901, and this replacement shop building, which burned in the 1950s, was augmented by the building of the present "new" shop by James C. Clore in the 1910s or early 1920s.⁶

Following James O. Clores death in early 1911, his son James Cleveland Clore acquired his father's landholdings, including the Homeplace with the surrounding 51 acres, plus, as the deed recited, "All machinery, tools and instruments that belong to and were used by the said James O. Clore in connection with his chair factory situated at his home near Zeus [the nearest post office, a quarter mile to the north], and all the lumber in and outside of the said chair factory; also the hearse, harness for same, and all other material used in connection with the undertakers business conducted by the said James O. Clore."⁷

James Cleveland Clore and his brother E. A. Clore subsequently set up separate furniture making operations. E. A. Clore, manufacturing chicken coops and some chairs, moved his shop to the town of Madison ca. 1921. James Cleveland Clore, building a variety of chair types as well as other furniture items, remained at the Homeplace.⁸ Although he curtailed operations as he aged, he continued to build furniture nearly until his death in 1962. James Cleveland Clore bequeathed the Homeplace to his son, J. Carlton Clore, and daughter, Edna Clore Kincheloe; Winifred Y. Clore, wife of J. Carlton Clore subsequently acquired Edna Kincheloes interest in the property, and the Homeplace today remains in their family.⁹

Although the manufactory at The Homeplace ceased ca. 1960, designs based on many of the early Clore chair patterns, along with an extensive additional furniture inventory, are still being produced at the E.A. Clore factory in the town of Madison.¹⁰

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NOTES

1. *A Map of the First Patents of Land in Madison County, Virginia As of the Year 1740*, compiled by D. R. Carpenter; copy in the collections of the Orange County Historical Society, Orange, Virginia.
2. Virginia Patent Book 14, p.107, 28 September 1728.
3. For the deed from Moyer to Michael Clore, see Orange County Deed Book 9, pp.197, 198), deeds of lease and release, 22 August 1744 and 27 September 1744. For the deed from Michael and Barbara Clore to George Clore, see Culpeper County Deed Book A, p.229, 15 November 1750. George Clore's will is recorded at Culpeper County Will Book A, p.41; dated 23 November 1750, recorded 19 September 1751.
4. No will is recorded for Peter Clore, and the disposition of his landholdings must be traced via the Madison County Land Tax Books. Moses Clores son-in-law Ezekiel Miller briefly held what appears to be the nucleus of the Homeplace (as two tracts of 10 acres and 6 acres). Miller sold the two tracts to his brother-in-law, Joel M. Clore, conveying the 10 acre tract by deed dated 24 September 1844 (Madison County Deed Book 16, p.496), and the 6 acre tract by deed dated 3 June 1866 (Madison County Deed Book 24, p.91).
5. James O. Clores purchase of the 16 acres is recorded at Madison County Deed Book 26, p.56 (18 February 1874); for his adjoining purchases see Madison County Deed Book 24, p.93, 28 August 1866 (4.5 acres); Madison County Deed Book 26, p.144, 26 September 1874 (26 acres); and Madison County Deed Book 28, p.299, 2 April 1881 (5 acres).
6. James Henry Evans, comp. *Madison Almanac, 1907*, pvt. prt. Madison, Va. 1907, p.8
7. Madison County Deed Book 40, p.531, 16 March 1911.
8. Claude L. Yowell, *A History of Madison County, Virginia* (Strasburg, 1926), pp.163-164.
9. Madison County Will Book 18, p.84, dated 10 May 1949 and recorded 5 October 1962. Madison County Deed Book 191, p.757, 12 January 1976. By deed of 20 July 1988, J. Carlton and Winifred Y. Clore transferred the title of the property to the Clore Family Partnership, (now the Clore Limited Liability Company); Madison County Deed Book 192, p.239.

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10. A brief overview of furniture making in Madison County is appended here to place the manufactory at the Homeplace in a fuller context. Steven Hoffman, Hoffman Furniture Shop, Madison, Virginia generously provided information on furniture makers in Madison County, from his extensive unpublished research on the history of furniture manufacturing in Madison County.

Madison County once was home to a thriving chair and furniture industry. Besides the Clore shop, in operation by ca. 1830, over a dozen furniture factories and manufactories operated in the county between the early 19th century and the mid-20th century. These operations primarily produced chairs, but also included the production of case furniture and coffins

Besides the Clore manufactory at the Homeplace, several other furniture-making operations are known to have existed in the county in the antebellum era. Elliott Blankenbaker and his son Elliott Finks Blankenbaker produced chairs and other furniture at their farm shop near Haywood, about five miles north of the county seat of Madison; their shop was in operation by ca. 1825 and continued through most of the century. By the mid-19th century, Billy Carter, a free black, was producing simple chairs and agricultural implements at his shop near Novum, about eight miles northeast of the county seat.

From ca. 1830 until at least ca. 1860, Isaac Hoffman made chairs, other furniture and agricultural implements at his farm on Deep Run, about four miles northeast of the county seat. This was only part of a diversified operation that also included a sawmill and gristmill (founded by the Hoffman family in 1729), tannery, distillery, blacksmith shop and tool dealership. Isaac Hoffman's son and later descendants continued to operate a seasonal furniture manufactory on their farm until the 1960s.

Albert Aylor began operating his shop at Haywood in 1860; except for an interruption for service in the Civil War, he continued nearly until his death ca. 1921. He produced chairs, beds and case furniture, musical instruments, and architectural elements and designs, sometimes styling himself "architect" as well as "cabinetmaker." His shop had seven employees at its height.

Several other furniture shops were established in the post-bellum period. J. C. Weaver and J. D. Weaver, father and son, operated their shop in Brightwood from ca. 1870 until ca. 1954. William Blankenbaker operated a shop about three miles north of the county seat during the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. William B. Sprinkel operated a shop in Brightwood from the last quarter of the 19th century until the 1920s; his son carried on the business for a period. George E. Smith, a wheelwright, carriage maker and cabinetmaker, was producing his wares in the county seat of Madison by 1880, and continued in production nearly until his death in the 1930s.

Other furniture operations were set up in Madison County in the early 20th century. The Hawkins Brothers shop was in operation at Zeus Mills, about three miles northeast of the county seat, during the first quarter of the 20th century. W.J. Carpenter, located near Brightwood, was in business as a cabinetmaker during the early 20th century (1906 and later), as an adjunct to the shop's primary business of producing chicken coops. The Brightwood Chair Factory operated at Brightwood for several years around the World War I period. "Doc" Carpenter produced a varied inventory including beds, wardrobes and chairs; his shop,

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which was in operation from the 1920s until ca. 1950, was located on the Robinson River about three miles east of the county seat. Finks Blankenbaker operated a shop in Brightwood from the 1930s to the 1950s.

One of the most extensive operations in the county was the Clore & Hawkins factory, located in Brightwood, three miles northeast of the Homeplace, began operations in 1906 and produced an extensive line of chairs until the 1960s. Originally operating as Hawkins & Clore, the factory was begun by Andrew Clore (a cousin of the Clores at the Homeplace) and Ed Hawkins. At its height during the second quarter of the twentieth century, the business employed over two dozen people.

In addition, a number of other local individuals had work working skills and filled orders for a few chairs or articles of case furniture each year. Jesse Aylor made pieces of case furniture at his farm shop near Aylor, about four miles northwest of the county seat, and Ira Utz produced chicken coops as well as various items of furniture at his farm shop and small factory located between Aylor and Criglersville; both were active during the first half of the 20th century. Also in this category was the combined dry goods store and sometime furniture manufactory operated by members of the Cave family near Leon (formerly James City), about seven miles northeast of the county seat, operating from the 1890s to the 1920s.

By the mid-1920s, Claude Yowell, in his *History of Madison County*, noted that "The total output of chairs in all the factories in the [Madison] county exceeds twenty thousand per year." See Yowell, *History of Madison County*, pp.163-164.

Interestingly, the more-populous neighboring county of Orange contained only two chair manufactories during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Gordonsville Chair and Agricultural Implement Factory, which operated during the 1870s in the town of Gordonsville in southern Orange County, was succeeded by the Virginia Chair Company in the 1890s. In addition, during the 1890s T.E. and G.W. Pierce had a small chair manufactory near the hamlet of Nasons, about four miles east of the town of Orange. No chair or furniture makers are listed in Orange County business directories during the first quarter of the twentieth century. See William H.B. Thomas, *Gordonsville, Virginia: Historic Crossroads Town* (Verona, 1971), pp.68-70; C.W. Woolfolk, comp. *Orange County Directory, 1894*, (pvt. prt., 1894), p.49; *Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1897-98* (Richmond, 1897), p.926.

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clore Family Papers and genealogical information; in possession of James C. Clore, Culpeper, Virginia.

Culpeper County Deed Books, Circuit Court Clerks Office, Culpeper, Virginia

Hoffman, Steven L., Madison, Virginia, unpublished research on history of furniture manufacturing in Madison

Madison County Deed and Will Books, Circuit Court Clerks Office, Madison, Virginia

Madison County Land Tax Books, Circuit Court Clerks Office, Madison, Virginia

Orange County Deed Books, Circuit Court Clerks Office, Orange, Virginia

Virginia Patent Books, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. Microfilm.

Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1897-98 (Richmond, 1897).

Woolfolk, C.W., *Orange County Directory, 1894* (pvt. prt., 1894)

Yowell, Claude L., *A History of Madison County, Virginia* (Strasburg, 1926)

10. Geographical Data (continued)

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated 5.635 acre tract are identical to those recorded on the plat of the property filed in Madison County Plat Book 12, p.12.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These boundaries enclose the residue of the Homeplace tract lying on the west side of U. S. Route 29, and contain all remaining buildings.

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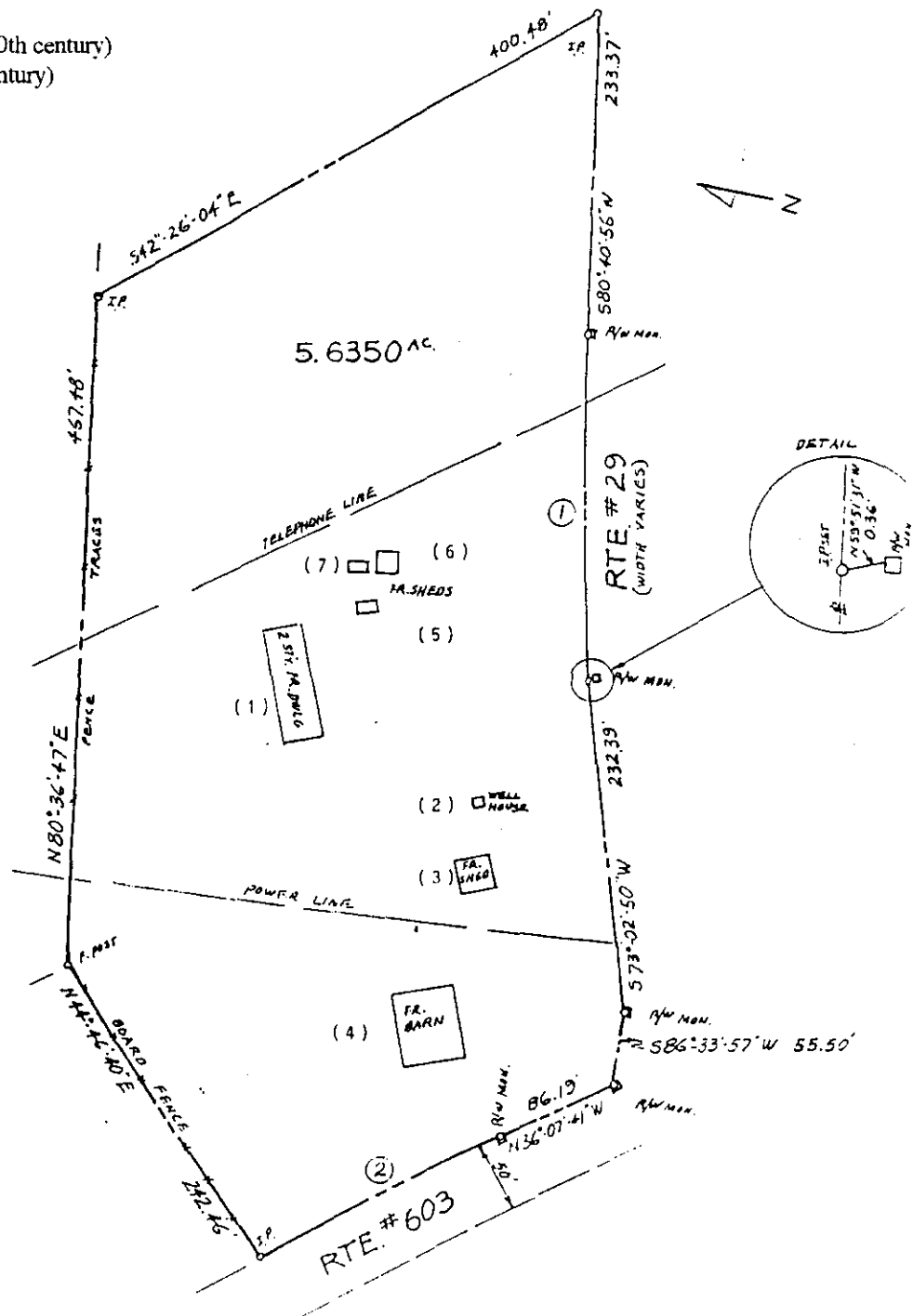
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Section Site plan Page 11

KEY:

The buildings are noted on the accompanying site plan:

- (1) Residence (ca. 1830; ca. 1875)
- (2) Wellhouse (early 20th century)
- (3) "New" Clore Furniture Shop (early 20th century)
- (4) Barn (late 19th century; early 20th century)
- (5) Sun Pit (early 20th century)
- (6) Men's House (early 20th century)
- (7) Meat House (early 20th century)

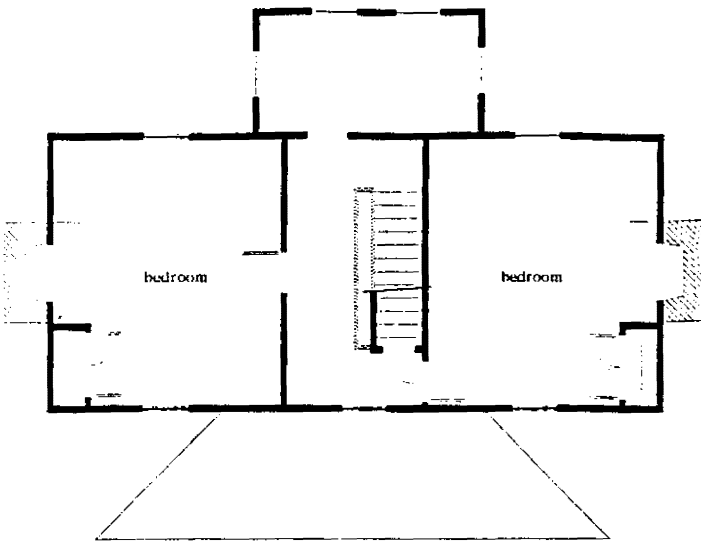


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

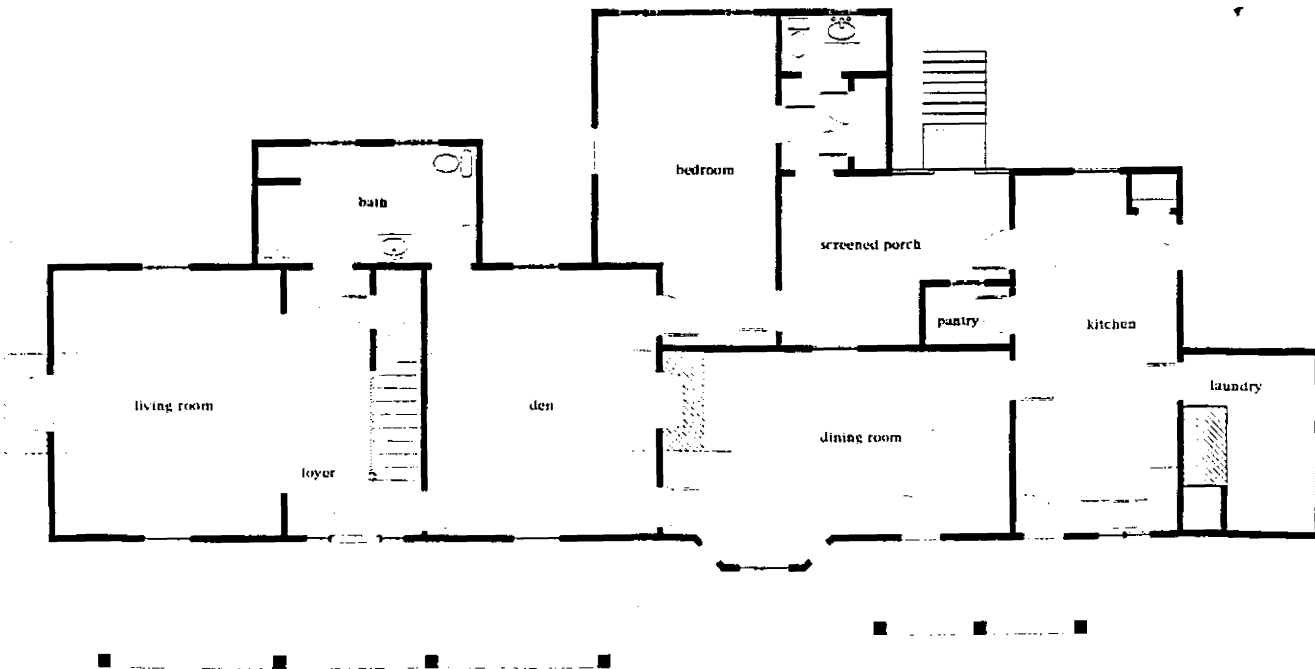
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Homeplace
Madison County, Virginia

Section Floor plan Page 12



Second Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

THE HOMEPLACE,
MADISON COUNTY,
VIRGINIA
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