

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

VLR 6/8/06
NPHS 9/5/06

**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 MEADOW GROVE FARM
other names/site number VDHR FILE NUMBER: 078-0059

2. Location

street & number 21 Meadow Grove Lane not for publication N/A
city or town Amissville vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Rappahannock code 157 zip code 20106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

[Signature] 7/21/06
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>13</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u> objects
<u>18</u>	<u>4</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: _____
_____ DOMESTIC _____
_____ DOMESTIC _____
_____ EDUCATION _____
_____ FUNERARY _____
_____ AGRICULTURE _____
_____ AGRICULTURE _____
_____ AGRICULTURE _____

Sub: _____
_____ single dwelling _____
_____ secondary structure _____
_____ school _____
_____ cemetery _____
_____ storage _____
_____ animal facility _____
_____ agricultural outbuilding _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: _____
_____ DOMESTIC _____
_____ DOMESTIC _____
_____ FUNERARY _____
_____ AGRICULTURE _____
_____ AGRICULTURE _____
_____ AGRICULTURE _____

Sub: _____
_____ single dwelling _____
_____ secondary structure _____
_____ cemetery _____
_____ storage _____
_____ animal facility _____
_____ agricultural outbuilding _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation: STONE: sandstone
roof: METAL: tin
walls: BRICK; STUCCO; WOOD: log; WOOD: weatherboard
other: _____

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; AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance Circa 1820-1956

Significant Dates Circa 1820; 1860

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

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:

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: 346.5704 acres (parcel b)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	<u>17</u>	<u>0753429</u>	<u>4285712</u>	3)	<u>17</u>	<u>0753849</u>	<u>4285434</u>
2)	<u>17</u>	<u>0753634</u>	<u>4285678</u>	4)	<u>17</u>	<u>0754602</u>	<u>4285461</u>

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 Laura V. Trieschmann, Patti Kuhn, Janet Flynn, Ellen Jenkins and Elizabeth Breiseth Architectural Historians
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date March 2006
street & number 1121 Fifth Street, NW telephone 202-393-1199
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20001

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 James Massie
street & number 21 Meadow Grove Lane telephone 540-937-5361
city or town Amissville state VA zip code 20106

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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**MEADOW GROVE FARM (078-0059)
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Meadow Grove Farm consists of 346.5704 acres (Parcel B) indicated on Tax Map 31-20 and 30-16A & 16C. The property is located at 21 Meadow Grove Lane west of Amissville, Virginia, in Rappahannock County. The main house and farm buildings are located at the end of Meadow Grove Lane, a long gravel lane that branches off of the west side of Route 729 (Old Richmond Road). Battle Run is located north of the farm and Battle Run Spring, a tributary of Battle Run, intersects the property to the north of the main house. Meadow Grove Farm is adjacent to the Blue Ridge Mountain range and Aaron Mountain is directly west of the farm. The rural landscape of Meadow Grove Farm consists of rolling hills with cow and horse pastures. Dense wooded areas and agricultural land surround the property.

Meadow Grove Farm is comprised of eighteen historic and four non-historic resources dating from circa 1820 to 1965. Historic resources include: twelve contributing buildings – the main dwelling, a tenant house/slave quarters, a schoolhouse, a summer kitchen, a meat house, a machine shed, a blacksmith shop, a barn, a chicken coop, a chicken house, two granaries, and a corncrib; five contributing sites – a cemetery, an icehouse ruin, two former sites of the present schoolhouse, and the original site of the log granary. Non-historic resources include a springhouse, a gas pump, an air pump, and a trough. Of these twenty-two resources, eighteen are contributing to the historic and architectural significance of Meadow Grove Farm.

The main dwelling and two associated outbuildings are clustered around a circular drive at the end of Meadow Grove Lane, which veers to the northwest. A row of boxwoods flanks a concrete path leading to the main entrance of the house, which faces south. A tenant house/slave quarters and a meat house are sited north of the house. The main dwelling is separated from the farm complex by a wood plank fence. The farm complex, consisting of a barn, two granaries, a machine shed, a blacksmith shop, a chicken coop, and a corncrib, are sited southwest of the main dwelling and are accessible from a secondary gravel road extending south off of Meadow Grove Lane. Another secondary gravel road extends southwest from Meadow Grove Lane and leads to a schoolhouse, summer kitchen, and chicken coop. The family cemetery is located to the south of the main dwelling and is enclosed by a stone wall. A springhouse is sited northwest of the main house near Battle Run Spring and is surrounded by pastures.

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The main dwelling at Meadow Grove Farm was constructed in four distinct building phases between 1820 and 1965. Three of the building phases remain largely extant and discernible. The dwelling began as a one-and-a-half-story log structure constructed circa 1820. In 1860, a two-story, single-pile wood-frame addition was constructed on the west elevation of the log structure. This Greek Revival-style hall-and-parlor structure became the main block of the house. The house was enlarged in 1881 with a two-story wood-frame wing, which was recessed on the south elevation of the 1860 main block and extended along the south elevation of the original log structure. In 1965, the majority of the 1881 wing was demolished and rebuilt due to structural instability. The 1965 two-story brick addition follows the same footprint of the 1881 wing. At that time, the original log structure was encased in brick and was raised a half story.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Exterior Description

Facing south, the Greek Revival-style main block of Meadow Grove Farm, constructed in 1860, is two stories high, two bays wide, and one bay deep. It sits on a solid stone foundation of uncoursed rubble and is constructed of wood framing clad in weatherboard siding. It features a shallow-pitched side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves and a boxed, raking wood cornice with returns. Symmetrically fenestrated, the façade (south elevation) is pierced with one 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window on the first story and two 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows on the second story. The first-story windows are elongated, a typical characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The wood windows have square-edged surrounds with a square-edged backband, square wood sills, and operable louvered wood shutters. A one-story portico, one bay in width, shelters the easternmost bay, which features a four-paneled wood door with a four-light transom, three-light-and-panel sidelights, and molded surround. The portico exhibits a standing-seam metal front-gabled roof, cornice returns, paired paneled Tuscan post supports, and a balustrade with square balusters. The dwelling is further detailed with a flush fascia, a dentil course, and a wide flat frieze, ogee bedmolding, and cornerboards. The gabled side elevations of the main block are fenestrated with a single 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window on each story with molded surrounds, square wood sills, and operable louvered wood shutters. Triangular louvered vents are located in the gable peaks.

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The 1965 addition is recessed from the façade of the main block and is attached to its west elevation. It extends north, two bays past the west elevation of the original log structure. The addition is two stories high and is clad in a stretcher-bond brick veneer. It is capped with a flat roof featuring a denticulated wood cornice and fascia. Roof balustrades with square balusters line the north and south elevations. Fenestration is comprised of 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows taken from the 1881 wing. These openings feature rowlock sills, soldier-bond brick lintels, and fixed louvered shutters. The one-bay-wide south elevation has a centrally placed 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window on each of the two stories. Slightly irregular in fenestration, the west elevation is pierced with paired 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows and a single 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window, which are smaller in size than the other windows of the addition, and a 6/6 window on the first story.

The second story features three windows: a small 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window, flanked by standard-sized 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows. The first story includes an end-bay gabled portico that is supported by Tuscan posts. The portico has a standing-seam metal roof and shelters a single-leaf entry with a paneled door. The north elevation is pierced by a multi-light window and the east elevation has two 6/6 windows on each story.

The circa 1820 log structure has been clad with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The 1965 addition is attached to the log structure on its west elevation and the 1860 main block is attached to its south elevation. Originally one-and-a-half stories, the building is two stories high and has a side-gabled roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. It has a central brick chimney with houndstooth corbelling. The east elevation features a 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window and a single-leaf two-panel door. A two-story porch with paneled Tuscan wood posts and square balusters stretches across the elevation. Two 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows pierce the second story. The north elevation of the original log structure features a 4/4 double-hung, wood-sash window. Each of the windows features rowlock sills and soldier-bond brick lintels.

Interior Description

The interior of Meadow Grove Farm consists of the original circa 1820 log structure, an 1860 two-story hall-and-parlor main block, a portion of the 1881 wing, and the 1965 addition.

The 1860 two-story Greek Revival-style main block with a hall-and-parlor plan was added to the east side of the original log structure. Accessed from the east elevation, the hall features the primary entrance, a large four-paneled door including a wooden lock box with brass works and an ornate

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Greek Revival-style surround. The walnut surround features a four-light transom, three-light sidelights with panels below, and a square-edge surround with molded ogee backband and square-edged lug lintel. The hall is further detailed with five-inch-wide pine floorboards and nine-inch baseboard with a molded cap. The hall contains an open-stringer dog-leg stair constructed of walnut with turned balusters, a turned newel post, molded tread caps, and molded wall stringer. Crown molding and a four-inch molded chair rail were added to the room, presumably applied in 1965. Two doors with square lintels are located at the rear of the hall. The closet under the stair features a four-panel door and contained the post office boxes, in use when the hall served as the Massenova Post Office during the 1920s. A two-panel door on the west wall leads to the porch. A 6/6 window with a walnut surround with an ogee profile lights the north wall. The ceiling and walls are covered in plaster.

The parlor, which extends to the south of the hall, links to the original log structure via a six-paneled wood door in the rear wall. Trimmed in walnut, the parlor features surrounds with a molded ogee backband and an interior bead. The carved walnut mantel has pilasters, a wide chamfered frieze, an ogee bedmolding, and a mantelshelf with curved corners. The room also features five-to-nine-inch pine floors and nine-inch baseboards with a molded cap. A six-paneled door located on the south wall leads to the 1881 wing that was replaced in 1965. Crown molding and a chair rail were added to the room at the time of the 1965 addition.

The only remaining portion of the 1881 wing is a small hall that links the log structure to the 1965 addition. The first floor of the 1965 addition contains a dining room, bathroom, kitchen, and mud room. It replaced the 1881 five-room wing that was removed due to poor construction. The addition features modern fixtures and construction, although the surrounds and flooring were constructed to blend with the 1860 main block. Vinyl flooring was added in the hall, kitchen, and mud room.

The original log dwelling, enveloped into the 1965 addition, features hand-hewn log construction. Although covered with 1965 pine paneling, exposed logs are visible in the closet to the south of the fireplace. During the renovation in 1965, plaster was removed from the structure, revealing the logs, which were left exposed on the ceiling. Notching, visible on the beams near the northern end of the room, suggest the partition of the room at one time. Five-inch pine floorboards cover four layers of flooring. The fireplace exhibits an 81-inch-wide mantel with a 12-inch projecting shelf and pilasters. The present mantel replaced an earlier mantel with a simple surround and projecting shelf. A 6/6 and 4/4 window light the room and have pine surrounds with a molded backband and interior

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bead. An enclosed winder stair, originally leading up to the loft above, has three exposed steps and a vertical-board door with walnut latch and H-L hinges. The stairs currently lead to the expanded upper story. A two-paneled door on the north elevation accesses the exterior porch. The room opens onto the 1860 main block through an entryway located on the east wall, north of the fireplace.

An entryway on the south wall leads to the only remaining portion of the 1881 wing and links to the 1965 addition.

Second Floor

The second floor of the 1860 main block contains a wide hall, a bathroom, and a bedroom. The hall features a door on the west wall that opens onto the porch. Originally a trunk room, the bathroom is located on the northern bay of the east elevation and is accessible from the hall and the bedroom. In addition to the door leading from the bathroom/trunk room, the bedroom was also originally accessed through a door located on the south wall of the stair landing that has been enclosed. The bedroom features detailing that matches the first-story parlor, including a carved wood mantel, five-inch pine floorboards, nine-inch baseboards with a molded cap, and a modern four-inch chair rail and crown molding. A closet on the north wall was constructed at the location of the original door that led to the stair landing. It consists of paired two-paneled louvered doors. Built-in shelving is located on the west wall, south of the fireplace. The entry on the west wall, south of the fireplace, opens onto the hall of the 1965 addition and steps down.

The hall leads to the rooms of the 1965 addition through an opening on the west wall of the hall. The original log loft is located on the north side of the hall and is accessible by an entryway on the north wall. The hall also accesses the original winder stair to the first floor, which lines the east wall of the log structure.

The 1965 addition contains two bedrooms and a modern bath. An open entry on the west wall of the hall accesses a small hallway with three doors: a door on the east wall leading to a bedroom, a door on the south wall leading to a bathroom, and a door on the west wall leading to a closet. An entry at the west end of the hall opens to the master bedroom. The detailing and flooring of the rooms in the 1965 addition, although consisting of modern fixtures and construction, were constructed to unify the addition with the 1860 main block.

The log loft, raised to a full two stories, features a bedroom with the same detailing as the 1860

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bedroom and parlor including a carved mantel, five-inch pine floorboards, nine-inch baseboards with a molded cap, and a modern four-inch chair rail and crown molding. Built-in shelving is located on the east wall south of the fireplace and a closet with paired two-paneled louvered doors is located north of the fireplace.

Secondary Resources

Air Pump, circa 1960

Non-Contributing Object

The air pump is located outside the perimeter fence that separates the farm buildings from the main house. It is located south of the main house on the south side of the fence, east of the gas pump.

Barn, circa 1820/1968

Contributing Building

Located south of the main house, the interior core of the barn was constructed circa 1820. This section has a stone foundation and is constructed of V-notched hand-hewn logs with a hayloft above. It exhibits pit-sawn pegged door frames. The slope of the front-gabled standing-seam metal roof is broken by two flanking shed bays and features a cupola. The building is clad in weatherboard siding and the north elevation features large sliding vertical-board doors. The barn was enlarged in 1968 with the addition of four horse stalls on the north elevation. This addition has a concrete-block foundation, a shed roof, and is clad in weatherboard siding. The addition enclosed a pent-roofed overhang. The circa 1820 construction date stems from a substantial increase in the tax assessment of the property between 1819 and 1820. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from that time period.

Blacksmith Shop, circa 1860

Contributing Building

Sited southwest of the main house between the machine shed and the chicken house, the blacksmith shop is one-and-a-half stories high and features post-and-beam construction. It is clad in weatherboard siding and has a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves. The off-set entrance exhibits a single-leaf vertical-board door. It is presumed that this building was constructed when Moses R. Jones improved the farm in 1860, indicated by a substantial increase in tax assessment records between 1859 and 1860. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from this time period.

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**Cemetery, 1908-2005
Site**

Contributing

Set on a grassy hill south of the main house, the cemetery contains granite headers and footers marking the graves of Massie family members. The grave markers are arranged in rows and several bushes are interspersed throughout the cemetery. The cemetery was enlarged in 1965 when Grace Massie died. It is enclosed by a stone wall and an iron gate.

Interments:

Colonel Thomas Benjamin Massie (1820-1908)

Eliza Massie (1835-1916)

Wade Hampton Massie, Sr. (1869-1944)

Lizzie W. Fletcher Massie (1872-1938)

Wade Hampton Massie, Jr. (1898-1963)

Ada Mae Miller (1899-1974)

Wade Hampton Massie III (1928-1990)

Grace Wallihan Massie (1930-1965)

Beverley Deane Ribble Massie (1934-2005)

Chicken Coop, circa 1945

Contributing Building

The one-story wood-frame chicken coop is sited southwest of the schoolhouse and is directly south of the summer kitchen. Set on concrete-block piers, the building is clad in beaded weatherboard siding and has a standing-seam metal shed roof with exposed rafters.

Chicken House, circa 1860

Contributing Building

The chicken house is sited southwest of the main house and is directly south of the blacksmith shop. One-and-a-half stories high, the chicken house displays post-and-beam construction and is clad in weatherboard siding. It has a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof, overhanging eaves, and a central single-leaf vertical-board door. It is presumed that this building was constructed when Moses R. Jones improved the farm in 1860, indicated by a substantial increase in tax assessment records between 1859 and 1860. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from that time period.

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Corncrib, circa 1860

Contributing Building

Located west of the main house, the one-and-a-half-story corncrib features post-and-beam construction and is clad in weatherboard siding. It has a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof with open-bay wings, overhanging eaves, and a central crib with a vertical-board door. It is presumed that this building was constructed when Moses R. Jones improved the farm in 1860, indicated by a substantial increase in tax assessment records between 1859 and 1860. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from that time period.

Gas Pump, circa 1960

Non-Contributing Object

The gas pump is located outside the perimeter fence that separates the farm buildings from the main house. It is located south of the main house on the south side of the fence, west of the air pump.

Granary, circa 1820

Contributing Building

The V-notched log granary is sited southwest of the main house and is fronted by a dirt animal yard, which is enclosed by a wood fence and metal gates. The building sits on a partial stone foundation and has a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof and a wood cornice. A circa 1940 shed addition extends one bay north of the west elevation and features board-and-batten siding, exposed rafters, and open bays. The granary was originally located northwest of its current site. The circa 1820 construction date stems from a substantial increase in the tax assessment of the property between 1819 and 1820. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from that time period.

Granary, 1949

Contributing Building

The granary is sited southeast of the main house and is directly east of the machine shed and south of the barn. Featuring post-in-the-ground construction, the one-and-a-half-story, three-bay granary has a front-gabled roof flanked by two shed-roofed wings with open bays. The east bay is slightly larger than the west bay. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and features exposed rafters. The granary is clad in circular-sawn vertical-board siding.

Granary Site, first half of the nineteenth century

Contributing Site

As depicted on the site map for Meadow Grove Farm, the original site of the log granary was located northeast of the barn and south of the main house.

Machine Shed, circa 1955

Contributing Building

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Sited southwest of the main house, the one-and-a-half-story concrete-block machine shed has a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with a wood cornice and exposed rafters. It features two large sliding vertical-board doors.

Meat House, circa 1860

Contributing Building

Located north of the main house, the one-story, one-bay smokehouse has a hand-hewn square-log frame with a standing-seam front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The building was originally clad in circular-sawn vertical-board siding and was later re-clad in circular-sawn weatherboard siding with cornerboards. The rear (west) elevation is clad in board-and-batten siding. The interior of the building features exposed hand-hewn chestnut beams and oak rafters, which still display metal hooks for hanging meat. It is presumed that this building was constructed when Moses R. Jones improved the farm in 1860, indicated by a substantial increase in tax assessment records between 1859 and 1860. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from that time period.

Ruins, Icehouse, first half of the nineteenth century

Contributing Site

An indentation remains in the ground in the driveway circle where the icehouse once stood. The site is evidenced by the remnants of a stone foundation.

Schoolhouse, circa 1881

Contributing Building

The one-and-a-half-story schoolhouse, located southwest of the main house, sits on a stone foundation. It is post-and-beam construction clad in stucco and has a standing-seam metal side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and a wood fascia and soffitt. A central interior brick stretcher-bond chimney pierces the roof ridge. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows with molded surrounds. The north elevation features a 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window with fixed aluminum shutters on the west bay and the main entrance on the east bay. The entrance is sheltered by a one-bay shed-roofed portico with square posts added circa 1940. The entrance to the building is believed to have originally been located on the east gabled end of the building, which is now fenestrated with centered 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows on each story. The east elevation also features a boxed cornice and cornice returns. The two-bay wide south elevation has two double-hung, wood-sash windows. A one-and-a-half-story addition, constructed circa 1940, is attached to the west elevation. The wood-frame addition is clad in stucco. One 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window is located on the north and south elevations. These openings are smaller in size than those on the main block. An inset porch with a square post shelters an entrance to the addition

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on the south elevation. The interior of the building exhibits exposed hand-hewn chestnut beams, original wood wainscoting, and twelve-inch pine floors on the upper story. The building was renovated circa 1985 and is currently used as a tenant house. The schoolhouse was most likely constructed when the Massies moved to the farm with their children and the tax assessment increased between 1880 and 1881. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from that time period. The school was originally located northwest of the main house on the western edge of the property and later moved near the springhouse, north of the house. It was moved to its current location in the twentieth century.

Schoolhouse Site (1), last quarter of the nineteenth century **Contributing Site**
As depicted on the site map for Meadow Grove Farm, the original location of the schoolhouse was northwest of the main house on the western edge of the property.

Schoolhouse Site (2), turn of the twentieth century **Contributing Site**
As depicted on the site map for Meadow Grove Farm, the second location of the schoolhouse was a site near the present springhouse, northwest of the main house.

Springhouse, circa 1965 **Non-Contributing Building**
The one-story, one-bay concrete-block springhouse is located north of the main house. It features a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and weatherboard cladding in the gable ends. The springhouse was rebuilt circa 1965 over the foundation of the original wood structure.

Summer Kitchen, circa 1900 **Contributing Building**
The one-story wood-frame summer kitchen is sited south of the schoolhouse and sits on a stone pier foundation. It has a standing-seam metal shed roof and features beaded weatherboard cladding and a single-leaf plywood door. It is believed that the building was constructed after the school house was moved at in the early twentieth century. This building no longer exhibits a chimney, possibly due to its relocation.

Tenant House/Slave Quarters, circa 1820 **Contributing Building**
One-and-a-half stories high and two bays wide, this building is located north of the main house and sits on a stone foundation. It is constructed of V-notched hand-hewn logs and has a standing-seam

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metal side-gabled roof. The building features an exterior-end stone chimney. The gable ends of the building are clad in weatherboard siding. The interior of the building has exposed hand-hewn rafters, 12-inch pine floorboards, and a projecting stone chimney breast. The stone hearth lines the north wall of the room. This building served as the kitchen until 1965 and is now used as a tenant house. The circa 1820 construction date stems from a substantial increase in the tax assessment of the property between 1819 and 1820. It also exhibits typical construction techniques from that time period.

Trough, mid-twentieth century

Non-Contributing Object

This concrete trough is located along the gravel road leading to the schoolhouse. It is intersected by a wood fence.

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Meadow Grove Farm is significant as an intact example of an active farmstead in Rappahannock County, Virginia, that has been owned by the Jones and Massie families since 1797. The property, the majority of which was known as the Farm on Big Battle Run, can be traced back to mid- to late-eighteenth-century land transfers from Lord Thomas Fairfax, the Honorable George William Fairfax, and Robert Compton of England. The oldest extant buildings on the property, consisting of four hand-hewn log structures, represent the ownership of Henry Jones, who was a successful plantation and slave owner in the early nineteenth century. Moses R. Jones updated the farm in 1860 with a more stylish Greek Revival-style house, illustrating his desire to present himself as a successful farmer like his father. The hall-parlor, single-pile house, a common folk house form in the eastern United States, was enlarged in 1881 during the ownership of Civil War veteran Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Benjamin Massie. The substantial number of domestic and agricultural outbuildings on the farm further reflects the property's evolution from a self-sustaining early-nineteenth-century plantation to an income-producing livestock farm in the twentieth century. The farm continues to be owned and farmed by the Massie family today. Meadow Grove Farm is significant under Criteria A and C for its collection of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century buildings that are representative of agricultural-related practices and vernacular architectural influences in Rappahannock County, Virginia. Of the twenty-two resources that compose Meadow Grove Farm, eighteen are contributing because they retain sufficient integrity and were constructed within the period of significance, which is circa 1820 to 1956.

Ownership of Meadow Grove Farm

The land that is now known as Meadow Grove Farm is primarily composed of four parcels of land originally owned by Henry Jones beginning in the early nineteenth century. At its largest, the farm that was located on Big Battle Run contained 459 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Henry Jones, an ancestor of the current owners of Meadow Grove Farm, was born in 1767, when what is now Rappahannock County was part of Brumsfield Parish in Culpeper County. By the mid-nineteenth century, Jones was one of the largest plantation owners in Rappahannock County, owning two substantial farms: the Farm on Big Battle Run and a nearby Farm on Little Battle Run.

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As early as 1768, a portion of the Farm on Big Battle Run was leased by Aaron Jones, father of Henry Jones. Aaron Jones was a planter and lived with his family on the property he leased from the Honorable George William Fairfax.¹ The Fairfax family was one of the largest landholders in the colony of Virginia during the eighteenth century. In 1748, William Fairfax, cousin of Lord Thomas Fairfax, gave his son, George William Fairfax, and a seventeen-year-old George Washington the job of surveying the Fairfax land holdings in Virginia's Northern Neck and the Shenandoah Valley, which contained approximately five million acres.² At that time, settlement primarily consisted of small log buildings scattered across the frontier. Early deeds, particularly on property leased from Lord Fairfax and his family, usually required that a dwelling and orchard be constructed on the land within a specific time limit.

According to the 1768 lease from George William Fairfax, Aaron Jones was a planter who lived on the property at the time of the lease. The property consisted of 108 acres, part of the "Battle Run tract" and lot number twelve on a plan made and surveyed by Richard Young. The lease required Aaron Jones to plant an orchard of 100 apple trees and construct houses to be maintained in "good and substantial repair" within two years.³ George William Fairfax, a Tory, returned to England in 1773, and after the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), Fairfax's landholdings were either given or sold to the occupants of the land or confiscated by the federal government. Consequently, it is presumed based on land records that this part of the Battle Run tract was granted to Aaron Jones by the end of the eighteenth century, and devised in part to his son, Henry Jones, after the turn of the nineteenth century.⁴

In 1792, Henry Jones married Mildred Grigsby, and four years later, Jones became a landholder at the age of thirty when he purchased 100 acres of land in Brumsfield Parish of Culpeper County from Thomas Porter at the price of sixty pounds.⁵ Thomas Porter had purchased the land in 1787 from John Lindsay, who had obtained it from Owen Minor in 1772. The 100 acres was only a small portion of the 1,000 acres Owen Minor had received in 1768 from his father, Thomas Minor. The elder Minor had purchased a total of 1,998 acres of land in 1764 from James Compton of England, who had received the land grant from King George. All deed references suggest James Compton's transactions were done by a local attorney and that Compton never lived or visited the United States. This property was called "Lindsay's Old Place" in Henry Jones's tax assessment records.

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Henry Jones purchased another 100 acres from Evan Evans in 1800 for \$111.⁶ This second parcel of 100 acres was half of a 200-acre tract that Evans purchased from Catlett Tiffer in 1788.⁷ Land records show that Tiffer purchased 90 acres from William Grant in 1783. This parcel is believed to be part of 250 acres of land bought by Francis Grant from John Coleman in 1762. Coleman had obtained 100 of the acres from John Wright in 1742.⁸

In 1803, Jones purchased 89 acres of land valued at \$89 from John Miller.⁹ This parcel originates from a 211-acre tract that Miller bought from Thomas Conn in 1799. Before Conn purchased the property, the land was owned by Owen Minor and is presumably part of the 1,000 acres he received from his father, Thomas Minor, in 1767 and the 1,998 acres that Thomas Minor purchased from James Compton of England in 1764.

Tax assessment records from 1812 indicate that Henry Jones received an additional 170 acres from this father, described as "Aaron Jones's Old Place," presumably after his death. They also confirm that Jones occupied a dwelling on the 100 acres that he bought from Evan Evans, although the assessment records do not separate total values from building values. By 1820, the tax assessments document that buildings of a small value existed on the 100-acre properties Jones purchased from Porter and Evans. Jones's other parcels, including the 170 acres he inherited from his father, did not contain buildings. Collectively, these four parcels, totaling approximately 359, make up Henry Jones's Farm on Big Battle Run, where he lived from around 1812 to 1839.

Like many farmers in Culpeper County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Henry Jones was a slave owner. Although the plantation system and slavery had been introduced during the early seventeenth century, the slave population in much of the Piedmont region, where Meadow Grove Farm is located, did not increase significantly until the latter half of the eighteenth century. The population of Culpeper County in 1790, as noted by the first official census, was 22,105. The county was predominately white (13,809), with 8,226 "other free persons and/or slaves." The 1820 Census Records document that Henry Jones owned six male and five female slaves at that time and that three additional free white males and six free white females were a part of his household. This included his wife Mildred and their eight children: Frances, Bransom, Sarah, Tabitha, Elizabeth, Moses R., Henry G., and Lucinda.¹⁰

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In 1826, Jones purchased another large parcel of land consisting of 438 ½ acres on Little Battle Run, which was located to the north of his holdings on Big Battle Run. The deed of conveyance records that Henry Jones was the highest bidder at a public auction for a parcel of land once owned by the deceased Daniel Bradford of Fredericksburg. Bradford had been granted 200 acres of this property in 1772 by William Roberts, who had purchased 100 acres of the property in 1770 from Isaac Wall and his wife, Elizabeth.¹¹ The land was originally granted to Elizabeth Waters, the mother of Elizabeth Wall, from Lord Fairfax in 1851. When Jones purchased the property in 1826 for the price of \$1,200, it consisted of 438 ½ acres on Little Battle Run.¹² The value of buildings on this property amounted to \$100 in 1827 and the entire value of the holding was \$4,835. This land (today known as 14048 Lee Highway) became his Farm on Little Battle Run and has erroneously been thought to include the property now known as Meadow Grove Farm.

When Rappahannock County was established in 1833, tax assessment records listed Henry Jones as owning 459 ¾ acres, which was the location of his residence (the total of the two 100-acre parcels, the 170-acre parcel and the 89-acre parcel, all on Big Battle Run), and 483 ½ acres on Little Battle Run, most of which was the Daniel Bradford parcel. The 459 ¾ acres contained buildings valued at \$250 with a total value of \$4597.50, while the 483 ½ acres had buildings valued at only \$100 with a total value of \$4,835. By the next year, tax records illustrate that Jones had acquired 45 additional acres from the Grigsby estate, his wife's family, which did not contain buildings. The 459 ¾ acres had been reduced to 439 ¾ acres, yet, the building value remained at \$250. In 1837, Henry Jones had a portion of his land surveyed. The plat illustrates a portion of the property that contained 352 acres south of Battle Run, the current location of Meadow Grove Farm.¹³

According to tax assessment records, Henry Jones moved his residence from his Farm on Big Battle Run to the Farm on Little Battle Run in 1839. Major improvements were made to the Farm on Little Battle Run at that time as the value of buildings increased from \$100 to \$800. This increase suggests the construction of a substantial house. The property on Big Battle Run appears to have continued to serve as a working farm, a thesis based on the number of agricultural buildings and the value of the land at that time. According to tax assessments, Jones also acquired an additional 39 ¾ acres of land that did not contain buildings in 1846 from Nancy Butler (widow of Joseph Butler). The 1840 census records Henry Jones as having a family of seven: two white males between the ages of twenty and thirty, one female between the ages of ten and fifteen, one female between the ages of fifteen and twenty, one female between the ages of twenty and thirty, and one female between the ages of sixty and seventy. Illustrating the growth of his farm, Henry Jones also had

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thirty-two slaves, compared to eleven in 1820. Jones's success mirrors that of other plantation owners in Rappahannock County.

In the 1840s, Henry Jones's sons, Henry G. and Moses R., began to jointly own land in Rappahannock County. In 1841, they owned 53 acres on Battle Run that they had purchased from Philip Menefee. James Menefee, the father of Philip Menefee, purchased the property at auction in 1825 from the estate of John Strother on behalf of his father, William Roberts. The property had \$500 worth of buildings with a \$636 total value. Also in 1841, Henry Jones leased his Farm on Big Battle Run to Henry G. and Moses R. The lease decreed that his sons pay the yearly rent of \$100 for the farm. In addition, they were required to keep "all houses [and] fences" present at the time of the lease in repair and were to "occupy, possess, and enjoy the said premises. . ." ¹⁴ It is presumed that Henry G. and Moses R. lived on and managed the Farm on Big Battle Run after 1841.

In 1846, Henry Jones jointly deeded 99 acres of land on Little Battle Run to Henry G. and Moses R. ¹⁵ Henry Jones had purchased this property from the heirs of Joseph Butler. Butler bought 90 acres of the land in 1792 from William Roberts. ¹⁶ In 1848, Henry G. and Moses R. owned an additional 214 acres on Little Battle Run, which had a building value of \$50 in 1851. At that time, Henry G. and Moses R. also owned 87 ½ acres of land with no improvements. Henry G. and Moses R. purchased this parcel from James W. Jones in 1850. ¹⁷ James W. Jones was a large landholder who purchased 1,512 acres from the estate of Lewis Burnell in 1807. Burnell had purchased the property in 1793 from the Honorable George William Fairfax. A number of these tracts contribute in part to the acreage of Meadow Grove Farm.

The 1850 census records paint a clearer picture of the size, activities, and workers on Henry Jones's farm. Farm schedules from the 1850 census list Henry Jones as the owner of sixteen horses, twelve milch cows, eleven working oxen, thirty cows, 100 sheep, and 100 swine. He harvested 1,800 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 700 bushels of oats, and 50 pounds of tobacco. In addition, Jones's farm also produced wool, Irish potatoes, butter, flax, and beeswax. ¹⁸ According to farm schedules, which list neighboring farmers, Henry Jones's plantation was one of the largest in terms of size (1,300 acres) and value (\$25,000). The majority of the farms in Rappahannock County at that time were between 100 and 500 acres. ¹⁹

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The 1850 census also lists the members of his family by name including Henry G. and Moses R., ages thirty and twenty-eight, who were listed as farmers; a daughter, Lucinda, age twenty six; and a blacksmith, Landon Butler. Additionally, he owned forty slaves.²⁰ As the owner of more than 1,000 acres and forty slaves, Henry Jones is defined by historian terms as a “planter” and his farm would be considered a small plantation.²¹ Compared to other slave owners in Rappahannock County during that time, Henry Jones owned a substantial number of slaves. In comparison, of the 398 slaveholders in the county listed in the 1860 census, the majority owned between one and thirty slaves. However, the greatest number of slaveholders had only a single slave.²²

Mildred Jones died in 1850 and two years later, Henry Jones, Sr. died at the age of eighty-five.²³ In his will, Jones devised the 483 ½-acre farm on which he resided on Little Battle Run along what is currently Route 211, west of Amissville, to his eldest son, Henry G. It is presumed that Henry G. Jones lived on this land (today known as 14048 Lee Highway) until his death in 1889, and is buried in the family cemetery along with his parents and brother, Moses R. Jones. According to 1890 plat maps referenced in a chancery record, Henry G. Jones owned two parcels of land equaling approximately 700 acres at the time of his death.²⁴ One plat, consisting of 367 ½ acres, was intersected by Battle Run and contained a sawmill. The second plat, consisting of 337 ½ acres, illustrates a house on the property and a bridge crossing what appears to be Little Battle Run.²⁵ Henry G. Jones’s farm was located north of Meadow Grove Farm and is illustrated on an 1866 Map of Rappahannock County.²⁶

Henry Jones bequeathed his youngest son, Moses R. Jones, the 439 ¾-acre Farm on Big Battle Run, the majority of which comprises Meadow Grove Farm. In 1852, the building assessment was \$200 and is assumed to include several domestic and agricultural log buildings. By 1857, the building value had risen to \$400 and the total value was \$8,795, suggesting additional buildings had been constructed on the property. The value of buildings increased substantially in 1860, with an assessed value of \$900. This \$500 increase strongly suggests the addition of the Greek Revival-style main block to an existing log building to create a more substantial primary residence for Moses R. Jones.

Henry G. Jones and Moses R. Jones continued to jointly own land after their father’s death until 1858. At that time, Moses R. Jones took over the ownership of the 53-acre parcel and the 87 ½ -acre parcel that he and Henry G. purchased together as well as the 39 ¾-acre parcel on Battle Run that was given to them both by their father. The 53-acre parcel contained \$265 worth of building

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improvements in 1858 and the remaining parcels did not contain buildings. Henry G. Jones took over ownership of the 214-acre parcel on Little Battle Run.

The 1860 census farm schedule lists Moses Jones as owning a total of 628 acres, 328 improved and 300 unimproved, with a value of \$18,860. He owned nine horses, seven mules, nine milch cows, seven working oxen, ten cows, twenty-seven sheep, and seventy-nine swine. In addition, he had harvested 500 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, and 1,000 bushels of oats in 1859.²⁷ The 1860 census also lists Moses Jones as having a twenty-year-old male farm hand.²⁸ Moses also owned eleven slaves.²⁹

Moses R. Jones died circa 1866 without marrying; however, his farm continued to be listed on tax assessment records until 1871 under his ownership. His will indicated that his niece, Elizabeth Anderson Foushee, was to receive “all that tract of land in the County of Rappahannock lying East of Mile Run branch . . .,” which was in part the Farm on Big Battle Run.³⁰ The remainder of his land was given to his other nieces and nephews.³¹ Tax assessments from 1876 document that nephew Milton B. Anderson was given 82 acres of Moses Jones’s land with no buildings, and nephew H. B. Anderson was given 12 acres of his land with \$300 worth of buildings.

In 1868, Elizabeth (Eliza) Anderson Foushee married Colonel Thomas B. Massie. Colonel Thomas Benjamin Massie was the commander of the 12th Virginia Regiment during the Civil War (1861-1865). Massie officially enrolled as a Captain in the Confederate Army on April 20, 1861 in Rappahannock County at the age of thirty-five. He was assigned to Company F of the 12th Regiment Virginia Calvary. In June 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Full Major and appointed as commander of Company I. Less than one year later, on March 2, 1863, Massie was promoted to Full Lieutenant Colonel.

In September 1864, Confederate cavalry scouts camped along the Blackwater River, downstream of the Federal supply base at City Point, and on September 3rd, they told Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, General Robert E. Lee's cavalry chief after the death of General J.E.B. Stuart, that there was a herd of nearly 3,000 Yankee beef cattle at Coggins Point, about five miles down the James River from City Point. The herd was poorly guarded by about 250 men of the 1st D.C. Cavalry, together with a detachment of about 150 men from the 13th Pennsylvania. This entire Federal rear was picketed by the single understrength cavalry division of Brigadier General August Kautz. Wade Hampton led a force of 4,500 men, which included Thomas Massie, to capture this herd. The day

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was chosen in part because General Ulysses S. Grant was known to be in the Shenandoah Valley in conference with General Philip Sheridan. Hampton was able to penetrate the Federal rear by a roundabout route, crossing the Blackwater River at the site of a destroyed bridge, which was rebuilt on the night of September 15th. At dawn on the 16th, Lee's division was used to screen off the Rebel left, as that was the flank closest to the Union lines around Petersburg, while Rosser and Dearing were to attack the camp, capture the herd, and start the cattle on their way back to Southern lines (using a large number of shepherd dogs brought along to help with the herding). The attack was completely successful, although the Federal force held on as long as their small numbers would allow before retreating. In what would soon be known as the "Great Beefsteak Raid," Hampton was successful and presented Lee with 2,468 head of cattle, 11 full supply wagons . . . and 304 Union prisoners.

Civil War records housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. indicate Massie was wounded at Port Republic in 1864, presumably not at the Battle of Port Republic that took place on June 9, 1862. Massie also was one of about 1,600 casualties of Trevilian Station, a battle that occurred on June 11-12, 1864 when Major General Philip Sheridan of the Union mounted a large-scale cavalry raid into Louisa County, threatening to cut the lines of the Virginia Central Railroad. Sheridan was able to drive a wedge between the Confederate divisions of Major General Wade Hampton. On June 12th, the Confederate troops drew a strong defensive line across the railroad, forcing Sheridan to withdraw after he had destroyed about six miles of the railroad. Considered one of the bloodiest cavalry battles of the war, this Confederate victory prevented Sheridan from reaching Charlottesville.

Thomas Massie was captured in Warren County, Virginia, on February 18, 1865 and was held at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, by February 22. According to prisoner of war records, Massie was "confined at this post by order of Major General [Philip] Sheridan . . . as a guerilla, not to be exchanged."³² Massie was released by May of 1865 and signed an oath of allegiance on May 1, 1865, one month after General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant.³³

After the Civil War, Thomas B. Massie dedicated his life to farming. In 1870, Thomas B. and Eliza Massie resided on a farm in Warren County as census records show the couple living near Front Royal with Thomas's seven children from his previous marriage to Catherine C. Massie.³⁴ In 1875, the Farm at Big Battle Run was recorded at 597 acres with buildings valued at \$800 with the total property valued at \$4,141. Although Elizabeth Anderson Massie and her husband, Thomas

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Massie, owned and were assessed for property in Rappahannock County, Peyton Anderson, Elizabeth's father, had been appointed trustee for the Battle Run property in 1868.³⁵ During this period, buildings on the property were valued at \$800 with a total value of \$2,997. By 1880, Thomas B. Massie, Eliza, their two children, Wade Hampton and Joseph, and Thomas's two children, Kate and Ada, are listed in census records from the Jackson District of Rappahannock County. Tax assessments from 1881 document that upon relocating to the Farm at Big Battle Run, which was now referred to as Meadow Grove Farm, Thomas Massie began construction of a large two-story, wood-frame wing to the main dwelling on the property. Additionally, a schoolhouse and other agricultural outbuildings were constructed on the property. The farm schedules from the 1880 census document that Massie owned 485 acres of land and had fifteen horses, seven oxen, six milch cows, and sixty-seven cows. He had just recently purchased fifty cows, sold sixty-five, and slaughtered two. The farm also contained sheep and poultry and harvested Indian corn, oats, wheat, apples and potatoes.³⁶ The size of the Massie's farm was typical of those in Rappahannock County at this time, the majority of which were between 100 and 500 acres.

In 1900, the Massies lived on the farm with their three African-American servants, two girls and a boy aged fourteen, eleven, and nine. According to the 1910 census, after Thomas B. Massie's death in 1908, Eliza Massie continued to live at Meadow Grove Farm with her cook, a farm laborer, and a border, Lizzie Anderson. The year 1900 marked the pinnacle of the number of farms and farm acreage in Rappahannock County, which had a population of 8,843 persons. The 1900 census records that the number of farms had reached 977, with majority of the farms between twenty and one hundred acres. Meadow Grove Farm continued to consist of 485 acres. Countywide, farms covered 170,880 acres.³⁷

Eliza Anderson Foushee Massie died in 1916 and, a year later, the farm was devised to Wade Hampton Massie. At that time, Joseph Massie granted his share of the property to his brother, Wade Hampton. This deed broke down the holdings of the farm, which included four tracts of land: 1) 325 acres his mother inherited from her uncle Moses Jones, 2) 65 acres adjoining the tract on the west that was conveyed to Thomas B. Massie Trustee for Eliza Massie by deed from Milton B. Anderson, 3) forty-five acres of land from Peyton Anderson's estate, and 4) four acres adjoining the west part of the farm conveyed to Thomas B. Massie by Henry B. Anderson.³⁸

Wade Hampton Massie was born in 1869 when his parents, Thomas B. and Eliza, were living in Warren County. He attended the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, now Virginia Tech, in Blacksburg, Virginia. After teaching for several years, Wade Hampton Massie helped manage the

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farm with his father, Thomas B. Massie. His wife, Lizzie Fletcher Massie, was the granddaughter of William Fletcher, a large landholder, slave owner, and neighbor to Moses R. Jones.³⁹ Despite owning the property, Wade Hampton Massie and his wife, Lizzie Fletcher Massie, never lived as a married couple at Meadow Grove Farm, but resided in Washington, Virginia. James S. Tumblin and later, his son Leonard Tumblin, resided at Meadow Grove Farm, serving as caretakers for the Massie family from 1918 to 1964.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, when Wade H. and Lizzie Massie owned Meadow Grove Farm, the economy of Rappahannock County continued to be centered on agriculture, a trend noted in neighboring counties as well. This included apple and peach orchards, corn, wheat, tomatoes, poultry and livestock, dairy, and eggs. The orchard, which was approximately 5 to 6 acres, was located to the southwest of the house, near the present location of the hen house and machine shed. A winter freeze in 1921 severely damaged the orchard crops. This was followed by a drought in 1930, which also devastated agricultural production. To help spur agriculture, the county appointed Sam D. Preston as the first county agent. Preston created an agency of home agents to help promote modern farming, landscaping, and livestock practices to county residents. In response, improvements were made at Meadow Grove Farm, including a granary and a chicken house. During that time, Wade Hampton Massie, Jr., son of Wade Hampton and Lizzie Massie, was an active “manager of his father’s extensive farming and stock raising interests” countywide.⁴⁰ According to the *History of Virginia*, published in 1924, despite the agricultural hardships countywide “under [Wade Massie, Sr.’s] personal management and that of his son [his farm] has been developed as one of the finest estates in the county.”⁴¹

Lizzie Fletcher Massie died in 1938 and Wade Hampton Massie, Sr. died in 1944. Subsequently, the farm was passed on to their son, Wade Hampton Massie, Jr. The final transfer of property took place in 1963, when Meadow Grove Farm was bequeathed to James Fletcher Massie, son of Wade Hampton Massie, Jr., and his wife, Ada Mae Massie, nee Miller. James Massie moved back to the property in the fall of 1964 and began to update the agricultural equipment and renovate the main dwelling. Today, the farm is owned in part by James Fletcher Massie and his son, James Fletcher Massie, Jr., who continue their family tradition of stock farming. The entire farm consists of 439.7903 acres on the west side of Richmond Road, approximately 346.5704 (Parcel B) of which contain part of the Farm on Big Battle Run owned by Henry Jones and his son, Moses R. Jones. Additionally, the Massie family owns property on the east side of Richmond Road.

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ARCHITECTURE OF MEADOW GROVE

Early Buildings at Meadow Grove Farm

The buildings at Meadow Grove Farm document its evolution from an early-nineteenth-century plantation to a twenty-first-century livestock farm. The earliest buildings on the farm all exhibit log construction, and could possibly date from the latter part of the eighteenth century. This includes the original log section incorporated into the Greek Revival-style main house, the tenant house/slave quarters, the barn, and the granary. These early buildings are typical of log construction methods employed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and are indicative of first domestic building forms to be constructed in Rappahannock County. Steeply pitched side-gable roofs with little or no overhang and small window openings characterize these early buildings. In particular, the log tenant house at Meadow Grove Farm features exposed V-notched logs, a steeply-pitched roof, and a large stone chimney that was originally chinked with mud. The one-and-a-half-story log structure (now clad in brick) that is incorporated into the main house features hand-hewn rafters and the original enclosed winder stair. Both buildings exhibit small window openings.

Although the exact construction dates of these buildings are unknown, it is clear from tax assessment records that Henry Jones was living on the property by 1812. A few of these buildings could have been constructed by previous owners as the 1797 deed from Thomas Porter to Henry Jones mentions “all and singular houses, buildings, fences, orchards, woods. . .” being on the property, as does the previous 1787 deed from John Lindsey to Thomas Porter.⁴² Moreover, the deed from Evan Evans to Henry Jones in 1800 refers to “appurtenances” being located on the property.⁴³ It could be possible that the buildings referred to in these early deeds, evidently modest due to the value of the property, were either used by Henry Jones or subsequently demolished when he improved the farm.

According to tax assessment records of 1804, the two 100-acre parcels were valued at \$64 and \$81. However, in 1812, each of the tracts was valued at \$64. According to the 1810 census, Henry Jones did not own slaves at that time. Property values for the two 100-acre parcels increased in 1814 to \$96, while the value of Jones’s 170- and 89-acre parcels remained the same, suggesting improvements were made only to the 100-acre parcels. By 1820, the land tax assessments of Culpeper County specifically recorded the value of buildings on each property. At that time, the two 100-acre parcels were grouped together as 200 acres and described as Henry Jones’s residence. Buildings on this property were valued at \$250, signifying modest buildings, and the total value was

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listed at \$2,000 – a tremendous increase from the year before. No buildings improvements were listed on his 170-acre and 89-acre properties; however, the total value of the 170-acre property increased from \$164 in 1819 to \$1,500 in 1820, indicating improvement to the land. In comparison, the 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre property only increased from \$104 in 1819 to only \$153 in 1820. Consequently, it is presumed that the log buildings were constructed circa 1820, possibly with other buildings that are no longer extant. Henry Jones's ownership of eleven slaves in 1820 supports the theory that slave quarters as well as a modest dwelling for his family existed on the Big Battle Run property by that time. For example, when Frederick Law Olmsted visited a small plantation in Louisiana in 1853, he found the owner's house to be a "small square log cabin, with a broad open shed or piazza in front, and a chimney, made of sticks and mud, leaning against one end."⁴⁴ Three hundred yards from the house were a gin house and a stable with two rows of slave quarters in between.⁴⁵ By examining the earliest extant structures on Meadow Grove Farm, it appears that the Farm on Big Battle Run had a similar layout to that described by Olmsted.

The log structure that is currently incorporated into the main block of the Greek Revival-style house could have been the early residence of Henry Jones. With its entrance facing Richmond Road, the house would have been facing away from the slave quarters and kitchen that were located to the immediate north. Current owner, James Fletcher Massie, Sr., has stated that at one time, three log slave quarters were located north of the main house. Two of these buildings, which have subsequently been destroyed by fire, were located directly west of the extant slave-quarter structure.⁴⁶ Massie also indicated that the extant log building also served as the kitchen at one time. The one-and-a-half-story log construction of the extant building, with its exterior stone chimney, is typical of slave quarters constructed in this region of Virginia.⁴⁷ When Henry Jones moved to his Farm on Little Battle Run in 1839, he could have easily kept a number of field slaves on his Farm on Big Battle Run, as it was not unusual for large plantation owners to keep slaves in more than one location. With Henry G. and Moses R. managing and living on the farm after 1841, they could have used the circa 1820 log building as their residence.

During the time Henry Jones lived on his Farm on Big Battle Run between 1812 and 1838, it was common for a large landholder to have such modest accommodations. As John Michael Vlach explains in *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, farm settlements were often "carved out of the wilderness in the optimistic hope that a substantial upgrading would follow after a harvest. The common planter might follow the model of a large plantation estate and create an ensemble of buildings including a separate kitchen, a string of slave houses, and several barns and

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storage cribs. . . ”⁴⁸ Another description from 1851 stated, “The planter’s home is generally a rude ungainly structure, made of logs, rough hewn from the forest; rail fences and rickety gates guard its enclosures.”⁴⁹ Dell Upton also states in “Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia,” that early domestic buildings in Virginia were “one-and-a-half-story frame structures with one or two rooms on each floor. Even wealthy planters lived in them.”⁵⁰ Moses R. Jones’s incorporation of the log structure into his Greek Revival-style house suggests that this building was previously used as the main dwelling at the farm.

Moreover, while Henry Jones may have had a modest dwelling on his Farm on Big Battle Run, he probably upgraded to a larger house when he moved to his Farm on Little Battle Run. When Henry Jones purchased the 483 ½-acre Farm on Little Battle Run in 1826, the existing buildings were valued at \$100. Comparatively, the building values of his Farm on Big Battle Run continued to be valued at \$250. The building values on the two parcels remained relatively the same from 1833 until 1838. In 1839, when Henry Jones moved his residence to the Little Battle Run farm, the building values increased by \$600, indicating a substantial building campaign. The buildings on his Farm on Big Battle Run in 1839 were valued at \$200.

When Henry Jones leased his Farm on Big Battle Run to Henry G. and Moses R. in 1841, for the term of seven years, it is presumed that they lived on the property as the lease states “to have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the said premises.”⁵¹ By 1858, only Moses owned this land. When Moses inherited the Farm on Big Battle Run from his father in 1853, the value of buildings on the land was \$200 and it remained the same until 1857, when it increased to \$400. The largest increase occurred in 1860, when the value of buildings rose by \$500 to \$900, suggesting the construction of the Greek Revival-style main block. It is also presumed that when Moses Jones improved the Farm on Big Battle Run as his residence, he also constructed additional domestic structures including the smoke/meat house, blacksmith shop, corncrib, and chicken house, which are also built of similar materials and construction methods.

Greek Revival-style Main Block

The circa 1860 main block, an addition to the log structure at Meadow Grove Farm, is indicative of a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, which was common in Rappahannock County during the mid-nineteenth century. According to Dell Upton, “vernacular architecture is a regional architecture. The vernacular buildings of any area display a mixture of indigenous forms and more broadly distributed folk and academic ones that are combined in a distinctive local manner.”⁵²

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Moreover, the vernacular interpretation of popular architectural styles was common in rural areas. For most southern planters and farmers like Moses Jones, a lavish plantation estate was beyond their means. Accordingly, “planters of more modest means still tried to make their homes and gardens fashionable by incorporating some formal qualities of design or decoration. A Greek Revival porch, for example, complete with columns and entablature, might be grafted awkwardly onto a humble log cabin as a statement of presumed sophistication.”⁵³ The Greek Revival-style main block at Meadow Grove Farm most likely dates from circa 1860, after Moses Jones inherited the property from his father and his older brother, Henry G. inherited their father’s farm and his house. This thesis is based on the style, construction, and an increase in the tax assessments. The updating of his dwelling from a modest one-room log structure to a more stylish Greek Revival-style house illustrates Moses Jones’s desire to present himself as a successful farmer.

The Greek Revival-style main block of Meadow Grove Farm exhibits characteristics of a hall-parlor, single-pile house form, a common folk house form in the eastern United States. In the nineteenth century, hall-and-parlor houses were typically adorned with decorative elements borrowed from published pattern books. The Greek Revival style, used as early as 1825 and continued until around 1860, was popular in both the United States and western Europe in the early nineteenth century as a result of archeological discoveries in Greece. In the United States, the style was propelled after the War of 1812 (1812-1815) with the increasing desire to cut ties with British influences. The Greek Revival style was first used in public buildings, most prominently in Philadelphia. Eventually, the style spread to the masses through pattern books and carpenters’ guides.⁵⁴ As a result, “Greek Revival-style forms and ornament reached far down into the vernacular level to touch farm houses and workman’s cottages of the mid-to-late nineteenth century.”⁵⁵ This phenomenon is clearly exhibited in the Greek Revival-style main block at Meadow Grove Farm.

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The Greek Revival style was extremely popular in Rappahannock County and throughout Virginia during the mid-nineteenth century. Countywide, Greek Revival-style houses were most frequently constructed of wood framing with modest characteristics including a symmetrical façade, a moderately-pitched gabled roof, elongated first-story windows, raking cornices, and front or corner pilasters. Entrances typically exhibited multi-light transoms and sidelights, straying from the fanlight entries of the previous Federal style. Overall, Meadow Grove Farm is representative of the vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style. Its shallow-pitched side-gabled roof, elongated first-story windows, raking and boxed cornices with returns, and its dentil course and a wide, flat frieze, are all characteristics of the style. Also indicative of the Greek Revival style is the main entry which displays a four-light transom window and three-light-and-panel sidelights. The main entrance is further ornamented by the portico, with its open tympanum, wide flat frieze, cornice returns, and paired Tuscan posts with recessed panels, which suggest a traditional Greek Revival-style temple motif. Furthermore, the interior ornamentation of the house exhibits bold and simple profiles that are characteristic of the Greek Revival style. For example, the fireplace mantel in the parlor was carved with pilaster surrounds and a wide frieze, again mimicking a temple-like design. In addition, the turned balusters and newel post of the stair in the hall, like most Greek Revival-style ornamentation, are heavier than those from the earlier Federal style.⁵⁶

A late-nineteenth-century wing attached to the main block of the house reflects the change of ownership from Moses R. Jones, a bachelor farmer and slave owner, to the Massie family and their children after the Civil War. A two-story wood-frame wing, roughly the size of the main block, was constructed in 1881 after Thomas B. and Eliza Massie moved into the house with their children. At that time, the tax assessment records illustrate that the building value increased from \$800 to \$1,000. According to the 1880 census, the Massies had four children living with them at that time: daughters Kate and Ada, and sons Wade Hampton and Joseph. It is also presumed that the Massies made other improvements to the property at that time including the construction of a schoolhouse and agricultural outbuildings. Due to structural instability, the 1881 wing was replaced in 1965 with a brick addition that mimics the size and form of the original wing.

Outbuildings

Collectively, the outbuildings at Meadow Grove Farm illustrate the shifting nature of agricultural methods from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the present. The majority of the outbuildings of Meadow Grove Farm are typical of nineteenth-century plantations, which were self-

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sustaining enterprises. As the farm grew, additional buildings were constructed and incorporated new construction methods.

The plan of the farm and the location of the buildings directly reflect their role in agricultural production and domestic activities. The buildings that relate to domestic use are located in close proximity to the house. These include the meat house, privy, and icehouse. The log tenant house, believed to be a slave quarters at one time, was eventually used as a summer kitchen and is also in close proximity to the main house. Although the springhouse is located farther away from the main house than the other domestic-related outbuildings, it is located to the north of the agricultural buildings. The outbuildings are essentially laid on in a parallel line from the main house, a typical arrangement for nineteenth-century farms.⁵⁷

The barn is the central building in the primary grouping of agricultural-related outbuildings. It is located directly south of the main house. Nineteenth-century buildings grouped around the barn include the granary, blacksmith shop, chicken coop, and corncrib. The circa 1820 barn at Meadow Grove Farm is typical of front-gabled feed barns of the lower mid-Atlantic region. Typical characteristics include its post-and-beam construction with roughly-hewn logs and pegged jointing. Also distinctive is its overall plan, consisting of a central work area with an overhead hay loft flanked by shed stables, stalls, and storage areas.⁵⁸ The one-story, one-bay granary was originally located northeast of the barn. The barn and the log granary were most likely constructed by Henry Jones around the same time as the log dwelling that is incorporated into the main house and log tenant house as they share similar construction methods. In the South, it was typical for various farm activities to be sheltered in several small buildings rather than one large building, which was more common in the northeastern United States. As a result, most farms and plantations had clusters of small buildings that supported its agricultural activities, such as is illustrated at Meadow Grove Farm.⁵⁹

The remaining nineteenth-century buildings include the blacksmith shop, the chicken house, the meat house, and the schoolhouse. These buildings, constructed post circa 1860, all exhibit post-and-beam construction and the majority are clad in circular-sawn weatherboard siding, which was typical for farm buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century as farmers improved their agricultural buildings. It is also probable that the log barn was expanded and re-clad in weatherboard siding at that time. These buildings illustrate the expansion and improvement of the farm after Colonel Thomas B. Massie and his family lived on the farm in the late nineteenth century.

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In the early part of the nineteenth century, no public schools had yet been established in Rappahannock County. Thus, many of the more prominent landowners employed private tutors to teach their young children, and often included were the neighboring children. Typically, these school buildings were located a short distance from the main dwelling. It is presumed that the schoolhouse was constructed circa 1881 when Thomas B. Massie and his family were living at Meadow Grove Farm and improved the main house. The school was originally located northwest of the main house, along the west boundary of the property, and was later moved near the springhouse.

The schoolhouse was moved to its current location in the mid-twentieth century, and a one-story addition was constructed on its west elevation. It is currently used as a tenant house. It was common for schoolhouses to subsequently serve for other purposes on farms, reducing the need for new construction and abandonment of existing structures.

Twentieth-century additions to the group of agricultural buildings include a large granary (1949), a machine shed (1955), and an additional chicken coop (1945). While the nineteenth-century outbuildings at Meadow Grove Farm illustrate the traditional agricultural-related buildings typical of the region, these early-to-mid-twentieth-century buildings reflect the dramatic change in farming at that time and were constructed to accommodate large farm equipment used to operate a modern farm. These buildings are in keeping with the layout of the nineteenth-century farm and are located south of the main house. Self-sufficiency of the property is also shown by the gas pump and air pump, which are located to the north of the agricultural buildings.

The extant buildings at Meadow Grove Farm are exemplary of the farm's evolution from a self-sustaining plantation to an income-producing livestock farm. Despite this change, the buildings, dating from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, have been adapted to present-day agricultural use and reflect the continuous agricultural heritage of Rappahannock County. Their significance is further emphasized by the ownership of the farm, from Henry Jones to his descendents, the Massie family, who have continually owned the farm since the early nineteenth century.

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¹ Land Records of Culpeper County, June 29, 1768, Liber E, Folio 650.

² Joseph J. Ellis, *His Excellency*, (New York, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005), 19.

³ Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber E, Folio 650, June 29, 1768.

⁴ This is supported by an 1812 tax assessment records lists property in Henry Jones's possession as the "Aaron Jones's old place" which became part of Henry Jones's Farm on Big Battle Run.

⁵ Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber O, Folio 147, September 17, 1787. Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber T, Folio 240, August 11, 1797.

⁶ Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber V, Folio 416, March 3, 1800.

⁷ Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber L, Folio 281, March 17, 1783.

⁸ A deed with William Grant listed as Grantee prior 1873 was not located. The land description in the deed to Francis Grant from John Coleman is similar to that of the deed from William Grant to Catlett Tiffer; therefore it is presumed to be the same property. Land Records of Culpeper County. Liber C, Folio 381, August 21, 1769, Land Records of Orange County, Liber 7, Folio 56, October 28, 1742.

⁹ Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber Y, Folio 1803, August 7, 1803.

¹⁰ Jones Family Group Records, Rappahannock County Historical Society vertical files, Washington, Virginia.

¹¹ Land Records of Culpeper County, Deed Book F, p. 581-583, October 19, 1772, Deed Book F p.129-130, August 20, 1770.

¹² Land Records of Culpeper County, Deed Book SS, Page 489, June 24, 1826.

¹³ Land Records of Culpeper County, Deed Book C, Page 7, February 13, 1837.

¹⁴ Land Records of Rappahannock County, Deed Book D, Page 109, February 22, 1841.

¹⁵ Land Records of Rappahannock County, Deed Book H, Page 367, March 4, 1846.

¹⁶ Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber R Folio 246, December 29, 1792.

¹⁷ Land Records of Rappahannock County, Liber H, Folio 246, April 18, 1850.

¹⁸ United States Census, Farm Schedules, 1850.

¹⁹ EHT Traceries, *Historic Architectural Survey of Rappahannock County*, 2003.

²⁰ Family Group Record 44, Rappahannock Historical Society.

²¹ John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 7.

²² EHT Traceries, *Historic Architectural Survey of Rappahannock County*, 2003.

²³ Family Group Record 44, Rappahannock Historical Society.

²⁴ Chancery Records, Reel 129, Image 583, 1892.

²⁵ Chancery Records, Reel 129, Image 583, 1892.

²⁶ *Map of Rappahannock County, Virginia*, prepared under the direction of Brevet Brigadier General P.S. Michie Chief Engineer Department of Virginia, By Jed Hotchkiss, Top Engineer, Stanton, Va. March 1866, Published by Authority of the Honorable The Secretary of War, Office of the Chief Engineer, U.S. Army, 1875.

²⁷ US Census Records, Farm Schedules, 1860.

²⁸ US Census Records, 1860.

²⁹ In comparison, Henry G. Jones owned seventeen slaves at this time.

³⁰ Will of Moses Jones, written April 27, 1865, Will Book D, page 417.

³¹ Will of Moses Jones, written April 27, 1865, Will Book D, page 417.

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³² Confederate Archives, Library of Virginia.

³³ Confederate Archives, Library of Virginia.

³⁴ US Census Records, 1870. Thomas B. Massie was previously married to Catherine Cecelia Hicks who died in 1866. *Bible of Thomas B. Massie*, Rappahannock County Vertical Files.

³⁵ Land Records of Rappahannock County, Liber M, Folio 102, November 22, 1868.

³⁶ US Census

³⁷ Report on the Agricultural Census, Record Group 287, National Archives at College Park, Department of the Interior, Census Office (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1870-1900).

³⁸ Land Records of Rappahannock County, Liber 28, Folio 437, December 6, 1917.

³⁹ *History of Virginia*, volume 6 (New York, New York: The American Historical Society, 1924), 215.

⁴⁰ *History of Virginia*, volume 6 (New York, New York: The American Historical Society, 1924), 215.

⁴¹ *History of Virginia*, volume 6 (New York, New York: The American Historical Society, 1924), 215.

⁴² Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber T, Folio 240, August 11, 1797, and Liber O, Folio 124, March 12, 1787.

⁴³ Land Records of Culpeper County, Liber V, Folio 416, March 3, 1800.

⁴⁴ Vlach, 9.

⁴⁵ Vlach, 9.

⁴⁶ Interview given May 8, 1995 by James Fletcher Massie. Family Group Records on Jones family history, vertical files from the Rappahannock County Historical Society.

⁴⁷ This type of slave quarters was typical in nearby Frederick County, Virginia. Maral S. Kalbian, Frederick County, Virginia: *History Through Architecture* (Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1999), 45.

⁴⁸ Vlach, 10.

⁴⁹ Quote from John Forsyth to an Alabama horticultural society in 1851. Vlach, 9.

⁵⁰ Dell Upton, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," found in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. (Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), 316.

⁵¹ Land Records of Rappahannock County, Book D, Liber 109, February 22, 1841.

⁵² Upton, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," 315.

⁵³ Vlach, 8.

⁵⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1988), 183-184.

⁵⁵ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America: The Old House Journal Guide to the Architecture of American Homes* (New York, New York: Penguin Putnam, Inc., 1996), 73.

⁵⁶ Stephen Calloway and Elizabeth Cromley, *The Elements of Style: A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architecture Details from 1486 to the Present* (New York, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991), 223.

⁵⁷ Vlach, 78.

⁵⁸ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Building and Landscapes* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 190.

⁵⁹ Vlach, 108.

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

UTM References Cont

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	<u>17</u>	<u>0754295</u>	<u>4284583</u>	6)	<u>17</u>	<u>0753954</u>	<u>4284712</u>
7)	<u>17</u>	<u>0753352</u>	<u>4285546</u>				

Verbal Boundary Description

Meadow Grove Farm, consisting of approximately 346.5704 acres (Parcel B), illustrated on Tax Map 31-20 and 30-16A & 16C. The property is located at 21 Meadow Grove Lane west of Amissville, Virginia, in Rappahannock County. Richmond Road serves as the western boundary of the nominated property. The staggered northern boundary corresponds to the property owned by Payne (Tax Map 31-12 and 31-13), the Streagle property (Tax Map 31-13A), and the property owned by the Virginia Property Group II (Tax Map 30-20). The V-shaped western boundary corresponds with the Lyle property (Tax Map 30-21). The southwestern boundary follows the Payne property line (Tax Map 30-16B). The southeastern boundary consists of 93.2199 acres (Parcel A, Tax Map 31-20 and 30-16A & 16C), owned by James Massie, which is improved by a non-historic single-family dwelling. See Plat Showing Boundary Survey of Part of Meadow Grove Farm, Tax Map 31-20 and 30-16A & 16C, February 21, 2006.

Boundary Justification

The 346.5704 acres of Meadow Grove Farm, largely constituting what was the Farm on Big Battle Run, represents the nineteenth-century and twentieth-century landholdings of the Jones and Massie families. Although James Massie owns 93.2199 acres (Parcel A) along the southeast boundary of the nominated property and the east side of Richmond Road, it is not included in the boundaries as it contains a non-historic single-family dwelling and mid-twentieth-century agricultural buildings. This 93.2199-acre parcel will be deeded separately from the 346.5704 acres of Meadow Grove Farm.

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All photographs are of:

Meadow Grove Farm

Rappahannock County, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 078-0059

E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc., photographer

All negatives are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond,
Virginia:

DATE: September 2005

VIEW OF: Single Dwelling, Log Tenant House, Meat House, Looking Northwest

NEG. NO.: 22771/17

PHOTO: 1 of 9

DATE: September 2005

VIEW OF: Single Dwelling, Looking North

NEG. NO.: 22771/32

PHOTO: 2 of 9

DATE: September 2005

VIEW OF: Single Dwelling Interior, Looking Southwest

NEG. NO.: 22771/34

PHOTO: 3 of 9

DATE: September 2005

VIEW OF: Meat House and Log Tenant House, Looking Northeast

NEG. NO.: 22771/29

PHOTO: 4 of 9

DATE: September 2005

VIEW OF: Log Tenant House Interior, Looking Northeast

PRODUCED FROM DIGITAL IMAGE

PHOTO: 5 of 9

DATE: September 2005

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

**MEADOW GROVE FARM (078-0059)
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

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VIEW OF: Log Granary, Looking West
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VIEW OF: Barn, Looking Northwest
NEG. NO.: 22771/25
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DATE: September 2005
VIEW OF: Machine Shed, Blacksmith, Hen House, Corncrib, Looking West
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DATE: September 2005
VIEW OF: Cemetery, Looking Southwest
NEG. NO.: 22771/20
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Meadow Grove Farm
(078-0059)
Rappahannock,
County

- 1) 1710753429\4285712
- 2) 1710753634\4285678
- 3) 1710753849\4285434
- 4) 1710754002\4285461
- 5) 1710754246\4285583
- 6) 1710753954\4284712
- 7) 1710753352\4285546

Massie's
Corner

