United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Reynolds Property
Other names/site number: Alphin Stone House; VDHR File No. 011-0138
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 514 Rocky Road
City or town: Buchanan State: VA County: Botetourt
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B _X_C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ 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: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
4	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
8	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Processing Site
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Extractive facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
FUNERARY: Cemetery
AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER: Hall-Parlor Dwelling

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Limestone; WOOD; METAL; CONCRETE

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Reynolds Property is located in northeastern Botetourt County, Virginia, in a hilly area on the north side of the James River. The approximately 150-acre nominated parcel is watered by branches of Roaring Run, a tributary of the James River (not to be confused with Roaring Run in the northern part of the county, the location of an iron furnace), and corresponds to a small valley defined by wooded hills that rise to over 1,300 feet in elevation. The valley floor, which is partly cleared, dips to under 1,100 feet in elevation. A spring is located on the nominated parcel to the south of the house at the base of a steep hillside. Rocky Road (State Route 622) runs along the eastern edge of the parcel. A large active limestone quarry lies to the northeast of the parcel. The principal building on the nominated parcel is a whitewashed stone dwelling dating to the late 1700s or early 1800s. The house measures approximately thirty feet by eighteen feet and contains a garret under a metal-sheathed gable roof. Stone chimneys rise on each gable end. The two-over-two windows are mid-twentieth century replacements in original openings; the front and rear doors are also replacements. The interior, which originally had a hall-parlor plan, is characterized by mud-plastered and whitewashed stone walls, exposed ceiling beams, a wooden floor, and two fireplaces, one formerly large enough to be used for cooking. The garret was formerly reached by a steep stair and is divided by a board partition. Other historic resources on

the parcel include a nineteenth century cemetery with uninscribed fieldstone gravemarkers; a quarry complex consisting of a limestone quarry and a mound that may be a limekiln ruin; and a barn and miscellaneous small frame domestic and agricultural outbuildings dating to the historic period and later.

Narrative Description

Site Description

The stone house on the Reynolds Property is situated about 200 feet from Rocky Road (Route 622), on the south side of a 90-degree curve in the road. To the north, directly across the road from the house, is an active, large-scale commercial limestone quarry, which can be characterized as a massive blight on the otherwise largely undisturbed rural landscape. The Reynolds Property is mostly hilly and heavily wooded, with numerous limestone outcrops, and includes several contributing historic secondary resources including about 212 feet south-southeast of the stone house is a springhead with the remains of a springhouse foundation; 225 feet north-northeast of the house is an early-mid-20th century frame barn; 75 feet south-southwest of the house is a small frame chicken coop; 350 feet southwest of the house is the stone foundation of a bank barn; about 1,100 feet southwest of the house, on the west side of the gravel drive, is the center locus of a hillside cemetery with uninscribed gravestones, traditionally spoken of as a slave cemetery (another cemetery for the family is reportedly located closer to the house); about 1,200 feet southwest of the house, on the east side of the gravel drive, are the disturbed remains of a commercial lime-making operation, consisting mainly of two rubble piles. On the adjacent parcel across the creek beyond the nominated property's historic boundary, 125 feet east-southeast of the stone house, is an abandoned mid-late-19th-century two-story frame house (not included in the nomination). On both sides of the valley in which the house is sited are extant wagon roads, the road on the southeastern side leading to a series of long-abandoned limestone quarries.

House: Exterior

The hall-parlor dwelling is constructed of coursed limestone rubble with large quoin stones at the south elevation corners. Most of the stonework is covered with multiple layers of whitewash although some early prism joints of golden-tan color are exposed. In recent years the stonework at the west end of the south elevation was re-laid and the northwest corner was repaired with poured concrete. There are exterior stone chimneys on the east and west gable ends. The west chimney measures approximately nine feet across and has sloped shoulders and a narrow projecting course at the cap. The initials "W.E." are crudely carved on a stone at the chimney's north corner. The east chimney, which is thickly overgrown with ivy, has sloped shoulders and measures approximately six feet across. Of the three openings on the north facade the door and the west window have lintels formed by stones that span inward from the sides and meet at a center keystone-like block. The east window has the two spanning stones but no center stone. The lintels of the three openings on the south (rear) elevation are altered; the east window has a brick lintel. Scattered graffiti are written on the stonework, the longest observed being a name

(Lester Kauffman or Huffman?) written in pencil over the north entry. To the right of the south entry is what may be the ghost impression of an upright member (a railing post or the lower part of a porch pilaster) above an iron rod that projects from the stonework, perhaps an anchor for a former porch or stoop. The area under where the upright would have stood is bare or largely bare of whitewash.

All window sash have been replaced with mid-twentieth century two-over-two stack sashes. The façade's centered entry has a three-panel door with molded panels. The door appears to date to the second half of the nineteenth century. Some of the door and window casings bear traces of red paint. At the top of the north facade and south (rear) elevation are massive hewn plates. The north plate measures 10-1/2 inches wide by 14 inches tall and the south plate measures 11-1/2 inches wide by 14-1/2 inches tall. On the top surface of each plate are large notches, now empty or reused, which may once have received the bottom ends of principal rafters (this possibility is discussed in the architectural analysis in Section 8). The notches occur at the two ends of each plate and at the center-points. A breezeway formerly connected the south (rear) entry of the stone house to a two-story frame addition. The frame addition was demolished in recent years after a period of disrepair.

House: Interior

The interior was historically divided into a hall-parlor plan by a partition that relegated the south (rear) entry to the room with the wider chimney (analogous to the hall) and the north (front) entry to the room with the narrower chimney (analogous to the parlor). In the second half of the twentieth century the partition was removed and the interior was divided into two or more rooms by stud wall partitions. Studs were added to the perimeter walls and gypsum board added to them and to the ceiling joists. This modern material was removed in recent years to reveal the historic whitewashed mud-plaster wall surfaces, but narrow tongue-and-groove flooring from the alterations survives over earlier random-width wood flooring. The interior is spanned by vertical-sawn joists, mostly whitewashed.

The hall originally featured a cooking fireplace approximately 5 feet 9 inches wide. The fireplace was reduced in width by the addition of rubble infill but the heavy wood lintel retained. The lintel is triangular in section, cut away on the inside to channel fire, smoke, and heat toward the flue. The lintel's mostly whitewashed outward surface bears evidence of a former mantel that was apparently installed when the fireplace was reduced in size. Also, at the center of the lintel is an area of worn-away whitewash which was not covered by subsequent whitewashings. The area has a stepped form centered over the fireplace and suggests the attachment of a former shelf or piece of equipment of unknown function. The feature was in place before the mantel was added. The surface of the lintel above is covered with blue-tinted whitewash which was formerly covered by the mantel and protected from subsequent whitewashings.

A ladder stair formerly rose to the right of the fireplace in the hall's northwest corner. The stair, which narrowed awkwardly at the floor without an apparent landing or winders, was apparently enclosed since the whitewash on the wall surfaces inside it have a different character than the

whitewash outside it, being grayer (which suggests they were hidden from view and not freshened with new whitewash) and patchier (suggesting less frequent whitewashing to hide wear). The stair's angled stringer crossed the right end of the fireplace lintel. Possible charring on the joist at the top of the stair suggests the stair may have caught fire at some point. A stove formerly stood at the fireplace location as indicated by a hole in the ceiling above and by a terra-cotta stovepipe thimble in the masonry above the lintel (the latter probably dating to the twentieth century).

The fireplace at the east end appears to retain its original non-cooking size. It has an iron lintel and brick backing and was formerly provided with a mantel, which has left its ghost in the unwhitewashed stone around the fireplace. A Greek Revival post-and-lintel mantel from a demolished house that formerly stood next to the stone house leans against the fireplace. This fireplace also had a stove at some point. Other features of the interior include the ghosts of former stepped window sills; odd plate-like beams set into the stone walls under the ends of the joists; and wire-nailed extensions of joists so that they reach the plate-like beams.

The garret is divided in two by a partition of vertical whitewashed boards, some of which are beaded. The door through the partition is missing but its frame, crudely constructed of narrow beaded boards, and the pintle hinges on which it hung remain in place. These are unusual in form, with slightly tapered plates attached to the boards by hand-headed spike-like nails. The vertical-sawn rafters are lapped and pegged at the ridge and bear Roman numeral builder marks. The numerals are mostly in sequence from lower numerals at the west end. The rafters sit in complicated angled notches on the top surfaces of the plates. Only cut nails were observed in the construction of the partition and floor and protruding through the narrow roof boards (evidence of former wood shingle roofing).

Inventory

Stone House. Ca. 1800. Contributing building.
Springhouse Ruins. Ca. 1800. Contributing site.
Cemetery. 19th century. Contributing site.
Quarry complex. 19th or early 20th c. Contributing site.
Barn foundation. Late 19th/early 20th century. Contributing site.
Barn. Early 20th century (pre-1936). Contributing building.
Chicken house. Early 20th century (pre-1936). Contributing building.
Shed. Early 20th century (pre-1936). Contributing building.
Calf feeder. Mid-20th century. Non-contributing structure.
Privy. Mid-20th century. Non-contributing building.
Shooting house. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

About 212 feet south-southeast of the stone house is a springhead with the remains of a stone springhouse foundation. This springhouse is believed to be contemporary to the ca. 1800 dwelling, but it is not known when it ceased to be used.

The cemetery is located on an east-facing hillside on the north side of the road that passes through the property, roughly across from the quarry complex. The cemetery is indicated by rows of shallow depressions, uninscribed fieldstone grave markers, and a vigorous growth of *Vinca* (periwinkle) groundcover which extends through the woods as far as the road. Multiple grave markers were observed, generally small upright slabs of irregular form at the west ends of depressions. Some of the observed grave markers stand side by side.

The quarry complex consists of a quarry, associated ground disturbances that appear to be roads, and a possible limekiln ruin. The quarry is an excavation into a hillside at the south end of the property with other smaller impressions near the possible site of the lime kiln. Its north end lies in the property and the rest of it outside. The possible limekiln ruin is a mound with a depressed center. Large stones, possibly a remnant masonry wall, are visible on one side of the mound. The possible limekiln ruin lies on the south side of the road that passes through the property at the base of the hill into which the quarry is excavated.

The late 19th/early 20th century barn foundation consists of a line of limestone masonry. The surviving, early 20th-century barn, which stands beside Rocky Road, is a two-level frame building with a metal-sheathed gable roof and vertical board siding. A shed addition for machinery storage attaches to its east side (the addition appears to post-date 1936). Log joists support the upper hay mow. Wire nails and other construction features suggest the barn dates to the first third of the twentieth century.

The early 20th century chicken house is a gabled frame building with corrugated metal roofing and whitewashed board-and-batten siding. It has a door on barn-type strap hinges, a window on the non-entry gable end, and several small hatches, one with a slanted board ladder that the chickens used to enter and exit the building. The early 20th century shed stands beside a draw on the hillside above the house. It is a vertical-board-sided, shed-roofed, frame building.

The non-contributing resources, all of which post-date the property's period of significance, consist of a mid-20th century calf feeder and privy, and an early 21st century shooting house. The calf feeder is a low gable-fronted frame building with metal roofing and vertical board siding. The feeder has a hatch on the front through which feed could be dumped into the hopper-like interior. The sides are open so that calves could feed at troughs at the base of the hopper. The privy has a conventional shed-roofed form, vertical board siding, and evidence for a single seat inside. The small, shed-roofed shooting house, constructed of salvaged materials from the demolished two-story rear addition to the stone house, has horizontal board siding and an aluminum-frame door.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] 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 grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
Ca. 1800-1936

Significant Dates
Ca. 1800

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
UNKNOWN

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Reynolds Property, located in Botetourt County, Virginia, centers on a one-story stone dwelling that dates to the late 1700s or early 1800s. The hall-parlor house, which belonged to lime-maker Greenville B. W. Reynolds in the mid-nineteenth century, stood near limestone quarrying and lime burning operations that may have continued into the early twentieth century. A quarry and possible limekiln ruin survive on the property, as does a cemetery with uninscribed fieldstone grave markers. The Reynolds Property is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Industry for its lime production-related resources and associations and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its stone dwelling which embodies distinctive characteristics of regional stone construction such as the structural and decorative refinements of quoin stones and chimney cap belt courses. The period of significance extends from the ca. 1800 construction of the house (this approximate date is discussed in more detail below) to 1936, the date of an aerial photograph that suggests quarrying had ended many years before on the property.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Acknowledgements

A number of individuals assisted the preparation of the nomination report, foremost among them architectural historian J. Daniel Pezzoni, co-proprietor of Landmark Preservation Associates, based in Lexington, Virginia. Mr. Pezzoni investigated the building and contributed the bulk of the research and writing contained herein. Others who assisted included Rob Deyo with the Lexington U.S. Department of Agriculture Service Center; Botetourt County researcher Reid McMurry; and at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Lena McDonald and Michael Pulice.

Historical Background

Botetourt County deed and survey information suggests the property belonged to Thomas Newell in the early nineteenth century. Thomas Newell (d. ca. 1829-1830; estate inventory dated 1830) began to acquire land in the vicinity in the 1790s. In 1797 he purchased 237.5 acres on "the Main Road leading from Pattonsburg to Lexington," also described in the deed as the "Great Road." This acreage appears to have been a short distance northwest of the nominated parcel along present US Route 11. Thomas Newell and his wife, Nancy (nee Gillespy), appear to have lived in this area, perhaps at a location labeled "W. Harvy" on the 1864 Gilmer map of Botetourt County. An 1829 survey which laid off and assigned Nancy Newell's dower in her late husband's estate described a 173-acre tract in the vicinity as being the location of the "Dwelling house & outhouses" [Botetourt County Deed Book 6, p. 409; Gilmer, "Map of Botetourt County;" Botetourt County Surveyor's Book 4, p. 157; Botetourt County Will Book E, p. 73; Vogt, *Botetourt County Marriages* vol. 1, 222].

The same 1829 survey portrays a 150-acre tract "known by the name of the Booker tract" which appears to roughly coincide with the nominated parcel or at least its north end, and which was assigned to Nancy Newell as part of her dower. An 1849 deed suggests the same area was owned by Greenville B. W. Reynolds (ca. 1790-1863; hereafter Green Reynolds), part of a "large quantity of land which [Reynolds] had bought from William [T.?] Hardy [or] from the heirs of James Watts decd lying in the county of Botetourt, near the Rocky Point Mill and on the waters of Roaring Run, which had formerly been the property of the late Thomas Newell." Reynolds' and Newell's mutual interests in the tract probably explain the dispute described in the 1834 chancery case *Reynolds v. Newell et al*, in which Reynolds alleged that Newell's agents were improperly cutting timber in the area. The bill of complaint in the case stated "in the year 1826 a certain Thomas Newell decd conveyed to Callohill Mennis & Richard Watts a tract of land in the county of Botetourt containing between six and seven hundred acres in trust to secure a debt due to James Watts of Bedford county . . . the said land was sold, when Wm A Hardy became the purchaser thereof." Hardy subsequently sold the land to Green Reynolds. The Newell to Watts and Mennis transfer is recorded in a deed of 1826 [Botetourt County Surveyor's Book 4, p. 157-158; Botetourt County Deed Book 17, p. 338; Deed Book 31, p. 271; *Reynolds v. Newell et al*].

Various records from the era refer to a diversity of buildings in the Roaring Run drainage. Perhaps the largest and most valuable of these was the Rocky Point Mill, located at the confluence of the run and the James River. An 1826 deed refers to a "School House on Roaring Run" and "Newell Smith Shop" and there are references in the records to various dwellings in the drainage. In 1854 Green Reynolds sold two hundred acres "on which I now reside, with the mansion house," to Louiza Staple "in consideration of the natural love and affection" which he had for her (Green afterward married Staple whose name also appears as Staples). The 1864 Gilmer map shows a "Cabin"; then the word "Cabin" is removed in the updated map of the same year, at the location of the stone house [Botetourt County Deed Book 18, p. 441; Deed Book 32, p. 655; Gilmer, "Map of Botetourt County, Va."].

The terms *cabin* and *mansion* deserve discussion. Cabin, though commonly used in modern times in the formulation *log cabin*, does not necessarily imply log construction. The second meaning in Noah Webster's *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828) is "A cottage; a hut, or small house" (the first meaning is a small room such as on a ship). Mansion in modern usage typically implies a large house but in the nineteenth century it had other meanings that did not imply size. The first meaning in Webster's 1828 dictionary is "Any place of residence; a house; a habitation." An explicit reference to the house on the nominated parcel appears in an 1876 survey which describes the north end of the nominated parcel and notes that it includes "the stone house." The interior plan of the house is hinted at in an 1866 inventory of Green Reynolds' estate which lists "1 carpet (parlor)," possibly a reference to the smaller east room with its small fireplace indicative of use as a parlor in the hall-parlor house plan [Botetourt County Surveyor's Records Book 6, p. 373-374; Webster, *American Dictionary* (facsimile edition unpaginated)].

The 1850 federal census provides information on the makeup of Green Reynolds' household. The household consisted of Reynolds, whose age was reported as sixty; his wife Frances Reynolds (age 70); Samuel D. Newberry (age 53), probably a relative; and Pleasant Holt (20). Reynolds and Newberry gave their occupations as farmer whereas Holt was listed as a cooper. A number of coopers lived in dwellings listed before and after Reynolds' household, presumably in the vicinity. Reynolds reported the value of the real estate he possessed as $2,082. The 1850 and 1860 slave schedules indicate Reynolds owned around fifteen to sixteen enslaved persons during the period (the total would have fluctuated over the years). The 1850 agricultural census notes that Reynolds' farm included the standard complement of livestock and produced crops of corn (700 bushels), wheat (250 bushels), oats (200 bushels), and buckwheat and potatoes [U.S. census; Thomas and Pulice, "Alphin Stone House," 5-6].

Louisa Reynolds' tract (for which Louisa's daughter Betty V. Pitzer was eventually listed as co-owner) eventually conveyed to the Pitzer family who, in 1906 sold the property to George W. Webster. Webster was a miller; in 1898 G. W. Webster of Rocky Point contracted for Edward P. Allis Co. mill equipment "on the Universal bolter system." Webster's flour mill was listed with an Indian Rock address in 1906. The property went from G. L. Webster et al to Guy Lewis Alphin in 1955. The current owners, Justin D. Thomas and Irene S. Thomas, acquired it in 2002 [Botetourt County land books; Gilmer, "Map of Botetourt County, Va.;" *Welch et al vs. Reynolds Reps.*;" Botetourt County BK0000PG0043-0046 (Doc # 020008744); *Roller Mill* 17:1 (July 1898), 25; *Chesapeake and Ohio Railway*, 228].

Aerial photos taken in 1936 for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (the current Natural Resources Conservation Service) show the property as it existed during the Webster ownership. The stone house and its former rear wing appear. The wing is shown in 1973 survey photos to have been a two-story weatherboarded frame structure with a gable roof, two-over-two windows, and a stone and brick chimney. The stone section does not appear to have had a front porch in 1936 although in 1973 it had a crude front porch. The chicken house, the shed in the swale above the house, and the barn on the main road (possibly without the side addition) also appear, as does the barn that today survives only as a foundation, which is shown as a gabled building aligned so that its gable end faced the road through the property. Most of the property is cleared, presumably cattle pasture, including the hillside where the cemetery is located. The quarry at the south end of the property is visible although the possible limekiln, if it was in more complete condition in 1936, would be in a wooded area and is not readily apparent in the view [Natural Resources Conservation Service aerial photos].

The Lime Industry in the Roaring Run Area

The Reynolds Property is situated in the Rocky Point/Indian Rock limestone quarrying section of northeastern Botetourt County. In 1880 geologist John L. Campbell wrote "many of the beds of limestone in Rockbridge and Botetourt counties produce lime of superior quality for architectural and agricultural purposes." When limestone quarrying and lime burning began in the section is not known for certain. The earliest comprehensive portrait of the county's industrial production, contained in Tench Coxe's 1820 statistical account of American industries, does not list lime

making in the county (though it does report vigorous iron and distilling industries) and in fact Coxe lists no lime making in Virginia. Large coopering (barrel-making) operations which may have served lime burning operations—barrels were used to transport lime—are also unreported for Botetourt and most of the state's other jurisdictions (coopering was only reported for the City of Richmond) [Campbell, "Mineral Resources," 7; Coxe, *Series of Tables*, 88, 94, 103, 106-108].

Lime production for the making of hydraulic cement is known to have been underway in adjacent Rockbridge County by 1838 and it is possible lime was burned in the Roaring Run valley in the 1830s. In 1834 Green Reynolds brought suit "to restrain Nancy Newell and Nathan[iel] Mansen their agent's servants and all concerned from committing waste and from cutting down timber" on land Reynolds in which asserted an interest. Reynolds claimed that soon after Newell's dower was assigned to her (in 1829), her renter Mansen had employed a force of hands to "cut some of the best timber for coopers shift and has for five years or more supplied twenty-five or thirty negroes with firewood all of which is a serious injury to the inheritance." By *shift* Reynolds may have meant materials used by coopers in their work. The barrels may have been used for packing flour (Newell's and Reynolds' lands were just up Roaring Run from the Rocky Point Mill) or for other purposes, but packing lime is also a possibility [*Reynolds v. Newell et al*; Pezzoni, *Architecture of Historic Rockbridge*, 171].

Green Reynolds is known to have been making lime by 1850, as indicated by the federal industrial census of that year. In 1850 Reynolds employed on average four male hands in the annual production of 2,400 barrels of lime valued at $2,000. The operation consumed 180 cords of wood and involved a capital investment of $2,500. An 1849 deed provides additional information on the operation. The deed granted to John S. Wilson the privilege "to construct kilns" on Reynolds' land and reserved to Reynolds the privilege to use "his own hands or those in his employ" for burning "any quantity of lime that he pleases from the limestone on his own land." The deed also granted Reynolds the right to afterward "burn five thousand bushels of lime every year, during his own life time." The 1864 Gilmer map shows "Wilson's Lime Kiln" to the west of the Reynolds Property near the modern community of Indian Rock. Reynolds would also have required a kiln to burn lime unless he had an arrangement to use Wilson's or another's kilns. Whether the quarry and possible limekiln on the Reynolds Property date to this early period is unknown [U.S. census; Botetourt County Deed Book 31, p. 273; Gilmer, "Map of Botetourt County, Va."].

The 1840s appear to have been years of growth in the region's lime industry. The James River Cement Company, which made hydraulic cement from lime, opened a plant downriver from Rocky Point in Rockbridge County at the end of the decade. Construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal was an impetus for the hydraulic cement industry in antebellum Rockbridge County and perhaps also in Botetourt County. The local industry was apparently an up and down affair: the 1860 census lists no lime manufacturing in Botetourt or Rockbridge counties, though cement was manufactured in Rockbridge that year. Only three lime manufactories were enumerated for Virginia in 1860 [Pezzoni, *Architecture of Historic Rockbridge*, 153-154; *Manufactures in the United States in 1860*, 607, 629, 639].

The area's postbellum lime industry is well documented by historian Harry Fulwiler in his book *Buchanan, Virginia: Gateway to the Southwest* (1980). Edward Dillon was a major force behind the industry during the period. Fulwiler writes, "the lime business founded by Col. Dillon has continued for 110 years and has been a substantial contributor to the economy and development of Botetourt County, Buchanan and Southwest Virginia." In 1917 the Liberty Lime and Stone Company was reported to have recently incorporated for the quarrying of limestone and other activities at Indian Rock and Lignite in Botetourt County. In the 1920s the company operated facilities at Rocky Point. Canal historian William Trout notes that the "Rocky Point Tramway led to James River Lime Co.'s [lime] stone mine up Roaring Run" at some unspecified date but presumably in the early twentieth century when quarrying was active in the general area. Quarrying and lime burning seem likely to have occurred on the Reynolds Property during the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century. An 1876 survey notes a "lime quarry" across Rocky Road from the stone house location but not one at the south end of the property. The existing quarry existed by 1936 when it appears on the aerial photograph of that year. In the photo the quarry's walls appear relatively bare, suggesting relatively recent use, however what appear to be young cedars had begun to colonize areas of the quarry walls and floor, suggesting abandonment. The quarry is currently overgrown with mature trees [*Rock Products* (November 21, 1917), 42; Fulwiler, *Buchanan*, 627; Trout, *Upper James River Atlas*; Natural Resources Conservation Service aerial photographs].

African Americans in the Roaring Run Area

The 1834 chancery case refers to African Americans living in the area and using its woods as a source of firewood. Free and/or enslaved blacks may have been among the force of hands engaged in clearing timber during the 1829-1834 period. The 1850 and 1860 censuses note that Green Reynolds owned enslaved people, some of whom may have lived on the nominated parcel. The 1849 deed, which refers to Reynolds' "own hands or those in his employ," suggests a mixed force of free and enslaved workers employed in his lime-making business. African Americans were presumably employed in the local lime industry during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century [*Reynolds v. Newell et al*; Botetourt County Deed Book 31, p. 273].

Oral tradition has suggested the cemetery on the property is a slave cemetery. Given the physical features of the cemetery, which are consistent with documented slave cemeteries, and given the fact that former owner Green Reynolds owned enslaved people and surrounding landowners also were likely to have owned slaves, this suggestion is plausible. The cemetery is broadly dated "nineteenth century" in recognition of the likelihood it was in use during the antebellum and/or postbellum period, although it is not inconceivable that interments were also made in the eighteenth and/or twentieth century. The cemetery area is shown as cleared and (likely) in pasture in the 1936 aerial photograph. The resolution of the photo is insufficient to identify cemetery features, although it appears no enclosure was present at the time [Thomas and Pulice, "Alphin Stone House;" Natural Resources Conservation Service aerial photographs].

Architectural Analysis of the Stone House

The house is assigned an approximate date of ca. 1800 based on the totality of evidence. The stone construction of the house, the massiveness of its hewn plates, and its large cooking fireplace suggest construction around 1800 or earlier. The few wrought or hand-headed nails observed are isolates, such as a wrought nail projecting from a joist at the top of the former ladder stair (possibly used as a clothes hook), or serve a specialized function such as attaching the door hinge pintles to the partition in the garret. All nails observed in construction contexts in the garret/roof level are machine-cut (manufactured sometime after ca. 1810) with wire nails observed throughout the house in alterations.

If the house was erected earlier than ca. 1810 then its roof structure would have to have been replaced to account for the apparently total absence of construction-context wrought nails. There is evidence that this may be the case. Spaced along the ends and middle of the top surfaces of the hewn plates are relatively wide notches or mortises that do not relate to the current roof structure. These notches may have received the bottom ends of large-dimension rafters or related structure of a principal rafter roof, which in turn could point to pre-1810 construction. Eighteenth-century roof frames illustrated in Abbott Lowell Cummings's *Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay* show that the tie beams on which principal rafters rested were often notched into the plates and the notches visible on the exterior of the frame (the notches on the stone house plates appear more likely to have received rafters than tie beams). Scorching is evident near the top of the former corner stair which may indicate a roof fire that would have necessitated replacement of the roof structure in the nineteenth century [Cummings, *Framed Houses*, 53, 79, 98, 103].

Post-1810 would apparently be late for stone construction for a principal dwelling in Botetourt County. Documented and estimated construction dates for other Botetourt County stone houses compiled by architectural historian Michael Pulice suggest that stone construction for principal dwellings waned by the 1820s. Of the houses cited by Pulice the latest may be a house which formerly stood on Spreading Springs Farm (011-0018), reported to have been built ca. 1826 [Thomas and Pulice, "Alphin Stone House," 5; Botetourt County Deed Book 31, p. 273; Botetourt County Surveyor's Records Book 6, p. 314].

The stone house on the Reynolds Property formerly featured a two-room "hall-parlor" plan. The plan was somewhat unusual in that the front and rear entrances were not opposite each other and did not both serve the main room (the hall). The south (rear) entry served the west room (the hall) but the north (front) entry served the east room (the parlor). Features of the house's stone construction have an early character. One is the relatively large interlocking quoin stones most evident at the southwest corner. These are reminiscent of such buildings as the putative fulling mill at Vineyard Hill in Rockbridge County, which appears to pre-date 1786, and "George Washington's Office" (also known as "Washington's Headquarters") in Winchester, which dates to the eighteenth century. The other notable feature is the decorative stone belt course around the top of the west chimney. Similar belt courses appear in a nineteenth-century photo of the ruins of Liberty Hall, the 1793 main building of the original Washington and Lee University campus in Lexington [Pezzoni, *Architecture of Historic Rockbridge*, 102-103, 151; Shank and Loth, "Washington's Headquarters," 3]. These distinctive characteristics of regional stone construction, notably the structural and decorative refinements of quoin stones and chimney cap

belt courses, are character-defining aspects of the stone house and contribute to its architectural significance.

The Reynolds Property today stands as a remarkable survivor of an earlier area. It has been threatened by for at least two decades by extensive gravel mining that is taking place on other properties in the vicinity. Blasting, in particular, has caused structural damage to the stone dwelling, as evidenced by cracks in several areas. The current property owners seek to protect the property from further damage, with listing in the National Register of Historic Places considered an important step toward their goal.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No. 011-0138

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 150

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.594180 Longitude: -79.618490
2. Latitude: 37.591900 Longitude: -79.614510
3. Latitude: 37.588220 Longitude: -79.614760
4. Latitude: 37.581920 Longitude: -79.617250
5. Latitude: 37.586710 Longitude: -79.625320

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The historic boundaries correspond to the property's current legal boundaries as shown on Botetourt County tax parcel (M) 43-22. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map and Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries correspond to the property's current tax parcel, which also encompasses the property's historic setting, the stone dwelling, and associated known contributing resources.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Justin Thomas
organization: n/a
street & number: 3505 County Road 24
city or town: Billingsley state: AL zip code: 36006-2823
e-mail: jthomasfam@hotmail.com
telephone: (205) 299-6165
date: December 12, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

All photos common to:
Name of Property: Reynolds Property
City or Vicinity: Buchanan
County: Botetourt
State: Virginia
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni
Date Photographed: November 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera.

Photo 1 of 11
House_exterior, east_and_north_sides, camera facing southwest
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0001.

Photo 2 of 11
House_exterior_west_and_south_sides, camera facing north by northeast
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0002.

Photo 3 of 11
House_exterior_south_and_east_sides, camera facing west and slightly north
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0003.

Photo 4 of 11
House_interior_east_end, camera facing west
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0004.

Photo 5 of 11
House_interior_west_end, camera facing east
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0005.

Photo 6 of 11
House_interior_garret
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0006.

Photo 7 of 11

House_exterior_north_entry, camera facing south
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0007.

Photo 8 of 11
House_exterior_overview, camera facing northeast
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0008.

Photo 9 of 11.
Cemetery, unmarked stone grave marker
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0009.

Photo 10 of 11.
Quarry complex, camera facing east/southeast
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0010.

Photo 11 of 11.
Chicken house, camera facing northeast
VA_BotetourtCounty_ReynoldsProperty_0011.

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

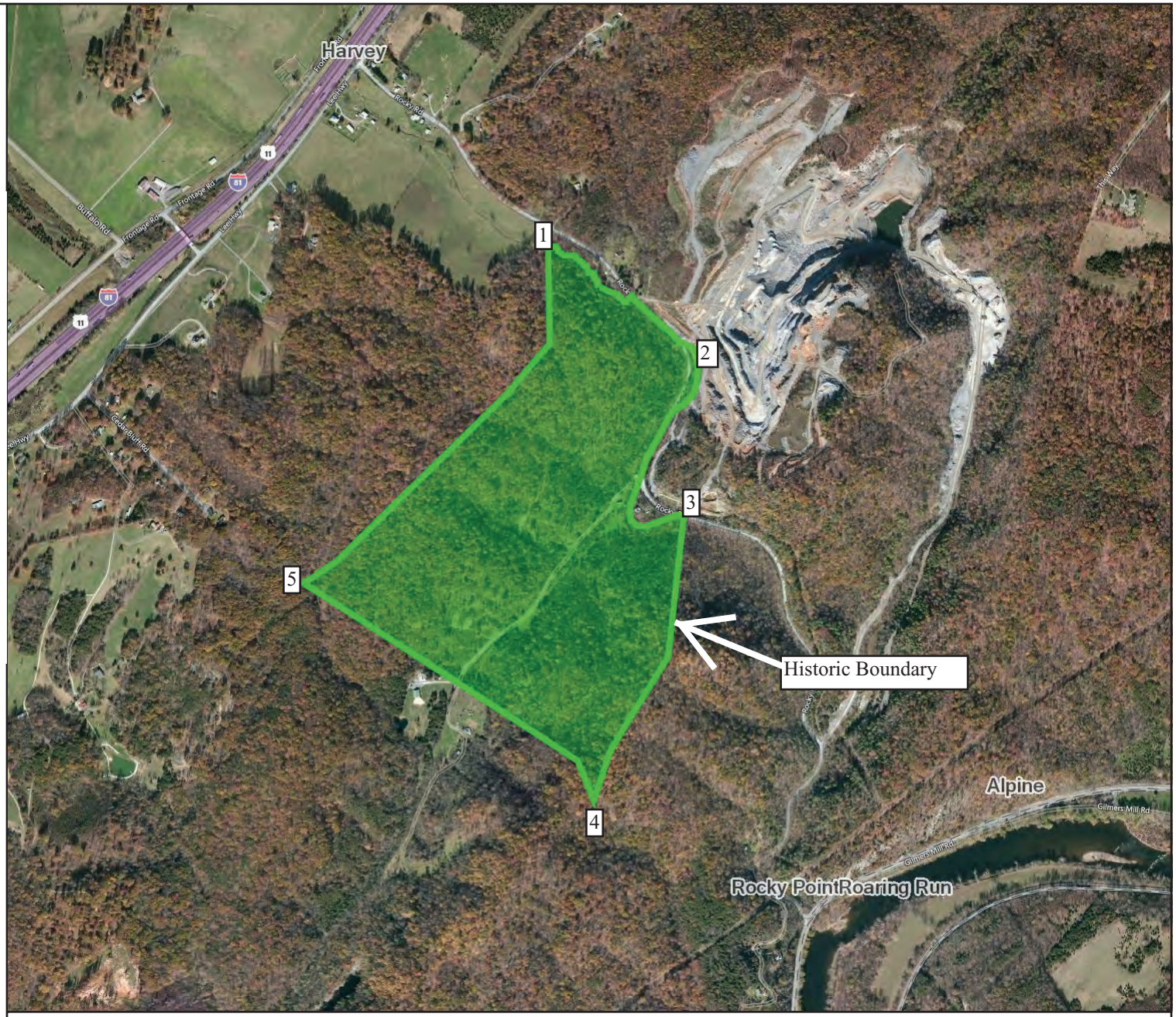
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

LOCATION MAP
Reynolds Property
Botetourt County, Virginia
DHR No. 011-0138
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 37.594180
Longitude: -79.618490
2. Latitude: 37.591900
Longitude: -79.614510
3. Latitude: 37.588220
Longitude: -79.614760
4. Latitude: 37.581920
Longitude: -79.617250
5. Latitude: 37.586710
Longitude: -79.625320



N

Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

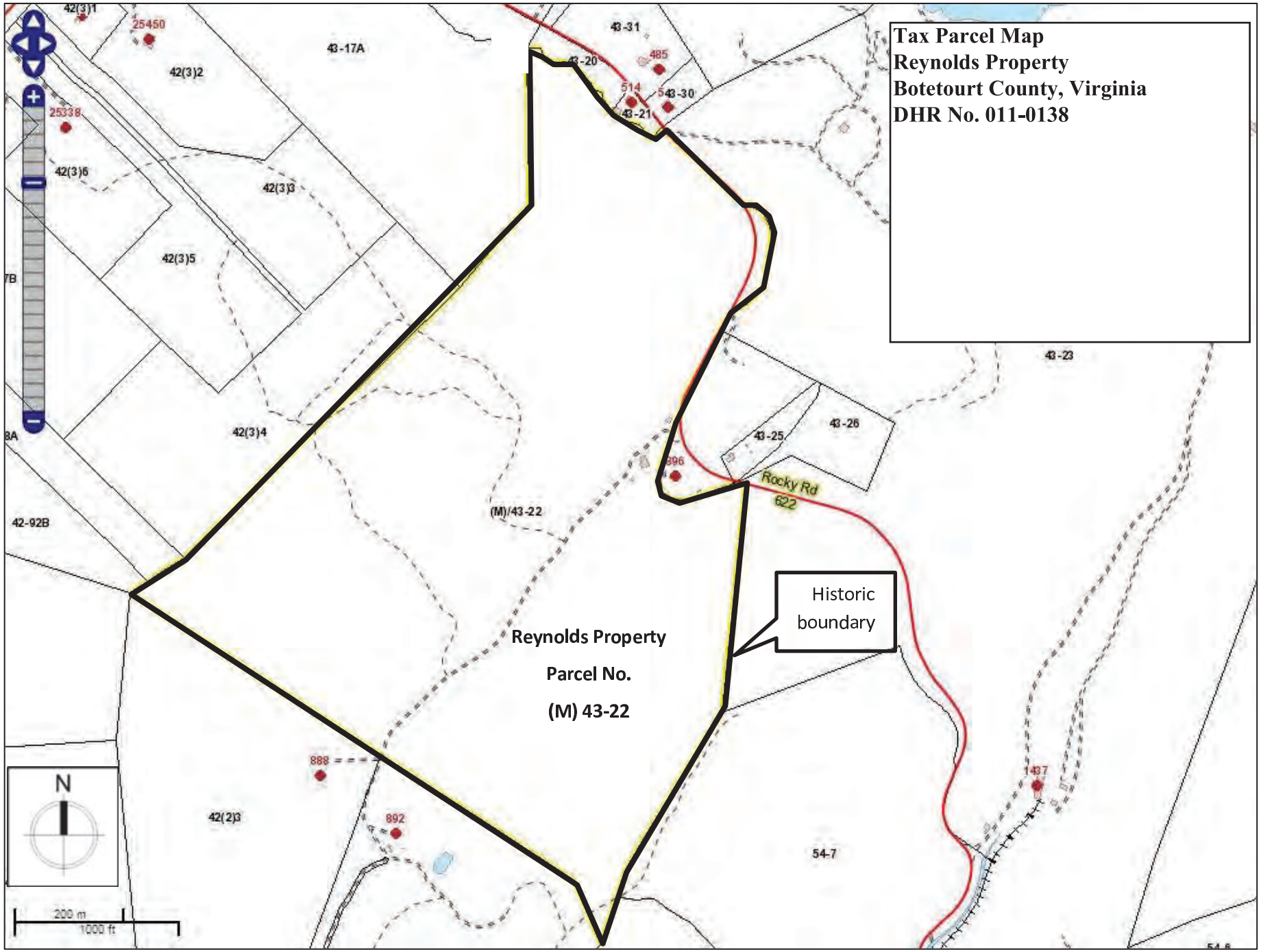
1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title: Reynolds Property **Date: 3/10/2016**

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

A. Stone House. Ca. 1800. Contributing building.
B. Spring and springhouse ruins. Ca. 1800. Contributing site.
C. Cemetery. 19th century. Contributing site.
D. Quarry complex. 19th or early 20th c. Contributing site.
E. Barn foundation. Late 19th/early 20th century. Contributing site.
F. Barn. Early 20th century (pre-1936). Contributing building.
G. Chicken house. Early 20th century (pre-1936). Contributing building.
H. Shed. Early 20th century (pre-1936). Contributing building.
I. Calf feeder. Mid-20th century. Non-contributing structure.
J. Privy. Mid-20th century. Non-contributing building.
K. Shooting house. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.


Tax Parcel Map
Reynolds Property
Botetourt County, Virginia
DHR No. 011-0138
Reynolds Property
Parcel No.
(M) 43-22
Historic boundary
Rocky Rd
622
(M)/43-22
43-17A
42(3)1
42(3)2
42(3)3
42(3)4
42(3)5
42(3)6
42(2)3
42-92B
43-31
43-20
43-21
43-30
43-23
43-25
43-26
54-7
25450
25338
485
514
896
888
892
1437
N
200 m
1000 ft