

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 PropertyHistoric name: Long MeadowOther names/site number: VDHR #007-0147

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 464 Long Meadow RoadCity or town: Fishersville State: VA County: AugustaNot For Publication: N/AVicinity: N/A**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:

 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

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

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: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☒
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	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; secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agriculture outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary structure

WORK IN PROGRESS

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agriculture outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/processing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Limestone; BRICK; METAL: Tin,
Aluminum; WOOD

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

Long Meadow is located in southeast Augusta County seven miles southeast of Staunton, five miles northwest of Waynesboro, and at the edge of the unincorporated town of Fishersville. Constructed ca. 1815, it is a two-story, side-gable, five-bay, I-form brick house with an integral rear brick ell. The Federal style brick residence features a one-story front porch with square Doric columns and ornamental sawn railing, a corbeled brick cornice and brick lintels above the first-story windows, original wood window sash, and a front entry with a paneled single-leaf door and a four-light transom. Frame additions extend from the east and west sides of the brick ell. Historic interior features of the residence include heart-pine floors, paneled wood wainscoting with molded baseboards, six fireplaces, of which three have original mantels, six-panel doors with original hardware, and a graceful staircase with original turned newels and balustrade and ornamental trim. Also located on the property are eight contributing outbuildings: a springhouse, a summer kitchen, a smokehouse, and a double cabin—all used domestically; two sheds, possibly once used as a corncrib and a root cellar, directly behind the smokehouse and summer kitchen, and a granary and a sheep barn set away from the residence—all serving agricultural purposes. The property retains significant integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Narrative Description

Location/Setting:

Augusta County has distinct rural areas of great natural beauty, but also has large areas of suburban sprawl caused by the confluence of Interstates 81 and 64, a large regional hospital, and several industrial and distribution centers. Long Meadow sits on a promontory facing the Blue Ridge Mountains and overlooking a creek, Long Meadow Run. The 24.743-acre tract adjoins to the north and east an undeveloped tract of 175 acres which provides views of rolling hills, open farmland, ponds, and wooded areas. Along hiking trails, tall grass grows between the house precinct and the run. North and east of Long Meadow, the Blue Ridge Mountains rise in the distance. The current eastern/northeastern view from the main house closely resembles what it was like when the house was constructed. The residence is surrounded by several old growth hackberry, gum, walnut and elm trees. Trees, planted twenty years ago by the Virginia Department of Forestry, shield the views from the residence toward two recent residential developments to the south and west. Long Meadow also has a significant number of ancient boxwoods, bottle brush plants, redbuds and magnolias that provide a sense of order and care to the setting. The Long Meadow Run watershed stretches down Long Meadow Road bordering the entire original 1,400 acre tract with which Long Meadow was historically associated. Long Meadow is approximately six miles from New Hope, close to where the Civil War Battle of the Piedmont was fought. This is rolling, fertile, magnificent land in the center of the Shenandoah Valley, situated between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains. Long Meadow, with its current 25 acres abutting the 175 pastoral acres to the north and east, is part and parcel of the Valley and its history. Great care has been taken to preserve the run which fronts it, to reforest the land, and to screen from view the encroaching power lines and housing developments sprawling to the west and south. In essence, Long Meadow is its own bastion.

Inventory

- 1.Main House, ca. 1815, Contributing Building.
- 2.Spring House, ca. 1815, Contributing Building.
- 3.Summer Kitchen (Currently Garage with attached carport, ca. 1815, Contributing Building.
- 4.Smoke House, ca. 1815, Contributing Building.
- 5.Root Cellar, ca. 1815, Contributing Building.
- 6.Corn Crib, ca. 1815, Contributing Building.
- 7.Double Door Cabin, ca. 1870, Contributing Building
- 8.Granary, ca. 1900, Contributing Building.
- 9.Sheep Barn, ca. 1815, Contributing Building.

Detailed Description

1. Main House

House Exterior

The dwelling is important as an early (ca. 1815) example of a substantial two-story, brick, I-form, Federal style Shenandoah Valley residence, with molded corbel brick cornices and an

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

integral one-story ell, likely constructed at the same time as the main block of the house. The south/southeast facade has a five bay, curiously asymmetrical fenestration. The house is constructed of solid brick made on the property and has a limestone foundation, also from the property. The brick on the more public southeast and southwest elevations is laid in Flemish bond, while the brick on the less public rear northwest and northeast sides is predominantly American three course bond. The house has four brick chimneys, two exterior examples on the main block, one interior centered along the rear ell's roof, and one large exterior brick chimney on the northwest gable end. The main block contains a central hall that runs north/south from the front to what was the back porch at the time the house was built. The roof shape is side gable over the main two-story part of the house and front gable over the ell. Originally, the roofs were shingled. At some point in the twentieth century the shingles were removed and were replaced by tin roofing. Frame extensions span the northeast and southwest sides of the rear ell and have shed roofs that are tied into the ell's roof structure.

Main Block Southeast Façade

The first-story windows are original wood double-hung nine-over-nine sash, still containing most of the original glass. Those on the second story are original six-over-nine sash and the glass is largely original. The front door and each of the windows on the façade's first story feature distinctive brick lintels, with a soldier course row topped by a sailor course of bricks. A porch, believed to have been constructed in 1881, replaced an earlier porch that was considerably smaller, as evidenced by iron joiners in the interior on either side of the front door. The replacement porch features a wood Italianate railing with decorative sawn elements. The porch has a hipped tin roof and is supported by four square wood Doric columns. Its roof conceals the brick lintels over the front door and the flanking windows. The exterior of the sheathed wood door has six panels, with a four-light transom. The bricks on the either side of the door show original red wash and penciling of the mortar.

Main Block Side Elevations

There are exterior brick chimneys on both gable ends of the main block. Both side elevations feature two small garret/attic windows that flank the chimneys. The northeast elevation features two nine-over-nine windows on the first story and two six-over-nine windows on the second-story. These windows are original as is most of their glass. The west elevation has no windows on the first and second levels.

Rear Elevation of the Main Block

There is one nine-over-nine sash window on the first story and one six-over-nine window on the second story. These windows are original as is most of their glass. A two-story, hip-roofed, brick addition was added to the main block's rear wall during the 1920s to accommodate two bathrooms. Extensions were added ca. 1930, again of brick, to accommodate larger bathrooms. The first-story's extension allowed installation of a shower inside, while the second, directly

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

above it, added a closet. Both bathrooms have modern one-over-one window sash on the extension's southwest elevation.

Rear and Side Elevations of the One-Story Ell

The rear ell features two chimneys, one a short brick stack that rises from the ell's roof and the other, much larger, exterior chimney on the rear gable end, opening onto the kitchen. In recent years, frame additions have been made to the ell to accommodate additional uses. The addition on the northeast side was constructed in 1991 as a family room with a gracious porch and a laundry room off the kitchen. This addition rests on concrete footers and is clad with wood siding. Its one-story porch has square Doric columns and Italianate-style sawn ornamental railings which duplicate those on the front porch. The addition has nine-over-nine window sash, copying those on the first story of the main block of the residence, and a group of three French doors with transoms that open onto the porch. The northeast end of the addition has a laundry room and its entry is accessed via a short flight of wood steps that is sheltered by a pent roof. A sunroom addition was constructed on the southwest side of the ell in 2006, replacing a ca. 1920 side porch. Like the east addition, it rises from a concrete foundation. The extension is clad with white composite concrete/wood siding. It utilizes nine-over-nine sash windows that were rehabbed from the ca. 1920 porch. A small porch is at the northwest corner and is accessed via two flights of wood steps with square railings and square posts.

House Interior

Main Block

The floor plan of the main block features a central passage with a two-room, single-pile plan, with parlors located on the east and west sides. The dining room within the rear ell opens from the rear of the northeast parlor. The dining room leads into the kitchen on the right side of the hearth; originally, there was a second entrance on the left side, evidenced by a wide cut in the wainscoting. The dining room also opens on its southwest side into a small back passage connecting the center hall and the sunroom; this door previously led to the ca. 1920 porch and, prior to that, to the original back porch. All floors on the first and second floors and in the dining room of the main block are heart-pine, as are the treads on the central staircase.

The center hall has symmetrical front and back entries with four-pane transoms. Another door, also with a four-pane transom, leads from the dining room to the smaller back passage. These three entries have thick, six-panel doors on the exterior, covered by batten doors on the interior sides, ingeniously bound by iron straps covering most of the width of the doors for hinge support.

The central hall and staircase have wainscoting, as do both parlors and the dining room. The wainscoting is believed to have been a decorative feature added in 1819-1821 as evidenced from a bill of lading in the McCue papers at the University of Virginia Special Collections Library.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

The east parlor and the dining room have later period crown molding. All the rooms in the main block of the house and the ell have 10½-feet tall ceilings.

Center Hall

The staircase rises on the southwest wall of the central passage. The staircase has a bracket vine and bud design ascending with the risers, first formulated by the early architect, Owen Biddle, in his 1805 publication, *Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant*. The original walnut handrail leads from the first floor to the landing, where it changes to pine. It is constructed out of a single piece of walnut and bends almost imperceptibly. The original newel post is a simple column mounted on a square base, painted white, and has a carved walnut newel cap. Similar posts are at the landing. The balusters are columnar, mounted on block bases, painted white, and essentially follow the design of the newel post. Underneath the stairwell is a small closet; in the floor is a concealed trap door that can be lifted, and underneath is the cellar's crawl space contained within the limestone foundation.

There are two interior iron joiners two feet equidistant from and two feet above the front door. One is in the center hall; the other is in the east parlor. These supported the original front porch, which was replaced by the wider 1881 porch.

Northeast and Southwest Parlors

The northeast parlor measures 17 x 17 feet. In addition to its nine-over-nine sash windows, heart-pine floors and wainscoting, it has an original fireplace mantel, quite similar to examples shown in *Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant*. The southwest parlor is 19 x 17 feet and has the same features and a similar fireplace mantel. The mantels are simply designed with paneled pilasters supporting a wide, but unadorned, entablature. Previous owners added a built-in, floor-to-ceiling closet on the northeast wall when the southwest parlor was converted into the master bedroom. Their contractor took care to reincorporate the original wainscoting into its design.

Dining Room

The dining room is 17 x 17 feet and is within the rear brick ell. On the southwest wall of the dining room are two iron joiners, and on the outside southwest wall of the kitchen there is one, evidencing the ties for an original back porch. Along with continuation of the main block's characteristic wainscoting and heart-pine floors, there is another original fireplace mantel, again like those shown in *Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant*. The dining room has two symmetrical nine-over-nine window sash with original glass. Originally, the southwest window would have opened out onto the rear porch, while the northeast window would have looked out to the fields to the east and northeast of the house. Now these windows open onto the sunroom on the southwest side of the ell and the family room on the northeast side, both modern additions.

Kitchen

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

The kitchen ceiling was originally 10½ feet, but a renovation during the mid-2000s removed the ceiling and exposed the rafters. As evidenced by the extremely wide chimney on the rear ell's northwest gable end, its fireplace originally featured a much larger hearth. Above the kitchen fireplace, with the chimney shaft now exposed above the open rafters, is the outline of another smaller hearth, which is thought to have been used by an enslaved cook and possibly members of her family, as there is also additional space over the dining room ceiling with a small door and an original door latch. A 1982 survey by Ann McCleary of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources references a long-gone staircase in the kitchen leading to this upper room. The kitchen also has a thick, sheathed batten door on the northwest rear entry, which would have opened onto the original back porch, again with the characteristic original iron hardware and wide iron straps as found on Long Meadow's other exterior entries. To the right of the door is a narrow four-by-six wood sash window. To the left of the door is a small eye-level, single, nine-pane window which swings out. Both windows originally opened onto the rear ell's southwest porch and now open onto the sunroom addition.

Southwest Ell Addition

As previously noted, there is a sunroom on the west side of the ell. This is the current ideation of what was originally a porch along the west side of the ell and part of the rear of the main block, so that the rear porch would have resembled an inverted L. The rear door of the central hall originally opened on to this porch until the bathrooms were added in the early twentieth century. The rear door of the central hall now opens onto a small, enclosed passage connecting it to the first-floor bathroom on the southwest, the dining room on the northeast, and the sunroom on the northwest. The original brick walls are exposed and show signs of red wash and penciling on the mortar. To maintain consistency, the builders of the bathroom addition rewashed its newer brick and crudely penciled its mortar. This feature has been retained. The sunroom addition was constructed in 2006. Caution was taken to preserve the original molded brick cornice on the west side of the ell and to preserve the long rafter from which the roof of the original porch was extended.

Northeast Ell Addition

The northeast addition was designed by John Runkle of Frazier & Associates Architects of Staunton, Virginia in 1991. It contains a narrow laundry room opening off the kitchen and a large family room opening off a wide entrance from the kitchen. Care was taken to duplicate features in the main block: transoms over a bank of French doors; double-hung, nine-over-nine sash windows, and heart-pine floors. The original molded brick cornices of the east side of the ell are exposed. Because a few were damaged, exact duplicates were molded to replace them.

Second Floor

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

The second floor has two large bedrooms, one over the northeast parlor and one over the southwest. Between these rooms on the front of the house is a small room opening off the passage at the top of the staircase, which would have served as a child's room, sewing room or possibly an office. The two principal upstairs rooms have 10½-foot ceilings and have the same dimensions as the rooms below.

Of the two fireplaces in the large upstairs bedrooms, the one on the southwest side has similarities to one in the Coiner House (NRHP 1978; 007-0224) in Crimora, Augusta County, with its bullseye corner blocks and fluted pilasters. The Coiner House is notable for the German motifs painted on its woodwork. Limited paint analysis on Long Meadow's fireplace by the University of Virginia Department of Architectural History in Spring, 2023 postulated that this mantel could also have included a painted design, thus reflecting a common practice in the region of applying decorative painting to prominent features like mantels. The mantel in the northeast room dates to the Victorian era and appears to have been part of a remodeling which took place later in the late 19th century and after the owner's remarriage.

Attic

The second story hall provides access to the attic. The attic is reached through a small passageway with a dog-leg staircase. The attic reveals all hand-hewn white oak timber, with mortise-and-tenon joinery with wood pegs that appear to be elm securing the rafters at the roof peak. Each rafter is scribed with a Roman numeral. The floor is covered with tongue and groove pine planks that are secured to joists by wood pegs. An unpainted, board and batten partition of pine planks with a batten door separates the two sides of the attic.

There is also a smaller attic over the dining room of the rear ell, with a small door for an entrance now visible from the kitchen after the removal of the kitchen ceiling. The latch on the door is original hardware.

Cellar

The two-room cellar is accessed from an outside entrance underneath the sunroom. There is standing room under the original ell and the limestone foundation walls are visible. The dirt floor was covered with concrete at some earlier point in the twentieth century. Beyond the cellar is a crawl space under the main block and its floor is entirely dirt.

Secondary Resources

2. Springhouse (ca.1815, contributing)

Adjacent to the primary residence, to the northwest is a stone springhouse. It is in solid condition. Long Meadow sits near a spring, which is 300 feet underground, and from which water is still pumped. The building measures eight by ten feet and has a front gable roof.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Originally, the front gable roof extended several feet over the front entrance, but was shortened to be flush with the entry in order to provide room to walk between the southwest ell sunroom addition and the springhouse. The latch on the door is original hardware. The interior is whitewashed, and concrete troughs are located along the exterior of the northeast wall beside the entrance and along the interior of the southwest wall.

3. Summer Kitchen (ca. 1815, contributing)

The log summer kitchen is a compromised and precariously leaning building that originally served as a wash house and summer kitchen. Before the floor was covered with concrete in 1990, the marks of a hearth in the dirt floor were visible. There are charring marks on the logs in the roof beam over it. The cuttings for a door at the front (southwest façade) are still visible with an intact six-pane wood sash window above it, and a window, covered with a batten door, was provided on the northeast wall that is contemporaneous with the summer kitchen's construction. At an unknown point in the 1930s or 1940s, the front gable building was converted into a one-car garage by cutting the logs to open the front and back wall, extending an attic-like storage area, extending the length with frame construction on the northeast (rear) wall, and adding a tin roof. This building is connected to an equally compromised carport-like enclosure with a sloping tin roof, dating from the 1930s-1940s, and built to house a tractor or a smaller car. The southwest side is open and the northeast side has been extended and has a rear wall. To be used safely as a garage, the summer kitchen warrants rehabilitation to include concealed steel joists and wall support, lighting, the introduction of a few logs to replace ones at the base that have rotted, and preservation of the existing logs through re-chinking and re-plastering. The carport's structural members may be too deteriorated for rehabilitation.

4. Smokehouse (ca. 1815, contributing)

Tied to the summer kitchen's carport- extension is another intact log building. It has board and batten wood siding that is fastened with a combination of wrought and cut nails, with round nails used in the battens. During the 1960s, a former owner added plywood paneling and electricity inside to create an office. The wall paneling was removed in the first quarter of 2022 and revealed the original log walls. As there is no evidence of a chimney for heating and cooking, it is thought that this building did not house enslaved persons prior to the Civil War, but instead originally served as a smokehouse. White residue on the ceiling rafters is indicative of salt used in meat preservation. Sets of parallel cut holes on either interior side would have supported poles on which meat would have been hung. This building is solid but needs rehabilitation work in the form of removal of a small twentieth century back porch, possible chinking/plastering, removing the plywood ceiling, installation of new metal roofing, and stabilization/replacement of several floor joists.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

5. Root Cellar and 6. Corn Crib (ca. 1815, contributing)

To the northeast of what originally was the summer kitchen and wash house and the smokehouse are two very similar log building. Both measure 11 feet by 15 feet and have front gable roofs sheathed in tin. Both are in stable condition, but each foundation needs stabilization and the southeastern building has accumulated dirt that covers the lower logs on one side; removal of the dirt and creation of a retaining wall or berm is expected to alleviate the erosion affecting the building. Neither building was historically chinked and plastered nor did they have chimneys for heating. Both have wood planks placed on the internal walls. The southeastern shed is thought to have functioned as a root cellar. The northwestern shed is thought to have been a corn crib historically. Both buildings are thought to date to 1815.

7. Double Door Cabin/ Log Domestic Building (ca. 1870 contributing)

A double-entry, side-gable log building stands at the foot of the driveway turnaround northwest of the main house. The interior is inaccessible due to the severe deterioration of the building. The building is thought to date to ca. 1870. According to an engineer, it is in precarious condition with serious leaning in several different directions, largely due to its location in a small ravine subject to rain runoff. The building materials, reflecting farm economies, appear to have been taken from preexisting structures. The surveys conducted by VDHR in 1973 and 1980 indicate that this may have been built near or over a pre-existing house for men and women enslaved by the McCue family, individuals who the current owners seek to memorialize.

8. Granary, (ca. 1875, Contributing)

Two agricultural buildings are located to the southwest and away from the main residence. The granary is a smaller building sheathed in wood clapboard siding with a front gable roof and centered entry door on the gable end wall. The building has a shed-roofed addition off the southwest elevation. Inside are a series of stalls on either side running front to back. This structure was a granary, and penciled in its stalls are references to the types of produce that were kept, amounts stored, and some dates—the earliest being 1912. The granary appears to have been built between 1850-1900. Its condition appears to be relatively good, with the exception of a deteriorated open extension, but like the barn, its proximity to the power lines and encroaching subdivision is concerning.

9. Log Sheep Barn (ca. 1815, contributing)

A magnificent Appalachian/Pennsylvania German style, single crib, two-story, log barn is encased and hidden within mid- to late twentieth century wood and aluminum accretions that enclose and protect it. The side gable log barn is 30'5" wide, 15'9" wide with a covered threshing floor on its west front that is 30'5" wide and 19'10" wide. The threshing floor has two layers of one-inch-thick white oak planks. The roof over it is thought to be of mid-19th century construction. The scribed hewn logs are joined with V notches. Its metal roof and supporting rafters are of newer but indeterminate age. The log barn is built of white oak with elm pegs. It

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

sits on log sills and its floor is dirt. In some places concrete blocks or earlier limestone supports have been added for support. On its upper level is newer flooring bearing circular-saw marks for the storage of grain. Earlier notches indicate that the flooring has changed over the years. Underneath this floor is a lower level where there are troughs where the grain was placed for sheep herded through a door on the east rear of the barn. The logs appear to be in good condition, although some on the west side were cut at some point to simplify the task of bailing and storing hay, and roughly half of the planks on the threshing floor have rotted over the barn's 200+ year history. Like the granary, it is close to power lines and an encroaching subdivision, and this proximity is concerning. The barn structure that shelters the log barn is constructed of dimensional lumber and has vertical board siding. A shed-roofed extension is along each longitudinal walls with the northwest extension partially clad with metal siding and the northeast extension largely open with vertical boards beneath the roofline. Each extension appears to have served as a drive-through for farming equipment or possibly for animal shelters. Another shed-roofed extension spans the frame barn structure's southeast (rear) wall.

Other manmade elements:

The grounds of the house were seriously neglected for the preceding twenty years. A major clean-up campaign has occurred over the past eighteen months, designed to remove old, abandoned logs, trash, debris, weeds, brush, a wood fuel burner, and unnecessary fencing. Additionally, part of the gravel roadway has been moved several yards away from a power line bordering the west side of the property, and trees, evergreens and bushes have recently been planted on the property's southwest side near the property line to obscure over time the encroaching subdivision.

Alterations or changes to the property/ No Significant Deterioration to Dwelling Affecting Historic Integrity:

The house has seen periods of care and neglect over the years, including a four-year stretch in the early 1960s when it was uninhabited. Additions include the two previously mentioned bathrooms, one built over the other, added in the 1920s-1940s; the previously mentioned 1991 addition on the east side of the ell designed for Dudley D. and Mary Southgate Brewster Flanders by John Runkle of the architecture firm, Frazier Associates, of Staunton, Virginia; and a substantial kitchen renovation and the addition of a sunroom on the west side of the ell executed in 2006. The kitchen renovation and sunroom were created by the highly regarded Staunton/Ft. Defiance builder, Ted Jordan. Because whatever neglect over time has been benign, the main block and ell of the dwelling are remarkably intact.

The current owners purchased the property in October 2021. Starting in Spring 2022, substantial rehabilitation work commenced and continues to be done. This includes, but is not limited to installation of energy-efficient heat pumps; removal of radiators and oil fuel tanks, and replacement with forced air; new unobtrusive duct work; bringing electrical systems up to code; adding propane for gas logs in the kitchen fireplace; a backup generator; new gutters; interior

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

painting; refinishing of all floors; cleaning, careful mortaring and lining all fireplaces with stainless steel, so that wood burning fires can again safely occur in the living room, dining room, and master bedroom; and gutting and rehabilitating/upgrading of both full bathrooms.

Additionally, large amounts of work continue to be done on the grounds of the property. All the outbuildings have suffered from neglect, the most serious being the summer kitchen and wash house and the double-door cabin. The remaining evidence of neglect in the other buildings can be characterized as benign and remediable. The condition, historic authenticity, and beauty of the 208-year-old dwelling are excellent, both externally and internally. The work on the house is expected to be completed in 2023 and will include modernizing the plumbing in the cellar and working on making it watertight, limited carpentry work, and painting of the exterior wood trim.

Integrity Statement

The preceding narrative and following statement of significance cover the seven aspects of integrity identified by the U.S. Department of the Interior for inclusion of a property on the National Register of Historic Places: location; design; setting; materials; workmanship; feeling; and association. Long Meadow exemplifies all seven aspects. All resources on the property are in their original locations and the property's historic setting has been retained, in part through strategic new vegetation plantings to screen views from Long Meadow toward more recent development. The 9 contributing resources all have good integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The main house retains its original footprint, fenestration, and historic wood sash windows and doors. The historic interior finishes include flooring, trim, doors, mantelpieces, and wainscoting. Some interior finishes in the kitchen have been altered, most notably the removal of a portion of the ceiling to expose the full height of the rear chimney. The dwelling's early-twentieth-century bathrooms have been remodeled as well. The brick rear ell has more alterations, particularly the two shed-roofed extensions along its northeast and southwest side walls. Both of the additions were designed to meld with the dwelling's historic Federal style without overwhelming it in terms of massing, footprint, design, and materials. The 8 historic outbuildings have few alterations and are in fair to good condition, although lack of maintenance has compromised the structural integrity of the double-door cabin and the root cellar. The early-nineteenth-century log sheep barn has been protected by the fortuitous construction of a frame barn that encloses it. Long Meadow has integrity of association as a plantation supported by an enslaved African American population prior to the Civil War. The main house is a significant example of Federal style, with character-defining features that have been preserved through repeated remodeling campaigns. The property's integrity of feeling is intact and it continues to convey its historic associations with Augusta County's nineteenth-century plantations and its post-Civil War evolution to a smaller family farm.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

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 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

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1815-ca. 1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

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.)

Long Meadow, constructed ca 1815, is an excellent example of a vernacular adaptation of the Federal style for Augusta County and the Shenandoah Valley. Because of its distinctive type, period, and method of construction, Long Meadow is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. With its traditional brick two-story I-form and one-story ell, its massing and footprint are straightforward but the house has many character-defining features. A vernacular interpretation of the Federal style, the house exhibits the tendency of local builders to adapt designs portrayed in architectural pattern books popular during this era. The Flemish bond of the southeast and southwest elevations, molded brick cornices on the main block and ell, nine-over-nine double hung sash windows, and striking soldier/rowlock courses of brick lintels on the southeast façade's first-story bays are illustrative of the style. The mantels of the living room, dining room and current master bedroom are close copies of mantels found in Biddle's *Young Carpenter's Assistant*, as is the bud and vine decoration on the staircase in the central hall. Collectively, the house's exterior and interior features take the adaptation of east coast Federal style attributes to an early and high bar for other plantation houses in Augusta County. Also of architectural note is the property's collection of domestic and agricultural buildings on the property constructed of log and stone. All 8 of the outbuildings are contributing and display vernacular construction methods and workmanship of the nineteenth century in the Shenandoah Valley. The period of significance begins ca. 1815, the date of construction for the main house and several outbuildings, and continues through ca. 1900, encompassing the construction of the contributing domestic and agricultural outbuildings and the Victorian-era renovations to the main house.

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

Criterion C: Architectural Significance:

The architecture of this region of the Shenandoah Valley represents an evolution of growth and settlement as Scots-Irish, German, and Swiss immigrants moved south down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania, and the descendants of early European settlers in coastal and eastern Virginia migrated west. Most of the early dwellings dating from the Valley's earliest settlement period no longer exist. They were constructed for shelter without permanence in mind, while fields were cleared, crops planted, and utilitarian agricultural buildings, such as barns, springhouses, and smoke houses were constructed. As wealth increased, inhabitants of the region constructed houses with styles fashionable in larger nearby east coast cities like Philadelphia, Alexandria, Annapolis, and Baltimore. Traditional building techniques and local materials, particularly stone, were used for widespread purposes, including foundation walls, decorative trim, fireplace hearths, and exterior load-bearing walls on dwellings and outbuildings.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Rare before the beginning of the of the nineteenth century, dwellings built of brick gradually became more prevalent and Long Meadow and other buildings of similar age in Augusta County demonstrate this growing trend. The evolution from stone to brick is demonstrated by the original dwelling house on the original and extensive Long Meadow acreage, known originally as the Barrens, and ultimately as the Old Stone Fort/Zechariah Johnston/Rev. John McCue House (007-0026). Recommended eligible for the NRHP by the State Review Board in 2012, this resource was built of stone with small, high windows and an enormous chimney during the late 1730s. It is believed to be one of the earliest, if not the earliest, stone dwellings in Augusta County and one of the earliest protective fort dwellings. It anchored the east section of what ultimately became the 1,400 acre Long Meadow tract.

The main dwelling at Long Meadow is situated on a ridge on the west side of the tract. It was constructed by an unknown master builder ca. 1815, through the employment of free men and enslaved laborers and utilizing materials found on the property: limestone for the foundation; clay for the bricks; and white oak, pine and elm trees for walls. This master's work, including Long Meadow's Flemish bond brick, striking molded brick cornices, I-house form, rear ell, and interior woodwork and hardware are illustrative of the Federal style as adapted for the Shenandoah Valley. Other residential examples of the style in Augusta County are Black Oak Spring (NRHP 2023; VLR 2023; 007-0180), built ca. 1820, which has a one-story ell and historic decorative interior woodwork; the James Ramsey House (1805-1810), on VA Rt. 600, Goshen, which has a one-story back ell; and the Coiner House (NRHP 1978; VDHR #007-0224), northwest of Crimora, which was built in 1825 and has a one-story back ell, molded brick cornices, and extensive Germanic-influenced woodwork and painted designs. Long Meadow is also similar to the Level Loop House (NRHP 1993, VDHR #081-0034), built in 1819 in neighboring Rockbridge County. Like Long Meadow, its brick walls are set in Flemish bond with a molded brick cornice and an ell, exterior end chimneys, and a limestone foundation. Other houses with similar characteristics in nearby counties include Locust Grove (NRHP 2015; VDHR #069-0145), built in 1830 in Page County, and Wall Brook Farm (NRHP 2002; VDHR #069-0011), which dates to ca 1824. These houses illustrate the image of stability, order and success favored by the Shenandoah Valley's rural elite in the decades following the American Revolution.

Long Meadow, therefore, is a significant example of the Federal style in Augusta County and the wider Shenandoah Valley during the early republic and antebellum periods. As explained in the *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia from the Colonial Era to 1940* architectural style guide, in Virginia the Federal style evolved from and refined the earlier Georgian style and was characterized by lightness, delicacy, and precise handling of detail. Like the Georgian style, the Federal style drew from Roman classical sources. However, instead of viewing Roman architecture through the lens of Renaissance intermediaries, like Andreas Palladio, the Federal styles was inspired by direct observation of newly discovered Roman domestic interiors at Pompeii and Herculaneum. Vernacular interpretations of the Federal style are not as highly detailed, but a selection of character-defining features are common on rural Federal dwellings of

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

the early nineteenth century, including balanced and symmetrical façades, sidelights at entrances, thin, delicate window muntins and larger window panes, Flemish bond brickwork on façades with 3- and 5-course American bond on side and rear elevations, side-gable roofs, and central passage plans. All of these attributes are present at Long Meadow.

Long Meadow also is a showcase of the distinctive craftsmanship of local and itinerant builders, as Euro-American settlers in the Shenandoah Valley and their descendants continually adapted to new styles and popular tastes in design. At Long Meadow, the master builder's combination of pattern book elements and design attributes are rendered in the use of brick, molded brick, stone, and carved wood. Character-defining elements of local builders' work are the mantels of the living room, dining room and current master bedroom, all of which are close copies of mantels found in Biddle's *Young Carpenter's Assistant*, as is the bud and vine decoration on the staircase in the central hall. While the main block and ell were constructed ca.1815, family records establish that certain decorative features, such as the wainscoting, were added ca. 1819-1820, and the front porch, using Italianate railings, was added ca. 1881; a replacement of an earlier, smaller porch, the Italianate porch is another example of the evolution of design at Long Meadow while the building's overall Federal style remained intact in terms of character-defining attributes.

Long Meadow's eight contributing outbuildings also feature in its architectural importance. From the viewpoint of a cultural landscape, those outbuildings grouped closest to the dwelling house—the springhouse, summer kitchen/ wash house, smokehouse, root cellar, corn crib, and double door log cabin—represent the “back of the big house” spatial relationships commonly found at nineteenth century plantations in rural Virginia. These utilitarian resources were deliberately and significantly smaller and cruder work centers for the enslaved African Americans who performed domestic and agricultural labor at Long Meadow. The spatial layout also accentuates the dominance of the enslaver over those who were enslaved by enabling the property owners to keep a watchful eye over the enslaved workers and, after Emancipation and the end of the Civil War, paid laborers. The designed landscape was also calculated to impress visitors by featuring the main house on a prominent site. The presence of the granary near a side road and the sheep barn at the top of the hill overlooking pastures are practical choices for a working farm where the location of such buildings served the most immediate and practical needs. Of these outbuildings, the sheep barn merits particular note for its Pennsylvania/German V-notch construction, enormous scribed white oak logs, and its overall monumentality and sheer presence.

Historical Background/Context

Rev. John McCue purchased the entire 400-acre Long Meadow tract in 1792 from Zachariah Johnston, a legendary Revolutionary War hero and Shenandoah Valley pioneer. McCue purchased additional tracts over the years and eventually accumulated over 1,400 acres. The property included the original Zachariah Johnston house first known as The Barrens, and subsequently known as the Old Stone Fort, in which Rev. McCue lived before, and possibly after, constructing Long Meadow, and which still stands roughly a mile down Long Meadow

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Road to the east. Rev. McCue was the minister for over 20 years of the Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church (NRHP 1973. VDHR #007-0033), down Long Meadow Road in Fishersville, four miles to the west. McCue died at age 62 one Sunday morning on Long Meadow Road after either being thrown by his horse, or suffering a heart attack, on his way to deliver a sermon at the church. He and his wife are buried in the church graveyard.

Like most of the McCues before and after him, Rev. McCue's son, Squire John McCue, was active in Presbyterian affairs at Tinkling Spring. He served as a church elder throughout his adult life. He is buried at Tinkling Spring. Squire John served as a member of the Virginia legislature. He presented an anti-slavery petition in 1831-1832 to the Virginia legislature on behalf of 215 women from Augusta County. Many of the women were afraid of the specter of slave uprisings following Nat Turner's Rebellion. This petition sought to free enslaved people all over Virginia, but would have required the emancipated individuals to migrate to Liberia through the efforts of the American Colonization Society, despite that African Americans had been in Virginia since 1619.

On a door in the attic is a penciled inscription by a fifteen-year-old boy: "Sandy Hall McCue, March 24, 1867." Alexander "Sandy" Hall McCue was the son of Squire John McCue and his second wife. He was born at Long Meadow in 1852 and died there in 1912 at age 60. He was a farmer who stored and sold his produce at the Long Meadow granary, a Staunton civic leader, and a trustee, Sunday School teacher, and member of the choir of Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church. Sandy's extensive journals, housed in the Virginia Museum of History and Culture in Richmond, discuss not only the farm and his social, business, and civic life, but also the religious life of the Valley through the lens of Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church. For three generations, the McCue family was fundamental to the spread and consolidation of Presbyterianism in the Virginia Shenandoah Valley. The fact that they were enslavers demonstrates the extreme complexity of the issue in light of their professed faith tradition, an issue profoundly challenging at the time not only for White Presbyterians from all over the country, but those of all faith traditions at the time.

The McCues were Whigs, solid supporters of Henry Clay, and Unionists prior to the Civil War. However, when Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy, the McCues, like so many Virginians, changed their position. Reasons for supporting the Confederacy were complex even among enslavers. As a post-Civil War intra-family lawsuit involving members of the McCue family makes clear, they suffered greatly after their Confederate currency became worthless and because of damage done to their crops and livestock by soldiers passing through the area. For unknown reasons, the ca. 1815 log barn, however, was not burned during U. S. General Philip Sheridan's 1864 Valley campaign, the purpose for which included destroying the ability of Valley farmers to produce grain for the Confederate army. Destruction of agricultural outbuildings was widespread throughout the Valley.

One of the last battles of the Civil War, the Battle of Waynesboro, was fought on March 2, 1865. The U. S. troops were commanded by Brig. General George Armstrong Custer, and were

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

part of Sheridan's operation to drive the Confederate troops out of the Shenandoah Valley, reversing the Confederate army's success at pushing Union troops out of the Valley months earlier. Confederate General Jubal Early had been quartered in Staunton, but removed to Waynesboro as the Union troops approached. Custer then entered Staunton. While in Staunton, and as he moved his units towards Waynesboro, Early used Long Meadow as a field headquarters due to its proximity to both Staunton and Waynesboro. Troops coming from Staunton towards Waynesboro would have come down the route of what is now Jefferson Highway/U.S. 250 (today a four-lane connector road between the two Augusta County cities). Long Meadow and a strategically critical railroad line were only four miles apart. Legend has it that General Custer's Union cavalry camped near the entrance to Long Meadow before the Battle of Waynesboro after Early's men retreated. A number of Confederate cavalry men are said to have died while stationed at Long Meadow, probably due to dysentery triggered by their generally poor condition due to low food supplies, clothing and boots, as well as freezing cold, sleet-ridden weather in early March 1865. The soldiers are said to have been buried on an eastern ridge near Long Meadow, but no evidence of any of these burials has yet been found.

Long Meadow is notable for not having any known burials on its acreage. The McCue family opted to be buried at Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church, with a few latter generation McCues buried in the church yard of Trinity Episcopal Church in Staunton. Enslavers typically did not permanently mark burials of enslaved people. Enslaved kin on a plantation would plant and tend to traditional plantings associated with renewal, such as yucca, periwinkle, and evergreen trees. Yucca has been planted in an area away from Long Meadow's main house but the site has not been investigated to ascertain the presence of human burials.

It is sadly clear from tax records and an estate division that African American individuals were enslaved at Long Meadow from 1792 through the end of the Civil War. A Chancery Court lawsuit over Squire John McCue's 1862 estate lists 17 enslaved individuals by their first names with monetary values placed on each as each person was considered to be McCue's personal, taxable property under laws at the time:

Name	Valuation
John	\$3750.00
Archy	\$4000.00
Janey	\$1200.00
Alick	\$4200.00
Isham	\$4000.00
Jimmy	\$3800.00
Moffett	\$3000.00
Hannah	\$1600.00
Mariah & Child	\$350.00
Jane & Child	\$2200.00
Dick 52 Years Old	\$1300.00
Sarah	\$1800.00

Long Meadow

Name of Property

Augusta County, VA

County and State

Buff	\$3500.00
Sina	\$3000.00
Henry	\$1600.00
Total	\$39,300.00

The fact that the enslaved were treated as taxable person property is a tragic reality. The tragedy goes back to Rev. John McCue, who is documented in both Presbytery and tax records as having enslaved other human beings. The outbuildings of Long Meadow all have enslavement associations and reflect “behind the big house” architectural arrangement. The numbers of enslaved people at Long Meadow were characteristic of a large, labor-intensive Virginia Shenandoah Valley wheat and sheep plantation. The death of an enslaver often represented a period of risk for enslaved individuals as heirs often divided enslaved people among themselves or sold them to other enslavers without regard for maintaining kinship networks of the people who were enslaved. Assignment of monetary value to each individual reflects the administrative and financial processes that accompanied valuation of a person’s estate and division of real and personal property among heirs. The fates of Long Meadow’s enslaved Black population are not known. After Emancipation, Black people focused on reuniting with family members, establishing their own communities, especially churches, cemeteries, and schools, and pursuing work opportunities. Some Black families opted to leave rural Virginia for industrial centers such as Richmond, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, while others chose to remain close to the place where their ancestors had been enslaved. It was not unusual, however, for Black families to be pushed out of rural areas by hostile White people who feared the social and political equality that the Reconstruction Era amendments to the U.S. Constitution called for. As the Jim Crow segregation era was ushered in by the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision in 1896, and Virginia adopted a new state constitution in 1900 that enshrined segregationist doctrines in state law, opportunities for Black families became more circumscribed. These families and their communities persevered, however, and numerous Reconstruction Era Black communities continue to dot Virginia’s rural landscapes.

Members of the McCue family lived at Long Meadow for over 130 years until the death of Mrs. A. H. (Nannie Hanger) McCue in 1948, when it was given by will to Union Theological Seminary in Richmond. A subsequent owner, the Staunton lawyer and legislator Curry C. Carter, lived there for over 20 years and then willed it at his death in 1970 to Hampden-Sydney College. He was a lawyer, former mayor of Staunton (1936-1938), and a Virginia State Senator (1936-1966). Carter was an ally of the architect of Virginia’s Massive Resistance during the Civil Rights era, U.S. Senator Harry Byrd. Carter served on committees that endorsed and furthered Virginia’s segregation policies in all aspects of Virginians’ lives. Carter’s participation in Virginia’s 1950s-1960s Massive Resistance movement accentuates the tragedy of earlier enslavement at Long Meadow. He also advocated for the placement of Interstate Highways 81 and 64 near Staunton, Fishersville and Waynesboro, a vision that contributed positively to the economic development of Augusta County, but contributed to suburban sprawl as well—including up to the western and southern edges of Long Meadow.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Arnold, Amy, *Long Meadow Farm Landscaping Master Plan*, 2021.
- Augusta County Historical Society, with assistance from Sorrells, Nancy T., *Images of America: Augusta County*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, S.C., 2014.
- Ayers, Edward L., *In the Presence of Mine Enemies: The Civil War in the Heart of America 1859-1863*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, 2003.
- Ayers, Edward L., *The Thin Light of Freedom: The Civil War and Emancipation in the Heart of America*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, 2017.
- Ayers, Edward L. and Rubin, Anne S., *The Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War—The Eve of War*, CD-ROM and book, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, 2000. This contains many McCue Family records in digital form.
- Bickle, W. O., and Nannie H. McCue-informant. John McCue Home: WPA Survey Report, 1937, Aug. 4. N.p. 3, 1937, expressing belief Long Meadow built in 1815.
- Biddle, Owen, *Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant* (1805), Dover Publications, 2006.
- Brownell, Charles E. and Loth, Calder, et al, *The Making of Virginia Architecture*, University Press of Virginia, and Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1993.
- Bushman, Kathryn, G., *The Registers of Free Blacks, 1810-1864, Augusta County, Virginia and Staunton, Virginia*, Mid-Valley Press, Inc., Verona, Virginia, 1989.
- Complaint in Chancery of Eleanor "Ellen" McCue, Widow of John McCue, 1862, *McCue Family Papers*, Accession #4406, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.
- Curry C. Carter, (2023) Wikipedia. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/curry_carter (Accessed June 7, 2023).
- Deetz, James, *In Small Things Forgotten: An Archaeology of American Life*, Anchor Books, 1996.
- Glassie, Henry, *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia: A Structural Analysis of Historic Artifacts* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975), 93. This provides further discussion of the development of the Georgian I-plan similar to the front portion of Long Meadow, including the front and rear doors, center staircase and two side rooms.
- Hurst, Ronald L. and Prown, Jonathan, *Southern Furniture 1680-1830, The Colonial Williamsburg Collection*, "#130 Bureau Table 1790-1805, Valley of Virginia, Possibly Augusta County," pp. 422-424, *The Colonial Williamsburg Collection* and Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers, 1997. A mark, "Long Meadow", is written on the outer face of the backboard, likely demonstrating McCue family ownership of this unusual black walnut bureau table owned by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
- Johnston, Andrew and Kutney, Mark, Professors, with student assistant Ariana Wells Calos, and twenty-three students, University of Virginia, Department of Architectural History, *Long Meadow Explorations: Student Research from the Spring 2023 Semester*. The students in this class used Long Meadow as their study site during the spring

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

semester of 2023. They were accompanied by their professors and the distinguished architectural historian, Calder Loth, on their first visit on January 27, 2023. Their research papers, first presented as oral lectures on May 8, 2023, are incorporated into a 285 page book in PDF format entitled *Long Meadow Explorations: Student Research from the Spring 2023 Semester*. Their research and analyses have been fundamental to the owners' understanding of the property. Professor Will Rourk's team did 3D diagramming of the house, grounds, out-buildings and the log barn which are digitized and part of the University of Virginia Department of Architectural History's collection. Particularly helpful for purposes of this application is Caro, Luisa *Original Construction of the Brick House at Long Meadow*, p. 29, which pins down the date of construction to 1815/1816, lists numbers of enslaved persons at Long Meadow from 1799-1819, and lists relevant McCue family descent generational lines. The owners are indebted not only to Ms. Caro for her research, but to Professors Johnston, Kutney and Rourk, and the other students, for their remarkable and invaluable work on Long Meadow.

- MacMaster, Richard K., *Augusta County History 1865-1950*, Augusta County Historical Society, Staunton, Virginia 1987.
- McCleary, Ann, "Forging a Regional Identity: Development of Rural Vernacular Architecture in the Central Shenandoah Valley, 1790-1850," in *After the Backcountry: Rural Life in the Great Valley of Virginia*, Kenneth E. Koons and Warren R. Hofstra, eds. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2000), 92, 103, 105. This is useful in exploring the overall structure of I-plan houses, but also for positing that what has been referred to as the west parlor, currently master bedroom, could originally have served as the master bedroom.
- McCue, Alexander Hall, *Journals*. Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond, Virginia.
- McCue, Alexander Hall, Will, Augusta County Courthouse WB 63, p.387.
- McCue Family Materials, Library of Virginia, including: *Letter, Squire John McCue to his wife, Hannah, 29 December 1831*.
- *McCue Family Papers*, Accession #4406, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. The University of Virginia Special Collections Library houses many of the extensive McCue family papers. These papers contain important correspondence between a McCue descendant, Judge John H. McCue, a son of Squire John McCue by his first wife, who was born and raised at Long Meadow but never lived there as an adult, and various individuals who worked with him before, during, and after the Civil War.
- McCue, John Nolley, *The McCues of the Old Dominion: Supplemented with Brief Charts of the Steele, Arbuckle and Cunningham Families*, (Mexico, Mo.: Missouri Ptg. and Pub. Co. 1912).
- McCue, Rev. John, Will, Augusta County Courthouse WB 12, p. 416.
- McCue, Squire John, Will, Augusta County Courthouse, WB 38, p. 467.
- Novelli, Chris, et al. *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*. Richmond, Va.: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, (2015), p. 39-40.

Long Meadow

Name of Property

Augusta County, VA

County and State

- Nutt, Joe, *Historic Houses of Augusta County, Virginia*, The Humphries Press, Inc., Waynesboro, Virginia, 2007. Long Meadow and its history are featured at pages 46-47.
- Nutt, Joe, *Historic Houses of Staunton, Virginia*, Mid Valley Press, Verona, Virginia, 2008.
- Nutt, Joe, *Long Meadow Farm*, Staunton News Leader, 1991, s3-US-west-1.amazonaws.com
- Upton, Dell, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth Century Virginia," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, eds. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens, Ga: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 409 (Discussing I-House with side chimneys).
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Architectural Survey Form, based on 1982 and 1973 surveys.
- Virginia Highway Department Bulletin, *Highways on Parade*, Vol. 31 No. 10 (October, 1965).
- Vlach, John Michael, *Barns*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, 2003.
- Vlach, John Michael, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., 1993.
- Waddell, Jos. A., *Annals of Augusta County Virginia From 1726 to 1871*, Carrier & Co., 1972.
- Wilson, Howard McKnight, *The Tinkling Spring-Headwater of Freedom: A Study of the Church and Her People 1732-1952*, The Tinkling Spring and Hermitage Presbyterian Churches, Fishersville, Virginia, 1954.

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:

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

Name of repository: University of Virginia Department of Architectural History;
University of Virginia Library, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections; Library of

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Virginia; Virginia Museum of History and Culture; Augusta County, Virginia, Courthouse,
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR #007-0147

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 24.743

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: 38.115440 | Longitude: -78.964980 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.116250 | Longitude: -78.964320 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.115510 | Longitude: -78.961380 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.116460 | Longitude: -78.955640 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.117110 | Longitude: -78.955350 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.116980 | Longitude: -78.955070 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.115630 | Longitude: -78.955800 |
| 8. Latitude: 38.111880 | Longitude: -78.961320 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary of Long Meadow Farm is coterminous with the parcel lines of the 24.73-acre tract recorded as parcel number 067-6-G by Augusta County, Virginia. The true and correct boundary is shown on the accompanying Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the entirety of the 24.73 acres historically and still associated with Long Meadow. This tract contains the main house and the eight extant contributing outbuildings, including the barn and the granary, which are at a distance from the domestic complex. The tract also contains forested and tall-grass land that surrounds the buildings and screens views toward encroaching subdivisions. The boundary extends down to the south part of the tract and then over to the east, encompassing Long Meadow Run and adjacent Long Meadow Road. Walking paths have been created in these areas. The road also heads in the direction of the Old Stone Fort, the original house of Rev. John McCue, which would have been at the other end of the 1,400 acre plantation known as Long Meadow through the end of the Civil War. Long Meadow's historic setting and all known associated resources are included in the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Richard H.C. Clay, President & CEO
organization: The Filson Historical Society
street & number: 1310 S. Third Street
city or town: Louisville state: Kentucky zip code: 40208
e-mail: richardhcclay@gmail.com
telephone: 502-468-9257
date: July 26, 2023

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.

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

- **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

Name of Property: Long Meadow

City or Vicinity: Fishersville

County: Augusta

State: Virginia

Photographer: Richard H.C. Clay, except as noted.

Date Photographed: Noted on each description.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 38: VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0001

View: Primary Dwelling, south façade and west elevation, camera facing northeast, 04/17/23.

Photo 2 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0002

View: Primary Dwelling, front door with brick red wash, stenciling and ghost marks of original porch, south facade, camera facing north, 08/31/21, CAAR, Realtor photo, copied by RHCC.

Photo 3 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0003

View: Primary Dwelling, south façade and east elevation, camera facing west, 06/28/2023.

Photo 4 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0004

View: Primary Dwelling, Frazier addition, east elevation, camera facing west, 03/03/23.

Long Meadow

Name of Property

Augusta County, VA

County and State

Photo 5 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0005

View: Primary Dwelling, Frazier addition, with gable roof of ell behind Frazier addition, east elevation, camera facing west, 11/19/22.

Photo 6 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0006

View: Primary Dwelling, aerial view of rear exterior of ell with kitchen chimney, showing Frazier and Jordan additions, north elevation, camera facing south, 10/03/21. CAAR, Realtor photo, copied by RHCC.

Photo 7 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0007

View: Primary Dwelling, west elevation, camera facing northeast, 05/07/23.

Photo 8 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0008

View: Primary Dwelling, main block, west elevation, camera facing northeast, 07/02/2023

Photo 9 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0009

View: Primary Dwelling, interior front hall with stairway and carved bud and vine design, south elevation, camera facing north, 10/06/22.

Photo 10 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0010

View: Primary Dwelling, interior from Jordan addition looking forward to strapped front door with red washed and stenciled brick pass-through between, north elevation, camera facing south, 10/06/22.

Photo 11 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0011

View: Primary Dwelling, Front hall interior with iron-strapped front door and iron pin that anchored original porch, north elevation, camera facing south, 05/21/23.

Photo 12 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0012

View: Primary Dwelling, Jordan addition interior, camera facing west/northwest, 06/28/23.

Photo 13 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0013

View: Primary Dwelling, Frazier addition interior, camera facing east, 06/28/23.

Photo 14 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0014

View: Primary Dwelling, Frazier addition interior, camera facing south, 09/06/22.

Long Meadow

Name of Property

Augusta County, VA

County and State

Photo 15 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0015

View: Primary Dwelling, Kitchen hearth, with exposed rafters and outline of small hearth above rafters, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest, 09/04/22.

Photo 16 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0016

View: Primary Dwelling, Living Room mantel, west elevation, camera facing east, 12/01/22.

Photo 17 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeaow_0017

View: Primary Dwelling, Living Room nine-over-nine windows and pin for original front porch, north elevation, camera pointing south, 02/27/23.

Photo 18 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0018

View: Primary Dwelling, Dining Room mantel, south elevation, camera facing north, 11/15/22.

Photo 19 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0019

View: Primary Dwelling, Master bedroom mantel, east elevation, camera facing west, 11/14/22.

Photo 20 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0020

View Primary Dwelling, lower bathroom/shower room, east elevation, camera facing west, 03/18/23.

Photo 21 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0021

View: Primary Dwelling, east bedroom, Victorian mantel, west elevation, camera facing east, 03/04/23.

Photo 22 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0022

View: Primary dwelling, west bedroom mantel, east elevation, camera facing west, 03/04/23.

Photo 23 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0023

View: Primary dwelling, attic rafters, northeast elevation, camera facing southwest, 03/24/23.

Photo 24 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0024

View: Primary dwelling, attic, east elevation, camera facing west, 03/24/23.

Photo 25 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0025

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

View: Summer kitchen/ garage /carport and smokehouse, west elevation, camera facing east, 03/24/23.

Photo 26 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0026

View: The Campus—summer kitchen /garage /carport and smokehouse, cabin 1 and 2, and in lower background a side view of double-door cabin, east elevations, camera facing west, 04/24/23.

Photo 27 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0027

View: Front views cabins 1 and 2, west elevations, camera facing east, 03/24/22.

Photo 28 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0028

View: Spring house, northeast elevation, camera pointing southwest, 10/03/21.

Photo 29 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0029

View: Double door cabin, south elevation, camera facing north, 03/23/23.

Photo 30 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0030

View: Log sheep barn, north elevation, camera facing southeast, 06/30/23.

Photo 31 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0030

View: Log barn within larger sheep barn, northwest corner, camera facing east, 04/08/23.

Photo 32 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0032

View: Log barn interior, camera facing south, 04/08/23, Will Rourk, University of Virginia Department of Architectural History.

Photo 33 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0032

View: Log barn hay storage floor, west elevation, camera facing east, 04/08/23, Will Rourk, University of Virginia Department of Architectural History.

Photo 34 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0034

View: Interior of larger sheep barn, camera facing southeast, 06/30/2023

Photo 35 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0035

View: Granary, north elevation, camera facing southeast, 07/02/23

Long Meadow
Name of Property

Augusta County, VA
County and State

Photo 36 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0036

View: Granary, interior, north elevation, camera facing south, 10/11/21.

Photo 37 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0037

View: Setting of Long Meadow looking toward primary dwelling, camera facing northwest, 06/30/23.

Photo 38 of 38 VA_AugustaCounty_LongMeadow_0038

View: Entry drive at Long Meadow, camera facing northeast, 06/30/23.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



Legend

 County Boundaries

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Long Meadow

Augusta County, VA

DHR No. 007-0147



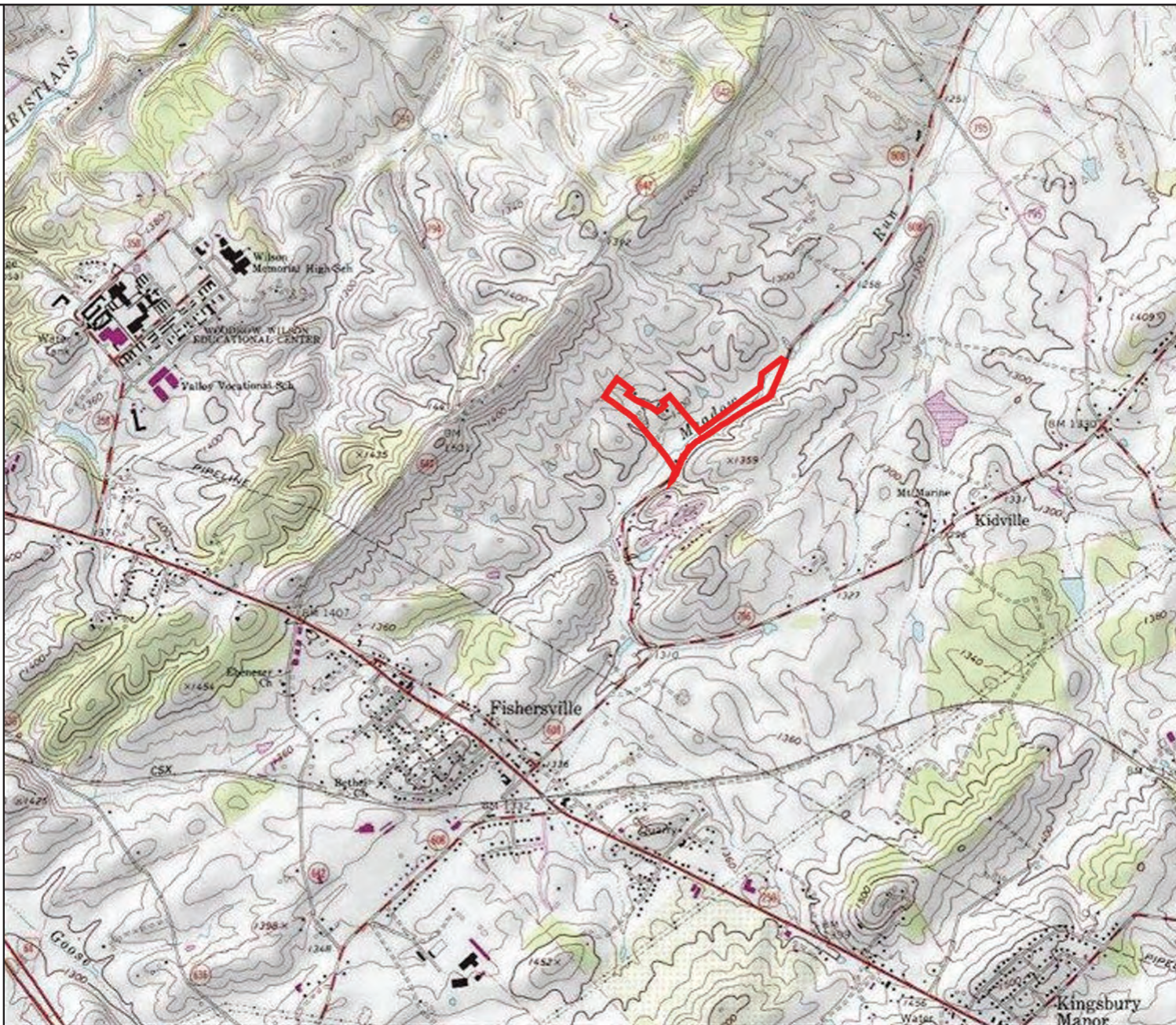
Historic Boundary



Feet



0 600 1200 1800 2400
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet



Title:

Date: 6/30/2023

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.



Legend

County Boundaries

AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

Long Meadow

Augusta County, VA

DHR No. 007-0147

Historic Boundary



Feet



0 600 1200 1800 2400
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet



Title:

Date: 6/30/2023

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.



Legend

County Boundaries

ROAD MAP

Long Meadow

Augusta County, VA

DHR No. 007-0147



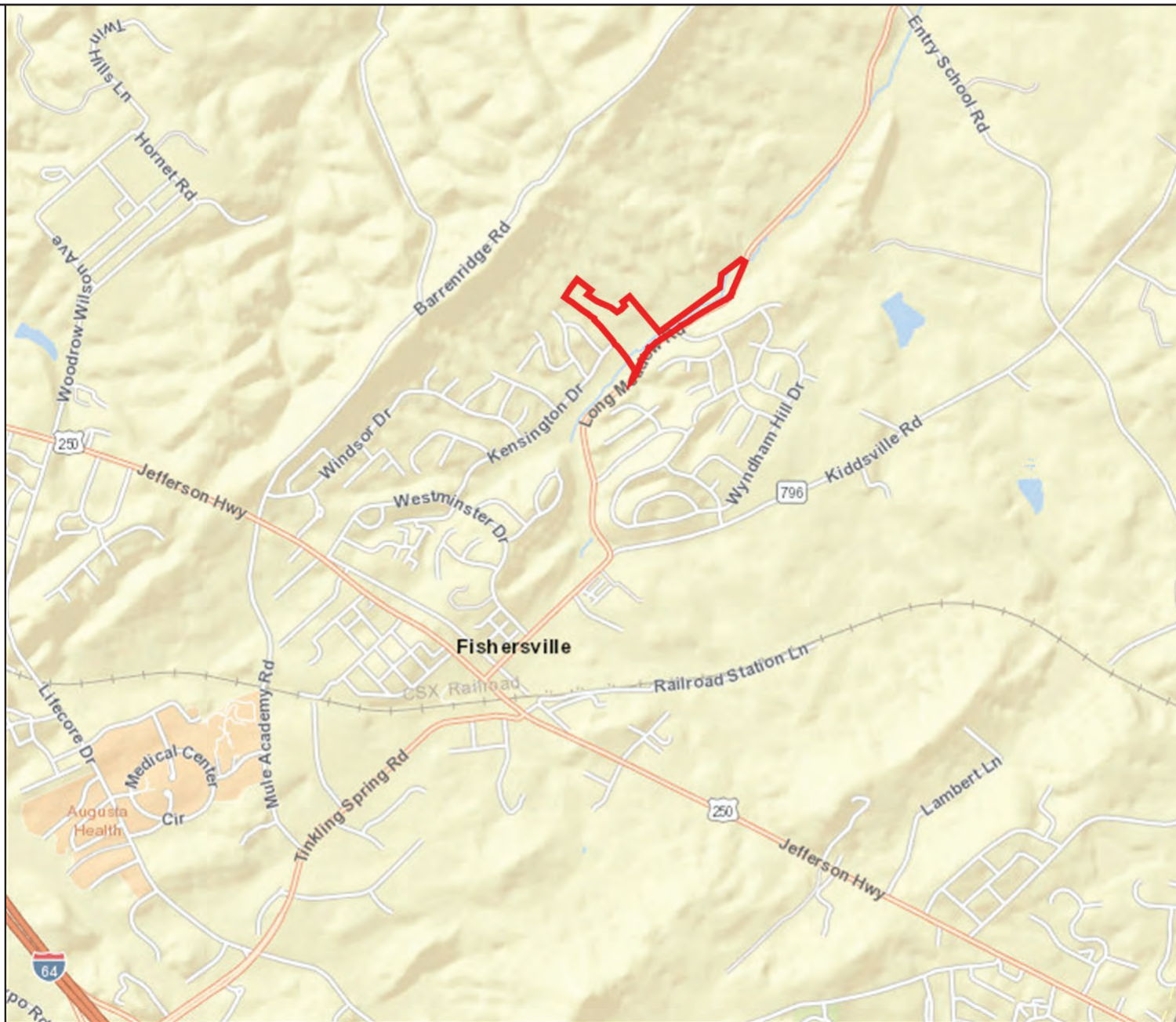
Historic Boundary



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet



Title:

Date: 6/30/2023

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.



Legend

LOCATION MAP

Long Meadow

Augusta County, VA

DHR No. 007-0147

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 38.115440

Longitude: -78.964980

2. Latitude: 38.116250

Longitude: -78.964320

3. Latitude: 38.115510

Longitude: -78.961380

4. Latitude: 38.116460

Longitude: -78.955640

5. Latitude: 38.117110

Longitude: -78.955350

6. Latitude: 38.116980

Longitude: -78.955070

7. Latitude: 38.115630

Longitude: -78.955800

8. Latitude: 38.111880

Longitude: -78.961320



Historic Boundary



Feet

0 200 400 600 800

1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet



Title:

Date: 6/30/2023

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.

Legend

DHR No. 007-0147

0 200 400 600 800
1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet



Date: 6/30/2023

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.



Legend

County Boundaries

SKETCH MAP

Long Meadow

Augusta County, VA

DHR No. 007-0147

Contributing Resources

- 1 Main House
- 2 Spring House
- 3 Summer Kitchen
- 4 Smokehouse
- 5 Root Cellar
- 6 Corn Crib
- 7 Double-door Cabin
- 8 Granary
- 9 Sheep Barn

X This late 20th century shed has been demolished.

Historic Boundary



Feet

0 50 100 150 200
1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet



Title:

Date: 6/30/2023

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 to 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.



Legend

- DHR Easements
- County Boundaries

PHOTO KEY (1 OF 2)

Long Meadow

Augusta County, VA

DHR No. 007-0147

1 Photo Locations
(exterior views)

Historic Boundary



Feet

0 20 40 60 80

1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet



Title:

Date: 8/2/2023

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.



Legend

- DHR Easements
- County Boundaries

PHOTO KEY (2 OF 2)

Long Meadow

Augusta County, VA

DHR No. 007-0147

1 Photo Locations
exterior views

Historic Boundary



Feet

0 50 100 150 200
1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet



Title:

Date: 8/2/2023

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.

Long Meadow, Augusta County, VA; DHR No. 007-0147