

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

|   |
|---|
| Cool Spring Battlefield                           |
| .....<br>Name of Property                         |
| Clarke County, VA                                 |
| .....<br>County and State                         |
| N/A   |
| .....<br>Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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Prepared by:

|                     |
|---------------------|
| Approved: 8/28/2014 |
|---------------------|

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 date: August 28, 2014

Additional Documentation, August 2014

The Cool Spring Battlefield was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 6, 1997. Recent research and field investigations have provided evidence that one property, the Castleman Ferry House located at 170 Castleman Road, erroneously was counted as a contributing resource within the historic district. This additional documentation has been prepared to update the historic district nomination’s Section 5 (Number of Resources), Section 7 (Inventory), and Section 9 (Bibliography).

Section 5

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

*(Modify)*

|              |                 |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
| <u>16</u>    | <u>105</u>      | buildings  |
| <u>25</u>    | <u>26</u>       | sites      |
| <u>11</u>    | <u>12</u>       | structures |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u>        | objects    |
| <u>52</u>    | <u>143</u>      | Total      |

Section 7

In section 7, page 15, of the historic district nomination, the Castleman Ferry House is listed under the heading (4b) 21-420; Castleman Ferry House (Figures 2, 9, 15; Map III). It was recorded as having one contributing building and one contributing site. The dwelling’s description states, “The construction date of the extant structure is uncertain, but may, according to the 1988 survey, date to the mid-19th century, with substantial later additions and alterations, ca. 1930-50 and 1970.” The referenced 1988 survey appears to have been misinterpreted by the nomination’s authors. In 2009, a cultural resources survey was undertaken that included the Castleman Ferry House. In the report, the dwelling was classified as having been constructed ca. 1880. A physical inspection of the house took place in late January 2012 (Dalton 2014). The consultant who completed the inspection described the building as follows:

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The one-story, four-bay, vernacular frame building has a gable-end orientation to the Shenandoah River on its east side. Currently abandoned, the building is in fair to poor condition. The exterior walls are covered in painted German-lap siding, some of which is so deteriorated that it no longer covers part of the wall. The stone and brick foundation has been parged on the exterior with concrete. The gable-end, standing-seam metal roof contains two interior-end brick flues with corbelled caps and exposed flue pipes. Overhanging eaves sheltered exposed rafter ends. The wood windows have been covered with plyboard, but six-over-six double-hung sash, many of which are missing or in deteriorated condition, are evident on the interior. Shed-roofed lean-tos run the full length of the building on both its north and south sides and are covered in German-lap siding with standing-seam metal shed roofs. The lean-tos originally had openings but they have been enclosed with plyboard. Louvered attic vents are found on the east and west ends with interior brick flues located behind them. The entrance into the building is on the east end facing the Shenandoah River and is fronted by a modern wooden deck that is supported by modern pressure-treated wooden posts and has two-broad horizontal wood railing. Beneath the desk is the entrance into the full basement, which is flanked by low stone retainins walls. Another more elaborate stone terrace is found along the south side of the building suggesting there was once an opening out of the lean-to on this side... The form of the frame building, including its long rectangular shape, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and two small interior-end brick flues are all characteristics of late-19<sup>th</sup> or early-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. The materials of hard brick in the flues, the German-lap wood siding, and the standing-seam metal, are also consisted with turn-of-the-twentieth-century construction... The property was once part of the Osborne-Mooreland-Wiley House that, according to Clarke County Historical Association records, burned ca. 1970. A 1906 postcard of the Castleman's Ferry bridge crossing shows the former house and a two-story frame building with a side-gabled roof parallel to the river. It does not show the present building... A 1930s postcard shows the present building (Kalbian 2014).

Likewise, the archaeological site associated with this property was misinterpreted by the nomination authors. In Section 17, page 15 of the nomination, the site is described as the remains of an earlier limestone foundation of uncertain function and age. Along the Shenandoah River, east of the structure, the terraced remains of the old River Road are still evident. Several structures are shown at this location on an existing 1832 map (Figure 9), including three structures along the banks of the river. Similarly the 1864 Civil War map of the community (Figure 23) shows at least two and possibly three buildings near the river bank. The 2009 cultural resources survey found that the potential archaeological resources had been disturbed by realignment of a nearby road and construction of the Shenandoah River Bridge, and that the cultural deposits that were identified did not demonstrate an association with the battlefield (Dalton 2014).

The dwelling, therefore, postdates the historic district's period of significance and is non-contributing to the district. The archaeological site lacks integrity and, furthermore, its deposits do not indicate an association with the Civil War battle for which the historic district is significant; thus the site also is non-contributing.

Section 9

Dalton, Keith R., Berryville Town Manager, to Lena S. McDonald, 7 August 2014, correspondence on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Kalbian, Maral, to Keith Dalton, 31 July 2014, correspondence on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.