

VLR-8/28/95 NRHP-10/12/95

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Long Meadow

other names/site number VDRR File No. 95-06

2. Location

street & number S. side CR 611 about .9 mi. south not Ear publication N/A
of junction with CR 612.

city or town Middletown vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county warren code 187 zip code 22645

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Julie A. [Signature] 8/25/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature or Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- x building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
Secondary structure
AGRICULTURE Agricultural outbuilding
FUNERARY Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
Secondary Structure
AGRICULTURE Agricultural outbuilding
FUNERARY Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
roof METAL
other WOOD

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance CA. 1788-1920

Significant Dates 1788
1848
1891
1920

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

- Primary Location of Additional Data
x State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, Zone, Easting, Northing. Rows 1-5 with values like 17, 733880, 4318480, etc.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian
organization date April 28, 1995
street & number Route 1, Box 86 telephone 703-837-2081
city or town Boyce state VA zip code 22620

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. George Pasquet
street & number 1642 Long Meadow Road telephone
city or town Middletown state VA zip code 22645

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia**

SECTION 7:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Long Meadow is a well-preserved, mid-nineteenth-century, two-story, brick dwelling located in the northwest part of Warren County, just below the mouth of Cedar Creek on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. The property encompasses 175 acres of prime agricultural land, which includes both improved pasture and woodland. The current dwelling is the second one to be constructed on this site. The Long Meadow tract was part of the land granted to the early settler, Jost Hite, by Lieutenant Governor Sir William Gooch in 1734. According to several sources and tradition, Isaac Hite, Jost's third son, received this tract from his father in 1737. He constructed a house on this property sometime thereafter. It is known he was living there by 1788. Colonel George Bowman, a Hite descendent, acquired the land in 1840 and in 1848, constructed the current house on or near the site of the original dwelling. A frame kitchen wing was constructed around 1891, and a few minor interior alterations were made in the early 1920s. The Long Meadow property contains several historic outbuildings and sites including: a Hite family cemetery with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century graves; an eighteenth-century frame overseer's house; an eighteenth-century stone springhouse with an attached frame icehouse; and several late-nineteenth-century agricultural buildings. Long Meadow is one of Warren County's finest examples of transitional architecture from the Federal/Adamesque style into the Greek Revival. It is also a representative example of the large mid-nineteenth-century plantation dwellings built by wealthy planters in the Lower Shenandoah Valley in the decades preceding the Civil War. The house's interior and exterior appearance is little altered from when it was constructed, and the current owners, whose family has owned the property for over one hundred years, are carefully restoring it. The surroundings are pristine and well-preserved and contain breathtaking views of Massanutten Mountain and Signal Knob.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Long Meadow is composed of a two-story, rectangular brick block, measuring roughly thirty-six by forty-eight feet, with a rear two-story frame wing (Photo 1). According to land tax records, the house was constructed in 1848 and valued at \$1,000. The bricks, which were probably fired on the property, are laid in a Flemish-bond pattern on the front, and in a five-course American-bond pattern on the sides and rear. All walls have v-struck mortar joints and still bear traces of red paint over the brick, and white lines applied over the mortar. The house rests on a raised basement constructed of coursed native limestone and brick. There are three-light and six-over-three-sash basement windows in the front and rear of the house, some of which are covered with metal bars, and an exterior basement entry is found on the south side of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia**

Long Meadow has a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal, with a central-front gable featuring an elliptical fanlight. The four large laterally-placed interior chimneys are of brick construction and are located in pairs on the north and south walls. They are embellished with simple ornamental brick caps. The windows on Long Meadow were originally nine-over-six-light sash upstairs, and nine-over-nine-sash on the first floor. The bottom sashes of the first-floor windows were replaced with single panes of glass around 1920, creating the current nine-over-one pattern. The original multi-pane nine-over-six sashes are still evident on the second floor. The windows are topped by graceful brick jack arches. Only the front windows retain the operating wooden louvered shutters once found flanking all the windows. The building is topped by a plain wooden friezeboard and a boxed stepped wooden cornice.

Long Meadow's primary facade faces west, with five bays on each floor. The central doorway has strong Greek Revival details and is composed of a single-leaf wood and glass door with a transom and sidelights (Photo 2). The nine-light transom is recessed and features paneled reveals. The three-light sidelights have a rectangular wooden panel below. Between the door and the sidelights are fluted Doric pilasters that are partially repeated between the door surround and the sidelights. These are topped by a dentilled cornice. The entire opening is framed by a door surround composed of boldly fluted trim with plain corner blocks.

This entrance is further enhanced by a Classical, one-story, one-bay pedimented portico. The paired Tuscan columns support a plain frieze with a dentilled cornice. The ceiling is wooden as is the porch floor, which was recently replaced with modern wood and rests on coursed limestone piers. Plain wooden balusters and a round handrail are found along the front and side bays, while a modern wooden balustrade is attached to the five wooden stairs leading up to the portico.

On the second floor, centered above the Greek-Revival-style doorway and the Classical portico, is a tripartite window consisting of a central nine-over-six-sash window with a three-over-two-sash window on either side. Symmetrically-molded trim topped by corner blocks displaying central pyramidal-shaped blocks are found between the central and side windows. This tripartite window provides light for the second-story central passage. Above this window in the attic story is a central-front gable with a lunette window decorated with wooden tracery in a fan pattern. These two Adamesque elements, the tripartite window and the lunette, contrast with the heavier Greek Revival components of the doorway and the Classical elements of the portico.

The north side of the house is blank and features no openings. The rear elevation of the house was originally five bays wide, but three of those bays have been covered by a two-story frame kitchen wing that was added around 1891 (Photo 3). This wing is clad in white weatherboard

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

siding, has a standing-seam metal gable roof, two-over-two-sash double-hung windows, an interior-end brick flue, and sits on a stone foundation. It has been altered three times since its original construction; the side porches to the north were enclosed, modern bathrooms were installed into those spaces, and the kitchen was recently remodeled and a rear screened-in porch added. This wing currently houses the kitchen, pantry, and a bathroom on the first floor, and a study and bathroom on the second floor. The three-light basement windows are covered by metal bars.

The south elevation of Long Meadow features one opening on each level. These do not line up vertically with each other (Photo 4). On the basement level is a batten door with plain wooden reveals. This door still retains its original hardware including hand-wrought strap hinges. It leads into the basement room which has a cooking fireplace. On the first floor is a half-glass door with a three-light transom that leads into the dining room. This door is sheltered by an awkward three-bay porch with a standing-seam metal shed roof and octagonal columns as supports. The floor of this porch lies above the basement entry which is accessible from stairs on either side of the porch. A pattern for a hip-roofed porch is evident on the walls of this elevation, indicating the earlier porch was much different from the current one. On the second floor is a single nine-over-six-sash double-hung window that provides light to the southeast bedroom.

The relatively refined interior woodwork and trim of Long Meadow is virtually unaltered and also reflects the transitional nature of the architecture of the house by combining Federal and Greek Revival-style elements. Walls and ceilings are plaster and lath, while paneled doors, paneled window and door reveals, random-width pine flooring, and original mantels are found in all the rooms. The main alteration to the woodwork in the house occurred around 1920 when single-light transoms were added over three of the interior first-floor doors, single-light sashes replaced the original bottom nine-light sash of the first-floor windows, and the top half of the paneled front and side doors were replaced with a single pane of glass. These alterations were done by Mrs. Jean Brumback, the first wife of the then owner, who apparently found the house too dark.¹ Other interior alterations include the addition of a bathroom on each floor in the rear kitchen wing, the addition of a new dining room floor over the original one, the removal of a boxed staircase located in the northwest corner of the dining room, and the recent rebuilding of the interior brick basement walls.

Long Meadow has a double-pile, central-passage floor plan that is repeated on all three levels of the house. All four rooms are accessible from the central passage that runs the entire length of the house and contains the staircase (Photo 5). The first-floor passage measures roughly thirty-two feet long by ten feet wide, and contains the staircase along the southern wall and flat-beaded picture mold along all the walls. The central passage is divided into two sections by an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

elliptical arch composed of wide fluted and symmetrically molded reveals topped by Doric-like capitals that support a coffered arch. The door trim is symmetrically molded with deep flutes flanking a central triangular-shaped bead topped by corner blocks displaying central pyramidal-shaped blocks. At the far end of the passage is a door that leads into the bathroom in the rear wing.

The two-run open-string staircase is elegant in character and ascends one flight to a landing, then gracefully curves up another flight to the second-story central passage. The staircase then continues in the same graceful pattern to the attic. The well-proportioned walnut handrail complements the simple tapered balusters that spiral around the turned newel located on the bottom tread of the staircase. The stringers are decorated with tendril-like scrolls and beaded edges. Underneath the staircase in the back of the first-floor central passage is a door leading to the single-run basement staircase. The wooden spandrel contains five vertical panels.

On the north side of the central passage is a double parlor separated by sliding paneled pocket doors (Photo 6). The two rooms are identical in size and trim. The woodwork in both rooms, originally grained, was painted in the 1940s. There is some evidence of the grain painting under the paint on the paneled wainscot under the front windows. In each room, a plain, black, Greek-Revival-style marble mantel is flanked by tall round-arched niches. The woodwork of the niches is reminiscent of the elliptical arch in the central passage and uses symmetrically-molded trim with a Doric-like impost that carries the arch. Here only the reveals are paneled; the ceiling is simply plastered. The Federal-style nature of this trim contrasts with the Greek-Revival-inspired mantels and the trim found on and around the doors and windows. This symmetrically-molded trim has a wide central bead and the corner blocks display a central square block. Although, this woodwork could not be traced to any one pattern book, it is similar to those illustrated by Asher Benjamin in the 1830s.² Both rooms also have random-width pine flooring, raised wainscot under the windows, baseboard trim, and eight-panel doors that retain their brass and cast-iron door box locks (Photo 7). The Greek Revival-style doors on the first floor are all identical and feature six square panels over two rectangular ones. The doors leading into the front two rooms of the house and the one separating the study and the dining room have operating single-light transoms that were a ca. 1920 addition (Photo 7). A break in the trim at the base of the transoms shows how the trim was reproduced and extended the height of the transom.

The rooms on the south side of the central passage are composed of a parlor in the front and a dining room to the back. The front parlor, now used as a study, is very different in decoration from the two rooms on the north side of the central passage. This room is somewhat smaller, measuring sixteen feet by thirteen feet. The trim is much less formal and features a plain Greek Revival-style wooden mantel, two built-in closets, chair rail, plain architrave trim, and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

single-leaf paneled door with a transom leading to the dining room (Photo 8). The dining room is located in the southeast corner of the house and is the largest room on the first floor. It has trim similar to the study with a simple wooden Greek Revival-style mantel, architrave trim, and built-in closets (Photo 9). This room has four doors: one leading to the study; one on the south wall with a three-light transom leading outside; one on the east wall with a six-light transom, originally an exterior door that now leads into the kitchen; and one leading into the back of the central passage. The fireplace surround and hearth in this room are tiled with rectangular, mottled-green, glossy ceramic tile. The cast-iron fireback displays the figure of a woman in robes leaning on an anchor flanked by torches and laurels, with a bead and reel design on top. Although she could not be identified, she symbolizes a goddess of some kind and, like the ceramic tile, was probably a late-nineteenth-century addition. The current owner says that a boxed staircase located in the northwest corner of this room was removed in the 1920s; evidence of its location is seen in the plaster work of the ceiling. The narrow-board oak flooring was probably added when the staircase was removed.

The kitchen wing was constructed around 1891 and remodeled in 1987 when it was enlarged by opening up the side porch. In the northwest corner is a boxed staircase, and a door along the north wall leads to a pantry. The second floor of the wing consists of a study above the kitchen and a bathroom above the first-floor bathroom.

The second floor of the main block of Long Meadow is similar in plan to the first floor, except that the four rooms do not open into each other. A door at the first stair landing accesses the bathroom in the rear wing. The central passage on the second floor has a tripartite window at the far end and two doors against each wall leading into each of the four bedrooms. All the pine flooring on this level is original, as are the double-panel doors with box locks. The woodwork on this level is made up of architrave trim and matches that found in the dining room and study.

The mantels in three of the four bedrooms are very similar to those found in the study and dining room. The woodwork in the northwest bedroom has been stripped and uses freestanding rectangular tapered Doric columns to support the friezeboard and mantelshelf (Photo 10). The two rooms along the north wall have two fairly large closets on either side of the fireplace. These correspond to the location of the niches in the first-floor parlors. The most ornate second-story mantel is found in the northeast bedroom and features fluted Doric pilasters supporting a plain friezeboard and rounded mantelshelf. The bedrooms along the south side of the house have plain Greek Revival-style wooden mantels flanked by small cupboards and use architrave trim. A door connecting these two bedrooms was added in the 1940s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

**Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia**

The attic of Long Meadow is accessible by continuing up the central staircase. The attic has two large rooms used for storage and the lunette is found in the central front gable. The heavy timber framing of the hipped roof includes rafters mortised into a ridge pole.

The full basement under the main part of Long Meadow consists of a four-room plan with a central hall containing the single-run staircase to the first floor. The current owner recently had about 85% of the exposed interior brick walls rebuilt because of deterioration caused by moisture problems. The owners used old brick that came from an 1840s barn in West Virginia and that matched the original in color and size. A concrete floor was poured in the basement in the late 1940s. A large cooking fireplace is found in the room under the dining room, and has two exterior cranes and a plain wooden mantelshelf. This room also features the only exterior door in the basement. The basement is now used for storage and houses the heating system. According to the current owner, tradition passed down in her family maintains that the current house was constructed on the foundation of Isaac Hite's house, which was probably built during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Although the exterior walls of the basement are stone, there is no evidence to suggest that they were not constructed specifically for the current building.

Long Meadow has a fairly extensive collection of outbuildings that date from both the period of the original house and the current one. Two outbuildings survive from the Isaac Hite era and appear to date to the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The first, referred to by the current owner as the overseer's house, is located a few yards off of the northeast corner of the main house (Photos 3, 11). Built on a raised limestone foundation, this one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, timber-frame building has a gable-end orientation. Unfortunately, the building is not in very good condition. It measures eighteen by twenty-one feet and has a one-room plan with a corner boxed stair leading to an attic room. The interior chimney has fallen in and some of the siding has been replaced. Brick nogging, along with the hand-hewn structural members that are mortised together and held with wooden pins, is evident under the beaded weatherboard siding. An interior inspection of this building revealed a surprising number of fairly elegant decorative features including raised-paneled wainscoting, beaded exposed rafters with beaded exposed floorboards above, bright blue paint on the wainscoting and the panelling in the staircase, and wrought-iron hardware on the door. These features, as well as the building's method of construction, indicate a mid-to-late-eighteenth-century construction date, and therefore, associate it with the Hite period of occupation. The building is probably too small to have been Hite's main dwelling, and was probably used as a secondary building. It is currently used for storage.

The second building that appears to date to the eighteenth century is the springhouse (Photo 12). This two-level, gable-roofed, random-rubble limestone building measures roughly fifteen by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

eight feet and is constructed partially below grade. Both levels retain their original pine door and iron hardware, and are reached by a short flight of exterior stairs. The springhouse is fronted by a one-bay pedimented portico supported by octagonal columns and completely clad in lattice. To the west of the springhouse is a one-story frame wing that was used as an icehouse. It has weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and sits on a stone foundation.

Just east of the springhouse are the remains of a frame smokehouse that recently collapsed. The hipped standing-seam metal roof is still highly visible above grade (Photo 13).

The agriculturally-related outbuildings at Long Meadow date to the late nineteenth century and were constructed by the current owner's great grandfather, Andrew J. Brumback. These include a large frame bank barn and a one-and-one-half-story frame workshop, both of which are located west of the house (Photo 14). The bank barn, built ca. 1891, is of timber-frame construction, has a standing-seam metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, and sits on a stone foundation (Photo 15). According to the current owner, the material for the foundation came from a stone wall that surrounded the Hite family cemetery. A granary is located in the northeast corner of the barn, and a silo foundation just west of the barn.

The one-and-one-half-story workshop is also of frame construction and is clad in weatherboard siding. It features a standing-seam-metal gable roof, six-light and two-light windows, batten doors, and an open bay on the east end that is enclosed by board fencing (Photo 14).

The two other outbuildings on the property are noncontributing and include a late 1930s frame chicken coop that was converted into a machine shed, and a small, modern tool shed.

The Long Meadow property also includes a cemetery. This cemetery was primarily for members of the Hite family, and is located on a small rise north of the house. It contains the tombs of many of the earliest members of the Hite family, including Isaac Hite Sr. (1795), Major Isaac Hite of Belle Grove (1836), and Nellie C. Madison Hite (1802) (Photo 16). The tombs date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and include family names such as McDonald, Maury, Grymes, Davison, and Lodor.³ The cemetery, which measures about sixty feet square and is surrounded by a chain link fence, currently has about twenty-five stones, twenty of which are unmarked. Although not owned by them, the cemetery is maintained by Belle Grove, a National Trust property located about three miles to the southeast, and home of Isaac Hite Sr.'s son, Major Isaac Hite. This arrangement was made between Belle Grove and the current owner's mother.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

Although the Long Meadow property encompasses a total of 175 acres, only a fifty-acre area surrounding the main house, barn, and cemetery is included in the boundaries for this nomination. The Long Meadow property lies along the southeastern right-of-way of county Route 611, just east of the mouth of Cedar Creek on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. Approaching from the north on Route 611, a quick descent along a winding dirt road brings into view the house and outbuildings sited in an open area with magnificent views of Signal Knob and Massanutten Mountain (Photo 17). The driveway leads past the barn and workshop to a parking area in front of the house. The yard around the house is encircled by a picket fence and has many mature trees and bushes, including several large boxwoods. An old photograph dating to the turn of the century reveals how little the house has changed since then (Photo 18).

ENDNOTES

1. Interview by Maral S. Kalbian with Virginia Pasquet. March 23, 1994.
2. Benjamin, Asher. Practice of Architecture. Boston: Benjamin, Carter, Hendee and Co., 1833, plate 47.
3. For a complete inventory of the cemetery see: John Walter Wayland Collection. Graveyard Book, Volume 1, pp.112-113. 1925-1926. The Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Archives at the Handley Library: Winchester, Virginia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

**Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia**

SECTION 8:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Long Meadow is one of Warren County's most noteworthy examples of a transitional Federal-style to Greek Revival-style plantation house. The current dwelling, constructed by Col. George W. Bowman in 1848, is the second one to be constructed on the site. The original dwelling was built during the mid-eighteenth century by Isaac Hite. The earliest date found on a written primary source shows that Isaac Hite was living on the property by 1788. Hite's main house no longer stands, but two outbuildings and a cemetery from his era of occupation survive and are incorporated into the current Long Meadow complex. The main house retains much of its architectural integrity and features design elements from both the Federal/Adamesque and Greek Revival styles. The grouping of late-nineteenth-century farm outbuildings, the eighteenth-century outbuildings and cemetery, as well as the pristine country setting add to the property's integrity. The architectural elegance and form of Long Meadow render the property locally significant under Criterion C of the National Register. The property exhibits integrity of association, design, feeling, location, material, workmanship, and setting.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Jost Hite and Robert McKay led a group of sixteen families from Pennsylvania into the Lower Shenandoah Valley around 1732 and established farms in what are today Frederick, Warren, and Shenandoah counties. The land was acquired from John and Isaac Vanmeter and also from the governor and Council of Virginia, most of it with the provision that it be settled within two years.¹ Jost Hite settled just south of Winchester in Frederick County and called his estate Springdale. According to several secondary written sources, Jost gave the tract of land on which Long Meadow now stands to his "favorite son" Isaac in 1737.² Cartmell, a well-known Valley historian writing in 1909, explained that although Isaac Hite would have been a minor at that time (he was born in 1723), his father still wanted him to have the approximately 900 acres of extremely beautiful and productive land on which the current Long Meadow house stands. Cartmell also makes reference to Jost Hite granting this land to Isaac in a report to the Council at Williamsburg in 1737.³ An examination of the Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia for the years 1735-1740 revealed many entries pertaining to Jost Hite, but none where he granted land to his son Isaac.⁴ The first record of Isaac Hite owning the land on which Long Meadow stands was found in Northern Neck Grant Book T dated October 30, 1788.⁵ The record refers to a grant made to Isaac Hite in 1778 for 1,689 acres including land on which he already lived. The wording of the grant indicates that by 1788 Isaac Hite definitely lived on the Long Meadow tract. Whether he moved there before or after the 1778 grant is unclear.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

The same tract of land (described as being on the west side of the Shenandoah River near the mouth of Cedar Creek) had already been granted to Jost Hite in October 3, 1734, by the governor and Council of Virginia.⁶ The issuance of new patents for the same tract of land in this part of the Shenandoah Valley was not uncommon because of the longstanding land dispute between Thomas Fairfax, sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron and Jost Hite⁷. In light of this, Jost Hite may have given his son Isaac the Long Meadow tract well before the Northern Neck grant was issued in 1778. The records neither verify or deny that Isaac Hite received the land from his father, but they verify that he was residing there by 1788.

After his father's death in 1795, Maj. Isaac Hite, Jr., inherited a large portion of the Long Meadow estate, which he divided into five lots. He also built Belle Grove on a portion of the original Long Meadow tract, and lived there until he died in 1836. The five lots that he had surveyed in 1836 became the primary inheritance and marriage settlements for five of his daughters. Lot number five, which appears to have included the original Isaac Hite homestead, was left to Maj. Hite's daughter, Matilda M. Hite Davison.⁸

In 1840, Matilda and her husband, Alexander M. Davison, sold lot five to two brothers, Isaac and (Col.) George W. Bowman. Matilda was related to the Bowmans because Jost Hite's eldest daughter Mary had married George Bowman. George and Mary Bowman settled along Cedar Creek in what is now Shenandoah County. Around 1812, Lt. Isaac Bowman, the son of George Bowman (Jost Hite's grandson), constructed the sophisticated Federal-style brick dwelling that he called Mount Pleasant, not far from his father's home, Harmony Hall. Isaac and George W. Bowman appear to be Lt. Bowman's children, and therefore, Jost Hite's great grandchildren.

According to tradition, the old Long Meadow house burned or was pulled down by Col. George W. Bowman, and replaced with the current building. No records were found that could verify or deny either of these theories. Land tax records indicate there was a building valued at \$450 on the property when Matilda inherited it. The value dropped to \$400 in 1840 and increased to \$1,400 in 1848. The remarks in the 1848 land tax records for the property state that \$1,000 was added for a new building. This suggests that a building, probably the current overseer's house, was there before the construction of the main house and remained there afterwards. The architectural evidence supports this theory.

Little is known about Col. George W. Bowman. A review of available local military records spanning the time period of 1755-1926 did not reveal that George W. Bowman was a member of the United States military or a local militia.⁹ It appears that the title of Colonel was purely honorific.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 11

**Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia**

Long Meadow was still under the ownership of the Bowmans during the Civil War Battle of Cedar Creek that took place on October 19, 1864. This crucial battle was the last one fought in the area and assured the Union troops control of the Valley until the end of the war. Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early commanded the Confederate army, and Major General Philip H. Sheridan, the Federal forces. In the early morning of October 19, 1864, troops under Confederate Generals Stephen D. Ramseur and John Pegram crossed the Shenandoah River at Bowman's Ford, located south of Long Meadow. They joined Major General John B. Gordon's Division near the Long Meadow house, and proceeded north on their planned approach to attack Sheridan's forces.¹⁰ According to Joseph W. A. Whitehorne, a noted Civil War historian, since the troops were moving at night and during the early morning, they wanted easily recognizable landmarks, such as large houses, to guide them on their way.¹¹ Although, no actual fighting took place right at Long Meadow, it is included in the area considered as part of the Cedar Creek Battlefield.

Long Meadow passed to Col. Bowman's son, George H. Bowman, who in 1888 sold it to Andrew J. Brumback. The rear kitchen wing and the farm outbuildings were constructed in 1891 while the property belonged to Andrew J. Brumback. Since then, Long Meadow has remained in the Brumback family. Around 1920, Mrs. Jean Brumback, Andrew J. Brumback's daughter-in-law, was responsible for replacing the bottom window sashes on the first floor, and adding interior transoms over some of the doors.

The current owners are Mr. and Mrs. George Pasquet. Mrs. Virginia Pasquet's great grandfather was Andrew J. Brumback. When the Pasquets moved into Long Meadow in the 1980s, the house was in need of substantial repairs. Since 1991, they have been carefully restoring the house, without disturbing its architectural integrity.

Long Meadow's period of significance begins from the time that written records indicate that Isaac Hite was living on the property until ca. 1920 when some minor alterations were made to the interior of the house. This period would include the Hite, Bowman and Brumback periods of occupation. The agricultural outbuildings were constructed around 1891, while the property was under the ownership of Andrew J. Brumback. Although these buildings post-date the house by about fifty years, they are important elements to the appreciation of the rural character of the Long Meadow property.

Long Meadow is undoubtedly one of Warren County's most elegant and intact examples of the transitional Federal/Adamesque to Greek Revival style of architecture. Its significance is further enhanced by its relationship to the Hites and Bowmans, two of the earliest families that settled in the Lower Shenandoah Valley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

ENDNOTES

1. Wust, Klaus. "Jost Hite in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia," in German Origins of Jost Hite. Edinburg, VA: Shenandoah History Press, 1979.
2. Wayland, John W. A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Strasburg, VA: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927, p.54.
3. Cartmell, T. K. Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia, From its Formation in 1738 to 1908. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1989 (facsimile print of 1909 edition), p. 257.
4. McIlwaine, H. R., editor. Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia. Volume 4, Oct. 25, 1721 - Oct. 28, 1739. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1930.
5. Northern Neck Grant Survey Book I. Microfilm at Handley Library Archives: Winchester, Virginia., pp. 257-259.
This was the first written primary source I found verifying that Isaac Hite owned this tract of land. The 1788 grant is for seven tracts of land adjoining each other that were originally granted in 1778 "including the plantation he lives on..." This verifies that by 1788, Isaac Hite was living on the Long Meadow tract. What I was not able to ascertain from a review of the land records, was how long he had been living there and when he would have possibly built his dwelling.
6. Hudgins, Delis, Editor. Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants. Volume 4: 1732-1741. Richmond: Virginia Genealogical Society, pp.55-57.
7. Thomas Fairfax, sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron, came to Virginia in the 1730s to review the boundaries of his Northern Neck Proprietary. Fairfax disputed that the Governor and Council of Virginia had granted some of his land to settlers in the Valley. The Hite et al. vs. Fairfax suit was brought against Fairfax by Jost Hite in 1749, and settled in favor of Hite in 1786.
8. Will of Maj. Isaac Hite, Jr. Frederick County Will Book 19, pp. 354-357. Frederick County Clerk's Office: Winchester, Virginia.
9. A review was made of the Shenandoah Valley Military Records Collection (575-WFCHS Collection) at the Handley Library Archives in Winchester, Virginia. This collection includes abstracts, militia lists, pension applications and other records relating to military service by local citizens. The name of George W. Bowman appeared in the Index to the War of 1812 pension files, but it was a different George W. Bowman (living in Ohio).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 13

**Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia**

10. Whitehorne, Joseph W. A. The Battle of Cedar Creek. Strasburg, Virginia: The Wayside Museum of American History and Arts, 1987, pp. 34-35.
11. Telephone interview with Joseph W. A. Whitehorne by Maral S. Kalbian, February 21, 1995.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 14

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Benjamin, Asher. Practice of Architecture. Boston: Benjamin, Carter, Hendee and Co., 1833.
- Cartmell, T. K. Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia, From its Formation in 1738 to 1908. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1989 (facsimile print of 1909 edition).
- Connor, Ralph. Jost Hite- From the Neckar to the Shenandoah. Chicago: Genealogical Services and Publications (n.d.).
- Cooper, M. Frances. Joist Hite and Some of His Descendants. Cullman, Alabama: The Gregath Company, 1983.
- Historic Preservation: Special Issue on Belle Grove. Volume 20, Nos.3-4, July-December 1968.
- Hudgins, Denis, Ed. Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants. Volume 4:1732-1741. Richmond: Virginia Genealogical Society, 1994.
- Interview by Maral S. Kalbian with Virginia Pasquet at her home, Long Meadow, in Warren County, VA, on March 23, 1994.
- Jones, Henry Z., Ralph Connor, and Klaus Wust. German Origins of Jost Hite. Edinburg, Virginia: Shenandoah History Press, 1979.
- Kalbian, Maral S. Rural Historic Resources Survey Report of Warren County, Virginia. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1991.
- Kercheval, Samuel. A History of the Valley of Virginia. 4th edition, Strasburg, VA: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1925. (originally published in 1833)
- Lynner, Peggy Shomo. Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys: Frederick County 1747-1780. Volume II. Private, 1985.
- McIlwaine, H. R., editor. Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia. Volume 4, Oct. 25, 1721 - Oct. 28, 1739. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 15

Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia

Norris, J. E. History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley. Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1890.

Northern Neck Grant Book T and Survey Book I. Microfilm at Handley Library Archives: Winchester, Virginia., pp. 257-259.

Shenandoah Valley Military Records Collection. Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Collection -575. Winchester, VA: Handley Library Archives.

Warren County Deed, Will, and Land Tax Books, 1836-1995. Warren County Clerks Office, Front Royal, Virginia.

Warren County Land Tax Records, 1836-1850. Microfilm from Virginia State Library Archives in Richmond.

Wayland, John W. The Bowmans: A Pioneering Family in Virginia, Kentucky and the Northwest Territory. Staunton, VA: McClure Press, 1943.

Wayland, John W. A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Strasburg, VA: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.

Wayland, John W. John Walter Wayland Collection, Graveyard Book, Volume 1. Winchester, VA: Handley Library Archives, 1925-1926.

Whitehorne, Joseph W. A. The Battle of Cedar Creek. Strasburg, Virginia: The Wayside Museum of American History and Arts, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 16

**Long Meadow
Warren County, Virginia**

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES:

A 17/733880/4318480	B 17/733990/4318140
C 17/733500/4317900	D 17/733420/4318220
E 17/733580/4318460	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Note: Refer to USGS Map for Boundary Description

Beginning at a point located south of a small pond west of county Route 611 delineated by UTM reference point A 17/733880/4318480; thence proceed southeast along a wet-weather stream approximately 1,200' to a point along the north bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River delineated by UTM reference point B 17/733990/4318140; thence proceed southeast along the north bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River approximately 1,800' to a point along the north bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River delineated by UTM reference point C 17/733500/4317900; thence proceed northwest along a fence row/property line approximately 1,100' to a point along the southern right-of-way of county Route 611 delineated by UTM reference point D 17/733420/4318220; thence proceed northeast along the said right-of-way approximately 1,200' to a point along the eastern right-of-way of county Route 611 delineated by UTM reference point E 17/73358/4318460; thence proceed east approximately 1,000 feet to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary for Long Meadow includes the house, surviving outbuildings historically associated with the house, the cemetery, and pasturelands contiguous with the core of resources. Not included are the more remote areas of the farm.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

78° 22' 30" 78° 00' E. 20' 31" 32 5362 III SE (MIDDLETOWN) 33 734 17' 30"

Long Meadow
Union County, VA
UTM Coordinates
Zone 17
A 733800 4318480
B 733910 4318140
C 733500 4317900
D 733420 4318220
E 733580 4318460

