

VLR - 9/14/98 NRHP - 8/5/99

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

1. Name of Property

historic name: Rochambeau Farm
other names/site number: VDHR# 37-69

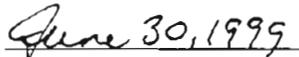
2. Location

street & number: 1080 Manakin Road not for publication: N/A
city or town: Manakin-Sabot vicinity: X
state: Virginia code: VA county: Goochland code: 75 zipcode: 23103

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.)


Signature of certifying official


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 of Keeper

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/AName 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/SUBSISTENCE

processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility,
and agricultural outbuilding.

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling
secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility,
and agricultural outbuilding.

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Rochambeau Farm
Goochland Co., Virginia

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK/POURED CONCRETE
roof STANDING SEAM METAL
walls BEVELED WOOD CLAPBOARD SIDING
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions):

Period of Significance: 1855-1949

Significant Dates: ca. 1855, 1914

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above): Weeks, Raymond Ph.D.

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**Rochambeau Farm
Goochland Co., Virginia**

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Mr. Bowles

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

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 35.86 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing

1. 18 259710 4168660

3. 18 259980 4168590

5. 18 260300 4168400

7. 18 259730 4168390

See continuation sheet.

Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 259830 4168680

4. 18 260280 4168580

6. 18 259780 4168340

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: Joseph P. Weeks, Retired Army Officer and Susan C. Weeks, Operations Research Analyst

Organization: Rochambeau

date: 7-1-1998

street & number: 1080 Manakin Road

telephone: (804) 784-5862

city or town: Manakin-Sabot

state: VA

zip code: 23103

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: Joseph P. and Susan C. Weeks		
street & number: 1080 Manakin Road		telephone: (804) 784-5862
city or town: Manakin-Sabot	state: VA	zip code: 23103
name: Anne W. Hancock		
street & number: 609 N. Emerson Street		telephone: (703) 524-4294
city or town: Arlington	state: VA	zip code: 22203
name: Lydia W. Green		
street & number: 11334 Atlee Station Road		telephone: (804) 730-1472
city or town: Mechanicsville	state: VA	zip code: 23111

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Rochambeau Farm
Goochland Co., Virginia

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7. Summary Description

Rochambeau Farm is located two and one half miles north west of the small community of Manakin-Sabot on Manakin Road (Route #621) in Goochland County, Virginia. The two story wood frame house is typical Greek Revival architecture and was built between 1855 – 1860 for William A. Deitrick, Jr. and his wife Mary by a Mr. Bowles and Mr. Cress or Cren of Richmond. Minor changes to the main house were made in 1912, 1915, 1940 and 1987. In addition to the primary dwelling, the Rochambeau tract includes eleven contributing outbuildings – most were built between 1915 and 1925. The earlier buildings include the Library (ca. 1750-1810), the woodshed with a three-hole privy in the rear, the old smokehouse (now farm office) with attached toolshed, and the lumber shed. Other contributing buildings include the garage, the new smoke house (1917/18), a chicken house, milk cow barn (near ruin), run in shed, two stall horse barn (near ruin) and hay storage barn (1965) with tack room (1997). One contributing structure and two contributing sites include the original farm house well, the site of the old ice house and the vegetable garden where a small number of primitive projectile points were plowed up in the period between 1940-60. Like the main house, this complex of buildings, structures and ruins illustrates the evolution of the Virginia farm from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Other buildings/sites no longer existent include a brickmaking system that consisted of a dam which supplied water to two circular clay pits and a kiln, a blacksmith shop, and the “New” store. Several non extant buildings and sites, which stood in the period 1940- 1959 include (a) the site of the grist mill and saw mill two miles north west by west of the main house on Dover Creek with a mill race over one half mile in length paralleling Dover Creek and passing two small streams feeding the main creek, (b) a log one room school with attached equipment storage sheds, (c) a two story tobacco barn converted to a hay storage barn with attached stalls for two draft horses and a mule, (d) additional chicken sheds, one of which was used to store grain for the chickens, (e) a carpentry shop, and (f) log corn crib.

Architectural Analysis

Rochambeau is a mid 19th century Greek Revival L- shaped full two-story frame structure set on a common bond brick foundation. It has a low-hipped standing seam metal roof with recessed metal gutters and boxed cornices and with three semi-exterior end chimneys and beveled clapboard siding. The house is a three bay center hall structure with a side hall – each hall with its own staircase. The center (front) hall stairs are right handed with an elaborate molded mahogany rail and an octagonal newel post. The side hall stairs are left handed and the rail and newel are of a simple design. Entry to the basement is through a partial boxed stairway from the side (rear) hall. The basement contains three rooms; a root/storage cellar in the front, a small storage pantry beneath the side hall and basement stairs, and the old winter kitchen with a fireplace (now a furnace, washer and dryer room) in the rear. Both the pantry and winter kitchen have ground level windows. Both the winter kitchen and root cellar have separate entrances beneath the back porch. Exterior access to the cellar is through a bulkhead door beneath the south side of the L- shaped back porch. The first floor contains three rooms and two halls; the kitchen (at one time the old master bedroom) in the rear; the side (rear) hall with one square transom entrance to the side (north) porch, and side light entrance to the L- shaped back porch (south); a dining room; a center (front) hall with a side light transom entrance to the front (east) porch, and simple framed entrance to the L- shaped back porch (west); and a living room. All three single story colonnade porches are simple but attractive, with Tuscan square columned classical pillars; the front and side porches have typical period flat roofs, while the L- shaped back porch has a bevel or slanted roof. All three rooms contain fireplaces manteled with the typical pilaster arrangement of the time. Doors on both floors (interior and exterior) are all four panel doors. Both the kitchen and dining rooms have cupboards on either side of the fireplace with double two panel doors. The current kitchen (former master bedroom) was remodeled ca. 1915, ca. 1940 and again in 1987. Both the living room and front hall have a single wall that is paneled with bookcases. The second floor has three bedrooms – each with pilaster manteled fireplaces. The bedroom above the kitchen has two closets, one

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on either side of the fireplace. The other two bedrooms have double paneled closets to the right of the fireplace. The bedroom above the living room has one half-wall floor to ceiling bookcase. Two bathrooms have been added – one in the late 1920's and the second in the 1950's. All rooms and hallways within the house have well executed cornices with crown molding. The knockhead attic beneath the hipped roof is used for storage. All windows on the first and second floors are six over six double hung common rising sash windows with operative shutters.

Rochambeau is nearly identical to "Berleigh" (formerly known as "Valhalla") built in 1856 as a wedding present for a member of the Harris family. It was located one mile South of Broad Street on Gayton Road and was pulled down after 1974 (Jeff Marshall O'Dell's Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic Archeological Sites, County of Henrico 1976, p. 39). Weston Manor in Hopewell (off 23rd Ave), probably erected in 1780's and described as Georgian, may well have had significant influence on both "Berleigh" and "Rochambeau" (Calder Loth's [Editor] The Virginia Landmarks Register 3rd Edition, University Press of Virginia, 1980,p.207).

Inventory of Contributing Secondary Resources

Eleven outbuildings remain. Most outbuildings were built between 1915 and 1925, the exceptions being the Library, the woodshed with privy in the rear, the smokehouse (now farm office) with tool shed attached, and the lumber shed. The old log school house, carriage shed, tobacco barn, corn crib and carpentry shed were razed in the early 1950s. The "New" store and blacksmith shop were razed sometime before 1914. Little remains of the brick-making site other than a few bricks and a swamp like patch of woodland. The original well remains (from lumber to brick in the 1960's), and there is an abandoned trash dump pit that at one time was the farm's old icehouse. Gone also are the grist and saw mills – known as Brown's Mill (under Dover Lake)..

Buildings:

1. Library (ca. 1750-1810). Building comprised of two separate buildings combined into one ca. 1810, where William A. Deitrick, Jr. and his wife Mary lived while building what was to become "Rochambeau", and was the Library (Bibliotheque) where Prof. Raymond Weeks maintained a collection of 6,000 books and did much of his writing..
Garage (ca. 1920)
2. Old Smokehouse (now Office with attached toolshed) (ca.1860) where a Revolutionary War saber was found hidden up in the rafters in the 1920's when it was converted into sleeping quarters for the cook/housekeeper (probably hidden there to prevent confiscation after The War Between The States).
3. New Smokehouse (ca. 1921-22)
5. Woodshed with three-hole privy in rear (ca. 1900) –also used to store farm tractor and hay bailer.
6. Old milking barn (Ruin)
7. Old chicken shed (now storage) (ca. 1935).
8. Old Lumber shed/equipment storage (ca. 1912).
9. Run in barn (ca. 1957)
10. Two stall horse shed (ruin)
11. New hay barn (ca. 1965) with tack room (1997).

Structure:

12. Old farm well (lumber cover modified to brick in 1960s).

Sites:

13. Site of old icehouse (Long abandoned trash pit).
14. Site of brickmaking operations.

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8. Statement of Significance

Located in the vicinity of Manakin-Sabot in Goochland County, Rochambeau Farm illustrates the architectural evolution of an antebellum Piedmont Virginia farm into the 20th century. The farm's principal dwelling was built between 1855 and 1860 for planter William A. Dietrick upon his marriage to Mary Louisa Moody in 1855. The last major house to be built in Goochland before the outbreak of the Civil War, the Greek Revival-style dwelling became the seat of a 632-acre plantation complex--operated largely by slave labor--that included a grist mill and saw mill on nearby Dover Creek and a general store and blacksmith shop located on the south side of the entrance to the new house. The new house replaced an early 19th century frame dwelling that still overlooks Manakin Road from the eastern boundary of the farm. Following William Dietrick's untimely death in 1875, the farm was leased to tenant farmers and the two houses remained unoccupied until the second decade of the 20th century. In 1914 Dr. Ira J. Haynes sold the farm to Professor Raymond Weeks of New York, then Chairman of Columbia University's Department of Romance Languages. An ardent supporter of the Allied cause in World War I, one of the nation's leading scholars of French literature, and a noted author of short stories and poems, Dr. Weeks named the farm in honor of the general in command of the French army at Yorktown. Professor and Mrs. Weeks used the main house as their principal residence in 1914; Rochambeau became the exclusive home of Prof. Weeks on his retirement in 1927. Weeks undertook repair of the main house, constructed many of the surviving outbuildings, and stocked the early 19th-century farmhouse with his personal library of 6,000 books. On his death in 1954, the property became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elie Weeks. Mr. Elie Weeks founded the Goochland County Virginia Historical Society and laid the foundation for the first systematic architectural survey of the county. Mr. Joseph P. Weeks (grandson of Professor Weeks) and Mrs. Susan C. Weeks, continue to farm the property.

Justification of Criteria

Rochambeau is eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places on the local level of significance under criteria B and C. Future archaeological investigation could indicate that the property may be eligible under criterion D. Under criterion B, the property is eligible for its association with Professor Raymond Weeks (1863-1954), an important American figure in 20th-century literature and scholarship, who made the farm his Virginia residence from 1914 until his death in 1954. Chairman of the Department of Romance Languages at Columbia University at the time of his acquisition of the property, Weeks was colleague to such literary giants of his era as Henry Adams and Joseph Bedier. His short story "The Hound-Tuner of Callaway," was compared favorably to the fiction of Mark Twain with its publication in E.J. O'Brien's The Best Short Stories of 1927. Under criterion C, the property is principally significant for its representation both of the Greek Revival style and of antebellum architectural practices in the region. Notable stylistic details of Rochambeau's main dwelling include the overall geometric symmetry, entablature detail, and sidelights and transom with Doric elements on the front and rear porch entries. Subsurface testing of the farm has yet to be conducted by a professional archaeologist. The discovery of prehistoric projectile points in the vegetable garden, together with historical information on the mapped locations of 19th century industrial, agricultural and other sites on the property, suggest that Rochambeau Farm may have potential to yield important archaeological information about the prehistoric occupation and agricultural history of the central Piedmont region. The documented period of significance therefore extends from 1855-- the earliest date for construction of the main house-- to 1949, although Professor Weeks continued to live at Rochambeau until his death in 1954.

Historical Background

Rochambeau Farm was built for William Alpheus Deitrick, Jr., and his wife Mary Louisa Moody between 1855-1860 by the Richmond firm of Bowles and Cress(or Cren), undertakers, so named because they undertook to build a house

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of a certain size, material, and appearance for a certain price. According to Elie Weeks, there were usually two men at least who undertook construction of a large house on the scale of Rochambeau Farm. One would make the necessary bricks and lay the bricks for foundations, chimneys and walls. The other would tend to cutting, sawing, planning and building the wooden part of the house. Since the clay bricks had to be fired in a brick kiln, the wood for the fire had to be cut a year in advance. The same was true for seasoning the wood for the carpenter "undertaker". The preparatory work and seasoning the wood could make it necessary to spend five years in order to complete a large house in the country. Rochambeau, a medium sized farmhouse, might not have required the full five years. For a complete description of brickmaking at Rochambeau, see Weeks, Elie. "A Recipe For Amateur Archeologists", The Goochland Gazette, 24 October 1958. The information concerning the identity of the builders was provided to Prof. Weeks in a letter dated 1946 by one of William Deitrick's descendents, Mrs. Thomas H. Netherland (Mary Effie Deitrick).

The Deitricks lived in an old farmhouse (which still stands and is occupied) on Manakin Road, Route #621, Goochland County, Virginia, while the larger house was under construction. Besides farming operations, William Dietrick ran a grist and saw mill on Dover Creek (now beneath Dover Lake) and operated a store ("New Store") and blacksmith shop (neither existent today) both on the south side of the entrance drive to his new home. All the wood for the house was cut on the farm and sawed in his mill. The foundation and chimney bricks were handmade and fired on the farm. William briefly served in the Confederate Army (Company B, Wrenn's Battalion Goochland Light Dragons – a local defense force) but ill health resulted in his withdrawal and he put in a substitute. William and Mary had eight children (two died young; the eldest son's etched name John is visible on a bedroom window.)

By the end of the war William's Confederate currency and bonds were worthless. Most of the slaves had left the plantation, although some of their descendants continued to serve the family and farm until the late 1950s (according to Joseph P. Weeks as told to him by Dr. Weeks' housekeeper/cook, Mary Lucy Trent in the late 1940s). Dietrick's wife Mary had saved a bucket full of specie "hard cash" which she had accumulated by operating the "New Store" during the war, enabling the couple to repair the mill, the fences and plow and seed the fields. William and Mary did not move into the new house (Rochambeau) until 1867, possibly because they were unable to get a white coat of finishing plaster for the walls or glass for the windows. He took in a partner to help manage these and other business, but unfortunately this partner became panic-stricken during the severe recession of the 1870s. He borrowed money on partnership notes before fleeing to the far western part of this country. He was never heard from again. William Deitrick's father was dead, so he could not obtain his financial assistance. No one had cash money to lend him in order to pay the notes when due. In a last desperate attempt to borrow money he rode over the Rockville area to visit a cousin on 27 June 1875.

When he returned empty handed that evening, he tied his horse to a small bush so as to enable the horse to break away and return to his stable. Standing on the edge of the woods north of his house William then took his army 45 and shot himself. His body was found the next day. His horse was still standing by his side. William Deitrick, Jr. deceased returned to his mansion carried on a blind taken from one of the windows of his new house. He now lies buried in the family cemetery on "Coal Hill" plantation. Near him lie the bodies of his mother, and wife plus other members of his family. His tombstone inscription reads: "In memory of Wm. A. Deitrick died June 27, 1875/ in the 42nd year of his age. / Blessed are the poor in heart/ for they shall see God."

Mary Louisa (Moody) Deitrick lived to be 96 years old. After several years spent on the farm she moved to Richmond where she could educate her children. The great flood of 1877 that destroyed the James River and Kanawha Canal also destroyed the mill race that furnished water power for the grist mill and saw mill on Dover Creek. Tenants rented the farm and lived in the old house close to the Manakin Road.

The new house (Rochambeau), left unoccupied, deteriorated rapidly. By 1903, the Deitrick family decided that the farm

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land had become so exhausted no one would rent it and that the house, with leaking shingle roof and falling plaster, should be sold to some one who could restore it and maintain it. In order to facilitate the sale, all the living heirs deeded their interest in their farm to their son and brother, William A. Deitrick, III.

On 4 December 1912 Dr. Ira J. Haynes purchased Rochambeau as two tracts: the house tract of 152.6 acres for \$1,500, and the rest, 261 acres, for \$3,000. The two tracts totaled 413.6 acres and continued to be operated as one farm until 1986. Dr. Haynes, a dentist, started improving the house by removing the old leaking wooden shingle roof and replacing it with a tin standing seam roof. He sold timber and used part of the proceeds and lumber to build a large, two story tobacco barn. He also subscribed to and installed a telephone connected to the Manakin Exchange. It is possible that his wife, Oda L. Haynes, found life in the country rather lonesome for the farm was sold on 23 February 1914 to the wife of Professor Raymond Weeks, Mary (Arnoldia) Weeks. Prof. and Mrs. Weeks renamed the farm "Rochambeau" in honor of the General in command of French troops at the Battle of Yorktown and who visited Goochland County immediately after the Revolutionary War.

During World War I Prof. Weeks learned to drive a Ford and spent two summers, a sabbatical year and the period July 1917 – January 1918 driving an ambulance for the American Field Service in France. The French Government awarded him its highest award, the Legion of Honor, in 1919 because of a poem he wrote, "Ode to France".

Prof. Weeks, a former professor of French at the University of Michigan 1891-1893, University of Missouri 1895-1908, University of Illinois 1908-1909 and head of the Romance Language Department at Columbia University 1909-1927, was also former president of the Modern Language Association of America, The American Dialect Society and the Spelling Reform Association. Dr. Weeks corresponded with many literary figures of the time. Writing to Frederick Blisluggiens on 25 January 1912 Henry Adams asked his friend "Who is Weeks? Is it possible that we have a Romanist of that force in America without my knowledge?" (Ford, Worthington Chauncey (Editor) Letters of Henry Adams (1892 – 1918) Vol II. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York 1938.) Joseph Bedier one of France's great philologists and a member of the Academie Francais whose specialty was Medieval French, was a close friend and confidante of Prof. Weeks. (Letter from Joseph Bedier to Prof. Weeks dated 15 janvier 1919). Prof. Weeks' books include The N.E.A. Phonetic Alphabet (co-authors were James W. Bright and Charles H. Grundgent), 1912. His Ode to France (written in August and September 1914, published in 1917), a collaboration with Felix Bertaux and Helena Harvitt Ph.D. A Travers La France (1924), Boy's Own Arithmetic (1924), French by Sound (1926), and The Hound-Tuner of Callaway and Other Stories (1927). The last book has a short story of the same name which Edward J. O'Brien selected to be included in The Best Short Stories of 1927 (Dodd Mead and Company, New York 1927), along with short stories by Ernest Hemmingway, Owen Wister, Joseph Hergesheimer, James Hopper, J. P. Marquand and others. French By Sound was accompanied by a set of RCA Victor records and was the first attempt to teach French by sound. All earlier recorded attempts were based on either vocabulary or grammar. Prof. Weeks was also listed on the Biographical Roll of Honor of American Short Stories. "The Harvard Advocate" in its critique of Boy's Own Arithmetic wrote "distinctly reminiscent of Mark Twain". In his critique of The Hound-Tuner of Callaway and Other Stories, the noted critic Clarke Ansley wrote "His stories are in line with our great traditions and nothing has seemed to me so surely in that line since Mark Twain".

In 1932 Mary Weeks died after a long illness following a stroke. Prof. Weeks died in 1954 at the age of 91. After his death, his son Elie Weeks and wife Helen (George) Weeks assumed ownership of Rochambeau after purchasing Elie's older brother Joseph's undivided half interest. Elie and Helen Weeks continued to reside at Rochambeau until their deaths, Elie in 1984 and Helen in 1986. Elie Weeks was the founder of the Goochland County Virginia Historical Society.

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Elie and Helen Weeks left the main house and 27 acres to the children of Dr. Weeks' sons Hugh (Peter) and Joseph (Joseph, Anne and Lydia.) Joseph and Susan Weeks have resided at Rochambeau since 1988 and continue to farm the property. In 1998 the Weeks donated a historic easement on Rochambeau to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

It should be noted that a small number of primitive projectile points have been unearthed from Rochambeau's vegetable garden. Most of the points were made of quartz and include: a Halifax Side-notched Points (3,500-2,500 BC), a Piscataway Stemmed Point (1,500 BC-800AD), two small Savannah River Broadspire Points (ca. 1200 BC) and a Triangular Point (800-1400 AD). (Hranicky, Wm. Jack and Floyd Painter. A Guide to the Identification of Virginia Projectile Points. The Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond Virginia 1989).

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Rochambeau Farm
Goochland County, VA

Rochambeau Farm

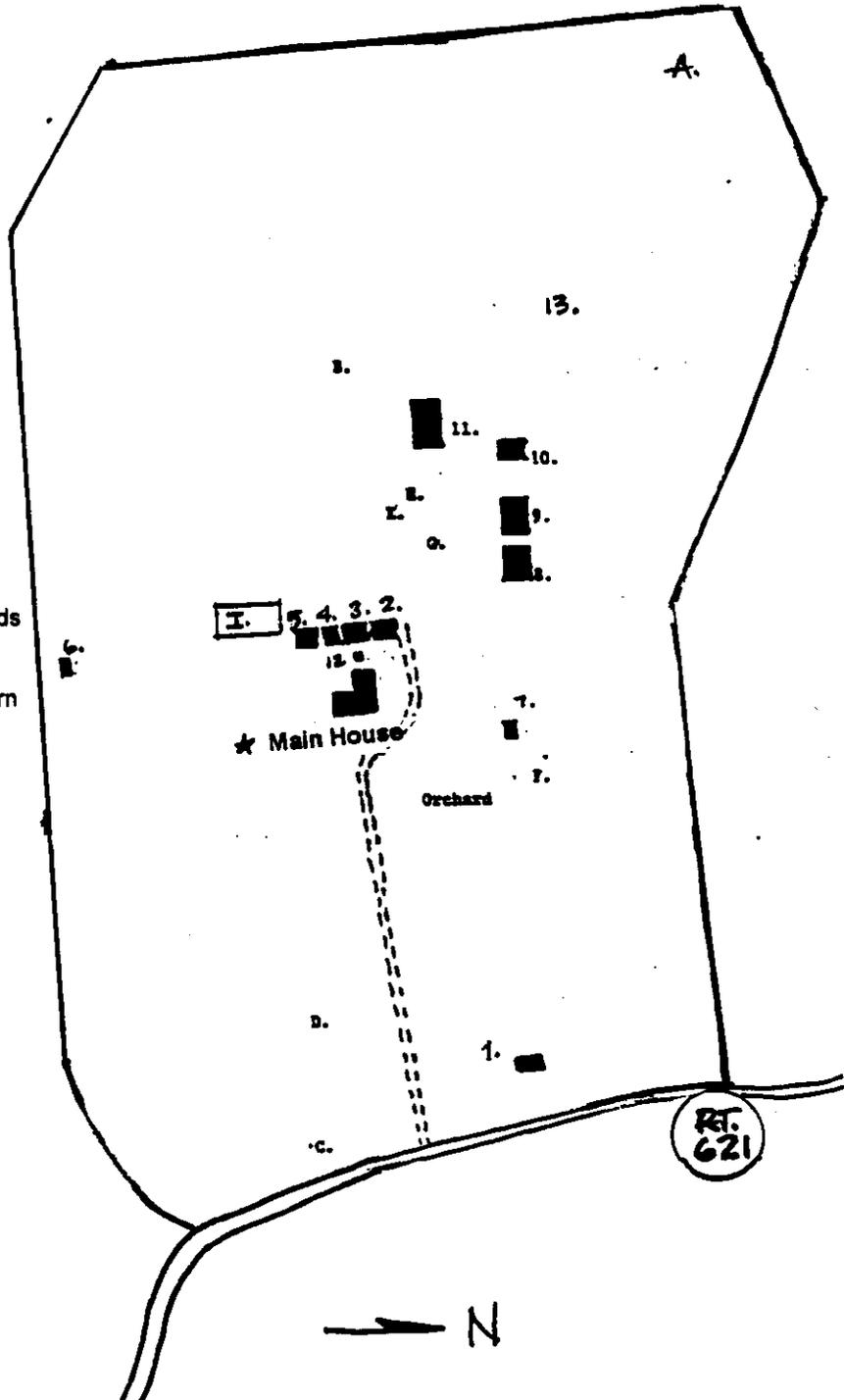
★ Main House

Secondary Resources

1. Library
2. Chicken coop
3. Wood shed/privy
4. New smokehouse
5. Tool shed/office (Old smokehouse)
6. Garage
7. Lumber shed
8. Run-in shed/Old tool shed
9. Two-stall barn (Ruin)
10. Hay barn/tack room
11. Milking barn (Ruin)
12. Well
13. ice pit

Approximate locations of sites or buildings no longer standing

- A. Brick pits/kiln
- B. Log one-room school/attached equipment storage sheds
- C. Blacksmith's shop
- D. "New" store
- E. Two-story tobacco barn/converted to a hay storage barn with attached stalls for draft horses
- F. Chicken sheds
- G. Carpentry shop
- H. Log corn crib
- I. Vegetable garden



Map Not to Scale

Rochambeau Farm
 Goochland Co., VA 4169
 Zone 1B

1. 259710 / 4168660
2. 259830 / 4168680
3. 259980 / 4168590
4. 260280 / 4168580
5. 260300 / 4168400
6. 259780 / 4168310
7. 259730 / 4168390

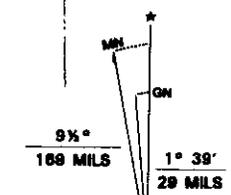
37°37'30" 77°45'00" 258 13 587 500 METERS 260 42'30" 262

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia, Departments
 of Mines, Minerals and Energy, and Transportation

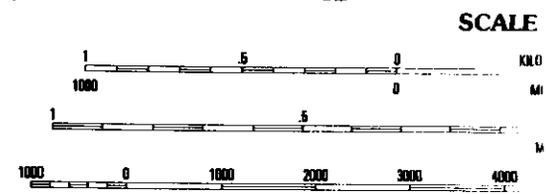
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from imagery dated 1962
 Field checked 1963. Revised from imagery dated 1994
 Survey control current as of 1963. Map edited 1996
 Contours not revised. Contours that conflict with revised
 planimetry are dashed

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and blue
 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
 2 500-meter ticks: Wisconsin Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
 corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27
 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
 Survey NADCON software



UTM GRID AND 1996 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INT
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VI

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIO
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVEI
 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESC
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: