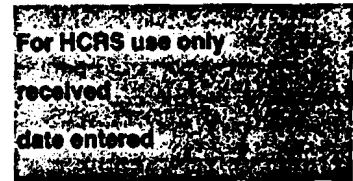


Listed On:
 VLR 06/15/1982
 NRHP 09/16/1982

030-0239

**United States Department of the Interior
 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
 National Register of Historic Places
 Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
 Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Germantown Archaeological Sites

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number [redacted] not for publication

city, town [redacted] vicinity of [redacted]

state Virginia code 51 county Fauquier code 061

3. Classification

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | <u>N/A</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

J. Paul Wampler, MD
 name Benjamin Wakeman

street & number [redacted]

city, town Manassas N/A vicinity of state Virginia 22110

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fauquier County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Warrenton state Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Archaeological Survey, Dam #4, Cedar Run
 title Watershed has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date December 1981 federal state county local

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission's Center for Archaeology
 depository for survey records Wren Kitchen, College of William & Mary

city, town Williamsburg state Virginia 23186

7. Description

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved | date <u>N/A</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | N/A | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Germantown Archaeological Sites in Fauquier County [REDACTED]

Virginia. Two archaeological sites have been identified within the acreage nominated: the Weaver House site, ca. 1721 to ca. 1924 (44FQ31); and the Germantown Tavern site, dated ca. 1780 (44FQ32). The nominated area consists of rolling pasture interrupted by small forested areas which delineate the location of the sites. Documentary research, conspicuous ground depressions, and reports from observers suggest strongly that other archaeological features associated with the Germantown settlement are present within the nominated acreage.

BACKGROUND

The Weaver House site (44FQ31), is situated centrally on a one-acre wooded knoll with a large pasture 150 yards south of Licking Run. The site's principal archaeological feature is a cellar hole measuring 15' x 25' which is four feet deep. Twenty-five feet northeast of the cellar hole is a well, five feet in diameter, with a dressed-stone lining. A scattering of building stone rubble approximately twenty feet square in area and one to two feet high lies immediately east of the cellar hole. Within this rubble, several building hardware items, including wrought-iron hinges and nails, were observed.

The Weaver House, built in 1721 and demolished in 1924, was of oak frame construction with clay-nogged interior walls. Henry I. Hutton, who viewed the house prior to its destruction, recorded its appearance and architectural composition:

The original house was a two story frame building 16 feet by 26 feet in plan, the lower floor being divided by a partition into two rooms under one of which was a cellar containing a spring of water. The sills of the house were of hewn oak 10 and one-half inches by 9 inches, mortised at the ends and secured by 1 inch oak pins. The studding consisted of 4 inch by 7 inch oak, mortised and pinned to the sills and plates, and dressed and beaded at the door and window opening to serve as frames. The house was weatherboarded outside with boards of heart yellow poplar 10 inches by 1 inch rabbited and laid flat with 3/8 inch bead. The walls inside were made by plastering a composition of small stones in red clay and straw mortar between the studding, the surface being trowled smooth and whitewashed. The rafters were 4 inch by 7 inch oak and the floor was laid with 10 inch by 1 inch dressed boards nailed down with handmade 20d nails. At the north end of the house there was a chimney 10 and one-half feet wide, with two fireplaces, side by side, on the first floor, and one on the second; another chimney at the south end was 8 and one-half feet wide with one fireplace on the first floor and one on the second; the entrance door was on the west side under the eaves with a projection of the wall of the house to one side of it which there was a port hole overlooking the door. Wings 10 feet by 26 feet were later added to each side of the house, the whole being covered by a shingle roof running from the eaves of the wings to the peak of the original roof. All hardware, nails, hinges, and latches were of hand wrought iron.¹

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1924 | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates 1719-22; demolished **Builder/Architect** Tilman Weaver

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Weaver House site (44FQ31) and the adjacent Germantown Tavern site (44FQ32) in Fauquier County contain the only identified archaeological remains of Germantown, the second settlement made by German immigrants brought to Virginia by Lt. Gov. Alexander Spotswood in 1714. As the earliest known German domestic site in Virginia as well as the earliest historical archaeological site yet identified in Fauquier County, the ca. 1721 house site, together with the remains of the ca. 1780 tavern, may yield information capable of revealing the evolving domestic life of an immigrant ethnic group in a region of Virginia in which comparatively little scientific archaeological research has been done. Archaeological excavation of the Germantown sites should also augment data derived from related early 18th-century archaeological sites in Orange and Spotsylvania counties: Germanna (44OR3; NRHP 1978), where the immigrants first settled upon their arrival in Virginia; and the Tubal Iron Furnace Site (44SP12; nominated to NRHP 1982), where Germantown settlers had earlier labored as indentured servants for Spotswood, mining and refining iron ore on his holdings on the Upper Rappahannock River.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1714 Lt. Gov. Alexander Spotswood, by special act of the General Assembly, contracted to have three groups of Germans brought to Virginia to provide the labor and technical expertise required to produce iron from ore present on his holdings on the Upper Rappahannock River. Among the first party of German colonists, mechanics from the Nassau-Siegen district in Westphalia, was Tilman Weaver, builder of the ca. 1721 Weaver House (44FQ32). He testified in a ca. 1760 court deposition that he and his mother, Anne, landed with other German colonists at Tappahannock, Virginia, on April 28, 1714, and traveled inland to Spotswood's property on the Rapidan River, a settlement which shortly thereafter became known as Germanna.

The settlers at Germanna became dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by Spotswood, and in 1718 twelve families acquired a warrant for over 1,805 acres located about twelve miles north of Germanna, near the present town of Midland, Virginia. The land patent for the Germantown tract was issued by the Northern Neck Proprietary on August 22, 1721.

The heads of the original twelve Germantown families were John Henry Hoffman, Herman Fishback, and Jacob Holtzclaw, trustees for the tract; Milchert Brumback, Joseph Cuntz, Henry Haeger, Peter Hitt, John Kemper, Joseph Martin (Merdtten), John Spillman, Jacob Rectur, and Tilman Weaver (Dilman Weber). Several secondary sources allege that forty-two people from the colony at Germanna resettled in Germantown between 1718 and 1722. Because most of the settlers had contracted seven-year-term indentures to Spotswood upon their arrival in Virginia, it is believed that settlement at Germantown commenced ca. 1721-1722.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation)

Dixon, Margaret, and Vann, Elizabeth. Virginia's First German Colony. Richmond, Va. Fauquier County Will Book 1 (1795); Deed Book 54 (1852).
Groome, H.C. Fauquier During the Proprietorship, A Chronicle of the Colonization, Organization of a Northern Neck County. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co.
Harrison, Fairfax. Landmarks of Old Prince William. 1924; reprinted ed., Berryville, Va. 1977.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 32 acres

Quadrangle name Midland, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:2400

UMT References

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | B | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | D | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | F | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | H | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| state | n/a | code | county | n/a | code |
| state | n/a | code | county | n/a | code |

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date June 1982

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell
H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director
title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date JUN 15 1982

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date _____

Keeper of the National Register
Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

GERMANTOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #1

Item number 7

Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION -- Background

The Weaver House site has not been significantly disturbed since its demolition, and its archaeological remains are believed to be intact.

The Weaver House site also includes a cemetery located approximately 100 feet northeast of the cellar hole. The cemetery contains five marked graves, with the earliest dating to 1848. From north to south the tombstone inscriptions read: Mrs. Adelaide L. Halle, July 13, 1866; Mrs. Ann Fowke, February 1(?), 18 (98?); Mrs. Sarah W. Weaver, February 9, 1848; Fannie Weaver, June 10, 1909; and Ella Harrison Fowke, September 6, 1916. A local resident who visited the Weaver House site five years ago reported the presence of artifactual material within the floodplain to the northeast of the house site, where additional structures may have been located.

The Germantown Tavern site (44FQ32), is located approximately 200 yards to the northwest of the Weaver House site and 50 feet west of county route 602. A 15' x 25' rectangular depression, overlain by undiagnostic brick debris and scattered fragments of 20th-century asphalt shingles, is believed to be the tavern's cellar. The tavern site was tested by a VHLC archaeologist in 1981, at which time the Weaver House and Germantown Tavern sites were listed in the state's official inventory of archaeological sites.

An archaeological test trench was placed within the projected north wall of the possible cellar. Artifactual remains, including bottle glass and hand-painted pearlware, tentatively indicate that the site was occupied from the 1780s throughout the 19th century. The testing suggested that the foundation wall was removed during the late 19th century and that there was no subsequent disturbance of the tavern's archaeological remains.

Two additional depressions, measuring 15 feet and 20 feet in diameter, respectively, lie 50 feet and 100 feet north of the tavern site. These features, which have been tentatively identified as a well and icehouse, have not been tested archaeologically.

HF

¹H.C. Groome, Fauquier During the Proprietorship, A Chronicle of the Colonization and Organization of a Northern Neck County (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1969).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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GERMANTOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #2

Item number 8

Page 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

The Germantown grant was approximately 2½ miles long and 1½ miles wide and was bisected by Licking Run. Although the precise boundaries of the Germantown tract are not known, [REDACTED]

The distribution of land among the Germantown settlers is unknown. Apparently, the grant was divided into strips of 100 to 150 acres, for which each of the twelve family heads drew lots. Title to the land grant was held by the trustees, who gave long-term leases with provisions for eventual ownership by the families. At least 100 acres were set aside as a glebe to be given to any minister willing to settle within the Germantown community.

Moravian missionaries from Pennsylvania visited Germantown on several occasions. One such missionary, Matthias Gottschalk, who stayed briefly in Germantown in March 1748, gave this description of the settlement:

It is like a village in Germany in which the houses are far apart. It is situated along a little creek [REDACTED]. They are from Siegen district and are all Reformed people. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. They have as their Reader the old Mr. Holzkle who receives annually from each family thirty pounds of tobacco as salary. A church and a school are there.

Gottschalk gave an account of a settlement near the "Little Fork" as well:

[REDACTED].
Twelve families of the Siegen district live close together...John Henry Hoffman also lives there...they built a small, neat and suitable church and engaged one of their number, John Jung to be the Reader in the church.

Gottschalk appears to be describing two distinct settlements. Whether this second settlement represents a distinct settlement cluster within the grant but separate from what is considered Germantown or whether it lies outside the grant's bounds is not clear. Both settlements are described as composed of immigrants from Siegen in Germany, as were the original settlers of the Germantown grant. It should be noted that both Holzkle (Holtzclaw) and John Henry Hoffman were two of the three trustees of the original Germantown grant.

One of the first Germantown settlers, Tilman Weaver, constructed a home on part of the original land grant ca. 1721, a residence that was occupied by his descendants until 1924. Weaver family descendants eventually acquired property within the eastern half of the Germantown tract. A plat map drawn in 1852 shows the Joseph Weaver estate as consisting of over 880 acres within the former Germantown land patent. Within his boundaries are several structures, including a so-called "mansion" (44FQ31) and the tavern (44FQ32).

(see Continuation Sheet #3)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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GERMANTOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, Fauquier County, Va.

Continuation sheet #3

Item number 8

Page 2

8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Another large portion of the original tract passed to a Jeremiah Darnell, a son-in-law of trustee Jacob Holtzclaw. Darnell acquired 700 acres of the Germantown tract [REDACTED]. Darnell's will, dated April 10, 1795, conveyed to his daughter, Caty Darnell, "all my land [REDACTED] it being part of the land whereon I now live...and tavern with five acres of it in such manner as to include all the houses and garden and join Colo'l Randolph's line."³ This constitutes the earliest documentary reference to the Germantown Tavern. Archaeological testing suggests that the tavern may have been present by the 1780s.

A traveler's account written in 1817 mentions the public house in Germantown, and Fauquier County historian Eugene Scheel states that the Germantown Tavern and Post Office was in operation between 1822 and 1842. By 1852 the Germantown Tavern, apparently still standing, was owned by Joseph Weaver, who split the tavern property from his main estate and gave it to his daughter, Fannie. When the property was sold in 1910, upon Fannie Weaver's death, the land transaction did not mention the tavern, suggesting it was no longer standing on the property.

Northeast of the Weaver House site is a cemetery containing five marked graves. The earliest of these dates to 1848.

HF

¹William J. Hinke, ed. "Moravian Diaries of Travels through Virginia." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography Vol. XI, No. 3 (1901).

²Ibid.

³Fauquier County Will Book 1, April 10, 1795.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hinke, William J., ed. "Moravian Diaries of Travels through Virginia." Virginia Magazine of History and Biography Vol. XI, No. 3 (1901).

Scheel, Eugene M. The Guide to Fauquier: A Survey of the Architecture and History of a Virginia County. Warrenton, Va. : Fauquier County Bicentennial Commission/ Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, 1976.