

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 Fultz House
other names/site number Oak Spring Farm (preferred); VDHR File No. 81-48

2. Location

street & number SR 706 at US 11 not for publication N/A
city or town Fairfield vicinity x
state Virginia code VA county Rockbridge code 163 zip code 24472

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 9.5.94
Signature of certifying official

Director, 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.)

 Date
Signature of commenting or other official

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>5</u> | <u>2</u> buildings |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> sites |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| <u>7</u> | <u>2</u> 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
AGRICULTURE Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Hotel
AGRICULTURE Single dwelling
Secondary structure
Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone
walls BRICK
WOOD: weatherboard
roof METAL: tin
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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1826-1878

Significant Dates 1826
1860

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fultz, Isaac

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 14 acres

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------------|
| 1 | 17 | 655170 | 4196620 | 2 | 17 | 655380 4196700 |
| 3 | 17 | 655430 | 4196510 | 4 | 17 | 655220 4196380 |

 See continuation sheet.

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 James R. Tichenor III

organization _____ date February 1, 1994

street & number Route 1, Box 356 telephone 703-377-2398

city or town Raphine state VA zip code 24472

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 James R., III, and Patricia A. Tichenor
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
=====

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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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The house and six remaining outbuildings of the farm are sited around an ancient spring used thousands of years ago by Indian hunting parties.¹ The house is an Early Republic period, brick, two-story I-house with a frame rear ell to the northeast. The ell is of the most significance architecturally, as it is constructed using the unusual, horizontal-plank construction method. The interior retains almost all of its original woodwork, which was of poplar and had been wood-grained originally. The large numerous windows are double hung, with nine panes over six, most with original wavy glass. The house sits on State Route 706 which had been the original main road or Valley Pike between Lexington and Staunton, Virginia. The large bank barn sits at the corner of US 11 and State Route 706 approximately 100 yards from the house. Although situated near US Route 11, the property has the ambiance of a secluded rural setting. The house has undergone few significant alterations and preserves a high degree of architectural integrity.

The Oak Spring Farm site encompasses approximately fourteen acres of the current farm's 40 acres. This acreage is considerably less than the original Fultz farm which included approximately 168 acres. The original fram was situated on both sides of what is now US Route 11 and State Route 607 (recently named the Borden Grant Trail). Six acres of the farm are forested, largely with hardwoods. The remainder is either open pasture or under cultivation in hay or alfalfa with the exception of a five-acre vineyard that was planted in 1983.

The house is a large brick and frame structure covered by a gable metal roof with two interior and two exterior-end chimneys. The front, older section of the house is a two-story single-pile I-house. The roof is currently sheathed in standing-seam sheet metal which overlaps a very simple, 1" X 5" wood fascia board at the gables. At the eaves of the roof is a brick, double-curve cornice. The roof of the rear ell overhangs the walls creating a one foot soffit. Both sections of the house sit on a coursed-rubble limestone foundation. The stonework is in good condition and preserves many of its early lime mortar joints. Because the house is situated on a slope, the basement on the northwest end is fully above grade. There is an exterior entrance to the northwest basement room (at one time a kitchen).²

The I-house section of the dwelling has brick walls. The front brick wall was laid in Flemish bond, whereas the rear wall is American bond. The walls have coursed brick rubble fill. End walls with chimneys have been stuccoed due to deterioration of the brick and mortar. Sleepers support the first floor under the brick I section. Window openings of the house are rectangular with heavy wooden frames. Interior walls of the I section are of vertical plank construction. One-by-twelve-inch planks are covered with wooden lath strips and plaster (filled with horse hair in the scratch coat).

A one-story, one-room brick addition was added to the northeast end of the I section. It is not known when this addition was built, but it is believed that it was added early. The roof is standing-seam metal and the floors rest on sleepers that are laid on a coursed-rubble limestone foundation. There is no basement under the addition. There is a fairly large fireplace on the

¹D. McLaren. Virginia Research Center for Archaeology Site Survey Form, *Moore's Creek Site, Site Number 44RB50*, 23 September 1978.

²Interview with Martha Hudson (Fultz descendant) by Pat and Jim Tichenor, 15 May 1990.

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Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

exterior end wall. Both the front and rear walls had doors. Both doors have been replaced by windows. The rear window is modern. The front window has nine-over-six, double-hung sash with no counter weights. Most panes are original. A 1914 photograph shows a front door with a rectangular transom. Fultz family members indicate that this room originally served as a kitchen, and later, after the ell was added, as one-room schoolhouse and plantation office.³

The walls of the rear ell of the house were constructed using the unusual, horizontal-plank construction method. In this method, 1" X 5" oak planks are stacked horizontally from the sill plate to the rafters like pancakes and nailed. These planks are alternately offset by one inch so as to provide a rough surface on both internal and external wall sides. The brown coat of plaster on interior wall sides easily adhered to the lath-like surface. Finish plaster was then applied. The exterior sides of the ell walls were coated with a mortar-like substance over the stacked planks.⁴ Clapboard siding was then applied. The first floor of the rear ell is supported by sawn timbers.

Both main entrances (southeast and southwest) are sheltered by porches. The side, southwest porch has a simple, shed roof supported by tapered square wooden columns and a jigsawn wooden balustrade. The entrance door off of this porch has a large, single-pane glass window (exceeds one-half of its area). The door has a two-pane, non-operational transom. This porch can be seen in the 1914 photo. The main, front porch, which is seen in the 1914 photo, was small, covering only one-half the front of the house and had the same style balustrade as the side porch still has. The current porch was probably added in the 1920s, as it shows in the 1936 WPA Survey.⁵

The current porch crosses nearly the entire length of the I section and has a hip, standing-seam metal roof that is supported by four, round, painted, pine columns.

In 1990, a brick walk was discovered under the front lawn. This four-foot-wide walk was discovered while reviewing early twentieth-century photographs of the house and its inhabitants. The walk was restored in 1991 using century-old pavers removed from the Adams Street sidewalk in Richmond, Virginia.

The first-floor plan of the I section is standard with a center passage and a single, large room on either side. The original woodwork is mostly intact. The woodwork is moderately ornate and of early-nineteenth-century profile. Although the door and window trim in the I section is identical throughout, the baseboard profiles in the two first-floor rooms and entrance foyer are all different. Moderately ornate chair rails are located in both rooms and the entrance foyer over wood-panel(painted) wainscoting. Interior doors have six panels and have rimlocks. The woodwork is of poplar. During the 1989 restoration, it was found that the woodwork had originally been grained with a feather (attempts to remove paint layers were futile).

³*Ibid.*

⁴Stephen B. Jordan, "Houses Without Frames", *Old House Journal*, May-June 1993.

⁵James W. McClung, *Home of Isaac Fultz*, WPA Survey File, June 30, 1937.

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Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

There are operational fireplaces in the two I section rooms. Both mantels are original. The mantel in the parlor is ornate and of the Federal period (Adamesque in style). Floors are random-width, tongue-and-groove pine. The center passage contains a two-flight stair with square balusters, square newel with ball top, and molded oak handrail. The center passage was partially enclosed to provide a bathroom under the stairs (probably in the 1920s).

The second-floor plan of the I section is again standard with a central passage and a single, large room on either side. Both rooms have chair rails. Walls below the rails are plastered. Doors have six panels with rimlocks. A small bathroom was added in the corner of the southeast bedroom in 1989. This room also has a small fireplace with a simple, yet elegant mantel. This fireplace is non-operational. The southwest bedroom has no fireplace. Indications are that this fireplace was removed. Woodwork and floors in these rooms are identical to the first floor. A doorway was cut through the brick wall into the first ell bedroom in 1989. This bedroom was converted into a full bathroom in the 1920s and updated in 1989. It serves the southwest bedroom.

The first-floor plan of the rear ell consists of two rooms. The large room immediately off of the I section is the dining room. This room has plaster walls above a chair rail. Below the chair rail is three-inch-wide tongue-and-groove, painted pine wainscoting. The south end wall has a bricked-in fireplace. There is a built-in, floor-to-ceiling closet beside the central chimney.

The closet has two, two-panel doors and bottom drawer. The ordinary, original mantel remains. One side door opens on to the side porch and one on to the now-enclosed bath (previously screened back porch). Behind the dining room is a relatively large kitchen. The modern kitchen was originally a bedroom.⁶ Window and door trim in the dining room and kitchen match that of the I section. Doors have four panels and rimlocks. A pantry opens off the kitchen as does the enclosed back porch. This porch was enclosed by the Weilbachers around 1978.⁷

The second-floor plan of the rear ell consists of a side passage extending from the I section juncture to the back-room door. Three side rooms open on to this passage on the southwest side. One small room opens onto the end of the passage. All four rooms originally had been bedrooms. In the 1920s the first room was converted into a bathroom and a closet was added in 1989. The second and third rooms are still bedrooms and the end room was converted into a bathroom in 1989. The back bedroom has a closed fireplace and simple mantel. It and the bedroom next to it have closets as described in the dining room. The window and door trim in the hall matches that of the I section described earlier. Baseboards are very simple. The rear room has a simple 1" X 9" board. The passage has a simple top-beaded board and the front room has a 1' X 9" beveled top board. Windows have nine-over-six double-hung sashes without counter weights, as in the I section. Floors in the ell section are three-inch-wide tongue-and-groove pine boards. Doors all have four panels with the exception of the attic door which is a five-plank and batten example.

⁶Hudson.

⁷Interview with Edward and Lindsey Weilbacher (previous owners) by Jim and Pat Tichenor on several occasions from 1 January through 31 December 1989.

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Section 7 Page 4

Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

There is one basement room with dirt floor under the southwest room of the I section. The ell section has two basement rooms with concrete floors. The central brick chimney of the ell section opens into a large fireplace in the basement. This room, which has an exterior batten door with wrought iron latch, opens to ground level in the rear. This room served at one time as a kitchen and was later used for canning and hog rendering.⁸ The room now serves as the vineyard office.

The property preserves four contributing outbuildings and one contributing structure: a barn, a granary, a smokehouse, a springhouse and an in-ground icehouse. The barn is a 5-bay bank barn and is one of the largest in the county. According to local lore and older Fultz family members, the original barn was burned by General Hunter's troops during their march to Lexington in 1864 (the barn clearly shows on a Confederate Army map date 1863).⁹ The barn was rebuilt in 1878.¹⁰ The barn has a 50' X 80' floor and sits on a stone foundation. It is of hand-hewn, wooden-pegged, post-and-beam construction with wooden clapboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The barn was originally used for hay and grain storage on the main floor and has animal stalls on the lower level.

The granary is located to the northeast of the house. The granary is of post-and-beam construction. The 8" X 8" posts and beams are hand-hewn and wooden-pegged. The exterior is covered with wood siding. Interior walls are covered with 1" X 12" garner boards. This building is believed to have been built prior to the Civil War and was originally used as a granary. The building was converted to its present use as a garage in about 1936, as evidenced by the painted 1936 on the plank wall.

The smokehouse is of frame construction with vertical 4" X 4" members and vertically sawn 2" X 8" horizontal joists. Joints are pegged with wood. This building has horizontal siding and a non-original metal roof. According to the Fultz family descendants this building once had a dinner bell on top for calling men in from the fields.¹¹ This building is also believed to be pre-Civil War and was originally used as a smokehouse. Wooden pegs remain in the joists for hanging meats, and smoke vents remain on the gable ends and under eaves.

The springhouse is of frame construction consisting of vertically sawn members with horizontal siding on a concrete foundation. The roof is currently clad in asphalt shingles. The material of the original roof is unknown. The spring water exits an above-ground rock outcropping into a concrete spring box and concrete slotted floor. The floor is designed to allow items to be set in the cool water. Pegs also remain in the joists for hanging items. Date of construction is assumed to be mid-nineteenth century. The spring is bold, and due to Indian artifact finds, is believed to be thousands of years old. The spring currently provides water to the house via a pump.

⁸Hudson.

⁹Confederate Engineer Bureau, 1863 Map, Section 3 (shows Fultz house and barn).

¹⁰1879 Land Book, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

¹¹Letter from Marguerite Higin (Fultz descendant) to Jim and Pat Tichenor, 25 August 1990.

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Section 7 Page 5

Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

There is a brick and stone-lined, in-ground icehouse immediately outside the north porch door. This in-ground structure is approximately three feet in diameter and supposedly 36 feet deep.¹²

The foundation of what was reputedly a blacksmith shop remains near the road next to the granary. It was in this shop that Issac Fultz shod army horses during the Civil War.¹³ Also, for a number of years, the Lexington to Staunton stage stopped at the farm to change horses.¹⁴ The fact that the 1850 census lists Uriah Fultz as a blacksmith¹⁵ lends further credence to the existence of a blacksmith shop on the property.

¹²Weilbacher.

¹³Elizabeth Fultz Bluehdorn, *Fultz Family Historical Notes*, date unknown.

¹⁴Higins.

¹⁵1850 Census, Rockbridge County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

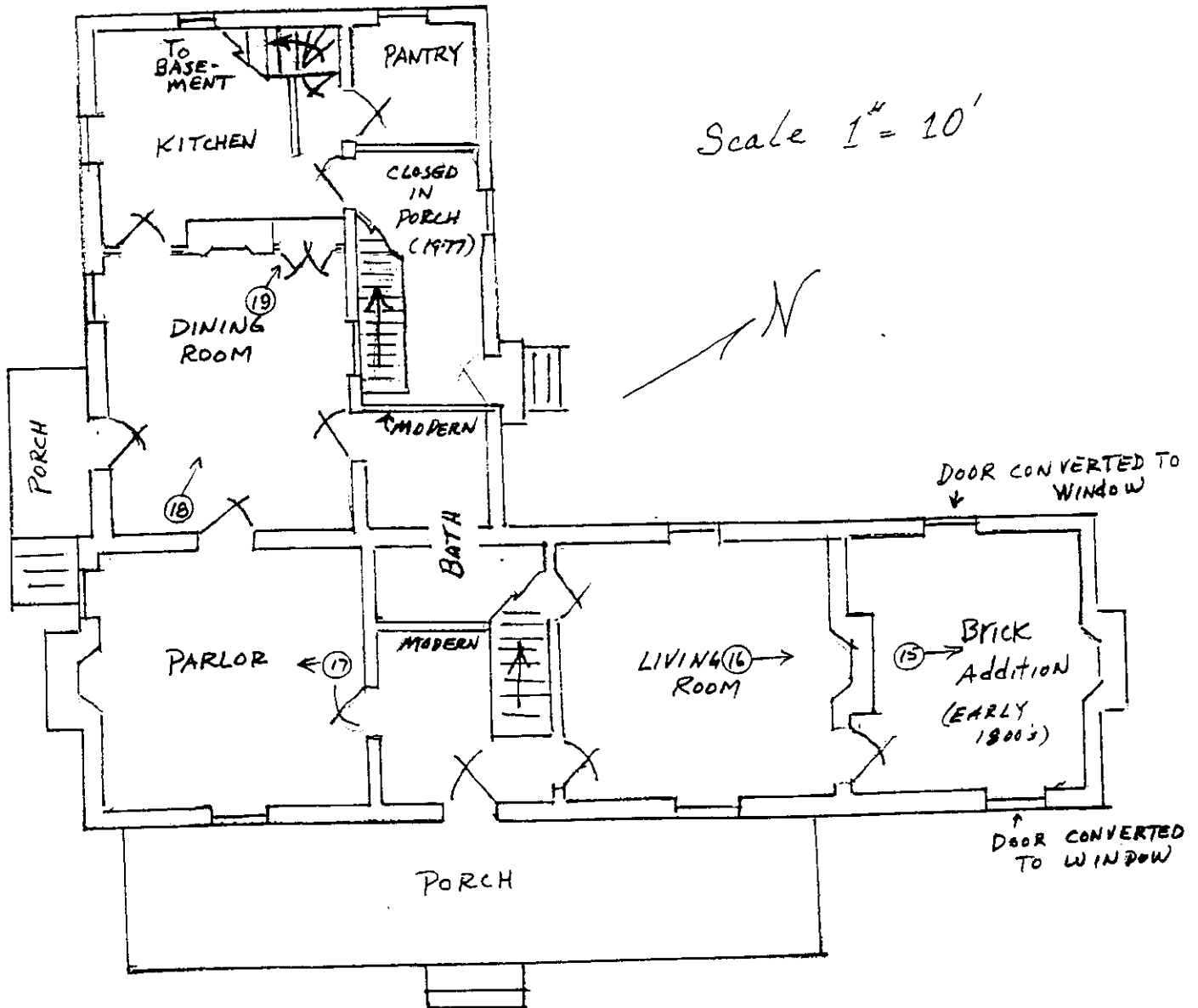
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 6

Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

OAK SPRING FARM
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA



FIRST FLOOR

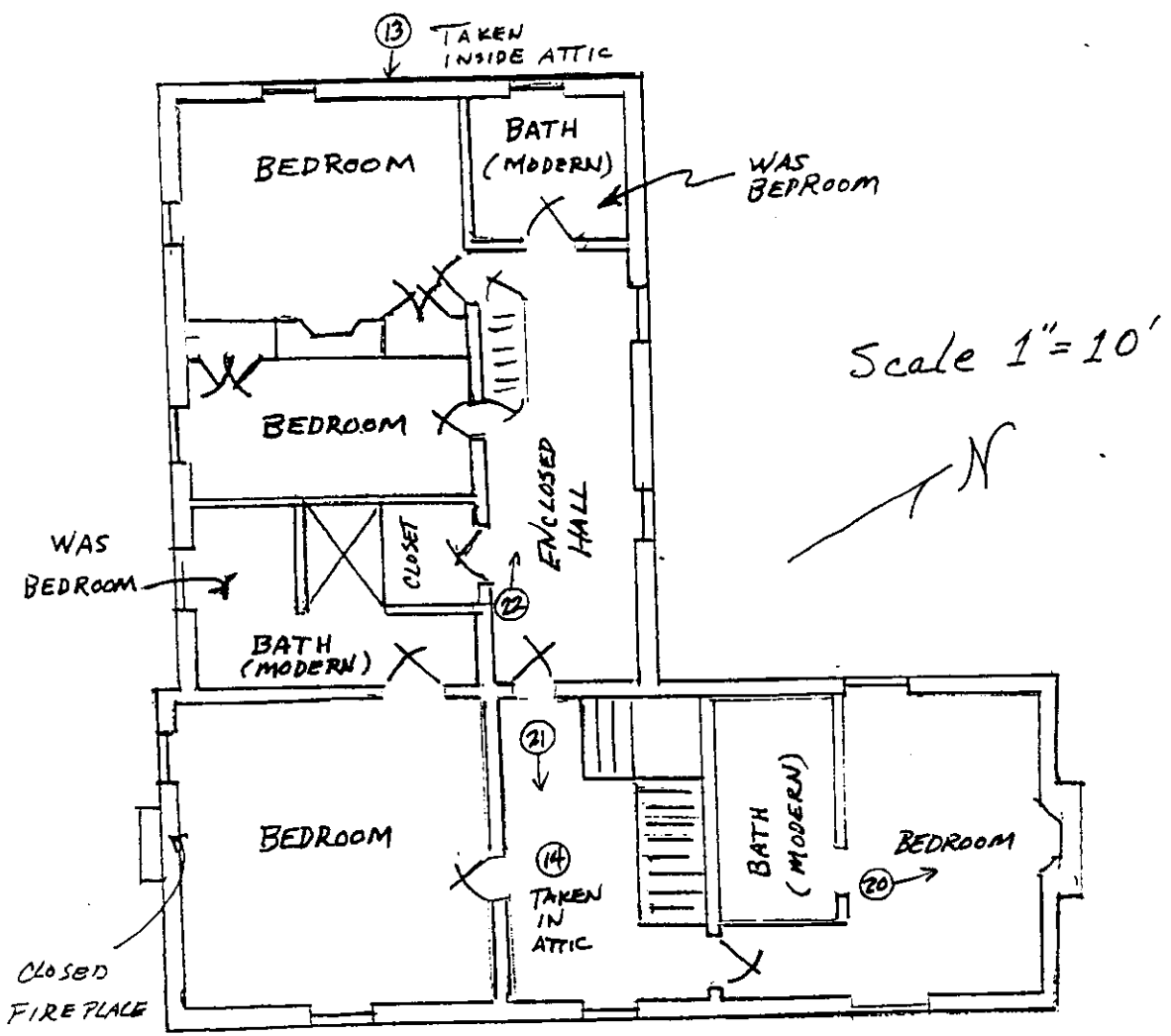
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

OAK SPRING FARM
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA



SECOND FLOOR

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Section 8 Page 8

Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The rear frame ell of Oak Spring Farm's main house is noteworthy architecturally due to its rare, horizontal, plank construction. The land around the house as already provided numerous Indian artifacts and promises more.

The property meets National Register Criterion C in that the method of construction of the house is of a very rare and distinctive type. The house also has had few architectural changes since its period of significance.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

The house, sometimes referred to as the Fultz House, was actually constructed by or for William Moore, Jr. in 1826 (I section). Rockbridge County tax records indicate in 1827, \$1100 added for buildings", which would indicate construction of at least the house and probably the barn.¹ Moore sold the property to William Lusk, a local surveyor, in 1835.²

Lusk, in turn, sold to Alexander N. Bell, a prominent farmer and landowner in 1842.³ The value of the improvements to the property remained constant through these years. In 1845 the property was purchased by Uriah Fultz.⁴ Uriah descended from the German Fultzs who had immigrated to Pennsylvania in the early 1700s and established themselves as preeminent farmers. One of Uriah's brothers developed a non-bearded strain of wheat called "Fultz Wheat".⁵ Uriah's brother, Issac, had settled in the northern Shenandoah Valley (Hawkinstown) but apparently was dissatisfied with life there. Issac purportedly walked from Hawkinstown to Salem in the mid-1800s looking for a more suitable farm.⁶ Deed books indicate that Issac purchased Oak Spring Farm from Uriah's estate in 1863.⁷ Rockbridge County tax records reveal that, although Issac did not record a deed until 1863, five years after Uriah's death, he was in possession of the property earlier.⁸

County and family records are vague regarding the dates of trade of farms between Uriah and Issac Fultz. It is clear, however, that such a trade took place. Further, the date of construction of the rear ell is unclear. Family lore has Issac and another family member tearing down the

¹1827 Land Book, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

²Deed Book W, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia, p. 275.

³Deed Book W, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia, p. 343.

⁴Deed Book Y, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia, p. 388.

⁵Elizabeth Fultz Bluehdorn, *Fultz Family Historical Notes*, date unknown.

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷Deed Book II, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

⁸1861 Land Book, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

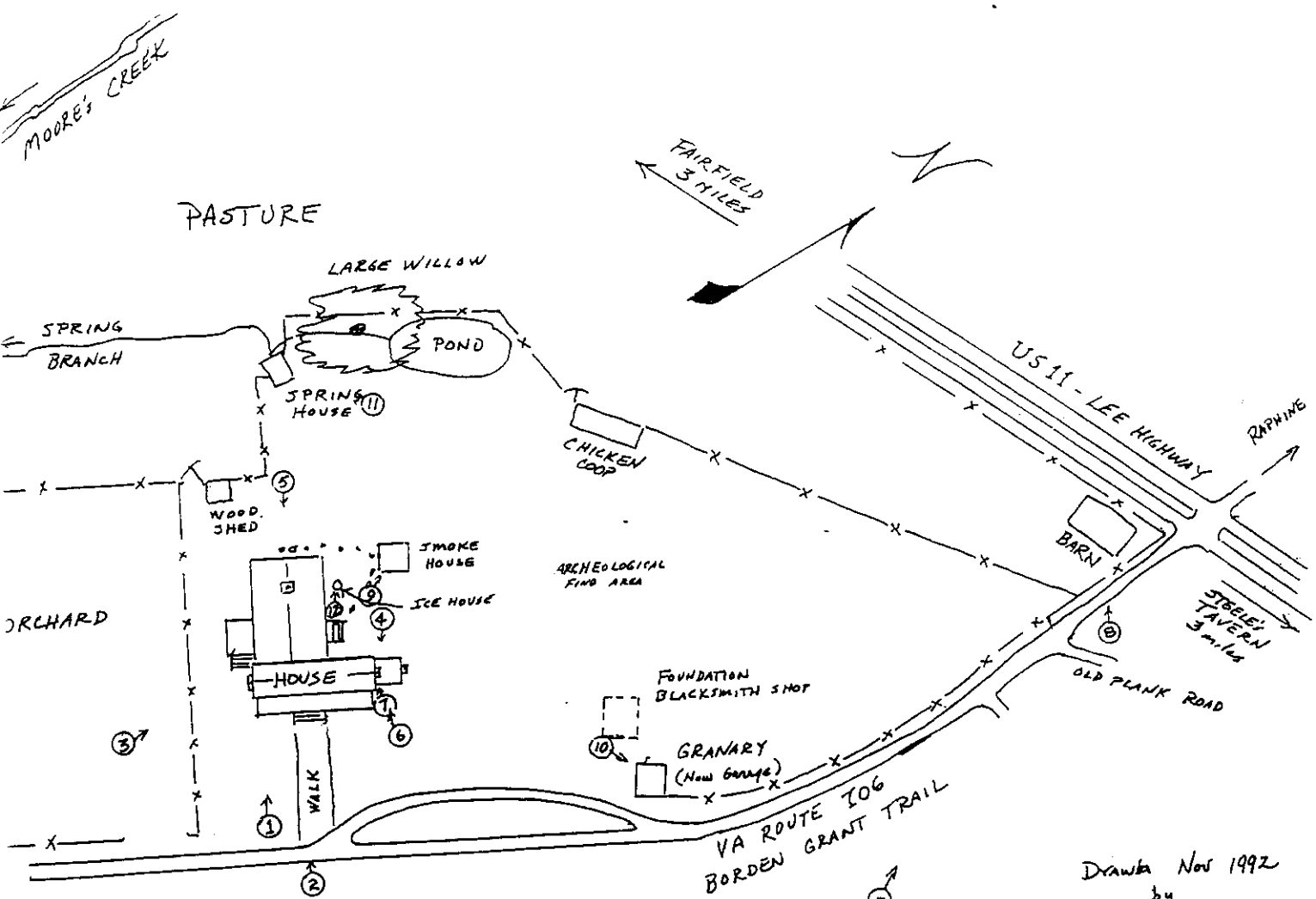
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Section Sketch Map Page 13

**Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

**OAK SPRING FARM
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND AREA
OAK SPRING FARM

Indicates photo # where taken and direction

Drawn Nov 1992
by
JAMES R. TICHEWOR, III
~ NOT TO SCALE ~

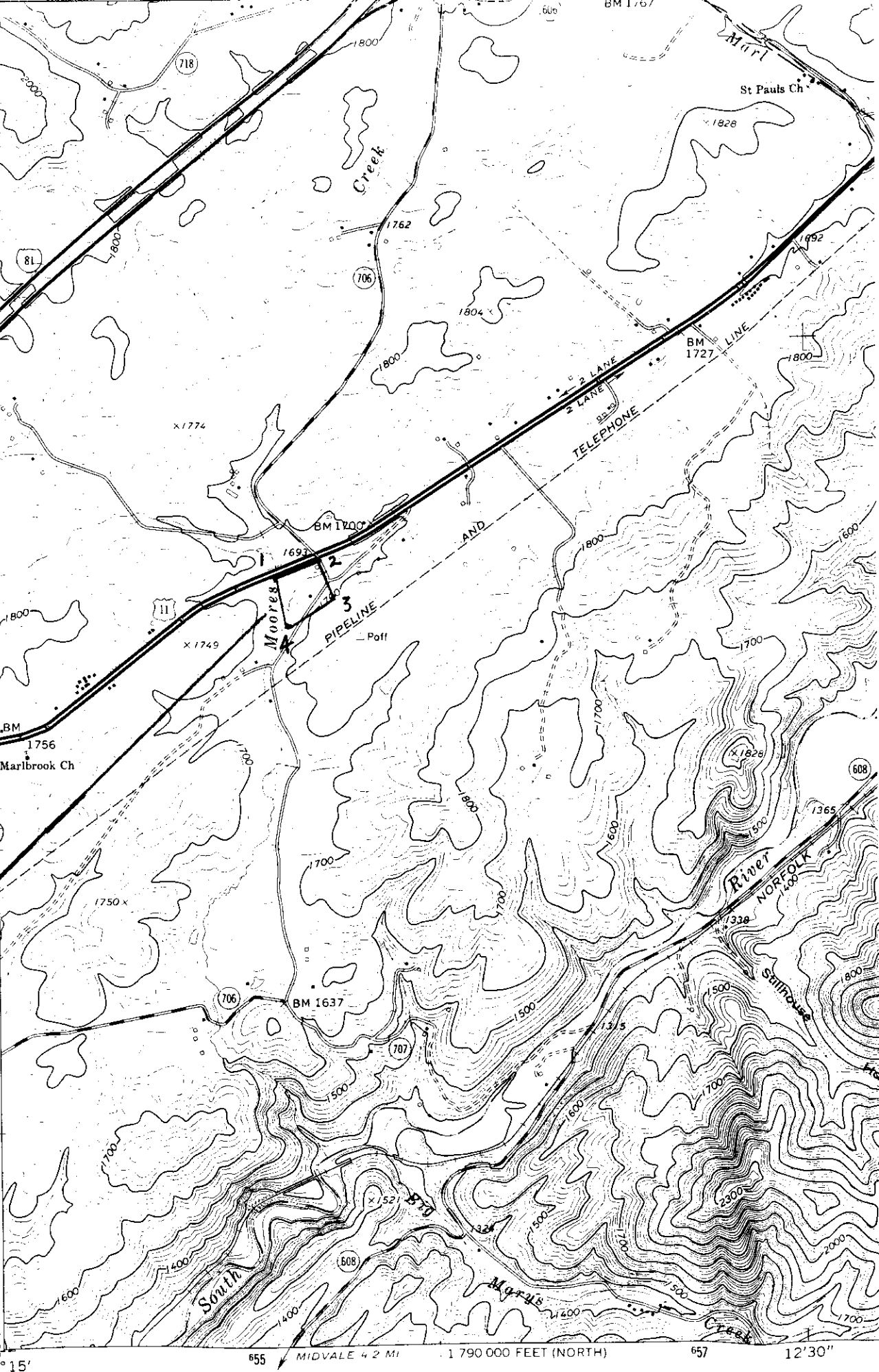
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 2. 17/655380/4196700
 3. 17/655430/4196570

OAK STINKS FIKKI
 QUADRANGLE: VESUVIUS, VA
 SCALE 1:24,000

80 000 FEET
 (NORTH)

37° 52' 30" N
 79° 15'

(CORNWALL)
 5189 IV SE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial



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**Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia**

old kitchen and constructing the ell.⁹ The ell, with its horizontal plank construction, was probably built between 1858 and 1860.

Albert E. Fultz purchased the farm from the estate of his father, Issac. A. E., as he was known, was a prominent local farmer and stalwart of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church in nearby Steele's Tavern. The property was sold to James and Lillian Pratt in 1958 and passed to Edward and Lindsay Weilbacher in 1976. Ed Weilbacher planted a five-acre vineyard on the hill in 1983. The current owners, James and Patricia Tichenor, purchased the property 19 July 1989¹⁰ and began operation it as a bed and breakfast and vineyard.

Since the addition of the rear ell, the house has undergone only the usual modernization; wiring upgrade, plumbing, heating, air conditioning and the addition of bathrooms. These changes have all been effected with the utmost of care. No exterior changes can be seen. Interior changes have been made without significantly changing the house. The house is in near-mint condition.

The property today continues to play a prominent role in the area's economy in that it is operated as a nationally known bed and breakfast inn and has a five-acre vineyard operated in conjunction with Rockbridge County's only winery.

Although the house appears on maps of the area dating back to 1838, historical references are rare. The historical name of "The Fultz House" is rarely seen or used. The farm was renamed Oak Spring Farm when purchased from the Fultz heirs and that name, in conjunction with the farm's large red barn, have been in common local use since.

Archeological finds on the property in the area basically on the northern side of the spring include points and scrapers of the following types/periods: Savannah River, Ledbetter, Guilford, Potts, Halifax and Brewerton. Finds in other parts of the Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia have indicated significant use of the Valley by Indian hunting parties. In the wider area surrounding the property, there is not a great amount of pure drinking water with ample level ground for camping such as is found here. It is felt that the finds on this property reveal what must have been an often-used hunting camp site. A planned, well executed excavation would most certainly yield significant amounts of information on the lifestyle and habits of the hunters who roamed this Valley during the Archaic Period.¹¹

⁹Bluehdorn.

¹⁰Various Deed Books, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

¹¹D. McLearn, *Virginia Research Center for Archaeology Site Survey Form, Moore's Creek Site, Site Number 44Rb50, 23 September 1978.*

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Section 9 & 10 Page 10

Oak Spring Farm
Rockbridge County, Virginia

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- Bernard, Jean (Fultz descendant), Waynesboro, Virginia, Interviews by James Tichenor, 1992-1994.
- Bluehdorn, Elizabeth Fultz, *Fultz Family Historical Notes*, location and date unknown.
- Bryant, James (Fultz descendant), Staunton, Virginia, Interview by James Tichenor, August 19, 1990.
- Confederate Engineer Bureau, 1863 Map, Section 3, Richmond, Virginia.
- Higins, Marguerite (Fultz descendant), Letter to James and Patricia Tichenor, 25 August 1990.
- Hudson, Martha (Fultz descendant), Covington, Virginia, Interview by James and Patricia Tichenor, 15 May 1990.
- McLearn, D., *Virginia Research Center for Archaeology Site Survey Form, Moore's Creek Site, Site Number 44Rb50*, September 23, 1978.
- Rockbridge County, Virginia, Deed Books--numerous, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County Circuit Court, Lexington, Virginia.
- Rockbridge County, Virginia, Land Books--numerous, County Clerk's Office, Rockbridge County Circuit Court, Lexington, Virginia.
- Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, File No. 81-48.
- Weilbacher, Edward and Lindsay (previous owners), Raphine, Virginia, Interviewed by James and Patricia Tichenor on numerous occasions, July-December 1989.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of the intersection of US Route 11 and Moore's Creek, proceed northeast along the southern edge of the right-of-way of US Route 11 to its junction with State Route 706. Thence proceed south along the western right-of-way of State Route 706 and thence on the same line to a point delineated by UTM Reference 3, 17 655430 4196510, thence proceed southwest to a point on Moore's Creek delineated by UTM Reference 4, 17 655220 4196380, thence north along the east bank of Moore's Creek to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the barn, farmhouse, yard and minor outbuildings that have historically been a part of Oak Spring Farm and that maintain historic integrity. Other parcels of the original Fultz farm have been excluded because they do not directly relate to the architectural significance of the property. The boundary does, however, include an area southeast of State Route 706 because of the numerous archaeological artifacts that have been found there.