

VR 9/6/0
NRHP 2/15/7

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 Pocomoke Farm
other names/site number Makemie Monument Park (preferred name) VDHR #001-0112; 44AC0557

2. Location

street & number 7492 Monument Road, SR 699 not for publication N/A
city or town Sanford vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Accomack code 001 zip code 23426

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 X nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mr. Carter Hennessy Signature of certifying official January 3, 2007 Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ 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. Signature of the Keeper _____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register Date of Action _____
___ other (explain): _____

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8. Statement of Significance

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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)

Historic non-aboriginal
Religion

Period of Significance Circa 1681-1708; 1908

Significant Dates 1681; 1698; 1706; 1708; 1908

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Rev. Francis Makemie

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American

Architect/Builder N/A

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 3.56 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
<u>1 18 444149 4198308</u>	<u>2 _____</u>	<u>3 _____</u>	<u>4 _____</u>

____ 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.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title David K. Hazzard, Archaeologist

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date July 2006

street & number 14415 Old Courthouse Way telephone 757 886-2820

city or town Newport News state VA zip code 23608

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Additional Documentation
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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)

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

name The Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia

street & number 425 Lombard Street telephone 215 627-1852

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19147

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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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**Pocomoke Farm, Makemie Monument Park
Accomack, Virginia**

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Narrative Description

Summary Description

Pocomoke Farm, hereafter referred to as the Makemie Monument Park, is a roughly rectangular, five and one half-acre site primarily of grassy, well-kept parkland, but also of trees and marsh. It is bounded on the east by attractive and substantial fencing, on the south by an imaginary line heading west to the middle of a marshy gut, on the west and northwest by that same marshy gut, and on the north by trees and Holden's Creek, tributary to Pocomoke Sound to the northwest. In the middle of the site, atop a large granite monument stands a bronze reproduction of the original granite statue of Francis Makemie. Near a commemorative pyramid in the northwest corner, lie the foundations (underground) of three structures, one of which may be the Makemie home, which earlier in the Seventeenth Century belonged to his wife's family, the Andersons. Nearby is a graveyard that, according to the monument and various journals, contains the remains of Francis Makemie, his wife Naomi, and others.

Detailed Description

The site is located on State Route 699 (7492 Monument Road) just north of State Route 695, Saxis Road, about five miles northwest of Temperanceville, Accomack County, Virginia (Saxis USGS Quad Sheet 7.5'). The site occupies 5.56 acres, most of which consists in well-maintained parkland. The southern one-half acre of the site contains a gravel parking lot and picnic tables. With outstretched hand reaching nearly 17' above the surrounding plain, the Makemie Monument consists of a 7' high bronze statue of Makemie atop a 6'x6'x7' tapered granite monument on a mound of earth situated in the middle of the park visible from all directions. The bronze Makemie gazes north across Pocomoke Sound toward his first Presbyterian Church on the other side, an area then called Rehoboth, but now just down river from the town of Pocomoke, Maryland. The bronze Makemie was cast from molds of the original which had been vandalized and now resides at Makemie Presbyterian Church in Accomac. Internationally know father and son team William H. and David H. Turner of Turner Sculpture near Onley, Virginia cast the new Makemie statue.

A narrow band of trees intervenes between the grassy plot and the site's boundary on the western and northern sides, which consists of a gut to the west and Holden's Creek to the north. The southern boundary contains the picnic and parking area and is separated from the rest of the site by a white, five-foot high rail fence joining with the fence lining the east side of the site. The eastern fence serves as a barrier to the adjoining farmland.

A memorial stone and brass plaque to Makemie's remarkable daughter, Anne Makemie Holden, a firebrand of the American Revolution, lies about midway along the southern fence line.

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Four solid benches rest on the site: two near the southern edge and two near the northern, the latter providing a fine vista of the marshes and the sound. Some use these two benches for desultory fishing. South of the fence, contiguous with it and Monument Road a small parcel owned by the Francis Makemie Society contains trees, several picnic benches, and a gravel parking lot, all provided by the Society for the public's convenient access to and enjoyment of the rest of the site owned by the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia.

The northwest section of the site displays a memorial pyramid, 4' by 4' by 6' constructed of colonial-period brick commemorating the nearby graves of Francis and Naomi Makemie and others. Bricks utilized in the construction of this memorial were gathered from the ruins of the table tombs, the cemetery wall, and the Makemie house. Surrounding the pyramid is an archaeological site confirmed as such in two site inspections (9/6/02 and 12/1-2/03) by David Hazzard, archaeologist for The Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Among these are the foundations of three colonial structures and several pits. The precise extent of these must await further excavation.

Resource Inventory

- Makemie Monument Park, **Contributing Site**
- Francis Makemie Monument, **Contributing Object**
- Memorial Pyramid, **Contributing Object**
- Memorial Stone and Brass Plaque, **Noncontributing Object**
- Four Benches, **4 Noncontributing Objects**
- Barrier Fence (between park and adjacent farmland), **Noncontributing Structure**

Archaeological Description

The tranquil setting of the Makemie Monument Park, carpeted with green grass, and abutting Holden's creek to the north, belies the wealth of below ground archaeological remains that bear witness to the life and times of Francis Makemie during the last decade of the 17th century and the first decade of the 18th century. A recent drought played havoc with the grass in the park revealing startling patterns signaling locations of human activity testifying to that early history.

In 2002 at the request of the Francis Makemie Society, the Department of Historic Resources spent one day excavating three archaeological test units on the property. The purpose of the testing was threefold: determine the nature of the patterns revealed by drought; evaluate the archaeological potential of the site; and establish the integrity of possible remains. Two of the three locations examined were chosen specifically on the basis of differences in how the grass was growing (or not growing) and one was selected as a result of probing with an iron rod. One of these grass anomalies was a swatch of green grass measuring 24' square with a projection 8'x12' off one side (Photo 11).

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The other anomaly was a solid patch of green grass covering a circular area measuring 6' in diameter. Follow-up testing was conducted in 2003 when 5 more units were excavated. The largest of the tests was a 3'x3' square. All others were of smaller dimensions.

Eight units were excavated suggesting evidence for the following features (Sketch map of features, attachment 3).

Structure 1

Two of the units were associated with the grass distressed area the center of which is 30' east of the Memorial Pyramid and 77' north of the Makemie Monument (Photo 12). A 2'x3' unit here located the northeast corner of a colonial brick foundation that measures approximately 24' square (Photos 13, 14). The brick is handmade and bonded with shell mortar and the foundation is at least 1½ bricks wide. Excavation did not proceed below the top of the brick and the layer above appeared to be an old plow zone layer. The second unit, a 1'x1' square, located the southwest corner of this brick structure (Photo 15). The pattern of grass indicates some type of entrance is centered on the west side of the structure.

Structure 2

A 2'x2 foot unit excavated 6' west of the Memorial Pyramid uncovered another colonial brick wall of hand made brick bonded with shell mortar. The wall lies on an E-W orientation and is 2 bricks wide (Photos 16, 17).

Structure 3

Two other units excavated west of the Pyramid, one to the northeast (Photo 18) and one to the southwest (Photo 20) of the 2' square over structure 2 revealed the north and south walls of what appears to be a brick lined cellar that extends at least 5' below modern grade. These walls are 1½ bricks wide and employ shell mortar. Remains of a sprung brick arch survive on the north wall (Photo 19). A third unit to the west down the line of the north wall appears to have located evidence of a robbed wall of the northwest corner of the building. This thus reveals a building 20' wide with an as of yet undetermined length but in excess of 25' (the east end is yet to be identified).

Pit Feature

Twenty feet north of the Makemie Monument and 70' southwest of the Pyramid was another grass anomaly, a circular area approximately 6' in diameter. A 2'x2' unit placed here was excavated to 2½' below modern grade (Photo 21). Numerous artifacts present including lead glazed earthenware's,

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ball clay pipe fragments, animal bone, hand made brick, cut stone, and wrought nails are consistent with an 18th century filling date (Photo 23). At this point it is too early to speculate whether this might be a well, man made pit, tree hole, or some other feature.

Shell Feature

One other 1'x1' unit was placed in the wood line to the north of the Memorial Pyramid. At a depth of 6" there appeared a rounded feature that disappeared into the side walls of the unit. The feature contained oyster shell but no artifacts were identified (Photo 22).

Other

Francis Makemie Society members observed other grass anomalies after the drought and they too offer tantalizing hints at other below ground treasures potentially relating to the tenure of Francis Makemie and his family. Additionally the cemetery containing the graves of Makemie, his wife, daughter, father-in-law and others is known to be at this location. It remains to be identified.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

Pocomoke Farm, hereafter referred to as the Makemie Monument Park, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A (Event), B (Person), and D (Information Potential) with the periods of significance circa 1681-1708, and 1908. It is in 1681 that William Anderson buys the first 300 acres of the 950 acres he bequeaths to his son-in-law Francis Makemie and daughter in 1698 upon his death. Makemie dies in 1708 and is buried in the family cemetery. In 1906, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America celebrated the bicentenary of its formal organization. Francis Makemie was the chief figure in the creation of the first Presbytery and in light of this fact, The Council of The Presbyterian Historical Society was asked to buy the site of Makemie's grave for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument thereon. The dedication ceremony was held in 1908 drawing 2,500 people to this remote location on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The event chronicled the life and contributions of Makemie and established for all time this, his home site and final resting place, as a place of honor. Among the first ordained Presbyterian Ministers in America, Makemie not only sought and suffered for freedom of religion and speech, but he also became first among his peers in American Presbyterianism, convening the first multi-colony gathering in The British Colonies. He was also a land-owner, businessman, and trader, and the Park that memorializes him contains artifacts and features of his plantation that include the remains of his home and other buildings, and also his grave, those of his family, and others, all dating from the late 17th to early 18th centuries. This nomination is considered nationally significant.

Historical Background

Selective Chronology of Francis Makemie's Life and Influence

Born in Ireland of Scottish parents in 1658, Francis Makemie matriculated in The University of Glasgow in 1675, and was ordained in the Presbytery by 1682. Within a year of that ordination, Makemie had arrived in the New World and been called to duty as an itinerant preacher. In another year, he had already begun corresponding with the noted Puritan Divine, Increase Mather. About this time as well, he seems to have established his home on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, perhaps because of its central location in the Colonies, or perhaps because of Naomi Anderson, an Eastern Shore woman whom Makemie married in 1687 or 1688.

Although he continued to preach, Makemie did so without official sanction, until receiving a government-issued license in 1699. During this time, Makemie's influence spread rapidly until it extended from New England to the Carolinas.

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In 1706 he organized and served as moderator for a Presbytery meeting in Philadelphia, the first ever inter-Colonial meeting in British America. A year later he was arrested and jailed by Lord Cornbury, the Crown Governor of New York, for preaching "pernicious doctrines." Makemie's trial and especially his subsequent acquittal were among the first significant victories in the long struggle that culminated nearly a century later in The First Amendment to The Constitution. His health ruined by the incarceration, however, Makemie died in 1708, aged fifty.

In 1907, after more than a century of neglect, the land supporting the Makemie home and the family cemetery were bought in order to establish the Makemie Memorial Park.

In 1908, the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia dedicated the Park and its monuments the principal statue of Makemie and a cairn marking the site of Makemie's home and final resting place before a gathering of more than 2,500 people.

Since then, the Park has witnessed numerous commemorations, and in 1983, the three-hundredth anniversary of Makemie's arrival in Virginia was celebrated by speeches and a pilgrimage to the Park. In 1971, Makemie was recognized by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission as the founder of Presbyterianism in The United States with the placement of the historical marker WY 15 on U.S. Route 13 at Temperanceville, Virginia (Photo 1).

Makemie's daughter, Anne Makemie Holden, locally well-known revolutionary firebrand, is memorialized by a plaque placed on the grounds of Makemie Park in 1995, where she joins other luminaries on The Women of Virginia Historic Trail (Photo 8).

On August 5, 1995, an organizational meeting initiated steps that in three months resulted in the incorporation of The Francis Makemie Society, a society still active.

Criterion A Significance: Event

On a gentle sunny day in May of 1908, an historic event occurred at Makemie Park. Including the foundations of Makemie's home, and family cemetery, Makemie Park that day hosted more than 2,500 people who gathered for the Presbyterian Historical Society's dedication of the Park and monuments. Many in the crowd and on the platform were conveyed from Philadelphia to Virginia arranged by William Patton, President of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad, which had, only about twenty years before, laid the first tracks down the spine of the Eastern Shore. Many others came from Eastern Shore farms and villages.

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Fortunately, a detailed eye-witness account of that dedication was published in the Journal of The Presbyterian Historical Society (V iv, No. 8, December, 1908. pp. 365-409.). The account provides an historic narrative of just how these things were done in America early in the last century.

The dedication began with an Introductory Prayer followed by an Introductory Statement, after which came a sonnet called, "Francis Makemie": ". . . Oh, who can tell how much we owe to thee,/Makemie, and to labors such as thine,/. . . ." After hearing the poem, the crowd joined those on the speaker's platform in reciting the 23rd Psalm; then they all sang "America."

A detailed history of the ownership of the Makemie Park land, as well as how the Historical Society finally bought the property, was next on the program. A "Historical Address" followed: "After speaking of Makemie's vision from the old country, Dr. Bowen said" more than eight pages of learned, Edwardian, but distinctly American oratory, filled with Classical and Christian allusions. After this oration, the audience got a break with the announcement of "A Commemorative Hymn, written by the Rev. Dr. McCook." All six stanzas were "sung to the tune of 'Park Street'."

John S. McMaster, a lawyer from Jersey City, spoke about "Makemieland" for more than eleven pages.

Then Dr. Fletcher, requiring only three short paragraphs, dedicated the park and monuments.

The article reports that the luminaries left the stage to gather around the principal monument (Makemie's statue), which, draped in "the national colors," was unveiled by John A. McKamy, representing a branch of the Makemie family. Everyone cheered.

The dedication ended with the Hundredth Psalm and a benediction.

Events such as these occur repeatedly in American life (one thinks of "The Gettysburg Address"). They capture a history of the way ordinary Americans celebrate the lives of extraordinary Americans.

Criterion B Significance: Person

Francis Makemie (1658-1708), an ordained Presbyterian Minister, flourished in America between 1683 and 1708, and was a Colonial American of transcendent importance in at least three ways.

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1. Makemie sought and suffered for religious freedom and freedom of speech.

Having heard of the over-zealous persecution of all but the established Anglican churches by the Crown Governor of New York and New Jersey, Lord Cornbury, Makemie and another Presbyterian minister went to New York to preach. On 21 January 1707, Cornbury had them arrested for attempting “to spread their pernicious doctrine. . . .” They were released in March, but Makemie was returned for trial in June, where, well-read in law, he defended himself and the causes of free speech and religion. The jury, presumably comprised of Anglicans, declared him innocent of all charges. Cornbury nevertheless fined Makemie heavily. “[Makemie’s] masterly defense won him acquittal, resulted in Cornbury’s recall, and benefited the cause of religious liberty in America” (From “Francis Makemie,” Funk and Wagnalls, 1994. Microsoft Encarta, Microsoft Corp, 1994).

The trial gained such notoriety in the Colonies and in England, that the New York legislature quickly passed “laws making impossible a repetition of such prohibition” (Miller, 7). Makemie returned home, but, his health ruined in jail, he died about eighteen months after his victories in defense of freedom of religion and speech in America.

2. Makemie became first among his peers in American Presbyterianism.

Acknowledged as the father of organized American Presbyterianism, Makemie not only preached up and down the coast from New England to the Carolinas, but also founded numerous churches, including his first, which still stands across Pocomoke Sound from his family seat (site).

His published catechism was apparently popular in his day, for it was praised as far north as Massachusetts by no less personages than Increase and Cotton Mather, Puritans with whom he corresponded, who “called it ‘the work of a reverend and judicious minister’.” Unfortunately, no copy of the catechism seems to have survived (Miller, 6).

Unlike some of his brethren, Makemie “wanted to be left alone to work out his religion and life. . . . He was against all religion by law and would, without doubt, have taken a dim view of prayers directed by government” (Miller, 6).

3. Makemie convened the first multi-colony gathering in The British Colonies.

“Makemie . . . sowed the seeds of unity among the colonies long before the struggle for such would erupt into [The Revolutionary] war” (Miller, 6).

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In 1706, Makemie successfully organized The General Presbytery in Philadelphia, “the first official gathering of its kind to cross colony lines in America [, an event] of critical importance in the eventual development of the colonies into one nation.” Remarkably, no delegate from Europe was invited and no government official was present at this pan-Colony meeting sixty-eight years before The First Continental Congress.

Criterion D Significance: Information Potential

Archaeologist David Hazzard, of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, inspected the site on two occasions (9/6/02 and 12/1-2/03). His subsequent reports convey an informed belief that the site should be explored further, as it holds substantial information potential.

Makemie is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because the site is likely to yield information important to the Eastern Shore of Virginia during the last quarter of the seventeenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth century and because it has the potential to give us greater insight into Francis Makemie the man and the environment in which he lived. It also has the potential to contribute new, important information to what at present is a limited archaeological data base for the Eastern Shore.

Historical Background

The original patents on the land acquired by William Anderson and subsequently passed on to Francis Makemie were to a John Renney in 1664 and to a Nathaniel, John, and George Radcliff in 1666. William Anderson began acquiring the land in 1681 and by 1693 acquired the 950 acres that made up his Pocomoke farm. In 1698 upon the occasion of his death he bequeathed the property to his daughter Naomi and son-in-law Francis Makemie. The property was located on what is today known as Holdens Creek, a tributary to the Pocomoke Sound which separates Virginia from Maryland to the north.

Makemie died in 1708 and was buried in the family cemetery containing the remains of his father-in-law. His eldest daughter Elizabeth who had been born here also died in 1708 and was buried next to her father and grandfather. Makemie’s wife Naomi lived about twenty years longer before she too was interred in the family cemetery. The land then passed to their youngest daughter Anne who lived here for a short while. She married three times and three times became a widow. She held the old family property but moved to Jenkins Bridge to the east where she built and settled. She died in 1787 and returned to the family graveyard.

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Archaeology

Our first physical description of the site after abandonment comes from the Rev. L.P. Bowen, D.D. ("The Days of Makemie" 1885). Searching for the gravesite of Makemie, he and a friend, Dr. J. T. B. McMaster, the grandson of Madam Holden's pastor, were guided to an old part of the farm by a Mrs. Charlotte Corbin, 70 years old. She remembered playing on the old brick cemetery wall as a girl and recollected the tombstones that were already badly broken at that time and the fragments being carried off for use as whetstones. What they found at the location she indicated was a cattle pen and stable. Using hoes they scraped at the soil until they discovered the old graveyard wall and traced it around the cattle pen. Digging within the pen they found indications of graves covered with old English Bricks laid edgewise.

The last reference to physical remains at the site prior to our arrival in 2002 is chronicled on the stone tablet of the Memorial Pyramid placed in 1908 stating "The bricks which enclose this tablet were gathered from the ruins of the table-tombs, the cemetery wall, and the Makemie house once placed upon these grounds".

In September of 2002, at the request of the Francis Makemie Society, the VDHR visited the park and excavated 3 small test units. A return in 2003 resulted in 5 more units being excavated. Incredibly 3 colonial brick structures were located and partially delineated. In addition a pit filled with trash, and another with shell was located. These finds and the others yet to be found associated with them have the potential to yield information unattainable in any other way.

Based on similar known sites, the archaeological evidence indicates that the following may be present at the Makemie site: buildings and structures such as houses, servants quarters, barns, kitchens, smokehouses, and dairies, stable, dovecotes, privies, wells, still houses, icehouses, forges, and storage facilities. It is also possible that such landscape features as fences, ditches, hedges and plantings and gardens might be present, having survived below ground. Living on Holdens Creek, there is potential for evidence of a wharf and perhaps vessels and artifacts in the waters there.

Archaeological sites from the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are a rapidly dwindling resource base. The lack of archaeological exploration on the Eastern Shore in general and the rarity of sites dating to this period plus the integrity of this site (some plowing or grading may have occurred here but appears to be limited to the top 6-8")make it an invaluable resource for important information.

A wealth of answers may be forthcoming from the data residing at the park. Some of the questions relate to the layout of the buildings, structures, and landscape features mentioned earlier. How do the numbers, types, and style of the buildings and structures compare with those of others of

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his same social and economic stature? Bearing in mind the isolation of the Eastern Shore, how did the built environment and his material possessions here compare with those of his contemporaries on the shore, on the mainland, or across the border in Maryland? Is their lifestyle distinguishable from one another as viewed from the material possessions left behind? Had a style peculiar to the Eastern Shore evolved by this time? Did Makemie's constant traveling up and down the coast and long stays in Barbados cause him to escape what might be a dominant Shore style?

Does a formally religious man live differently from his more secular neighbors? Will his home and material possessions mark him as a religious man? He was licensed to preach out of his home. Will there be any indication of the ecclesiastical nature of his home in the archaeological record?

With the existence of the detailed inventory there will be the opportunity, at some point in the future, to compare it with the inventory of what survives below ground. The correlations between these two types of records will prove helpful to archaeologists interpreting other sites where no such inventories may be available. The inventory mentions "Ye Hall Chamber", "Ye Store", "Ye Green Chamber", "Ye Great Chamber", "Ye Garrett", "Mrs. Makemie's Room", and "Ye Shead". Will archaeology eventually be able to place these items in their proper place?

We see evidence of international trade in the inventory of his estate. Will the extent of his travel and in particular his long standing association with Barbados be reflected in the artifacts he left behind? Will there be evidence of African or Indian wares that may have been acquired in Barbados and perhaps used by slaves and servants at his plantation?

These are but some of the questions for which answers might be forthcoming with archaeology. Substantial archaeological exploration on the shore has been quite limited. Survey on the other hand has located hundreds of sites holding potential for study of man's presence here for more than 10,000 years. Only two archaeological sites from the shore are on the National Register, one in Accomack, and one in Northampton County. Limited examination at Makemie Monument Park has identified extensive archaeological remains there and has shown them to be in pristine condition holding great information potential. The degree of integrity is significant thus supporting nomination under criteria D as well as B for Makemie and A for the event of dedication and commemoration of this site in 1908.

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Accomack, Virginia**

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Verbal Boundary Description

The property consists of 2 parcels comprising 3.56 acres. One parcel of 2.98 acres is owned by the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, PA, and is bounded on the north by Holden Creek, on the east by a five-foot high white rail fence located parallel to and just east of State Route 699. The southern extremity of the fence ends at a gate to the property where the fence then turns west toward the western edge of the property. The second parcel of .58 acres is owned by the Francis Makemie Society and includes picnic tables and parking lot just to the south of the fence bordered on the east by Route 699 and on the west by a marshy creek is also included in the nomination. The middle of the marshy creek serves as the west border of the property continuing north to where it intersects with Holden Creek, see accompanying map, Attachment 2.

Boundary Justification

Two tax parcels make up the nominated area of 3.56 acres:

Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, PA
Tax parcel 24-A-17
Area=129,829 SF
Or 2.98 Acres
(DB 89, Pg. 134)

Francis Makemie Society
Tax parcel 24-A-16A
Area=25,223 SF
Or .58 Acres
(DB 710, Pg. 54)
(DB 96, Pg. 35)

The 3.56 acres capture the entire commemorative site and all of the archaeological resources identified in Section 7, Description. This is all part of the 950 acres of land owned by William Anderson and inherited by his son-in-law Makemie and his wife Naomi in 1698.

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Attached Maps:

Attachment 1: USGS 7.5 quadrangle, Saxis, VA

Attachment 2: Boundary Survey of Makemie Monument Park

Attachment 3: Sketch map showing archaeological features

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Accomack, Virginia**

Additional Documentation Attachment Photos Page 15

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PROPERTY: Makemie Monument Park
COUNTY AND STATE: Accomack County, Virginia
PHOTOGRAPHER: David K. Hazzard except as noted
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: Archaeological units 1 – 3, September 2002
Archaeological units 3 – 8, October 2003
Overall shots of park July 2006.

All digital photographs are stored at the VDHR at 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia

VIEW: Founder of Presbyterianism Highway Historical Marker WY 15, located on Route 13 at Temperanceville. Facing N.
PHOTO # 1 of 23

VIEW: Holden Creek with 1 of 2 noncontributing benches located adjacent the creek. Facing NW.
PHOTO # 2 of 23

VIEW: Entrance to the park. Statue and pyramid in background. Facing NW.
PHOTO # 3 of 23

VIEW: Overall view of the park with the Makemie Monument at the right rear. Facing S.
PHOTO # 4 of 23

VIEW: Overall of park. Facing NE.
PHOTO # 5 of 23

VIEW: Park monuments as seen from the picnic and parking area. Facing NW.
PHOTO # 6 of 23

VIEW: Southern fence with three non contributing objects, 2 benches and the Anne Holden marker. Facing W.
PHOTO # 7 of 23

VIEW: Anne Holden bronze plaque. Facing N.
PHOTO # 8 of 23

VIEW: Francis Makemie Monument, front view. Facing S. Photographer M.K. Miles.
PHOTO # 9 of 23

VIEW: Memorial Pyramid, front view. Facing N.
PHOTO # 10 of 23

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VIEW: Grass anomaly E of Memorial Pyramid. Measures 24' square. Facing E.
PHOTO # 11 of 23

VIEW: Structure 1 – Archaeological test unit N of the Makemie Monument. Facing S.
PHOTO # 12 of 23

VIEW: Structure 1 – Excavation at the NW corner of the grass anomaly. Note the brick foundation beginning to show just below plowzone or 1908 grading. Facing SW.
PHOTO # 13 OF 23

VIEW: Structure 1, NE corner. Facing S.
PHOTO # 14 of 23

VIEW: Structure 1, SW corner.
PHOTO # 15 of 23

VIEW: Structure 2, Unit location W of Memorial Pyramid. Facing E.
PHOTO # 16 of 23

VIEW: Structure 2, Overall of colonial brick wall. Facing E.
PHOTO # 17 of 23

VIEW: Structure 3, Overall view showing N cellar wall. Facing W.
PHOTO # 18 of 23

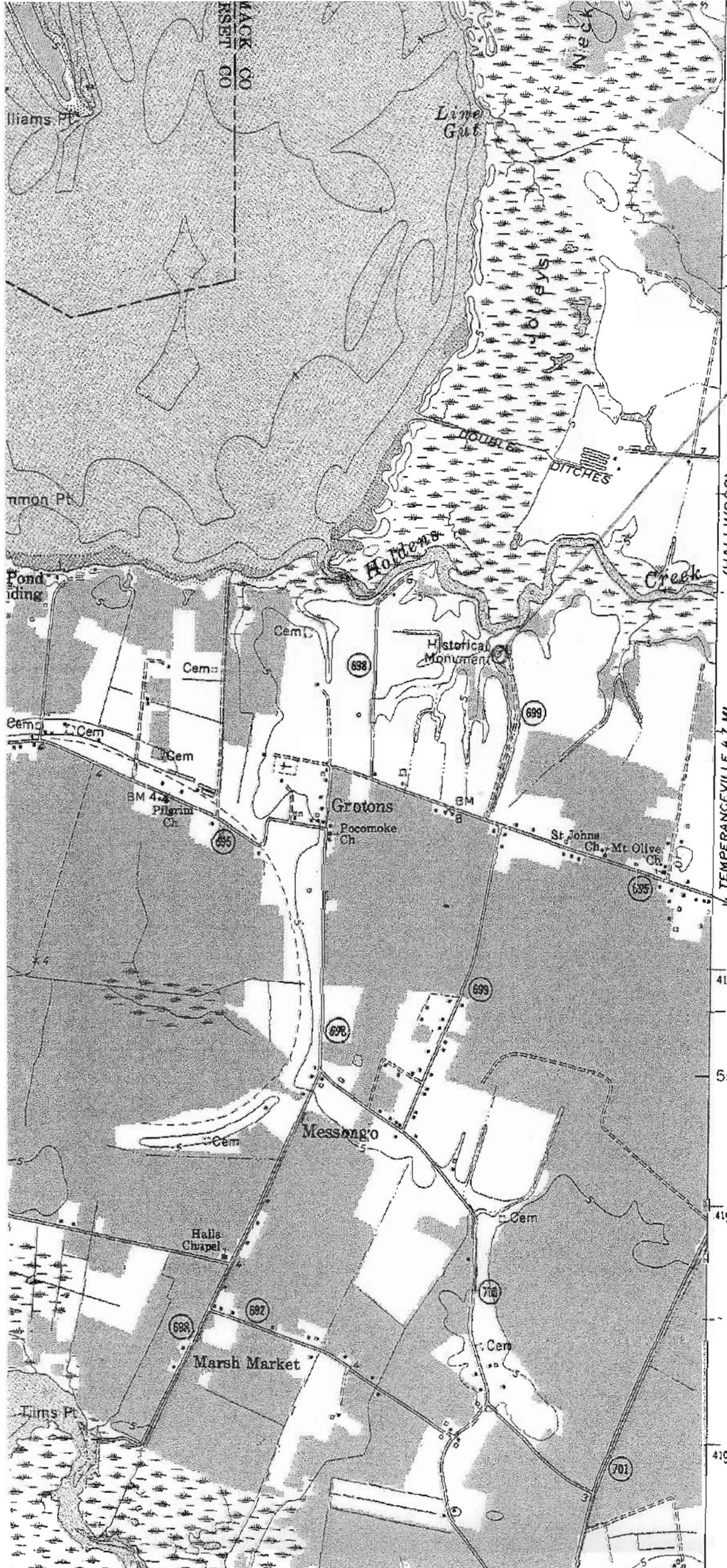
VIEW: Structure 3, Overall view of N cellar wall, note sprung arch. Facing E.
PHOTO # 19 of 23

VIEW: Structure 3, Overall of S wall. Facing N.
PHOTO # 20 of 23

VIEW: Pit, N wall of profile.
PHOTO # 21 of 23

VIEW: Shell feature North of the Memorial Pyramid. Facing S.
PHOTO # 22 OF 23

VIEW: Artifacts from the D layer of Unit 3, pit feature. Overall shot.
PHOTO # 23 OF 23



Pocowoke Farm

Makemie Monument Park
 Accomack County
 LTM References:
 Zone Easting Northing
 18 444149 4198308