

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VLR 3/20/08
NRHP 5/9/08

**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

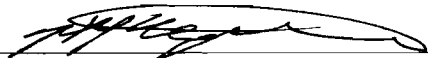
historic name Site 44GL103, Quest End
other names/site number DHR File #036-5047

2. Location

street & number 5488 and 5476 Roanes Wharf Road not for publication N/A
city or town Selden vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Gloucester code 073 Zip 23061

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.)

 _____ Date 3/26/08
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet. Signature of Keeper _____
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____ Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 3 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 4 </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

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: AGRICULTURE Sub: Agricultural Fields
 DOMESTIC Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Other

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Wood (shingle)
walls Wood (weatherboard)
other Chimneys - Brick

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

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

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)

Archaeology – Historic/Non-Aboriginal
Architecture

Period of Significance c. 1666 – c. 1800 (site), c.1900 – c. 1935 (buildings)

Significant Dates 1666, c.1900

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American, African American

Architect/Builder Collier, James William Davis; Dimmock, Marion, Jr.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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; Quest End

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7 acres

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

Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>18</u>	<u>369797</u>	<u>4135902</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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Brown and Thane H. Harpole, co-owners
organization DATA Investigations, LLC date December 5, 2007
street & number 1759 Tyndall Point Lane telephone 804-815-4467
city or town Gloucester Point state VA zip code 23062

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.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owners

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

name John and Margaret Singleton
street & number P.O. Box 1388 (5488 Roanes Wharf Road) telephone 804-832-4724
city or town Gloucester state VA zip code 23061

name J. Bentley and Brenda Lynn Hogge
street & number P.O. Box 473 (5476 Roanes Wharf Road) telephone 804-693-0546
city or town Ordinary state VA zip code 23131

=====
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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

7. Description

Summary Paragraph

Site 44GL103 is an early colonial plantation site now occupied by a two-story, frame house and late 19th/early 20th century farm complex, with barn and smokehouse, known since the mid-20th century as Quest End. The house and site are situated on seven acres along Wilson Creek in Gloucester County, Virginia. The centerpiece of Site 44GL103 is an early 18th-century brick foundation located approximately one hundred feet south of the standing structure and measuring thirty-six by twenty feet with a partially plastered cellar. The archaeological and architectural components on the site represent early settlement in a frontier county, the emergence of the plantation elite, and the re-occupation of a long forgotten plantation by a carpenter/farmer and his family at the turn of the 20th century. The contributing resources within this seven acre site are in excellent condition, protected physically and visually by landscaped yard, gardens, wetlands, and forest under the care of concerned and interested landowners.¹

Background

Situated on the southeastern shore of Wilson Creek, a tributary of the Ware River and Mobjack Bay in Gloucester County, the approximately seven-acre site covers a narrow peninsula bounded on the northeast and southwest by shallow inlets. The early 18th-century foundation lies adjacent to the latter inlet. Portions of these inlets filled with silt beginning in the late 17th century, the result of cutting timber and plowing fields along with a desire to drain the marsh and convert it to fields. The c. 1900 Quest End house, barn, and smokehouse are situated about 5-10 feet above sea level at the head of the peninsula commanding a wide view of Wilson Creek, and surrounded by landscaped yard and mid-20th-century gardens. Maturing forest lines the gravel driveway while two acres of pasture lie to the east. The barn and smokehouse are east of the main house and just south of the northeastern inlet.

Site 44GL103 includes two significant periods of occupation. The first centers on an early 18th-century brick home and surrounding plantation complex, while the second comprises the c. 1900 standing house and outbuildings. The first historic occupation likely followed an initial patent in 1666 by Tobias Hansford.² Late 17th-century artifacts, including fragments of locally manufactured tobacco pipe, imported tobacco pipe stems with large bore diameters, delftware,

Section 7 Page 2

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia**

and North Devon slip sgraffito are representative of this early farmstead. It is unclear if these residents are related to Hansford or the family that built the brick home in the early 18th century.

No other historical documentation related to the early occupation of the site has been found. Fires destroyed most of Gloucester County's colonial court records in 1821 and 1865. While historic maps of the county appear to indicate settlements in the vicinity of Site 44GL103, such as the 1673 Herrmann map, they do not include the names of settlers and are more often interpreted as a general representation of settlement across the county and not the locations of specific buildings or plantations.³

The occupation of Site 44GL103 continued into the 18th century with the construction of a large brick house containing a full raised cellar with partially plastered interior. Sampling of the builder's trench yielded fragments of dipped white salt-glazed stoneware and significant numbers of imported white clay tobacco pipe fragments, suggesting a construction date sometime after 1715.⁴ The builder's trench also cut through a large post hole with mold, perhaps part of an earlier structure or fenceline. Multiple layers of silt and sand resting above the clay base of the cellar suggest periodic flooding from abnormally high tides and storms. It is unclear how long the building stood, but the intentional filling of the cellar implies continued occupation through much of the century. Domestic refuse and architectural debris in the surrounding yard suggest additional frame buildings and a relatively small but active plantation occupied by African slaves along with the plantation owner, his family, and other European servants. The presence of creamware within the upper layers of cellar fill, and pearlware in the yard area around the brick house suggest it was abandoned, dismantled, and the cellar filled during the third quarter of the 18th century. The recovery of colonoware and an etched spoon bowl, similar to those found in other slave contexts, suggests the lives and activities of enslaved Africans living on the property. By about 1800, the site appears to have been abandoned and the former built landscape was converted to agricultural fields or allowed to revert to forest.⁵

The later historic occupation coincides with the arrival of the Collier family and the construction of the Quest End home around 1900. A succession of families followed into the present, including the Dimmocks, Nolands, Perritts, and Singletons, maintaining and improving the early 20th-century house and outbuildings. Excavations identified few stratified archaeological deposits contemporary with this occupation period, although a line of fence posts with barb wire coincides with the 1893 property boundary currently dividing the site. A large shell deposit

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia**

containing artifacts primarily dating to the late 19th and 20th centuries continues to erode from the banks of Wilson Creek northwest of the house.

Archaeological excavations at Site 44GL103 cover three distinct projects undertaken during the 1970s, 1990s, and 2000s with surface collecting of the plowed fields and gardens before and throughout this time.⁶ The projects include the systematic excavation of 179 shovel tests, six test units, and the sampling of six features, including a cellar, the foundation builder's trench, and the filled inlet. The Gloucester County Archaeological Project (GCAP) registered the site with the Department of Historic Resources in 1978 after Elizabeth Lewis Noland, the owner and resident, and members of the Perritt family, notified archaeologists John Saunders and Elizabeth Foard of the artifacts found on the surface of the plowed field southwest of the Quest End home.⁷ The GCAP identified a domestic occupation beginning in the late 17th century and lasting through the late 18th century, with an earlier Indian occupation represented by a small number of Archaic and Late Woodland period projectile points and pottery fragments, as well as a light scatter of early 19th-century artifacts. In an attempt to better understand the site and assess its subsurface integrity, the GCAP excavated a five-foot-square test unit (TU1) in the plowed field. They excavated more than two and a half feet of silt mixed with colonial trash denoting a stratified filled inlet. Unfortunately, the GCAP ended in 1979 and a formal report of the archaeological excavations was not completed. The GCAP returned the artifacts to the property owner.

Archaeological excavations recommenced in 1996 with archaeologists David Brown, Thane Harpole, Dwayne Pickett, and Kelly Ladd investigating a large brick foundation northeast of the plowed field. The archaeologists excavated a five-foot-square test unit (TU2) above the southeast corner. Probing and the excavation of TU2 revealed a one-and-a-half-brick-wide foundation with partially plastered full basement. Pearlware fragments in the uppermost layers of cellar fill suggested that soil and trash was continuously added to the open hole until at least the 1770s. The builder's trench was not sampled at this time.

DATA Investigations archaeologists David Brown and Thane Harpole returned to the site in 1999. They excavated four five-foot-square test units (TUs3-6) above and to the south of the cellar prior to proposed tree planting along the property line. In addition, a shovel test survey of the agricultural field to the southwest of the foundation (the J. Bentley Hogge property) was undertaken prior to the construction of a new house the following year. The test unit excavation and shovel test survey delineated the western boundaries of the site and identified additional intact subsurface features on both properties. In 2003 Brown, Harpole, and Rob Haas expanded

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 4

the shovel test survey to the east and northeast across the Perritt property, identifying the remaining boundaries of the site.

The data compiled from field work at Site 44GL103 suggests that it began as a small colonial tobacco farmstead with a post-in-ground home, and likely a handful of outbuildings, perhaps including a quarter for slaves. The character of the site shifted early in the 18th century. The construction of a new brick home situated near the edge of an inlet, displaying a full raised basement with partially plastered interior, marks a significant elevation in status and represents one of the earliest brick foundations constructed in Gloucester County. An economic upswing, coupled with an increase in the numbers of skilled brick masons, may partially explain why brick homes became more common in the early 18th-century Chesapeake. Brick homes were still relatively rare, though, and associated with the emerging elite who were solidifying their social and economic superiority within the colony.⁸ The core of this burgeoning plantation was confined to a relatively small area, approximately 450 feet (137 meters) north-south by 325 feet (99 meters) east-west, protected by a fringe of marsh, and with a view of the mouth of Wilson's Creek. While the building's placement may have afforded increased exposure to those travelers sailing along the Ware River and Mobjack Bay, the low elevation and close proximity to water likely also led to frequent flooding of the basement during strong storms and hurricanes.

The abandonment and destruction of the brick house, once the focal point of the plantation's domestic complex, occurred during the third quarter of the 18th century and may have ushered in a short period of occupation exclusively by enslaved Africans and African-Americans. Little evidence exists suggesting continued occupation beyond 1800. Neighboring planters purchased the site and incorporated the acreage into their agricultural operations, keeping much of the land in agricultural use until the Collier family purchased the property in 1893 and constructed the standing house c. 1900. A photograph of the house c. 1910 shows the standing barn and smokehouse along with other ancillary structures taken down prior to the 1950s.⁹

Site 44GL103 is situated on seven acres spanning portions of two properties. The eastern property (Tax Map Parcel #40-158, 5488 Roanes Wharf Road) contains the majority of the site and is owned by John and Margaret Singleton. Approximately eighty percent of the brick foundation is on their property. The construction of Quest End along the northern extent of the site did not significantly impact the earlier resources, with shovel tests indicating only a light scatter of colonial material in that area. In addition, little or no 20th-century plowing has taken place in the vicinity of the brick foundation, and agricultural activities during the 19th century

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 7 Page 5

apparently focused on areas to the southwest and east of the site. The disturbance of archaeological resources on this property appears limited to an early 20th-century decorative garden immediately east of the foundation and fifty feet south of the standing house.

The western property (Tax Map Parcel #40-168, 5476 Roanes Wharf Road), owned by J. Bentley Hogge, includes the filled inlet and a small portion of the brick foundation. The inlet is a large and deeply stratified deposit, suggesting that the construction of the c. 2000 Hogge house did not significantly harm these deposits. The landowner allowed visual inspection during excavations for the concrete footers which were limited to one-foot-wide trenches for the house foundation and the installation of a surface septic system near the boundary between the two parcels, 75 feet south of the early 18th-century foundation. No other stratified deposits or features were identified during construction monitoring.

Site 44GL103 displays significant archaeological integrity. Shovel testing across the core of the site revealed spatial patterning of artifacts representing specific activity areas and probable additional building locations. The identification of a late 17th-/early 18th-century filled inlet, a 36 foot (east-west) x 20 foot (north-south) early 18th-century foundation with partially-plastered full cellar, and a probable late 19th-/early 20th-century fenceline indicates significant intact and stratified cultural deposits. In addition, the low level of impacts to the property suggests that similar intact deposits exist throughout the site area.

Quest End (includes contributing house, barn, and smokehouse)

Known as Quest End since Blanche Noland's ownership (1913-1955), the two-story frame house on brick piers was designed and built by James William Davis Collier (1860-1922), a local carpenter, between 1899 and 1901.¹⁰ The first portion of the house measured approximately 40 by 18 feet with two rooms and a central hall on each floor; a porch along the south side, and a lean-to kitchen.¹¹ The two downstairs rooms consisted of the present library (west) and the southern half of the current dining room, each measuring about 16 by 14 feet. A stairway within the central hall provided access to the rooms above. The south façade contained three bays with a central doorway. The windows on both floors were wooden two-over-two double hung sash. The two interior brick chimneys, with fireplaces in each of the four primary rooms, were laid

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 7 Page 6

in sand-mortared stretcher bond with corbelled caps extending through the once wooden-shingled roof, now covered in asphalt shingles.

In 1912, Collier expanded the house. He added a two-story addition across the north side of the house. Downstairs, he built an 18 by 14 foot parlor with a large bay window along the west gable. He extended the hallway to connect this room to the rest of the house. Upstairs additions included a large bedroom with matching bay window configuration as well as a small room over the hall extension. The renovations included moving the original stairs to the second floor to provide access to the attic, and installing a larger stairway in the central hall. A generous 24 by 10 foot porch was attached to the north façade of the house, with a wooden five-panel door allowing access between the central hall and porch. A wide arched opening unified the expanded central hall. These additions may be reflected in the increased value of buildings on the property from \$300 to \$500 by 1912.¹² A c.1910 photograph of the house shows the building's appearance shortly before the Colliers sold the house to the Dimmock family in 1912.¹³ It is unclear when an extension to the south end of the dining room, with a corresponding room above, was added to the house.

Land Tax Records suggest a major alteration around 1921, when the building value increased from \$500 to \$1200.¹⁴ Noland's daughter, Elizabeth Lewis Noland, attributed significant changes to c.1935. Although there is no change to the building value at this time, receipts from the purchase of lumber and a Palladian-style door match Elizabeth Noland's recollection.¹⁵ The changes included razing the lean-to kitchen, and adding a two-story, 20 by 15 foot wing on the east side of the house to provide a pantry and kitchen. The extension to the dining room on the first floor with a bathroom and a store room on the second floor, may have been added at this time, or at least modified.¹⁶ The north wall of the expanded dining room provided a stunning view of Wilson Creek through the Palladian style door which probably replaced an earlier window along the north facade. The door consisted of two ten-pane doors flanked by ten-pane panels of slightly reduced width, while a six-pane fan light extended over the two doors. Elevations and floor plans of the proposed additions were drawn by Marion Dimmock, Jr., son of the noteworthy Richmond architect and relative of Quest End's owners. Property owners John and Margaret Singleton retain the original receipts for the lumber and the specially ordered Palladian-style door purchased from S. C. Lamberth and Brothers of White Marsh. The kitchen addition's window arrangement differed slightly from the earlier style, including a set of three side-by-side two-pane fixed wooden windows along the south façade first floor and the pairing of the more typical two-over-two wooden double-hung sash windows on the second floor's south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 7 Page 7

façade. The north façade includes two four-pane fixed wooden windows on the first floor, with a symmetrical placement of additional two-over-two double hung sash windows on the second floor. There have been no major changes to the exterior of the house since this time other than the enclosure of two small utility closets on either side of the kitchen chimney.

Similar to the exterior, the interior experienced a series of modifications and minor changes during the first thirty years of the twentieth century, but little thereafter. Original trim, including curved molding and bull's eye molding around the doors and windows, exists from both phases of Quest End's construction. Plastered walls have seen years of maintenance, but little, if any, alteration. Small closets were recently added to bedrooms on the second floor, filling the space between the fireplaces and adjacent walls, but doors and molding similar to that on the remainder of the house were purchased or milled to match the style and tenor of the building. Over the life of the building, floorboards required occasional replacement, wall-to-wall carpeting was installed over the original floors on the second story, and laminate flooring covers the original hardwood boards in the kitchen addition.

While much of the interior woodwork is original, some elements of other historic buildings were incorporated within the fabric of the home. The living room mantel was salvaged in the 1920s from the second floor of the main house at nearby Abingdon farm, a property neighboring Abingdon Church. The front door and transom was once part of the historic Folkes-Jones home, a 19th-century building on Lawyer's Row adjacent to the Gloucester Courthouse Circle, a Virginia Historic Landmark and National Register Historic District.¹⁷ This eight-panel wooden door is flanked on each side by a seven-pane glass panel, and above by a similarly proportioned transom. It is unclear when this doorway was installed, but it was done during one of the three primary building phases. In 1955, the store room on the second floor was converted into a bathroom and sitting room with Pullman kitchen. The Singletons recently removed the stairs to the attic as well as two mantles from the second floor that remained in the possession of the previous owner, Margaret Perritt, and traveled with her to her new residence in Maine.¹⁸

Situated to the east of the house, the two-story frame barn on brick piers, measuring approximately 25 by 16 feet, was constructed prior to 1912, along with the nearby smokehouse, as part of James Collier's farmstead. A two-floor, eight foot wide lean-to with an unenclosed vehicle/boat storage area on the first floor was added to the east side of the barn during the first half of the 20th century. A standing-seam metal roof covers the entire building. Single panel wood doors allow access to the upper stories of both sections via the north gable, while double

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 7 Page 8

wooden sliding doors mark the ground floor entrance on the same side. Double hung, two-over-two wood sash windows, identical to those found throughout the main house, allow light into the upper and lower stories on the west facade and south gable. There have been few changes to the structure. James Collier painted his name on the interior of the barn.

Situated to the east of the house, northwest of the barn, is a roughly nine-foot-square wood frame smokehouse with standing seam metal roof - a part of James Collier's farmstead. A six-panel wood door is centered along the south facade. The German siding was replaced at an unknown date, but there have been few other changes. Other agricultural buildings contemporary with the smokehouse and barn, including another barn, chicken houses, and a windmill, no longer stand.¹⁹

Hogge Property (includes two non-contributing buildings)

Located to the southwest of Quest End, beyond the formal garden and shrub borders, is the Hogge property and house. Separated from the parcel to the north in 1893, the acreage surrounding this house remained agricultural field and pasture until the late 20th century.²⁰ Built shortly after Bentley Hogge purchased the property in 1998, the c. 2000 house is a single story, ranch-style dwelling with concrete foundation covered in a brick veneer.²¹ The east/road side facade includes multiple metal storm windows, as well as a metal door that provides access to the home's interior from a small wood porch with wood posts above brick piers. The attached two-car garage extends from the north edge of the house with an exterior door along the north end. Asphalt shingles cover an irregular gable roof and a wooden deck compliments the west/river side of the house, accessed through a nine-paned metal and glass door. The windows on the west side of the house are irregularly placed and include smaller examples lighting the garage and smaller interior rooms. A small, single story commercially-built frame shed with vertical siding is located just north of the house. The shed has an asphalt shingle gable roof and a double door on the south facade. Neither resource is considered a contributing element of the historic property. The construction of these resources, as well as the above-ground septic system located northwest of the shed along the border with the Singleton property, were observed by archaeologists and did not appear to significantly impact or harm the integrity of the archaeological site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 8 Page 9

8. Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

Site 44GL103 and the associated Quest End buildings are located along the south bank of Wilson Creek in Gloucester County. While the archaeological site is quietly hidden beneath landscaped yard and garden, the standing structures are carefully nestled on a narrow peninsula primarily visible from the water. The Quest End buildings and much of the archaeological site are visually separated from the modern Hogge house within the nominated boundaries to the west. Quest End is one of many older, historic homes that grace the shores of Wilson Creek, contributing to a larger late 19th/early 20th-century community centered on the creek. Together, the above and below ground components represent the rare combination of historically significant archaeological and architectural resources with exceptional integrity and tremendous local significance. Few, if any, sites within this region of Virginia share the potential to address important historical, archaeological, and architectural issues related to the evolution and structural organization of 17th-century frontier settlements, the emergence of colonial plantations and construction of brick manor homes as status symbols, and the re-emergence of successful rural communities at the turn of the 20th century. The resources also address transitions within Virginia's agriculturally-based communities, the lives of enslaved Africans and African Americans, and the move both toward and away from a slave-based plantation economy. The period of significance for the archaeological site begins with the period surrounding the initial patent by Tobias Hansford, an English immigrant, in 1666 and lasts through its abandonment by the final residents, likely African-American slaves, around 1800. The period of significance for the standing resources begins with the construction of the main house around 1900 by James William Davis Collier after his purchase of the property in 1893, and persists through the last major alterations to the house, designed by Richmond architect Marion Dimmock, Jr., in the 1930s. Site 44GL103 and the Quest End buildings are significant under Criteria C and D as the standing structures represent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction and the archaeological site has and will yield information important in history.

Historical Background

As is the case with many of Virginia's early colonial archaeological sites, very little historical documentation survives relating to the occupants of the site, including the landowner, his family, servants, or slaves. This only adds to the site's significance in that its archaeological resources

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 8 Page 10

are the sole surviving evidence that can speak to the lives of these individuals during a significant period of Virginia's history. From the mid-17th century through the third quarter of the 18th century, Virginia underwent tremendous change and the archaeological resources of Site 44GL103 have the potential to reveal important knowledge concerning many facets of life during this time.

Economically, the Chesapeake region transitioned from, as Ira Berlin put it, a society with slaves to a slave society.²² The number of slaves imported into the region increased ten-fold while the amount of acreage cleared for growing tobacco kept pace. As plantations raced across the growing colony at an ever-increasing rate, the landscape changed to one dominated by the tobacco plant and the elegant Virginia plantation house, surrounded by numerous support buildings, slave quarters, and formal gardens.

While still held as the prototypical image of 18th-century Virginia life, this vision hardly represented the reality of the smaller planter's world. At the poorer end of the class spectrum was the struggling tenant farmer or the lowly middling farmer with a simple post-in-ground house with dirt floor and clay chimney. Often living side by side with servants or slaves, the same tobacco fields surrounded their homes but the material trappings were much less diverse.

Site 44GL103 appears to have a foot in both worlds. The earliest material culture reflects a small domestic farmstead, perhaps associated with the 1666 patentee, Tobias Hansford. Depending on whether Hansford settled the property or leased it to tenants, the site's residents could range from low-status tenants to the aspiring elite. By the early years of the eighteenth century, the site is clearly elevated in status, the commodious and well-finished brick house denoting a family of means. At the end of the colonial occupation it was likely enslaved African-Americans who lived and worked on the property, representing yet another important segment of Chesapeake society. They presumably cultivated tobacco and grains and completed the job of dismantling the brick home and filling its cellar with refuse, including the detritus of their own lives.

The 6-acre archaeological site is in an excellent state of preservation with intact stratified cultural deposits. The principal occupation of the site extends from the late 17th through to the latter part of the 18th century. The site's intact resources can provide significant new information on early colonial settlement along the frontier and the transition from fledgling settlements towards established plantations, the advent of an enslaved workforce and quarters, and the process of abandonment. At the center of the site is a substantial brick dwelling with full raised

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia**

cellar. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 8 Page 11

presence of such a structure, likely constructed during the 1720s, reflects the plantation owner's emergence into or maintenance of an elevated status within Virginia society.

Brick dwellings in the 17th and early 18th century were used by the elite to convey status and power. The ability to ascend to high political office and raise one's social and economic standing was limited in the 18th-century colonial community. A small group of families maintained a closed class structure that prevented upward mobility for the majority of Virginia's population, especially in the established core regions of the colony.²³ The construction of the brick foundation and cellar may reflect one family's desire, or perhaps achievement, of this goal while also indicating that this was still a possibility in early 18th-century Gloucester County. Without the historical documentation necessary to identify the owner of the property in the early eighteenth century, the archaeological resources are essential to addressing these issues.

Of further importance, Site 44GL103 contains material culture commonly associated with enslaved African-Americans. Two artifact groups in particular may add significantly to our knowledge of slave life. First, large fragments of colonoware bowls, resembling European forms, were recovered from test unit and shovel test excavations, and specifically from the mid-to-late eighteenth-century filled cellar. Additional examples associated with the filled inlet, contemporary with the earlier occupation of the site during the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century, allow for the comparison of a ceramic type typically associated with enslaved Africans and African-Americans, during a multi-generation period of great change within slave society. Secondly, a cache of three pewter spoons found within the cellar show evidence of post-manufacture modification. The design on one of these spoons, while incompletely preserved, resemble examples recovered at slave quarters near Williamsburg and in contemporary trash deposits at nearby Rosewell plantation in both execution and technique. One interpretation of these markings connects them to African religious symbology, an aspect of slave life seldom seen in historical records.²⁴ This element of slave life, while receiving increased attention over the last decade, is particularly significant to the interpretation of their experiences during the 18th century. Beyond contributing to religious interpretations, the spoons and their related modifications may also reflect personal ownership or other cultural practices not yet understood.

The complexity of the archaeological site, its multiple occupations, relatively diverse population, and remarkable integrity have yielded, and have the potential to yield, information important in history. The ruins of the brick plantation house represent a rare glimpse into the architecture of the early 18th century in the Middle Peninsula region of the Chesapeake.²⁵ Despite a relative

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 8 Page 12

increase in brick construction during the second quarter of the 18th century, these buildings continued to be built almost exclusively by Virginia's elite. While the landowner remains a mystery, the size and quality of the building and its placement on the landscape, provides significant insight into the lives and aspirations of this section of Virginia's population.

The c. 1900 Quest End house and associated outbuildings are also significant elements of this nominated property. The structures embody a distinctive character type and period in Gloucester County and eastern Virginia that is quickly disappearing. Through their design and construction, by local carpenters using local materials, they represent a transitional period in architectural styles and vernacular lifeways. As the economy diversified away from primarily agricultural pursuits, land use and settlement patterns changed, marked most prominently by an increase in the number of small farms. Around Wilson Creek, many families during the late 19th and early 20th centuries constructed farm houses and vacation houses visible from and accessible to the water, creating a small community which retains much architectural integrity today. The largely intact house and associated barn and smokehouse at Quest End are representative of these late 19th-/early 20th-century building styles that are quickly disappearing due to neglect and destruction. No other building of this type in Gloucester County is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Local carpenter/builder James William Davis Collier built the Quest End home, barn, and smokehouse c. 1900, employing local materials and labor reflecting craftsmanship typical of rural farmsteads of the period. This tradition includes the incorporation of salvaged building elements from nearby homes, including the house at historic Abingdon farm and the Folkes-Jones house within the Gloucester Court House Historic District. The adaptive reuse of these elements was likely more common than is generally documented in historic buildings. Encapsulated within new contexts, they continue to represent the cultural practice of recycling and mixing, often in similar or appropriate fashion, the old with the new, creating a synthetic form that more completely represents the social and economic aspirations of rural communities and the practical way in which buildings and builders forge connections with past generations.

The incorporation of these elements from other homes coincided with an expansion of the Quest End home around 1935. The expansion followed architectural plans designed by Richmond architect Marion Dimmock, Jr., which included laying the brick steps and patio outside the dining room doors.²⁶ Dimmock's father was one of the most prolific Virginia architects in the period between 1870 and 1900, and he designed numerous notable buildings in the Richmond

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 8 Page 13

area, including the Confederate Memorial Chapel (1887), the Mortuary Chapel in Hollywood Cemetery (1897-1898), and the first All Saints building. He is noted for his training of younger architects, including his son.²⁷ The Dimmock family was fully entrenched within the history of Gloucester County and eastern Virginia, tracing their family line through nearby homes of significant note, including Level Green (036-0029), Sherwood (036-0127) and Warner Hall (036-0049). The 1930s modification of the Quest End house redefined the dwelling, modernizing it to accommodate changes in taste and advances in technology, enhancing its original design and style. The end result is a resource representing multiple generations, binding the old with the new, and respecting both.

The Quest End home, barn, and smokehouse are significant for what they tell us about the lives and desires of Virginia's rural families of the early twentieth century. Its later owners have carefully stewarded these legacies into the present. Blanche Dimmock Noland owned and lived in the house for the remainder of her life, passing away at the age of 83 on July 28th, 1955.²⁸ It was willed to her daughter, Elizabeth Lewis Noland, who lived there and maintained the house and property until passing it on to her cousin and God-daughter, Margaret Jones Perritt in 1977.²⁹ Perritt's love of history and archaeology led to the significant excavations on the property in the 1970s, 1990s, and 2000s and the initiation of the nomination of the property to the state and national registers. The parcel to the south was left as an open field throughout the majority of the twentieth century, passing from late 19th-century owner Wavely Statesman Roane to his widow, Mary Belle Roane, and daughter, Susie Clayton Roane White, in 1943.³⁰ Susie passed it on to her daughter, Frances Clayton White Hogge, in 1975.³¹ The current owners of the two parcels both acquired them during the last decade. Bentley Hogge acquired the southern parcel in 1998 and constructed his home there while John and Margaret Singleton purchased the Quest End house and property in 2007.³²

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 7 and 8 Endnotes Page 14

-
- 1 David A. Brown, Thane H. Harpole, and Robert E. Haas, *An Archaeological Assessment of the Quest End Property, Site 44GL103, Gloucester County, Virginia*. Prepared by DATA Investigations, LLC, for Margaret Jones Perritt, 2007.
 - 2 Polly Cary Mason, editor, *Records of Colonial Gloucester County, Virginia, Vol.s 1 & 2*, (Chesapeake Book Company: Berryville, Virginia, 1965 (reprint)), p. 37.
 - 3 Augustine Herrmann, *Virginia and Maryland*, (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, 1673, reprint).
 - 4 Brown et al., "An Archaeological Assessment...", p. 41.
 - 5 *ibid*, p. 50.
 - 6 *ibid*, pp. 23-24.
 - 7 David A. Brown, "...To the Place Where it Began." *Seventeenth-century Settlement Patterns in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia: History, GIS, and Archaeology*, (Masters Thesis, Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Boston, 2001); Department of Historic Resources Site Inventory Files, Richmond.
 - 8 David A. Brown, "Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia" in *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 27 (1998); Douglas E. Ross, *Domestic Brick Architecture in Early Colonial Virginia*, (Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, 2002).
 - 9 Brown et al., "An Archaeological Assessment...", p. 18.
 - 10 Joseph James to Clara J. Collier, Gloucester County Deed Book (GCDB) 22, p. 455.
 - 11 Margaret Jones Perritt, transcriber, Elizabeth Lewis Noland's "Quest End Diary, By Request," 1972. Manuscript on file with the John and Margaret Singleton, Quest End, Gloucester, Virginia.
 - 12 Gloucester County Land Tax Books (GCLTB), 1901-1912.
 - 13 James W. D. and Clara J. Collier to Elizabeth L. Dimmock, GCDB 36, p. 342.
 - 14 GCLTB, 1920-1921
 - 15 GCLTB, 1926-1941; Blanche D. Noland to Elizabeth L. Noland, Gloucester County Will Book (GCWB) P, p. 7.
 - 16 Perritt, "Quest End Diary..."
 - 17 *ibid*.
 - 18 Elizabeth L. Noland to Margaret Jones Perritt, GCWB 44, p. 155; Margaret Jones Perritt to John and Margaret Singleton, Gloucester County, Instrument #070001556.
 - 19 Perritt, "Quest End Diary..."
 - 20 Joseph James to Wavely Statesman Roane, GCDB 22, p. 454.
 - 21 Frances Clayton White Hogge to J. Bentley Hogge, Gloucester County Surveyor's Plat Book 22, p. 1006.
 - 22 Ira Berlin, *Many Thousands Gone: The First Two Centuries of Slavery in North America*, (Belknap Press, New York, 2000).
 - 23 Edmund S. Morgan, *American Slavery, American Freedom: The Ordeal of Colonial Virginia*, (W.W. Norton and Company, New York, 1975).
 - 24 Maria Franklin, *An Archaeological Study of the Rich Neck Slave Quarter and Enslaved Domestic Life*, (Colonial Williamsburg Research Publications, Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia, 2004).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 7 and 8 Endnotes Page 15

-
- 25 David A. Brown, "Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia" in *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Volume 27 (1998), pp. 85-120; Douglas E. Ross, *Domestic Brick Architecture in Early Colonial Virginia*, (Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, 2002); Willie Graham, Carter L. Hudgins, Carl R. Lounsbury, Fraser D. Neiman, and James P. Whittenburg, "Adaptation and Innovation: Archaeological and Architectural Perspectives on the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake" in *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Edition, Volume 26, No. 3 (July 2007), pp. 451-522.
- 26 Perritt, "Quest End Diary..."
- 27 A master's thesis about the life and work of Marion J. Dimmock (1824-1908) is forthcoming by Tom Ray of Virginia Commonwealth University.
- 28 Elizabeth L. Dimmock to Blanche D. Noland, GCDB 37, p. 271.
- 29 Will of Blanche Dimmock Noland, WB P, p. 7; Will of Elizabeth Lewis Noland, WB 44, p. 155.
- 30 Will of Wavely Statesman Roane, WB K, p. 79, Will of Mary Belle Roane, WB K, p. 259.
- 31 Will of Frances Clayton White Hogge, WB 74, p. 237.
- 32 Susie Hogge to Bentley Hogge, PB 22, p. 1006; Margaret Jones Perritt to John and Margaret Singleton, Instrument #070001556.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 9 Page 16

9. Major Bibliographic References

Abbreviations:

GCR LTB	Gloucester County Records Land Tax Book
GCR DB	Gloucester County Records Deed Book
GCR WB	Gloucester County Records Will Book
WMQ	William and Mary Quarterly
VTRBGC	Virginia Tax Record Book for Gloucester County

Brown, David A.

1998 "Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-century Virginia." In *Northeast Historical Archaeology*. Vol. 27:85-120.

2001 "...To the Place Where it Began." *Seventeenth-century Settlement Patterns in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia: History, GIS, and Archaeology*. Masters Thesis, Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Brown, David A., Thane Harpole and Robert Haas

2007 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Quest End Property, Site 44GL103, Gloucester County, Virginia*. DATA Investigations, LLC. On file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Carson, Cary, Norman Barka, William Kelso, Gary Wheeler Stone, and Dell Upton

1981 "Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies." *Winterthur Portfolio* 16:135-196.

Collier, John S.

n.d. The Collier Family in Gloucester County, Virginia. Manuscript on file at the Gloucester County Library.

Department of Historic Resources

n.d. Archaeological Site Inventory Files. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Section 9 Page 17

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia**

Folkes, R. A.

1912 *Gloucester County, Virginia*. Map on file at the Colonial Williamsburg Research Library.

Franklin, Maria

2004 *An Archaeological Study of the Rich Neck Slave Quarter and Enslaved Domestic Life*. Colonial Williamsburg Research Publications. Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.

Fry, Joshua and Peter Jefferson

1751 *A Map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina*. Library of Virginia, Richmond.

Gloucester County Records

1782-1825 Land Tax Books. Microfilm at Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia.

1825-1952 Land Tax Books. Circuit Court, Gloucester, Virginia.
Gloucester County Records (cont.)

n.d. Deed Books, Surveyor's Books, Plat Books, and Clerk's Plat Books. Circuit Court Gloucester, Virginia.

Herrmann, Augustine

1673 *Virginia and Maryland*. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Hume, Ivor Noël

1991 *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Vintage Books, New York.

Isaac, Rhys

1982 *The Transformation of Virginia: 1740-1790*. W.W. Norton and Company, New York.

Kulikoff, Allan

1986 *Tobacco and Slaves: The Development of Southern Cultures in the Chesapeake, 1680-1800*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 9 Page 18

Mason, Polly Cary, ed.

1965 *Records of Colonial Gloucester County, Virginia, Vol. 1 & 2*, Chesapeake Book Company, Berryville, Virginia. Reprint.

Morgan, Edmund S.

1975 *American Slavery, American Freedom: The Ordeal of Colonial Virginia*. W.W. Norton and Company, New York.

Noland, Elizabeth Lewis

1972 "Quest End Diary, By Request," transcribed by Margaret Jones Perritt (1997).

Perritt, Margaret

2002 Land owner, Personal Communication.

Smolek, Michael A., Dennis J. Pogue, and Wayne E. Clark

1984 *Historical Archaeology of the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake: A Guide to Sources*. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum Occasional Paper Number One.

U.S. Geological Survey

1986 Achilles Topographic Quadrangle. 7.5-minute topographic series. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section 10 Page 19

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Site 44GL103, #036-5047 encompasses seven acres within Gloucester County tax map 178, section 40, lots 158 and 168; with Wilson Creek to the northwest, portions of 5476 and 5488 Roanes Wharf Road properties to the south and southeast, and private landowners to the east and southwest. Starting at an iron post at the northeast corner of the Singleton property near the shore of Wilson Creek, and matching the parcel boundary, the site boundary extends 410 feet south by east along a cove, adjacent to private landowners to the east. The boundary continues southeast along the parcel boundary through a marshy pasture 250 feet. At this point it breaks from the parcel boundary and turns west by south for 150 feet across a gravel driveway and then turns west by north for 225 feet across a field before intersecting with the western parcel boundary of the Hogge property. From this point till the beginning point, the site boundary matches the parcel boundaries. The site boundary turns northwest for 275 feet along a tree line, with private landowners to the west, before turning east by north for 100 feet along the marshy shoreline of a cove off of Wilson Creek. The site boundary continues along the marshy shoreline north by east for 145 feet before turning northeast for 332 feet and returning to the beginning point.

Specific mapping is shown on the attached DSS Quad map, dated 01/30/2008, showing the UTM points as: 369764E/4135981N; 369815E/4135968N; 369942E/4135833N; 369929E/4135815N; 369845E/4135828N; 369815E/4135841N; 369785E/4135861N; 369757E/4135930N

Boundary Justification

Boundaries were determined through a series of screened shovel tests at 50-foot intervals documenting intact archaeological deposits existing throughout the seven-acre archaeological site. The boundaries were also drawn to encompass three contributing structures, including the Quest End home, barn, and smokehouse, all standing within the confirmed archaeological site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Photos Page 20

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

SITE 44GL103 – QUEST END

Location: Gloucester County, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 036-5047

Digital copies and black and white prints are stored at the VDHR Archives in Richmond, VA.

VIEW: Quest End House, north view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: March 2000
PHOTO: 1 of 9

VIEW: Quest End House, south view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: March 2000
PHOTO: 2 of 9

VIEW: Quest End House Interior, Living Room and Double Swing Doors, south view
Photographer: Thane Harpole
Date of photograph: October 2007
PHOTO: 3 of 9

VIEW: Quest End House Interior, Dining Room and Palladian Door, north view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: October 2007
PHOTO: 4 of 9

VIEW: Quest End Barn, southeast view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: October 2007
PHOTO: 5 of 9

VIEW: Quest End Smokehouse, north view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: October 2007
PHOTO: 6 of 9

VIEW: Hogge House, north view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: October 2007
PHOTO: 7 of 9

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia**

Section Photos Page 21

VIEW: Quest End Archaeological Site, Test Units 3 and 6, south view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: 2000
PHOTO: 8 of 9

VIEW: Quest End Archaeological Site, Test Unit 6 Profile, west view
Photographer: David Brown
Date of photograph: 2000
PHOTO: 9 of 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 22

Illustrations:

Figure 1. *Map of Virginia and Maryland.*

Figure 2. *Site 44GL103, plan showing project area, shovel test, and test unit locations.*

Figure 3. *Site 44GL103, Detail of Test Units.*

Figure 4. *Site 44GL103, TUs 3 and 6, west profile.*

Figure 5. *Marion Dimmock's elevation sketches for the renovation of Quest End, circa 1935.*

Figure 6. *Marion Dimmock's sketches for renovating the first floor of Quest End, circa 1935.*

Figure 7. *The Collier house (Quest End) at Selden.*

Figure 8. *J.W. Collier's signature on the barn interior.*

Figure 9. *Quest End, first floor and second floor plans.*

Figure 10. *Site 44GL103 - Quest End boundary with location of Hogge House*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 23

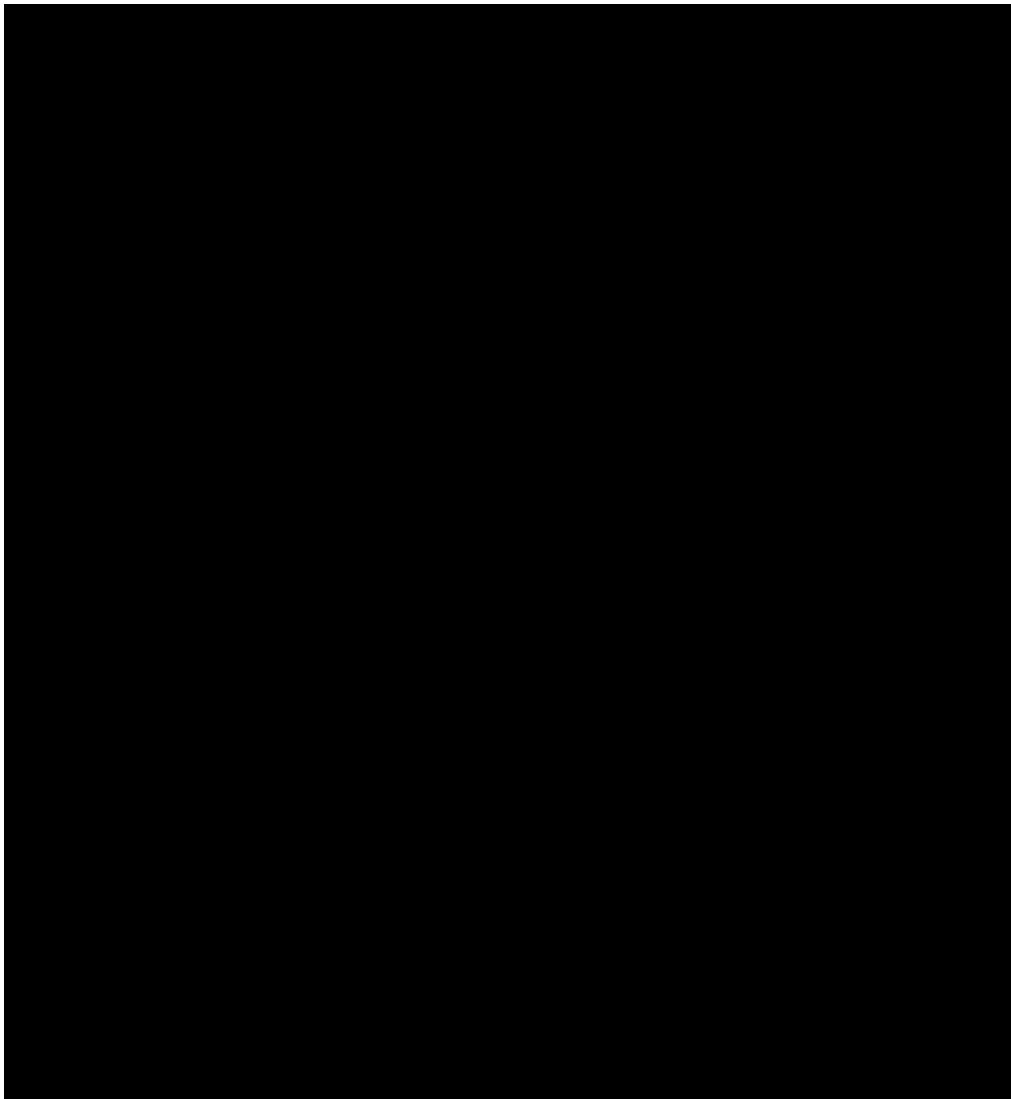


Figure 1. *Map of Virginia and Maryland (Herrmann 1673).*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 24

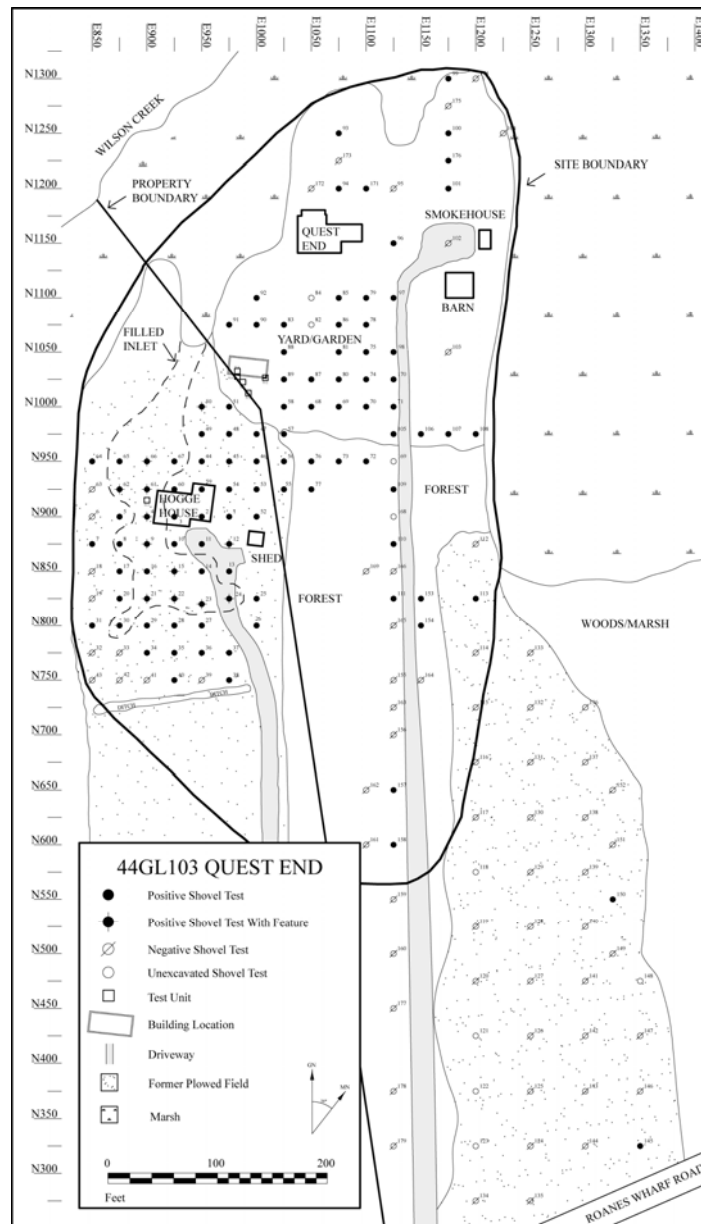


Figure 2. Site 44GL103, plan showing project area, shovel test, and test unit locations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 25

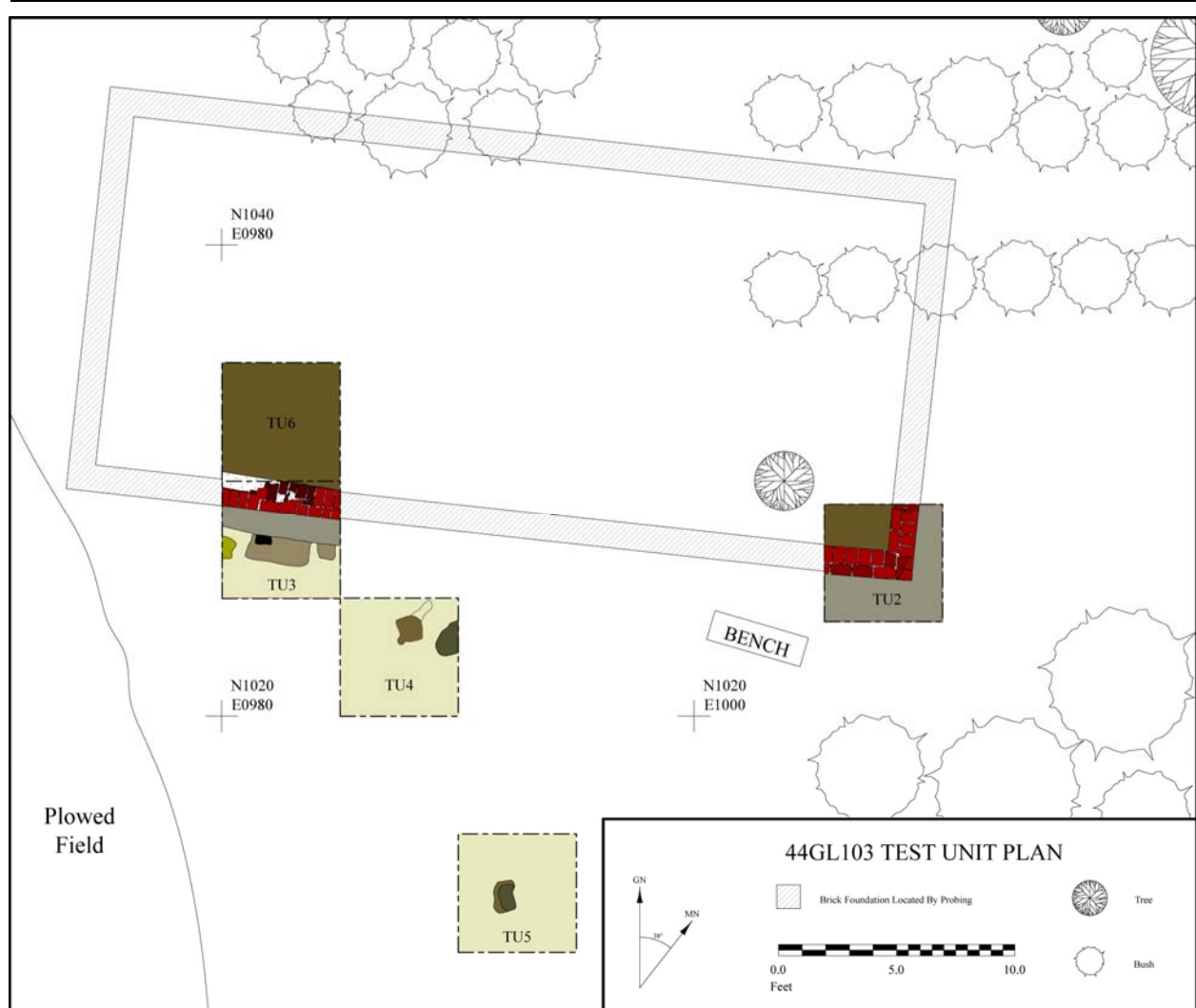


Figure 3. Site 44GL103, Detail of Test Units.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 26

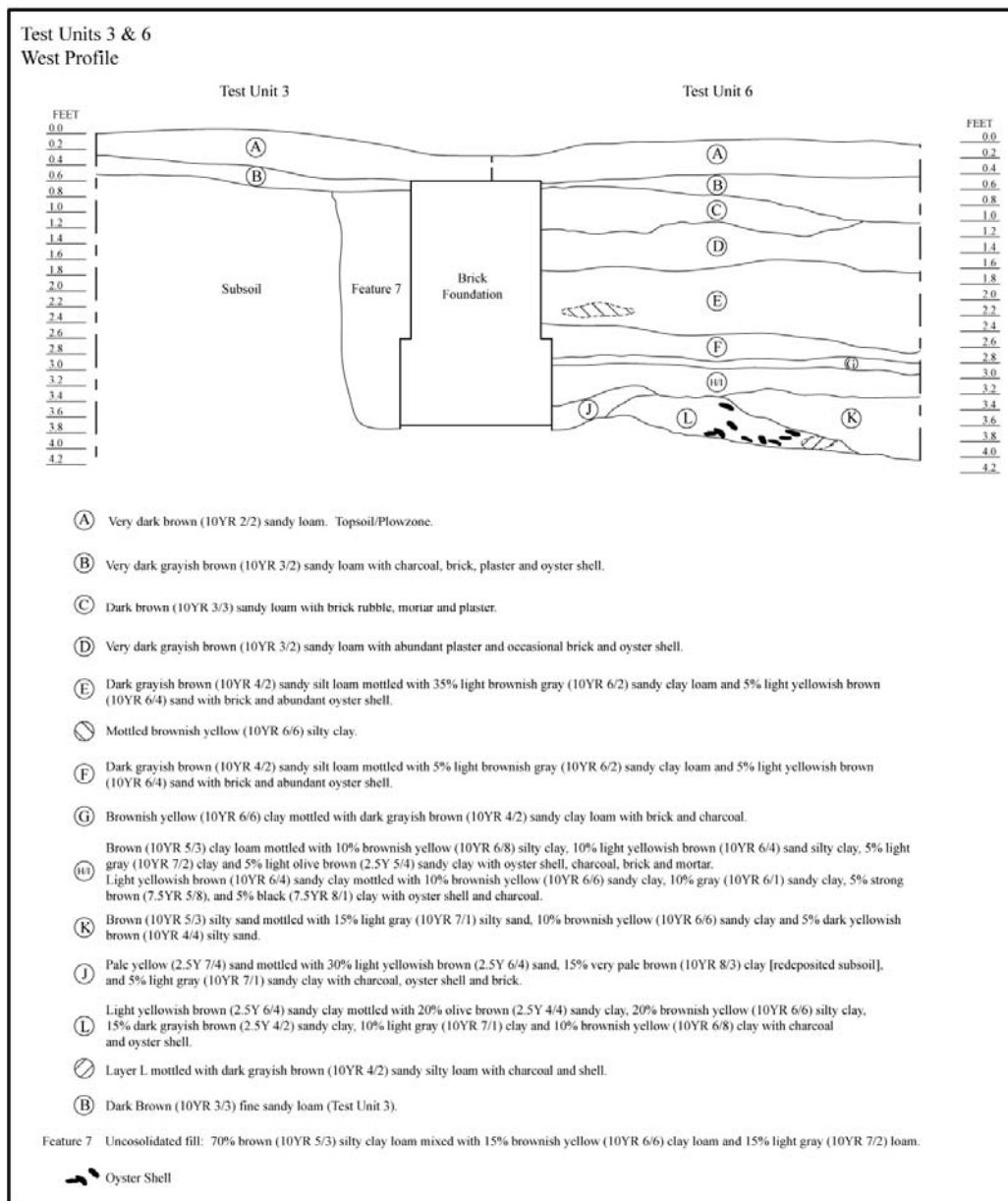


Figure 4. Site 44GL103, TUs 3 and 6, west profile.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 27

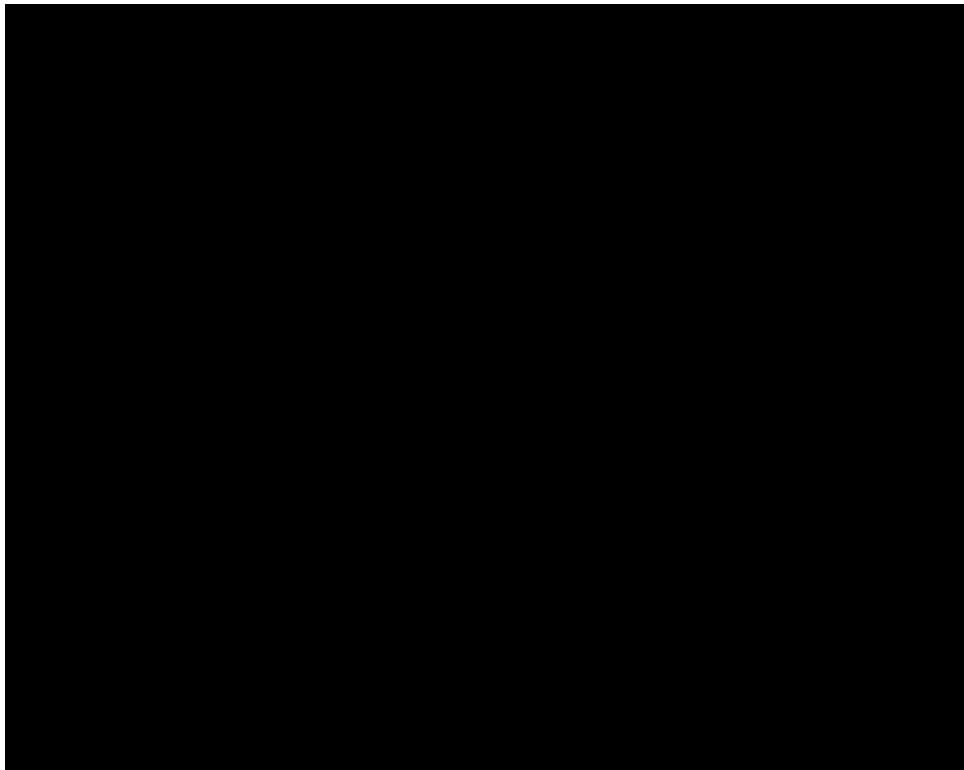


Figure 5. *Marion Dimmock's elevation sketches for the renovation of Quest End, circa 1935 (Perritt Collection).*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 28

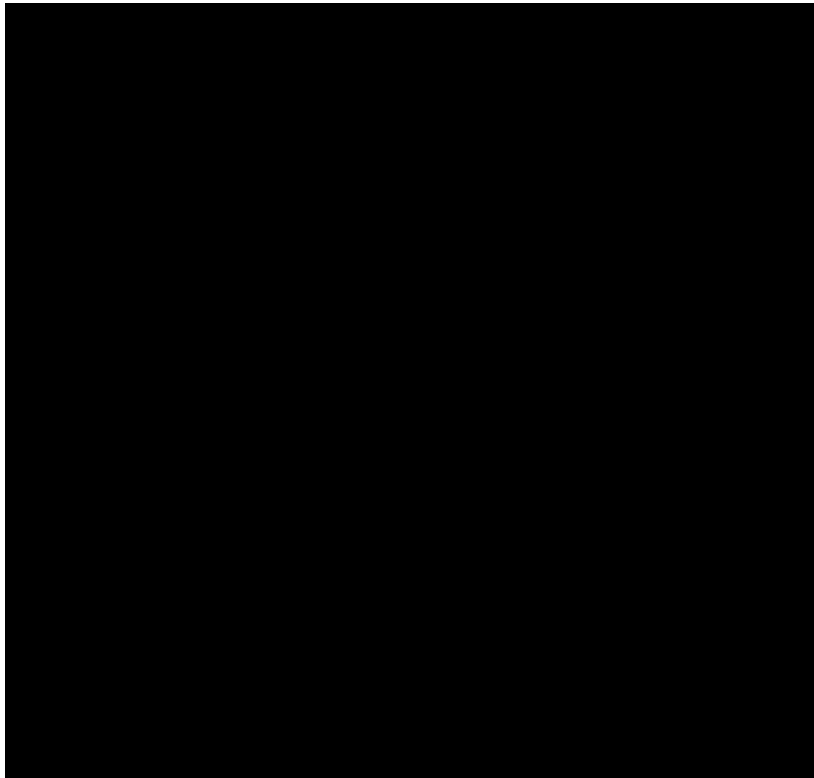


Figure 6. *Marion Dimmock's sketches for renovating the first floor of Quest End, circa 1935 (Perritt Collection).*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 29

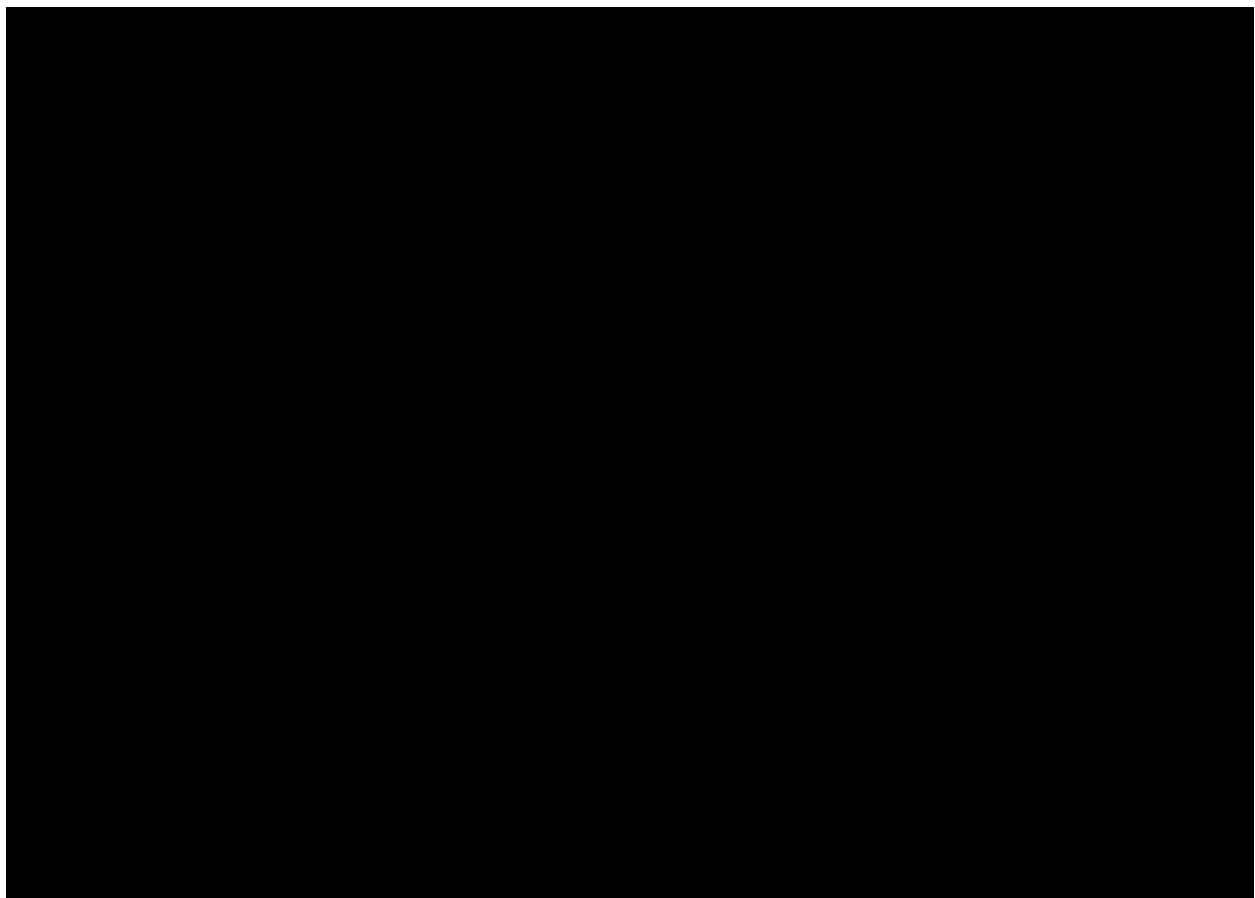


Figure 7. *The Collier house (Quest End) at Selden (circa 1910).*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 30

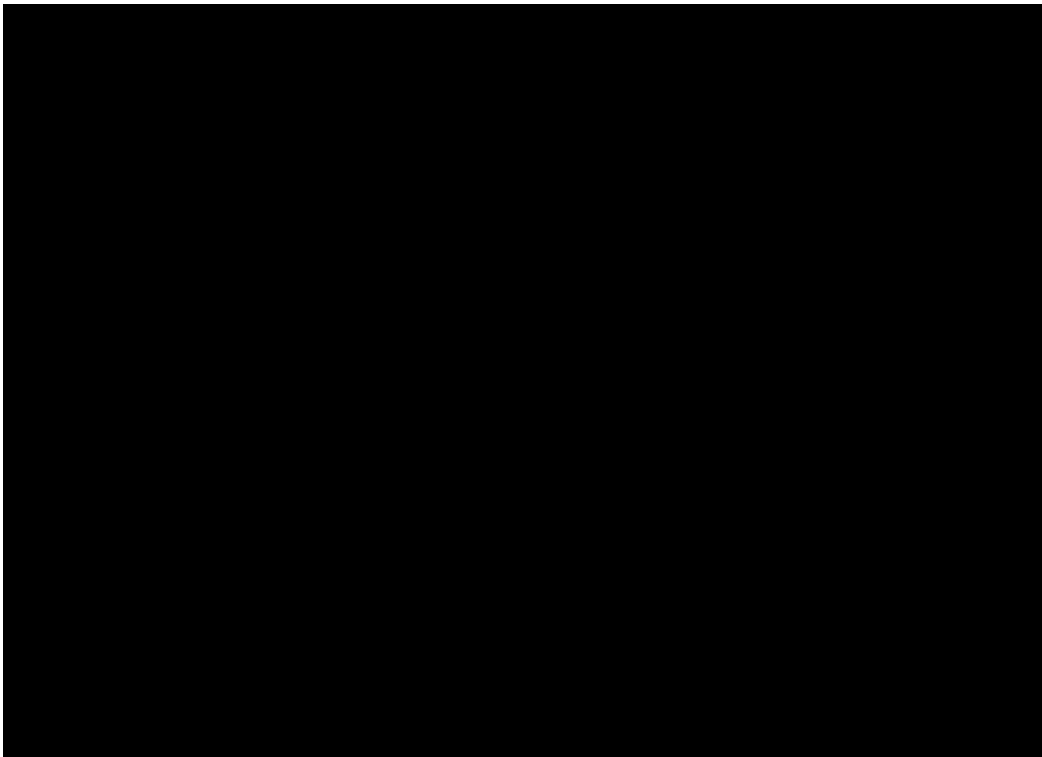


Figure 8. *J.W. Collier's signature on the barn interior (1999).*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44Gl103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 31

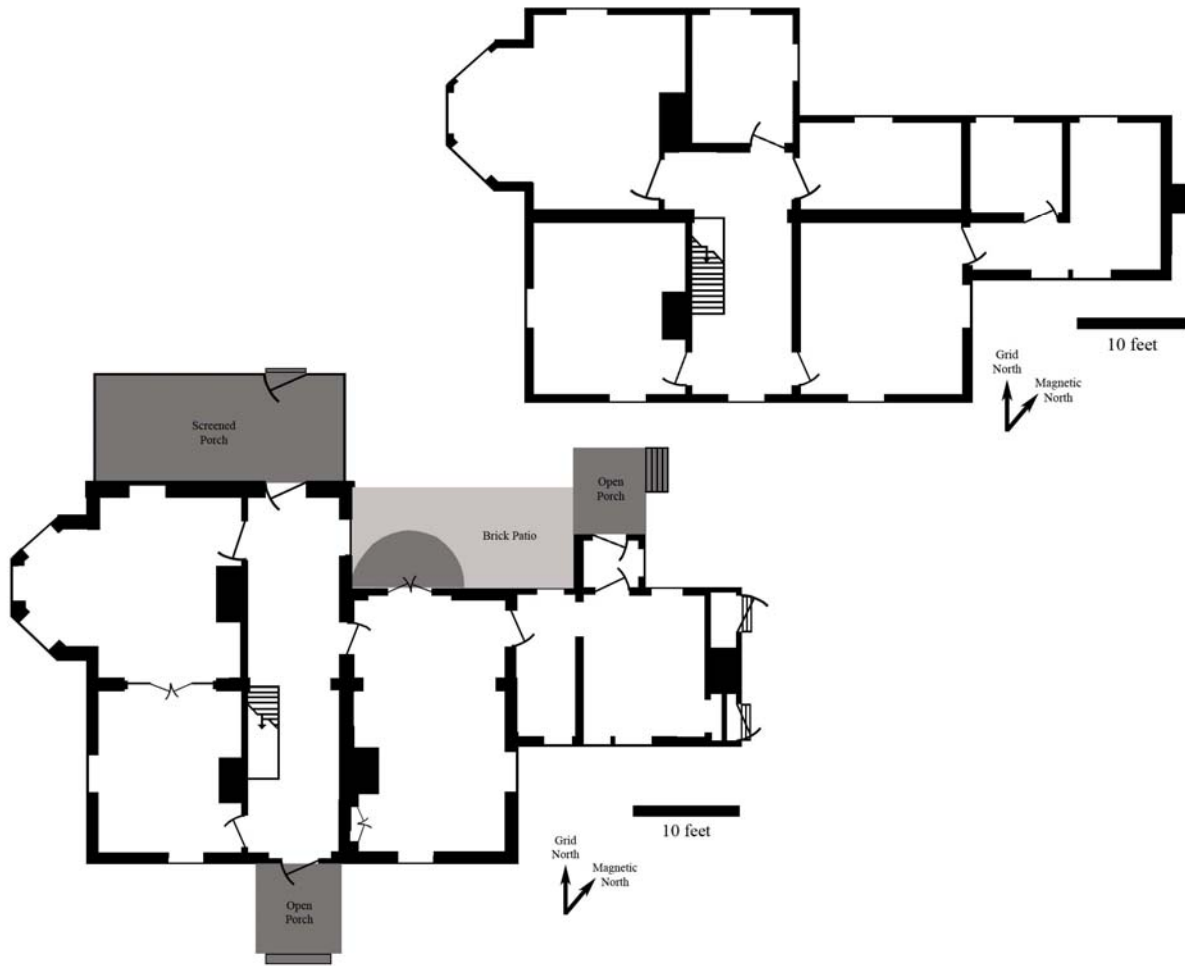


Figure 9. Quest End, first floor (bottom) and second floor plans.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

44GL103, Quest End
Gloucester, Virginia

Section Illustrations Page 32

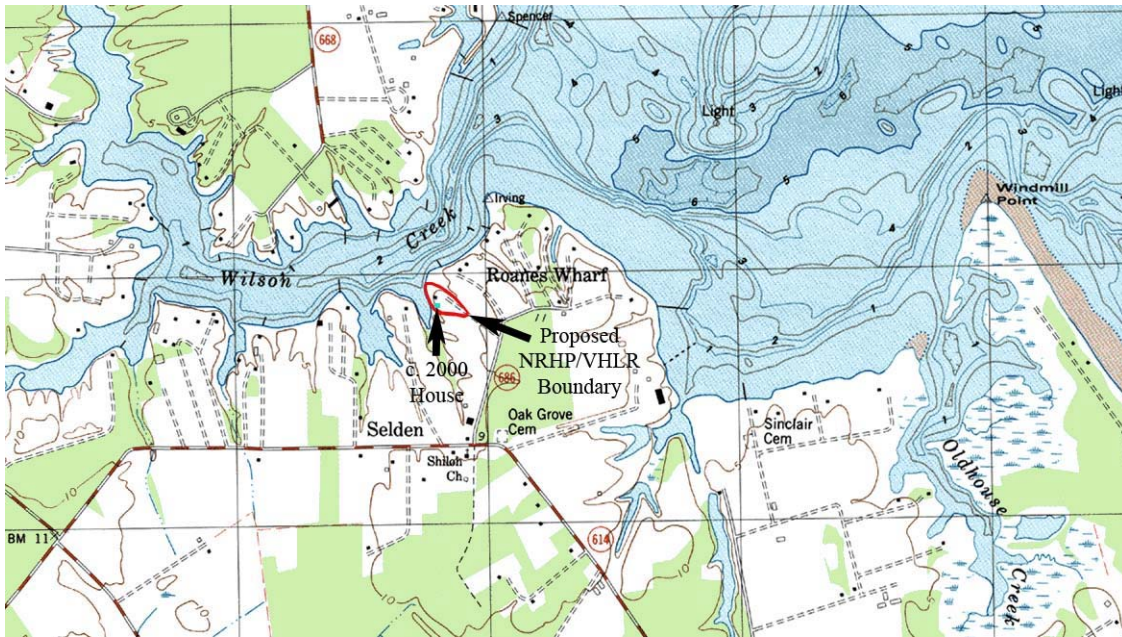
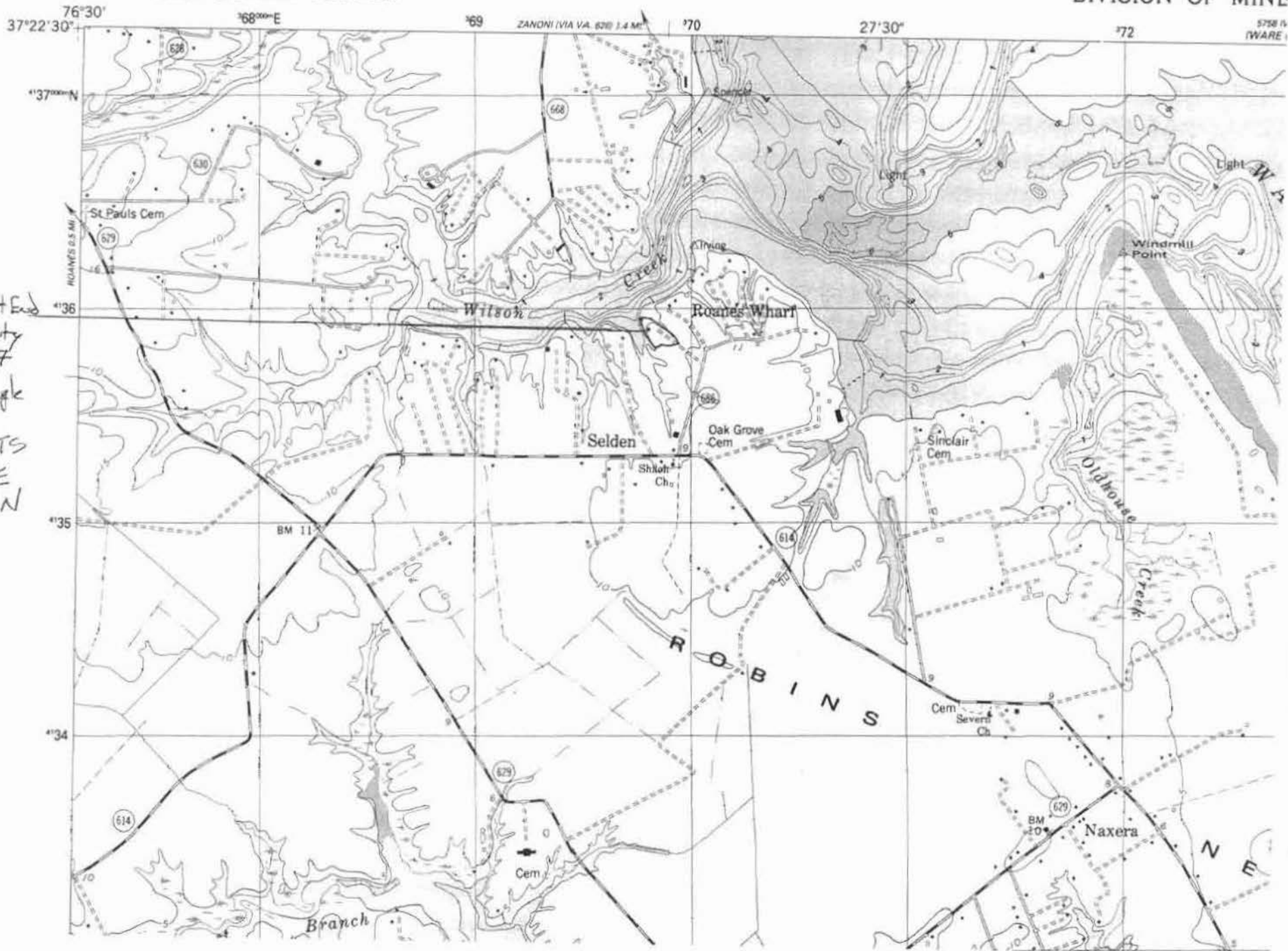


Figure 10. Site 44GL103 - Quest End boundary with location of Hogge House (Achilles 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. Quadrangle).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH
DIVISION OF MINE

68281 NE
16
GLOUCESTER



Site 446103 Quest End
Gloucester County
DIR# 036-5047
Achilles Quadrangle
ZONE 18
UTM POINTS
369797E
4135902N