

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

VLR 3/13/08  
NRHP 4/23/08

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 Adam Thoroughgood House (amendment to date built)  
other names/site number VDHR File Number 134-0033

2. Location

street & number 1636 Parish Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Virginia Beach vicinity N/A  
state Virginia code VA county Independent City code 013 zip code 23455

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.)

[Signature] 3/13/08  
Signature of certifying official 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.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper         
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (listed in 1966 in the NRHP and 1960 in the NHL)

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: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Ludowici roof tile
walls Brick
other

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

Adam Thoroughgood House

Virginia Beach, Virginia

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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)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** ca. 1719 - 1957

**Significant Dates** ca. 1719

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

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** Unknown

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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**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** approx. 4.5 acres (4.29 acres originally to be exact)  
(original nomination notes both 3.5 and 4.5, but 4.5 is correct for original listing boundary)

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 18 400770 4083415	2 _____

\_\_\_ 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 Arthur Striker, Assistant Historian; Jean McRae, National and State Register Coordinator  
organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date 2008  
street & number 2801 Kensington Avenue telephone 804-367-2323  
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23221

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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)

=====  
**Property Owner**  
=====

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

OMB No. 1024-0018

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**7. Architectural Description (amendment)**

The original nomination form states that the Adam Thoroughgood House was constructed ca. 1636. Since that nomination was written, however, the City of Virginia Beach had a dendrochronology report and an archaeological report drafted. These reports, along with architectural assessments and historical research from the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation staff make an unassailable case for the house having been constructed ca. 1719. Portions of these reports are provided below making the case for the change in date of construction.

According to the 1972 nomination:

“The house is of brick, 45 by 22 feet, with three walls laid in English bond and one in Flemish. It is a low-eaved, one-and-a-half story house with a steep gabled roof. Of the two huge end chimneys, one is projecting and one set inside the wall. A hall, ten feet wide, separates the two rooms below, that to the north being the larger. In 1745 the house was altered, with Georgian windows replacing the original leaded glass panes in the parlor, plaster covering the former exposed ceiling beams, and paneling added to the walls. Under the auspices of the Foundation, the Thoroughgood House was restored to its 17th century condition and opened to the public on April 30, 1957. The restoration included removal of dormers, replacement of leaded glass panes and reduction in the size of windows, removal of plaster and other later additions. In several places, glass inserts have been made to show details of the original construction. The original 5,350-acre estate has been dispersed through the years, and a recent subdivision development has reduced the house tract to four and one-half acres. The grounds have been nicely landscaped, with a 17th century garden donated by the Garden Club of Virginia.”

The period of significance was checked as 17<sup>th</sup> century on June 30, 1972. Since the original nomination listed the house strictly under Criterion C for architecture the period of significance would hereby be ca. 1719 until 1957 when the house was restored and open to the public.

The following “Summary of Dating” information is taken from *The Tree-Ring Dating of the Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia Beach, Virginia* as produced for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in June 2005, Revised January 2007, by dendrochronologists, Dr. Daniel W. H. Miles and Mr. Michael J. Worthington. The “Summary and Appendix 7” are from the *Archaeological Assessment of the Adam Thoroughgood House Site, Virginia Beach, Virginia* as produced by the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. in May 2006 by principal investigator, Nicholas M. Lucchetti.

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## Summary of Dating

The Thoroughgood House has been treated by scholars throughout the 20th century as the quintessential 17<sup>th</sup>-century Tidewater dwelling. Regrettably this misconception was materially reinforced by an unfortunate and poorly executed restoration in 1957 by one of Colonial Williamsburg's former architects, Finlay Ferguson, Jr. The elements of the Thoroughgood House that suggested a 17th-century vintage to former historians, architects, and novices included its modest size, large chimney, tilted false plate, riven clapboard roof covering, steep roof, simple plan, and its ordinary finish. Oddly, some of these character-defining features were ignored or eliminated in the restoration. For instance, most of the clapboard roof was removed and the rest was hidden by a new replica shingle covering. An exterior cornice was installed that not only hid the tilted false plate, but deepened the eaves to more conventional Georgian proportions. Furthermore, the windows were moved, reduced in size and number, and replaced with 17th-century-style casements. Here, Ferguson had evidence of changed window sizes based on masonry clues that can be seen on interior photographs taken when plaster had been stripped away from the walls for the renovation. Still, his work was heavy-handed and in the process a fair amount of early fabric was destroyed, including brickwork and probably 18th-century window frames. Despite these changes, the Thoroughgood House remains a handsome building with extensive early fabric that well showcases what has recently been revealed as an early 18th-century structure.

An earlier study by Dr Herman J. Heikkenen of Dendro, Inc. has examined and sampled the house, but his report is not yet complete and the interim results were not available.

All of the structural timber at the Adam Thoroughgood House was found to be of a variety of southern yellow pine, *Pinus L.* This included the ground floor ceiling beams, the eaves plates, rafters, and collars. All of these timbers, without exception, were perfectly squared, removing all signs of waney edge and sapwood. This would inevitably make the determining of a precise felling date virtually impossible. Nevertheless, a *terminus post quem* or felled after date could be ascribed, should the timbers be dated successfully.

Another element with dendrochronological potential were the riven oak clapboards. Although the majority of these were covered with later roofing materials, two former dormer positions over the left-hand room exposed the truncated ends of the boards. Another *ex situ* section of roofing was to be found in the room, but sampling this fragile exhibit would be difficult.

All of the cellar timbers had been replaced with standard softwood sections nailed together, and had been treated with a creosote-like material.

Altogether, 14 samples of pine were taken from the house. Five samples were from the main floor joists from both ends of the house, as well as seven rafters, one collar, and one eaves plate. Samples were taken from both ends of the building to confirm or refute the theory that the building was constructed in two phases.

In addition to the pine samples, 14 oak samples were taken from the ends of the severed oak clapboards on the front of the roof, over the left-hand room. These were exposed by the removal of modern cleats recently inserted when the dormers were removed.

It was hoped that by sampling two different species, at least one group might date. It was also hoped that if both groups could be dated, a much more accurate idea of what the most likely felling period could be determined.

Remarkably, 12 out of the 14 pine samples were found to match together well, as shown in Table 2a. These were all combined to form the site master **ATHx1** totalling 153 years in length. This chronology was compared to one local and two regional pine chronologies. There was no match with the local chronology

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from the Old Mansion, Bowling Green. However, there good matches with the two independent chronologies produced by Columbia Dendrochronology Laboratory: A  $t = 4.79$  with **TUVA**, a chronology from Tuckahoe spanning the years 1433-1740, and an even more impressive  $t = 7.88$  with **WVVA**, the pine chronology resulting from the fieldwork of Bill Callahan and Camile Wells. This was also confirmed by a match of  $t = 5.3$  from **VA021**, a modern chronology from the Blackwater River area, and a 3.57 with the oak chronology **PIEDMONT** from the northern part of the state (Table 3a). Thus, the site master **ATHx1** dated, spanning the years 1551-1703.

Only one sample had the last heartwood ring date of 1703, the next latest dates were 1681 and 1680. As can be seen in the bar diagram, there is little clustering, therefore one could only give a *terminus post quem* date of after 1704 for this phase of building, and could be a decade or more later.

Twelve out of the 14 oak clapboards were also found to match each extremely well, as shown in Table 2b. However, the resulting 109-ring site **ATHx2** proved to be more difficult to date, with only one outstanding match, again with the Blackwater River chronology VA021 with a  $t$ -value of 5.84. This was confirmed with a 4.1 match with the **PIEDMONT** chronology, and a 3.9 with the **MONTP** chronology from Preston, Maryland (Table 3b). The two chronologies from the Thoroughgood House only matched with a  $t = 2.86$ .

It should be noted that both the pine and oak timbers cross-matched well within their respective groups, with a higher success rate found in any building in Virginia over the past few years. This is a good indication of future success when additional, more local, chronologies become available.

Based on the pine samples, the house could not have been constructed any time *before* 1704, and might well be one or more decades afterwards. The oak clapboards from the roof has significantly refined this, by producing a *terminus post quem* date of after 1716. Given the closeness of the two independently-dated chronologies from the structural and cladding elements, it is possible to interpret the likely construction to being within a decade after 1716.

Significantly, recent archival research has brought awareness to a document, previously ignored because of its 'late' date, which supports an 18th-century build. Thoroughgood's widow made an appeal in 1719 to have the materials for the house that her late husband was building excluded from his estate, presumably so that she could complete it unencumbered by the probate process. This document nicely meshes with the dendro evidence of after 1716 that demonstrates the house must date after the turn of the 18th century and the physical and archaeological evidence pointing to a *c.*1720 construction date.

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# SUMMARY

BY NICHOLAS LUCCKETTI

In many ways, the Adam Thoroughgood House has been a victim of its longstanding historical celebrity. Widely acclaimed during much of the 20th century as one of the earliest dwellings in the region, if not the country, the Adam Thoroughgood House consequently attracted the attention of well-meaning researchers. Their work, however, has resulted in major information gaps in the documentary and archaeological records of what was done to the house and the surrounding grounds. The two most significant deficiencies are the absence of any records of the 1950's renovation and the tragic loss of irreplaceable archaeological field notes of the 1965 excavation. Not only are there no excavation notes or maps from the excavation to be found, there are no photographic records, either slides or black-and-white negatives. Thus, there is no way to determine the exact context of the artifacts in the 12 storage boxes from the 1965 Floyd Painter excavation except that they came from within his excavation area south of the house. Further, the keen interest to interpret and restore the Adam Thoroughgood House and the grounds to their supposed 17<sup>th</sup>-century appearance led to the installation of a charming Colonial Revival garden of questionable authenticity. Regrettably, no archaeological research was conducted in conjunction with the construction of the garden, thus not only is the garden an unlikely representation of what was there, but the garden construction itself would have damaged any archaeological features, garden-related or otherwise, that were present.

While the purpose of the 2004 archaeological assessment was to survey the property and not determine the date of the construction of the Adam Thoroughgood House, the results of the survey nonetheless have implications regarding the date of the house. While no features directly associated with the construction of the house were investigated, artifact scatters in the yard should be some measure of the time of occupation. Thus, if the Adam Thoroughgood House was built and occupied in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there should be a number of artifacts from that time around the house or in the yard. And the earlier the house, the more artifacts from the 17<sup>th</sup> century should be present. As previously discussed, the fieldwork of the 2004 assessment discovered no archaeological or artifactual evidence that the Adam Thoroughgood House had been occupied in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. However, in an effort to examine every possibility, the artifact assemblage from Floyd Painter's 1965 excavation was reexamined. Despite the absence of any excavation notes or records that could link specific artifacts to layers or features excavated by Painter, it is safe to assume that the artifact collection came from the excavations south of the house. Accordingly, all of the European ceramics that were manufactured up to the introduction of white ware in 1820 in the artifact collection from the Painter excavation were re-catalogued. With the advantage of nearly 40 years of additional research on colonial artifacts since the time of Painter's excavation, it is evident that of the several hundreds of sherds of historic ceramics in the Painter collection, less than a handful were of a type that was made during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The architectural observations, in conjunction with the results of the 2004 archaeological assessment and a reexamination of the large artifact assemblage from Floyd Painter's 1965 excavation - all of which failed to produce any evidence of 17<sup>th</sup>-century occupation - indicate that a construction date for the Adam Thoroughgood House that makes the most sense is about 1720.

Some ardent advocates of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century origin hypothesis of the Adam Thoroughgood House have suggested that the many decades of plowing around the house have transported all the 17<sup>th</sup>-century

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artifacts off the property. This simply is not the case. The years of cultivation have not removed the archaeological record of the prehistoric occupation on the property; accordingly, if the Adam Thoroughgood House was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there should be a considerable number of 17<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts in the yard. But there are no European ceramics that cannot be attributed to the 18<sup>th</sup> century or later. A relevant and useful example of the archaeological persistence of a site is demonstrated by the Chesopean Site near Lake Joyce. Believed by many to be the original ca. 1636 settlement of Adam Thoroughgood I, the Chesopean Site was first identified when Floyd Painter excavated a 17<sup>th</sup>-century cellar on the site in 1955. A recent survey of the Chesopean Site, which currently encompasses at least four lots with houses, by JRIA determined that the yards of the four house lots contained many 17<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts related to the Chesopean Site (Luecketti 2006).

It should be noted that Floyd Painter got it right; that is, he believed that the Adam Thoroughgood House was built around 1720-1725. He further suggested that the structure he found closest to the brick house dated to second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which also is quite plausible, though unproven at this time (see Figure 8). However, Painter supposed that the southernmost structure with the brick-lined root cellar was the earliest building on the property, erected ca. 1685-1690 (Painter 1988: 34-35). This is an unlikely, but not impossible, proposition in light of the previously discussed artifactual evidence that implies that it too was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Indeed it is not uncommon on colonial Virginia archaeological sites to find that an 18<sup>th</sup>-century brick building was preceded by an earlier earthfast structure. Unfortunately, the loss of the 1965 excavation records makes the dating of this structure impossible to determine at this time.

In addition, the 2004 archaeological assessment of the Adam Thoroughgood House property suggests that it may contain a heretofore unknown archaeological legacy of great historical significance. VDHR archaeologist E. Randolph Turner reviewed the prehistoric ceramics recovered during the survey, and the substantial quantity of Late Woodland pottery found at the Adam Thoroughgood House prompted Turner to propose an intriguing theory. Although there is some archaeological evidence at the Bayville Farms tract just north of the Adam Thoroughgood House (see Figure 1) that conceivably could represent a dispersed Late Woodland village, there is no confirmed Late Woodland village site on the west side of Lynnhaven Bay (Luecketti and McSherry 1993; Hodges, Luecketti, and McDonald 1994). Turner wondered, given the extensive evidence of Late Woodland occupation recovered by the archaeological assessment and the considerable amount of unanalyzed prehistoric ceramics collected by Floyd Painter, could the Adam Thoroughgood House be within the confines of the undiscovered Late Woodland Chesapeake Indian village of Apasus?

This little known village was recorded by members of Sir Walter Raleigh's first expedition to establish a colony on Roanoke Island in North Carolina. During the winter/spring of 1585-1586, a survey party was sent from Roanoke Island to explore the environs of the south bank of the Chesapeake Bay. One of the products of the survey was a watercolor map of the area by John White known as Raleigh's Map of Virginia. Although White's map does not show Apasus, the site of the village is depicted on a 1590 De Bry engraving based on the John White painting (Figure 27). David Beers Quinn, perhaps the foremost scholar of the Raleigh settlements on Roanoke Island, speculated that Ralph Lane, Governor of the 1585 colony, may have seen Apasus and later added to the engraved version of White's map (Quinn 1984:215). Unlike Chesepiuc and Skicoac, other Chesapeake Indian villages of in the Virginia Beach/Norfolk area, there is little mention of Apasus in the chronicles of the early Virginia settlers.

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There is clear evidence of a major Native American presence dating to the Late Woodland period on and around the Adam Thoroughgood House property and its potential significance merits further

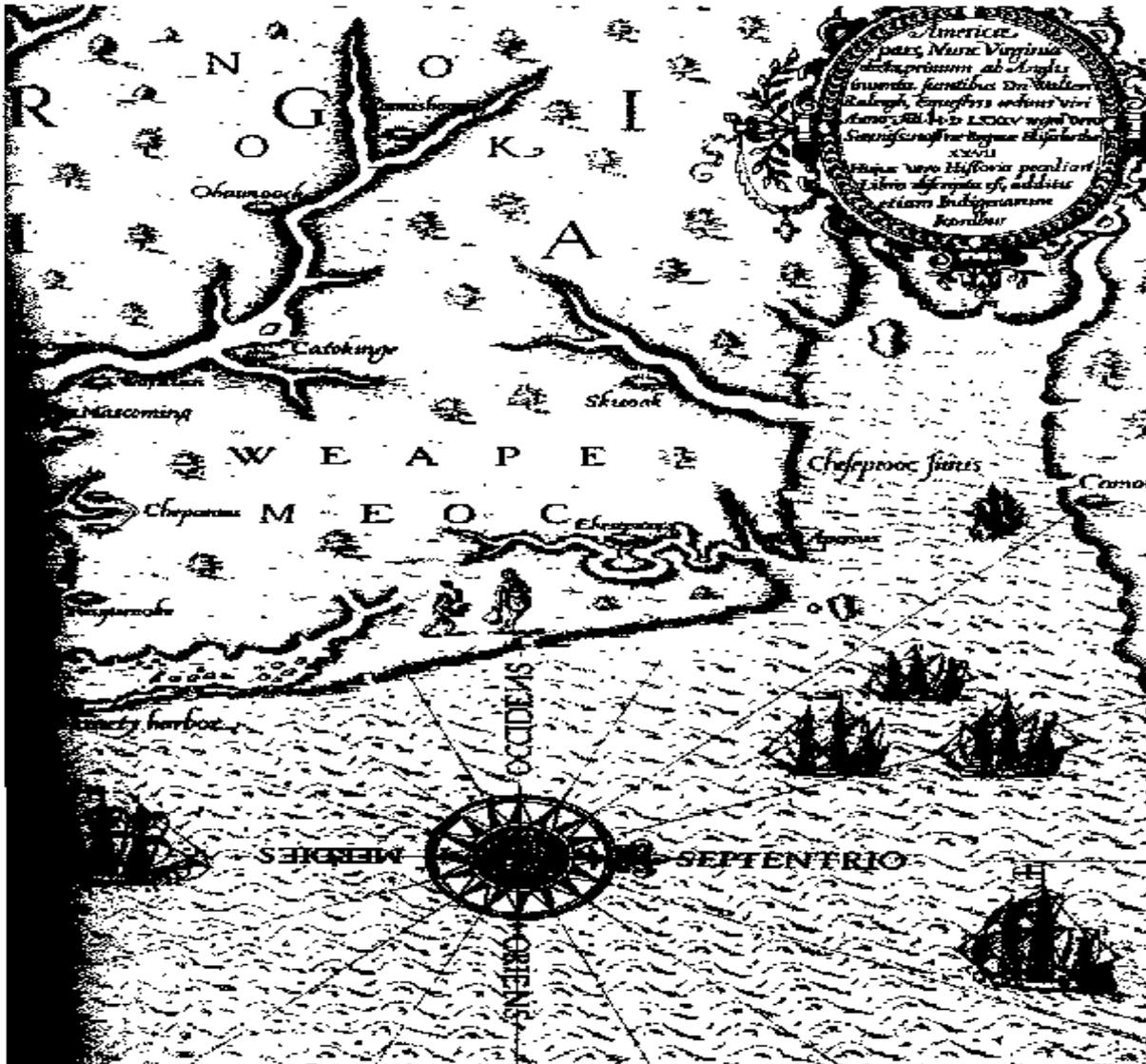


Figure 27. Detail of De Bry's 1590 engraving of Raleigh's Map of Virginia showing the Chesapeake village of Apasus (Hulton 1984).

investigation. The first step should be an expert analysis of the Native American artifact assemblage from Floyd Painter's 1965 excavation at the Adam Thoroughgood House. Although the collection contains a substantial quantity of Native American pottery, Painter's summary report contains no mentions of Native American features. Further, a survey of the lots in the neighborhood around the Adam Thoroughgood House would be useful to determine the extent of the Late Woodland occupation. A "surgical" survey consisting of a small number of shovel test holes and/or test units in

surrounding yards could be conducted with little if any damage to residential property as the lots in the neighborhood are quite large.

Despite its early 18<sup>th</sup>-century vintage, the Adam Thoroughgood House is no less important than it ever was. It is still one of the earliest surviving brick houses in the region and represents one of the few known colonial sites that have survived the burgeoning growth of the City of Virginia Beach. Despite the fact that European settlement began around the Lynnhaven Bay as early as the mid-1630's, very few colonial sites have been identified in what was Princess Anne County, compared to other areas of Tidewater Virginia. In fact, at the time of this report, the VDIIR archives indicate that there are only five colonial sites in the City of Virginia Beach where there has been any archaeological work beyond the survey level: the Chesapeake Site, the Lynnhaven House, Upper Wolfsnare, the Anthony Walke Tavern Site at Ferry Farm, and the Adam Thoroughgood House. And surely a preponderance of the finite number of colonial sites in the area has been lost forever to development. Thus, colonial Princess Anne County and its antecedents are an archaeological abyss, making the Adam Thoroughgood House Site an even more valuable resource.

The Adam Thoroughgood House also is an outstanding example of a dramatic shift in Virginia history as it is one of the first sites that reflects the successful change from 17<sup>th</sup>-century labor intensive tobacco cultivation to an 18<sup>th</sup>-century more mixed economy. Further, it is one of the best preserved sites of a little studied, but very important part of colonial Virginia – a successful small planter. The archaeological assessment showed that there are extensive 18<sup>th</sup>-century remains to the south of the Adam Thoroughgood House, and these features likely would provide a rich and detailed picture of the dependencies, yards, gardens, and work areas on the property in the 18<sup>th</sup>-century. The integrity of the archaeological record on the Adam Thoroughgood House property is very good, as the archaeological assessment found little significant disturbance to the grounds beyond the plowzone layer that exists across most of the property, consequently these colonial archaeological features should be well preserved.

Despite the fact that most of the archaeological features and deposits are clustered in the south yard, any ground disturbing activities at the Adam Thoroughgood House should be preceded by an archaeological investigation of the areas to be impacted. Similarly, should the City of Virginia Beach acquire additional land adjoining the Adam Thoroughgood House grounds, an archaeological survey should be conducted before any decisions are made on what to do on the new property. Given the significance of the Adam Thoroughgood House site, continuing archaeological research should be carefully considered. One possible project that would be of great value is to re-examine the area excavated by Floyd Painter. The archaeological assessment excavated two test units to determine the degree of preservation of the features uncovered by Painter and found no sign of them (see page 40). Yet Painter stated in his report that in 1988 his crew uncovered and recorded "...all the features we had carefully left undisturbed in the 1965 dig," and "All features are now, once again, covered with earth awaiting archaeologists of the future, armed with better tools for recovering knowledge" (Painter 1988: 34). It would be imperative to determine if these features survive, and if so, what they represent and when they were constructed before embarking on any new archaeological excavations on the property. Another consideration should be the creation of an Archaeological Advisory Committee to review options and make recommendations for future research. A final recommendation is for a professional historian to write a comprehensive and detailed history of Adam Thoroughgood I and his descendants. Information on the Thoroughgood family, while not uncommon, is irregular and, somewhat surprisingly, there is no single compilation of a Thoroughgood history, which might be especially appropriate to coincide with the 2007 celebrations of the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.

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Appendix 7

INVENTORY OF ARGALL THOROUGHGOOD II

Note: There is no will for Argall Thoroughgood II

Inventory of Argall Thoroughgood II, 27 March 1719  
Princess Anne County, Deeds & Wills No. 3 (1714-1724): 253.

Inventory & appraisalment of ye Estate of Mr. Argal Thorowgood Deed. tak. on March 27, 1719.

In the dwelling house vizt.	(£.s.d.)
2 feather beds one bad feathr. both qt. 108 @ 12 d.	5.8.0
2 ruggs one pretty good one very bad 2 blankets 2 pair sheets	2.10.0
2 bedsteads old 1 matt 2 cords of Jute crimson	3.6.0
Curts. & valens 1 warming. Pan 10s. spice mortr. 3/6s. all	3.6.0
One fuzce gua 30: 1 pr. bras candlestick 1 snufr.	1.17.6
1 broken bras candlestick 1 iron Do. 1 sml. Glas	0.2.0
1 old box iron & heat : 3/6: 25 bottles flasks viales	0.8.6
1 pr. tongs fire shovel & grid iron all	0.5.6
1 pr. old stilyards.6. earth pitcher 18d. both	0.7.6
3 earth plates 3 Do. Salts 1 stone jugg 1 cup	0.2.6
1 tin drudge 1 popr. Box 2 bibles 5 old books	0.9.0
10 old chairs 2 Sqr. Tables one black trunk	0.17.0
In the Shedd	
33 broken pewter out of use @ 7 ½	1.0.0
67 Ditto better @ 12d.	3.7.0
1 new chambr. pot a quart pot & 1 tankard	0.8.0
2 tin cubord & 1 very old 3: old funls. 1 egg slice (?)	0.4.0
2 ½ doz. Very old pewtr. spoones 1 doz: patty pans	0.7.0
2 old bras kittles 52 s. one old skillet all	2.12.0
3 old fryg. Pans full of holes ___ col coopg. Ware	0.15.0
1 old locks 1 fork shiner 2 tines 2 pr. old wool cards 3 sticks logg wood all @	0.2.6
Store	
7 jugs & pots @ 14: 1 pr. wosted combs 15d. 2 saws	2.9.0
12 rushia leather chairs 5 broke @	3.10.0
1 ox chain brod ax adze 2 hillg. hoes &c. all	1.0.0
1 Silk union ensign Staff &c.	1.0.0
One bras hilted sword 1 pr. money Seles. 2 girt	0.12.0

14 yds. Broad blew linin & 15 is	0.17.6
30 yds. Blew camblet @ 2/6 per	1.5.0
a parcel of needles 2 knives 1 ink pot all @	0.18.0
2 pr. long wosted 2 pr. Scarlet Do. Hoos @ 6 per	1.4.0
2 doz. 7 twist coat butts. 8 doz. & 3 vest Do. @	0.16.0
11 hanks black silk 31 mohair all @	0.10.0
500 needles 20 Ivory combs 9 parcels	
Twist fanishi 2 knives all &	1.0.0
1 black clo. Coat vest & britches all @	3.10.0
1 blew camblet cot. 35s. 2 old coats 1 jacket	
2 pr. black stokins one old all	3.5.0
2 old hats 2 old wigs 5 mirtle wax all	0.7.6
1 laced hatt one pretty good wigg both	1.10.0
3 chests one box & 1 jarr	0.10.0

In ye dwelling house loft

1 hed bolster curts. vals. rug blankt. Sheets	5.10.0
5 pr. ozen. Sheets & 10s. 45 napkins Do. 22/6	3.12.0
23 Towels Do. 15/4 5 Table cloaths Do. 12/6	1.7.10
3 holed. Sheets 45 s. 2 pr. dowlas Do. 20	3.5.0
6 diapr. napkins 16 chekt pilo Cases	1.19.0
12 ozenbrigs pillo cases	0.7.6
3 towls. 3 tablecloaths 4 napkins virga. lins.	0.10.0
1 chest a trunk & box 1 pr. old stilyard 2 sickls.	1.8.0

£66.13.4

Brought forward

£66.13.4

88 pewtr. Dishes & basons now @	5.2.8
9 Do. Poringrs 2 Do. Tankards 28 spoons	0.19.3
1 bed bolster 1 pr. sheets rug blankt. bedstd.	
Cord 2 pillos & pillo cases boath wore out	
1 old rug Silk old crust. & sheet	0.17.6
2 ¾ yds. Mixt crape 2 ½ yds. chex 4 ½ yds. ozen.	0.13.0
4 bush. baskets. 2 trundle hedstds. 1 old whet	0.18.9
1 hand saw ___? 1 gimblet 2 old saddles	0.10.0

In the Kitching

4 iron pots w: 124 ½ lbs. @ 3 ½ per	1.16.3 3/12
2 spits 1 pestle 2 pot racks 47 lbs. @ 4d.	0.15.8
One hand mill set up	1.15.0
9 ps's. gold qt. 28 dwt.-12 grs. @ 5s. per penywt.	7.2.6
Spanish & english Silver	6.2.0
1 gold ring qt. 4d.:9 grs @ 5 per peny wt.	1.1.1 3/4
1 Silver Tankard qt. 31 oz. 4 dwt. @ 5/6	7.16.0
19 Sheep & six lambs @ all	5.10.0

30 hoggs 19 pigs hoggs @ 3/6 pigs 6 d. per	5.14.0
2 mares abt. 9 years old each 4? & 2:10:0	6.10.0
One old horse abt. 16 years old	1.0.0
One Ditto. About 13 yrs. old wth. a pole Evil (?)	0.15.0
2 Stone colts abt. 20 months old each	0.5.0
1 pr. old sheep shears & 5 bottles	0.1.0
9 rawhides 27s. & 1 canue (?) 12/6	1.19.0
1 weeding hoe 2s. 2 ½ lb.s old iron 2/6	0.4.0
20 lbs. Tallow 5/6 1 old raiser 15d. wig comb 4d.	0.7.0
1 old plow 1 pr. boots very sorry	0.7.0
1 six year old horse unbroken	3.10.0

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£135.14

A memorandum of sundrys come to ye. knowledge of Susanah Thorowgood admx. of Mr. Argl. Thorowgood decd. his Estate Since ye. Appraismt. May 6<sup>th</sup> 1719: vizt. 13 round loads of a net 2 old mens saddles & bridles 13 tules 4 pr. of old hose & 1 pr. thread Do. 6 vest & 3 pair britches all old & too peaces 3 shirts 2 axes 1 bottle small parcel wool 2 iron wedges 1 old hanier (?) 3 sid (?) very sorry sole leather—

An inventory of ye cattle belonging to Mr. Argall Thorowgood decd. His estate taken May ano. 1719 viz. at ye Back Bay 4 cows two calves one yearling two 3 yr. old heifers two 3 yr. old stears two 5 yr. old steares one 5 year old Bull 14  
At his dwelling plantation six cows 4 calves one yearling three 2 year old bulls three 2 yr. old stears one old draft steare one four yr. old heifer and motherless calf 22  
Being in all thirty six head.

Persuant to an order of this County Court bearing date the 4<sup>th</sup> day of March 1718/19 we the Subscribers mett at the late dwelling house of Mr: Arg: Thorowgood Deceased, being first Sworn, Inventoryed & appraised all his Estate which came to our view which amounted to one hundred and thirty five pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence except only about ninety pounds of six, eight and ten penny nailes, eight thousand 4d Do fine staples, one pair X Garnets (?) all which M: Arg: Thorowgood in his life time reserved for and to be converted to the use of his house then building & still unfinished & for that the aforesaid things will be necessary in Effecting the work to be done toward finishing the said house Mrs: Susannah Thorowgood relict & administratrix of Mr Arg: Thorowgood, his Estate, prays your worships approbation & direction whether she may not freely make use of and convert the said things aforementioned to the use of compleating & finishing the said house as was before intended by her deceased husband without being accountable for the same which we humbly offer to your worships judicious consideration for such direction as to you it shall seem requisite & equitable to which we subscribe this 27 day of the same instant March 1719.

Presented in court ye first of april 1719 and ordered to be recorded Test. Char. Sayer CC

Transcribed by Matthew Laird, 2005.