

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters  
Other names/site number: Greenfield Log Buildings; DHR Nos. 011-5700; other site nos. 011-0026 and 011-0028  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: International Parkway and Highway 220  
City or town: Daleville State: VA County: Botetourt  
Not For Publication:  n/a Vicinity:  x

### 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   x   local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
  x   A     B   x   C     D

*Julie D. Langan* 2/9/2022  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official: Date

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Detached Kitchen  
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Log, Weatherboard; BRICK; METAL

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

This nomination was necessary due to the relocation in 2016 of the two highly significant mid-nineteenth-century log buildings from the Greenfield plantation: the Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters. The two buildings and the archaeological site immediately surrounding them were collectively listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2011. The two buildings now are re-nominated in their new location. The new location is itself within the historic boundary of the National Register-listed Bowyer/Holladay House (archaeological site). The relocated Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters now stand between the Bowyer House site and its contributing cemetery more than 500 feet behind the house site. Both the original location of the Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters and the Bowyer/ Holladay House are within the land holdings of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>-century Greenfield plantation. The resources are all currently within the Botetourt Center at Greenfield, which is mainly an industrial park developed in the 1990s with vast acreage and only a few tenants, combined with educational (Greenfield Education Center) and recreational opportunities such as hiking trails. There is also a budding heritage tourism attraction on twenty-eight dedicated acres known as the "historical area" not far from the Center's entrance on Highway 220. The historical area includes the twenty-acre Bowyer/Holladay House site. An associated, fairly intact nineteenth century outbuilding originally built as a dependency of the Bowyer House, now commonly known as the farm manager's house, stands close behind the manor house site, which was destroyed in 1975. The associated cemetery is 500 feet to the rear

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(north) of the farm manager's house. As of 2016, within the historic boundary of the Bowyer/Holladay House are the Greenfield Kitchen (400 feet north of the farm manager's house), and the Quarters (130 feet west-northwest of the kitchen and 450 feet from the farm manager's house). The orientation of both moved buildings and their spatial relationship to each other (distance and bearing) are precisely as they were at the original site(s). Moreover, the topography of the new site is nearly identical to the original site, where the kitchen occupied the highest ground overlooking a slight bluff to the east, at which the Greenfield manor house was located until it was destroyed by fire in 1959. Nearby, the Greenfield Kitchen's new site is also on the highest elevation and a bluff to the east overlooks a fallow pasture with Highway 220 in the distance.

Except for a few images taken in 1930 by traveling photographer Frances Benjamin Johnston, the Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters were first identified and recorded in the late 1990s during a cultural resources management survey for the planned Greenfield industrial park, the Botetourt Center at Greenfield. The two buildings and the immediately surrounding archaeological site were nominated to the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places in 2010 and listed in 2010 and 2011, respectively (see the 2010 nomination for further details).

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### **Narrative Description**

The Greenfield Kitchen is an 18 x 20-foot two-story single-pen hewn-log structure that originally stood behind the Greenfield manor house, close enough to sustain minor fire damage when the manor house burned to the ground in 1959. The exterior stair to the second floor was burned and replaced with a ladder. Almost certainly built in 1845 with a highly unusual second-story overhang in the front, the building was used for cooking in its large stone fireplace on the first floor, while the second floor, heated with a small fireplace, likely served as living quarters for enslaved house servants until the end of the Civil War, and freedmen after the war. During the pre-move stabilization project in early 2016 it was confirmed that after the fire, the first-story chinking and weatherboards were removed and new weatherboards applied. Probably around the same time, the flooring in the first-floor room was disturbed and basically rebuilt. The hewn joists were found lying across the width of the building but were not long enough to rest on sills or the stone foundation. The joists were therefore unsupported and resting on soil, causing them to badly decay. New joists have been installed, currently covered only by a plywood subfloor. New floorboards will be needed.

The Greenfield Quarters, originally a dwelling for enslaved persons, takes the form of a saddlebag house type—two separately built one-story hewn-log pens sharing a large chimney between them—a common configuration in 19<sup>th</sup>-century Virginia and elsewhere. Like the kitchen, the quarters logs are a mix of oak, pine, and yellow-poplar, hand-hewn and V-notched at the corners. Tree-ring dating of the oak logs of both pens confirms that they were built at the same time, very late in the Civil War era. The logs were harvested during winter 1864–1865, shortly before Federal troops enforced the freeing of enslaved people throughout the Confederate states. However, the 1870 census identifies eight separate households, totaling 41 emancipated persons, who continued to live at Greenfield. By 1930, this was the only known former slave dwelling to survive at Greenfield. During the pre-move stabilization project in early 2016 it was

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confirmed that neither doorway on the north side of the chimney was original. Like the north window of the east pen, the openings were cut with a chainsaw. The other openings were confirmed to be original, all with vertical boards at the jambs attached to the logs with wooden pegs.

Both buildings are currently closed to the public. The entrances are temporarily covered with plywood for security. The quarters are wrapped with a breathable commercial building covering (Tyvek). Both buildings have permanent reinforced concrete footers/foundations faced with locally source stone. The condition of both buildings is fair to good, but stable, after decades of perpetual neglect in their original locations; however, both would have been demolished if not moved. The roofs continue to shed water effectively. The chimneys, except for the stacks, long ago removed above the rooflines, remain intact. The kitchen chimney has been found to have been rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as evidenced by a 1930 photo in which it had a different appearance, and after the move, found to be in poor condition. Removal of the chimney from its base allowed masons a critical vantage point from which to assess its condition. Thus, after painstaking efforts to move the chimney intact and attached to the building, new assessments maintain that full reconstruction is an imperative. Fortunately, however, the massive stone chimney between the quarters' two log pens remains well intact.

The extensive bracing and strapping of the buildings for the move inflicted some minimal harm, as bolts were needed to tie everything together using new pieces of lumber. New holes in historic fabric were generally avoided, but a relatively small amount of the quarters' original chinking material was lost. Most of the bracing lumber, and even the chains around the kitchen chimney still remain in place, but are no longer needed for stability and will be permanently removed during restoration. In addition to bracing, the structural stability of both buildings needed to be addressed (whether or not they would be moved). The replacement of badly deteriorated logs at the base of each building, though an unfortunate necessity, has dramatically improved the buildings' conditions and chances of long-term survival.

### *Integrity Statement*

The Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters have lost integrity of location as they have been moved from their original site. The buildings are now in a setting that is comparable to their original site, and are on acreage that was part of the antebellum Greenfield plantation. The original location's integrity of setting had, in fact, already been compromised, where the two log buildings stood unto themselves at the time of Greenfield's 2011 listing in the National Register, by the loss of the Greenfield manor house in 1959, and loss of all of the other built historic resources associated with the former plantation at one time or another. The site of the manor house was heavily disturbed by construction of a ranch house in the 1960s. The two surviving Greenfield log buildings had endured decades of vacancy and neglect when, in 2015, the County finally decided they needed the site to build a sprawling industrial building, within the economic development project known as the Botetourt Center at Greenfield. Industrial sites were available by the late 1990s and corporations moved into two large industrial-scale buildings, further compromising Greenfield's context and setting by 2002.

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The Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters were moved fully intact and have retained integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, despite being relocated and despite many years of neglect. During the relocation, each building's historic design and materials were preserved. The workmanship of each building has been maintained in part through careful analysis of each building's evolution since the Civil War. The Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters have integrity of association as they were historically part of the antebellum plantation and have been carefully documented to understand their significance in terms of the historic use by enslaved and free African Americans as well as their architectural design. The buildings have integrity of feeling inasmuch as their new location is highly similar in terms of topography and rural setting, and the 28-acre historical area within the Botetourt Center retains feeling as a large farmstead that predates the Civil War.

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## 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1845-1870 (Kitchen built in 1845; both buildings in use by African Americans at least through 1870)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1865

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This nomination, as a consequence of the relocation in 2016 of the two highly significant Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters buildings that were listed in the National Register in 2010-2011, is necessary in order to re-nominate them in their new location. The new location is itself within the historic boundary of the Register-listed Bowyer/Holladay House (NRHP 1998; DHR #011-0028), and the two Greenfield buildings now stand near the contributing cemetery that is 600 feet behind (north of) the Bowyer/Holladay House site, at the north end of the twenty-acre property. Both the original and new sites are on the former lands of the Greenfield plantation (DHR #011-0026). Since the late 1990s, both properties have been within the Botetourt Center at Greenfield, an industrial park with vast acreage and few tenants, combined with educational (Greenfield Education Center) and recreational opportunities such as hiking trails. There is also hope for a heritage tourism attraction on twenty-eight dedicated acres known as the “historical area” not far from the Center’s entrance on Highway 220. Twenty of these twenty-eight acres are within the National Register boundary of the Bowyer/Holladay House, which also includes a fairly intact nineteenth-century outbuilding known as the farm manager’s house that stands close behind the manor house site (the house was destroyed in 1975). The other eight acres are hilly and relatively inaccessible, and were therefore unsuitable for relocation of the buildings.

Because of the kitchen’s unique design and both buildings’ exceptional significance in the area of Architecture/Craftsmanship, as well as their uncommonly high integrity in all aspects except location, the buildings are eligible at the local level of significance in their new location and meet Criteria Consideration B, which states that moved resources can be eligible if they are “significant primarily for architectural value.” The resources are indeed significant under Criterion C and continue to convey their architectural values, and retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Because they were moved completely intact, including chimneys, rather than being dismantled and reconstructed, relocation had very little effect on the buildings’ architectural integrity. In addition, because the buildings remain on the former lands of the Greenfield plantation, albeit at a different location, integrity of location is not totally lost; nor has significance under Criterion A in the area of African American Ethnic Heritage been fundamentally diminished. The two buildings retain their precise directional orientation and spatial relationship to each other, as well as a setting and general environment highly comparable to the historic location and compatible with their significance.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

*Criteria Consideration B*

As of 2016, when the relocations occurred, the relocated buildings from Greenfield are within the Bowyer/Holladay House National Register boundary. The Greenfield Kitchen was placed 400 feet north of the farm manager’s house, and the Quarters (dwelling) now stands 130 feet west-northwest of the kitchen and 450 feet from the farm manager’s house. The relocated

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buildings are steeply uphill from the Bowyer House site. On the slope, between the farm manager's house and the Greenfield buildings is a dense forested area nearly 200 feet deep measured north-south, which effectively screens the Greenfield buildings' context from the Bowyer/Holladay House site context.

The individual orientation of both moved buildings and their spatial relationship to each other (distance and bearing) are precisely as they were at the original site. Moreover, the topography of the new site is nearly identical to the old site, where the Kitchen occupied the highest ground overlooking a slight bluff to the east, upon which the Greenfield manor house was located until it was destroyed by fire in 1959. The Kitchen's new site is also on the highest part of the area that includes buildings, and a bluff to the east overlooks a fallow pasture with Highway 220 in the distance. The Kitchen's former site is nearly at the same elevation and is clearly visible from the current kitchen site.

While the intention was to avoid creating an artificial combination of historic buildings and sites and a historically inaccurate context, the sudden announcement that a new industrial-scale building would be erected on the Greenfield site, and that log Kitchen and Quarters buildings would be destroyed, set preservationists back on their heels, with little time to plan and act to save them. Approximately three months of intense public pressure to keep the buildings in their original locations were unsuccessful. The decisions had officially been made: the new 100,000 square-foot building had to be built, and could not be built elsewhere. Moreover, heritage tourism and modern industry could not coexist in such close proximity to each other. The move was found to be absolutely necessary to save the last two remaining Greenfield buildings from destruction. Nevertheless, a strong and persistent grassroots current, well documented in the local press, eventually persuaded the county and its Economic Development Authority to appropriate enough money to move the buildings, fully intact, to new permanent sites within the historical area, agreed on by all parties to be the best and most feasible location; and to pay the costs of professional archaeological investigations at both the original and new site(s). Although the outcome still disappointed many, there were some distinct advantages to the situation and the new location, including preservation of the buildings, which had been vacant and neglected for decades, as well as much greater public exposure and visitation. The Bowyer/Holladay House site and cemetery can also be interpreted to the general public as an entirely separate component at the same general location, and the farm manager's house might be preserved for use as a heritage visitor center.

Throughout December 2015 and January 2016, the two buildings were carefully braced, with chimneys intact, for the move, a distance of 3,575 feet (0.67 miles) to the east-northeast. They were loaded onto flatbed trailers, relocated without mishap, and left resting on cribbing until the foundations were completed. The bracing and stabilization work was performed by a specialist, local veteran timber framer Al Anderson, and the lifting and moving by a well-known Mid-Atlantic company, Wolfe Building Movers.

Before the relocations took place, Phase I, II, and III archaeological studies were professionally undertaken at the original sites of both buildings, as well as the new sites, by Dovetail Cultural

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Resource Group, a well-known firm in Virginia. A sub-floor pit (a phenomenon associated with slavery in the southeastern US) was discovered and excavated in the east room of the Quarters building just before the building was moved.

Each of the buildings was braced and moved entirely in one piece, including the chimneys, on flatbed trailers. However, the foundations of both buildings had long been badly compromised and only a small number of loose stones from the kitchen foundation remained salvageable. The massive stone and brick kitchen chimney, with angle iron guarding its corners, was chained to the building and suffered no apparent damage during the move.

The actual relocations of the buildings took place February 23, 2016 (Quarters) and February 25, 2016 (Kitchen) and were documented by the local *Roanoke Times* newspaper. [See Hammack, Laurence, "Archaeologists Search for the Graves of Slaves" February 5, 2016; "No Unmarked Graves Found Near Buildings" February 9, 2016; "Relocation Moves Ahead" February 11, 2016; "Historic Slave Cabin Reaches its New Location" February 24, 2016; "Historic slave buildings moved to new locations" February 26, 2016; and Moon, Michelle, "Why Greenfield's Kitchen Mattered" March 20, 2016; and other periodicals.]

Dendrochronology of the two buildings was undertaken in 2016-2017, directed by tree-ring scientist Professor Carolyn Copenheaver of Virginia Tech. The study revealed that "The kitchen was very likely built in 1845 because most of the logs in the building were felled in 1844 and the latest in early 1845. The lifespan of the oldest tree began in 1701, the youngest as late as 1752. The Quarters building incorporated logs that were felled between the fall of 1864 and spring of 1865, strongly suggesting that the building was erected only shortly before slaveholding was forcibly ended by federal troops beginning in April 1865." [See Pulice, Michael, "Trees Provide Clues to Construction of Greenfield Kitchen and Slave Quarters" *Historical Society of Western Virginia Journal* Vol. 23, No. 2, 2019: 20-23. See also Carolyn A. Copenheaver, et. al. "Dendroarchaeology reveals influence of early European settlement on forest disturbance regimes in the Appalachian Mountains, USA. *Ecoscience*, 24:1-2, 33-40, 2017.] With the results from this absolute dating tool in hand, it may be surmised that as a dwelling built specifically for enslaved African Americans, the Greenfield Quarters was built as late as any ever discovered, or likely ever to be discovered in Virginia.

Professionally conducted archaeological investigations of the original site at Greenfield, directed by Randy Lichtenberger and Keith Adams with assistance from both professional and amateur volunteers, began immediately after the Dovetail study, which concluded just before the buildings were removed in February 2016. Lichtenberger and crew continued their fieldwork well into 2016. [See "Volunteers get chance to pursue hill's secrets" *Roanoke Times*, May 4, 2016.] The investigations proved highly fruitful in terms of data recovery, and no human burials were encountered.

#### New Site

Phase I archaeological studies including 1x1-meter test units were undertaken at the new building sites just prior to the moved buildings arriving. No significant cultural deposits were

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encountered. The buildings' individual directional orientations as well as their special relationship to each other are precisely preserved at the new site. They are the same distance apart, at the same directional bearing.

The buildings were moved to a new site, 3,575 feet to the east-northeast, which was part of the Greenfield plantation in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Circa 1830 the site became part of the Bowyer Farm, with its manor house built for Sarah Preston of Greenfield and her husband Henry Bowyer. The site is identified as DHR 011-0028 and 44BO497 and although the house was destroyed in 1975, the property was listed on the National Register in 1998 as the Bowyer/Holladay House. The nomination is mostly archaeological in content. An undated, pre-1959 photograph looking west past the Bowyer/Holladay House depicts the Greenfield manor house in the distance, demonstrating the close relationship of the two houses.

The new site is screened by a deep stand of mature trees and other dense foliage from the Bowyer/Holladay site, at which the small historic domestic outbuilding called the farm manager's house is the sole surviving building or structure. This arrangement provides visual separation and facilitates interpretation of the Greenfield buildings separately from the Bowyer/Holladay site, without unintentionally misleading the public about the disparate grouping.

The new site is adjacent to a multiple-family cemetery on top of an elevated landform that is very much like the original site of the two buildings behind the Greenfield manor house. The cemetery is located uphill, approximately 500 feet to the north of (behind) the Bowyer/Holladay House archaeological site. Although listed on the National Register as part of the Bowyer/Holladay House property, the cemetery was associated with Greenfield more so than the Bowyer/Holladay House. The 1998 nomination establishes the fact that those interred are related to the Prestons of Greenfield rather than the extended Bowyer family. Because of its proximity to, as well as its partial association with the Bowyer/Holladay House, the cemetery was essentially included in the nomination in an effort to be inclusive.

The Bowyer/Holladay House 1998 nomination, at Section 7, pages 46-47, states

The Preston/ Bowyer Cemetery, located just to the north and over the hill from the Bowyer/Holladay House, contains at least twenty-two graves. The cemetery appears on the Daleville USGS topographic map and is designated as the "Bowyer Cemetery". The majority of the residents of this cemetery were directly connected with the Greenfield property, having lived in either the Greenfield Plantation House or the Bowyer/Holladay House. Most of the graves are occupied by Prestons, (by blood or by marriage), including Robertsons, Radfords, Bowyers, and Lindseys. The Bowyer side of the family is represented by Sarah [Preston] Bowyer (August 11, 1806 - May 17, 1848) and Susan Copland - wife of George Wilmer Bowyer (August 29, 1867- June 3, 1890)... The cemetery is in generally fair condition. Several of the headstones are broken and most of the granite and limestone markers could benefit from some general maintenance.

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At the new sites, permanent concrete footers and foundations were prepared for the buildings' long-term stability. The concrete is now faced with locally sourced natural stone. There was little recoverable foundation stone at the original sites. The Quarters building was resting on soil, which resulted in the decay and loss of a small percentage of original logs at the bottom of the building, especially the east pen, where several lower logs were replaced. The replacement logs came from a ca. 1840 log house [VDHR 011-5613] a few miles away, on Blacksburg Road west of Fincastle, that had long been neglected and was soon to be demolished. Fortunately hand-hewn and V-notched, they matched the quarters' original logs very well.

### **Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters: Criteria A and C (Previous National Register Documentation)**

**VLR Listing Date** 06/17/2010

**NRHP Listing Date** 06/28/2011

**NRHP Reference Number** 10000792

Statement of Significance, 2010:

Greenfield is a domestic site, the base of a vast plantation in the 18th and early-mid 19th centuries, and the home of the Preston family, one of the first to settle in the region. The Prestons were arguably southwestern Virginia's most prominent and powerful family from the mid-18th century until the period following the Civil War. Greenfield was home to Col. William Preston (1729-1783), who served under George Washington during his 1756 survey of the frontier, and became a Revolutionary War officer. He was a member of Virginia House of Burgesses (1765-1768, 1768-1771), before he removed to present-day Blacksburg in 1773, where he built the landmark house he called Smithfield. Smithfield (DHR 150-5017 - NRHP 1969) has been for many years a historic site, open to the public, under the stewardship of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (now called Preservation Virginia). Although the Greenfield manor house burned to the ground in 1959, the site retains two log buildings that are significant, contributing resources. The extant buildings possess a high level of physical integrity. Extant slave quarters (and indeed, early plantation dependencies) with such integrity are rare, and increasingly so with each passing decade. Moreover they are highly significant for the historical association with African-American ethnic history, as well as their association with the Preston family, and for the interpretational and educational value of the structures. Restoration of the two log buildings is included in the county's plans. Furthermore, the majority of the nominated parcel has significant archaeological potential and is therefore identified as a contributing site. Greenfield Plantation and the Preston family are well researched and have been frequently discussed in historical narratives, both locally and nationally. Greenfield is eligible for the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of African-American Ethnic History and Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance is c. 1832 – about the time the kitchen was constructed, through c. 1865 – when Greenfield's slaves were likely emancipated.

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*2021 update: The dendrochronology study done in 2017 found that the kitchen was erected in 1845 and the quarters in late 1864 or early 1865. The US census of 1870 indicates that a relatively large number of emancipated slaves continued to live on the premises.*

### **Criteria Justification, 2010:**

#### **Criterion A – African-American Ethnic History**

Extant slave quarters, and indeed, early plantation dependencies with such integrity are rare, and increasingly so with each passing decade. Aside from Greenfield, the architectural survey of Botetourt County conducted in 2008 encountered no extant dwellings or other resources associated with slavery. Because the two Greenfield buildings have not been significantly altered, they provide a great deal of information about life in bondage, and present excellent opportunities for interpretation and education. As places where enslaved African Americans lived and worked, the Greenfield log structures are highly significant for their historical association with African-American ethnic history, as well as their association with the Preston family. The extended Preston family owned large numbers of slaves on their plantations in southwestern Virginia. During Greenfield's ownership and occupancy by William Radford, wife Susanna Preston and their two daughters, slaves fulfilled many duties on the plantation. According to U.S. Census figures, 30 slaves lived at Greenfield in 1840, only 10 of whom were employed in agriculture. In 1860, 38 slaves counted for most of the value of Radford's personal estate. Five of his 12 male slaves were of working age, and 9 of the 26 female slaves were of working age. At the time, they farmed Greenfield's 600 acres of improved land.

#### **Criterion C – Architecture/Craftsmanship**

Hewn log buildings are relics of the bygone era of truly vernacular, non-academic building construction. They are emblematic of the settlement and early growth of the United States, and iconic reminders of the independent spirit of the pioneers. Yet in the flesh, they are ephemeral, generally underappreciated, and spottily documented. As noted previously, the two extant log structures at Greenfield are rare, well-preserved specimens with excellent integrity. The kitchen building is all the more rare for its cantilevered front overhang, but both buildings represent a simple, but historically important form of construction, a product of once-common knowledge, now long obsolete. In Virginia and elsewhere, a number of the least-altered examples of log construction are lost annually. Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey data provides ample evidence that log structures from the 18th and 19th centuries are being lost at an alarming rate. Examples of well-constructed log houses in terminal or near terminal condition are common sights in southwestern Virginia. Where neglect and deterioration have not destroyed them, there are other foes including, ironically, restoration— often better described as adaptive re-use, in which little regard is given to historical accuracy. Because of the difficulty of replacing damaged logs, attempts to restore log buildings very often involve disassembly and reassembly of the entire structure. Once log buildings are “restored” in this way, their value as historic cultural objects is inevitably compromised. Another aggressive adversary of log building preservation is the business of salvaging logs for resale, often in

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the lucrative form of sawn, specialty lumber. Owners of highly visible, vacant or under-utilized log buildings are frequently approached by profiteers scouting for such finds.

### **Criterion D – Archaeology**

Limited subsurface archaeological investigations of the Greenfield site, described above (in Section 7), encountered a substantial number of artifacts from early-19th-century and possibly mid-late-18th-century occupations, in both stratified and disturbed areas of the site. Concentrations of artifacts were recovered around the two extant log buildings, where slaves are known to have lived and worked. As the only extant, documented, slavery-related site in Botetourt County, high potential exists for further investigations to produce valuable information about the lives of slaves. Current research in the area of slavery in Virginia includes a focus on how slave enclaves were compartmentalized according to activities and divided by barriers such as fences and walls. Another current focus is the existence or non-existence of sub-floor pits dug beneath slave dwellings—a question that remains yet unanswered at Greenfield, where the earth beneath the slave dwelling appears to be generally undisturbed since slave occupation. Further research at Greenfield should shed some light on subjects such as these, as well as on human life in general during the early settlement period and the antebellum plantation period in western Virginia.

*2021 update: Archaeological studies conducted at the site in 2016-2017, both before and after relocation of the buildings, did indeed find and excavate a subfloor pit in the east pen of the quarters building, and did shed light on numerous aspects of Greenfield's history.*

### **Bowyer/Holladay House Site [Architecture ID# 011-0028; Archaeology ID# 44BO0497]**

**VLR Listing Date** 03/17/1999

**NRHP Listing Date** 12/18/1998

**NRHP Reference Number** 99000704

House built 1830s–c. 1850, demolished 1967

#### Summary

This important and well-preserved archaeological site features the remains of the 1830s “dower house” of Henry and Sarah Preston Bowyer, which later became a rear ell for their 1850s Federal-style brick house. Excavations revealed significant areas of the limestone foundation of the earlier building and the brick foundation of the later building. Other resources on the property include a multiple-family cemetery and a standing outbuilding commonly referred to as the farm manager’s house, though built as a dependency of the Bowyer House. The one-story, single-pen, hewn-log outbuilding combines with an antebellum, one-room, braced timber frame addition to create a gabled, saddlebag form. Its large central stone fireplace suggests the building may have served as a detached kitchen or multipurpose domestic use. The property stayed in the Bowyer and Holladay families until 1931. The Bowyer House stood at the site until 1975. The site was excavated by archaeologists in the late 1990s as the industrial park was first being developed, with the excavations/investigations detailed at some length in the register nomination. Together



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the historic resources on the Bowyer/Holladay House property remain noteworthy components of William Preston's Greenfield, one of the largest plantations of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in Botetourt County. The site was listed only under Criterion D in the area of Agriculture. The period of significance spans from 1830 to 1930.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Greenfield, Botetourt County, Virginia. NRHP nomination, 2010-2011.  
<https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/011-0026/>

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McCoy, Edwin "Preservation Not the Issue for Greenfield Buildings; It's Where they'll be  
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Pulice, Michael, "Trees Provide Clues to Construction of Greenfield Kitchen and Slave  
Quarters" *Historical Society of Western Virginia Journal* Vol. 23, No. 2, 2019: 20-23.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**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, Richmond

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR# 011-5700

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.56

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.439810 Longitude: -79.906460

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is a 0.56-acre rectangular polygon that surrounds the two buildings closely and includes the area between them. The true and correct historic boundary is depicted on the accompanying Sketch Map, which is scaled at 1" = 94'.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the relocated Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters log buildings, but is drawn to encompass only their current location, as they have been placed within the historic boundary of the larger site of the Bowyer/Holladay House.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Michael J. Pulice, VDHR

organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

street & number: 962 Kime Ln.

city or town: Salem state: VA zip code: 24153

e-mail: michael.pulice@dhr.virginia.gov

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telephone: 540.387.5443  
date: September 1, 2021

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Greenfield Buildings (Kitchen and Quarters)

City or Vicinity: Daleville vicinity

County: Botetourt

State: Virginia

Photographer: Michael J. Pulice

Date Photographed: November 10, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 12. Kitchen, exterior, looking southwest.
- 2 of 12. Kitchen, exterior, looking north.
- 3 of 12. Kitchen, exterior, looking east-southeast.

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- 4 of 12. Kitchen, exterior, looking east from quarters building.
- 5 of 12. Kitchen, interior, first floor looking west.
- 6 of 12. Quarters, exterior, looking west-northwest from kitchen.
- 7 of 12. Quarters, exterior, looking northwest.
- 8 of 12. Quarters, exterior, looking southeast.
- 9 of 12. Quarters, interior, central chimney, north side.
- 10 of 12. Quarters, interior, east pen, looking south.
- 11 of 12. Quarters, interior, east pen, northeast corner.
- 12 of 12. Quarters, interior, west pen, east wall and fireplace.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

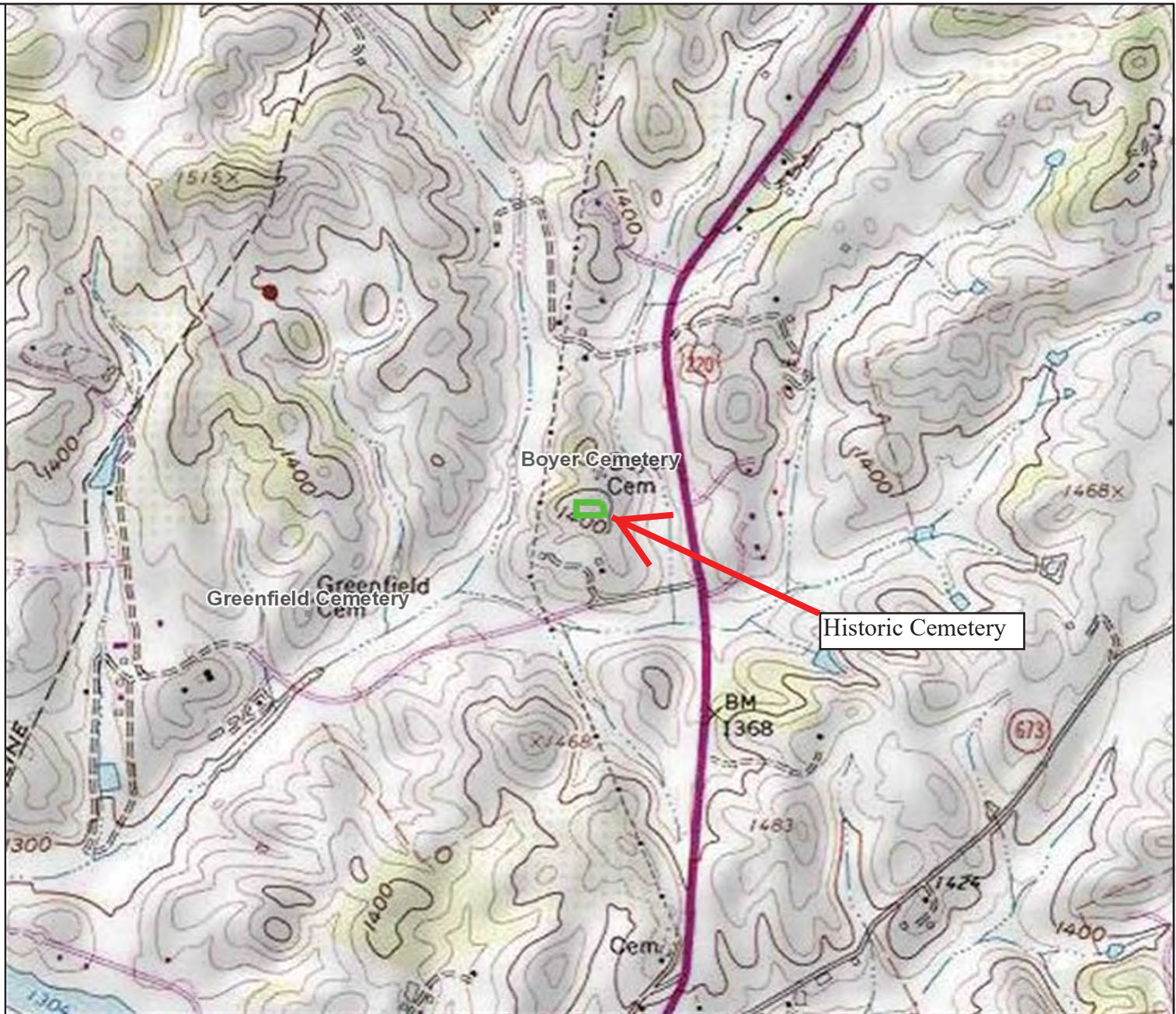
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

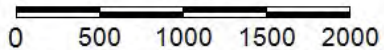
Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters

Botetourt County, VA

DHR No. 011-5700



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

**Title:**

**Date:** 11/30/2021

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*



**LOCATION MAP**

Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters

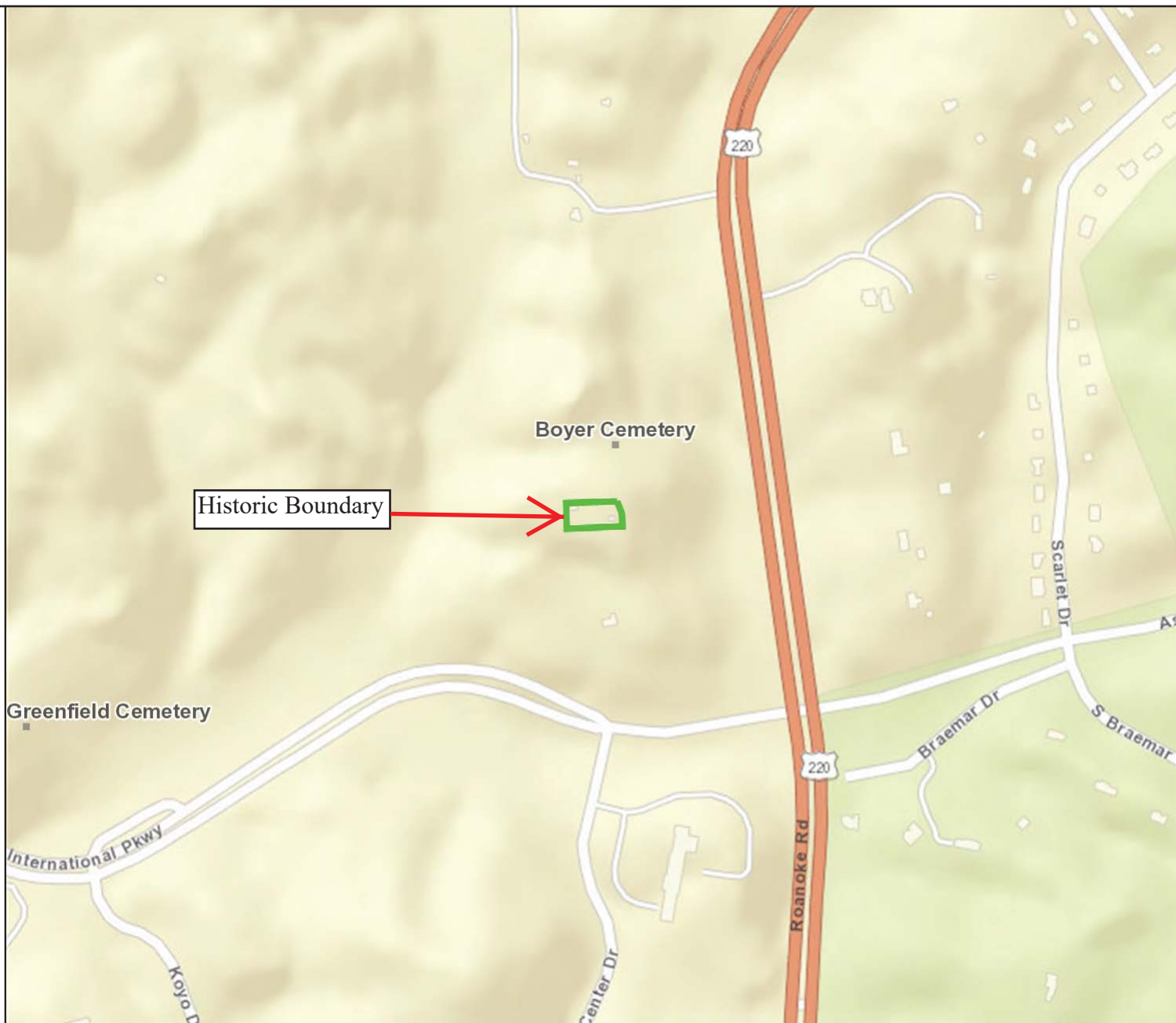
Botetourt County, VA

DHR No. 011-0026

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

1. Latitude: 37.439810

Longitude: -79.906460



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 11/30/2021**

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**SKETCH MAP**

Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters

Botetourt County, VA

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**List of Resources**

1. Quarters

2. Kitchen

Both resources are contributing.



Feet



1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet

**Title:**

**Date: 11/30/2021**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

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# PHOTO KEY (exterior views)



# Original and Current Locations of the Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters log buildings



Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters  
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## Original and Current Locations of the Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters log buildings



**Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters**  
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**Location of Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters Buildings within NRHP Boundary of the Bowyer/Holladay House (Listed 1998; DHR #011-0028)**



**Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters  
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2017 Aerial View of the Bowyer/Holladay House site showing 1998 NRHP boundary. The Greenfield Kitchen and Quarters log buildings were placed in the clearing.

Archaeological Site 44B00497 includes the Bowyer/Holladay House ruins.