

SHENANDOAH COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
SURVEY REPORT



May 1995

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II. ABSTRACT

The Shenandoah County Historic Resources Survey was undertaken in two phases: the first during the winter and spring of 1993 and the second from January 1994 through March 1995. The survey purpose was to investigate the architectural and historic resources of Shenandoah County, Virginia. The survey was funded by the County of Shenandoah and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). The first phase was carried out by Maral S. Kalbian, Preservation Consultant; J. Daniel Pezzoni, Preservation Technologies, Inc.; and a team of sub-contractors. The second phase was carried out by James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, Massey Maxwell Associates, Historic Preservation Consultants, and a separate team of sub-contractors. The survey teams are hereafter referred to as "the consultants." The survey covered the rural areas of Shenandoah County outside of incorporated communities and outside the boundaries of the George Washington National Forest, a survey area of between 240,000 and 250,000 acres. The first objective of the survey was to survey a total of 350 resources, 315 at the reconnaissance level and thirty-five at the intensive level in the first phase, and 360 at the reconnaissance level and forty at the intensive level in the second phase. The second objective was to produce a survey report that would provide historic contexts for the surveyed properties. Additional products from each phase were to include survey files prepared with the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), photographic negatives and prints for all sites, United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps indicating the location of survey sites, and a scripted slide program on the county's historic resources.

Completed in July 1993, Phase I of the survey resulted in the documentation of 329 sites at the reconnaissance level and thirty-eight sites at the intensive level for a total of 367 sites. Fourteen of the intensive sites were rural communities for which VDHR Preliminary Information Forms were prepared. This phase of the survey also resulted in the mapping of all accessible properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age, as well as recommendations for further survey in the county in order to document the many historic sites that were not surveyed during the initial phase and to define the threshold of National Register eligibility for various property types. The first-phase report also recommended six intensive-level sites for consideration for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NR).

The second phase of the survey was completed in April 1995. It resulted in the documentation of 359 sites at the reconnaissance level and 32 at the intensive level, in addition to ten communities evaluated for potential as historic districts. This report represents the culmination of survey results. The historic context statement from the first phase was revised and expanded, and a color slide program to complement the one from the first phase was prepared. Finally, Massey Maxwell Associates presented recommendations for further research and for ten properties to be or considered for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

III. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Shenandoah County survey was funded by Shenandoah County, VDHR, and the Shenandoah County Historical Society. Shenandoah County Administrator John D. Cutlip assisted as the county contact, and David Edwards administered the survey at the VDHR. Guidance was provided throughout the course of the survey by the Shenandoah County Historical Society. As president of the society in the first phase of the survey and chairman of the historic preservation committee in the second phase, Mrs. Bruce Helsley served as the society's official contact with the consultants and VDHR. The society alerted the consultants to important resources and suggested knowledgeable informants among its own ranks and outside. The society also arranged for the use of a phone and office space in the old county courthouse in Woodstock during both survey phases. Several society members accompanied the consultants in the field. In the second phase, photography for some properties was provided by Frank Hupp, co-chairman of the Shenandoah County Historical Society historic preservation committee. Many property owners generously opened their homes and farms to the consultants for site visits that often lasted nearly half a day and provided much valuable site-specific information. Nancye Bowman, Virginia Cadden, Mr. and Mrs. Blair Zirkle, J. Ray Miller, Nancy Sullivan, Philip and Linda Gibson, and Maral Kalbian were particularly helpful in sharing information and advice. The National Park Service provided information and maps concerning the Civil War battlefields survey, and the Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission assisted in updating statistical data on the county.

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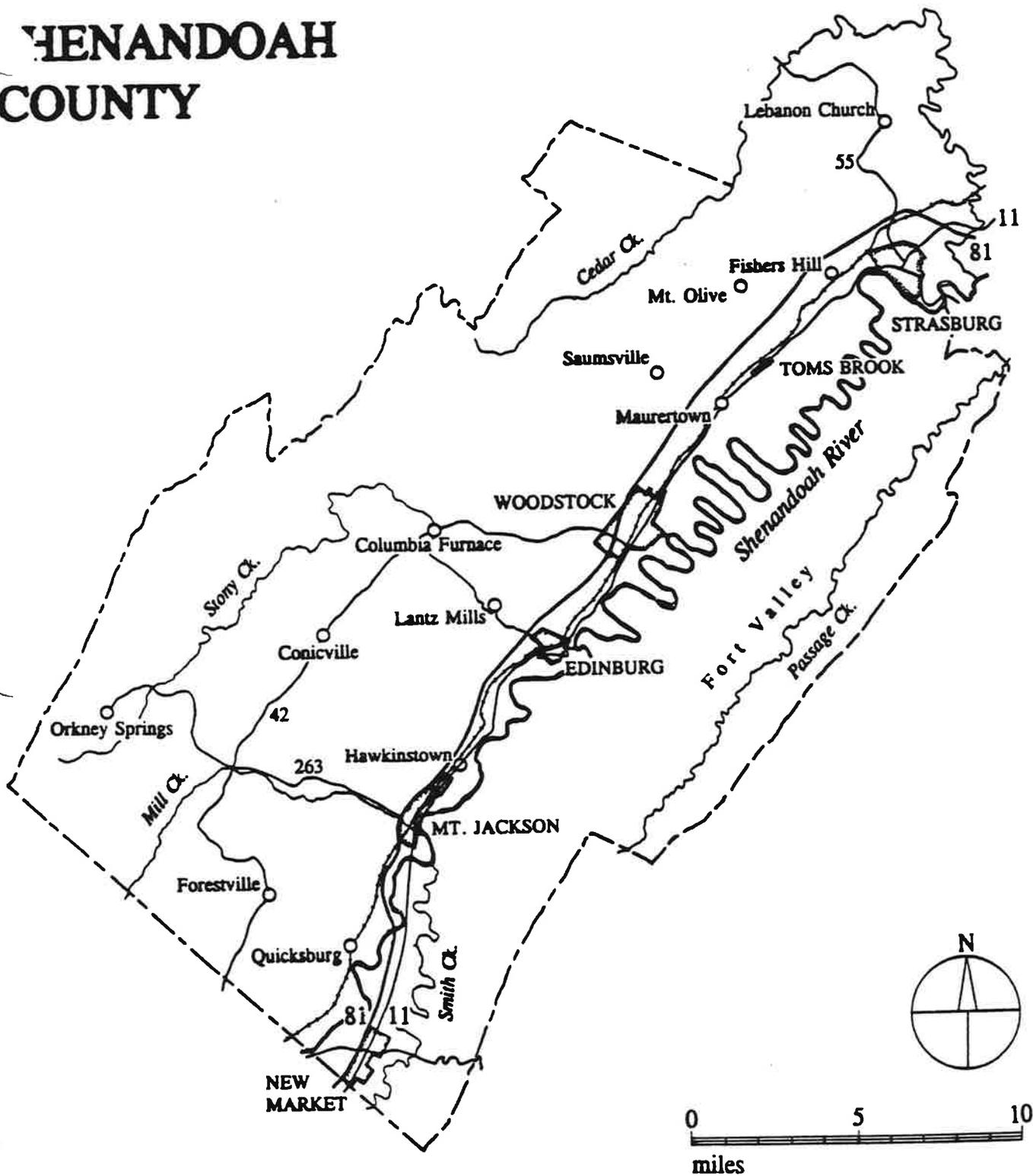
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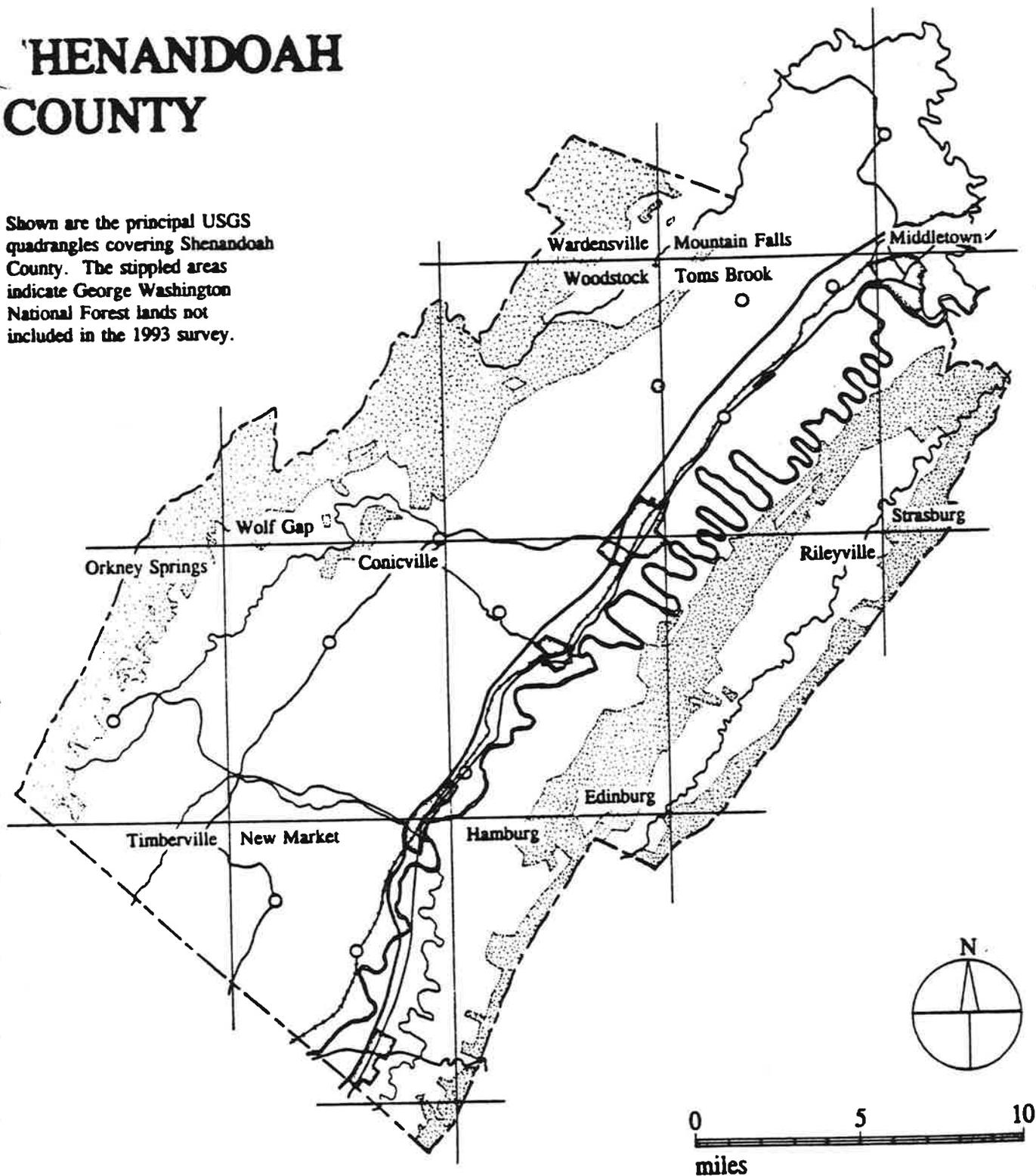
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SHENANDOAH COUNTY



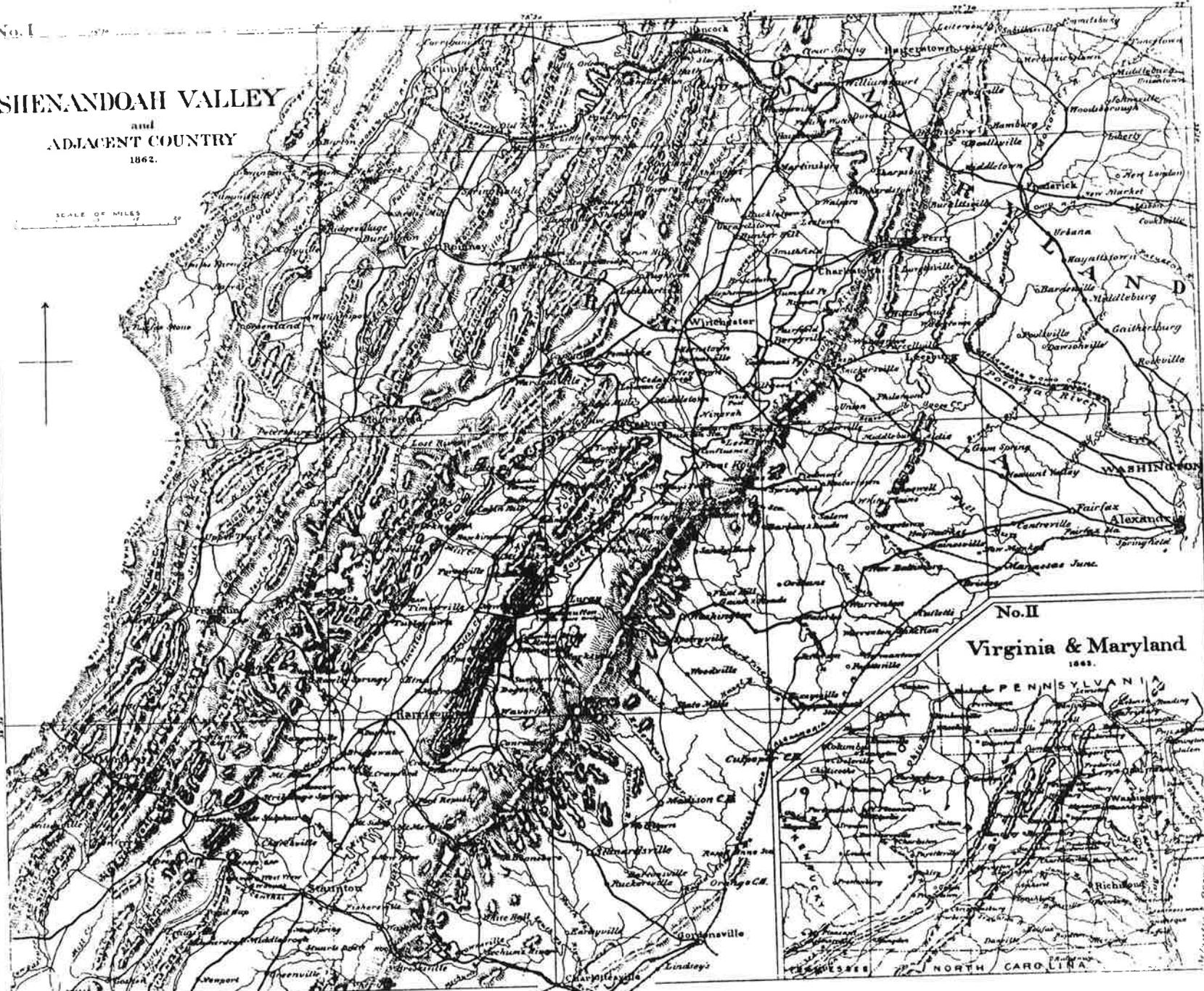
SHENANDOAH COUNTY

Shown are the principal USGS quadrangles covering Shenandoah County. The stippled areas indicate George Washington National Forest lands not included in the 1993 survey.



SHENANDOAH VALLEY and ADJACENT COUNTRY 1862.

SCALE OF MILES



No. II Virginia & Maryland 1862.



D.C. Humphreys del.

V. INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Shenandoah County Historic Resources Survey was undertaken in two phases: the first, during the winter and spring of 1993; the second, throughout 1994 and early 1995. The survey goal was to investigate the architectural and historic resources of Shenandoah County, Virginia. The survey was funded by Shenandoah County and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

Phase I was carried out by Maral S. Kalbian, Preservation Consultant; J. Daniel Pezzoni, Preservation Technologies, Inc.; and a team of sub-contractors. The focus of the survey was the rural acreage of Shenandoah County outside of incorporated communities and outside the approximately 77,000 acres owned and administered by the George Washington National Forest, a survey area of between 240,000 and 250,000 acres (USDA. Soil Conservation Service: 1). The two main objectives of the project were to survey a total of 750 resources, 680 at the reconnaissance level and seventy at the intensive level, and to produce a survey report that would provide historic contexts for surveyed properties and recommendations as to NR/VLR eligibility. Attendant products were to include IPS survey files, negatives and photographs, USGS maps, a scripted slide program on the county's historic resources.

Phase I was managed by Maral S. Kalbian, an architectural historian/preservation consultant based in Boyce, Virginia and J. Daniel Pezzoni, an architectural historian/ preservation consultant with the firm of Preservation Technologies, Inc., based in Roanoke, Virginia. Kalbian and Pezzoni conducted the majority of the windshield reconnaissance that preceded the survey and mapped all properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age; they ultimately surveyed thirty-eight intensive sites, three more than the thirty-five sites specified in the contract. Individually, Kalbian served as contact for the agencies and individuals involved in the project and gathered site information at the VDHR, and Pezzoni prepared the final report and scripted slide program. They were assisted by several sub-contractors. Historian Judy B. Reynolds of Front Royal, Virginia assisted in the research and writing of the religion, education, and population statistics sections of the survey report historic context, and she served as the survey factotum. Architectural historians Marc C. Wagner and Susan E. Smead of Charlottesville, Virginia-based Preservation Associates of Virginia surveyed 166 reconnaissance sites. Architectural historian Scott M. Hudlow of Williamsburg, Virginia surveyed 105 reconnaissance sites. Pezzoni surveyed fifty-eight reconnaissance sites. The total number of reconnaissance-level sites surveyed was 329; the total for all surveyed sites was 367.

Between January 7 and February 1993 Kalbian, Pezzoni, and Reynolds, in cooperation with VDHR staff, carried out a windshield reconnaissance of the county in order to identify historic resources that appeared to be over fifty years in age. Survey by Hudlow, Kalbian, Pezzoni, Smead, and Wagner was conducted between January and May. The consultants made several presentations to the county board of supervisors and the historical society. Toward the end of the project the deadline for completion was extended, mainly to compensate for delays occasioned by IPS, the experimental software that was being field

tested by the Shenandoah County survey and other 1993 surveys. Bad weather in February and March and other delays experienced by the consultant also contributed to the need for an extension. The first phase of the survey was completed and files and reports delivered to the VDHR on July 19, 1993. Survey materials were conveyed to the county in July 1994.

Phase II of the survey was carried out by Massey Maxwell Associates, Historic Preservation Consultants (James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell), of Strasburg, and a team of sub-contractors. Shirley Maxwell served as contact for individuals and organizations and entered IPS data for intensive-level forms, as well as some reconnaissance-level forms. Field survey teams included historian Jeffrey C. Everett, of Woodstock, Virginia; architectural historian Geoffrey B. Henry, of Chevy Chase, Maryland; and historical architect Nathaniel P. Neblett, of Sterling, Virginia. Henry and Everett also photographed and gathered research on the ten potential historic districts for which preliminary information forms were prepared. Barbara M. Copp, of Woodstock, Virginia, a student in the Historic Preservation Program at Mary Washington College, assisted with IPS entries and provided some photographic services. Maral S. Kalbian assisted with training of field surveyors and entered 100 reconnaissance-level forms in the IPS system. Geoffrey B. Henry surveyed 135 reconnaissance-level sites, and Everett surveyed, or assisted in surveying approximately 150 properties at the reconnaissance level. William T. Sherman, a student in the Mary Washington College Historic Preservation Program, assisted with reconnaissance-level documentation. Massey, Maxwell, Neblett, and Everett surveyed 32 intensive-level sites. The total number of reconnaissance sites surveyed was 366; the total for all surveyed sites was 398, in addition to ten potential historic districts. In some cases, individual properties (and one potential historic district) were not surveyed because of owners' scheduling difficulties or, in a very few cases, objections to survey.

Phase II surveying was completed in March 1995, following an extension of the contract period. Massey and Maxwell also prepared the final report and scripted slide program, revising and expanding the Phase I products. Four slide presentations to the Shenandoah County Historical Society membership and its historic preservation committee were made, and a fifth presentation was given in May for all elected officials of the county.

Previous Surveys and Related Activities in Shenandoah County

The 1993-1995 phased Survey of Historic Resources in Shenandoah County is the most recent and extensive of several surveys and studies conducted by various federal, state, and local agencies and organizations. Beginning in the 1930s and continuing through the 1970s, a few important properties, such as Fort Bowman (85-4) and the Hupp House (85-7) were documented through photographs and/or measured drawings by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), an agency of the National Park Service established to record significant American architecture. In the late 1950s, in cooperation with HABS, a statewide survey that included Shenandoah County was carried out by individual architectural students using HABS Inventory Forms (HABSI). In 1973, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission engaged William Frazier to carry out an intensive study of 56 Shenandoah

County buildings using state inventory forms. Also in the 1970s, a county survey was done documenting additional buildings. In addition, a number of incorporated towns of Shenandoah County, including Strasburg, Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, and New Market, have been separately surveyed by VDHR staff or by volunteers working with VDHR. Some of these areas have been, or will be, nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (the federal government's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts significant in American history and culture) and to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register. National Register properties in Shenandoah County include the New Market Battlefield Park, the group of buildings comprising the Orkney Springs Hotel, and individual properties such as Fort Bowman, the Dr. Christian Hockman House near Edinburg, the Snapp House (Wildflower Farm) on Rt. 757, the Edinburg Mill, the Zirkle Mill at Forestville, the Strasburg Stone and Earthenware Manufacturing Company (the Strasburg Museum), Lantz Hall at Massanutten Military Academy, the Meems Bottom Covered Bridge, the Shenandoah County Courthouse, the Campbell Farm and the Shenandoah County Farm near Maurertown; the Miley Archeological Site near Maurertown, and the Quicksburg Archeological Site, New Market Historic District, Strasburg Historic District, and Mt. Jackson Historic District. In addition, 101 Native American sites in Shenandoah County have been located; most of these are from a 1978-1980 survey by the Regional Center of VDHL at Thunderbird Park and Museum. (*Valley Regional Preservation Plan: Shenandoah County* 1985)

VI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic Overview

The settlement history of Shenandoah County extends more than 10,000 years into the past with the arrival of the first Native Americans to the area. European settlement commenced in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, and in 1772 Shenandoah County was formed out of Frederick County as a result of population increase. The eighteenth-century population of the county was largely Germanic in derivation, and German-American culture permeated every aspect of daily life in the county from religion and agriculture to architecture and funerary art before acculturation diluted the German influence during the nineteenth century. Town formation commenced during the third quarter of the eighteenth century with the establishment of Woodstock, later chosen as the county seat, and other important towns such as Strasburg, Mount Jackson, and New Market. Shenandoah County was renowned for the productive limestone soils of its central valley, and with neighboring counties it contributed to the reputation of the Shenandoah Valley as the "Granary of the Confederacy." As a consequence of this reputation and the area's proximity to Washington, the county was the scene of important military engagements during the Civil War. After the war, the county experienced a significant agricultural expansion that resulted in the establishment of many historic farms and the growth of the county's towns and secondary communities. The iron industry was another important component of the county's economy from around 1800 into the early twentieth century; in the mid-nineteenth century the county boasted one of the most

productive complexes of iron furnaces in the state. Other important industries included milling, tanning, and limestone quarrying and lime production. The county's agricultural and industrial products were transported on roads (principal among them the Valley Road) and increasingly during the second half of the nineteenth century on railroads (principal among them the B&O). Transportation improvements benefitted county springs resorts such as Orkney Springs. The twentieth century saw the continued dominance of agriculture (with apple and turkey production gaining in importance), the rise of automobile-dominated landscapes and architecture, and the gradual decline of the importance of the county's secondary communities.

Topography and Political Organization of Shenandoah County

Shenandoah County is located in the Shenandoah Valley at the northwestern edge of Virginia. The county contains 512 square miles or approximately 327,900 acres and measures approximately thirty-three miles in length from its southernmost to its northernmost points (USDA. Soil Conservation Service: 1). The county is bounded on the north by Frederick County, on the east by Warren and Page counties, and on the south by Rockingham County. The western border of the county is formed by the state line and adjoins Hardy County, West Virginia. The county is drained exclusively by the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, a tributary of the Potomac River. (For the sake of convenience, the North Fork of the Shenandoah River will be referred to as the "Shenandoah River" throughout the report.)

Topographically, the county is considered a part of the Lower Shenandoah Valley on account of its position near the confluence of the north and south forks of the Shenandoah River and the Potomac River, although historically the county shared many demographic and cultural characteristics with Upper Valley counties such as Augusta and Rockbridge (Mitchell: 100). The county's elevation varies from around 1,200' in the Valley to over 3,000' in the mountains on the western edge of the county. In 1991 it was estimated that approximately 60% of the county land area was forested. (USDA. Soil Conservation Service: 1-2).

The county may be divided into three physiographic sections, each trending southwest-northeast with the alignment of the Shenandoah Valley. The middle section, the Valley itself, accounts for roughly half of the county's land area. At the northern end of the county this central valley is at its narrowest, measuring approximately seven miles across. The central valley gradually broadens until it is approximately ten miles across at the southern end of the county. The valley floor has a well watered, gently undulating surface underlaid by limestone bedrock that weathers into a rich soil. The Shenandoah River clings to the eastern edge of the central valley and is characterized by numerous meanders. In the Seven Bends area between Woodstock and Strasburg these meanders have a rhythmic looping quality, and in the 1850s the Woodstock section of the river was described as "glisten[ing] in its doublings and windings like a silver serpent" (Strother, *Virginia Illustrated*: 79). Along the river and the watercourses flowing into it are level fertile lowlands, one of the largest and most celebrated being Meems Bottom, situated at the confluence of the river and Smith Creek. The

abundance of rich bottomland and generally level uplands made the central valley attractive to early agriculturalists.

The central valley is bounded on the west by a chain of ridges that culminates in the Great North Mountain along the Virginia-West Virginia border. The headwaters of many of the streams that water the central valley section of the county have their sources in these mountains. Across the central valley on the eastern side of the county is another series of ridges backed by Massanutten Mountain. Nestled between Massanutten Mountain and a line of ridges running along the Shenandoah River is Fort Valley (sometimes referred to as "the Fort"), a high, narrow valley running approximately fifteen miles in length and watered by Passage Creek. The mountainous sections along the east and west sides of the county generally have shale and sandstone substrates that weather into poorer soils than those found in the central valley. The relative poverty of the soils and the lack of level ground made these areas less attractive to early settlers. Extractive industries such as lumbering and mining played a more important role here than in the central valley, although agriculture was still practiced. (The maps appearing after the introduction to this report contain graphic information on the topography of the county.) The visually appealing character of the county's topography was described as follows in the 1860s: "The broad meadows carpeted with velvet green and watered by crystal streams; the rock-crested mountains overlooking the river, and bordering the valley on either side in long perspective ranges, vanishing in the distance in a haze of delicate blue; all combine to form a picture of marvelous beauty" (Strother, *Sampler*: 390).

The area now contained in Shenandoah County was included in Frederick County when the latter was established in 1738 (Kalbian: 18, 25). The area was also included in Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck grant of 8,000 square miles. A new county was formed from the southern portion of Frederick County in 1772 and named Dunmore in honor of the Commonwealth's new colonial governor, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore. In 1777, "after Lord Dunmore had taken a decided stand against the colonies in the contest with the mother country," Dunmore fell from grace with the inhabitants of the county named after him, and in 1778 the name of Dunmore County was changed to politically neutral Shenandoah County (Martin, 1836: 445). In 1831, Page County was formed from the eastern portion of Shenandoah County, and in 1836 a part of the county went to form Warren County. The area of the county has remained stable at 512 square miles ever since the determination of the boundary between the Shenandoah and Frederick counties in the late 1840s (Williams: 409). In the early 1870s the county was divided into six magisterial districts, called "townships" in the enabling legislation. (These districts are portrayed in the "Outline Plan of Shenandoah [County], Virginia" from the 1885 Lake Atlas that appears after the introduction to this report.)

Town formation began in the county even before its division from Frederick. The first formally established town was Woodstock in March 1761, followed closely by Strasburg in November 1761 (Henings, 1756-1763: 406, 474). Woodstock became the county seat in 1772, and Strasburg developed into an important regional pottery center. Other early towns

include Newmarket, Mount Jackson, and Edinburg. Secondary towns and villages developed throughout the nineteenth century. (Due to the fact that the area in the incorporated towns of Edinburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Toms Brook, and Strasburg has been excluded from this survey, the development of these communities is not addressed in this report.)

Prehistoric Native American Settlement: 10,000 B.C-1606 A.D.

European Settlement to Society: 1607-1749

Colony to Nation: 1750-1789

Native Americans probably first appeared in the Shenandoah County area at the end of the most recent episode of continental glaciation around 10,000 B.C. This earliest era of occupation is referred to by anthropologists as the Paleo-Indian period, extending to 8,000 B.C. Warren County, Shenandoah's neighbor to the east, is home to one of the nation's most significant Paleo-Indian sites, the Flint Run Site (also known as the Thunderbird Site). The sparse, nomadic Native American populations of the Paleo-Indian period hunted game and gathered wild plants for subsistence. Following the Paleo-Indian period was the Archaic period (8,000 B.C. to 1,200 B.C.), characterized by increased sedentism and a gradual increase in Native populations. The Woodland period (1,200 B.C. to 1606 A.D.) saw the introduction of agriculture by 1,200 A.D., continued population growth, and the rise of tribal social structures. During the late Woodland period after 1,000 A.D., palisaded villages began to appear in Shenandoah County, notably the Miley Site near Maurertown and the Quicksburg Site on the Shenandoah River near Quicksburg. These sites preserve evidence of Native American lifeways such as food storage pits, hearths, graves, and (at the latter site) circular dwellings (Loth: 424-425).

European exploration of the Valley probably began in the second half of the seventeenth century, when traders operating from bases on the Virginia fall line began to pass through the area in search of contacts with Native American groups either in the Valley or further inland. An early, well-documented expedition to the Valley was that of Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood and his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." In August and September of 1716, Spotswood and a party of sixty-three men and seventy-four horses crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and camped on the banks of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. Spotswood's precise route is not known for certain, but one interpretation has him reaching the river near the village of Alma in Page County, approximately four miles east of the southern tip of Shenandoah County (Dabney: 79). When European settlers began to move into the Valley during the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Native Americans were apparently no longer resident, although Indian hunting and war parties continued to pass through the area. In fact, one provision of the 1722 Treaty of Albany stipulated that the Indians were to abandon their north-south route east of the Blue Ridge in favor of a path through the Valley (Newlon and Pawlett: 19).

The European settlement of Shenandoah County began in the 1730s, contemporaneous with other areas of the Shenandoah Valley. The greatest influx of settlers occurred in the late

1760s, as the Valley progressed from a frontier footing to a more settled state (Bailyn and DeWolfe: 259). Although some early settlers trickled in from eastern parts of Virginia, the vast majority moved into the area from the north, principally southeastern Pennsylvania. These settlers were largely German and Scotch-Irish in ethnic composition, with a scattering of English (Mitchell: 34). Generally, settlers were drawn from what might be considered today the "middle class." As cultural geographer Robert Mitchell has put it, they were "upwardly mobile bearers of a liberal, individualistic ideology which they quickly put into practice by entering the ranks of landownership" (Mitchell: 110).

The first settler in present-day Shenandoah County is believed to have been George Bowman, who located in 1731 or 1732 on Cedar Creek. Bowman was a son-in-law of one of the Lower Valley's principal early developers, the German Jost Hite (Wayland, 1927: 49; Mitchell: 28). Most of the county's initial settlers were apparently German, but the settlement near Mount Jackson in 1734 of three families with the surnames Allen, Moore, and White, suggests English and/or Scotch-Irish were present from the beginning (Wayland, 1927: 49). Some students of the Shenandoah Valley have claimed that in certain instances Scotch-Irish represented a pioneer vanguard that sold partially improved holdings to a German second wave (Wayland, 1907: 94).

Whatever the initial ethnic makeup of Shenandoah County, by the Revolutionary War period Germans accounted for a majority of the white population. Based on an examination of county records, Mitchell has estimated the German population of the county at 60%, followed by 22% English, 10% Scotch-Irish, and 8% other. This compares to German population estimates of 43% in Rockingham County and 30% in Frederick County (Mitchell: 43). The estimated proportion of Germans in Shenandoah County is similar to that of heavily German counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania; Germans may have accounted for 68% of the population of Lancaster County in 1782 (Lemon: 469). The German numerical majority translated into political power: "Only in Shenandoah County were Germans consistently prominent in local legislatures during the colonial period" (Mitchell: 106). The demographic and cultural ramifications of this strong German presence will be discussed throughout this report.

African-Americans were present in Shenandoah County during the colonial period, although their numbers were small in comparison to the Piedmont and Tidewater sections of the state, and even in comparison to other counties in the Valley (Mitchell: 108). The Germaness of Shenandoah County appears to be the major factor in the low incidence of slavery. Mitchell noted that, "The most heavily settled German county, Shenandoah, consistently had the fewest number of slaves, the lowest proportion of slaveowners, and the highest proportion of owners with only one or two slaves," of all the Valley counties (Mitchell: 130). Some have attributed German resistance to slave-owning as a result of ethical beliefs, but Klaus Wust, the foremost student of Virginia's Germans, has stated that, "The main reason for the small number of slaves in sections settled by Germans is likely to be found in the different economic and ensuing social structure of German neighborhoods" (Wust: 121). Another form of enforced labor--indentured servitude of European immigrants--was present in the Valley as early as the

1730s (Bailyn and DeWolfe: 345).

The ethnic cohesion of Shenandoah County's German community appears to have limited its participation in the Anglo-controlled, slave-based Virginia economy. Whereas other counties of the Valley indulged in the labor-intensive cultivation and processing of hemp during the late colonial period, the Germans of Shenandoah County displayed only a tepid interest in the lucrative cash crop (Mitchell: 166). The county's economic otherness was also reflected in the value of personal estates. In a study of inventory evaluations, Robert Mitchell has shown that the median value of personal property for citizens of Shenandoah County who died during the 1770s registered far below residents of neighboring counties. The median value for Shenandoah County was 70 pounds, compared to 114 pounds for Augusta County and 165 pounds for Frederick County, where slave ownership was more pervasive. The inequality persisted into the 1790s, when the median Shenandoah County inventory was valued at 117 pounds and that of Frederick County at 198 pounds (Mitchell: 113). Although Shenandoah County's resistance to slave labor and cash crop cultivation may have hindered its material progress during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (when measured in strictly monetary terms), the consequent reliance on white indentured labor and tenancy, kinship- and community-based labor pooling, and mixed farming may have prepared the county to compete more effectively in the dramatically altered economic landscape of Reconstruction Virginia (Wust: 194; Wayland, 1907: 187).

As noted in passing above, Shenandoah County's agricultural and industrial base was established during the eighteenth century. According to Wust, the strategy of the county's German farmers was to "take up as much land as could be readily farmed by their family without outside help" (Wust: 194). Crops were diversified; wheat was important, but corn, rye, oats, and flax were also grown in quantity. As with other backcountry counties (as Shenandoah was for much of the eighteenth century), the raising of livestock figured prominently. Mills were established early in the settlement process to supply local needs as well as to grind flour for export. Carpenters, wagonmakers, blacksmiths, tanners, shoemakers, tailors, and tradesmen of every description established themselves in the countryside and in the towns that began to appear during the second half of the eighteenth century. Shenandoah County's celebrated nineteenth-century iron industry had its origins in the eighteenth century.

The religious make-up of early Shenandoah County reflected the ethnic composition of the area. Although the Church of England was the official church in the county, as elsewhere in the English colonies, the majority of the county's early settlers were Germans who subscribed to the Lutheran, Reformed and Mennonite faiths (Wayland, 1927: 390). Of the six oldest congregations in Shenandoah County identified by John W. Wayland, four were Lutheran and/or Reformed (ibid.: 388). During the years of initial settlement, most religious denominations lacked church buildings and ministers. People of different faiths met in the homes of members of like religious affiliation and relied on itinerant ministers, known as circuit riders, to preach the gospel and perform sacraments of the church.

Germans so dominated religious life in Shenandoah County that seven of the twelve

vestrymen appointed to the newly-formed (Church of England) Beckford Parish in 1769 were German (Wust: 75). When looking for a rector for the new Anglican chapel in Woodstock, the vestry decided "to find a Person of an unexceptional Character, either Ordained or Desirous of Obtaining Ordination in the Clergy of the Church of England, who is capable of Preaching both in the English and German Language" (ibid.: 75). Peter Muhlenburg, who was ordained in the Lutheran and Anglican church, was sent to Woodstock in 1772 to minister to the Lutheran Church. He ministered to the Anglican congregation in Woodstock, as well as to Lutheran and Reformed congregations throughout the county (ibid.: 76-82; Wayland, 1927: 400-407).

One of the early German sects, the Mennonites who settled mainly in the southern end of the county, began to sell their holdings in Shenandoah County and migrate south into present Rockingham County after the drawing of the Fairfax Line in 1746, presumably to minimize contact with Lord Fairfax (Wayland: 424). Another German religious denomination, the Dunkards, settled at Flat Rock in the Forestville area in 1775. John Garber acted as patriarch and spiritual leader for this group, the first to establish a Dunkard Church in the Valley (ibid.: 398).

Several English denominations other than the Church of England were established in Shenandoah County prior to the Revolutionary War. Quakers settled in the southern end of the county around New Market; by 1738 a Quaker Meeting House was erected on Holman's Creek about a mile northeast of Quicksburg (ibid.: 389, 433). In his "Memoirs and Journal of Hugh Judge; A Member of the Society of Friends, and Minister of the Gospel," Hugh Judge chronicled his visits to this Quaker meeting in 1782 and 1784 (ibid.: 433-435). The Baptists also made inroads in the southern part of Shenandoah County, beginning in the 1750s. Baptists on Smith Creek were organized as early as 1756 and land for the construction of a church building was deeded in 1765 by John Sevier, founder of New Market, to the Smith Creek Baptists (ibid.: 389). The eminent Baptist minister James Ireland settled in New Market between 1769 and 1770 (ibid.: 391, 467).

Formal education was synonymous with religious instruction in Shenandoah County during the eighteenth century. The earliest schools in Shenandoah County were German Schools, conducted as adjuncts of German churches. Lessons were taught in German from Bibles and catechisms (Wust: 110; Wayland, 1927: 466). After 1760, with the coming of the "New Light" movement in the Shenandoah Valley, a flurry of church and school construction began in the German community, especially among Lutherans, Reformed, Brethren and Dunkards. Leaders of the German community grew concerned that the younger generation's enthusiasm for this charismatic movement was leading them away from their traditional German heritage. At the same time, local leaders reacted to the inaction of the church leadership in Pennsylvania, whom Valley Germans felt failed to supply them with a sufficient number of ordained ministers and educated teachers to maintain German Schools and churches (Wust: 66). One "New Light" minister of particular concern to German leaders was the Reverend James Ireland, a prominent Baptist minister, who settled in New Market and conducted one of the earliest English-language schools in the area from 1768 to 1770 (Wayland, 1927: 467).

Domestic Theme

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Early National Period (1790-1829)

The rural house with its complement of domestic outbuildings was the principal fixture of Shenandoah County's cultural landscape during the colonial and early national periods, as the county's towns remained small, with simple residences. The 1785 state enumeration reported 930 dwellings in the county and 1,186 "other buildings," presumably largely a mix of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Shenandoah County's housing stock ranged from simple one-room log houses to the massively constructed Germanic log and stone houses that were built from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries through the Federal and Greek Revival periods.

Shenandoah County's smallest houses were one-story (or one-story with garret and/or raised basement), one-room-plan dwellings. A single space probably accommodated most household activities from cooking and eating to sleeping and socializing. In these minimal dwellings there was little or no architecturally defined functional differentiation-- i.e., no areas were set aside for a single, specific use-- although frequently the kitchen might have been located either in the basement or in a separate outside structure. A handful of such houses dating to the early national period have been identified in the county. A 1-1/2-story V-notched log dwelling with a whitewashed exterior (85-437) is one of these. One section of the possibly eighteenth-century log dwelling on the Boehm-Coffelt Farm (85-62) appears to have originally been a 1-1/2-story one-room dwelling with a stone gable-end chimney and an enclosed winder stair. It seems likely that many houses started with a single-room plan and were later considerably enlarged, with the original dwelling encapsulated within the later construction. For example, the Elijah Pifer House (85-470), a small, center-chimney log house associated with Vesper Hall (85-73), appears to have grown from a single-room log section (currently the rear wing of the house). Two houses in the Strasburg Historic District that appear to have a similar history are the Dosh House on Washington Street and the house at 110 Queen Street.

Hall-parlor-plan houses were somewhat more differentiated, with most daily activities taking place in a main room (the hall), while a smaller side room (the parlor) was used for sleeping and as a "best room" for special occasions such as visits by honored guests.

Shenandoah County's Germanic settlers brought with them a distinctive three-room house plan generally known as the *Flurkuchenhaus* plan (also sometimes called the Penn Plan, because it was recommended by William Penn for German settlers in Pennsylvania). The three rooms in these houses were associated with specific functions. Usually the largest room served as a kitchen and informal sitting room and was known as the *Kuche*. The *kuche* generally included one or two outside doors (i.e., front and back). Adjoining the *kuche* was a more formal parlor or dining room known as the *Stube* and to its rear a *Kammer*, or bed

chamber. Traditionally these rooms were grouped around a central chimney mass, although in some instances the chimney was located on a gable end or there were chimneys at both ends of the house. The *Kuche* extended from the front to the rear of the house and was usually but not always situated to the right of the central chimney. The wide, front *Stube* was separated from the narrow, rear *Kammer* by a partition, usually constructed of wide vertical boards. Some *Flurkuchenhaus*-plan dwellings had only two rooms: the *Kuche* and an unpartitioned *Stube*. In certain large examples, a small room was partitioned off at the rear of the *Kuche* (Chappell: 57; Bucher: 14). The *Kuche* is distinguished by its unusually large fireplace, such as the one at Frye's Fort (85-58); the other rooms would have been either unheated, except for the heat generated by the chimney mass, or the *stube* would have a smaller fireplace or, in some cases (as perhaps, at the Dellinger-Vetter House), an iron stove. No surviving example of the classic European five-plate stove fed from the adjoining room or hall was encountered in the Shenandoah County survey, but an excellent example survives at Schifferstadt in Frederick, Maryland.

The *Flurkuchenhaus* plan was one of several cultural traits that distinguished the county's Germanic majority from other ethnic groups. It was often combined with other architectural features such as hillside siting, cellars containing springs, and characteristically Germanic roof and building structure featuring massive timber framing, and the use of large girders, or summer beams, framing across a room and into the chimney supports. Although the Germanic roof was very steep (a 45° angle being common in houses of the early period, such as Frye's Fort), there is no clear evidence of two-story attics such as those sometimes found in Pennsylvania, nor is there an extensive use of the dormer windows that accompanied the taller attics.

Although clearly Germanic (or Pennsylvania German) in derivation, the *Flurkuchenhaus* often incorporated architectural features that were Anglo-American in origin. Symmetrical, three-bay door and window arrangements on the principal facade and the migration of the central chimney to a peripheral placement at the ends of the house may indicate "selective cultural assimilation," the gradual adoption of non-Germanic characteristics before the *Flurkuchenhaus* plan was eventually abandoned after 1800 (Chappell: 61-62; Weaver).

As of 1995, a number of houses with classic central-chimney three-room German plans (or clear evidence of the former presence of such plans) have been identified in Shenandoah County. In addition to Frye's Fort (85-58), these houses are the E. Frye House (85-477), the Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487), the Hupp House (85-7; central chimney with two rooms), the Mounce Bird House (85-3), and the two-story log Pifer House (85-470) at Vesper Hall. Five other houses with central chimneys and three-room plans are similar to the classic examples cited above: the Coffelt House (85-456), the Funkhouser House on Rt. 263 at Rinkerton (85-433), the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482), the Windel House (85-464), and the Stickley family house on Bellview Farm (85-65). Further investigation may show that these houses are or were in fact *Flurkuchenhaus*-plan dwellings. The plan of the Van-Barton House (85-401) has German characteristics. The Gochenour-Foltz House appears to have had a central chimney originally and possibly a three-room plan, although in the mid-nineteenth

century the chimney was removed and the house was given a double-pile center-passage plan. Other houses (extant and demolished) that may have or may have had German plan elements include the George Huddle House (85-5), the Barb House (85-426), and the Keller House (85-71). Future survey might identify more of these significant dwellings that were later encapsulated and expanded to form larger houses.

The Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487) illustrates many of the features associated with the county's early German houses. Probably constructed during the second half of the eighteenth century, the Dellinger-Vetter House is a full-dovetailed log dwelling with a characteristic three-room Germanic plan. Extensions of gable-end wall logs form cantilevered supports for front and rear porches. The front and rear entries to the *kuche* are fitted with Dutch double doors hung on wrought "rat tail" hinges. (Other early houses with Dutch doors are the Philip Baker House, 85-77, and the Waggoner-Foltz House, 85-482, and this feature may have been more frequently used in Shenandoah County than the surviving evidence noted in this survey suggests.) The central chimney mass has a large fireplace opening into the *kuche*; on the opposite side, facing into the *stube*, is a small rectangular aperture that formerly received the flue of a stove. Under the *stube* and *kammer* is a puncheon floor (halved logs laid side by side that form both the structure and surface of the floor), a domestic construction technique now extremely rare in Virginia. The Frye House exterior also shows evidence of former pent eaves, which are common in Pennsylvania and may have been used here on other houses as well.

The Dellinger-Vetter House cellar is a relatively simple space compared to the cellars of other early German houses. The Hupp House (85-7) is a remarkable three-story stone dwelling of mid-eighteenth-century date with the two lower stories built into a steep bank above a spring-fed pool in Strasburg. The lower cellar features a spring trough (channels for water on one or more sides in the basement floor to provide cool storage for dairy and other perishable foods) and an iron-barred loophole window for ventilation. The present upper cellar was originally the principal floor of the house and served as the *kuche*, with entrances at the front and back; only the east end of the main story was cut into the bank. The massive central chimney continues through the upper floor above the bank and the attic. Other bank houses include the Philip Baker House (85-77), the Brumback House (85-202), the John Beeler House (85-462), and the Rickard House (85-441). These latter houses are otherwise relatively typical Anglo-American dwellings with symmetrical facades and brick construction.

A number of dwellings with cellar springs or with spring troughs like the Hupp House have been identified: the Thomas Hudson House (85-20), the Snapp-Hupp House (85-29; otherwise known as Wildflower Farm), the John Beeler House (85-462), the ruins of an eighteenth-century full-dovetail log house on the Craig-Hepner Farm (85-455), the Coffelt House (85-456), and a wash house/tenant house on the Levi Gochenour property near Alonza (85-472). The spring at the Levi Gochenour wash house flows out of a cleft in the bedrock into a semi-circular basin; in the wall over the basin is an arched niche that was presumably used

for food storage. At the opposite end of the cellar is a large fireplace that was probably used for food preparation, lard rendering, and washing.

A classic example of a partially acculturated German-plan dwelling is the Van-Barton House (85-401), a 1-1/2-story log dwelling of about 1800 with a symmetrical five-bay front elevation and a relatively narrow gable end with an exterior chimney. Squeezed into this otherwise Anglo-American shell is a three-room plan with undeniable analogues of the *kuche*, *stube*, and *kammer*. The hybrid character of the house is seen in the front door, which has a conventional Georgian raised six-panel outside face, and a more typically German diagonal beaded batten inside face. The battens are attached with countersunk nails forming a six-panel design that mirrors the treatment of the outside face.

The Germanic tradition of the eighteenth century was not limited to the central chimney and three-room plan or variations of it. Two of the county's earliest and most prominent houses, the Snapp House (85-123) and Fort Bowman (also called Harmony Hall, 85-4; National Register) have traditional massive limestone masonry, arched window heads, steep roofs, and particularly characteristic massive timber framing. From an early point some of the most prominent buildings reflected the Anglo-American influence in end chimneys and center halls. These houses built for the county's wealthier inhabitants featured symmetrical three or, more typically, five-bay facades that usually but not always reflected a center-passage plan on the interior. In at least one case, the Old Miller Farm (85-91), the principal floor appears to have been built as a center-hall single-pile plan even though there is sufficient depth for two rooms on each side of the hall and, indeed, this is the arrangement found on the second floor.

The hall-parlor plan of some of the earliest houses continued to be found in the late eighteenth century, and probably into the nineteenth, in houses such as the Rogers House (85-75), a bank house with splendid limestone masonry but only one end chimney.

Although the American concept of end chimneys and a center-passage plan or hall-and-parlor plan became the standard as the eighteenth century drew to an end, traditional German framing can be seen in basements and attics of houses constructed through the end of the national period and later. Such framing is especially apparent in the Snapp House basement and attic. The old Miller Farm (85-91), the Stickley-Spiker House (85-89), and the Abraham Stickley House (85-68, on land that is now part of the Chemstone Corporation's Strasburg operation), are early-to mid-nineteenth century houses that continue the Germanic framing tradition.

The gable-roofed center-passage Federal-style house in the Anglo tradition was not as frequently used in Shenandoah County as in other parts of Virginia, but the county offers a sizable number of fine examples. Generally, these are of brick with five-bay fronts, medium-rise gable roofs, and two end chimneys. Spengler Hall (85-9), near Strasburg, is a particularly good representative of this type. Mount Airy (85-18), Mount Pleasant (85-72), north of Strasburg, Jenny Hockman House (85-93), E. Strickler House (85-134), south of New Market, are others. Halfway House (85-82) is an attractive frame example of the same

phenomenon.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Civil War (1861-1865)

By 1850, according to the federal census of that year, the number of dwellings had risen to 2,143, occupied by 2,163 families. There was a fairly rapid change-over in rural domestic architecture from the Germanic traditions to a lighter house structure, generally of frame construction, sometimes of brick, and commonly with a center-hall double-pile plan. The massive Germanic framing disappeared except for the continued use of a heavy limestone foundation or raised basement. Characteristic houses of the antebellum period had a low hipped roof, often with a monitor or platform, and either two interior or four end-wall chimneys. While not all, or even the majority, of houses constructed in the 1830s through the 1850s were of this type, their prominence in the landscape today suggests that it was dominant in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. In Shenandoah County, where the more elaborate Victorian styles never really took hold in the countryside, it survived even beyond the Civil War. The Jacob Bowman House (85-207) appears to be an example of the style in the early stages of its development. It is still partly Federal in feeling and less rigidly cubical than most houses of the type, but its center hall with two rooms on each side, its construction, its low hipped roofline, and its rather stylish interior trim with multicolored and grained decorative schemes, all clearly mark it as belonging to the newer type. Clover Hill, a stylish Greek/Italianate house (85-780) at Saumsville, has all the features described above, with a wider eave appropriate to the 1840s and multiple paired windows that distinguish the developed type. The Barb House (85-87) is a similar essay in brick, although it may have been a rebuilding of an earlier house. Other major examples include Roselawn (85-880), Edge Hill (85-783), and the Jacob Shaver House (85-782).

Other houses of the antebellum period continue the development, begun in the late eighteenth-century, of the center-hall double-pile house with gable roof and a more traditional appearance, such as a house near Saumsville (85-90) with stepped gables that give it a Greek feeling. Greek Revival-Italianate style double-pile center-passage plan houses of stone, brick, or frame continued to be built even after the Civil War.

Perhaps the only form of civic-sponsored institutional housing before the Civil War years was that provided for the neediest citizens at the county's poor farm. The Shenandoah County Farm (National Register; not surveyed), also known as Glebe Farm and the Almshouse) is a large, two-story, Federal-style brick building constructed in 1829 near Maurertown on land relinquished by the Church of England after the Revolution. Its substantial center block provided a gracious home for the superintendent and his family and served as an effective barrier between two long, one- and two-story lateral dormitory wings, one housing male and the other female residents. The open porches that once gave sheltered individual access to the residents' bedrooms have been enclosed.

The county's landless workers--black slaves and white tenants--were sometimes provided separate lodgings on farms. Slave numbers were low in antebellum Shenandoah County; nevertheless, two possible slave houses have been identified. On the Cone Farm (85-136) near New Market is a one-room log bank house (formerly with a large gable-end brick chimney) that is believed to have functioned as a slave dwelling and/or tenant house. Another slave dwelling may be one of two Greek Revival style parapet-walled brick buildings at Edge Hill, and yet another is reported to stand on the James W. Smoot Farm (85-484). Tradition associated with the Rinker-Bowman Farm (85-430) states that a dwelling known as the "Old Martha House"--named for its occupant, a black cook--stood behind the antebellum main house. The few slave dwellings that existed in the county probably existed singly on farms, since they provided lodgings for an individual or single family. Detached kitchens and other buildings may also have served as slave housing.

Most of the county's identifiable tenant houses date to after the Civil War. One exception may be a two-story weatherboarded frame tenant house on the George Minnick Farm (85-411). This dwelling has simple Greek Revival styling like the main Minnick house, suggesting a date of construction on the eve of the Civil War. It is likely that some tenants lived in the main house with their employers. The handsome row of brick cottages at Spengler Hall (85-9) may have also been used as slave quarters. In the German tradition, hired hands would have slept in the attic or on the second floor of the springhouse. A simple, board-and-batten house near Fort Bowman was probably a tenant house.

Many of the daily activities of the county's antebellum homes took place in domestic outbuildings that surrounded the main house. One of the more important of these outbuildings was the detached summer kitchen, such as the one built in wood at Crabill's Tavern (85-97). Also known as a summer kitchen because of its use during the warm months, the detached kitchen removed unwanted heat and unpleasant odors from the main house and minimized the threat of a disastrous fire. Sometimes the detached kitchen was actually connected to the main house by an open breezeway, as in the case of at least one Shenandoah County log house (85-360). Breezeway attachments appear to be rare in the county; instead the kitchen is usually located at some remove behind the main house. At Edge Hill, the separate brick kitchen was later joined to the main house by a breezeway, which was enclosed late in this century. Kitchens were also located in rear ells, basements, and in the main body of the house (as in the case of the *kuche*).

Other antebellum domestic outbuildings observed in Shenandoah County include smokehouses and meathouses, cellars, washhouses, and springhouses. Smokehouses were commonly constructed of logs, as at the Waggoner-Foltz Farm (85-482), or of brick, to lessen the threat of fire and to secure the contents from animals and theft. One of the county's more impressive brick smokehouses stands on the Cone Farm (85-136), and is a two-level random American-bond building with barred vents. Springhouses could be large, one or two stories, approximating dwellings in size, and, in fact, probably doubling as dwellings. A large stone springhouse with an unusual side chimney stands on the John Wisman Farm (85-125). An

example of a smaller log springhouse survives near the Benjamin Wine Farm (85-181). At the Mounce Byrd House (85-3) near Mount Jackson, a dairy and ice house of stuccoed stone with frame ends have been joined to form a single, long gable-roofed structure. The Shenandoah County Farm (Almshouse; Glebe Farm) included a barn, springhouse, smokehouse, and other outbuildings, of which only the stone and frame springhouse remains.

During the bitter war years, in which the Shenandoah Valley suffered so much and so frequently from warfare and the deliberate destruction of civilian buildings, especially barns, there was presumably no significant new domestic building in the county, except, it seems certain, for repair as possible of damaged houses and barns.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

During the decade following the end of the Civil War, repair and deferred maintenance of existing houses were undoubtedly the first priority. Although a number of gable and wing houses surveyed may date from the 1870s, perhaps a majority of substantial new houses constructed during that decade are of the Greek Revival/Italianate cubical form that became popular in the 1830s. Much of the extensive remodeling seen in the earlier houses surveyed appears to have taken place during the 1880s and later.

The increase in the number of Shenandoah County's farms during the late nineteenth century undoubtedly resulted in an increase in the rural housing stock. The vast majority of the county's farmhouses of the period, whether intended for the use of owners or tenants, are two stories in height. This preference for two-story houses is culturally based, and relates the area more strongly to the Mid-Atlantic region than to the South (Jakle et al: 75). Although Shenandoah County's citizens may have had a cultural predilection towards two-story dwellings, they could not have built them had it not been for the agricultural wealth of the county.

The two-story single-pile (I-house) dwelling that became popular during the antebellum period remained the form of choice among the county's inhabitants for a period of thirty or forty years, often with a central front gable, such as the Pence House (85-590) and an abandoned house on Rt. 706 (85-714). The I house is the most commonly found pre-World War II house in Shenandoah County. It was sometimes built new, but often it was an enlargement of a smaller house. Usually these dwellings had a center-passage plan, although certain four-bay examples (window-door-door-window) have two-room plans. The I house is also found with a rear wing, which in most cases contains a kitchen. In a number of examples, the rear wing consists of a kitchen, pantry, and small service porch. Slightly more elaborate than the I house is the gable-and-wing which may take the form of a front L or T. The Kirby Bowman House (85-790) is an excellent example.

Elaborate Victorian designs, such as Queen Anne and Second Empire, are rarely found except in the larger towns such as Woodstock, Strasburg, New Market, and Mount Jackson. However, several notable exceptions may be seen in the countryside. One of the largest and most elaborate frame examples is the 1900-1902 Clanahan House (85-22), with its picturesque massing, circular corner tower, and spectacular moon-gate latticework on the front porch.

In the early twentieth century the small, simple cottages, bungalows, and foursquares popularized by architectural planbooks and pre-cut house catalogues appear in Shenandoah County in both town and country. They are of interest because they represent a national phenomenon typified by stock plans and later by pre-cut houses from Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin and other mail-order companies and are not based on vernacular, regional traditions. Perhaps it was the simplicity of most mail-order designs that appealed to Shenandoah County builders. Certainly the national craze for the Colonial Revival style was not widely indulged in rural areas here, except perhaps for the ubiquitous new or rebuilt front porches.

The twentieth century brought a tremendous increase in the number of porches constructed in the county. Two very typical examples are a bungalow in Orkney Springs (85-936-13) and a large four-square near Strasburg (85-791). Large front porches and side and/or rear service porches became standard on both old and new houses, as smaller, nineteenth-century examples on many houses were enlarged and new ones were added. The wrap-around porch with rounded ends was an especially popular feature of the period. Two-level porches with front gable roofs were most often found in or at the edges of towns, such as Orkney Springs. The Moomaw House (85-936-16) is one of several in Orkney Springs.

Many more summer kitchens survive from this period than from preceding periods. On occasion, as at the Isaiah Bowman Farm (85-438), the kitchen served as a temporary dwelling while the main house was being built. A particularly interesting summer kitchen stands on the Clanahan Farm (85-22). It is a two-story building constructed during the early twentieth century out of glazed ceramic block, a fire-preventive measure and a product of the architectural experimentation of its builder, contractor "Green" Clanahan. The numerous domestic outbuildings typically found on Shenandoah County farms contribute to the historic character of the county's rural landscape, although in the twentieth century traditional domestic outbuildings often took on different uses, particularly storage, and new types of outbuildings were more commonly built, such as garages for both automobiles and trucks.



Fig. 1. Elijah Pifer House (85-470). Photographer: Jeff Everett

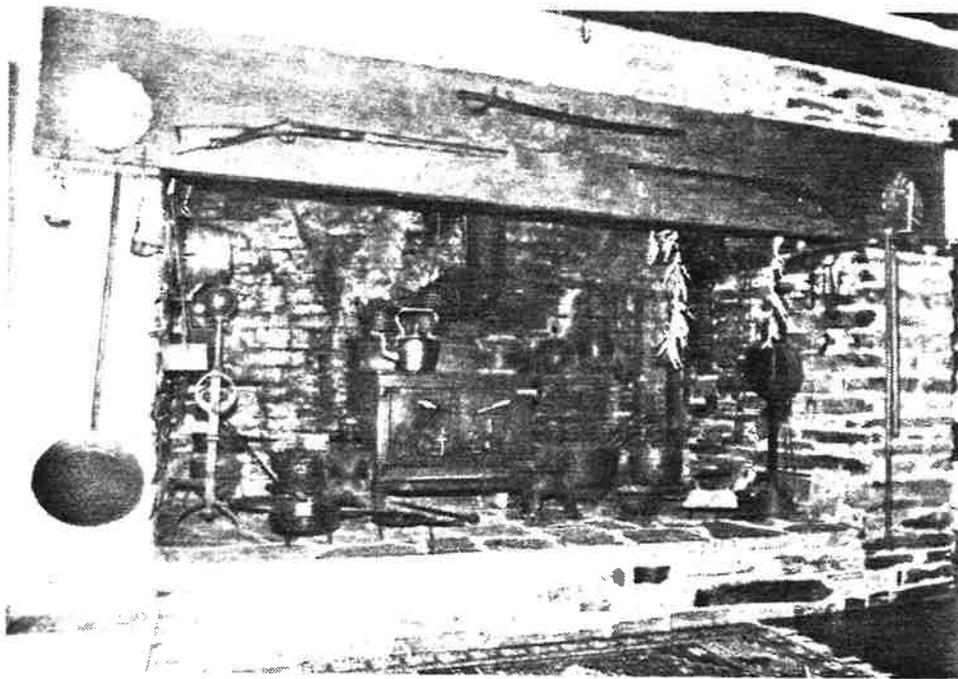


Fig. 2. Frye's Fort, Kitchen (85-58). Photographer: James C. Massey



Fig. 3. Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487). Photographer: Dan Pezzoni

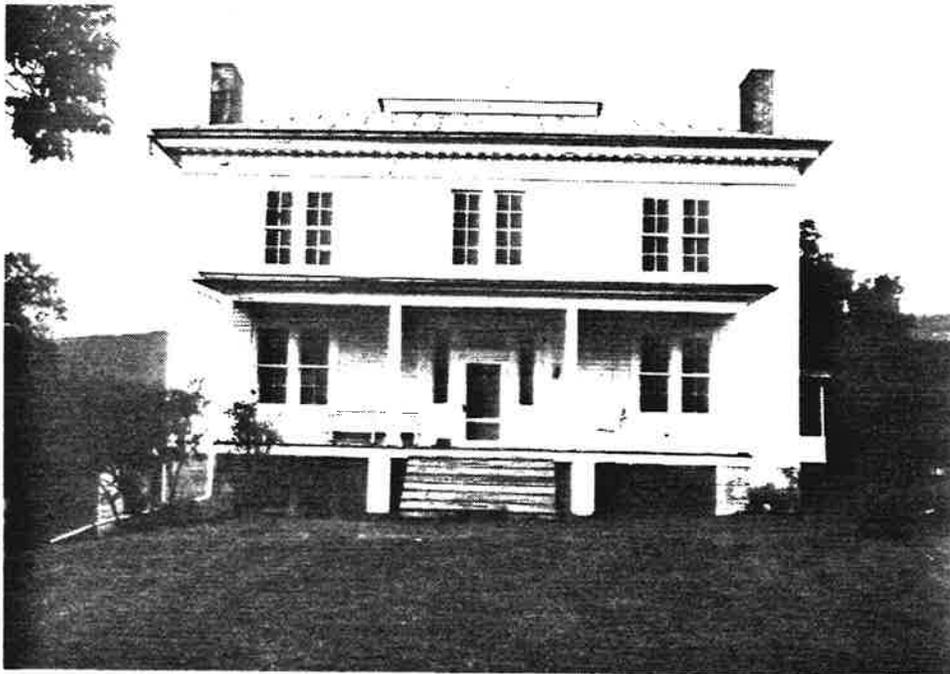


Fig. 4. Clover Hill (85-780). Photographer: James C. Massey

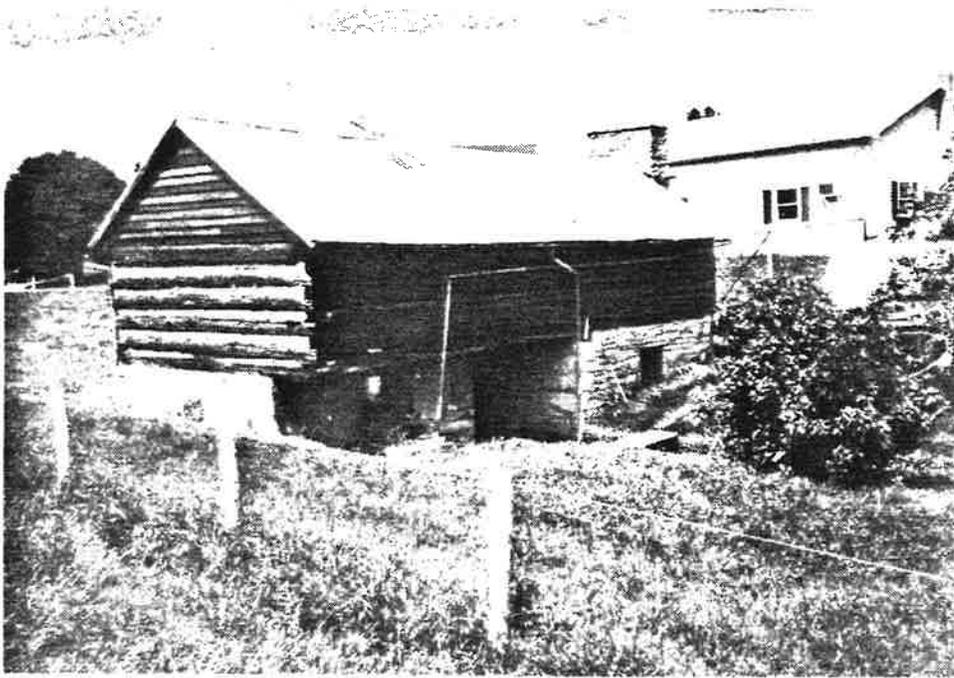


Fig. 5. Green Spring, Spring House (85-21). Photographer: Frank Hupp



Fig. 6. Jacob Pence House (85-209). Photographer: Jeff Everett



Fig. 7. Kirby Bowman House (85-790). Photographer: William T. Sherman



Fig. 8. Bungalow, Orkney Springs (85-936-8). Photographer: Barbara M. Copp

Agriculture Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

Mixed farming typified Shenandoah County agriculture during the early national period much as it had during colonial times. Grain and livestock production remained important. After the Revolutionary War, tobacco was grown in the county on a limited basis and was used to pay taxes in lieu of currency (Mitchell: 180). The federal census of industry taken in 1810 lists Shenandoah County as one of twelve counties in the state where snuff was produced, additional evidence of tobacco cultivation (Mitchell: 201). The 1810 industrial census also provides an indication of the dimensions of flax cultivation in the county. Shenandoah County produced 15,000 gallons of linseed oil in that year, amounting to 45% of the total recorded output of the state of Virginia, then the leading producer of linseed oil in the South (Mitchell: 182; Gray: 821). The flax itself went toward the county's burgeoning production of linen cloth.

The property type reflecting the early agricultural history of the county is the farm, and within the farm property type are numerous functional sub-types, principal among them the barn. The majority of Shenandoah County's barns are Pennsylvania bank barns, a form believed to have originated from Swiss prototypes in southeastern Pennsylvania during the early eighteenth century and to have diffused southwestward into the Shenandoah Valley with the heavy Pennsylvania German settlement of the area. A bank barn is a multi-level structure built into a bank so that both the basement stables and the upper-level hay mows, granary, and threshing floor can be accessed from ground level. Another defining attribute of the type is the forebay, a projection of the upper level over the down-slope side of the basement (Ensminger: 53-55). In Shenandoah County, as in Pennsylvania, the barn type was historically referred to as a "Switzer" or "Swisher" barn, etymological evidence of its ultimate origin (Wayland, *German Element*: 191; Martin: 38). Unlike the German-derived houses that succumbed to acculturation by the early nineteenth century, the bank barn was adopted by all cultural groups living in Shenandoah County and is one of the more important cultural contributions of the German population. Another barn type, generally found in the more mountainous sections of the county, is built on level ground without a projecting forebay. This type has precedence both in British and continental cultures.

Agricultural buildings such as barns are notoriously difficult to date, owing to the timeless technologies used in their construction and the general absence of stylistic features. Probably many of the earliest barns in the county were constructed of logs. One log barn that may date to the late eighteenth century is the Windel barn (85-464), which has two log units with batten doors constructed with wrought nails and hung on wooden strap hinges. On many log barns the wood hinges of former threshing floor doors survive, although the doors themselves have been dismantled. Other agricultural property sub-types may survive from the late-eighteenth-/early-nineteenth-century period, although none have been definitively identified.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Beginning in 1840, the federal government collected agricultural information along with population statistics as part of its decennial census, providing the first hard data on the nature and scale of Shenandoah County's agricultural production. The 1840 census indicates that mixed farming continued as the dominant form of agriculture in the county, with one major exception. Flax production had attained huge proportions (as the 1810 industrial census had hinted): total county output in 1840 amounted to 116,000 pounds. Shenandoah's closest rivals in the Valley were Botetourt County, which produced 74,000 pounds of flax in 1840, and Rockingham County, which produced 37,500 pounds. Many counties of the region reported no flax production. The magnitude of Shenandoah's flax production suggests that the crop had acquired a local importance comparable to hemp or tobacco in other sections of the state.

An analysis of the three censuses of 1840, 1850, and 1860 reveal certain trends in Shenandoah County's agriculture. Flax production plummeted to 1,465 pounds in 1850, whereas production remained relatively strong in neighboring Rockingham County (12,992 pounds in 1850) and in the counties of the upper Valley. Corn and especially wheat production remained at fairly constant levels comparable to production in Frederick County but considerably less than in the large Valley counties of Augusta and Rockingham. Still, Shenandoah County contributed to the phenomenal wheat production of the Valley, the principal wheat-growing region of the South during the antebellum period (Gray: 876). Oats and rye production fell off during the period, a regional trend. Shenandoah's other agricultural products included buckwheat, cloverseed, grass-seed, buckwheat, orchard products, and a small amount of hemp.

Shenandoah witnessed a decline in livestock numbers during the 1840 to 1860 period. In 1840 there were 4,153 horses, 10,582 cattle, 12,345 sheep, and 16,424 swine in the county. In 1860 these numbers had dropped to 2,526 horses, 6,442 cattle, 3,742 sheep, and 8,905 swine. Neighboring counties also experienced fluctuations, but none saw a steep decline of all four livestock groups.

Information of a more anecdotal nature exists for Shenandoah's antebellum agriculture. An 1835 gazetteer reported that the county's farmers raised wheat, rye, Indian corn, and oats, and produced staples such as flour, bacon, beef, and butter. The same source noted the use of plaster, clover, and timothy in manuring fields, and observed of Fort Valley, "It is tolerably fruitful in grass, corn, rye, buck-wheat, potatoes, turnips, &c" (Martin: 444-446).

The characteristics that define the farm property type and sub-types for the preceding period also apply to the county's antebellum farms. One antebellum farm building, the Hockman Barn (85-93) is significant to Shenandoah County and to the state on account of its extreme rarity as a brick bank barn with ventilation slits and decorative brick latticework in the gable ends. Another barn, the Snapp-Hupp Barn (85-126), features brick walls with ventilation slits on three sides of its hay-mow level. In Pennsylvania, most brick barns like the Hockman and

Snapp-Hupp barns were built after 1850, although some date earlier. The accomplished brickwork of such barns may indicate the influence of Anglo-American culture on what is otherwise a German-derived form (Ensminger: 98-101).

Civil War (1861-1865)

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

During the Civil War, Shenandoah County and the other counties of the Valley gained a reputation as the "Granary of the Confederacy." Initially, the Valley's farm economy may have benefitted from hostilities. Many of the area's farmers objected to military service on religious grounds and instead stayed home to farm, whereas the enlistment and conscription of farmers and the general disruption of the slave-based economy interfered with agriculture in other regions of the state (Aten et al: 15). The Federal government recognized the importance of the Valley's farms to the Southern war effort, and in October 1864 Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan set about to destroy the region's agricultural potential. Sheridan reported: "I have destroyed over 2000 barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements; over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over 4000 head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3000 sheep" (Dabney: 347; Aten et al: 10). Sheridan's estimate of the number of cattle he drove from the Valley equals the entire Shenandoah County herd enumerated by the 1860 census.

The oral traditions of many families in Shenandoah County, one of the principal theaters of action, record the details of barn burnings and other aspects of the communal calamity. Anecdotal evidence suggests that some barns were spared, either because they were missed or because they belonged to Union sympathizers. The latter appears to have been the case in strongly pro-Union Fort Valley; according to a period account, "The Fort has been greatly favored by the Federals. The torch was applied to almost every barn and mill along the Pike and river . . . whilst in the Fort nothing but the furnaces were burned" (Letter from Addison Munch to Silas Munch, March 17, 1865, in Clower, 1984). As another (second-hand) account has it, an apparently empty log bank barn belonging to the Koontz family near Calvary was left untouched because the commanding officer charged with its burning interpreted his orders to apply only to "full mills and barns" (Martin, 1977: 38).

Despite the ravages of the war, the decennial agricultural censuses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century indicate that Shenandoah County rebounded relatively quickly and eventually surpassed antebellum levels of production. Underlying this expansion was an increase in the amount of improved land available for cultivation. From 1860 to 1870, the amount of improved farmland (cropland, cleared pasturage, etc.) in the county jumped 50% from 76,641 acres to 114,931 acres. (At the same time, the state total decreased 42%.) The improved acreage continued to expand, reaching 143,375 acres in 1890. Between 1890 and 1930 the total hovered in the range of 138,000 to 144,000 acres.

Paralleling the expansion in improved acreage was a dramatic increase in the number of farms in the county, from 493 (according to census compendiums) or about 514 (based on a cursory

scan of agricultural schedules) in 1860 to 1,078 in 1870 and 1,806 in 1880. From 1890 to 1930, the number of farms fluctuated between 2,200 and 2,700. The increase in improved acreage did not keep pace with the increase in the number of farms; consequently, the average number of improved acres per farm decreased from about 155 acres in 1860 to 106 acres in 1870, 73 acres in 1880, and 64 acres in 1890. From 1890 to 1930 the average hovered around 60 improved acres per farm.

The relative size of county farms also evolved during the late nineteenth century. In 1860, 438 or 88.8% of the 493 farms contained fifty to 499 acres. The percentage of these farms gradually decreased through the remainder of the nineteenth century; by 1890 the figure stood at 56.7%, although the absolute number of farms in the size range had increased to 1,264 out of a total of 2,228 farms. At the same time, the number and proportion of farms containing less than fifty acres increased phenomenally, from fifty-three in 1860 (10.8%), to 237 in 1870 (22%), to 599 in 1880 (33.2%), to 922 in 1890 (41.4%). Also, very large farms increased in number, from twelve farms of 500 or more acres in 1860 to fifty-one farms of over 500 acres in 1880 (after 1880, the number of farms in this size range gradually decreased). Fifteen farms contained 1,000 or more acres in 1880.

Associated with, but not directly corresponding to these developments was an increase in the total population of the county. Between 1860 to 1870, the population of Shenandoah County rose from 13,896 to 14,936. This 7.5% increase in population is much smaller than the 50% increase in the amount of improved acreage during the period and the over 100% increase in the number of farms. The county population did increase more rapidly during the 1870s, rising to 18,204 in 1880--a 22% jump over 1870.

An explanation other than simple population growth must be found to explain the developments of the 1860s. The number of farms and the amount of improved acreage in farms appear to have been well under the county's potential before 1870. Perhaps the county's social structure--the heavily Germanic composition of its population and its general aversion to slavery--prevented a more intensive use of the land. The gradual acculturation of the German population and the abolition of slavery, which placed the county on a more equal economic footing with the rest of the state, may have allowed Shenandoah County to participate more fully in commercial agriculture. Certainly the Civil War had a traumatic effect on the social structure of the county, possibly leading to a change in the way farms were owned and operated. Another by-product of the Civil War--the devastation of the county's farms by Sheridan in 1864--may have contributed to the postbellum developments.

These crude hypotheses are highly speculative; a more thorough study of population and agricultural statistics, land records, and social composition would shed needed light on the subject. A cursory examination of land book entries for the county's rural properties shows an increase from approximately 1,700 entries in 1850 to 2,400 entries in 1870 (the 1860 landbook is apparently missing). This very preliminary data corroborates the census information, although the percentage rise in holdings is not as dramatic. Another factor that

should be considered in the interpretation of the census data is the possibility that farms were counted in different ways before and after the war.

Cropland and pasturage increase and the cumulative effect of technological advances led to a growth in agricultural output over antebellum levels. Production totals from census year to census year might fluctuate, but the overall trend from 1860 to 1920 was for larger harvests of corn and wheat and for larger herds of horses, beef cattle, milk cows, and swine. The increases for these agricultural mainstays are shown below:

Table 1. Agricultural production in Shenandoah County, 1860 to 1920. (Corn and wheat measured in bushels.)

	<u>Corn</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Milk Cows</u>	<u>Swine</u>
<u>1860</u>	195,778	172,292	2,526	4,340	2,071	8,905
<u>1920</u>	790,323	421,611	6,153	8,083	9,540	20,339
<u>%inc.</u>	304%	145%	144%	86%	361%	128%

As with the growth in improved acreage and the number of farms, the increase in agricultural production between 1860 and 1920 cannot be explained as a simple function of population growth. The county population during those years grew by 50% from 13,896 to 20,808, far less than the 86% to 361% range in increase for the products in the table above. Rather, Shenandoah County's farmers increasingly engaged in the production of surpluses for sale in markets outside the area. Mechanization, the adoption of more productive scientific farming techniques, the refinement of national transportation networks, and the growth of nearby urban centers such as Washington as well as markets further afield motivated and facilitated the agricultural expansion. The simple two-story frame farmhouses of the period that throng Shenandoah County's countryside are a legacy of this expansion and the resulting prosperity, as are the county's many late-nineteenth-century villages and crossroads communities.

Whereas mixed farming--the production of a variety of crops and animals for home use and consumption and for market--remained strong, the period also saw the rise of more specialized forms of agriculture. Shenandoah County joined in the apple craze that swept the lower Valley during the late nineteenth century. The growth in orchard production appears to have begun as early as the 1860s, when the value of orchard products increased from \$553 in 1860 to \$7,896 in 1870. In 1890 the county produced 269,411 bushels of apples, over 3% of the state total. One commentator noted that: "Since 1890 the planting of commercial orchards, especially of apples, to some extent of peaches and other fruits, has gone forward to

surprising proportions" (Wayland, 1927: 354). Apple production increased even more during the period between World War I and II.

Shenandoah County has many farms dating to the postbellum period; in fact, late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth century farms are the dominant property type of the county's countryside. Large, heavy frame bank barns were built to replace the log and frame barns destroyed during the war, oftentimes on the foundations of the earlier barns. The framing members of postbellum barns could be hewn, straight-sawn, or circular-sawn, with hewn logs serving as joists under the mows, threshing floor, and forebay. Framing members were invariably tied together with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. County barn builders apparently found mortise-and-tenon heavy frame construction to be superior to nailed light frame construction, and the former technique persisted until at least the 1940s (Phyllis Wright, personal communication). The bents, the structural units comprising the barns, vary considerably in form, and may ultimately prove useful in the identification of individual barn builders and as aids in dating barns. The roof structure of the typical postbellum Shenandoah County barn usually consists of canted queen posts that support purlins that in turn support rafters. Hay forks and their tracks are common features of the period.

The Shenandoah Valley has a concentration of a type of bank barn referred to as a multiple-overhang barn (Ensminger: 75-79). These barns have cantilevered overhangs on all sides, not just the forebay side. Shenandoah County examples survive at sites 85-22, 85-219, and 85-229 among others. A barn with a bank and entry on its gable end survives at site 85-149. Barns with gabled hay mow extensions on their forebay sides are also found. These barns have T-plans and are to be seen on the Cone Farm (85-136) and the Waggoner-Foltz Farm (85-482). Livestock shelters constructed from one corner of the basement story under the forebay and extending into the barn yard were another method of extending the functional space of the barn. An example of this kind of wing can be observed on the Coffelt Farm (85-456). Several barns were observed with basement-level drive-throughs, one example being the barn on the Clanahan Farm (85-22). The postbellum barn on the George Minnick Farm (85-411) has a limestone-walled barnyard off of its forebay side. In short, Shenandoah County harbors representatives of nearly every type and sub-type of bank barn observed in the Pennsylvania Culture Region defined by cultural geographers.

Perhaps the largest collection of barns in the county survives on the Mt. Airy Farm near Mount Jackson (85-18). Located at the foot of the ridge on which the 1790s Mt. Airy House stands is the farm's north complex of barns. The largest barn in this complex has Gothic Revival-inspired gables, bargeboards, and board-and-batten siding, and is probably the product of a late-nineteenth-century architect rather than a traditional barn builder. (Another Gothic Revival barn is located on the Newman Farm, 85-99.) Dating to the early twentieth century is the farm's south complex, including several immense gambrel-roofed dairy barns with attached mills for grinding animal feed. Ironically, these later barns employ the more traditional mortise-and-tenon heavy frame construction, yet their gambrel roofs reflect the influence of national, scientifically-informed concepts of barn design.

A wide range of property sub-types are to be found on Shenandoah County farms of the period, including granaries, pig pens, wagon sheds, tractor sheds, corn cribs, scales houses, work shops, and silos. On the Hepner Farm near Alonzaville (85-455) is an unusual farm outbuilding: a small frame drying house used for drying apple "snits." An interesting collection of poured concrete farm buildings appear on a farm near St. Luke (85-423), including a pig pen, a chicken house (dated 1914), a wash house, and a silo. An unusual number of poured concrete farm buildings populate the vicinity of this farm.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The period between the two world wars saw the further development of a trend that characterized the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: the increased specialization of the county's agriculture. Apple production continued its spectacular rise, with production topping 711,000 bushels in 1930 and 741,000 bushels in 1940, according to the agricultural census of those years. The 1940 figure represented over 6% of the state's total output. Probably due to its good rail facilities, the county ranked among the state's top apple shippers (Moore and Miller: 29). The Turkey Knob orchard near Quicksburg encompassed 1,400 acres, and was one of only two irrigated apple orchards east of the Mississippi River (ibid.). Peaches and grapes were also produced on a commercial scale in the county during the period, but did not approach apple production in importance.

"Our county has more poultry per square mile than any county in Virginia," wrote one local observer in 1931. The total value of eggs and poultry sold in 1928 amounted to \$971,600, greater than any other class of crop or livestock product, including apples, which brought \$680,000 (Ibid.). Shenandoah County remained an important producer of more traditional commercial agricultural products; the 1925 harvest of over 409,000 bushels of wheat ranked among the largest in the state according to the agricultural census of that year, surpassed only by the neighboring counties of Augusta and Rockingham.

If the quantity and value of agricultural products is any guide, Shenandoah County does not seem to have suffered appreciably from the nation-wide agricultural depression of the 1920s. However, the general Depression of the 1930s did have a profound effect on the county. According to the agricultural censuses, the total amount of improved acreage in farms dipped from 138,854 acres in 1930 to 102,000 acres in 1935, and improved acreage remained lower than the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century norm in 1940. Corn and wheat production were also down.

As noted in the discussion of farm property types for the preceding period, the traditional heavy-frame Pennsylvania bank barn remained the normative barn form into the early twentieth century. The continued popularity of the form can be attributed largely to its functional superiority. Reinforcement may also have come from agricultural research institutions and the agricultural press, which promoted bank barns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Several property sub-types associated with poultry production deserve comment. Typically during the period, chicken houses were crude frame structures, often with shed roofs and south-facing windows. Another form appears in Shenandoah County, the so-called round brooder house. Round brooder houses have circular or nearly circular plans that are said to have prevented chicks from piling up and suffocating in corners. The majority of the county's round brooder houses are frame, although one stone one was observed (85-458). Towards the middle of the twentieth century, farmers began to construct large, often multi-story chicken and turkey houses. Early examples of these large poultry houses survive in Conicville (85-402) and at Smith Creek Farm (85-133). A huge example from a later period was surveyed on the B. F. Humston Farm (85-191).

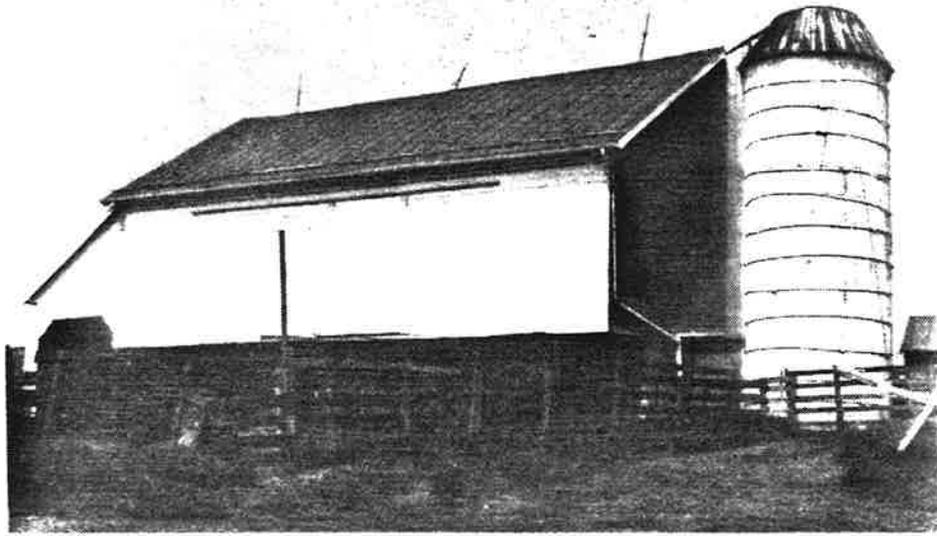


Fig. 9. Barn, John Bowers Farm (85-717). Photographer: James C. Massey

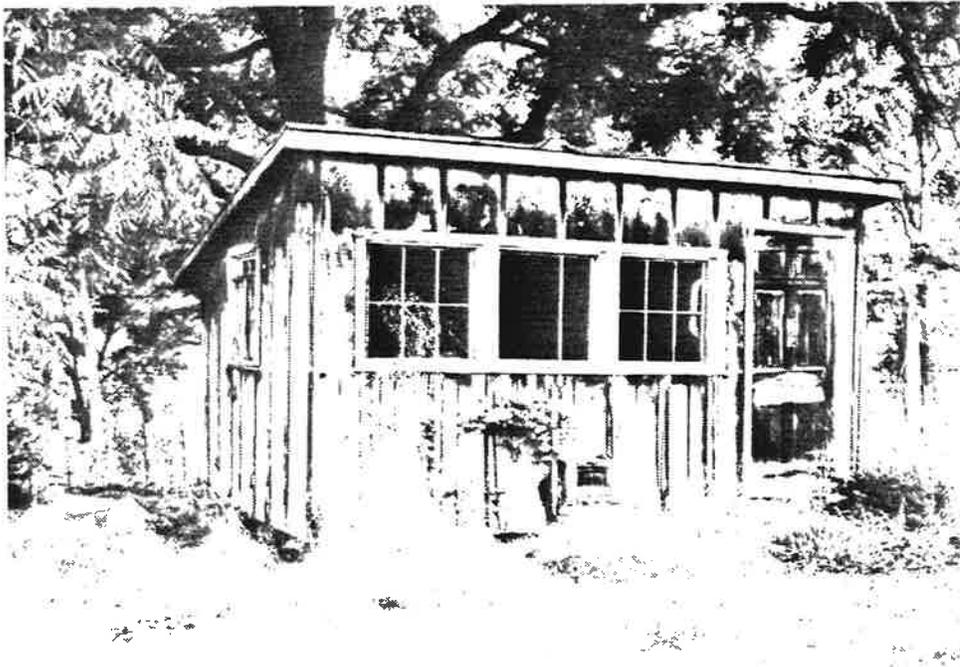


Fig. 10. Clover Hill. Poultry House (85-780). Photographer: James C. Massey

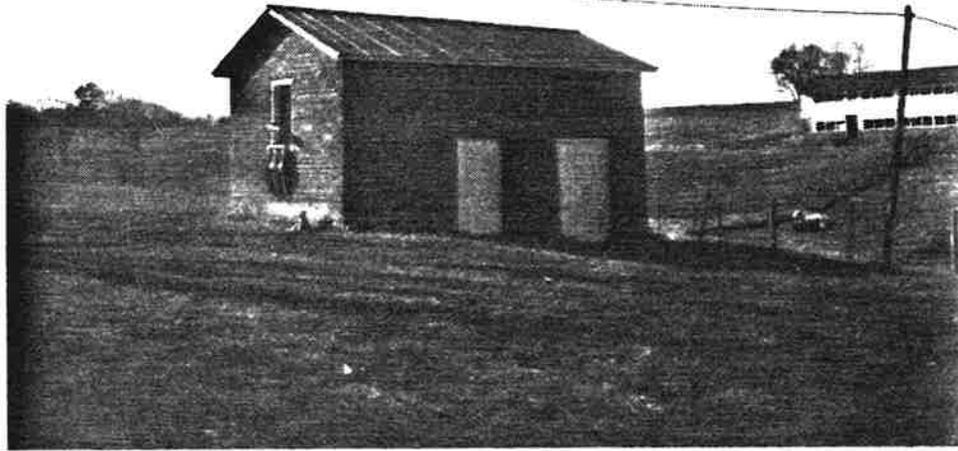


Fig. 11. Peter Myers Farm, Smoke House (85-788). Photographer: Jeff Everett

Education Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

During this period, Shenandoah County saw a continuation of the struggle by the German community to preserve its cultural identity through its schools and churches. The German educational institutions maintained to have a strong link with the church, and together these institutions worked to ensure that German be the language used in church and school. Some German schools established during this period include one at Solomon Church around 1796, in Strasburg around 1799, in New Market in 1804, and an elementary school at New Market in 1805 (Wayland, 1927: 11, 160, 466; Wust: 160).

At the same time there were several leaders in the German community who attempted to assimilate the German population into the English culture of the Valley. They were able to do this through the introduction of the English language in the church and through publications for children that used German and English vocabulary. The Henkels, who established a press at New Market in 1806, published bilingual books for children. These books included the "German Virginia Children's Book" of 1807, followed by the "Virginia ABC and Name Book" in 1808 and the "Large ABC Book" published in 1817 (Wust: 156). Samuel Simon Smucker, as well as other Lutheran ministers, gradually introduced English into the church through his sermons. In 1820 he established a school in New Market that was charged with training ministers in both English and German. In 1826 Smucker moved his school to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where it developed into the Gettysburg Theological Seminary (ibid.: 164).

English schools became more numerous in Shenandoah County during the early nineteenth century. These schools were operated in much the same manner as the German schools, providing the basic educational skills of reading, writing, and ciphering. For those students desiring an education beyond that obtained in primary schools, seminaries and academies began to appear in the county. In 1804, the state legislature permitted the holding of a lottery to raise money for a seminary in Strasburg, the first English school in that town (Wayland, 1927: 466-467). In 1817, the legislature granted charters for the establishment of Woodstock Academy and New Market Academy (Wayland, 1927: 469; Wust: 162).

As an institution of learning, the academy became very popular in the South from the 1830's through the Civil War. The early academies were established mainly for men providing an expanded curriculum much like that used later in high schools. They were financed by tuitions, lotteries, endowments or a combination of the three and governed by a board of trustees (Cremin: 427).

Few rural school houses dating to this period have been identified in the county. A possible early-nineteenth-century stone school house survives at site 85-59.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Civil War (1861-1865)

Educational opportunities in Shenandoah County increased and became more universal during the decades preceding the Civil War. A greater number of community schools were established, and secondary educational facilities were established for women. The period also witnessed the disappearance of German schools.

Leaders of the German community began to recognize and understand the value of the English culture in their lives, as well as the use of the English language. As a result, more and more Germans began sending their children to English schools (Wust: 159-162). In a report sent to the Virginia Synod in 1830 by the Lutheran church in Shenandoah County, it was noted that only one German school still existed in the county (Wust: 161). Another sign of this assimilation was the decision of the Henkel Press to discontinue printing its children's books and even its church literature in the German language by 1841 (ibid.: 157).

By 1830 residents of many communities throughout the county had banded together to establish schools for their children. These community schools usually provided instruction in reading, writing, and ciphering through the seventh grade. They were usually housed in a one-room building located within five miles of the residents using the school. The operation and management of these schools was controlled by the community, which saw to the maintenance of the school, the purchase of materials, and the hiring of the teacher. By 1870, when the free public school system in Virginia was enacted, there were approximately sixty of these schools in existence in Shenandoah County (Grabill diaries).

A number of institutions of higher learning were established in the county after 1840, including several female seminaries. Woodstock Female Seminary was established in 1844, New Market Female Seminary in 1850, and the Orkney Springs Female Seminary in 1860 (Wayland, 1927: 469-470). The female seminaries did not always provide the same type of instruction as that provided in the male academies. The female student was taught art, needlework, and literature, whereas their male counterparts were taught more mathematics and science. Another institution of higher learning chartered in 1849 was Shenandale College in New Market. Its charter barred the teaching of theological subjects and provided for a department of agriculture (ibid.:291).

Clover Hill Academy was operated by Martin Miley from his home near Saumsville. Since Miley had lost his eyesight some time before opening the school, he retained college-educated teachers as instructors. It is unclear where on the property the school actually was located. Tradition has it that classes were held in the upper floor of the spring house, while boarders and teachers were housed in the main house. Two well-finished rooms in the large raised basement of the main block of the main house, which have separate grade-level entrances, might readily have served as either living quarters or classrooms.

Less formal, perhaps, were the arrangements for basic instruction in reading, writing, and

other elementary skills. In August 1865, Amanda M. F. Morgan Moore, wife of the owner of Edge Hill (85-783) near Mount Jackson wrote to a family member that her 17-year-old daughter had "returned to school" (possibly a boarding school or female academy) and that her eight-year-old son and his 14-year-old brother were "going to school to Mrs. Kendrick." The eight-year-old, she said, "can read, knows his multiplication table, and writes a little." (The letter was printed in full in a newspaper article ("Letter Describes Area after Civil War," *The Free Press*, May 11, 1994).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The educational system in Virginia and in Shenandoah County underwent dramatic change after the Civil War. Free public education was introduced throughout the state as a consequence of the Underwood Constitution of 1870. William Ruffner was appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools, and John H. Grabill was appointed the first Superintendent of Public Schools in Shenandoah County (*Echoes*: 15-17). As with other educators throughout the South, Grabill combatted the "strong traditions of community control combined with vigorous political and ideological hostility toward governmental intrusion" (Link: 7). Most southerners equated common schools with higher taxes (*ibid.*). For decades the citizens of Shenandoah County had built schools, operated and maintained school buildings, hired teachers, and decided what curriculum would be taught without assistance from governmental agencies. With the introduction of the free public school system, they saw control over their schools transferred to Richmond or the county government. A lack of compulsory school laws allowed many parents to refuse to send their children to the newly organized public schools, nor would they pay the school taxes levied to maintain these schools (*ibid.*: 26-27). It was in this climate that private schools remained an important educational institution through the remainder of the nineteenth century.

Grabill worked unceasingly for the cause of free public education in Shenandoah County (*Echoes*: 8). He used his position as editor of the *Shenandoah Herald* to lead this fight and he insisted that his children attend public schools when friends were sending their children to private schools (*ibid.*: 9). In 1872, the county hired sixty-six teachers for sixty-two schools that enrolled 3,536 children. In 1882, when Superintendent Grabill retired, the county hired 127 teachers for 103 schools that enrolled 4,496 students (*ibid.*: 6). These figures attest to Grabill's success in promoting free public education. Another indicator of the rising fortunes of public education in the county was the organization of the Virginia Teachers League in Mount Jackson in 1898. This was the first teacher association in the state of Virginia (*ibid.*: 19-20; Wayland, 1927: 477).

During this period several important private schools were established and operated in Shenandoah County. From 1870 through 1890 the Polytechnic Institute operated in New Market. This institution was headed by the eminent educator and poet, Joseph Salyards (Wayland, 1927: 472). From 1874 to 1882 the Virginia Normal Music School was conducted at the Polytechnic Institute (*ibid.*: 478-480). Massanutten Academy in Woodstock was established in 1899 by the Reverend J. Silor Garrison, a minister in the Reformed Church.

This school for boys was organized as a military academy during World War I (ibid.: 477-478). Shenandoah Valley Academy was established in New Market by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in 1908 (ibid.: 478).

Small private day schools of varying formality continued to operate throughout the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth. The Strasburg Female Seminary, for instance, established by the Forrer sisters in their home ca. 1884, is noted on Lakes 1885 atlas (Lake: 16), promising a "thorough" course of instruction in an "excellent building." The Forrers' school is known to have continued in operation into the early twentieth century, although at some point it became coeducational.

The earliest sizeable group of rural schoolhouses survives from the last third of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Most of these early public schools were one-story, one-, two-, or three-room buildings of weatherboarded frame construction. Barbs School (85-416), located in a remote valley south of Orkney Springs, is typical of the simplest of these buildings: a gable-fronted one-room building with a single entry on the gable front, three windows on each side elevation, a windowless rear wall that would have accommodated the blackboard, and provision for a stove. A somewhat larger and finer school from the period stands in the Cedar Creek valley (85-389). The Orkney Springs School House, although now ruinous, still retains its belfry (without the bell) and its chalkboard. Among the largest rural schools of the day are two-story, multi-room frame elementary and/or high schools dating to the early twentieth century such as survive at Conicville (85-106; 85-402), Forestville (85-405), and Hamburg (85-435). The Conicville School, built in 1911, is a handsome example of the buildings constructed on new standardized state plans, applying the most advanced theories on the educational environment and built by local labor. Replacing a one-room school built in 1873 (later enlarged to two rooms), the two-story frame building has a front stair tower topped by a belfry and with three entrances, one at the front and one on each side, to allow separate entrances for boys and girls. Its four large classrooms, two per floor, could accommodate up to 80 pupils; the second-floor rooms, separated by upwardly sliding partitions of paneled wood, could be thrown together to create a single large auditorium space. Although the school had no electricity or plumbing and was heated by means of iron stoves, two sets of large triple 6/6 windows in each classroom created a bright and healthful environment for learning (Erika Passantino, VDHR Preliminary Information Form, 1981). Its convenient location, large size, and second-floor raised stage (added in 1936) made it the site of many community activities as well as school affairs. The Conicville School and another at Forestville were three-year high schools offering only twelve academic units rather than the sixteen units required to gain a high school diploma that would admit the graduate to any Virginia college or university without examination. (Moore and Miller: 35).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Free public education underwent several significant changes between the World Wars. Consolidation brought an end to localized control of community schools. Lengthening of

school terms and additions to the curriculum broadened the educational opportunities of students in Shenandoah County's public schools.

In 1922 the state legislature enacted a law that consolidated the separate magisterial school board districts into one countywide School Board made up of one person from each magisterial district (*Echoes*: 24). Before 1922, each magisterial district had three or more school trustees. These trustees held titles to schoolhouses, saw to the maintenance of the facilities, hired teachers, and levied taxes to support the schools in their districts (Link: 143). With this new legislation, titles to school property were turned over to the county, the treasurer of the county handled the finances for the school system, and the School Board hired teachers. Thus, the power of governing county schools became more centralized with the county government (*Echoes*: 33-34).

The other piece of legislation which provided for a more centralized school system was the compulsory school law of 1918. Superintendent C. V. Shoemaker worked over a decade to get a compulsory school law passed and enforced in the county. In 1914 the School Board voted to submit the issue of a compulsory school law to the people at the next general election, but it was not until 1925, when the School Board established a plan whereby parents of truant students would be prosecuted, that compulsory education became a reality in Shenandoah County (*ibid.*: 27-28).

Although several men succeeded John H. Grabill as county school superintendent, C. V. Shoemaker, who served from 1913 till 1940, proved to be particularly effective (*ibid.*: 23-32). In addition to leading the fight for compulsory education, Shoemaker was instrumental in the consolidation of Shenandoah County schools and the initiation of an extensive building program in the late 1930s. "When Mr. Shoemaker took office in 1913, there were seventy-nine schools in the county employing 156 teachers. There were four schools for blacks. When he resigned in 1941, there were thirty-six schools employing 146 teachers" (*ibid.*: 24). Through Shoemaker's efforts, most of the one-room schoolhouses were closed by the fall session of 1939 (*ibid.*: 25-27).

Also during this period, the school year was lengthened to nine months and new curricula were introduced. Under the Smith-Hughes Act, agriculture and home economic classes were established. The first vocational-agricultural departments were formed at Woodstock and Strasburg high schools in 1925. Vocational-agricultural classes were added to the curriculum at New Market High School in 1926 and to Toms Brook and Edinburg high schools in 1931 (*ibid.*: 67). Home economic classes began at Woodstock and Strasburg high schools in 1930 and in the four other high schools in 1934 (*ibid.*: 77). Music, physical education, and health programs were also introduced into the curriculum (*ibid.*: 25-26). A certain amount of creative financing was required to keep some of the programs going in rural areas through the years before and during the Great Depression. By the 1920s school leagues similar to the later Parent-Teacher Association were contributing \$4,000-\$7,000 annually to supplement the county's school budget. The instructor of a 1930s school band program was paid partly by fees of two cents per week collected from each pupil -- or, when rural parents objected to

cash payments, one egg (worth up to four cents) per pupil per week (*Shenandoah Herald and Shenandoah Valley*, July 1, 1976)

In 1926 a Shenandoah County Geography Supplement was written by two Shenandoah County school educators; James Moore, principal of Toms Brook High School, and Marguerite Miller of Oranda School (*ibid.*: 25; Wayland, 1927: 448).

Milton Hollingsworth, superintendent from 1940 to 1945, completed the consolidation effort and building program begun by C. V. Shoemaker. By 1945 there were six high schools and ten graded schools in the county. Blacks in the county were bused to Manassas for vocational training. For a high school education, blacks living in the southern end of the county were bused to Harrisonburg and those in the northern end were bused to Winchester (*Echoes*: 42).

Consolidation brought a decrease in the number of rural schools built in the county. One of the few schools built during the period (or possibly the early post-war period) is located in the village of Columbia Furnace (85-400-1): a one-story stretcher-bond brick or brick-cased building on a raised basement with Colonial Revival details such as a cupola and quoining.

After World War II, further consolidation and replacement of obsolescent school buildings took place. The three county high schools that presently exist (Strasburg High School, Central High School in Woodstock, and Stonewall Jackson High School in Mount Jackson) were all constructed in 1959. Among the schools abandoned in the consolidation, were Mount Jackson's Colonial Revival-style Triplett High School, which had been reconstructed in 1925 on the site of a previous building that had burned the same year (Moore and Miller:). The building is now occupied by the Triplett Business and Technical Institute.

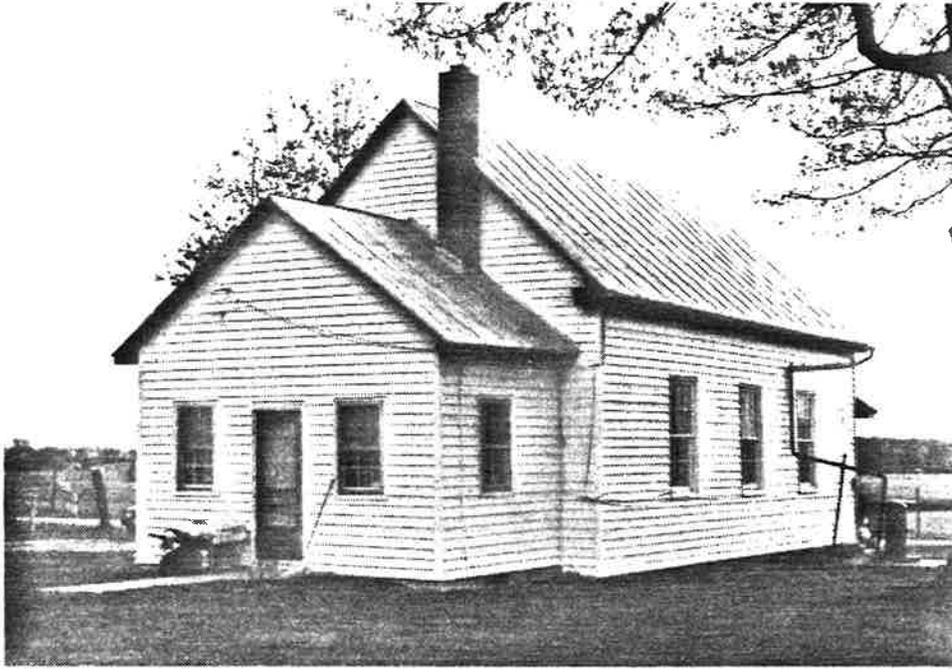


Fig. 12. Pine Grove School (85-880). Photographer: Jeff Everett

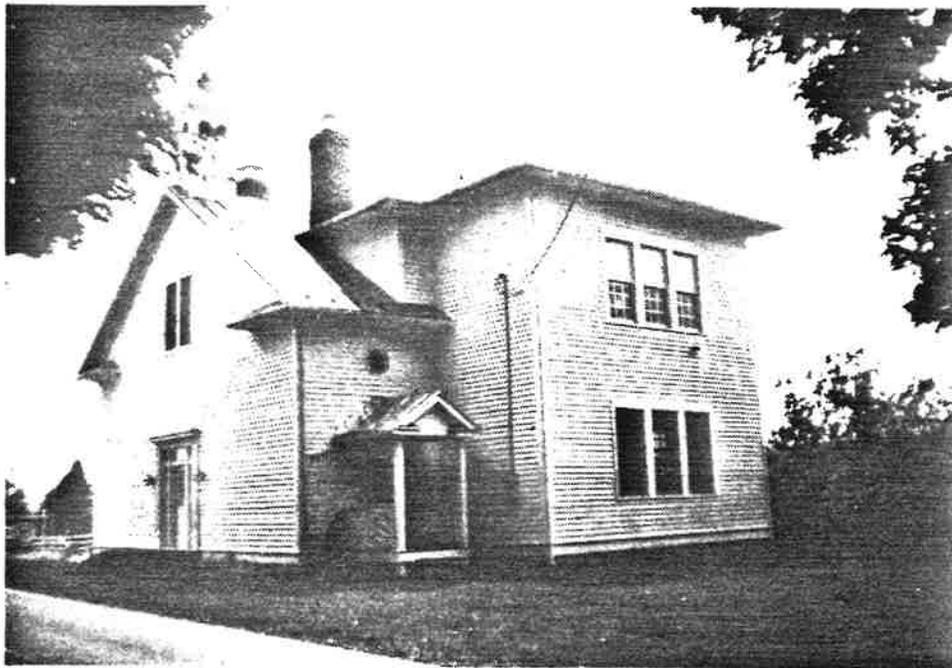


Fig. 13. Conicville High School (85-106). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

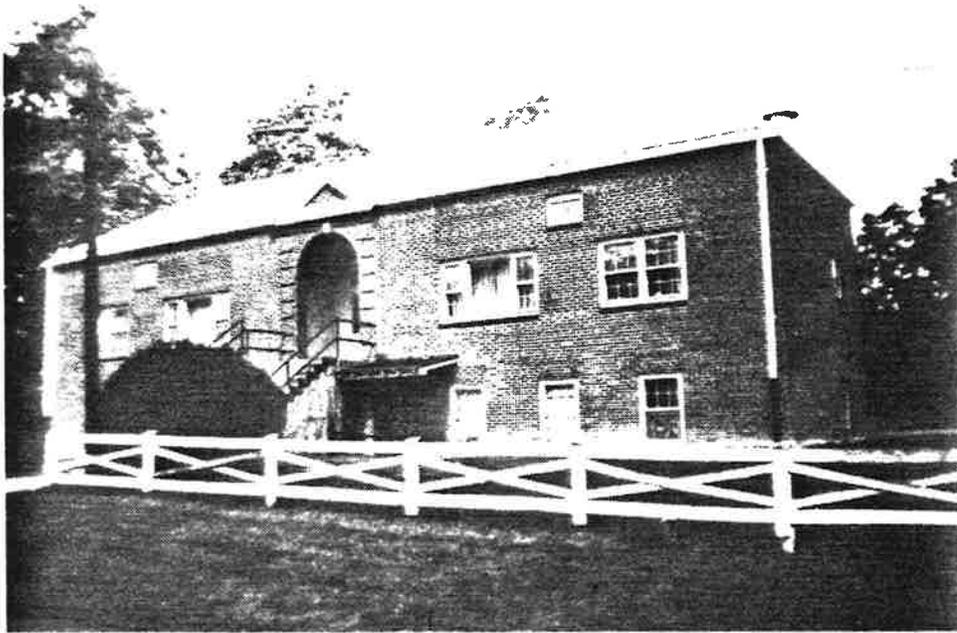


Fig. 14. Columbia Furnace School (85-400-1). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

Military Theme

Civil War (1861-1865)

As with the rest of the Valley, Shenandoah County was contested by Federal and Confederate forces throughout the Civil War. The strategic importance of the Valley has been summarized as follows: "Confederate armies used the Shenandoah Valley as a natural corridor to invade or threaten invasion of the North. Because of its southwest-northeast orientation, Confederate armies marching down the Valley approached Washington and Baltimore, while Union armies marching up the Valley moved farther away from Richmond" (Aten et al: 14). The Valley also provided the Confederacy with a relatively concealed staging ground for its military operations.

Important battles were fought at New Market, Fishers Hill, Toms Brook, and Cedar Hill in Shenandoah County during the Lynchburg Campaign of May and June 1864 and the early months of Sheridan's Valley Campaign during the second half of 1864. In May 1864 a Federal force of 6,275 men under the command of General Franz Sigel marched up the Valley to cut Confederate supply and communications lines at Staunton in order to assist Federal operations in Piedmont Virginia. On May 15 at the northern outskirts of New Market the Federal army met a force of 4,090 men under the command of Confederate general John C. Breckinridge. The ensuing battle resulted in the defeat of Sigel and the loss of 146 lives. The brave entry of VMI cadets into the battle has become one of the best known aspects of the war in the Valley. As a result of New Market, Sigel was replaced with General David Hunter, who campaigned successfully in the upper Valley before retreating. Confederate general Jubal A. Early then occupied the Valley and from it launched attacks on Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington (ibid.: 18, 26-27).

Far more momentous for the Confederacy and for Shenandoah County were the events of September and October 1864. General Ulysses S. Grant, then in command of the Federal armies, sought to break Confederate strength in the Valley. He chose General Phillip H. Sheridan for the task in August 1864. After a series of encounters in Maryland and Virginia culminating in a Union victory at the battle of Opequon or Third Winchester, Sheridan's 29,444-strong army pursued General Early's force of 9,500 men to the latter's entrenchments at Fishers Hill. Fighting on September 21 and 22 resulted in eighty-two fatalities and forced Early to withdraw further south. Over the following weeks, Sheridan's army laid waste to the area's farms in what became known as "The Burning" (ibid.: 21, 26-27). Large numbers of barns and mills and crops were burned across the valley. Sheridan claimed to have burned more than 2,000 barns and 70 mills, although the accuracy of this claim is not known. In any event, a number of mills and barns survived with slight or moderate damage.

Early struck back on October 9 but his cavalry was defeated at the battle of Toms Brook. Early persisted, reoccupying the fortifications at Fishers Hill on October 13 and launching an attack on Sheridan's army, then encamped in Frederick County. On October 19, Early's force of 15,265 men attacked the Federal army of 31,944 men in the battle of Cedar Creek, fought

in both Frederick and Shenandoah counties. What looked like a Confederate victory in the morning was reversed in the afternoon, and Early retreated southward. With 964 fatalities, the battle of Cedar Creek proved the Valley's bloodiest. After Cedar Creek, Early attacked the Federals at Rude's Hill in Shenandoah County on November 22 and elsewhere but could not dislodge the enemy. Sheridan's destruction of produce and livestock in October 1864 deprived the Confederate army of winter provisions, and in the following spring Early was finally defeated and Confederate control of the Valley ended (ibid., 22, 26-27). At the close of the war, the county was thoroughly devastated. Farms, fences, crops, mills, bridges, roads, and railroads were damaged or destroyed, and many houses also were damaged and destroyed, leaving a desperate population.

Civil War defensive works survive in the county on a hill overlooking downtown Strasburg, Banks Fort, and on Hupp's Hill north of Strasburg on the Valley Turnpike. The National Park Service has carried out a thorough Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, pursuant to PL 101-628. The report was issued in 1995. Because of the NPS study, this survey did not specifically survey Civil War battlefields or related resources. The report identifies four major battle sites in the county: Cedar Creek (Frederick and Shenandoah Counties), Fishers Hill, Toms Brook, and New Market. It calls for their protection and preservation. Some already have a limited measure of protection: Cedar Creek in Frederick County, Fishers Hill, and New Market. Other portions are threatened with development, including the Battle of Cedar Creek sites along the Valley Turnpike from Cedar Creek over Hupp's Hill to Strasburg. The report cites the 1903 "Chronological List of Battles, Actions, and Skirmishes in Which Troops of the Regular Army Have Engaged," which includes 64 engagements in the county during the course of the war. This does not include partisan activities or actions against the civilian population taken by both sides, especially in "The Burning."

The NPS study maps the four major battles in detail and calls out many historic structures, sites, monuments, and land features. For example, a few of the sites mentioned that have been surveyed are:

Battle of Cedar Creek

Bowman House 85-4 NR; Valley Turnpike Bridge Ruins over Cedar Creek (85-24); Stickley House (85-13); Hupp Mansion (85-8)

Battle of Fishers Hill

Barb House (85-87), [Lawrence] Snapp (Miller) House, 85-123; Fishers Hill District, 85-910; Valley Turnpike Tumbling Run Bridge Ruins and Road Embankment, 85-772.

Battle of Toms Brook

Shenandoah County Farm, 85-86 (NR)
Mount Olive Bridge, 85-504
Crabill's Tavern, 85-97

Battle of New Market
Mt. Airy, 85-18
Edge Hill, 85-783
Cedar Grove Church, 85-786

The National Park Service study recommends all four battlefields for both National Register and National Historic Landmarks status.

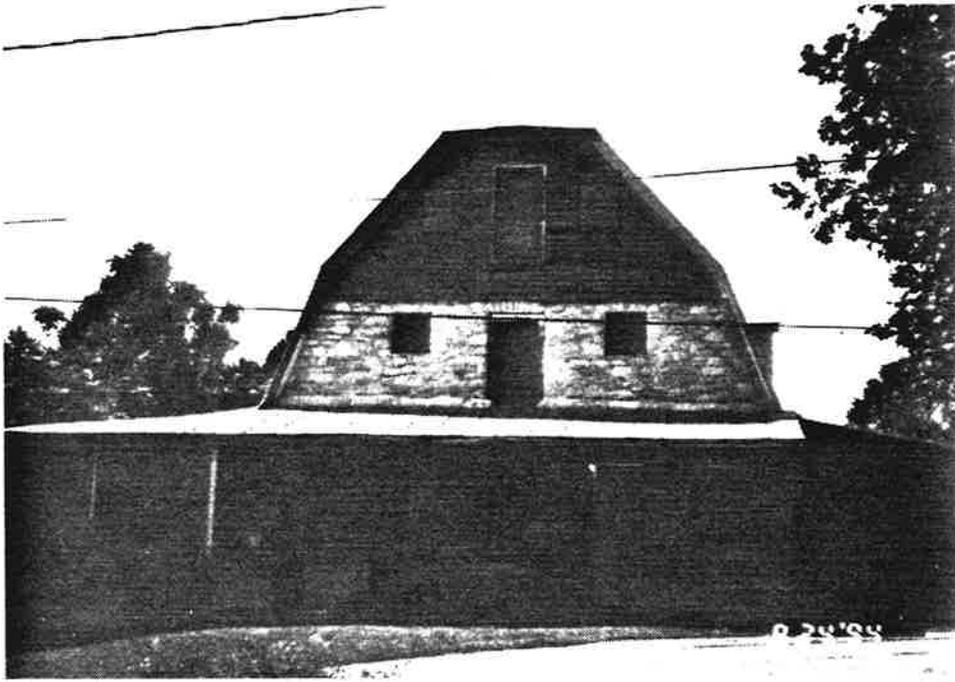


Fig. 15. Fishers Hill (85-910). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

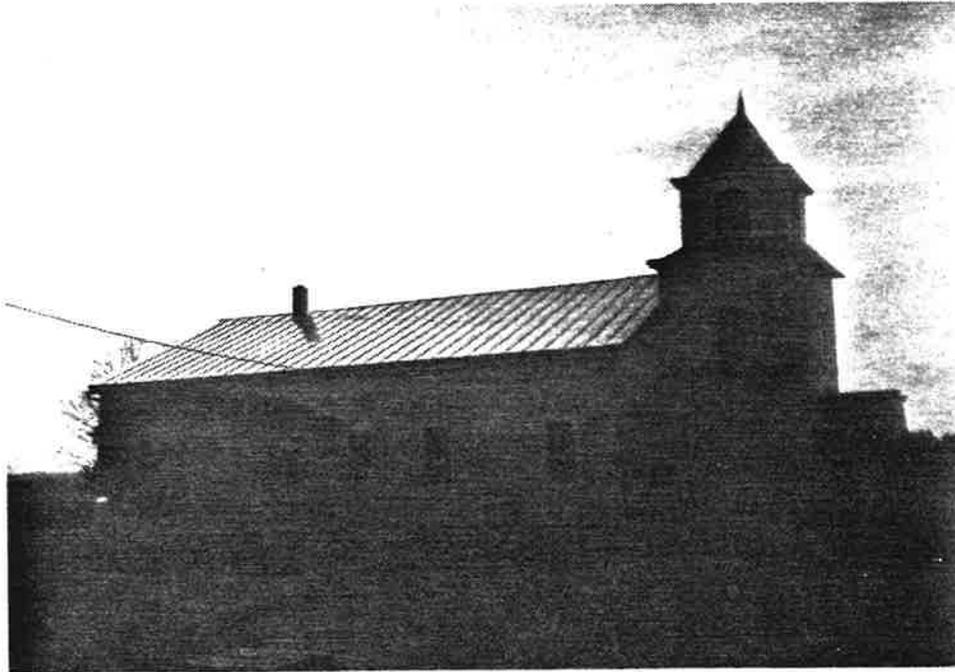


Fig. 16. Cedar Grove Church of the Brethren (85-786). Photographer: Jeff Everett

Religion Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

During this period three new church bodies appeared in Shenandoah County; the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and the United Brethren. The period is also marked with controversy concerning the use of the English language and, in some cases, English doctrine in the German churches.

Bishop Francis Asbury traveled through Shenandoah County at least eight times during the period, stopping to preach in 1790 at Bethel near Red Banks and at the Episcopal Church in Woodstock, and again in 1806 in Strasburg (Wayland, 1927: 405, 409, 425). Asbury commented on his 1790 visits in his diary: "We had a crowd of people at Bethel, who appeared very insensible. Rode on to Miller's Town, properly Woodstock; here I was permitted to preach in the Episcopal Church, many attended and behaved well, and I had light and liberty in speaking" (ibid.: 405). Two Methodist ministers were licensed in Shenandoah County in 1792 and the first church building used for Methodist worship was built around 1808 in Woodstock (ibid.: 427, 429).

By 1822 three Presbyterian churches had been established in Shenandoah County, one at Woodstock and two at Strasburg. In 1824, the Reverend William H. Foote organized these three congregations into the Union Church of Shenandoah County with thirty-one members. Then in 1826 the Union Church was divided into the Woodstock and Strasburg Presbyterian Churches. The Strasburg congregation dedicated their first church building in 1830 and a church at Woodstock was erected around 1833 (ibid.: 431-432).

The third new denomination in Shenandoah County was the United Brethren. Around 1800, Reformed Pastor William Otterbein and Mennonite Martin Boehm founded the United Brethren Church that taught the doctrine of evangelism and a freer communion much like that of the Methodists. In fact, they were sometimes called German Methodists. The ministers in this new church would preach with Methodist ministers at camp meetings throughout the Valley. This bilingual team was very effective with the Germans of the Valley (Wayland: 444-446, Wust: 134-135).

Mirroring struggles in the German schools of the period, the German churches debated the question of using English instead of German for church services and publications. German church elders believed their traditions and values were not being transmitted to younger generations, and the language issue was at the heart of their concerns. The Henkel Press, as well as other conservative printers, continued to print church literature in German throughout the period (Wust: 157). The lack of English translations of church catechisms and other doctrinal literature contributed to the continued use of German in the German churches, especially the Lutheran Church. However, some German churches during this period began

to allow the use of English in sermons, and church records were increasingly kept in English (ibid.: 140).

In the Lutheran Church, the language issue was associated with doctrinal questions that eventually led to the division of Lutheran congregations throughout the state and county into the Tennessee Synod, organized by Paul Henkel in 1820, and the Virginia Synod, organized in 1829 (ibid.: 137). Because the Reformed Church had similar religious tenets as the Presbyterian Church, it lost membership due to the language issue. Likewise, the United Brethren lost membership to the English speaking congregations of the Methodist Church (ibid.: 141).

The Dunkards took a more conciliatory approach to the language issue. They realized that the conversion of the younger generation necessitated the use of English, but the retention of members of the older generation required the use of German. Thus, English- and German-speaking ministers were paired, resulting in the "English Arm" and "German Arm" of the Dunkard Church (ibid.: 146).

Few churches dating to this period have been identified in the county. A remarkable exception is the original building of St. Paul's Lutheran Church (85-485), which probably dates to the 1820s. A simple v-notched log building of domestic scale and form, the church originally stood on the site of the present St. Paul's in Jerome, but was moved in the nineteenth century to Isaac J. Foltz Farm (85-425) where it has served an agricultural function. In addition to its great age, the building is significant as an example of first-generation church construction, most other first-generation churches having been torn down or dismembered when they were replaced.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860) Civil War (1861-1865)

The Lutheran Church remained the largest church body in Shenandoah County during the late antebellum period. As in the case of the German schools, the use of German in the church was eliminated by the 1840's, except for special occasions. The Henkel Press printed its last German text in 1841. The process of translating the literature of the church into English began with Paul Henkel, and ended with the English translation of the "Book of Concord" in 1851 (Wust: 157, 138). The separation of the Union Churches, Reformed and Lutheran congregations that shared property and clergy, was also nearing completion by the time of the Civil War (ibid.: 139). The county's Quaker meeting and Mennonite congregations disappeared from Shenandoah County during the period (Wayland, 1927: 433; Wust: 147). Little is known concerning the fate of the Quakers, but as stated previously, the Mennonites moved further south into Rockingham and Augusta counties (Wust: 146; Wayland, 1927: 424). The Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, appeared in Shenandoah County at mid-century. The first congregations were formed around Strasburg, Woodstock, Edinburg, and Alonzaville (Fairview) in the 1850's. Other congregations and churches were organized following the Civil War (Wayland: 396).

Considerably more rural churches survive from the late antebellum period than from preceding periods. These churches generally share similar nave-plan forms with gable fronts and interior seating arrangements directed towards a pulpit at the rear gable end. Most churches that survive from this period are of weatherboarded frame construction with tall side windows. Few survive in their original state; belfries, entry towers, and lancet-arched stained-glass windows are common alterations. A notable grouping of antebellum churches occurs in the tiny community of Hudson Crossroads (85-410), where St. James Lutheran Church and St. Johns United Church of Christ mimic the spired skyline of a New England village.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The results of the survey conducted for D. J. Lake's *Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia*, published in 1885, show that there were seventy-nine churches--seventy-three white and six black--in the county at that time. In summarizing the findings of the atlas, John Wayland listed the following denominations for Shenandoah County: one Baptist church, two Episcopal churches, two Presbyterian churches, two Lutheran and Reformed Union churches, five Reformed churches, five United Brethren churches, seven Christian churches, seven Dunkard churches, seven Union churches, ten Methodist churches, eighteen Lutheran churches, seven unidentified churches, and six black churches (Wayland, 1927: 447-448). From this survey it is apparent that the Lutheran Church continued to have the most congregations whereas the Methodist Church was gaining in popularity. The Baptist and Presbyterian Churches did not expand their memberships. The county's Episcopal churches were built shortly before the publication of Lake's atlas. Around 1872, the Episcopal Church in Mt. Jackson was built, and in 1882 the one in Woodstock was erected (*ibid.*: 399-400). Two other denominations organized congregations in the county following 1885: a Catholic Church was erected in Woodstock around 1890, and a congregation of the Seventh Day Adventist Church was organized in New Market around 1883 (Wayland: 444). A large camp meeting ground was located just south of Lantz Mill in 1885 (Lake).

The largest group of rural churches surveyed in the county date to the half century between the end of the Civil War and the nation's entry into World War I. Like their late antebellum predecessors, these churches are generally of frame construction with nave-plan forms. Stylistically, these churches borrow architectural motifs such as lancet-arched windows, doors, and belfry openings from the Gothic Revival, which was promoted as an appropriate ecclesiastical style through much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Church building committees and their builders sometimes experimented with different architectural forms and motifs. Otterbein Chapel United Methodist Church (85-434), built around 1900, combines a basically T-shaped plan with unusual round windows and banks of small rectangular windows. The architectural forms of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries continued into the period between the world wars. More recently, some congregations have opted to encase their historic church buildings in brick.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

In their *Geography Supplement of Shenandoah County*, published in 1927, authors Moore and Miller provided a survey of the religious population of Shenandoah County. Their survey listed churches and memberships. The Lutherans had the largest membership with 3,206 members, followed by the Methodists with 2,027, the Disciples of Christ with 1,438, the Brethren known as German Baptist or Dunkers with 1,207, and the Reformed Church with 1,086. The United Brethren in Christ had 709 members followed by the Christian Church with 310 and the Presbyterians with 252 members. The three denominations with the least members were the Baptists with 105, the Catholics with 65, and Episcopalians with 49 (Wayland, 1927: 448). A major event in the life of the Lutheran Church in Virginia occurred in 1925 when the churches of the Tennessee Synod and the Virginia Synod united into the Virginia Synod (Wust: 137).



Fig. 17. St. James Lutheran Church, Fort Valley (85-410-2). Photographer: Geoff Henry



Fig. 18. St. Paul's Church, Jerome (85-892-2). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

Health Care and Recreation Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Civil War (1861-1865)

One outcome of improved road and rail connections was the development of springs resorts in Shenandoah County. Since early settlement the county's mineral springs were valued for their alleged curative powers. The county's largest and most famous resort, Orkney Springs, was frequented by the afflicted as early as the Revolutionary War period. Early accommodations were simple: tents or temporary log huts erected by adjacent landowners (Cohen: 80). Samuel Kercheval, the Valley's earliest chronicler, recollected one Orkney Springs-goer of the 1820s hauling in framing members, weatherboards, and shingles for a simple cottage erected in the space of a day and a half (Kercheval: 332). The pace of development quickened in the mid-nineteenth century, facilitated by the South's expanding rail network. Wealthy planters and urbanites from the southern Tidewater flocked to the Virginia mountains during the summer as a relief from heat and yellow fever. Patrons were also drawn by the opportunity to socialize amid breathtaking mountain scenery, an attraction that may have been more germane in the case of the Shenandoah County resorts, which were frequented by visitors from the Middle Atlantic states.

Initially, the leading springs resort in the county was Burner's White Sulphur Springs (also known as Seven Fountains), located in Fort Valley. In 1850, Noah Burner built a three-story frame hotel and ballroom, guest cottages, and bathing houses (Clower: 27). The resort boasted "Eight Springs of different waters . . . White, Blue, and Black Sulphur; also Chalybeate, Limestone, Freestone, Slatestone, and Alum water," and period advertisements solicited patronage from Baltimore, connected to the lower Shenandoah Valley by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Mordecai: 13). Orkney Springs (85-39), incorporated in 1858, developed on the opposite side of the county in the shadow of the Great North Mountain (Wayland, 1927: 212). Although the first substantial structure, the two-story Maryland House, was erected in 1853, a village existed at Orkney Springs prior to the 1850s (Loth: 425). Both the resort and its support community experienced their greatest growth after the Civil War.

On a smaller scale of operations than the springs resorts were the taverns and houses of public entertainment sprinkled across the Shenandoah County landscape. Among the more impressive of these is Crabill's Tavern (85-97), an early-nineteenth-century brick building on the Valley Turnpike. Many private homes provided lodging for travelers and other guests.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Orkney Springs took its place as one of the premier watering places in the state after the Civil War. In 1876, the springs proprietors erected the Virginia House, a four-story colossus with a 155'x40' dining hall, a 100'x50' ballroom, a reading room, a billiard room, 175 bedrooms,

and an ornamental pedestrian bridge linking it to the verandas of the Maryland House. By the late 1880s the resort also boasted Jersey Row, a file of seven two-story guest cottages; an octagonal band stand; a ten pin alley; several spring houses, ice houses, and auxiliary buildings; and a quadrangle of guest houses of varying shapes and sizes known as Van Burenville (Cohen: 80-85; Lake). The village of Orkney Springs prospered with the resort. Miss A. M. Stribling operated a boarding house in the village for less affluent visitors, J. H. Smurr kept a saloon for those who required stronger medicine than mineral water to relieve their afflictions, and several merchants sold groceries and dry goods to guests and local denizens alike (Lake: Chataigne, 1884-1885, 1893).

In 1908, William R. Bryce of Philadelphia acquired a farm near Orkney Springs and began the development of the Bryce Resort (85-415). Bryce converted a pre-existing farmhouse into guest facilities, built two lodges adjacent to it, and in the early 1910s began the construction of the detached Rustic-style cottages that eventually numbered twenty-two in all. The resort offered dancing, bowling, croquet, tennis, horseback riding, and mountain climbing, and assured guests that the location was free of malaria and did not cater to consumptives. In the 1960s the resort management opened ski slopes and began an ambitious development of private homesites and condominiums. In 1993 the resort was worth \$120 million and generated 14% of county tax revenues (Bryce; "Bryce's Hillside Cottages").

Burner's White Sulphur Springs, or Seven Fountains, declined after the Civil War, but boarding houses took the place of the hotel and a ten pin alley remained in operation (Clower: 27; Cohen: 25; Lake). A third resort was developed in the 1870s by A. J. Myers at the site of the defunct Henrietta Furnace (Wayland: 151). Shenandoah Alum Springs (85-44), as it was known, featured two hotel buildings, a row of log guest cabins (possibly recycled ironworker housing), and the obligatory ten pin alley and colorfully-named mineral springs (Lake).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Springs resorts throughout Virginia suffered decline during the first half of the twentieth century, largely due to the development of more exotic tourist destinations and the accessibility of those destinations by automobile. Orkney Springs fared better than most resorts. In the 1960s, the American Symphony Orchestra League established a summer institute at the resort, and in 1979 Orkney Springs was acquired by the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, which has undertaken an ambitious renovation of the many surviving historic buildings (Cohen: 84).

The year 1922 saw the commercial transformation of a cave near Quicksburg into Shenandoah Caverns (85-166), served directly by the Southern Railroad. "An electric lighting system sufficient to illuminate a town of two thousand people" was installed to accommodate the thousands of tourists who visited every year during the 1920s, and a three-story rock-faced concrete-block hotel was constructed at the cavern entrance (Wayland, 1924). To further tempt weekend spelunkers, the management endowed the cave's natural formations

with names such as Diamond Cascade, Grove of the Druids, and Rainbow Lake (Moore and Miller: 15).

Shenandoah Caverns was one of six in the general area, known collectively as the Six Valley of Virginia Caverns, but the only one actually in Shenandoah County. At the northern end of the county Crystal Caverns opened on Hupp's Hill north of Strasburg on the old Valley Turnpike. The caverns were adjacent to the Battlefield Museum and included an observation tower as well as an 18-course Lucky Strike miniature golf course. The caverns are now closed, and a private Civil War museum is on the site.

In 1927, the Shen-Vallee Golf Resort opened south of New Market. The hotel burned and was immediately rebuilt in 1930; it continues in operation today. With the rise of public interest in golf, the Orkney Springs hotels also added a golf course. With the advent of the automobile, camping became a popular activity, and sites such as Shenandoah Caverns included camping areas, as did the National Forest Service site at Elizabeth Furnace in Fort Valley. The rise of tourism was aided by the promotion of historical sites. In 1923, a re-enactment of the Battle of New Market featured VMI cadets and U. S. Marines. In 1935 Harmony Hall (Fort Bowman, 85-4) became the county's first historic house museum, although it soon reverted to being a private dwelling.

Transportation Theme

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Early National Period (1790-1829)

Much of Shenandoah County's early economy depended on transportation. The principal land route during the period was the Valley Road, also referred to as the Great Wagon Road, that extended from Philadelphia southwestward down the center of Shenandoah County and ultimately into the Carolina Piedmont from the earliest period of settlement. This route became a prime conduit for settlers moving into and through the area and for the transport of agricultural products to tidewater markets and finished goods to the backcountry. It was originally a well established Indian path, and the route of Indian and European settler passage and settlement was a frequent issue of controversy between the two groups in the mid-eighteenth century (Rouse: vii-viii). By 1765, however, most of the road had been cleared to carry horsedrawn vehicles. (Rouse:93) Winchester, located to the north of Shenandoah County, became a point of intersection for roads leading east and west, as did Staunton to the south of the county (Kalbian: 150; Newlon and Pawlett: 19). The section of the great road leading southwestward from the southern boundary of Shenandoah County was also known as the Indian Road. The Shenandoah River constituted an important transportation route. Bateaux--shallow-draft, keel-bottomed boats--plied the river from the eighteenth century into the mid-nineteenth century, carrying bulk agricultural and industrial goods to market. In 1816, the state's Board of Public Works was established, heralding a new age of road and canal improvements. (Newlon and Pawlett: 14)

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The transportation infrastructure of Virginia and Shenandoah County underwent a tremendous expansion during the antebellum period. Roads and waterways were considerably improved, enhancing the county's access to distant markets and accelerating integration with the national economy and national culture. The railroad made its first inroads into the county during the period.

The Valley Road became the subject of renewed attention when a third Valley Turnpike Company was chartered in 1834 with the goal of macadamizing the great artery from Winchester to Harrisonburg. The organizer and president was John Rice, whose 1834 mansion in New Market remains today. One of the road's engineers was Joseph Anderson, later head of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond and owner or lessor of the county's iron furnaces (Wayland, 1967: 2, 13-15; Newlon and Pawlett: 19-20). With its extension via other turnpikes into Southwest Virginia and points west by mid-century, the hard-surface Valley Pike represented one of the nation's primary land routes.

The success of the Valley Pike contributed to a turnpike mania. Increasingly, the old method of local surveyors and laboring tithables (mandatory labor furnished by local adult male

residents) gave way to a system of professionally managed, capitalized, and sometimes state subsidized turnpike companies. The town of New Market appears to have taken the lead in these developments, first with the incorporation of the Newmarket and Buffalo Springs Turnpike in 1839-1840, and then with the incorporation of the Newmarket and Sperryville Turnpike in 1847-1848. The latter road was the only major route to cross the Massanutten Mountain, linking the Valley and the Piedmont via Luray (Aten et al: 14). However, the Little River Turnpike from Alexandria to Winchester also served the county's access to the east as well. The 1850s saw a flurry of incorporations including the Mount Jackson and Howard's Lick Turnpike, the Mount Jackson and Howardsville Turnpike, the Strasburg and Capon Turnpike, and the Woodstock and Wardensville Turnpike (Williams). These regional turnpikes contributed to the economic development of the county by alleviating one of the primary limiting factors: bad roads. Their impact on the cultural development of the county would be hard to quantify, but it is reasonable to assume that they tied both town and country more closely to national life.

One important route that did not gain turnpike status was the Back Road, a route that paralleled the Valley Road along the western edge of the central valley (corresponding to routes 42, 623, and 628 today). Perhaps the absence of tolls on this route made it more attractive to drovers than the Valley Road. The Craig-Hepner Farm (85-455) near Alonzaville was used as a campsite for drovers and a watering place for livestock during the antebellum period; Hepner family tradition states that the owner of the farm during the period maintained another farm twelve miles to the south along the Back Road that also functioned as a campsite and watering place. A string of small service communities developed along the Back Road during the nineteenth century, catering to the needs of travelers and nourished by their trade. Listed from south to north, these communities are Forestville (85-405), Hudson Crossroads (85-410), Conicville (85-402), Columbia Furnace (85-400), St. Luke (85-925), Alonzaville (not surveyed), Saumsville (85-503), Mt. Olive (85-504), and Lebanon Church (85-118).

Turnpikes were vital to the development of the Valley, but their importance was soon to be overshadowed by the great nineteenth-century transportation invention, the railroad. At first, railroads passed near but not into Shenandoah County. Winchester, in adjacent Frederick County, seemed an obvious rail focus, for much grain and other products went down to Winchester for shipment over the mountains to Alexandria by way of Little River Turnpike (now Route 7). The nation's first major railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, was chartered to connect the port city of Baltimore to the Ohio River at Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia). Location surveys began in 1827. One route reconnoitred by B&O engineers in 1828, in response to the urging of Virginia legislator James E. McFarland, ran southwest from Harpers Ferry, up the Valley through Winchester and across Shenandoah County, crossing the mountains to the south. This route, which would have provided a new western connection to the Kanawha River (Dilts:56), was not selected; it was considered and rejected again in 1835. Instead the railroad chose a route along the Potomac River west of Harpers Ferry and across Virginia to Martinsburg. When it became apparent that the B&O route was not to include Winchester, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad was chartered in 1831 by Winchester

the W&PRR in 1833 and was completed in 1836, the year the B&O opened service from Baltimore to Harpers Ferry. The C&O Canal had already reached Harpers Ferry from Georgetown and Alexandria. The importance to Shenandoah County of this Winchester rail link was immense. Where a wagon haul to the east had once taken several days, weather permitting, the railroad could move grain and produce in a single day, making it possible, for example, for fruit fresh from the Valley to be sold in the east coast cities -- and at a fraction of the wagon-haul cost. Although the W&PRR was an independent railroad, the B&O was interested and supportive, both because of the new railroad's ability to feed the main line and because there was much interest in extending the railroad south to Staunton, which would facilitate connections with the James River and Kanawha improvements not far beyond.

Helpful as it was to Shenandoah County, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad terminus in Winchester was still many slow miles away by wagon. The first railroad actually to serve Shenandoah County was the Manassas Gap Railroad, the brainchild of Chief Justice John Marshall's entrepreneurial son, Edward Carrington Marshall. The Manassas Gap branched off of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad at Manassas Junction and passed westward through Manassas Gap and Front Royal to Strasburg, with the ultimate goal being Harrisonburg. Upon its completion to Strasburg in 1854, Marshall remarked, "The iron horse of Manassa this day takes its first drink of limestone water." (Davis: 113) The Manassas Gap Railroad turned southwest from Strasburg, reaching Woodstock in 1856 and Mount Jackson in 1859. (Davis: 112-113; Wayland: 293). With a direct link to Alexandria and, by connection, to Washington, the transformation of freight and passenger transportation in the county was completed. Alexandria was less than a day away for passengers, perishable produce, and heavy freight, such as grain, corn, or iron -- all at a fraction of the previous cost.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The Civil War wreaked havoc on Shenandoah County's transportation network. The Manassas Gap Railroad was repeatedly damaged by Confederate forces to prevent its use by the Federal army during the latter's intermittent occupation of the Valley (Aten: 13; Johnston: 50-51, 113, 219). By war's end, most county bridges had been destroyed at least once, and many had been rebuilt and destroyed again. After the war, the Manassas Gap and the Orange & Alexandria Railroads merged, reopened, and extended their Valley line to Harrisonburg in 1868 (Wine: 40; Wayland: 348). In 1872 the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas merged with the Lynchburg & Danville to form the Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern. An 1873 timetable shows one passenger, one freight, and one fast freight train daily from Manassas to Strasburg and Harrisonburg. Passengers could leave Alexandria at 8:00 a.m., connect to the Valley train at Manassas, leaving there at 10:00 a.m, and reach Strasburg at 1:23 p.m., Mount Jackson at 3:22 p.m., and Harrisonburg at 4:40 p.m. (OA&M Railroad Timetable, 1873). Trains connected at Strasburg Junction with the B&O service to Harpers

Ferry. The WCVMG&S went into receivership in 1876 and was reorganized by the Baltimore & Ohio as the Virginia Midland Railroad (Davis: 194).

In 1867 the Winchester and Strasburg was chartered and then taken over by the B&O in 1870, connecting with the WCVMG&S at Strasburg Junction, with trains running through from Harpers Ferry to Strasburg's town station. In 1866 the B&O also chartered the Valley Railroad to run from Harrisonburg to Staunton (1869) and Lexington (1883) (Hollis and Roberts: 35). This was taken over by the B&O in 1873 as part of the effort to establish a major presence in Virginia railroading. For Shenandoah County, the southern extension to Staunton provided a connection to a direct route eastward to Richmond and Tidewater and westward to the Midwest at Staunton. Later the majority of this line was acquired by the Southern Railroad (now Norfolk Southern), although the stretch leading eastward from Strasburg remained under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio until after 1931 (Moore and Miller: 31) and the section north of Strasburg remains B&ORR (now CSX). The railroad activity of this period precipitated considerable development in the Shenandoah County towns along the Valley Branch. An entirely new community, Quicksburg (originally known as Forest Station), grew up along the railroad, and a number of smaller hamlets centered on depots. Strasburg became an important junction and servicing depot, complete with engine house with turntable and with coal and water facilities. The B&O route from Harpers Ferry to Strasburg Junction connected with trains from the east that continued to Harrisonburg, whence B&O trackage resumed on to Lexington, as of 1869 (Hollis and Roberts: 35). Although most stations in the county have been demolished, the B&O station at Capon Road (Rt. 55) northwest of Strasburg (85-374) still exists. The station was probably part of the original railway construction and is probably the only original station surviving in the county on its original location. There was also a station at Cedar Creek, location not known. The Southern stopped at Strasburg, Fishers Hill, Maurertown, Woodstock, Edinburg, Hawkinstown, Mount Jackson, Forest (Quicksburg), and New Market in the county. The surviving station building at Strasburg (306-9, National Register), was not built as a station but was later converted from a pottery factory. The original Quicksburg Station (85-775) was moved in the 1970s to nearby Edge Hill Farm.

Shenandoah County bridges generally are of twentieth-century construction, frequently rebuilt on the stone piers and abutments of earlier bridges (at Strasburg over Town Run at Rt. 601 and at Pugh's Run, for example). Probably the most significant bridge is the steel truss bridge over the Shenandoah River east of Strasburg on the Warren-Shenandoah County line (85-771), which is early twentieth-century (by 1926), built on the stone piers of an early bridge, as is the 1925 bridge over Narrow Passage Creek, also built on old stone piers.

As noted in the discussion of postbellum industry, a narrow-gauge short line known as the Liberty Railroad (later and briefly, the Shenandoah Iron & Coal Railroad) was constructed from Edinburg to Liberty Furnace in 1891 (*The Journal*, Sept. 13, 1990). The "Edinburg Dinky" hauled iron to the main line and also extended to ore banks on Middle Mountain. After the furnace closed in the early twentieth century, the railroad hauled timber for a while before finally ceasing operations in 1907 (Cooper and Zimmerman; Wayland: 237-238).

Plans to extend the route west to the West Virginia coal fields and eastward to Riverton did not materialize.

Shenandoah County's roads continued to serve as they always had for pedestrian, horse, vehicular, and livestock traffic. Whereas most Virginia turnpikes failed to survive the Civil War and its attendant economic disruptions, the Valley Turnpike, despite severe wartime damages, continued to operate profitably until its takeover by the state in 1918 (Newlon and Pawlett: 20). Tollhouses were maintained along the pike, including a two-story frame structure that stands today on Meems Bottom at the foot of the bridge leading into Mount Jackson (85-151; Lake) and a frame structure on Rt. 11 at the north end of Strasburg. At the foot of Fishers Hill at Rt. 601 south of Strasburg, where the Valley Pike has had several locations across Tumbling Run, are ruins of the impressive ramps and stone abutments of a nineteenth-century bridge and, where the old road ran west up the hill, large stone embankments extending west around the hill (85-772). The two sections of the present road go up the east side (85-920). This and the bridge ruins on the Valley Turnpike at Cedar Creek (85-24) are cited by the National Park Service as a significant Civil War resource. Numerous other traces of former rights-of-way of the Valley Turnpike can also be seen in the county, including a section north of Hawkinstown with a concrete bridge.. The Meems Bottom Covered Bridge (85-103), a single-span, wooden, Burr truss (or arch) bridge was constructed in 1893-1894 south of Mt. Jackson. At 200' long, the covered bridge is the longest to survive in the state, and accordingly it was listed in the National Register in 1975 (Loth: 424; Newlon and Pawlett: 27). It was later severely damaged by fire and reconstructed. A modern footbridge at Lantz Mill replaces an earlier one.

Shenandoah County fully entered the modern automobile age during the period between the world wars. The beginning of the transition was marked by the takeover of the state's private turnpikes by the state government in 1918. The Southern and Baltimore & Ohio lines remained important, but increasingly country doctors, farmers, and others relied on cars and trucks to perform their work. Consequently there emerged a greater need for hard-surfaced roads. In 1930 the State Highway Department counted 1,067.26 miles of county and district roads and 90.74 miles of state highways. This latter figure included a 35.5-mile stretch of the Valley Turnpike, acquired by the state in 1918. The department widened and repaved the Valley Turnpike as U. S. Route 11 during the 1920s and 1930s. In this decade, hard-surfaced and well-graded macadam roads were extensively constructed, including the Valley Turnpike, Middle Road, Back Road, the Fort Valley Road, the Lee Highway (Rt. 211), and the Front Royal-Strasburg-West Virginia road (Rt. 55). Throughout the period and later commenced the construction of the ubiquitous wood, steel, and concrete bridges that dot the county. Of note is the steel truss bridge on Rt. 11 south of Mt. Jackson. As during almost two centuries of settlement history, freight moved through the county north and south along the Valley Road/Route 11, although in 1930 it was being hauled by truckers rather than teamsters (Moore and Miller: 31-32). Additional improvements to Rt. 11, widening it to three and four lanes, were carried out after World War II. Rebuilding of Rt. 55 in the county started in the 1930s but was not completed until after the war.

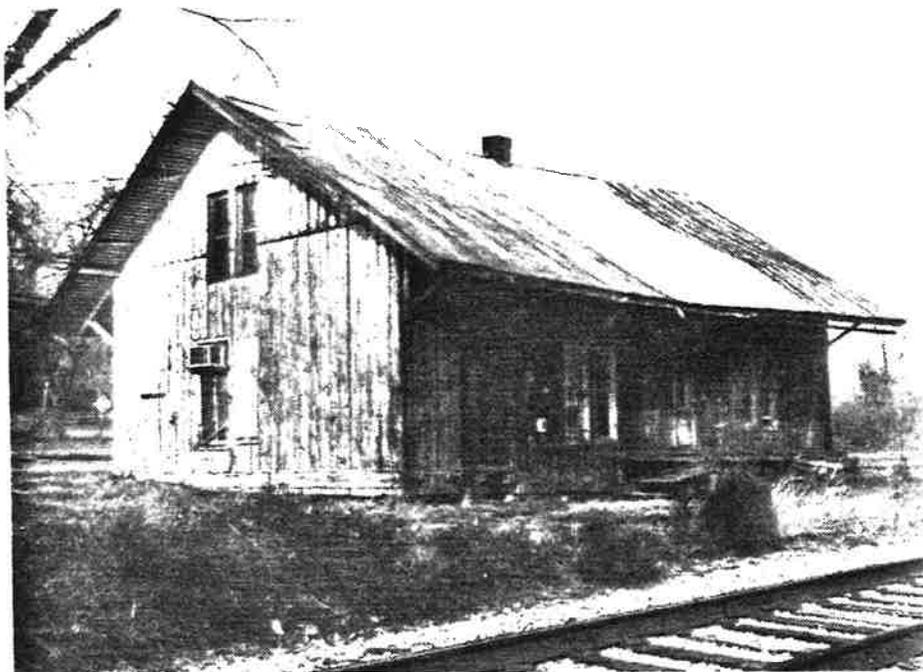


Fig. 19. B&ORR Capon Road Station (85-374). Photographer: James C. Massey

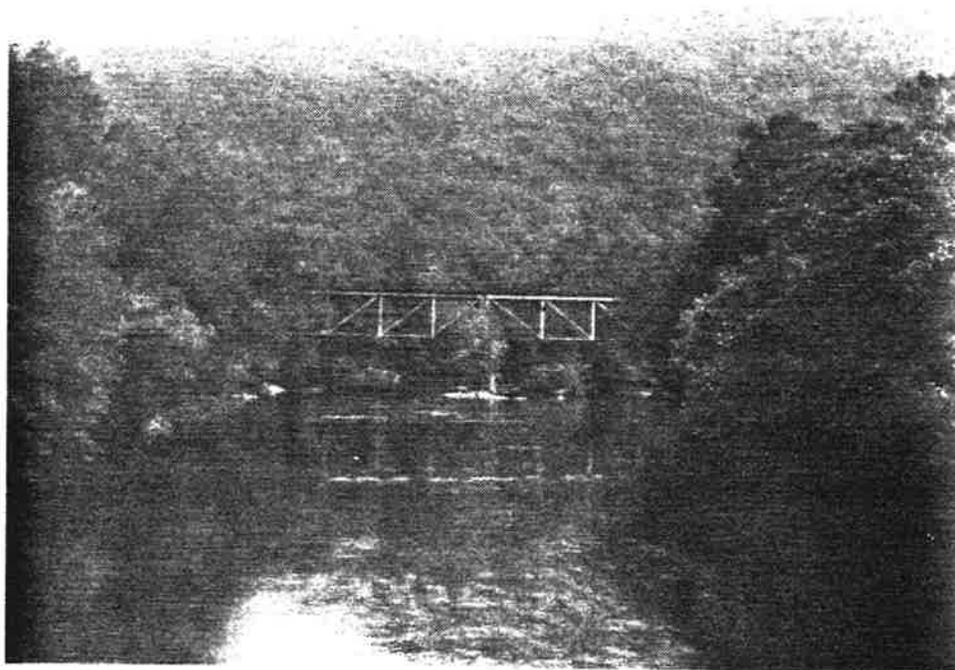


Fig. 20. Southern Railroad Shenandoah River Bridge (85-771). Photographer: William T. Sherman



Fig. 21. Old Valley Turnpike Tumbling Run Bridge Ruins (85-772). Photographer: James C. Massey



Fig. 22. Old Valley Turnpike Tumbling Run Bridge Ruins (85-772), South Embankment. Photographer: James C. Massey

Commerce Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Civil War (1861-1865)

During the eighteenth century, most commercial activity took place in Shenandoah County's towns. Presumably, stores were located in rural areas as well. Stores and other commercial property types are virtually non-existent for this period of the county's history. One notable exception is Moore's Store (85-33), a one-story, two-unit, brick building, possibly dating to the early nineteenth century, that formerly contained a post office and store or office.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The majority of Shenandoah County's historic rural commercial buildings date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1871, the date of Andrew Boyd's *Virginia State Business Directory*, approximately fifteen stores had been established outside of the county's larger towns. By 1893, this number had grown to fifty-two (Chataigne, 1893: 1149-1151). Most of these country stores were located in villages and small towns and were usually operated in conjunction with post offices. Typically, country stores shared a similar gable-fronted form, sometimes with a side shed that was used for bulk storage. The upper level of two-story stores was also used for storage, but occasionally it served as lodging or meeting space as well.

A prime example of the commercial property type is the Ephraim Baker Store (85-473) in the village of Mt. Olive. The original one-story section of the two-story frame store was probably built in 1867 (the date of the store's earliest surviving ledger), and the upper story added soon afterwards. Off the north side of the store is a wing for bulk storage; across the front of the store extends a reworked one-story porch. The beaded-board-sheathed interior of the store's main sales space features long wooden counters and shelves lining the walls. The G-Mart Store at St. Luke (85-925-4) is another example. Other well preserved late-nineteenth-century stores that also functioned as a post office are the Lockstampfer House and Zepp Post Office (85-47), Orkney Springs Post Office (85-936-3), and Hepners Store and Post Office (85-938).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Commercial development in the county's rural areas slackened after World War I, with fewer country stores constructed in villages and small towns. The increasing popularity of the automobile generated several changes in the county's rural commercial architecture. First, gas pumps and drive-through canopies began to appear on the front of some store buildings. Also, along major routes such as the Lee Highway, hard-surfaced in the 1920s, filling stations, motor courts, and diners sprang up. A fine example of the filling station property

type is a 1920s or 1930s station in Columbia Furnace (85-400) that features imaginative limestone masonry. The small gas station on Rt. 263 at Macanie (85-732) has the traditional covered gas bay even in this small station. A more substantial example is the Gochenour Station at Maurertown (85-935-3) on the Valley Turnpike. Other early service stations identified by the survey include Rude's Hill Grocery (85-147) and a store and service station on Rt. 720 (85-150). Also associated with increased automobile use is Dorothy's Inn (85-197), a white quartzite-faced building with stepped gable parapets constructed on a bluff between the Lee Highway and the Shenandoah River in the 1920s or 1930s.

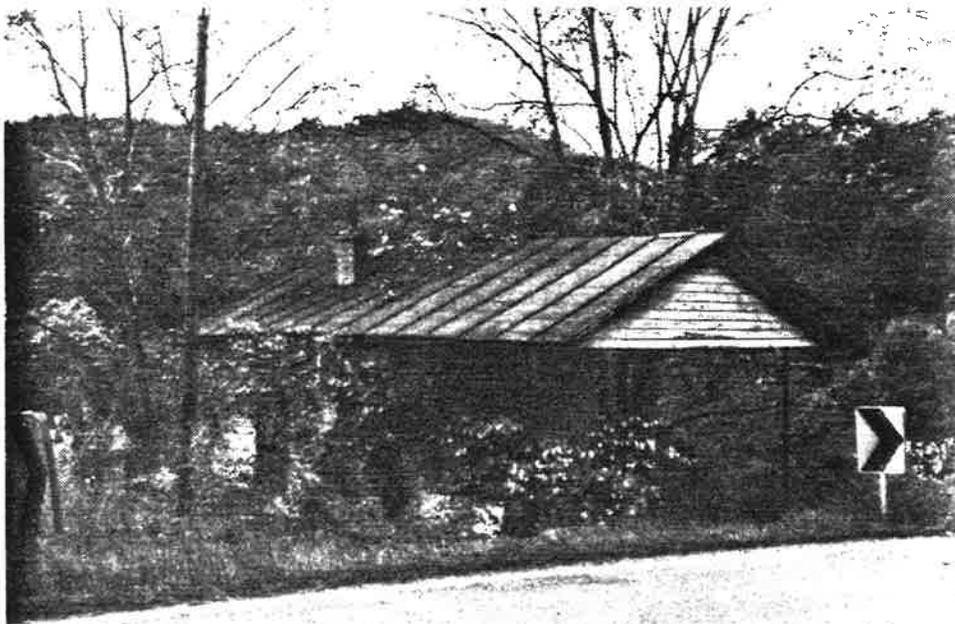


Fig. 23. McCanie Filling Station (85-732). Photographer: Jeff Everett



Fig. 24. Walker's Store, St. Luke (85-925-4). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

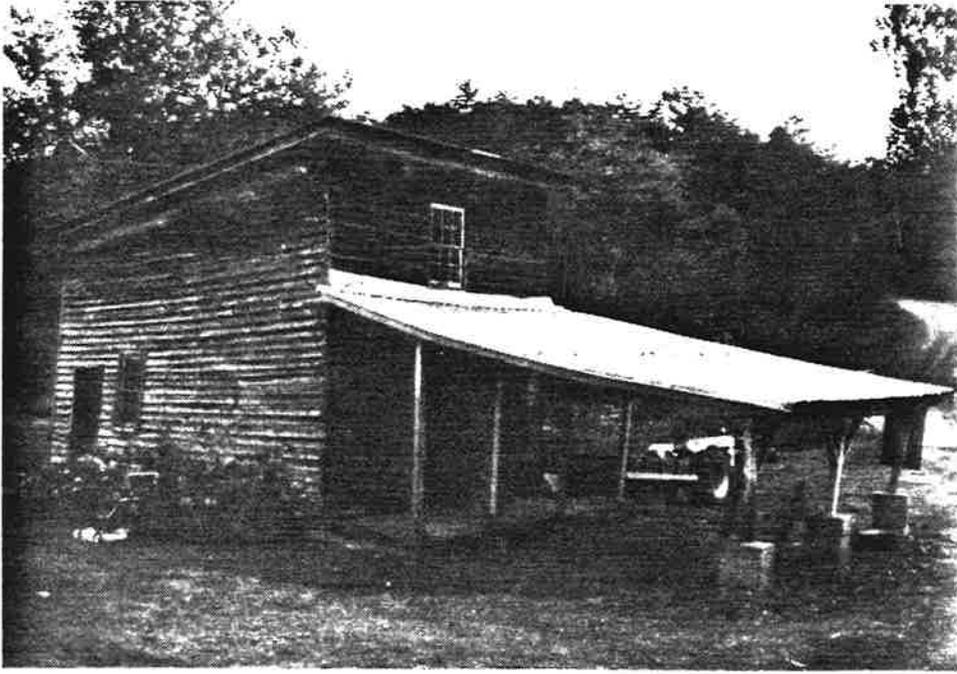


Fig. 25. Hepners Store and Post Office (85-938). Photographer: Jeff Everett

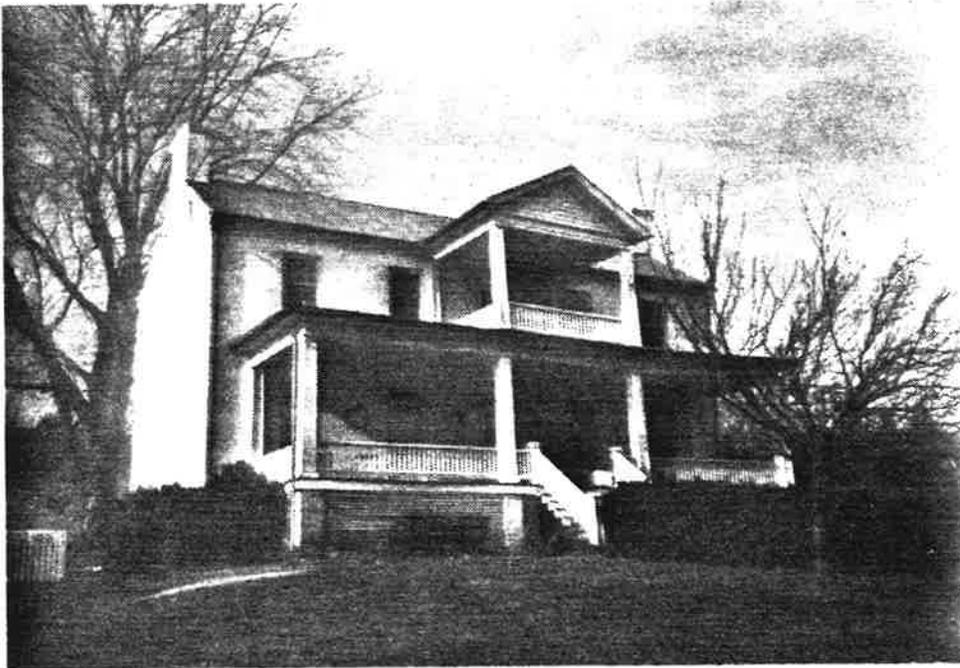


Fig. 26. Crabill's Tavern (85-97). (Photographer: Jeff Everett)

Industry Theme

Colonial Period (1750-1789)

Early National Period (1790-1829)

Shenandoah County has been described as a "leading iron producing county of the state" for the period before the Civil War, a distinction it gained at an early date (Watson:430). One of the Shenandoah Valley's earliest furnace and forge complexes was established in the mid-eighteenth century by Isaac Zane on both sides of Cedar Creek at Marlboro, although the furnace itself was situated on the Frederick County side of the creek. Apparently the first furnace physically located within Shenandoah County's present boundaries was Columbia Furnace (85-400), sited on Big Stony Creek where it issues from the mountains six miles west of Woodstock. Columbia Furnace was developed by George Mayberry and Benjamin Pennybacker (son of Dirck) in 1802 (Smith: 203). In 1808, it was acquired by John Arthur & Company and was also known afterwards as Arthur's Furnace. Another early furnace was Liberty Furnace, established 1817 several miles upstream from Columbia Furnace by Walter Neuman, son-in-law of Benjamin Pennybacker. (Wayland, 1927: 237-238; Bruce: 454) Pig iron was the principal product of the early furnaces and was either sold to local blacksmiths or transported by bateau or wagon to Fredericksburg, Alexandria, or other Tidewater markets (Wayland, 1927: 241). The first forge was Pine Forge on Smith's Creek near New Market, 1785 by Dirck Pennybacker (Smith: 202-203). The second early forge was Union Forge at Lantz Mill. The importance of the iron industry and other manufacturing enterprises can be read in the population statistics of the 1820 federal census. Of Shenandoah County residents engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing, the proportion of the latter was 20.9%, whereas statewide the percentage of individuals involved in manufacturing was 10.4%. The Pennybacker family were the most important ironmasters in the Valley, owning five furnaces and forges in separate locations and buying and selling between their properties, as with Pine Forge buying pig iron from Columbia Furnace.

The Valley as a whole, and Shenandoah County in particular, was the state's leading iron-production area. Tench Coxe, in "A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America for the year 1810" (Philadelphia, 1814, cited in Mitchell: 203), lists Shenandoah County as producing 1,754 tons in 1810, third highest in the state, behind the leader, Augusta County at 3,158 tons. In 1810 Shenandoah County was the state's leading producer of linseed oil at 14,812 gallons. As a whole, the Valley was also the state's leading distilling area at 800,000 gallons in 1810 and probably was the largest producer in the South (Mitchell: 208). Augusta was the highest producer, at 250,000 gallons, while Shenandoah was eighth with 91,600 gallons. Other important manufactures in the county as of this 1810 survey include linen goods (ninth highest in the state at 145,960 yards), hats (sixth-ranking at 8,405 hats), and, continuing a long eighteenth-century tradition in the valley, snuff and tobacco (sixth in the state at 25,000 pounds, although by 1810 Shenandoah was the only

county in the Valley that was still producing substantive amounts of tobacco products). Other county manufactures in 1810 include smaller amounts of gunpowder, copper wares, clocks and watches, saddles, cabinetware, and guns. Coxe also lists Shenandoah County in 1810 with 606 looms, six carding machines, five fulling machines, two iron furnaces, three forges, 44 distilleries (but no breweries), about 15 tanneries, five linseed oil mills, and one gunpowder mill. One surviving distillery is the Hupp Still House in Strasburg (85-6).

Looking at the Valley's industries more broadly, one notes that Shenandoah's overall production substantially trailed that of the leading counties, Augusta and Frederick. Some types of manufacturing were quite regionalized. Frederick County, for example, was the only significant Valley producer of carriages and was, in fact, the leading county in the state. Frederick was also a center for nail production, ranking third in the state, while Shenandoah County had no naileries. Similarly, Augusta led the state in the production of paper, iron, and probably woolens.

Antebellum Period (1830-1859)

Civil War (1860-1865)

Iron manufacturing became even more important in Shenandoah County during the antebellum period. Columbia Furnace supported a population of 200 workers and others by the 1830s (Martin: 452). The 1830s saw the addition of four more furnaces to the county: Petty, located on Cedar Creek near the county line; Caroline Furnace, located at the southern end of Fort Valley; Fort Furnace also known as Elizabeth Furnace, located at the north end of Fort Valley; and Van Buren Furnace (85-51; now in the George Washington National Forest and not resurveyed), started in 1838 by Lorenzo and G. W. Sibert, located at the head waters of Cedar Creek (Bruce: 454; Gilmer). The location of these furnaces in the heavily forested mountainous portions of the county was intentional; the furnaces required charcoal for fuel, and the production of charcoal consumed vast quantities of peat. Other factors in the siting of furnaces were the availability of iron ore, limestone for flux, and water power to operate the huge furnace bellows, and when a forge was associated with the furnace, trip hammers. As at Columbia Furnace, work camps and, occasionally, *bona fide* communities sprang up around the furnaces. Workers at Henrietta Furnace (also known as Myers Furnace, 85-44), another Civil War-era furnace located near present-day Basye, may have been housed in a row of a half dozen or so log cabins, as was the practice of antebellum Pennsylvania (Lake).

The 1860 industrial census contains detailed information on the scale and workings of the county's iron furnaces. The census lists four manufacturers of pig iron with one furnace "in course of construction." The four operational furnaces employed a total of 58 workers and produced 2,481 tons of pig iron, representing 27.3% of the state total (Capron: 13). The county's most productive furnace, Columbia Furnace, consumed 3,304 tons of ore, 280,000 bushels of charcoal fuel, and 340 tons of lime to produce 1,365 tons of pig iron valued at \$30,098. Columbia Furnace was water-powered as was one other furnace, but the remaining two were steam-powered.

In 1860, the industrial census lists six foundries with an annual output in excess of \$500. Most of these foundries converted pig iron into bar iron, but one, the Valley Foundry, of Solomon Moore & Company, manufactured "all kinds [of] machinery." Like the furnaces, the early forges attracted settlement (Wayland, 1927: 241). Blacksmith shops operated throughout the countryside and a total of nine were listed for the county's towns in 1835 (Martin: 450-452).

With the loss of northern and European iron suppliers during the Civil War, the Confederacy turned to Virginia's iron industry to supply plate, railroad rails, and other essential articles. The Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, one of the South's leading manufacturers, leased Caroline, Columbia, and Fort furnaces during the war (Bruce: 371). Federal commanders were not unaware of the importance of the furnaces to the Southern war effort, and most, if not all of the furnaces were destroyed or disabled during the war.

Other minerals were mined in Shenandoah County during the antebellum period. Manganese ore was recovered from several locations along the upper waters of Cedar Creek beginning in 1834 and it is claimed that these were the earliest manganese mines in the nation (Moore and Miller: 19). Small coal deposits were mined during the period providing enough fuel to supply local foundries and blacksmith shops (Rogers: 99; Moore and Miller: 22). A small lead and silver mine was opened one mile southeast of Moores Store in 1839 and reopened in 1869 and again in 1893 (Wine: 181).

Crucial to the agricultural economy of the county were the large grist mills and flour mills that stood along streams throughout the central Valley. The largest of these mills were multi-story or heavy frame buildings with massive stone foundations. Others, like Strasburg's Spengler Mill (85-17), were of fine quality limestone construction. Mills were targeted by Federal General Sheridan in his destructive campaign of 1864, but a number of rural antebellum mills managed to survive. Among these are the Zirkle Mill (85-122) at Forestville, the Stoner Mill (85-83) at Fishers Hill, the Swartz Mill (85-80), and the Walton Mill (85-26). The large Edinburg Mill was also spared. At the Stickley Farm (85-13) on Cedar Creek are the stone foundations of two mills dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Both mills display segmental-arch door and wheel-pit openings and other finely crafted masonry features. A mill of a different sort is the Morgan-Rinker Woolen Mill (85-502), located on Mill Creek just outside Mt. Jackson. Through much of the early and mid-nineteenth century the Morgan and Rinker Mill was the only woolen mill in operation in the county. The two-story heavy-frame building features a limestone basement story with a fireplace, crane, and remnants of a later tomato canning operation and an attic with an unusual roof structure. Another antebellum industry of importance to the county was the tanning of animal hides to make leather. Walton Mill may also have functioned as a tannery. At Zepp in the northern corner of the county are the remains of a mid-nineteenth century tannery (85-46).

In 1810 the Valley had only four known potteries (Mitchell: 210). Interestingly, none of these were in Shenandoah County, which would become well-known in the coming decades

for the utilitarian earthen and stoneware pottery produced at Strasburg. By 1815, however, Christian Adam was at work in a pottery shop in New Market (Comstock:) The first Strasburg pottery was the Beyer Pottery, begun in 1823 and operated and later owned by Samuel Bell and later his brother Solomon, both originally from Winchester. The Bells produced a variety of mostly utilitarian earthenware with some ornamental pieces (Rice and Stoudt: 41).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Most Shenandoah County iron furnaces were repaired or rebuilt after the Civil War. Some, such as Caroline Furnace, were never returned to blast. At least one new furnace was established after the war: the Boyer or Mine Run Furnace in Fort Valley (85-45). The Boyer Furnace was built in 1872 but closed within two years as a result of disruptions in the national market (Bland). The furnaces that survived the war also faced an uncertain future as the larger and more efficient northern industry gained dominance. The postbellum history of the Columbia and Liberty Furnaces illustrates the tenuous character of the local industry. Columbia Furnace operated in fits and starts after the war. In the mid-1880s it came under the control of the Philadelphia-based Columbia and Liberty Iron Company, which then went into receivership in 1886. Production at Columbia apparently ended in 1886, with the company focusing instead on Liberty, to which it constructed a narrow-gauge railroad in 1891 (Wayland, 1927: 237). Large casting houses and other timber and brick structures had been built at Liberty by 1900, and in 1907 Liberty produced 25 tons of hot-blast charcoal iron per day. Liberty Furnace closed shortly thereafter, a victim of antiquated technology, finite timber reserves, and outside competition (Shen. Co. Bicen. Com.: 40; Watson: 431).

Contemporaneous with the postbellum furnaces were a number of forges and foundries. One of these was the foundry of Nathaniel Armentrout, operated at Moores Store in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s before moving to Belgrave Post Office in the 1890s (Wine:38-39; Lake; Chataigne: 1884-1885, 1893) and, as before the war, blacksmith shops flourished, with as many as 45 advertising their services at the end of the century and probably many more maintained on a private basis for common farm repairs and horse shoeings (Chataigne, 1893).

Limestone was quarried for construction purposes in the eighteenth century. Many of the surviving eighteenth-century houses in Shenandoah County are constructed of the indigenous gray and blue limestones. In the mid- and late nineteenth century, farmers constructed lime kilns for the conversion of stone into lime for agricultural purposes (Wayland, 1927: 354). Several of these small masonry lime kilns have been identified in the Zepp vicinity and one near Wheatfield (85-450) has been surveyed (Shull: 185). Limestone quarrying was begun on a large scale in the late nineteenth century. Between 1890 and 1910 as many as five companies opened pit and shaft mines in the Strasburg Junction vicinity. Most of the limestone was ground and then burned in cylindrical iron kilns to produce agricultural lime. One historian of the Shenandoah Limestone industry reports that as many as 250 men were employed at the lime plants, with "others occupied in connected businesses, furnishing wood,

coal, coke, barrels, staves, etc." (Shull: 71). An office, storage building, and possible gate house associated with a limestone quarry at Strasburg Junction have been identified by the survey (85-254). The milling industry continued into the late nineteenth century as many of the mills that had been destroyed or damaged during the Civil War were reconstructed or repaired in the postbellum period. One such mill is the Armentrout Mill in Moores Store (85-37), a heavy frame building built on the stone foundation of an earlier mill that burned around 1870. Connected with the Armentrout Mill is a long one-story frame shed that functioned as a sawmill. Another late-nineteenth-century sawmill is the Sheetz Sawmill (85-196), a ruinous two-story weatherboarded frame building that may have been powered by a turbine. On another Sheetz property is a small frame building that functioned as a sawmill office (85-223). A grist and sawmill associated with the Rogers House (85-75) on Cedar Creek is noted on Lake's Atlas of 1885, and foundation ruins and remains of the mill race are still evident there.

Tanning remained an important industry until the end of the nineteenth century. In 1868, Thomas Cover established a large-scale tannery on Cedar Creek at the Shenandoah-Frederick County line. Known as the Star Tannery, the facility included tanning vaults, a bark barn, and log workers' housing (Shull: 27-29). Smaller tanneries were operated on farms and in and near a number of Shenandoah County towns and villages, such as Alonzaville, Conicville, Forestville, Toms Brook, and Zepp (Chataigne, 1893). One of the last of these small-scale tanneries was the Zirkle Tanyard near Mt. Clifton, which may have ceased operation by 1900 (Wayland, 1927: 354).

Many farms have property sub-types associated with some small-scale industrial activity. Blacksmith shops were common. One on the Filtzmyer Farm (85-480) had a stone forge and a large, flip-down shutter used to light the interior and dissipate heat. The George Minnick Farm (85-411) has a log outbuilding that served as Minnick's chair and coffin shop during the second half of the nineteenth century. Another coffin and general carpentry shop was constructed by Joseph C. Lonas in 1922 (85-414). The Lonas shop is a two-story frame building with a commercial gable-fronted form.

Potteries were a feature of several county towns and villages, although most were very small and probably exported few or no wares beyond their local areas. The notable exception was Strasburg, where by 1880 there were six potteries specializing in stoneware and earthenware goods that were sent to markets in Winchester, Lexington, Hagerstown and Frederick, Maryland, and West Virginia (Comstock:). In fact, pottery was the town's leading industry from about 1880 to 1896 (Rice and Stoudt: 77). Most of the production was utilitarian (crocks, flowerpots, jars, etc.) with only a small output of ornamental or decorative pieces. Strasburg pottery was widely shipped by rail to other places, but the industry suffered and eventually ended from competition from big midwestern factories at the end of the nineteenth century. The local potteries turned to tiles and structural glazed-tile products such as drain and sewer pipes, stove pipes, and probably structural clay tiles, as they are widely found in the Strasburg area. (Rice and Stoudt:) The largest pottery was the Strasburg Stone and Earthenware Manufacturing Co. (306-9; NR), which later became the Southern Railroad

Station.

The printing and publishing of books and newspapers has had a long and important history in Shenandoah County, although it was and is concentrated in the county's major population centers: Strasburg (Shenandoah Publishing House), New Market (Henkel Press), and Woodstock (The Shenandoah Herald, etc.).

Telephone service was started in 1902 by the Farmers Mutual Telephone System of Shenandoah County. The 1906 bylaws of the company provided that the stockholder phone holders were responsible for the building and maintenance of their lines, limited calls to five minutes, and required that non-phone holders be charged 10 cents for business messages and 15 cents for social messages by the phone holder (Shen-Tel News, October 1992). Telegraph service was provided in conjunction with the railroads by Western Union Telegraph Company (Wayland, 1927:). Municipal water service was introduced to county towns early in the century, including to Woodstock in 1900 and Strasburg in 1905, using reservoirs in the Massanutten Mountains. These remain in use (now within the boundaries of the Shenandoah National Forest and not surveyed).

World War I - World War II (1917-1945)

Shenandoah County's once prolific iron industry was defunct by the 1920s, but the mining and processing of other minerals continued. Beginning in 1920, the Hy-Grade Manganese Company developed an extensive manganese mining operation in the northern tip of the county, and there was a refining mill at Strasburg. (CofC booklet) By 1930, the company had excavated over 6,000 feet of tunnels in Mineral Ridge (Moore and Miller: 19).

Limestone production remained an important industry, especially in the area around Strasburg, Toms Brook, and Forestville. By the mid-1920s there were six lime plants near Strasburg alone, making the town the largest chemical lime center in the United States (ca. 1925 Chamber of Commerce brochure, Tell Your Friends about Strasburg). About 1925 a quarry was opened near Forestville that has remained in continuous operation to the present (Wine: 182). More recently, quarries such as Chemstone at Oranda have also focused on grinding limestone for gravel, usually for roads and for shipment by rail.

In Strasburg, silk manufacturing began, replacing in effect the formerly dominant potteries. In 1924 a cooperative creamery began operation. The largest printing plant in northern Virginia was in Strasburg by 1925.

Strasburg and Maurertown became centers of apple storage, processing, and manufacturing, a business that continues to this day in Maurertown. In the 1920s the manufacture of apple graders was started near Woodstock, the Grabill Apple Graders (Moore and Miller: 26).

At Bird Haven (85-937), the Shenandoah Community Workers began in 1929 near Shenandoah Alum Springs and Henrietta Furnace (near Basye) as a cooperative community of

craft workers, set up with substantial support by W. D. Clark, a Philadelphia manufacturer. The community workers made wood toys and furniture until after World War II. The area was also a bird sanctuary, providing the name for the community and the post office established there.

The development of electric power and its extension throughout the state led to the construction of several power stations in the county, including the Dove Farm Power Station (85-164), presently a poured-concrete ruin. There were several early hydroelectric plants using the dammed river to generate power, such as Burnshire Dam near Woodstock (85-28). The Farmers Mutual Telephone Company service grew to 1,600 phone holders by 1931. With connection to C&P Telephone Company, long-distance lines were installed along Valley Pike (Moore and Miller: 33).

Through the end of World War II, the major industries in Shenandoah County continued to be extractive or agriculture-related.

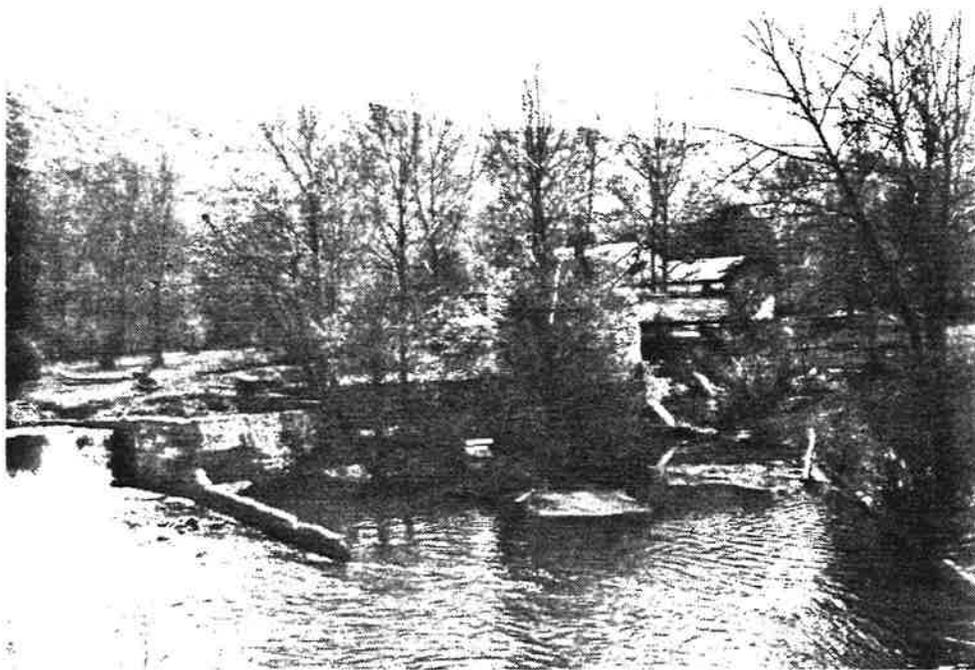


Fig. 27. Burnshire Dam (85-28). Photographer: Marc C. Wagner



Fig. 28. Henrietta Furnace (85-44). Photographer: Jeff Everett



Fig. 29. Stoner Mill (85-83). Photographer: Jeff Everett

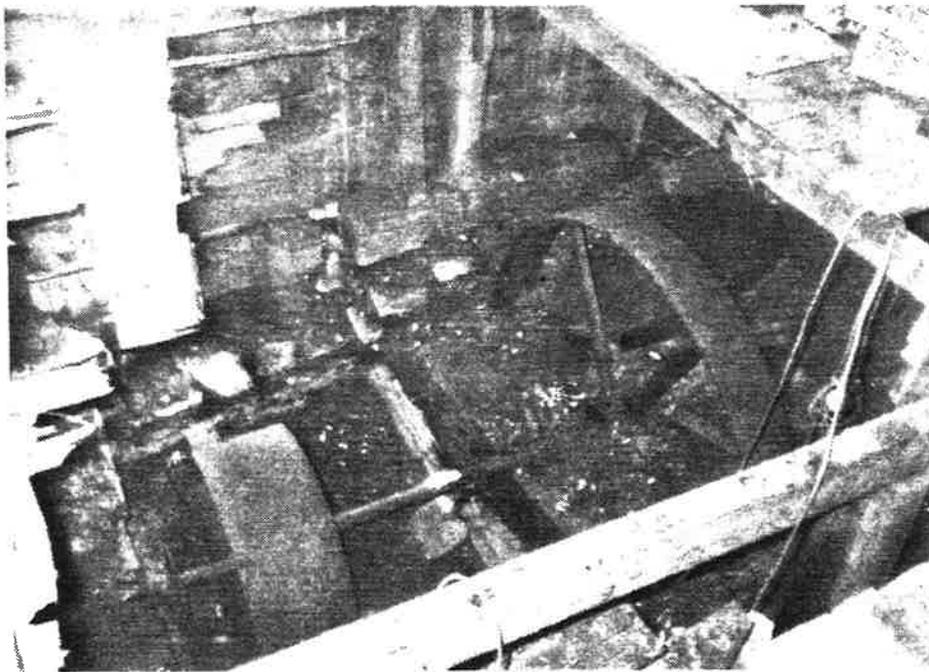


Fig. 30. Stoner Mill, Interior (85-83). Photographer: Jeff Everett

Funerary Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

The Shenandoah County survey focused mainly on architectural resources; consequently, minimal information was gathered on the county's historic cemeteries. Also, what information that was gathered is far from systematic. Nevertheless, a few generalizations may be made concerning the county's early funerary art and spatial planning. First, grave markers definitively dated to the eighteenth century are relatively rare. Probably most early markers were fieldstones or wooden planks that were never inscribed or have had their inscriptions weathered away. Second, most early cemeteries appear to be family plots, or plots used by several families living in a relatively small area. Some of these family plots are walled, such as the large cemetery on the Painter Farm near Hamburg (not surveyed), but most are set off by wire or wooden fences, and many are in inaccessible areas that are difficult to maintain. The Frye Family Cemetery (85-58-1) and the Lantz-Bowman Cemetery (85-759) are typical of those found throughout the county. Early church cemeteries are infrequent, mainly because early churches are infrequent. As the number of churches increased with time, and as churches became more stable, the number of church cemeteries also increased. Overall, the number of family cemeteries is surprisingly high.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Civil War (1861-1865)

More dated grave markers survive in the rural areas of Shenandoah County from the late antebellum period than from preceding periods. Several factors may account for this: increasing population stability--less frequent out-migration; increasing population numbers; the relatively younger age of later grave markers, hence a greater survival rate; and increasing personal wealth accompanied by a desire for greater gentility in funerary practices, leading to the carving of larger, more durable, and more elaborate inscribed markers. A notable headstone from the period is the Emily Bo(?)ner marker in the cemetery at Mount Pleasant Lutheran Church (not surveyed) in the northern corner of the county. The Bonner headstone features a winged cherub, a motif associated with New England gravestones of the eighteenth century. The headstone is no longer dated owing to spalling of the soft sandstone out of which it is made. More typical in form but late in execution is the headstone of L. R. Zimmerman, located in the churchyard of Zion Lutheran Church near Columbia Furnace (85-440). The Zimmerman stone is dated 1842 and is carved in the so-called Georgian form with a complex curved top. Headstones fashioned out of white marble or other fine imported and indigenous stone, and carved with weeping willows and other popular nineteenth-century motifs, began to appear in rural areas by the end of the antebellum period. Two headstones in the Zirkle Cemetery near Forestville bear German inscriptions (Wine: 52). A set of headstones in the cemetery of Solomon's Church (85-113) bear star motifs in their tympanums that may be German in inspiration.

Despite the trend toward greater permanence, crude, less durable grave markers were still used. A collection of (now undated) wooden markers that are probably typical of the period survive at the Wetzel Cemetery near Columbia Furnace (85-404). These markers have bulbous head-like tops (or tympanums) flanked by smaller epaulet-like projections, and may be modeled on the Georgian gravestones of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. Fieldstone markers apparently continued in use.

Several anonymous vernacular stone carvers operated in the mountainous sections of the county during the mid-nineteenth century. A stone carver in Fort Valley carved small but elegant sandstone markers with floral and star motifs during the 1850s and early 1860s that appear in the Clem Cemetery (85-452) and the McInturf Cemetery (not surveyed). On the opposite side of the county in the Biller Cemetery south of Orkney Springs (85-413), a less accomplished but imaginative stone carver produced a headstone for Elijah Estep, who died in 1864 or 1865. The Estep marker is fashioned out of a sandstone flagstone and features a delicate sawtooth border around a crude inscription and a feather (or possible tree of life motif) scratched into one corner.

Two unusual cast-iron grave markers survive in the yards of St. James and St. John's churches at Hudson Crossroads. One marker is identified as that of David H. Armentrout (1857-1858), the son of Nathaniel and Lucinda Armentrout. Nathaniel Armentrout operated a foundry at Moores Store in the late 1860s and 1870s and possibly earlier. It seems likely that he had the marker made for his infant son at his own ironworks.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Family cemeteries continued in use through the early twentieth century in Shenandoah County, but their importance diminished compared to the increasing popularity of church cemeteries. By 1900, most rural churches were surrounded by even rows of marble and granite headstones and obelisks. Few if any of the county's rural church cemeteries incorporated advanced design concepts such as the winding drives and walkways that were common in urban cemeteries of the late nineteenth century. Most church cemeteries are fenced. The cemetery of Columbia Furnace Union Church (85-403) is surrounded by an immense polygonal limestone wall that may have been built with the church in 1854, or that may date to the period of the earliest dated interments shortly after the Civil War.

The county's inhabitants experimented with new materials such as glazed earthenware (Comstock:199) and concrete for grave markers. In the cemetery of Patmos Evangelical Lutheran Church near Woodstock (85-460) is a pressed metal marker fashioned for the Rev. William M. Kibler, who died in 1905.

Stone carvers signed their work more often during the period. A carver named Jordan who worked in marble and indigenous sandstone produced markers for the Biller Cemetery (85-413) and the Funkhouser Cemetery (85-424) near Orkney Springs in the 1860s and 1870s. A

carver named Allin, operating out of Woodstock during the 1870s and 1880s, created marble obelisks and recumbent lamb markers for the Columbia Furnace Union Church cemetery (85-403). E. Redfern also carved marble markers during the period.

A wide wooden grave marker dating to 1853 was until recent years in the Zirkle family cemetery at the Peter Myers Farm (85-788) near New Market. Although generally well preserved, the neatly incised marker with a shaped top was fashioned of a hard wood presumed to be black locust. After it rotted and broke off at the soil line, it was removed from the cemetery for safekeeping by the property owner. A maker of wooden grave markers has been identified for the period. Coffin maker and undertaker Joseph C. Lonas, who plied his trade in the Orkney Springs area from the 1890s through the 1920s, made simple grave markers by sawing the corners off of an 8"-wide 30"-long plank and carving the initials of the deceased on the front. (An example of a pointed wooden marker similar to the ones Lonas made, although now lacking an inscription, survives in a small grave plot behind Bethany Church near Columbia Furnace.) The Lonas wooden markers were usually meant to serve only until the family of the deceased could save money for a more permanent memorial, but often they were never replaced (Lonas interview, see 85-414).

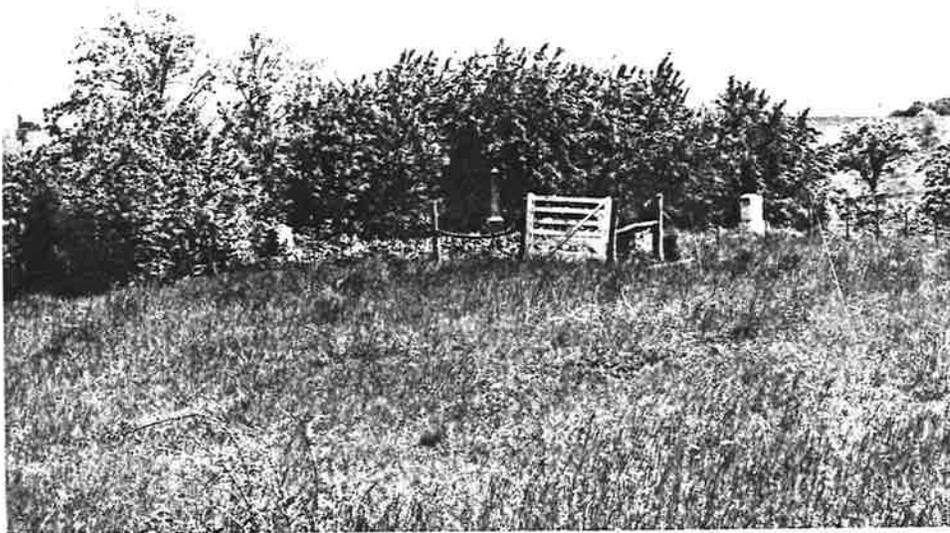


Fig. 31. Lantz-Bowman Cemetery (85-759). Photographer: William T. Sherman



Fig. 32. St. Luke Cemetery (85-925-6). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

Settlement and Ethnicity Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

For the colonial and the Revolutionary War periods, county enumerations of tithables were the only population statistics collected in Shenandoah County. The first relatively accurate data on the county's population was gathered in 1783 as part of a statewide enumeration. In that year, Shenandoah County reported 7,908 white inhabitants (95.8%) and 347 black inhabitants (4.2%). The first national census in 1790 reported a population of 10,510 persons, including 512 slaves--representing 4.9% of the total--and 19 individuals classified as "free colored." In 1790, Shenandoah County was less populous than its neighbor to the north, Frederick County, which had a population of 19,681. Also, the number of slaves in Shenandoah County was absolutely and proportionally far less than in Frederick, where the slave population of 4,250 amounted to 21.6% of the county total. In fact, Shenandoah County had fewer slaves than any county in the present state with the exception of Washington County in far Southwest Virginia.

The population of the county rose steadily through the first decades of the nineteenth century, reaching 19,750 in 1830. During the same period, the slave and free black populations rose at a faster rate than the over-all population. By 1830, the slave population numbered 2,423, or 12.3% of the total population, and the number of free blacks had risen to 458. Although migration into the county had subsided by the 1780s, the opening of Kentucky and Tennessee to settlement after the Revolutionary War precipitated a massive movement of peoples through the area (Mitchell: 57). The white population of the county remained predominately German in ethnic origin. The German language and other aspects of German culture persisted and even flourished in the county through the first third of the nineteenth century (Mitchell: 106). Ethnic cohesion was enhanced by German-language newspapers such as the *Volkberichter* of New Market (Wust: 117).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The formation of Page and Warren counties from sections of Shenandoah County during the 1830s reduced the total population from 19,750 in 1830 to 11,618 in 1840, according to the federal census. Thereafter the county's population grew steadily and moderately, reaching 13,896 in 1860. The slave population of the county also declined abruptly during the 1830s, to 1,033 individuals in 1840. Some of this decline is attributable to the reduction in the county area, yet the 1840 slave population represented a smaller proportion of the total population than in 1830, a decline from 12.3% to 8.9%. The decline continued through the antebellum period; in 1860, the slave population represented only 5.4% of the total population, almost as low a proportion as in 1790. The reasons for the proportional rise in the Shenandoah County slave population during the early nineteenth century have not been studied, nor has the antebellum decline. It may be conjectured, however, that the decline is associated with the tightening of Virginia's slave codes following Nat Turner's 1831 slave

rebellion, and with the evolution of thought concerning slavery in the county's German churches. Contrary to the trend in the slave population, Shenandoah County's free black community remained stable during the antebellum period at 2.3% of the total population in both 1830 and 1860.

Civil War (1861-1865)

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The principal demographic trend of the eighty-year period from the end of the Civil War to the end of World War II was the growth in number and population of Shenandoah County's principal towns and outlying villages.

Table 2. Populations of Shenandoah County communities, 1917 (Hill, 1917: 946-948).

	Bowmans: 20	Hepners: 3	Quicksburg: 75
	Capon Road: 40	Jerome: 100	Saint Davids Church: 20
	Carmel: 20	Lantz Mills: 30	Seven Fountains: 50
	Columbia Furnace: 70	Lebanon Church: 75	Shenandoah Alum Springs:
10	Conicville: 50	Liberty Furnace: 25	Strasburg: 762
	Detrick: 60	Macanie: 10	Strasburg Junction: 40
	Edinburg: 574	Maurertown: 150	Toms Brook: 200
	Edith: 25	Moore's Store: 40	Wheatfield: 17
	Fishers Hill: 25	Mount Jackson: 479	Woodstock: 1,314
	Forestville: 110	New Market: 638	Zepp: 100
	Getz: 5	Orkney Springs: 25	
	Hawkinstown: 75	Pelton: 16	

Architecture Theme

Colony to Nation (1750-1780)

Early National Period (1790-1829)

The earliest dwellings in Shenandoah County were constructed of log and stone. These buildings reflected the Germanic settlers' heritage from Europe, as well as from the formative Pennsylvania Culture Region, where log and stone were common building materials. ["Germanic" is perhaps a more accurate term than "German" to express the diverse origins of Shenandoah County's early settlers, who came primarily from areas around the Rhine River: sections of Switzerland, including Zurich and Basel; Alsace in present-day France; present-day Germany, including (then) Breisgau, Baden, Wuerttemberg, the Palatinate (Pfalz), Hesse, and Nassau; in addition to the French Huguenots who had settled in various parts of Germany and Holland before coming to America. (Bly: maps following p. ix)] The county's non-German settlers probably adopted the log and stone building methods of their Germanic neighbors. Frame and brick domestic construction may also have been practiced in the county during the first half-century of settlement, although no examples of eighteenth-century frame or brick houses have been positively identified. Several instances of full-dovetail log corner notching have been noted, namely the Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487) and the original house on the Craig-Hepner Farm (85-455), but the dominant notching technique (at least in the nineteenth century) was V-notching. V-notching was uncommon in the European source regions of the county's settlers. Some cultural historians have suggested that the technique was introduced to the Mid-Atlantic by Scandinavian settlers and adopted by Germans, Scotch-Irish, and others (Jordan and Kaupps: 141-151). In any case, log houses were commonly sheathed, as at Snapp-Hupp House (Wildflower Farm, 85-29), making detailed study and even identification difficult. Many houses started as single-pen log cores around which later dwellings were erected, such as 110 Queen Street, Strasburg, or the Myer House (85-774) near Mount Olive, neither of which gives any exterior indication of log components.

The most visually striking examples of eighteenth-century architecture in Shenandoah County are Germanic stone houses. They are related in style and construction method, and, as a group, they are of considerable architectural significance, particularly because of their construction so soon after the initial Germanic settlements. The stone houses are in some cases based on the Germanic three-room, central-chimney *Flurkuchenhaus* plan, such as the house traditionally known as Frye's Fort (85-58). Others, perhaps reflecting influences from several generations of Anglo-American relationships, exhibit end-wall chimneys and hall-and-parlor plans, such as the Thomas Hudson House at Hudson Crossroads (85-20). The largest of the early Germanic houses, the Lawrence Snapp House (85-123), has a central hall and end-wall chimneys and may have been arranged in a four-room plan. The well-known Fort Bowman, or Harmony Hall, ca. 1753, (85-4; National Register) has the distinctive Germanic stone wall construction and end-wall chimneys, as well as a center-hall plan; however, it is possible that the present room arrangements may be the product of an early twentieth-century restoration, especially in the case of the (original) kitchen, with its massive and apparently

original fireplace. It may have originally had a hall-and-parlor plan or a center hall with one room on each side.

The Hupp House (85-7) in Strasburg, although altered, is probably an example of a central-chimney, two-room plan, in which the present street-level entrance is on the original second floor. The primary floor was the current basement, and the traditional front and rear doors to the kitchen are now side doors. On this level is a large cooking fireplace and on the level below (grade level) is a spring room.

The exterior appearance of the stone houses discussed above shows a strong similarity of architectural character in the use of well-dressed limestone rubble, generally two feet thick, segmental arches over some or all of the windows and doors, and steeply gabled roofs, 45° being the typical angle, often with a slight kick at the eaves. Some of the houses, such as the Frye House, may have had pent eaves, but most apparently did not. Pent eaves are much more common in Germany and Pennsylvania. The original roof covering remains unclear. Wood shingles or overlapping wood boards seem the most likely early roofing material. The Pennsylvania tradition of using hand-made clay roof tiles was not found by Shenandoah County surveyors, but it is not impossible that such tiles were used on some of the earliest buildings. There were generally no dormer windows, which are a common feature in Germany and Pennsylvania; instead, one or more small windows are in the end walls. Many of these have been subsequently enlarged.

Frequently the basement entrance is at grade-level, with unusually wide doorways (four feet or more). In some cases spring rooms provide a flow of water for human consumption and the cooling of dairy and other food products. The basement did not have windows but rather very narrow slit openings to the exterior, with wide interior splays at the sides and bottom to provide a maximum amount of light. In other cases, small window-sized splayed openings with stout wooden bars are found. A number of both types survive. Popular tradition refers to these openings as gun ports and to many early German houses as forts; however, the openings probably had domestic rather than military uses. There are also small rectangular recesses in basement walls which we can only assume were candle niches. At Frohman's Fort, across Cedar Creek from Frye's Fort in Frederick County, an area closely related architecturally to Shenandoah County, there is a similar candle niche in the central chimney mass on the first floor. Both Frye's Fort and Froman's Fort display stone steps from the basement to the first floor.

Exterior doors were originally of vertical-board construction or paneled on the front and boarded on the rear. Some Dutch, or two-section, doors survive. Long iron strap hinges are common. Windows are universally of double-hung wood sash, and no continental-style casement windows have been found, although they were used in an earlier period in the mid-Atlantic states.

The interior structure of the Germanic house is notable for the use of massive framing, including girders or summer beams that would commonly be framed into chimney walls. The

attics display a similarly massive structure, allowing the use of relatively light rafters and no ridge pole. The attics were generally in one story, unlike examples from Pennsylvania or Germany, which commonly had two or more attic stories. While there is no evidence of two-story attics such as may be found in Pennsylvania German examples, the cross braces in some houses such as the Snapp and Bowman houses are so oversized as to suggest that the top floors above these cross pieces could have been used for storage.

On the interiors, a remarkable number of vertical-board partitions survive in part or in whole, with a single one-inch-thick board commonly ten to 16 inches in width with a tiny wood bead. The wood used for the partitions is of such high quality that they remain today in sometimes near-mint condition. Small-paneled partitions and walls such as those in the Bowman House have not been noted elsewhere in the county and may not be original to the 1753 construction date.

Floor boards were typically 8" to as much as 16" wide in the earliest examples, becoming narrower toward the end of the eighteenth century. In some cases, the boards on the main living floors have been replaced. Basements were generally neither boarded or paved initially (nor are they to this day in some houses).

This distinctive Germanic character survived well into the first third of the nineteenth century with lower-pitched roofs and the disappearance of center chimneys in favor of end-wall chimneys. This may be seen in Shenandoah County in such Germanic examples as the old Miller Farm (85-91), Glendale Farm (the Stickley-Spiker House, 85-66) and the Abraham Stickley (Chemstone) House (85-68). These all exhibit massive limestone construction with heavy timber framing and, generally, center-hall plans. This discussion has focused on farm houses; their domestic outbuildings are covered under the Domestic Theme and are not seen as part of the architectural discussion. However, as noted in the Domestic Theme, early houses in the towns were of generally less architectural significance than farm houses, which are the character-defining feature of eighteenth-century architecture in Shenandoah County. The houses in the county's major towns, while not specifically a part of this study, may generally be seen to be of relatively simple construction and smaller size, with occasional exceptions, reminiscent more of the German farm house described above than typical urban architecture.

There is one significant work of non-residential architecture, the Shenandoah County Courthouse (National Register; 330-1) of 1794, a large and impressive building. It is worthy of special note especially because of its dramatic bell-shaped cupola and spire, characteristic of buildings of the period in Germany. The later portico distracts somewhat from the eighteenth-century Germanic character of the structure.

Georgian-style features are not a significant part of the county's architectural development, and no formal Georgian-style houses have been encountered in the county. Belle Grove Plantation, built in 1794-6 just across Cedar Creek in Frederick County, has a stylish Federal design, possibly influenced by Thomas Jefferson, but the construction--massive limestone

walls, heavy framing with summer beams-- reveals the continuation of Germanic building methods in this area, even in the most stylish of the area's houses with a sophisticated design and plan. However, several late-eighteenth/early-nineteenth-century houses such as Bellview Farm (85-65) and the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482) have second-story fireplaces with simple architrave mantels indicative of the Georgian style.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, symmetrical Anglo-American houses in the Federal style appeared in Shenandoah County. Houses of this type include Mt. Airy (85-18) and Halfway House (85-82). By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, most of the houses built for the county's wealthier inhabitants featured symmetrical three- or five-bay facades that usually but not always reflected a center-passage interior plan. These houses were most often constructed of brick (e.g., Spengler Hall) with moderate-height gable roofs, prominent end chimneys which occasionally were webbed, or joined for part of their height, and simple detailing in doors and windows. Flat or jack arches are common above windows and doors, and there are some round-arched entrances. The Federal-style house in the Anglo tradition was not as widely used in Shenandoah County as it was elsewhere. Spengler Hall (85-9) near Strasburg is among the best Shenandoah County examples of the style. The hall-and-parlor tradition is seen in such houses as the Rogers House (85-75), which is also a bank house.

The few houses dating to the first third of the nineteenth century for which early interiors survive are detailed in the Federal style. Three outstanding examples of Federal styling are Mt. Airy (85-18), Spengler Hall (85-9), and Mt. Pleasant (85-72). Mt. Airy, a two-story double-pile stone house dating to the 1790s and later, has an ell and side wing that contain elaborately carved Federal mantels of a vernacular character. (The mantels in the principal first-story rooms of the house are carved from imported black and gold marble and may represent an antebellum remodeling.) Spengler Hall, situated on a bluff above the present Valley Road to the south of Strasburg, is a two-story, five-bay, Flemish-bond brick house with a double-pile center-passage plan. Throughout the house are delicately carved mantels and press surrounds featuring fan-like motifs and covered urns. Mt. Pleasant is a two-story brick house located on a bluff above Cedar Creek north of Strasburg. The house features quarter-round windows in the gables, fan-light entries, a center-passage with an archway, arched niches flanking the fireplace in one parlor, and several imaginative mantels. The two surviving mantels in the first story of the Funkhouser House on Rt. 263 (85-433) are more reflective of the norm, relying on reeding and multiple delicate moldings for much of their visual appeal. Generally, ornamental mantels are stylistically crude by East-Coast standards and are based on simple, geometrical forms creatively interpreted. One Federal-style feature that seems to have been quickly and widely accepted in the county is pilaster trim with corner blocks. Most Federal-style houses are less elaborate than the examples cited above.

It is clear that at least some of the earliest houses, such as the Snapp House and the Hudson House had some form of entrance porch, as indicated by joist holes in the facades, but the original porches have not survived, and their original character is not known. The graceful Federal-style Fort Bowman porch may be a twentieth-century replacement. Several houses

have very fine Greek Doric front porches, such as Spengler Hall and Edge Hill; it is not clear, however, whether these are original to the construction of the houses or are later additions. The unusually heavy Spengler Hall columns are especially striking against the flat Federal facade of the main block.

One early architectural detail that deserves treatment here is a distinctive door hinge pintel that has been noted at four sites in the midsection of the county. Based on contextual information, the pintels date to the period around 1800. They were produced by a single talented blacksmith or school of blacksmiths and feature twisting of the stem forming the support for the pintel. The pintels have been observed on doors in the Van-Barton House (85-401), the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482), and the Gochenour-Foltz House (not surveyed), and reused on a farm building at site 85-437. A closer study of locally manufactured hardware such as twisted pintels can, in combination with stylistic analysis, prove helpful in modeling the early architectural history of the county.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860) Civil War (1861-1865)

The antebellum period witnessed the eclipse of the Federal style by the Greek Revival and Italianate styles in Shenandoah County, part of a process that occurred simultaneously throughout the nation. Probably the largest and most elaborate Greek Revival house in the county was thought to be the Hupp Mansion outside Strasburg (85-8), a porticoed brick house that functioned as the seat of one of the county's largest landholding families during the antebellum period. However, this house has been extensively enlarged and remodeled and did not reach its current form with Greek portico until the twentieth century. More typical of the rural Greek Revival dwellings of the period is the Rinker-Bowman House (85-430), a two-story center-passage-plan house of weatherboarded frame construction dating to about 1840. The house features a two-tier gabled portico and fireplaces with simple trabeated surrounds. Broadly, however, the Greek Revival simply did not take hold as it did throughout the United States and even as close as Warren County or Winchester and Lexington, where one finds fairly good examples of the porticoed temple-form houses and buildings. The best example in Shenandoah County is probably the John Rice House (Stanley Hall), built in 1834 in New Market. No other house with such full Greek character has been located.

Added to the roster of traditional construction techniques practiced in the county during the antebellum period is a form of building that entails stacking dimensional sawn lumber to form the walls of the house. Three houses have been identified in the northern section of the county's central valley that employ this unusual and seemingly wasteful construction technique: the Cook House (85-384), the Keller-Humphries House (85-367), and the James W. Smoot House (85-484). The Cook House, believed to date to around 1840, stands adjacent to the site of a mid- and late-nineteenth-century sawmill (Gilmer; Lake).

The construction of rural houses changed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, as the heavy Germanic building tradition gave way to a lighter form reflecting the availability

of sawn lumber. These houses were generally of frame construction, though occasionally of brick. They are most often two stories high with a low, hipped roof topped by a monitor or platform. There is usually a prominent porch and either two interior or four end-wall chimneys. The squarish proportions of the house suggest a center-hall, double-pile plan. This house type was not heavily ornamented and weaves between Greek Revival and Italianate in its detailing. Its simple geometric form became the most pronounced feature of substantial residential construction from the 1830s past the end of the Civil War. This is not to say that the straightforward Federal gable-roofed house ceased being built, but rather that there was a somewhat sudden predominance of the new cubical house form and that the typical Germanic stone house ceased to be built. The great house Edge Hill is a classic example of this type. Although a construction date of 1813 has been claimed for this house, it seems unlikely that it was built before about 1825-1830. It has the characteristics of a simple cubical form, in brick, with a low hipped roof with platform on top, four end-wall interior chimneys and front and rear porches, in extremely fine Doric temple form. (The porches may or may not be original.) There are small one-room wings and impressive outbuildings.

Clover Hill (85-780), near Saumsville, and the Barb House (85-87), near Mount Olive, show the fully developed form, with double windows and wide eaves. In both these cases the porches appear to be later replacements. Houses of this type range in size from quite modest houses to large examples such as those mentioned above. Their persistence after the Civil War can be documented as late as 1870 by Walnut Hill (formerly known as the Alton House, 306-1) in Strasburg, which features unusual staggered Flemish-bond brickwork on the front facade.

Just as there is only one prime example of the Greek Revival style, the picturesque Italian Villa form is also rarely seen. The best example is the Dr. Christian Hockman House (National Register, 85-76). Even in this instance, however, the villa is more nearly symmetrical than asymmetrical or picturesque in its massing. The Gothic Revival style is likewise extremely rare in Shenandoah County at this period. Although the C. Hockman House (85-193) on Route 11 near Woodstock has steep gables and pendant trim that would normally be considered Gothic, in this instance it appears more nearly Italianate.

The interiors of these houses tend to be plain and simply detailed. One feature of particular note is the early prevalence of built-in closets, a Shenandoah County tradition. Some houses have closets in virtually every room; others have them only in some rooms. Generally, the closets are located beside a fireplace and have a single door, which is raised a board's width (approximately 8 inches) above floor level. Similar closets are found at the Peter Myers Farm (85-788), Clover Hill, and Edge Hill. Sometimes the closets have double doors or even two pairs of doors, providing upper and lower storage areas. In the later periods, closet doors sometimes extend all the way to the floor.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Shenandoah County architecture is notable for the array of painting techniques employed in the decoration of its domestic interiors. Much of the finest painting dates to the second half of the nineteenth century, although notable examples survive from before and after the period as well. Techniques ranged from the ubiquitous graining and marbling (the simulation of wood grain and marble or other stone) to less common stone blocking (a subcategory of marbling), smoking (the use of a sooty flame to make designs in fresh paint), stenciling (the use of a stencil to create repetitive designs), scenic painting (the depiction of landscapes or other figural scenes), and *trompe l'oeil* (the simulation of three-dimensional detailing). Nearly all houses have some form of interior painting, whether it be simple whitewashing of exposed log walls or extravagant polychromatic displays keyed to architectural elements. Wall-papering survives primarily in late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century interiors, despite its very wide use elsewhere. Among the few houses noted with early wallpapers are Edge Hill where samples survive in surplus rolls in the attic, and in the Kirby Bowman House, where wall and border paper samples survive *in situ*.

Several early three-room German houses retain traces of original painting. The massive fireplace lintel in the *kuche* of the E. Frye House (85-477) was painted a garish carmine red. The Dutch doors of the Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487) are painted somber black and green; a Dutch door in the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482) is painted dark brown and green. An early example of stenciling survives in an upstairs hallway of Spengler Hall (85-9). The stenciling--a row of red urns linked by swag-like motifs--is in keeping with the early-nineteenth-century Federal styling of the house.

Perhaps the most interesting display of decorative painting in the county is to be found in Vesper Hall (85-73), near Strasburg, an important brick house of the mid-nineteenth century with parlor walls and ceiling painted in *trompe l'oeil* to simulate molded plasterwork. Vesper Hall and Edge Hill preserve remnants of stone blocking. A contemporaneous house known as Green Hope (85-124) features similar *trompe l'oeil* painting, and the Jonathan Harpine House (85-429) of about 1870 featured blocking in the center passage until a recent renovation. In contrast to the refinement of Vesper Hall and Green Hope are the interiors of more vernacular dwellings such as an abandoned house near Lebanon Church (85-465), which has a downstairs room with an entire partition grained in vivid brown and yellow, and green and red stenciling on the exposed ceiling joists. Another dramatic example is the mid-nineteenth-century James W. Smoot House (85-484). Green, brown, and cream paint was applied to the house's interior doors by a painter who used his hand and fingers as his paint brush, creating paisleys and other repetitive free-form figures. The Armentrout House (85-34) in Moores Store has a Federal mantel and baseboards with smoked finishes said to have been produced with tallow candles. An unusual number of houses still maintain their original interior finishes compared to other areas. In houses such as the Jacob Bowman House and Clover Hill, original painted finishes are found, along with some grained doors and stairs in multiple

colors where for example a door may be painted in two colors with a third color for the trim and a fourth for the walls, and with the colors changing room by room. This provides an important resource for period color and decoration practices.

Little is known about the artists who were responsible for the county's painted interiors. Evidence from other communities would indicate that much of the painting was the work of itinerants, although the frequency of the painting in Shenandoah County may point to home-grown talent (Phillips: 156). One local artist for whom there is ample documentation is William F. Rupp, who emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1854 and later lived in Luray and possibly New Market. In 1872 Rupp painted a fresco of "Blind Justice" in the Shenandoah County Courthouse, and he is believed to have executed the parlor and hallways of Vesper Hall (Bauserman, 96-98; Painter, *Shenandoah County and Its Courthouse*: x). Rupp's work probably also survives at Green Hope and (until recently) the Jonathan Harpine House. Contractor D. G. "Green" Clanahan, who built a lavish Queen Anne farmhouse for himself near Hamburg in 1900-1902 (85-22), is believed to have executed the dark brown knotty graining on the doors of the house.

Porches continued to play an increasingly important role in the houses of the post-Civil War period, both rebuilding and expanding and enhancing those on older houses and the prominence on newly built houses. In addition to front porches, the rear or service porch was almost ubiquitous, especially the recessed rear porch connected to the kitchen/pantry wings mentioned above.

The two-story I house is first noted in the antebellum period and became the predominant house type in the county until the end of the century or a bit beyond. The I house was generally of frame construction, three bays wide and a single room deep, most often with a front porch. Sometimes new I houses were built, as the number of farms expanded and settlement reached the more remote portions of the county, but often they resulted from rebuilding and expansion of earlier, smaller houses. The Shenandoah County I house was plain, even severe, although its gable roof was often enriched by the addition of a small front gable, giving almost a pedimented effect over the center bay. The decoration of such houses was too simple to be classified in terms of any architectural style, but they are closer in feeling to the Italianate style than to Queen Anne or other late-nineteenth-century styles. The great number of I houses built in the county is apparent today on the back roads, where it is perhaps the predominant type of pre-World War I housing. Slightly enhanced from the I house is the gable-and-wing house, in which an I becomes a T or L-shape with a front-facing gable wing. Sometimes a bit of fancy turned or sawn millwork enhances the front-facing gable, as in the Kirby Bowman House (85-790). Sometimes a bay window projects from one of the gable ends, such as is seen in the Pence-Shiflett House (85-763) at Bowman's Crossing. In any of the I- and gable-and-wing houses there is likely to be a rear kitchen wing with a pantry and recessed porch, which has been noted as an extremely common feature in the county.

The predominant architectural ornament in these simple houses is most likely to be fancy scrollwork on the porch posts, beams, balusters and railings, suggesting the special importance that residents ascribed to these prominent appendages.

The Queen Anne style, the major late-nineteenth-century architectural style for houses throughout the United States, is not commonly found in rural Shenandoah County, although as noted in the Domestic Theme, it is seen more often in the towns along the Valley Pike. Two important examples of the rural Queen Anne house are the Clanahan House (85-22) near Hamburg and the Campbell House (85-127; National Register) built in 1885 at Lantz Mill. Even in its use of the rather flamboyant Queen Anne style, however, Shenandoah County showed unusual restraint. An analysis of the Campbell House reveals a more symmetrical building than is at first apparent, as it has matching rounded towers at each front corner and a center dormer. The other common American style of the post-Civil War era was the Second Empire or Mansard house, which has not been noted in rural areas of the county by the surveyors. There are, however, occasional examples in the towns. Both the Romanesque Revival style, a city phenomenon generally constructed in masonry, and the Shingle Style are absent. The popular practice of using mail-order architects' plans, complete with construction drawings and specifications, from such firms as Barber and Shoppell have not been documented in the county. At least one popular plan, Shoppell's No. 216, which has a semioctagonal front, has been observed in Mt. Jackson, and it seems reasonable that close study may reveal other mail-order house types.

This analysis of late-nineteenth-century building indicates a traditional attitude on the part of the residents, as much as the absence of the formation of extraordinary personal wealth.

The county's rural churches, schools, and railroad stations are as a group simple buildings that do not reflect formal architectural styles as one might find in less rural areas. They are discussed under the appropriate themes.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

About the time of World War I, a distinct change occurred in the county's building patterns and practices. The ubiquitous I house gave way to a series of building types common throughout the United States at this period: the bungalow (such as one found in Orkney Springs, 85-936-6), the foursquare (such as the house at 735 Valley Pike, 85-791, near Strasburg), and the cottage. These are found in both town and countryside, providing a link for the first time in the county's history to nationwide themes. Architectural pattern books and stock millwork catalogues abounded throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the availability of ready-cut houses from Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and many other companies helped to promote the styles seen in the source books and catalogues. However, the most important American style of the early twentieth century, the Colonial Revival, was not widely espoused in the rural areas of the county until after World War II, although examples of both the Colonial Revival and the related Dutch Colonial

are found, especially in the towns. While no ready-cut houses have been documented, it is reasonable to expect that some may exist in both towns and country areas.

The interest in porches continued, and many aging or deteriorating porches were rebuilt in the Colonial Revival style, frequently with rounded ends or semicircular forms. Most porches were one-story. However, two-level porches were periodically found throughout the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on both town and rural houses. The multi-tiered porch as a type is especially evident in Orkney Springs, where it is a universal feature of hotel building and was also frequently added to late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses.

There was some use of structural clay tile in the early twentieth century, most often with a factory-finished surface; occasionally, however, walls of ribbed tile designed to be stuccoed can be found unfinished to this very day. The use of concrete, probably mass concrete, replaced limestone and brick for foundations in the late nineteenth century, and there are some examples of houses built of concrete in which a slurry of stone and cement was poured between the wooden wall forms.

A little known early-twentieth-century device was the application of slab-stone surfaces, either used structurally over thin concrete walls or applied to an existing building. It can be seen in residential and commercial structures. The traditional use of wood siding was supplemented during this period by man-made siding, especially cement-asbestos shingles and by asphalt-based imitation brick (Bricktex).



Fig. 33 Mounce Byrd House (85-3). Photographer: Jeff Everett



Fig. 34. Frye's Fort (85-58). Photographer: Jeff Everett



Fig. 35. Lawrence Snapp House (85-123). Photographer: James C. Massey

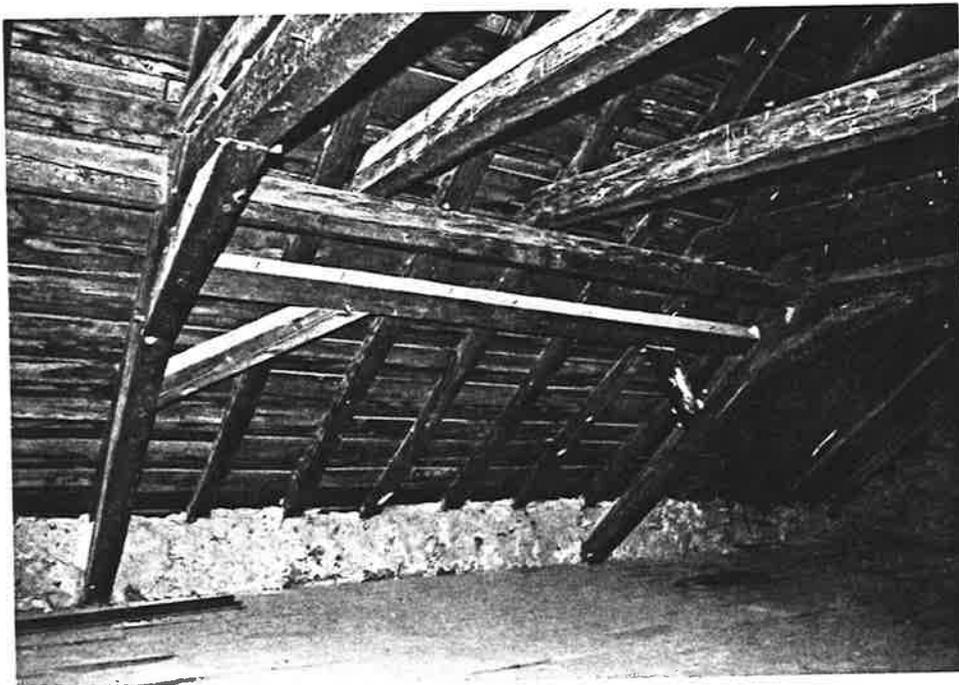


Fig. 36. Lawrence Snapp House, Attic Framing. Photographer: James C. Massey



Fig. 37. Thomas Hudson House (85-20). Photographer: James C. Massey

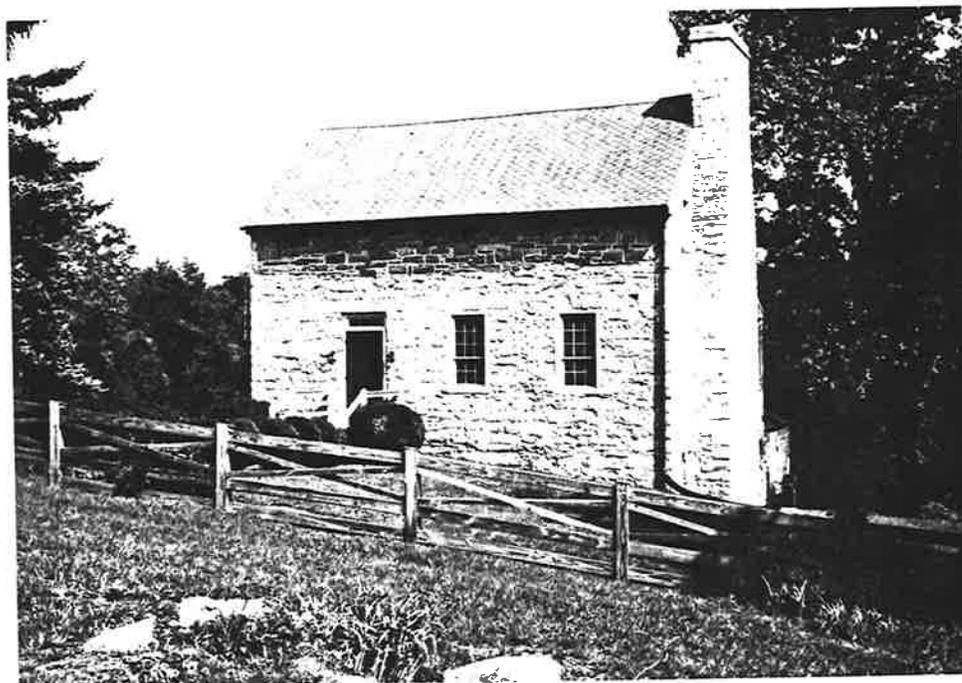
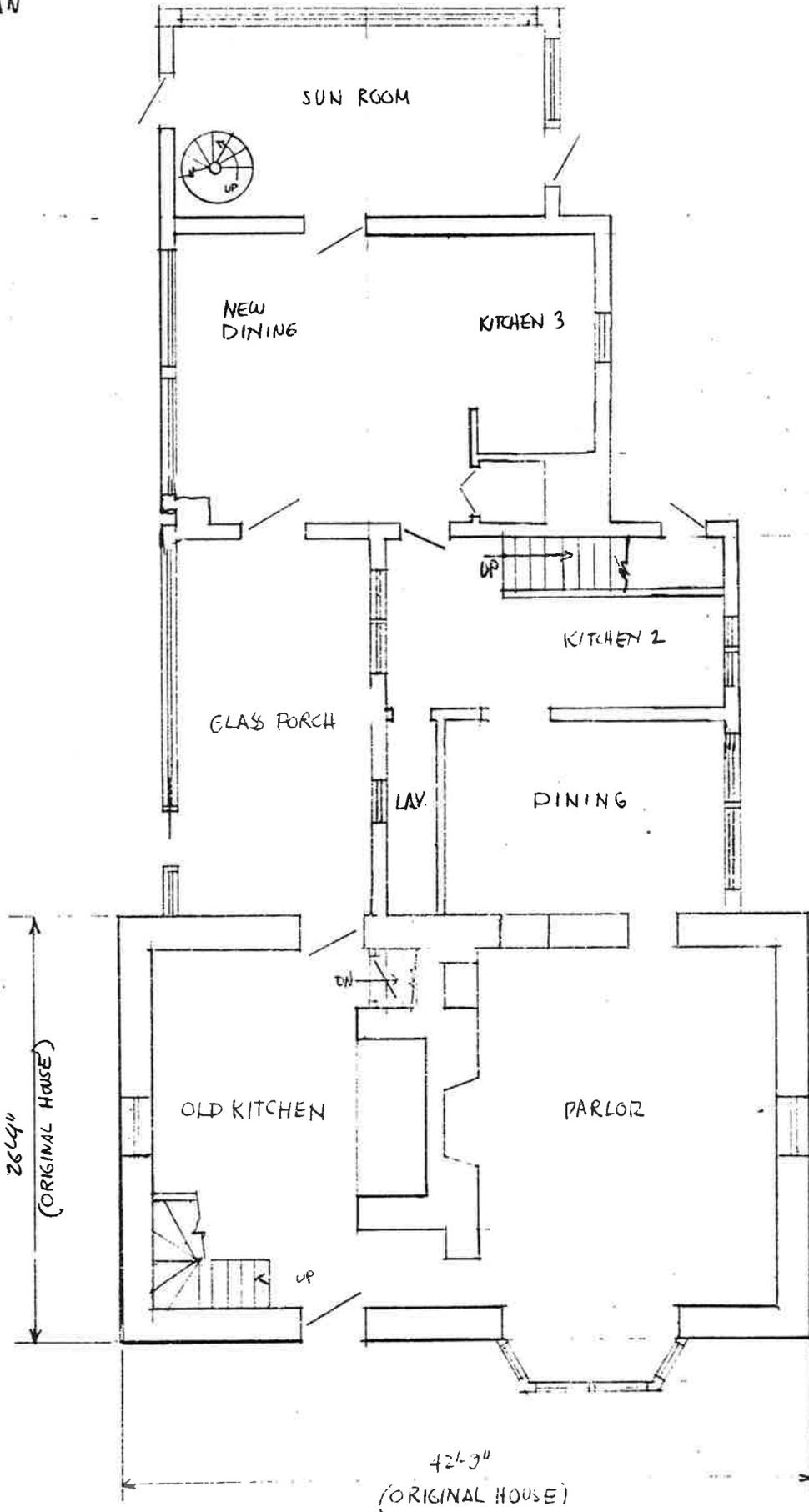


Fig. 38. Rogers Farm (85-75). Photographer: James C. Massey

FRYE FORT
85-58 PLAN



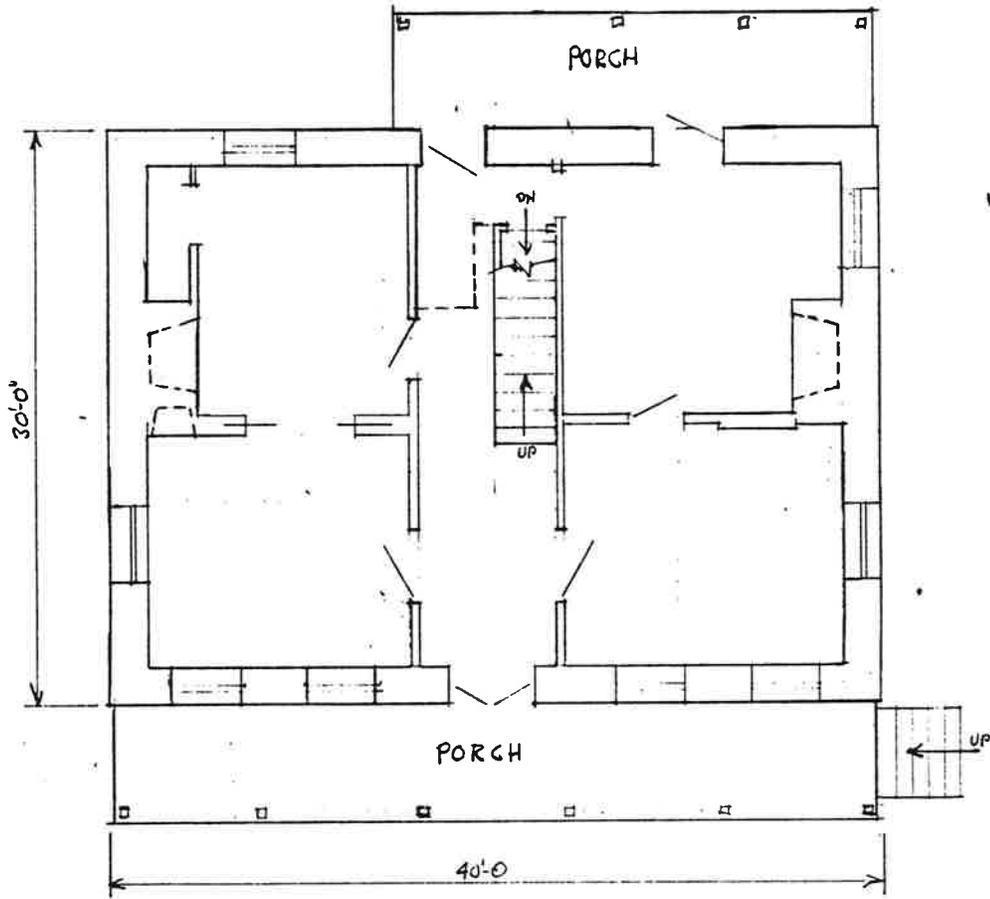
LAWRENCE -
SNAPP HOUSE

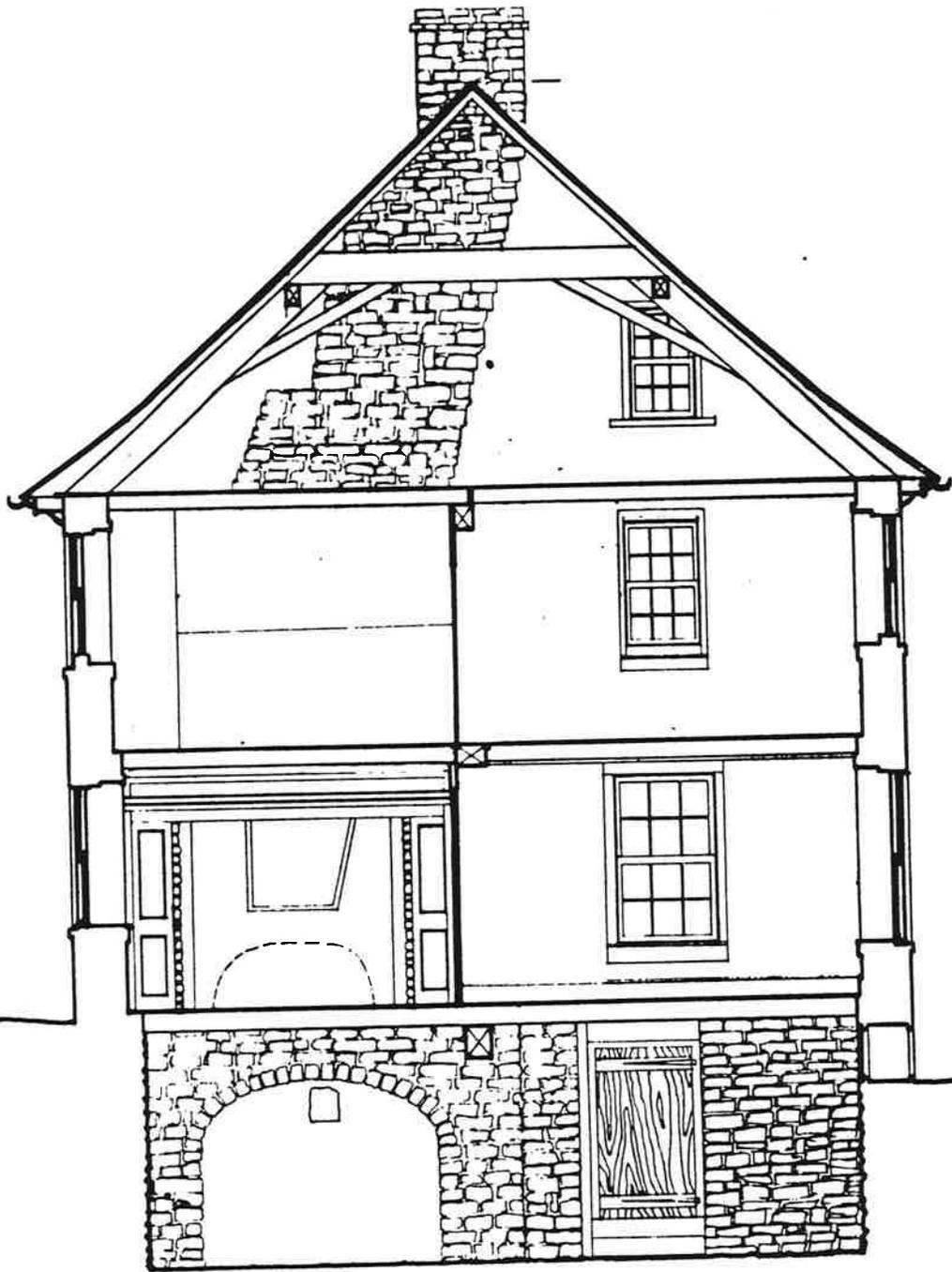
85-123

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

APPROX. 1" = 10' SCALE

J.C.M '95





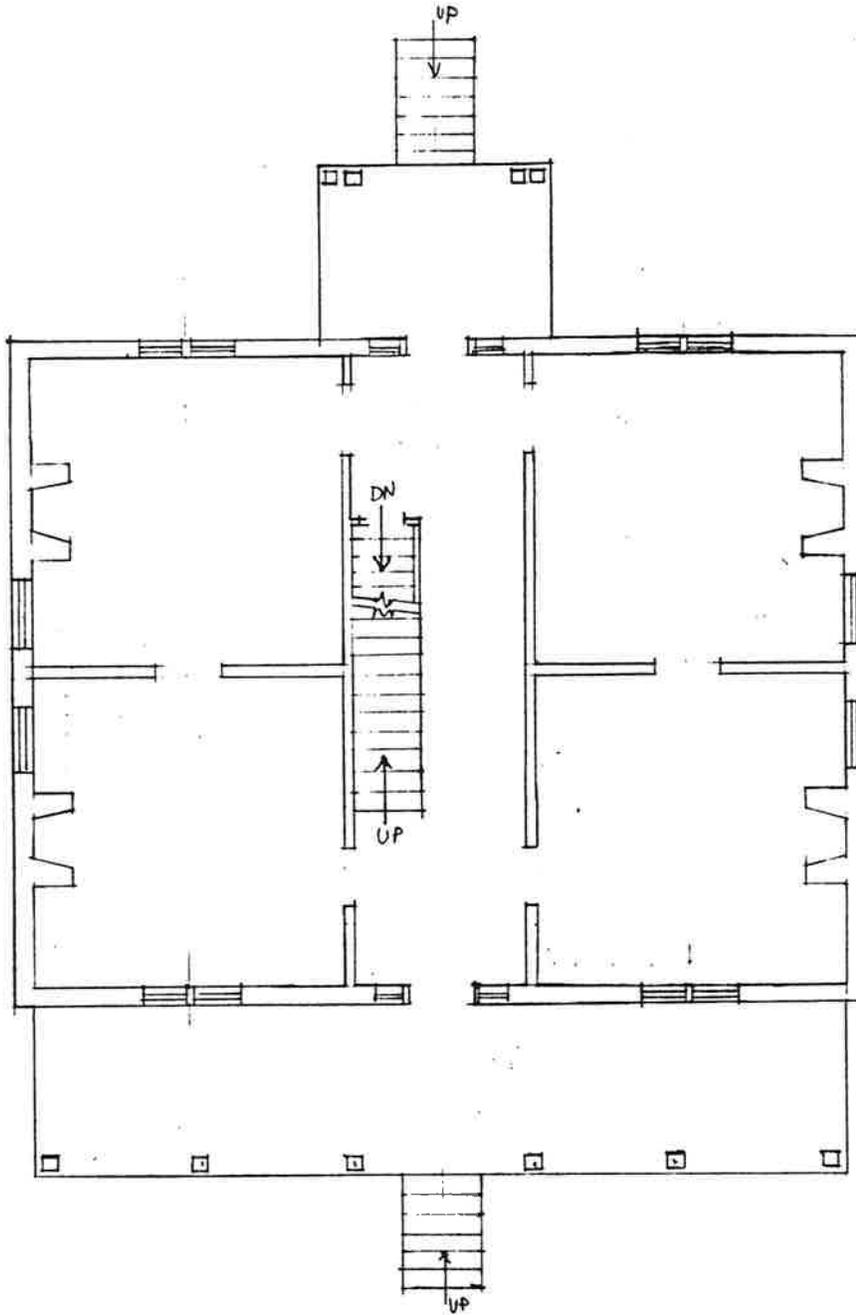
CROSS-SECTION
LOOKING SOUTHEAST

FORT BOWMAN - 85-04 (FROM HABS)

JACOB SHAVER FARM

85-782

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



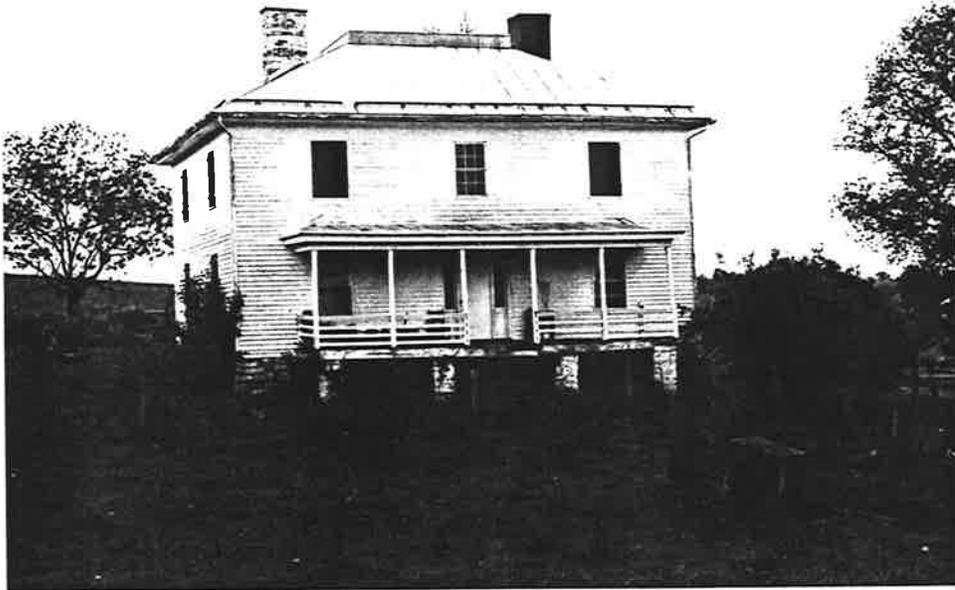


Fig. 43. Jacob Bowman House (85-207). Photographer: William T. Sherman



Fig. 44. Edge Hill (85-783). Photographer: Jeff Everett

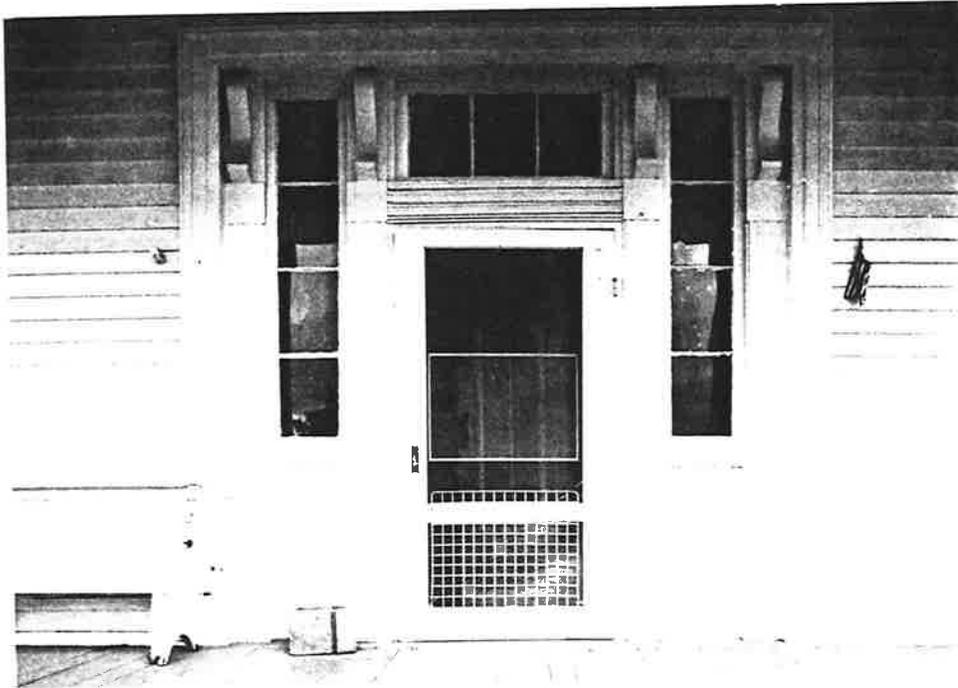


Fig. 45. Clover Hill (85-780), Entry. Photographer: James C. Massey

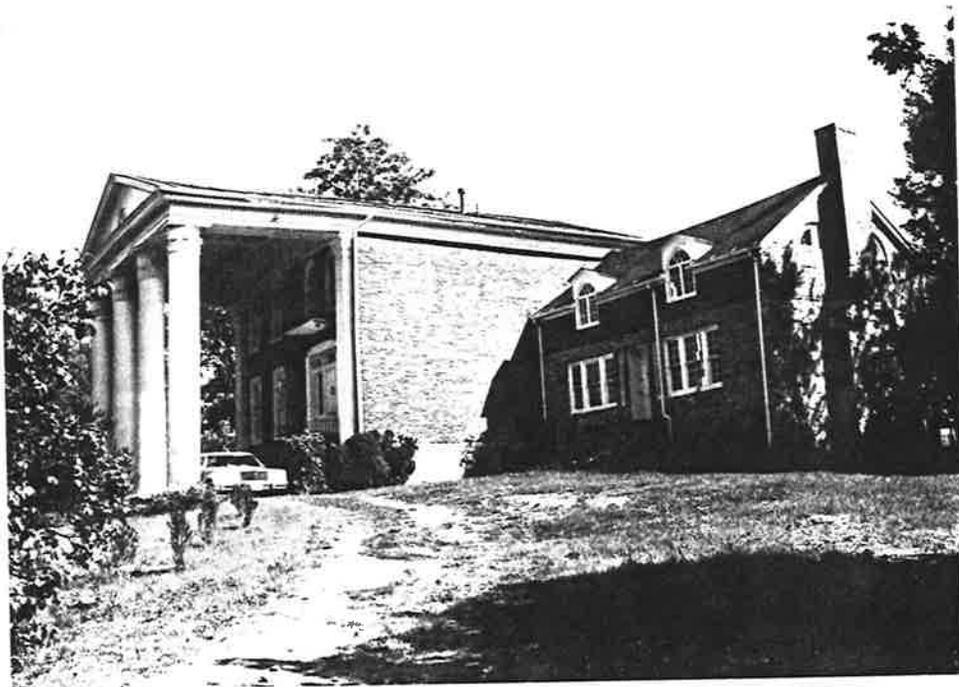


Fig. 46. Hupp Mansion (85-8). Photographer: James C. Massey

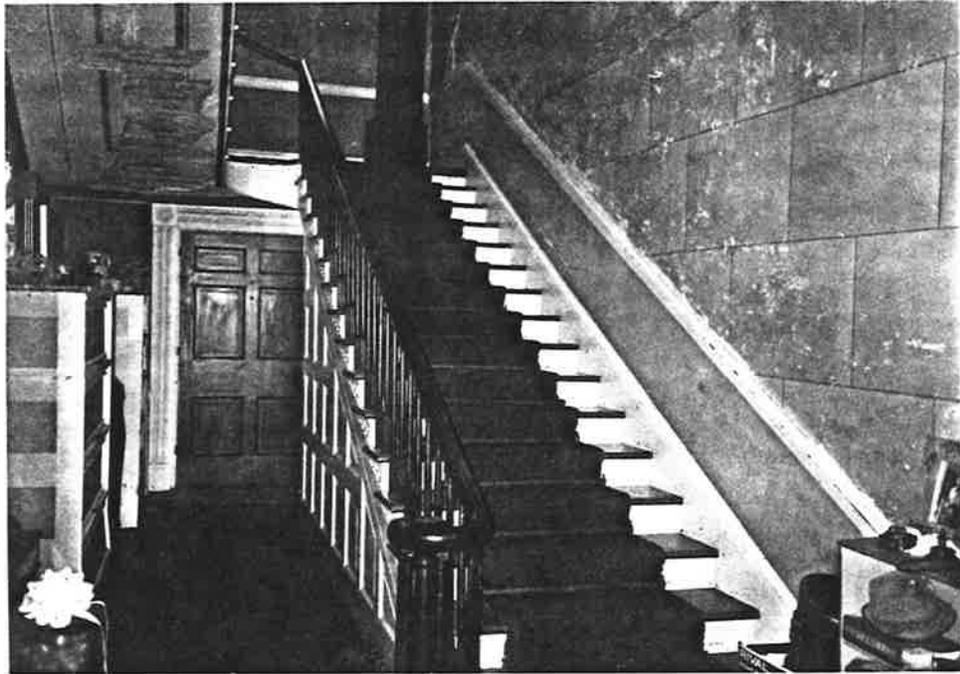


Fig. 47. Edge Hill (85-783).
Hall, *trompe-l'oeil* painting.
Photographer: Jeff Everett

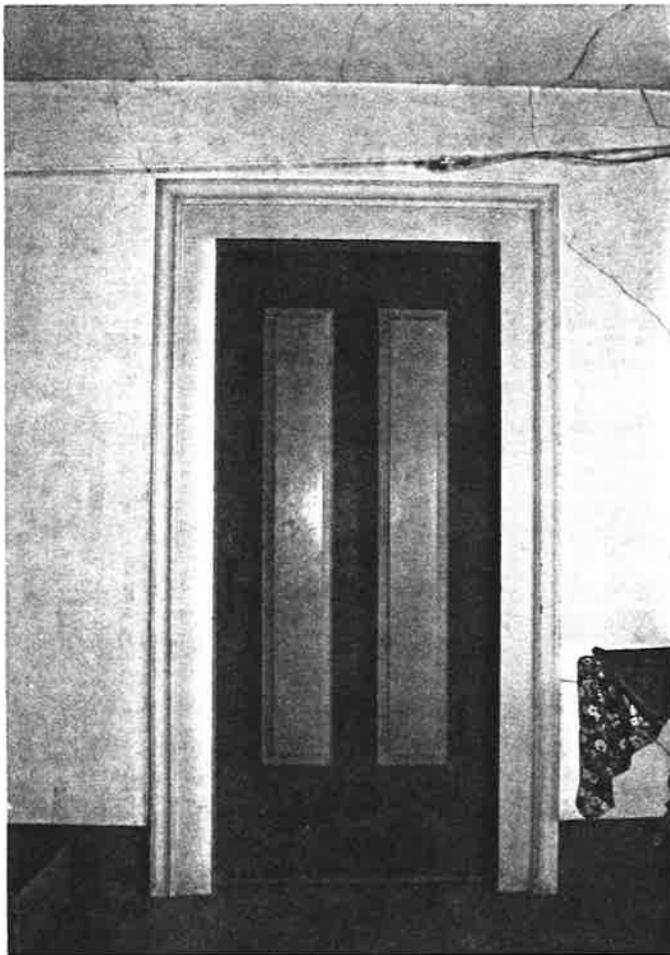


Fig. 48. Jacob Bowman House
(85-207). Multi-color painted
door. Photographer: James C.
Massey

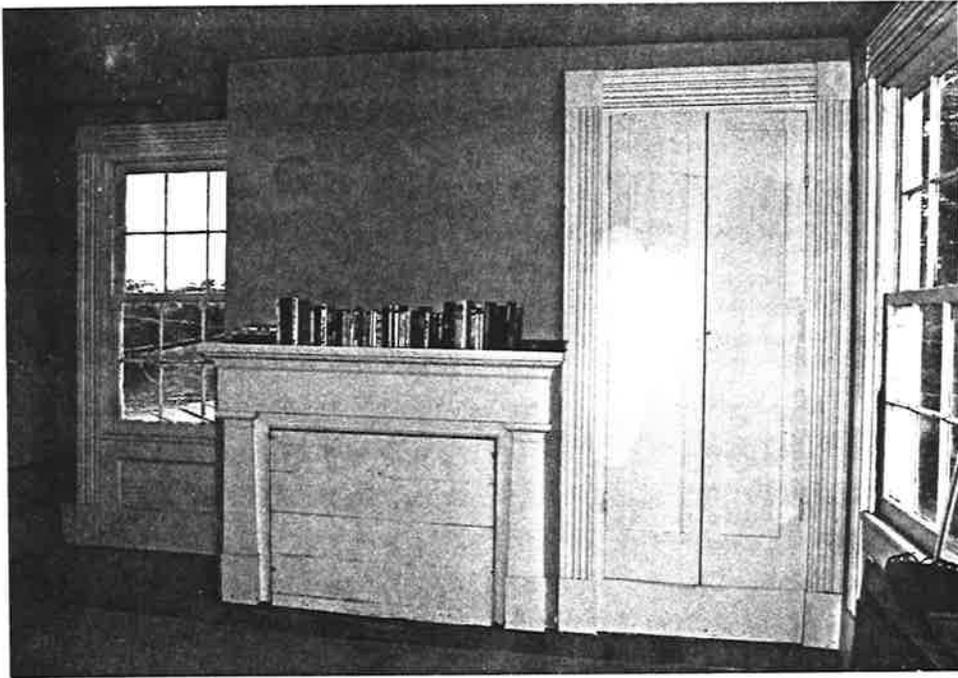


Fig. 49. Clover Hill (85-780). Bedroom with closet. Photographer: James C. Massey



Fig. 50. Donald B. Myer House (85-774). Photographer: James C. Massey

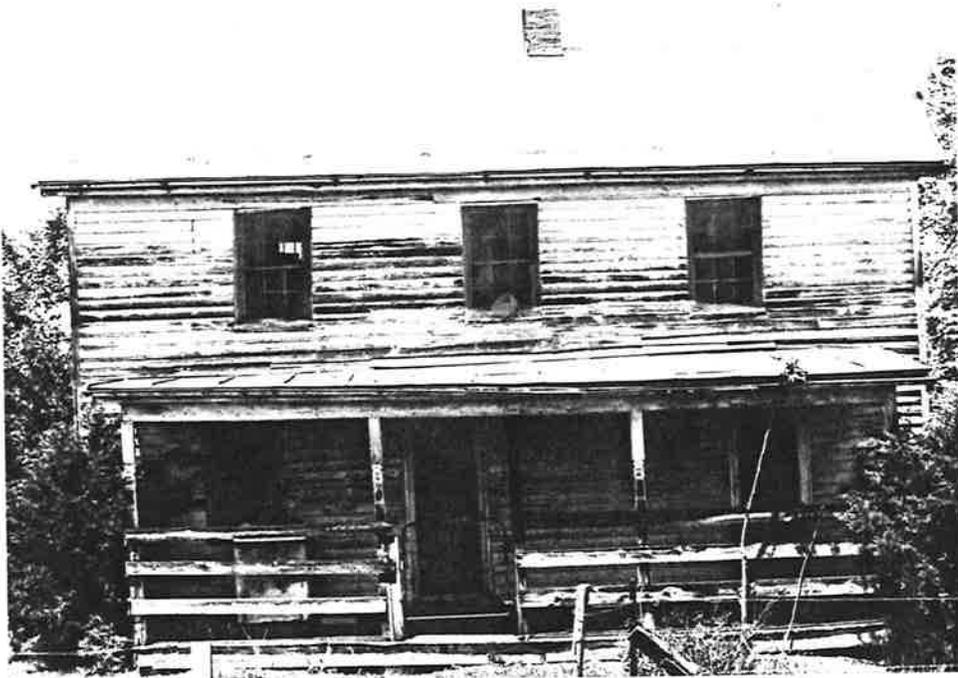


Fig. 51. Abandoned House, Rt. 706 (85-714). Photographer: William T. Sherman



Fig. 52. Kirby Bowman House
(85-790). Porch detail.
Photographer:
William T. Sherman



Fig. 53. Pence-Shifflet House
(85-763). Bay window.
Photographer:
James C. Massey



Fig. 54. Bungalow, Orkney Springs (85-936-16). Photographer: Barbara Copp



Fig. 55. Foursquare House, 735 Valley Pike. (85-791). Photographer: James C. Massey

Government/Law/Political Theme

Few resources associated with this theme were identified by the survey. The virtual absence of such resources is largely due to the rural character of the project area. Post offices, which may be considered to belong under this theme, are discussed under the commerce theme due to the fact that most were adjuncts of general merchandise stores during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The town government buildings were not part of this survey, but the Shenandoah County Courthouse of 1792 (330-2), as well as other nineteenth-century extensions of the county government complex, deserves special mention.

Social Theme

Few resources associated with this theme were identified by the survey. The virtual absence of such resources is largely due to the rural character of the project area. General merchandise stores and schoolhouses probably provided meeting space to fraternal and other organizations in most rural communities.

Technology and Engineering Theme

Property types associated with this theme--roads, bridges, railroads, etc.--are discussed under the transportation and industry themes.

The New Dominion: 1946-Present

County population has grown slowly from 21,825 in 1960 to 31,636 in 1990. Shenandoah County at the end of the twentieth century remains a predominantly rural area, with livestock and poultry production constituting the basis of the county's agriculture. In fact, Shenandoah County was the eighth largest turkey producing county in the nation in 1960 (Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning). Chicken production and processing have increased substantially since then. Fruit growing and shipping are important agribusinesses. Most industry is located in or near the county's larger towns along I-81, with a growing number of large new plants located in rural areas. Out of a total of 13,344 jobs in the county, 5,877 were employed in manufacturing in 1993. Limestone extraction continues to expand, especially in the area north of Strasburg near Oranda.

The county's transportation network was transformed in the 1960s with the construction of Interstate 81, paralleling the route of the eighteenth-century Valley Road. Interstate 81 and the subsequent construction of I-66, which ends near the county boundary to the north, have increased the amount of automobile and truck traffic passing through the county, resulting in an economic boost to existing communities and the formation of new commercial nodes at

highway interchanges. Large commercial truck service facilities have increased in number, and there are a number of truck terminals. Commercial development around I-81 interchanges has focused on fast-food chains, super gas stations, and mini-markets. Shopping centers have drawn traditional trade away from town centers to outlying locations. Despite the gradual hard-surfacing of secondary roads, Shenandoah County has many gravel roads. In 1994, plans for regrading or relocating Rt. 55 north of Strasburg to West Virginia were severely criticized by residents and may not be carried out.

New conservation concerns have arisen for the protection of waterways, processing of sewage, and open-space rural preservation, as well as for historic preservation generally.

Natural gas has become readily available following the construction of major pipelines through the county.

In 1960, the county had 7,208 housing units (Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning). Since that time, additional units have been added, primarily in suburban neighborhoods established on the peripheries of the larger towns and along state routes in the northern county. Smaller subdivisions have been made in rural areas, mainly along highway frontages, creating a suburban effect. The one-story brick-cased ranch house was the housing form of choice during much of the second half of the century. In 1990 the county had 15,160 housing units, of which 4,976 were in the incorporated areas (Lord Fairfax Planning Development Commission *Annual Housing Report*, 1994)

VII. RESEARCH DESIGN

The main objectives of the Shenandoah County Historic Resources Survey were to survey 750 historic resources in two phases in those county areas outside of incorporated towns and outside the United States national forests and evaluate the significance of those resources.. To achieve these ends, the consultants engaged in an initial information-gathering phase involving photocopying pre-existing survey files curated at the VDHR, and transcribing site location information from VDHR survey maps to a set of USGS field maps. This initial phase also involved discussions between the consultants, VDHR staff, and members of the Shenandoah County Historical Society. In 1993 the consultants conducted a windshield reconnaissance of the county in order to determine the number and location of historic resources. These resources were map-coded on USGS field maps according to their survey potential. Special symbols were used to denote whether a resource appeared to warrant intensive or reconnaissance survey, or whether (upon cursory investigation) the resource appeared to retain fabric over fifty years in age that did not, however, appear to warrant survey under the scope of work defined for the project. The information gained during the windshield reconnaissance acquainted the consultants with the type, density, and distribution of resources, and enhanced planning for both phases of the survey. VDHR staff accompanied the consultant during several days of reconnaissance to assist in making judgments about the level of survey that would be appropriate for a given resource. Priority was given to pre-1860 resources and to representative examples of resources dating to the period 1860 to 1943.

An attempt was made to select resources that illustrated a range of building types and historic functions. Due to the wealth of resources in rural Shenandoah County, not all pre-1860 resources were surveyed.

The Phase I reconnaissance survey of what ultimately grew to include 329 resources commenced in January 1993 and concluded in May. Wagner, Smead, Hudlow, and Pezzoni were provided with the map-coded field maps to enable them to locate and survey the sites marked for reconnaissance survey during the windshield reconnaissance. The surveyors drove every passable public road that was determined to have survey sites or that had not been driven during the windshield reconnaissance. Reconnaissance sites were surveyed to VDHR specifications; that is, the recording of the salient exterior architectural features for historic buildings and outbuildings, the gathering of historic information on the sites when that information was provided by owners and/or other informants, the preparation of simple site and/or building plan sketches, and the taking of two or more black-and-white photographs per site.

Concurrently with the 1993 Phase I reconnaissance survey, Kalbian and Pezzoni conducted intensive survey of thirty-eight resources. As determined with the input of VDHR staff, priority was given to collections of notable resources such as villages and unincorporated towns, the earliest buildings and farm complexes, and buildings known or discovered to have outstanding architectural qualities such as unusual plans or fine craftsmanship. The intensive survey was more in-depth than the reconnaissance survey, requiring inspection of interiors, preparation of sketch site plans and (often) sketch floor plans of the principal building, ten or more black-and-white photographs per site, and representative color slides. Information on individual sites surveyed at both the reconnaissance and intensive levels was entered into IPS. For rural communities, VDHR Preliminary Information Forms were prepared for potential historic districts.

Before, during, and after the initial survey, researchers Pezzoni and Reynolds gathered relevant historical information. The researchers relied mostly on the copious secondary sources relating to the county's historic development. In addition, the researchers gathered and analyzed agriculture, industry, and population statistics from the United States census, and they made a cursory analysis of nineteenth-century county tax records. This information, combined with the analysis of the findings of the survey itself, provided the basis for the discussion of historic contexts and property types, and also assisted in the preparation of Preliminary Information Forms for rural communities.

The Phase II survey was carried out in 1994 and early 1995 to document an additional 400 resources in the county, carrying on the work of the first phase. As in Phase I, the consultants undertook preliminary research, meetings with VDHR, Shenandoah County officials, VDOT, and the Shenandoah County Historical Society, as well as knowledgeable individuals. The Phase I survey was analyzed, as well as prior survey work through the 1970s. Survey forms for the earlier phases were evaluated to record specific significant properties at the intensive level to provide more thorough documentation and to update

documents that were twenty or more years old. Properties in incorporated towns and in the national forests were again excluded, except that limited note of selected examples have been provided in the final report in order to provide a clearer understanding of the county's overall history, buildings, and development. Civil War battlefields and sites were not surveyed because of the intensive National Park Service study of such sites in the Shenandoah Valley. However, this final survey report takes the NPS study into account under the Military Theme.

Several areas and building types received special attention in Phase II. First, properties within the proposed alignments of Corridor H, the rebuilding of Rt. 55 from I-81 north to the West Virginia border and along I-81 to the intersection of I-66 were given high priority. Secondly, surveyors were asked to record post-Civil War and early-twentieth-century resources and non-building resources such as bridges and railroads. Third, Fort Valley was selected for special attention, as it received relatively little attention in Phase I. Fourth, early Germanic stone buildings were carefully surveyed, as recommended in the Phase I report. Fifth, ten rural communities were surveyed for potential historic district status, substantially as recommended in the Phase I report.

The field survey work was carried out primarily on the basis of the sites noted in the Phase I windshield survey as marked on USGS maps, with special attention paid to sites marked for intensive study or special attention. Other sites were noted by the consultants and others were recommended for consideration by members of the Shenandoah County Historical Society and the public. The field survey work was generally carried out by surveyors assigned to portions or entire quads, with instructions that all buildings noted in the Phase I study were to be examined in making selections for Phase II documentation. A series of public presentations were planned and five were given. The consultants evaluated the surveyed resources for potential eligibility for National Register listing, selecting examples of major building types and periods. Additional research was carried out to supplement the Phase I report, focusing especially on the post-Civil War period and on the domestic, architecture, and transportation themes. The final report, then, was planned as an amalgam of the Phase I report, with additional and new findings of the Phase II study.

VIII. SURVEY FINDINGS

The two phases of the Shenandoah County Historic Resources Survey resulted in the documentation of 778 resources located throughout the county and representing a range of historic periods from the mid-eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries. These 778 resources include 31 of the 124 resources documented in earlier surveys in the rural county. Taking into account also the surveys of the incorporated areas which have been separately carried out, and the fact that the typical rural resource includes more than a single building or structure, we estimate that approximately 3,000 individual resources (buildings, structures, and sites) have been recorded in the county as a whole. This provides a substantial basis for analysis of the county's history and building development. As might be expected, the greatest concentration of resources was in the central valley, the largest and most intensively settled physiographic section of the county. In the valley are located the largest farm complexes, the earliest surviving houses, the finest works of domestic architecture, and the majority of the county's rural communities. Resource densities in the central valley are patterned. Significant resources are grouped along the Shenandoah River and tributaries where the highest quality farmland was available, and they are found in greater number along the Valley Road and in the vicinity of the major towns where commercial and cultural opportunities existed. The density of these resources contributes to the historic character of the central valley landscape. Certain areas exhibit an architectural and historic richness, a high level of integrity, and a relative lack of modern intrusions that may warrant consideration for the National Register. The recommendations section of this report contains a more detailed discussion of these areas. Also, the National Park Service study of Civil War sites finds four major battlefields in the county which they believe are eligible for the National Register and National Landmark status.

The ruggedness of the terrain in the mountainous eastern and western sections of the county and the generally poorer quality of the soils deterred settlement in those sections, resulting in smaller farms, fewer early houses, and a relative lack of rural communities. Although the eastern and western sections are sparser than the central valley in a quantitative sense, those sections have the potential to preserve resources associated with more traditional mountain lifeways that are less well represented in the valley. The fact that much of the county's mountain land is located in the George Washington National Forest, which was excluded from the survey, made the lack of resources appear greater than is truly the case.

The requirements and methodology of the survey have resulted in a temporal distribution of surveyed resources that probably diverges from the true distribution of all historic resources. For example, the survey focused on resources that appeared to antedate the Civil War, with less attention paid to late-nineteenth- and early-20-century resources. These latter resources far outnumber antebellum resources, owing to the younger age and hence statistically higher survival rate of postbellum resources and also to the fact that more resources were built after the Civil War. Another factor affecting the observed distribution of resources is the inherent difficulty of dating vernacular resources that are surveyed at the reconnaissance level, and

even some vernacular resources that are surveyed at the intensive level. The absence of stylistic features, the persistence of styles in rural areas, the persistence of traditional construction practices (for example, heavy timber framing of barns into the mid-twentieth century), the recycling of older fabric in more recent construction, and the incorporation of older dwellings into newer ones or the thorough refurbishing of older dwellings--all these factors complicate the dating of resources and can skew observed distributions in unpredictable ways.

With these qualifying factors in mind, it is possible to make some tentative statements concerning the temporal distribution of historic resources in the rural areas of Shenandoah County. There are relatively few eighteenth-century resources, and most of these are Germanic in origin. Intensive architectural and archival documentation of potentially early resources would surely raise the number of examples, especially of early buildings that were subsequently enlarged. Stylistic evidence suggests many more resources survive from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, with a linear increase through the second, third, and fourth decades of the century. The increase in building activity after the Civil War--the result of the dramatic expansion in agricultural production and the growth in the number of farms during the period, coupled with a modest rise in the county's population--is the cause of the observed abundance of postbellum resources. The first half of the twentieth century may have witnessed a slowing of the rate of increase in resources (although the absolute number of resources continued to grow) as development shifted from the agriculturally-oriented countryside to the industrial and service-oriented major towns along the Valley Turnpike and railroad. This may account for the apparent equality in the number of late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century resources.

The survival rates of specific kinds of resources do not necessarily obey the general trends outlined above. More houses of the county's wealthier inhabitants survive from earlier periods than do the smaller and less permanently constructed houses of less affluent inhabitants. Relatively few barns remain from the antebellum period--a direct consequence of Sheridan's barn-burning campaign in 1864--but many survive from the period of rebuilding that followed the war. Public schools, built in large numbers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, have a poor survival rate, the result of consolidation in the second quarter of the twentieth century and the subsequent abandonment of smaller school buildings or their conversion into dwellings.

IX. EVALUATION

Considering the wealth of historic resources in rural Shenandoah County, the resources that were surveyed during this relatively comprehensive survey effort rank among the most significant historic sites in the county. Many of these resources undoubtedly meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. However, given the inherent limitations of the survey, definite statements of eligibility can only be made for individual buildings, farms, and structures that have been investigated on the interior, and that clearly represent a resource of outstanding historic or architectural merit. For most of the 55 resources documented at the intensive level, determinations of eligibility may require more detailed study of the individual properties. For the 699 reconnaissance-level sites, more detailed study and research including interior investigation will be needed to determine eligibility. In any case, Preliminary Information Forms will need to be prepared for VDHR review before properties can be submitted for National Register listing.

National Register eligibility is determined by evaluating resources according to certain federal guidelines. The "National Register Criteria For Evaluation" are as follows:

- Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to these criteria, a resource generally must be fifty years of age or older at the time of evaluation, and it must possess integrity. There are also a number of considerations (or exceptions) to the above criteria that are discussed more fully in National Register literature. For the purposes of this report, the evaluation of resources is based almost solely on criterion C (see recommendations section below). Eligibility criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register do not differ substantially from the National Register criteria.

A number of registration requirements must be satisfied for a given property to be determined eligible for the National Register. These requirements differ for various property types, but for properties being considered for listing under criterion C--architectural significance--the requirements are relatively straight-forward. An architecturally eligible property may be an outstanding local example of a particular style, with sophisticated or otherwise notable massing, plan arrangement, and exterior and interior detailing and finishes. For example, a

large brick house dating to 1820 with original porticos, a spacious double-pile center-passage plan, and varied and beautifully crafted Federal mantelpieces might be eligible. A property may be a representative example of a distinctive or unusual construction technique, form, or plan, or it may preserve a distinctive or unusual architectural feature. For example, a full-dovetail log house of the late eighteenth century with a three-room German plan, a puncheon floor, and a cellar spring might be eligible, as would an early-twentieth-century village store with a well defined gable-front-with-side-shed form and rubble and concrete infilling between wall studs.

Some of the early Germanic houses should be reviewed under Criterion A. They represent an important aspect of pioneer development in the region and in connection with the area's role along the old Valley Pike, the passage-way for generations of settlers to and through Virginia to the south and south-central states. Other sites importantly related to the Civil War need to be considered under Criterion A. The Phase II survey included no known archeological sites, although some have been included in earlier surveys. Such sites would need to be evaluated separately under Criterion D; such evaluation is beyond the scope of this project. Criterion B (persons associated with the lives of persons significant in our past) does not, to our knowledge, apply to any properties surveyed under Phase II.

Architectural integrity is of more concern for criterion C properties than for properties evaluated under other criteria. A property with good architectural integrity preserves original or historic form and plan elements, detailing, and finishes. In other words, it still has its original or historic appearance. The loss or concealment of original or historic features lessens a property's architectural integrity. The physical condition of a property also factors into a determination of its integrity; a ruinous property, even though it may retain many original features, may have lost its architectural integrity on account of the structural or cosmetic damage sustained by those features. The integrity requirement may be relaxed if a given resource is of outstanding merit.

In other words, the integrity threshold for an early, rare, or otherwise exceptional property may be lower than that for a later or more common property. Alterations to a property, if they are over fifty years in age and are of architectural significance in their own right, do not necessarily detract from the integrity of a property.

The integrity of a property's surroundings is also of concern. A house surrounded by its yard and early outbuildings retains integrity of setting, but a house with a major highway and unsympathetic development surrounding it may be considered to have lost its integrity of setting. Generally, the relocation of a property damages its integrity in that it removes it from its historic context. Even in this case, however, there are qualifying factors; for example, many smaller dwellings and farm buildings are inherently movable, and their relocation is not necessarily out of keeping with their historic usage.

As noted above, determination of eligibility for most surveyed resources should wait for individual research and study, including PIFs. However, the outstanding architectural

character of some intensive sites warrants consideration, since it is already clear that they rank among the most significant architectural works in the county. Six such sites identified in Phase I were determined by VDHR to be eligible for listing on the National Register. They are Barb Farm (85-87), Mount Airy (85-18), Mount Pleasant (85-72), Spengler Hall (85-9), Valhalla (85-96), and Vesper Hall (85-73). Two historic districts for which PIFs were prepared in Phase I were also determined to be eligible for National Register listing: Columbia Furnace and Moores Store.

Eight properties surveyed at the intensive level in Phase II are recommended for consideration by VDHR for listing on the National Register:

1. Frye's Fort (85-58)

Frye's Fort (perhaps more correctly called the Frey House) is, despite rear additions, the best remaining example of a three-room, central-chimney early Germanic stone house surveyed in the county. The massive masonry walls of this ca. 1754 house remain virtually intact, as does the central chimney mass. The exterior walls feature low arches over the windows and a steep roof (approximately 45°). The most remarkable feature of the house is the *kuche*, with its huge fireplace surmounted by a 24" lintel spanning a 12' opening. The kitchen has front and rear doors and stone steps to the cellar. The remainder of the first floor has been opened from two rooms to one space, although without destroying the central chimney mass. The partial cellar, with rare stone steps to the first floor, contains the massive Germanic framing that exemplifies these pioneer houses. It also features narrow slit windows with wide interior splays, a common feature of the earliest houses. Some writers have regarded these slits as gun ports because of the appellation "fort" attached to several early houses. The cellar also features wall niches, probably intended to hold candles, which are characteristic of a number of the earliest houses. Frye's Fort differs from several other early Germanic houses in Shenandoah County, such as Fort Bowman (Harmony Hall, 85-4), whose end-wall chimneys mark them as belonging to a distinctive separate type that is popularly regarded as showing English influence. The Frye house has received a series of discreetly placed modern rear additions that do not detract from an appreciation of the original stone dwelling. The house has been restored, with only moderate success, adding replacement window sash and a bay window on the front wall. The bay window is believed to fit between the masonry openings of two original windows, one of which had at some earlier point been enlarged for a door. The original kitchen has received replacement stairs to the second floor, as well as a raised hearth in front of the fireplace. It is not known whether the original hearth was raised. The remainder of the first floor has newly-installed old beams that are appropriate to the period but are not original to the structure. The house sits on the banks of Cedar Creek, at a considerable distance from an unpaved state road, in a setting that remains undisturbed and intensely rural. Despite the alterations and additions this house has received, the surviving stone walls and core and plan layout are unique in Shenandoah County. Frye's Fort is eligible for listing on the National

Register under Criterion A for its role in the ethnic heritage and early settlement of Shenandoah County and under Criterion C in architecture for its rare and distinctively Germanic center-chimney plan and construction.

2. Lawrence Snapp House (85-123)

The Lawrence Snapp House is a large, early, Germanic stone house with interior end-wall chimneys. Built in 1762, the house features intact original limestone masonry walls with arched window heads, a steep gable roof (approximately 45°), a full cellar, and an old front porch that replaces one believed to have been there originally. It is substantially larger than Fort Bowman (Harmony Hall) to which it is otherwise similar. The interior wooden framing of the roof and in the basement is fully visible and completely original. It is of remarkable Germanic eighteenth-century character. While the attic and basement are original, however, the first and second floors have been extensively remodeled. Nonetheless, they retain what is believed to be the original center-hall, double-pile plan with the original chimney and fireplace arrangements, although some fireplaces have been closed in. The interior alterations appear to have been made at the end of the nineteenth or beginning of the twentieth century. The architectural integrity of the house is remarkable also because it has not undergone the installation of central heat or bathrooms, although there is old electrical service and water to the kitchen. While a similar absence of modern mechanical-systems intrusions distinguishes some other early Germanic houses, the Snapp House is by far the most important example maintaining this level of eighteenth-century integrity. The window sash was replaced during the remodeling of the house, and some window openings appear to have been enlarged. The setting of the house remains intact. It is the center of a large property holding astride Fishers Hill Road, adjacent to Tumbling Run and extending to the Shenandoah River. Although Route 11-- in its third and current configuration-- is nearby, the house is set well back from the highway. Both of the earlier road configurations of the Valley Pike were nearer the house, and the earliest was almost in front of it. Traces of both the old roads remain, including ruins of the important Old Valley Turnpike-Tumbling Run Bridge and Highway Embankment (85-772). Lawrence Snapp, for whom the house is named, bought the Tumbling Run property from John Funk and is believed to have constructed the house. Despite interior alterations, the house remains the most imposing early Germanic stone house in Shenandoah County and is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A in ethnic heritage and early settlement history and under Criterion C in architecture as an example of distinctive Germanic construction in an end-chimney house.

3. Thomas Hudson House (85-20)

Near Hudson's Crossroads (85-410), the Hudson House, constructed ca. 1790, is a small, two-story, late-Germanic stone house of exceptional architectural integrity. Virtually unchanged from basement to attic, it is unparalleled in Shenandoah County.

Like the Snapp House, it has no central heat or bathrooms, nor is there a piped water supply or electricity. The house features interior end chimneys and a two-room plan. Only one section of the first-floor vertical-board partition survives; the second floor partition is intact. Both are of one-inch boards. The house has the traditional heavy timber framing throughout. Its two fine mantelpieces are of some architectural distinction, perhaps reflecting the later date of construction. The basement retains, though in a damaged state, the original spring room, a facility with water that entered directly through one wall of the house from an outside spring, ran through a trough, and exited through the opposite wall. The stairs are the original closed board winders from the first floor to the attic. The basement stairs are a replacement. The setting of the Hudson House is intact, in a still-rural farming area on Rt. 42 (Back Road), 1/4 mile from Hudson's Crossroads, a small village said to have been founded by Thomas Hudson. The house is set far enough back from the road to maintain a sense of the original physical context. The original spring continues to function. Outbuildings, although contributing, are not eighteenth-century structures but date from the 1940s. The Thomas Hudson House is significant under Criterion C for architecture, as an example of the persistence of Germanic stone construction methods into the final years of the eighteenth century.

4. Rogers House (85-75)

The Rogers House is a small, Germanic, limestone bank house adjacent to Cedar Creek near Oranda. It features a single interior end stone chimney and a gable roof. The house was originally laid out in a two-room plan, although it now contains a single room on the principal floor. The house has been carefully restored and is in excellent condition. Some features, such as the stairs, are old but not original. The Rogers House completes our recommendation of early stone houses, each of a different type. However, it does not exhibit the traditional massive Germanic framing and construction, although this may be explained by its relatively small and narrow size. The two-story rear porch is a recent rebuilding based on an earlier but probably not original porch. The site has a very high degree of integrity, at the end of a long private lane on a large farm property along the south banks of Cedar Creek. The immediate area includes significant ruins of other early structures, including a mill and, probably, a hat-maker's shop. As a fine example of a small eighteenth-century stone bank house with an unusually high degree of site integrity, the house meets National Register criterion C in architecture for its distinctive Germanic construction and its unusual single end-chimney form.

5. Jacob Bowman House (85-207)

The Jacob Bowman House is a virtually unaltered frame house illustrating the transition from the early massive Germanic construction to the simpler framing and newer architectural styles of the period from ca. 1830 to 1870. These houses blend Greek Revival and Italianate features in a cubical form with a low hip-and-deck roof.

They embody the most distinctive aspect of Shenandoah County architecture in the period before, and several years after, the Civil War. The Bowman House resembles later examples in its more severe, unadorned aspect. The house has two stories above a stone foundation, a center hall with two rooms on each side, plus a rear kitchen wing, which also became a distinctive feature of Shenandoah County architecture to the end of the nineteenth century. The narrow, tall windows and low, hipped roof look back to the Federal style, but the thrust of the house and its interior is clearly of the newer period. The fireplaces, door trim, and stairs, which are typical of the 1830s period, are features that continued to be used well past the Civil War period. The Jacob Bowman House has a high degree of architectural integrity. It has no central heat or bathroom and only a minimum of electricity. Water has been provided to the kitchen only. The interior is distinguished by extensive original, multicolored painted finishes in the halls, doors, and rooms. Each room has a slightly different combination of colors and finishes, including some graining and wainscot paneling. The rear kitchen wing, with a pantry at the rear and a recessed side porch, is a common feature in county houses of many types; it persisted for many years to come. The integrity of the site, located in a rural and picturesque setting on a small run, is very high. The house is set well back from a minor state road and is surrounded by a number of farm buildings, partly ruinous, of substantial age, although their construction dates have not been precisely determined. The front porch is a replacement. As an early example of nineteenth-century Shenandoah County's Greek Revival-Italianate cubical form embellished by fine trim and paint finishes, the Jacob Bowman House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

6. Edge Hill (85-783)

Edge Hill, constructed ca. 1830, is among the finest brick houses of its period in Shenandoah County. Embellished with splendid Doric entrance porches at the front and rear, it raises the cube form with low hip-and-deck roof to a distinguished level of architectural design. Although the one-bay porticos are of slightly varying design, each is set between paired columns. The original architectural composition included a lateral one-story, one-room brick wing at either side of the house. In recent years, one side has received a series of inappropriate modern additions that disturb the overall symmetry of the property. The interior is in the basic county form: an ample stair hall with two rooms at each side. Although a construction date of 1814 has been frequently claimed for Edge Hill, it seems more likely, based on stylistic analysis and comparison with other examples, that it was built after 1825. The house was remodeled ca. 1846, at which time a remarkable rising partition between the two parlors was installed. The partition was lifted into the second floor by means of a vertical hoist system, the remains of which can still be seen in the attic. The interior also features fine *trompe l'oeil* painted wall and ceiling decoration of the same period. The house is supported by flanking brick outbuildings at one side, including a one-and-one-half-story kitchen (now joined to the house by a long, enclosed breezeway),

smokehouse, and slave house, all with parapeted gable ends, and all believed to be of the pre-Civil War period. The main house is in fair condition, while the outbuildings are in generally poor condition. Interestingly, there is no cellar under the main house. The site does not maintain full integrity, and a wide expanse of farmland subject to residential subdivision or other use lies in front of the house. West of the entrance drive, a substantial trucking facility detracts from, but is not close enough to destroy, the integrity of the rear approaches. Across the entrance drive immediately opposite the house is the old Quicksburg Railroad Station building, which was moved to this site in the 1970s. The site is near the village of Quicksburg on a private lane and is set well back from a state highway. Edge Hill is significant under Criterion C for its distinctive architecture.

[Roselawn (85-880), a house of similar size, age, and design, could be an alternative to represent this type of masonry group, but its integrity is seriously compromised by the presence of large agribusiness structures.]

7. Clover Hill (85-780)

Clover Hill is perhaps the county's foremost example in frame construction of the Greek-Italianate cube with a low deck-on-hip roof, a form which dominated the antebellum period in Shenandoah County and continued into the immediate post-war years. Breaking with the Germanic tradition of massive timber framing, Clover Hill's structure is of lighter sawn lumber sheathed in weatherboards above a stone foundation. The rather austere design is made handsome by paired windows on the front facade and a large but plain cornice and fascia. The interior has the center-hall double-pile plan typical of its type. In this case there is a full basement with four rooms, one of which contains the original kitchen. Fine though restrained Greek Revival trim embellishes the fireplaces, and each room is supplied with a built-in closet next to its fireplace. The construction of large and numerous closets is a tradition that appears earlier in Shenandoah County than elsewhere. The house contains examples of original graining and some other original paint finishes. The interior trim is consistent throughout the house except in two of the basement rooms on the left side of the house. Differently trimmed and with board floors, each of the two rooms has its own separate outside entrance in addition to the outside entrances from the main basement hallway. Clover Hill was the site of an early private school of local note (Clover Hill Academy, established 1846), and it is very possible that these rooms were used in conjunction with the school, either as living quarters or classrooms. The house has neither central heat nor bathrooms, although there is electricity and running water in the present upstairs kitchen. The property also contains a fine stone spring house with a spring room on the lower floor. The second floor was reputed to be the location of the school, although the precise location of the school has not been proved. The space could easily have served as either a classroom or a dormitory. The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity with few alterations except for the moving of the kitchen from the basement to the first floor and some modern trim painting. The site also retains a high degree of integrity. It is in a rural farming area at the end of a long private lane leading from the Back Road near Saumsville. We believe that this house, along with the Jacob Bowman House, Edge Hill, and the Barb Farm (recommended for National Register listing in Phase I) reflect the several most significant aspects and stages of development for this house type, which is a character-defining feature of the rural architecture of Shenandoah County. (However, the number of other examples in neighboring towns is proof that its use was not limited to rural areas.) Clover Hill is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, as a major Shenandoah County example of the mid-nineteenth-century center-passage house type in frame construction.

8. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Capon Road Station (85-374)

This frame railroad station on current Route 55 north of Strasburg appears to be the only county railroad station that was built as a station and that survives on its original site. It was built ca. 1870 during the original construction of the B&O Railroad from Winchester to Strasburg Junction and, at two stories, is one of the larger examples of the type. Presumably, an agent's residence was on the second floor. The architecture of the station is typical of its period, with large, strut-supported overhangs and a plain, even severe, frame structure, as might be expected of a rural site before the age of elaborate Queen Anne or later stations. The building retains the integrity of its site adjoining the railroad tracks and Rt. 55. However, it is in deteriorated condition and is currently used only for a summer produce market. The county's former railroad stations are currently represented on the National Register only by the Strasburg Station, which was originally built as a factory building for the Strasburg Steam Pottery (306-9), and was later adapted to use as a station. Two other extant stations have been identified, but both have been moved from their original sites. The Quicksburg Station (85-775) is now located at Edge Hill, and the Edinburg Station was moved to a back street of Edinburg and rebuilt as a residence. The importance of the railroad in Shenandoah County suggests the need to provide formal recognition of this significant station, which is near the Rt. 55 interchange with I-81. Should the area be served in the future by sewer and water lines, the last remaining station could be threatened by development pressures. The station is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture, as a rare Shenandoah County example embodying the representative characteristics of its building type and period and under Criterion A for its association with the history of transportation in Shenandoah County.



Fig. 56. Bird Haven Historic District (85-937). Photographer: James C. Massey

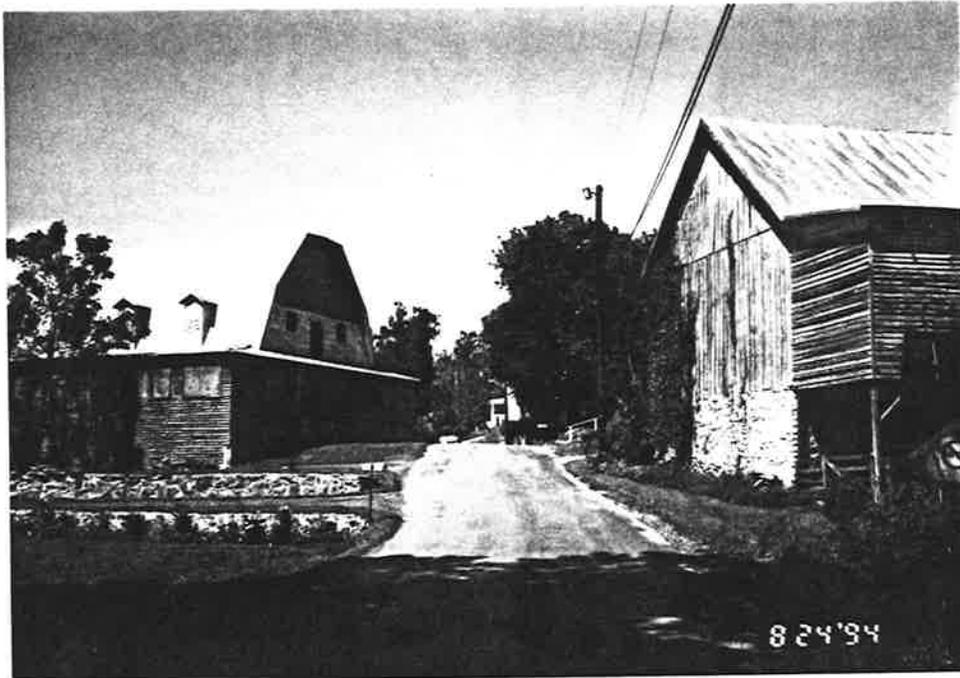


Fig. 57. Fishers Hill Historic District (85-910). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry



Fig. 58. Headquarters Historic District (85-934). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

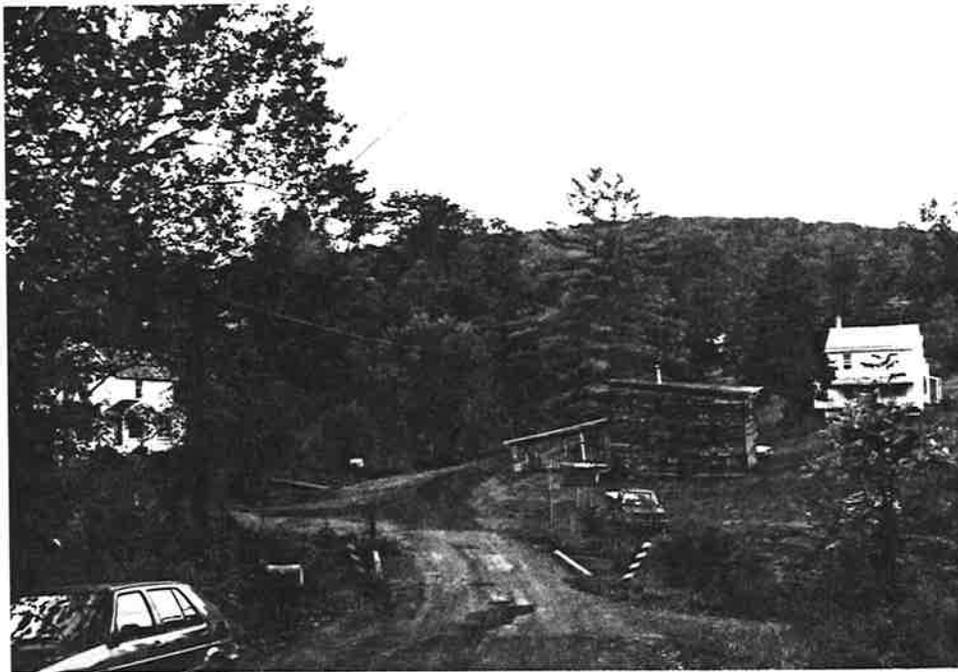


Fig. 59. Hepners Historic District (85-938). Photographer: Jeff Everett

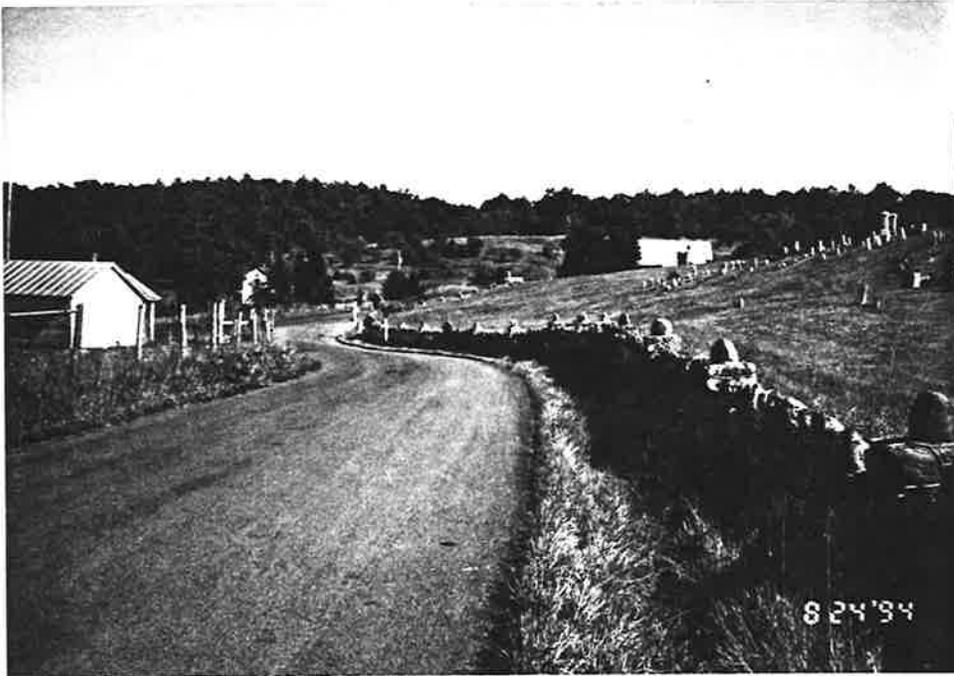


Fig. 60. Jerome Historic District (85-892). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry



Fig. 61. Lantz Mill Historic District (85-933). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry



Fig. 62. Maurertown Historic District (85-935). Photographer: William T. Sherman



Fig. 63. Orkney Springs Historic District (85-936). Photographer: James C. Massey



Fig. 64. Seven Fountains Historic District (85-825). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry



Fig. 65. St. Luke Historic District (85-925). Photographer: Geoffrey Henry

Historic Districts

Another resource group surveyed during both survey phases were 24 potential historic districts, primarily small crossroads communities and villages. Those studied in Phase I included Calvary (85-406), Columbia Furnace (85-400), Conicville (85-402), Forestville (85-405), Hudson Crossroads (85-410), Lebanon Church (85-118), Moores Store (85-37), Mt. Clifton (85-409), Mt. Olive (85-504), Oranda (85-505), Quicksburg (85-407), Saumsville (85-503), Wheatfield (85-467), and Williamsville (85-408). The PIFs for these districts have been reviewed by VDHR by potential eligibility. In Phase II an additional ten communities were studied for PIFs as potential historic districts: Bird Haven (85-937), Fishers Hill (85-910), Headquarters (85-934), Hepners (85-938), Jerome (85-892), Lantz Mill (85-933), Maurertown (85-935), Orkney Springs Village (85-936, proposed as an extension of the existing hotel district), St. Luke (85-925), and Seven Fountains (85-825). Orkney Springs Village, Bird Haven, Maurertown, and Fishers Hill are recommended for listing on the National Register. Text of the preliminary information forms prepared for each of the potential districts studied in Phase II is included in Appendix C of this report.

Civil War Sites

Phases I and II of this VDHR survey have not included the identification, evaluation, or inventory of Civil War sites. However, this task has recently been undertaken by the National Park Service in a study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, pursuant to Public Law 101-628. The NPS report was published in the Spring of 1995. The report names four Civil War battlefield sites located in Shenandoah County as being of particular importance:

1. Cedar Creek. Cedar Creek Battlefield (including Belle Grove Plantation) is a National Historic Landmark; its current designation is limited to Frederick County. The NPS report indicates that Shenandoah County sites also played a critical role in this battle, suggesting the need for revised boundary designation or a separate nomination. Important Shenandoah County sites on the Cedar Creek Battlefield include Hupp's Hill, Banks' Fort, the town of Strasburg, and possibly the Bowman House (Harmony Hall) (NR).
2. Fishers Hill. Fishers Hill Battlefield has not been designated, although extensive lands have been acquired to commemorate the battle.
3. Toms Brook. A small portion of the Shenandoah County Farm (NR) is included within the NPS Battle of Toms Brook area.
4. New Market. Although the New Market Battlefield is currently recognized through listing on the National Register, the NPS recommends enlargement of the boundaries.

Incorporated Towns

The incorporated towns of Shenandoah County were not included in either phase of this study, although some have been surveyed independently: Strasburg (NR), Toms Brook, Mt. Jackson (NR), Woodstock (surveyed and nomination in preparation), Edinburg, and New Market (NR).

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Shenandoah County Historic Resources Survey is the first comprehensive documentation of a large number and broad range of historic resources in the rural areas of Shenandoah County. However, the 778 resourcees surveyed in Phases I and II resources represent only a portion of the total number of county resources that are over fifty years old. Additional documentation is needed. The recommendations that follow may serve as a framework for future investigations and call attention to special problems affecting the future of the county's historic resources.

Further survey work should be carried out at both the reconnaissance and intensive levels, as was the case in this survey, but probably with greater emphasis on intensive documentation of the more important identified examples. We believe that the several phases of survey, from 1958 to the present, provide a thorough statistical sampling of the county's cultural resources, with the exception of the post-World War I period. One consequence of the richness of the county's historic and architectural legacy is a relatively large number of resources that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and therefore warrant intensive-level survey and the preparation of PIFs. The 1970s surveys focused primarily on major sites, only a portion of which have been surveyed at the intensive level. In addition, the 1993-95 reconnaissance surveys have turned up many more resources that warrant more in-depth documentation.

The focus of additional survey work could be directed toward specific kinds of resources or resources in specific areas, now that a broad sample has been achieved. For example, the survey concentrated on buildings--houses, barns, villages, etc. The few cemeteries that were surveyed in Phase I revealed an unexpected richness of funerary art: headstones with German inscriptions and vernacular carving, unusual grave marker types such as wooden and cast-iron markers, and architectural features such as cemetery walls. However, additional survey work did not locate further features of such significance in the survey but did document the wide extent of surviving family and other small cemeteries. Also noted in research (Comstock:) was the existence of ceramic gravestones, although no such markers were found in the course of the survey. Continued location and documentation of family cemeteries is recommended.

Another resource type of great interest to the scholarly community is Shenandoah County's large collection of eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century houses with Germanic spatial elements and construction features. These houses reflect the persistence of Germanic culture

in the Shenandoah Valley and its gradual melding with the dominant Anglo-American culture of the mid-Atlantic states. The county may contain the largest sample of Germanic houses in Virginia, a resource group of statewide significance. Phase I of the survey identified and recorded only a handful of these houses at the intensive level. Others received special treatment in Phase II of the survey project. Documentation is now needed at the HABS-HAER level to include the preparation of measured drawings for the houses, with detailed comparative analysis of structural systems, construction methods and materials, as well as research into the case history of each house in an attempt to determine definitive construction dates and the ethnicity and socioeconomic status of early owners. The survey has been plagued by reliance upon attributed construction dates from existing literature. In some cases, tree-ring analysis may be helpful in dating. A Multiple Property Documentation Form and subsequent National Register designation of as many as possible of these early Germanic resources would be useful as a planning tool for federal, state, and local undertakings and could raise awareness at the popular level of the importance of such properties.

Because of the high potential for adverse effects to this group of properties, there is a serious need for a concerted effort to secure the long-term preservation of as many as practicable of these resources. At the present time, only Harmony Hall, recently acquired by Belle Grove, Inc., is in secure hands.

Survey should also focus on specific areas that were either excluded or under-represented in the survey. The incorporated communities of Toms Brook and Edinburg were excluded from the survey owing to the decision to examine only the unincorporated areas of the county. The county's other incorporated communities have been the subject of individual survey and National Register projects in the past, but Toms Brook and Edinburg have not. Survey of representative sites in Toms Brook is warranted, as is a determination of what area or areas of these communities may be eligible for the National Register. Further inventory work is needed in some of the other towns as well.

The initial survey work revealed areas that appear to be eligible as rural National Register historic districts. The area extending from Columbia Furnace to Mount Olive features many historic villages and intact farm complexes set in an agricultural landscape that has been less altered by modern development than other historic areas in the county. The Jerome Valley in the county's western mountains may be another area with National Register potential. An area of recognized historic and prehistoric archaeological potential as well as architectural significance centers on Meems Bottom south of Mount Jackson. This area features Native American village sites, the site of a Civil War engagement and prisoner of war holding pen, and buildings and structures such as Meem's Covered Bridge (already listed in the National Register), the extensive Mt. Airy Farm, the impressive ruins of the Italianate mansion of Strathmoore, the possibly German-plan Rude House, a toll house associated with the Valley Turnpike, and other resources. Undoubtedly more potential rural historic districts will come to light with further survey work. Other potential rural districts may be associated with Civil War activity and battles, such as the Fishers Hill area and the Toms Brook to Mt. Olive area, for example.

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Another pressing research need is the integration of the findings of survey projects outside of state-sponsored survey with the data base generated by the current round of survey. The survey work of the Shenandoah County Historical Society--specifically the photographic documentation of the county's oldest resources carried out by historian Fred Painter in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s--needs to be integrated with the present work, as does the mass of documentation generated by the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s and early 1940s.

Other, less architecturally-oriented sources need to be examined, one example being the Virginia Board of Public Works papers at the Virginia State Library. These papers sometimes contain detailed field notes and sketch maps of buildings and villages located along early-nineteenth-century turnpike and canal routes. Another potentially helpful source is county school records. In researching Conicville as part of the initial survey project, a Conicville Elementary School social studies unit dating to the 1930s was uncovered that contains valuable information (including oral accounts) on the history of the community (Lutz). A search of school records may turn up similar projects for other communities. The county has a large number of surviving examples of the early state-plan schools. Perhaps the best of these is the Conicville High School (85-106). A thematic National Register nomination might be considered in the future. The Shenandoah County Historical Society is to be commended for its current study of county schools, which contributes to an understanding of this subject. The 1927 geographical study of the county (Mitchell and Miller) is worthy of reprinting.

The work of the Historic American Buildings Survey in preparing detailed measured drawings, photographs, and written data paid little attention to Shenandoah County in the 1930s or, indeed, to the present time. The only significant postwar recording is a set of measured drawings of Fort Bowman (85-4). We believe it is important that this level of study be undertaken in the county as recommended above for the Germanic structures in particular but also covering a broader segment of the county's major historic buildings and structures. In particular, properties that have been noted in this report as potentially eligible for the National Register and such major town buildings as the county courthouse in Woodstock (among many examples) should receive HABS-level documentation.

Future work should include an assessment of Shenandoah County's archaeological potential accompanied by limited investigation of selected sites. The historic resources survey has dealt with the county's most recent history, extending back a mere two centuries. In actuality, human activity in the county extends back 12,000 years to the end of the last Ice Age. An archaeological assessment would shed more light on this little understood but important period of the county's history, and would identify the types and distribution of below-ground resources associated with that history. This activity should form Phase III of this survey.

economy, and it figured prominently in the industrial history of the state and the Confederacy. The parameters of the county's furnace sites, support communities, and resource locales (ore banks, charcoal pits, etc.) are at present poorly understood, as is the social structure and daily life of the furnace work forces. Archaeology can help in documenting the physical infrastructure of the county's iron industry, and it can bring to light the material culture of the men and women whose lives were intertwined with the industry. The same is true of other industries, such as potteries and milling, for example.

Historic sites usually have an archaeological component, below-ground remains associated with the construction and use of above-ground structures. Archaeological investigation can help support the historic significance of a given property by revealing the full spectrum of the property's material remains. One important question that has arisen in this survey, for instance, is whether any of the Germanic buildings were roofed with the traditional Germanic clay roofing tiles. However, in the context of future historic survey work in Shenandoah County, archaeology should be used judiciously to determine the research potential and integrity of selected sites. Extensive testing and excavation would probably strain the budget of any survey project. Another rationale for a cautious approach to archaeology is the fact that intrusive archaeological investigation actually destroys some data in the process of salvaging information. Archaeological theory and practice are constantly improving; in the future, archaeologists will be able to retrieve more data from a site than at present. With this in mind, archaeological testing and excavation are best justified when a site is in imminent danger of destruction from development or natural processes. There is currently a broad movement to widen U.S. Rt. I-81 in the northern Valley, and this could present excellent opportunities for archeological assessment, excavation, and mitigation activities. Although the future of the improvement of Rt. 55 west of Strasburg to the West Virginia line has not been conclusively settled, it appears that improvement to the existing road is more likely than the construction of a new road on a separate alignment. Should this be the case, regrading, curb realignment, and intersection realignment will be required along an area that is rich in cultural resources. Should this happen, thorough archeological, as well as architectural, documentation will become critically important.

Rt. 11, the old Valley Pike, is in need of a specialized study. There are a number of old road traces surviving, some of which have been included in this survey; others are in danger of being lost. The Valley Turnpike has taken several variant routes. We believe it is important that these should be identified and mapped whenever possible to improve the context of surviving historic resources, which may now be located off the current alignment. For example, at Tumbling Run south of Strasburg, four different alignments have been noted, two of which are in present use. The extraordinary stone embanked roadway still exists on the south side of Tumbling Run with the ruins of the Tumbling Run Bridge (85-772). Also noted late in the survey was a section of old alignment, including a concrete bridge, between Edinburg and Mt. Jackson, for example. Although a number of highway commercial structures have been surveyed, a much more extensive sampling, particularly of the post-World War I period, is needed. Importantly related to the early turnpike period is the role of Dr. John W. Rice, organizer and president of the company that built the Valley Turnpike.

Rice's house, Stanley Hall, was built in 1834, reputedly by a Philadelphia architect, at the north end of New Market and is now a nursing home. It is the only full, high-style Greek Revival house that has been noted in Shenandoah County and is thus a critically important part of the Valley Turnpike story.

The railroads played a major role in the nineteenth-century development of the Shenandoah Valley, particularly during the Civil War. Some railroad properties have been recognized such as the Strasburg Railroad Station and the Capon Road station (85-374). A thorough study and evaluation of the railroad is called for, along with identification of surviving stations and other buildings and engineering works such as bridges, embankments, and cuts. Most of the early bridges appear to have been replaced, but a number-- such as those at Pugh's Run, Tumbling Run, and Strasburg's Town Run-- have been rebuilt on early limestone piers and abutments. Perhaps the most important surviving railway bridges are the Southern Railroad Bridge over the Shenandoah River (85-711) on the Warren-Shenandoah County line east of Strasburg, which dates prior to 1926, and the Narrow Passage Bridge of 1925. Both may have potential National Register eligibility.

With the completion and publication of the National Park Service's study of Civil War battlefields and their related sites, there is a need for a correlation of these studies to local structures. The designation of properties that figured importantly in war, other than the four battlefields on which the NPS study focused (Cedar Creek, Fishers Hill, Toms Brook, and New Market) and the protection of the four major battlefield areas is recommended.

Most broadly, the protection of identified historic sites now moves to center stage and programs need to be established for ensuring the future of representative major historic properties in the county. In a period of limited potential for direct acquisition by federal and state agencies, such efforts should be focused on private-sector efforts including, importantly, historic preservation and open space easements, encouraging the donation of properties, enhancing the opportunities for historic tourism, especially Civil War sites, and the establishment of a few historic house museums. The county is facing a period of rapidly increasing development -- commercial, industrial, and agribusiness -- and can no longer anticipate the natural protection that county sites have heretofore enjoyed. In the short term, there are significant potential threats of adverse effects to a number of important historic resources and Civil War battle sites. There is a great need for a county historic preservation ordinance and zoning overlay district to assist in such efforts; this could come from the existing survey data. Similarly, the incorporated towns need to consider the establishment or strengthening of their historic preservation ordinances. The burgeoning interest in rural preservation is encouraging, but the pace of development of agribusiness and extractive industries in the county may counter such efforts. A particular threat to both historic resource and landscape preservation is the growing extent of extractive industries, particularly the limestone mining in the northeastern part of the county near Oranda. The precarious future of the Abraham Stickley House (85-68), an important early- to mid-nineteenth-century Germanic stone building, is one illustration of the growing problem. In view of the county's long tradition of concern for the historic character of its farmlands, it is possible that an aggressive

campaign of easement donation and accompanying tax abatement may be the most practical overall direction. The conservation of the Shenandoah River and Cedar Creek, along with their banks and associated historic structures, needs to be an important part of the county's historic preservation plan.

The findings of the survey can be used in a number of ways to foster greater public and governmental awareness of and appreciation for the county's irreplaceable historic houses, farms, communities, and landscapes. Survey projects in other communities have led to the creation of work units and audio/visual units on local history and architecture for use with school-aged children. These units might be upgraded versions of the scripted slide programs produced as part of the survey project. For more effective present-day use, slide programs should be used as a basis for one or more narrated video tapes. The business community should also be made aware of the rehabilitation tax credit that is available for National Register properties and districts with commercial uses, the enhanced tourism potential of areas that are perceived to be historic, and the enhanced marketability of historic real estate. The survey should be used to inform planning decisions as a component of the county's comprehensive plan. Use of these survey materials can help to reinforce public awareness of the vital contribution that historic resources make to the quality of life in Shenandoah County.

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XII. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Numerical Inventory List

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property/District/Resource</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
085-0001-000	Fisher's Hill Battlefield	Toms Brook
085-0002-000	Barb Water Mill	Orkney Springs
085-0003-000	Byrd, Mounce, House Beaver Home	New Market
085-0004-000	Fort Bowman Harmony Hall	Middletown
085-0005-000	Huddle, George, House (destroyed)	Strasburg
085-0006-000	Hupp Distillery	Strasburg
085-0007-000	Hupp House Hupp Homestead	Strasburg
085-0008-000	Hupp Mansion	Strasburg
085-0009-000	Spengler Hall Matin Hill	Strasburg
085-0010-000	Moore House Wunder House	Timberville
085-0011-000	Moore's Store and Post Office Moore's Store, Office	Timberville
085-0012-000	Manor's Hill	New Market
085-0013-000	Stickley Farm Stickley House Daniel Stickley Farm	Middletown
085-0014-000	Stickley Mill Bowman Mill	Middletown
085-0015-000	Willow Grove Tavern	Edinburg
085-0016-000	Sandy Hook Dunkard Settlement Sandy Hook Settlement	Strasburg
085-0017-000	Old Mill Spengler Mill	Strasburg
085-0018-000	Mt. Airy	New Market
085-0019-000	Campbell House	Middletown
085-0020-000	Hudson, Thomas, House Hudson, Tommy, House	New Market
085-0021-000	Green Spring	Conicville
085-0022-000	Clanahan, Green, House	Conicville
085-0024-000	Cedar Creek Bridge	Middletown
085-0025-000	Fort Painter (site)	Conicville
085-0026-000	Tanyard Walton Mill	Conicville

085-0027-000	New Market Battlefield Park (see 0085-0040)	New Market
085-0028-000	Burnshire Dam	Toms Brook
085-0029-000	Snapp House Wildflower Farm	Toms Brook
085-0030-000	Tavern, Old #1	Middletown
085-0031-000	Tavern, Old #2	Middletown
085-0032-000	Moore's House Kunz Farm	Timberville
085-0033-000	Moore's Store Blacksmith Shop, Kunz House	Timberville
085-0034-000	Moore Estate Armentrout House	Timberville
085-0035-000	Thundershower Mill Armentrout Mill	Timberville
085-0036-000	Kiln	Timberville
085-0037-000	Moore's Store Village General File	Timberville
085-0038-000	Shrine of the Transfiguration	Orkney Springs
085-0039-000	Orkney Springs Hotel	Orkney Springs
085-0040-000	Bushong House (see 0085-0027)	New Market
085-0041-000	One Acre	Edinburg
085-0042-000	Log Barn	Timberville
085-0043-000	Chapman Dam	Edinburg
085-0044-000	Henrietta Furnace	Orkney Springs
085-0045-000	Boyer Iron Furnace	New Market
085-0046-000	Zepp Tannery Ruins	Mountain Falls
085-0047-000	Zepp, P. O. House Lockstampher House	Mountain Falls
085-0048-000	St. James Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
085-0049-000	Rudolph, Adam, Farm Craigmillar House	Mountain Falls
085-0050-000	Claylick Farm Settlers Cabin	Mountain Falls
085-0051-000	Van Buren Furnace	Woodstock
085-0052-000	Shell, Samuel, Farm	Wardensville
085-0053-000	Brill Farm	Woodstock
085-0054-000	Whittington Cabin	Mountain Falls
085-0055-000	Orndorff, J. H., Cabin	Woodstock
085-0056-000	Orndorff, Perry, Farm	Woodstock
085-0057-000	Orndorff, Harry, Farm Eli Peer Farm	Woodstock
085-0058-000	Frye's Fort Frey's Fort Fry's Fort Stickley (David) Farm	Middletown
085-0058-001	Frye Family Cemetery	Middletown
085-0059-000	Stone Schoolhouse	Middletown

085-0060-000	Mountz House Old Mountz Farm	Middletown
085-0061-000	Funkhouser, J. H. Farm Glaiz Farm Springhouse	Middletown
085-0062-000	Boehm-Coffelt Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0063-000	Coffelt, Robert, House Coffelt Farm	Middletown
085-0064-000	Old Lindamood Farm Sydnor, Dr., Farm Lindamood Farm	Mountain Falls

085-0065-000	Bellview Farm Bellevue Farm Stickley, David Farm	Middletown
085-0066-000	Glendale Farm Spiker, Lucy, House	Middletown
085-0067-000	Miller Ruins	Middletown
085-0068-000	Stickley, Abraham, House Windle, Stanley, House	Middletown
085-0069-000	Funkhouser Stone House	Middletown
085-0070-000	Green Mountain Farm Green Mountain Fork Stickley, Sam, Farm	Middletown
085-0071-000	Keller Farm	Middletown
085-0072-000	Mt. Pleasant Mount Pleasant	Middletown
085-0073-000	Vesper Hall Vesper Hall and Tenant House Elijah Pifer House	Middletown
085-0074-000	Snarr's, A. B., Broom Shop	Middletown
085-0075-000	Rogers Farm Cedar Bluff Hattersford	Middletown
085-0076-000	Hockman, Dr. Christian, House Chequers	Edinburg
085-0077-000	Baker, Philip, Farm Baker, Philip, Stone House Windle House	Mountain Falls
085-0078-000	Brittingham Farm Hammond Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0079-000	Rhodes Farm Mountain River Farm	Toms Brook
085-0080-000	Swartz Mill	Conicville
085-0081-000	Rosenberger Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0082-000	Halfway House	Toms Brook
085-0083-000	Stoner Mill and House Keller Mill	Toms Brook
085-0084-000	Keller, John, Farm Stoner Farm	Toms Brook
085-0085-000	Hockman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0086-000	Shenandoah County Farm Glebe Farm	Toms Brook
085-0087-000	Barb Farm	Toms Brook
085-0088-000	Brubeck Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0089-000	Sibert, Joe, Farm Spiker Farm	Toms Brook
085-0090-000	Swartz Farm	Toms Brook

085-0091-000	Miller Farm	Toms Brook
	Miller, Old Home	
085-0092-000	Pifer Farm	Toms Brook
	Sheltered Spring	
085-0093-000	Hockman, Jennie Farm	Toms Brook
085-0094-000	River Bend Farm Outbuildings	Toms Brook
085-0095-000	Flynn, Thomas, House	Toms Brook
085-0096-000	Valhalla Farm	Toms Brook
	Biedler House	
	Beydler Farm	
	Valhalla	
085-0097-000	Crabill's Tavern	Toms Brook
	Crables Tavern	
085-0097-000	Helsley Farm	Edinburg
085-0098-000	Schmucker Farm	Toms Brook
	Little River	
085-0099-000	Newman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0100-000	Wunder Farm	Toms Brook
085-0101-000	Miley Site	Toms Brook
085-0102-000	Quicksburg Site	New Market
085-0103-000	Meems Bottom Covered Bridge	New Market
085-0104-000	Meems House	New Market
	Strathmore	
085-0105-000	Vance, Richard, Farm	not mapped
085-0106-000	Conicville High School	Conicville
	Schoolhouse Crafts	
	Conicville Schoolhouse	
085-0107-000	Edinburg Truss Bridge	Edinburg
085-0108-000	Antioch Regular Baptist Church	
085-0109-000	Gochenour House	Woodstock
085-0110-000	Edinburg Mill	Edinburg
085-0111-000	Edinburg Dam	Edinburg
085-0112-000	Nesslerodt House	Orkney Springs
085-0113-000	Solomon's Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0114-000	Copenhaver, John, House	Middletown
085-0115-000	Funkhouser Farm	Mountain Falls
	Pleasant Green School	
085-0116-000	Sonner, Levi, House	Middletown
085-0117-000	Hockman, John Farm	Mountain Falls
	Hockman, John, House and Bank Barn	
085-0118-000	Lebanon Church	Middletown
	Lebanon Church, Village of	
085-0118-001	Lebanon Lutheran Church	Middletown
085-0118-002	Lebanon Church School	Middletown
	Lebanon Church Community Center	
085-0118-003	Rusmisille House	Middletown

085-0118-004	House, Rt. 55 at 758, Lebanon Church	Middletown
085-0119-000	Snarr, Henry, House	Middletown
085-0120-000	Keller House	Middletown
085-0121-000	Orkney Springs, General	Orkney Springs
085-0122-000	Zirkle Mill	New Market
085-0123-000	Snapp, Lawrence, House Snapp House Childs House Charles House	Toms River
085-0124-000	Green Hope	
085-0125-000	Spring House, Wisman Farm Spring	Woodstock
085-0126-000	Bank Barn Stoddart Barn	Toms Brook
085-0127-000	Campbell Farm	Edinburg
085-0128-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0129-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0130-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0131-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0132-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0133-000	Smith Creek Farm	New Market
085-0134-000	Strickler, E. House	New Market
085-0135-000	Glick House	New Market
085-0136-000	Cone Farm	New Market
085-0137-000	Connor House	New Market
085-0138-000	House (U.S. 11)	New Market
085-0139-000	Good House	New Market
085-0140-000	Marva	New Market
085-0141-000	House (Route 737)	New Market
085-0142-000	Strayer Farm	New Market
085-0143-000	Fleming House	New Market
085-0144-000	Jonas Myer House	New Market
085-0145-000	Good House	New Market
085-0146-000	Locust Vale	New Market
085-0147-000	Rude's Hill Grocery	New Market
085-0148-000	Neff House	New Market
085-0149-000	House (Route 7)	New Market
085-0150-000	Store (Route 720)	New Market
085-0151-000	Toll House	New Market
085-0152-000	Shenandoah River Bridge	New Market
085-0153-000	Mt. Jackson Cemetery	New Market
085-0154-000	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0155-000	Price Farm	New Market
085-0156-000	Thistlewood	New Market
085-0157-000	Kipps, John M. Farm	New Market

085-0158-000	Hupp Farm	New Market
085-0159-000	Kipps Farm	New Market
085-0160-000	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0161-000	House (Route 616)	New Market
085-0163-000	Zirkle, Monroe House	New Market
085-0163-000	Kipps, Moses Farm	New Market
085-0164-000	Dove Farm	New Market
085-0165-000	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0166-000	Shenandoah Caverns	New Market
085-0167-000	House (Route 720)	New Market
085-0168-000	Pence, Adam Farm	New Market
085-0169-000	Pence, Jonas Farm	New Market
085-0170-000	Pence, Moses Farm	New Market
085-0171-000	Farm (Route 42)	New Market
085-0172-000	House (Route 727)	New Market
085-0173-000	Wine House	New Market
085-0174-000	Garber, Samuel House	New Market
085-0175-000	Flat Rock Church of the Brethren	New Market
085-0176-000	Zirkle, Rebecca House	New Market
085-0177-000	Farm (Route 730)	New Market
085-0178-000	Quick House	New Market
085-0179-000	School (Route 616)	New Market
085-0180-000	Zirkle Barn	New Market
085-0181-000	Wine, Benjamin House	Timberville
085-0182-000	Branner Farm	Timberville
085-0183-000	St. Lukes Church	Timberville
085-0184-000	Knapp, A. Farm	Timberville
085-0185-000	Jones, Evan House	Timberville
085-0186-000	Getz, John Farm	Timberville
085-0187-000	Getz, Moses Farm	Timberville
085-0188-000	Kurlin, J. House	Timberville
085-0189-000	Miller, J. W. Farm	Edinburg
085-0190-000	Fultz, W. Farm	Edinburg
085-0191-000	Humston, B. F. House	Edinburg
085-0192-000	Oak Level Methodist Church	Edinburg
085-0193-000	Hockman, C. House	Edinburg
085-0194-000	Painter, J. M. House	Edinburg
085-0195-000	Keller, Dan'l House	Edinburg
085-0196-000	Sheetz, Jas. W. Farm and Sawmill	Edinburg
085-0197-000	Dorothy's Inn	Edinburg
085-0198-000	Route 672 Suspension Bridge	Edinburg
085-0199-000	Bowman House	Edinburg
085-0201-000	Neal House	Edinburg
085-0202-000	Brumback House	Edinburg
085-0203-000	Belgravia	Edinburg
085-0204-000	Frael, S. Farm	Edinburg

085-0205-000	Koontz, E. F. Farm	Edinburg
085-0206-000	Clem, H. Farm	Edinburg
085-0207-000	Bowman, Jacob, Farm	Edinburg
	Pence, Perry Farm	
085-0208-000	Mt. View Court	Edinburg
085-0209-000	Pence, Lewis Farm	Edinburg
085-0210-000	Stoneburner Farm	Edinburg
085-0211-000	Grandstaf, G. J. Farm	Edinburg
085-0212-000	Keller, Dan'l Farm	Edinburg
085-0213-000	Clainedinst House	Edinburg
085-0214-000	Fultz, Raphael Farm	Edinburg
085-0215-000	Newland, Lemuel House	Edinburg
085-0216-000	Long-Wilkins House	Edinburg
085-0217-000	Cofflett, John House	Edinburg
085-0218-000	Shenandoah Vineyards	Edinburg
085-0219-000	House (Route 682)	Edinburg
085-0220-000	Readus Grocery	Edinburg
085-0221-000	Haller, John Farm	Edinburg
085-0222-000	Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church	Edinburg
085-0223-000	Sheetz Farm and Mill	Edinburg
085-0224-000	House (Route 698)	Edinburg
085-0225-000	Humston, N. Q. House	Edinburg
085-0226-000	Bowman, Dan'l House	Edinburg
085-0227-000	Narrow Passage Community Church Narrow Passage Community Center	Edinburg
085-0228-000	Sheetz, David Farm	Edinburg
085-0229-000	Hammond, E. Farm	Edinburg
085-0230-000	Tisinger, J. D. Farm	Edinburg
085-0231-000	Lonas, J. Farm	Conicville
085-0232-000	House (Route 42)	Conicville
085-0233-000	Barrick House	Conicville
085-0234-000	Store	Conicville
085-0235-000	House (Route 717)	Conicville
085-0236-000	Todd's Tavern	Edinburg
085-0241-000	Sandy Hook Farm	Strasburg
085-0242-000	Fairview Chuch of God	Woodstock
085-0243-000	Orndorff House, Rt. 648	Strasburg
085-0244-000	Riverbend Farm	Toms Brook
	Zirkle Farm	
085-0245-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook
085-0246-000	Valley Diner	Toms Brook
	Bud and Yanks	
085-0247-000	Four Mile House	Toms Brook
085-0248-000	Rudolph Farm	Toms Brook
085-0249-000	Rudolph House	Toms Brook

	Round Hill	
085-0250-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook
085-0251-000	Highway Tabernacle	Toms Brook
085-0252-000	Bosman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0253-000	Fisher House	Toms Brook
085-0254-000	Quarry Buildings	Toms Brook
085-0255-000	Building (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook
085-0256-000	House (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook
085-0257-000	Waverly Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0258-000	St. Stephens Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
085-0259-000	Racey House	Mountain Falls
085-0260-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0261-000	Feathers-Neff House	Mountain Falls
085-0262-000	Rittenhouer Farm	Strasburg
085-0263-000	Boyer Farm	Toms Brook
085-0264-000	Coverstone Farm	Toms Brook
085-0265-000	House (Rt. 774)	Toms Brook
085-0266-000	Fox Ridge Farm	Toms Brook
085-0267-000	House (Rt. 601)	Strasburg
085-0268-000	Bethel Church (Rt. 648)	Toms Brook
085-0269-000	Scott Farm	Toms Brook
	Stickley Farm	
085-0270-000	Sycamore Farm	Toms Brook
085-0271-000	Posey Hollow Farm	Strasburg
085-0272-000	Crabill Farm	Toms Brook
085-0273-000	Rhodes Farm	Toms Brook
085-0274-000	House (Rt. 799)	Toms Brook
085-0275-000	Coffman-Ryman Farm	Woodstock
085-0276-000	Stump-Foster Farm	Toms Brook
085-0277-000	Keller, Glenn Farm	Toms Brook
085-0278-000	Stoner House	Rileyville
085-0279-000	Shiley-Fravele Farm	Rileyville
085-0280-000	House (Rt. 763)	Woodstock
085-0281-000	Burner House	Rileyville
085-0282-000	Bowman Farm	Rileyville
085-0283-000	Keller House	Toms Brook
085-0284-000	Lester Farm	Toms Brook
085-0285-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 66)	Middletown
085-0286-000	House (Rt. 629)	Middletown
085-0287-000	Pine Grove School	Middletown
085-0288-000	House (Rt. 622)	Middletown
085-0289-000	Rush House	Toms Brook
085-0290-000	Rush-Bauserman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0291-000	Altavista Farm	Toms Brook
085-0292-000	Fishburne Farm	Toms Brook
085-0293-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 664)	Toms Brook

085-0294-000	Morrison House	Toms Brook
085-0295-000	Stonewall Mill Site	Toms Brook
085-0296-000	Marion Artz Farm-Riverholm	Toms Brook
085-0297-000	Drumheller House	Toms Brook
085-0298-000	Kibler-Shifflet Farm	Toms Brook
085-0299-000	House (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook
085-0300-000	School (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook
085-0301-000	Fink Farm	Toms Brook
	Log or Frame House, Rt. 661	
085-0302-000	Lowe House	Toms Brook
085-0303-000	Copp Farm	Toms Brook
085-0304-000	Houses (Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0305-000	Lewis Farm	Toms Brook
085-0306-000	Farm (Rt. 795)	Toms Brook
085-0307-000	Saum Farm	Toms Brook
085-0308-000	Shaver-Wright Farm	Toms Brook
085-0309-000	Little Country Tabernacle	Toms Brook
085-0310-000	Zion Christian Church	Toms Brook
085-0311-000	McClennahan-Calvert Farm	Toms Brook
085-0312-000	Mill-Fen Farm	Toms Brook
085-0313-000	Stacey Farm	Toms Brook
085-0314-000	Clem Farm	Toms Brook
085-0315-000	Hashman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0316-000	Hammon House	Toms Brook
085-0317-000	Hockman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0318-000	Lynn Acres Farm	Toms Brook
085-0319-000	Holler Farm	Toms Brook
085-0320-000	House (Rt. 642)	Toms Brook
085-0321-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0322-000	Mt. Hebron United Methodist Church	Toms Brook
085-0323-000	House (Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0324-000	House (Rt. 651)	Toms Brook
085-0325-000	Hottle-Keller Farm	Toms Brook
085-0326-000	Richard Farm	Toms Brook

085-0327-000	Maple Shade Farm Whittington Farm	Toms Brook
085-0328-000	Springdale Farm	Toms Brook
085-0329-000	House (Rt. 654)	Toms Brook
085-0330-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0331-000	Saum Farm (Rt. 652)	Woodstock
085-0332-000	Orange Gate Farm	Toms Brook
085-0333-000	Saum-Peer Farm	Woodstock
085-0334-000	Swartz Farm	Woodstock
085-0335-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Woodstock
085-0336-000	Gray Farm	Woodstock
085-0337-000	Little North Farm Shanks Farm	Woodstock
085-0338-000	Evy Acres	Woodstock
085-0339-000	Cedar Creek Christian Church	Woodstock
085-0340-000	Orndorff House	Woodstock
085-0341-000	School (Rt. 713)	Woodstock
085-0342-000	Layman Springs Farm	Woodstock
085-0343-000	Stoneburner Farm	Toms Brook
085-0344-000	Rudy-Howard Farm	Woodstock
085-0345-000	Sager Farm	Woodstock
085-0346-000	Funkhauser Farm, Rt. 623	Woodstock
085-0347-000	Weaver House	Woodstock
085-0348-000	Mt. Airy School	Woodstock
085-0349-000	Reynolds Farm	Woodstock
085-0350-000	House (Rt. 675)	Hamburg
085-0351-000	House (Rt. 769 near Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0352-000	Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church	Rileyville
085-0353-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0354-000	St. David's Church	Rileyville
085-0355-000	Farm (Rt. 769)	Rileyville
085-0356-000	House (Rt. 775)	Rileyville
085-0357-000	Groger Farm	Rileyville
085-0358-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 768)	Rileyville
085-0359-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0360-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0361-000	Maggard House	Rileyville
085-0362-000	Building (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0363-000	House (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0364-000	Buck Davidson Farm	Rileyville
085-0365-000	Mount Hope Presbyterian Church	Middletown
085-0366-000	Farm (Rt. 628)	Middletown
085-0367-000	Keller-Humphries Farm	Middletown
085-0368-000	Singhass-Lindamood Farm	Middletown
085-0369-000	Millhouser Farm	Middletown
085-0370-000	Hockman Farm (Rt. 55 near Rt. 628)	Middletown

085-0371-000	McDonald House	Middletown
085-0372-000	Painter Farm	Middletown
085-0373-000	Campbell House	Middletown
085-0374-000	B&O RR Capon Road Station Vance's Market	Middletown
085-0375-000	Laurel Hill Christian Church	Mountain Falls
085-0376-000	House (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0377-000	Hockman Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0378-000	House (Rt. 632)	Mountain Falls
085-0379-000	Farm (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0380-000	House (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0381-000	Burner, John House Burner House River'd Inn	Woodstock
085-0382-000	House (Rt. 665)	Toms Brook
085-0383-000	Hawkins Farm	Woodstock
085-0384-000	Cook House	Woodstock
085-0385-000	Gill-Rodehaver House	Woodstock
085-0386-000	Lonesome Pine Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0387-000	Bridge (Rt. 621)	Mountain Falls
085-0388-000	Lineweaver Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0389-000	Cedar Creek Valley Central Community Center-Cedar Creek Valley Central School	Wardensville
085-0390-000	House (Rt. 600)	Wardensville
085-0400-000	Columbia Furnace	Conicville
085-0400-001	Columbia Furnace School	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0400-002	Columbia Furnace Superintendent's House	Wolf Gap(WV)
085-0400-003	Sine House	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0400-004	House, Rt. 675, Columbia Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0401-000	Van-Barton Farm	Wolf Gap
085-0402-000	Conicville	Conicville
085-0402-001	Christ Reformed Church United Church of Christ	Conicville
085-0402-002	Miller, Anthony, House and Blacksmith Shop	Conicville
085-0402-003	Conicville Store/Hyman, J., House	Conicville
085-0402-004	McQuay, Andrew, House	Conicville
085-0403-000	Columbia Furnace Union Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0404-000	Wetzel Cemetery	Conicville
085-0405-000	Forestville	New Market
085-0406-000	Calvary	Edinburg
085-0407-000	Quicksburg	New Market
085-0408-000	Williamsville	New Market
085-0409-000	Mount Clifton	Conicville

085-0409-001

Mt. Clifton U. M. Church

Conicville

085-0409-002	Hammond, Moses, House (Hamman House)	Conicville
085-0409-004	Minnick, George, House Bowens House	Conicville
085-0409-005	Mt. Clifton Store	Conicville
085-0409-006	The Dell	Conicville
085-0409-007	Gee-Per Store	Conicville
085-0410-000	Hudson Crossroads	Conicville
085-0410-001	St. John's Reformed Lutheran Church St. John's United Church of Christ	Conicville
085-0410-002	St. James Lutheran Church	Conicville
085-0410-003	Hudsons Crossroads School Hudsons Crossroads Community Center	Conicville
085-0410-004	Hudson's Crossroads Store	Conicville
085-0411-000	Minnick, George Farm	Conicville
085-0412-000	Clark, S. D. House	Woodstock
085-0413-000	Biller Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0414-000	Lonas, Joseph C. Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0415-000	Bryce Resort	Orkney Springs
085-0416-000	Barbs School	Orkney Springs
085-0417-000	Barb Farm (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0418-000	Barb House (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0419-000	Hepner Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0420-000	Morning Star Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0421-000	Ryman, John Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0422-000	Farm (Rt. 612)	Orkney Springs
085-0423-000	Farm (Rt. 623 at St. Luke)	Woodstock
085-0424-000	Funkhouser Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0425-000	Foltz, Isaac J. House	Orkney Springs
085-0426-000	Barb Farm (Rt. 717)	Orkney Springs
085-0427-000	House (Rt. 691)	Conicville
085-0428-000	Funkhouser, S. Farm	Conicville
085-0429-000	Harpine, Jonathan Farm	Conicville
085-0430-000	Rinker-Bowman Farm	Conicville
085-0431-000	Bowman, Moses Farm	Conicville
085-0432-000	Bowerman-Dellinger House	Conicville
085-0433-000	Funkhouser House (Rt. 263)	Conicville
085-0434-000	Otterbein Chapel United Methodist Church	Conicville
085-0435-000	Hamburg School	Conicville
085-0436-000	Dellinger Farm (Rt. 710)	Conicville
085-0437-000	Farm (Rt. 707)	Conicville
085-0438-000	Bowman, Isaiah Farm	Conicville
085-0439-000	Campbelite Church	Conicville
085-0440-000	Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Conicville
085-0441-000	Rickard Farm	Edinburg

085-0442-000	Bowman Farm and Hamburg Post Office	Conicville
085-0443-000	Dellinger-Ross Farm	Conicville
085-0444-000	Bowman, Gordon House	Conicville
085-0445-000	Fadley Farm	Conicville
085-0446-000	Columbia Forge	Conicville
085-0447-000	Snarr, G. H. Store and Wheatfield Post Office	Middletown
085-0448-000	Hockman House (Rt. 55)	Middletown
085-0450-000	Maphis-Cook Farm	Woodstock
085-0451-000	Lebanon Lutheran Church	Middletown
085-0452-000	Clem Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0453-000	House (Rt. 840)	Rileyville
085-0454-000	Habron, John House	Rileyville
085-0455-000	Craig-Hepner Farm	Woodstock
085-0456-000	Coffelt Farm	Woodstock
085-0457-000	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0458-000	House (Rt. 605)	Woodstock
085-0459-000	Farm (Rt. 681)	Woodstock
085-0460-000	Patmos Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0461-000	House (Rt. 679)	Woodstock
085-0462-000	Beeler, John House Baker's Acres	Mountain Falls
085-0463-000	Mowery House	Middletown
085-0464-000	Windel Farm	Middletown
085-0465-000	Farm (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0466-000	Lime Kiln (Rt. 714)	Middletown
085-0467-000	Wheatfield	Middletown
085-0468-000	Pingley, David House	Middletown
085-0469-000	Ross-Chrisman Farm	Rileyville
085-0470-000	Pifer House at Vesper Hall	Strasburg
085-0471-000	Smoot, James H. Farm	Woodstock
085-0472-000	Gochenour House (Rt. 623)	Woodstock
085-0473-000	Baker, Ephraim Store	Toms Brook
085-0474-000	Coffman, Alger House	Woodstock
085-0475-000	Coffman, Charles Farm	Woodstock
085-0476-000	Columbia Furnace Stables	Conicville
085-0477-000	Frye, E. House	Conicville
085-0482-000	Waggoner-Foltz Farm	Conicville
085-0485-000	St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jerome (Original Building)	Orkney Springs
085-0488-000	Wunder Farm	Timberville
085-0502-000	Morgan-Rinker Woolen Mill	New Market
085-0503-000	Saumsville	Toms Brook
085-0504-000	Mount Olive	Toms Brook
085-0504-001	Edmondson House	Toms Brook

085-0504-002	Mt. Olive School	Toms Brook
085-0504-003	House, Mt. Olive	Toms Brook
085-0505-000	Oranda House, Cunningham Farm	Middletown
085-0568-000	Bly, Pearly, Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0569-000	Farmhouse #3, Rt. 623	Mountain Falls
085-0570-000	Hockman, Amos, House	Mountain Falls
085-0571-000	Wymer House	Mountain Falls
085-0572-000	Dellinger, Richard, Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0573-000	Dellinger Home for Adults	Mountain Falls
085-0574-000	Stultz Farm Mt. View Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0575-000	Alexander Farm	New Market
085-0576-000	Liberty Brethren Church	New Market
085-0577-000	Schaffer Farm	New Market
085-0578-000	Silveous House	New Market
085-0579-000	Jenkins House	New Market
085-0580-000	Wilson, Bub, House	New Market
085-0581-000	Reid House	New Market
085-0582-000	One Oak	New Market
085-0583-000	Dingledine Farm	New Market
085-0584-000	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0585-000	Triplett, J.I., Farm	New Market
085-0586-000	Wolfe House	New Market
085-0587-000	Heishman, Earl, House	New Market
085-0588-000	Spitzer House	New Market
085-0589-000	Hupp, Dr., Farm	New Market
085-0590-000	Pence Farm	New Market
085-0591-000	Zirkle, O. N., House	New Market
085-0592-000	Pence, Moses, Farm	New Market
085-0593-000	Jordan, Houston, House	New Market
085-0594-000	Funkhouser, Charles, House	New Market
085-0595-000	St. Mary's Evangelical Church St. Mary's Pine Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0596-000	Neff, Daniel, Farm Shenandoah View Farm	New Market
085-0597-000	Miller, James, House Little Meadow	New Market
085-0598-000	Green, Minnie, Farm	New Market
085-0599-000	House, Abandoned, Rt. 742	New Market
085-0600-000	Walker, John, Farm	New Market
085-0601-000	Knupp, William, House	New Market
085-0602-000	Funkhouser/Bowman House Funkhouser Farm Bill Bowman House	New Market
085-0603-000	Funkhouser Farm	New Market

085-0604-000	Golladay, Charles, Farm	New Market
085-0605-000	Overton Farm	Middletown
085-0606-000	Miller Farm	Middletown
085-0607-000	Farmhouse, Rt. 628	Middletown
085-0608-000	Farmhouse #2, Rt. 628	Middletown
085-0609-000	Farmhouse, Rt. 606	Middletown
085-0610-000	Czerotzki House	Middletown
085-0611-000	Coal Mine Hollow Town Hall	Middletown
085-0612-000	Brown House	Middletown
085-0613-000	Farmhouse, Route 623	Middletown
085-0614-000	Windle Farm/ Mt. Hope Store	Middletown
085-0615-000	Cunningham Mill Farm	Middletown
085-0616-000	Farmhouse #2, Rt. 623	Middletown
085-0617-000	Windle Farm	Middletown
085-0618-000	McDonald House	Middletown
085-0619-000	Hamilton Farm	Middletown
085-0620-000	Snarr Farm	Middletown
085-0621-000	Doman Farm	Middletown
085-0622-000	Supinger Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0623-000	Beeler House/Holtzman House	Middletown
085-0624-000	Williams Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0625-000	Huff Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0626-000	Ponn House	Mountain Falls
085-0627-000	Laurel Hill Schoolhouse	Mountain Falls
085-0628-000	Kump Farm	Mountain Fall
085-0629-000	Garrett Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0630-000	Holtzman Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0631-000	Brill House	Mountain Falls
085-0632-000	Wisecarver/Lindamood House	Middletown
085-0633-000	Coal Mine Hollow Schoolhouse	Middletown
085-0634-000	Lindamood Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0635-000	House, Route 623	Mountain Falls
085-0636-000	Lineburg Farm and Lineburg Store	Middletown
085-0637-000	Hodges Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0638-000	Hamman Farm/Newell Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0639-000	Keller, Ernest House	Toms Brook
	Krank, Jos. T.	
085-0640-000	Miller, Jake Farm	Middletown
085-0641-000	Keller, Captain, House	Middletown
085-0642-000	Miller, Nathaniel House	Middletown
085-0643-000	Supinger, Jerry, Farm	Middletown
085-0644-000	Orndorff, Robert, Farm	Middletown
085-0645-000	Breedlove Farm	Middletown
	Snarr (William) Farm	
085-0646-000	Pifer Farm	Middletown
085-0647-000	Keller, Isaiah, House	Middletown

085-0648-000	Brittingham Farm	Middletown
085-0649-000	Keller, Nina, House	Middletown
085-0650-000	Clary Store and Shopkeeper's House	Middletown
085-0651-000	Shiloh Church	Middletown
	Shiloh United Methodist Church	
085-0652-000	Lichliter, Maynard, Farm	Middletown
085-0653-000	Pangle Farm	Middletown
085-0654-000	Renner Farm	Middletown
085-0655-000	Fahnestock, Earl, House	Middletown
085-0656-000	Stickley, Milton, House	Mountain Falls
085-0657-000	Beam House	Mountain Falls
085-0658-000	Albright House	Middletown
085-0659-000	Haslacker House	Mountain Falls
085-0660-000	Reading House	Middletown
085-0661-000	Hamman, Mary, Farm	Middletown
085-0662-000	Pangle, Lock Farm	Middletown
085-0663-000	Strunk House	Mountain Falls
085-0664-000	Baker Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0665-000	Johnson Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0666-000	Cullers (Robert) Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0668-000	Houchelle, Sam, Farm	New Market
085-0669-000	Moomaw, Mathias, House	New Market
085-0670-000	Olinger, Charlie, Farm	New Market
085-0671-000	House, Abandoned, Rt. 616	New Market
085-0672-000	Dove House	New Market
085-0673-000	Riverlawn Tenant House	New Market
085-0674-000	Knupp House	New Market
085-0675-000	Fields Farm	New Market
085-0676-000	House, Vacant, Route 72	New Market
085-0677-000	House, Abandoned, Route 728	New Market
085-0678-000	House, Route 728	New Market
085-0679-000	Riffee House	Timberville
085-0680-000	House, Abandoned, Route 72	Timberville
085-0681-000	Runion House	Timberville
085-0682-000	Getz, Will House	Timberville
085-0683-000	Jones, Samuel House	Timberville
085-0684-000	Will, James Carson House	Timberville
085-0685-000	Jones House	Timberville
085-0686-000	Hottle, Elden Farm	New Market
085-0687-000	Clem, Otis House	New Market
085-0688-000	House, Route 736	New Market
085-0689-000	Harpine House	New Market
085-0690-000	Estep Farm	New Market
085-0691-000	Quiet Retreat	New Market
085-0692-000	House, Abandoned, Route 612	Orkney Springs
085-0693-000	House, Vacant, Route 612	Orkney Springs

085-0694-000	Mt. Hermon United Methodist Church	Orkney Springs
085-0695-000	House, Abandoned, off Route 263	Orkney Springs
085-0696-000	Schaumberg House	Orkney Springs
085-0697-000	Barb House	Orkney Springs
085-0698-000	Funkhouser, George House	Orkney Springs
085-0699-000	Funkhouser, Jerry House	Orkney Springs
085-0700-000	Moomaw, Elick House	Orkney Springs
085-0701-000	House, Route 263 in Basye	Orkney Springs
085-0702-000	Fansler, John House	Orkney Springs
085-0703-000	Day, Israel House	Orkney Springs
085-0704-000	Hilltop House	Orkney Springs
085-0705-000	Recreation Center for Bryce's Mountain Resort	Orkney Springs
	The Hill Country Stores	
085-0706-000	Bryce, William R. House	Orkney Springs
085-0707-000	Wilmar House	Orkney Springs
085-0708-000	Fansler House	Orkney Springs
	Blue Ridge Truss and Supply, Inc. Office	
085-0709-000	Brumback, Edna House	Edinburg
085-0710-000	Zerkel, Al, House	Conicville
	Trotaway Farm	
085-0711-000	Horseshoe Bend	New Market
	Beaulassie Farm	
085-0712-000	Barr, Stephen House	Edinburg
085-0714-000	House, Rt. 706	Edinburg
085-0715-000	Painter, Moses, House	Edinburg
	Pence, William, House	
085-0716-000	Clinedienst, Alexander	Edinburg
	Rudy, Raymond, House	
085-0717-000	Bowers, John, Farm	Edinburg
	Foltz, Stanley, House	
085-0720-000	Hite, Isaac, House	Edinburg
085-0724-000	Ryan House	Orkney Springs
085-0725-000	Ryman, Casper House	Orkney Springs
085-0726-000	Rocky Gorge Gun Club Cabin	Orkney Springs
085-0727-000	Coffman, Tip House	Orkney Springs
085-0728-000	Foltz, Alesia, House	Orkney Springs
085-0729-000	Keller, Lester House	Orkney Springs
085-0730-000	Kerlins Schoolhouse	Timberville
085-0731-000	Shamburg, Margaret House	Orkney Springs
085-0732-000	Macanie Filling Station/Store	Orkney Springs
085-0733-000	Macanie Post Office	Orkney Springs
085-0734-000	Moomaw, Richard A. House	Orkney Springs
085-0735-000	Wilson House	Timberville
085-0736-000	Bowman, Sonny House	Timberville

085-0737-000	Weatherholtz, Shelton House	Timberville
085-0738-000	Lawrence House	Timberville
085-0739-000	Fairmont Schoolhouse	Mountain Falls
085-0740-000	Brill, Vernie Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0743-000	Glascock Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0744-000	Orndorff, Jack	Mountain Falls
085-0745-000	House, Abandoned, Route 600	Mountain Falls
085-0746-000	House, Route 600	Mountain Falls
085-0747-000	Moore's Store Schoolhouse	Timberville
085-0748-000	Stony Creek Church of the Brethren	Orkney Springs
085-0755-000	Lantz, George House	Edinburg
085-0756-000	Didiwick Farm	Edinburg
	Cedar Hollow Farm	
085-0757-000	Dinges, Alton, House	Edinburg
085-0758-000	Bilhimer House	Edinburg
	Orebaugh, Ray House	
085-0759-000	Lantz-Bowman Cemetery	Edinburg
085-0760-000	Lantz Ice House	Edinburg
085-0761-000	Bowman, W. House	Edinburg
085-0762-000	Pence, Samuel House	Edinburg
085-0764-000	Frey, J. House	Edinburg
085-0765-000	Grim, W., House	Edinburg
085-0766-000	Martin-Bowman House	Edinburg
	C.M. Martin House	
085-0767-000	Linde House	Edinburg
085-0768-000	House, Rt. 707	Edinburg
085-0769-000	Carper, Lester, House	Edinburg
085-0770-000	Clinedienst, Lemuel, House	Edinburg
085-0771-000	Southern Rail Bridge	Strasburg
085-0772-000	Rt. 11 Bridge at Tumbling Run	Strasburg
085-0773-000	Goetz Farm	Edinburg
085-0774-000	Myer, Donald B., House	Toms Brook
	Thistlethwaite	
085-0775-000	Southern Railroad Quicksburg Station	New Market
	Clover Hill	Woodstock
085-0780-000	Rude Farm	New Market
085-0781-000	Shaver, Jacob, Farm	New Market
085-0782-000	Edge Hill	New Market
085-0783-000	Pleasant View Farm	New Market
085-0784-000	Tenant House, Pleasant View Farm	New Market
085-0785-000	Cedar Grove Church of the Brethren	New Market
085-0786-000	Ramey Farm	Strasburg
085-0787-000	Myers, Peter, Farm	New Market
085-0788-000	Bauserman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0789-000	Ridgeway Farm	

85-0790-000	Bowman, Kirby, House Shenbow Farm	Edinburg
085-0791-000	House, 735 Valley Pike	Middletown
085-0824-000	Allen, Israel House Beverley Farm	New Market
085-0825-000		
085-0826-000	Picket Spring House	Strasburg
085-0827-000	Matthews House Matthews House	Strasburg
085-0828-000	House, Rt. 678	Strasburg
085-0829-000	Rhodes House Taylor House	Strasburg
085-0830-000	Coverstone, R. A., House Pride's Fort Valley Farm	Strasburg
085-0831-000	Barn, Rt. 678	Strasburg
085-0832-000	Glenmont Farm Slate Hill Schoool	Strasburg
085-0833-000	Veach, Levi, House	Strasburg
085-0834-000	Funk, G.N., House	Strasburg
085-0835-000	Rocky Acres	Toms Brook
085-0836-000	Whiskers House	Toms Brook
085-0837-000	Frogmoor Farm Ritenour Farm	Toms Brook
085-0838-000	Cullers House Mill Run Farm	Toms Brook
085-0839-000	Bank Barn at Rt. 678 and Rt. 770	Toms Brook
085-0840-000	House, Route 770	Rileyville
085-0841-000	Walters House Oakfield Eisenhard House	Rileyville
085-0842-000	Smith, Jonas, House House, Rt. 770	Rileyville
085-0843-000	Smith, Jonas, House #2	Rileyville
085-0844-000	Clanton House	Rileyville
085-0845-000	Cave, Noah, House	Rileyville
085-0846-000	Wayne House	Rileyville
085-0847-000	Cave House	Rileyville
085-0848-000	House, Rt. 770	Rileyville
085-0850-000	Trinity Brethren Church Trinity Brethren Church	Rileyville
085-0851-000	Dry Run Church Fort Valley Museum	Rileyville
085-0852-000	Fort Valley School #4	Rileyville
085-0853-000	Rickard House	Rileyville
085-0854-000	L.D. Country Store Seven Fountains Store	Rileyville

085-0855-000	Dry Run Bridge	Rileyville
085-0856-000	Dry Run Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0857-000	Dry Run Christian Church	Rileyville
	Dry Run United Church of Christ	
085-0858-000	Oak Hill Church of the Brethren	Rileyville
085-0859-000	White Chapel M.E. Church	Rileyville
	White Chapel U.M. Church	
085-0860-000	Flaherty House	Rileyville
	Frank Hickam House	
085-0861-000	Peters, William, House	Rileyville
	Miller House	
085-0862-000	Baker House	Rileyville
085-0863-000	Barn at Seven Fountains Site	Rileyville
085-0864-000	Lichliter, A.J., House	Rileyville
085-0865-000	Shifflett Farm	Rileyville
085-0866-000	Dinges House	Rileyville
	Baker House	
085-0867-000	McClanahan Cemetery	Toms Brook
085-0868-000	McClanahan House	Toms Brook
085-0869-000	House, Route 769	Toms Brook
085-0870-000	Sibert Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0871-000	St. David's Grocery Store	Rileyville
085-0872-000	Lichliter, Jacob, House	Rileyville
085-0874-000	Walnut Springs Christian Church	Strasburg
085-0875-000	Walnut Springs Cemetery	Strasburg
085-0876-000	Kline House	Strasburg
085-0877-000	Ambrose House	Strasburg
085-0878-000	Keller, J.R., House	Strasburg
085-0879-000	Miller Cemetery	Strasburg
085-0880-000	Roselawn	New Market
085-0881-000	Old Wheatfield Store	Strasburg
085-0882-000	Pingley House	Strasburg
085-0883-000	Walnut Springs School	Strasburg
085-0884-000	House, Stone, at Rt. 622 and Rt. 629	Toms Brook
085-0885-000	Oranda Store	Middletown
	M.M. Orndorff Store	
085-0886-000	Stickley, D.E. House	Middletown
085-0887-000	Harrison House	Conicville
085-0888-000	Lindamood, J. W., House	Conicville
	Polk House	
085-0889-000	Emory House	Conicville
085-0890-000	Miller House	Conicville
	Jenkins House	
085-0891-000	Noel House	Conicville
	Funkhouser House	

085-0892-000	Jerome Historic District	Conicville
085-0892-001	Jerome School School Number 14	Conicville
085-0892-002	St. Paul's Lutheran Church St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Conicville
085-0892-003	C. C. Miller House Binstead House	Conicville
085-0892-004	Jerome Store/Post Office	Conicville
085-0892-005	Jerome Log House #1	Conicville
085-0892-006	Jerome Log House #2	Conicville
085-0893-000	Hammond House	Conicville
085-0894-000	Rinker, Lillie, House	Conicville
085-0895-000	Purdell House	Conicville
085-0896-000	Dellinger Farm	Conicville
085-0897-000	House, Rt. 720	Conicville
085-0898-000	Mill Dam, Columbia Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0899-000	Cook, Cornelius, House	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0900-000	School, Columbia Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0901-000	Miller Log House, Rt. 749	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0902-000	House, Log, Liberty Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0904-000	Markel Log House	Conicville
085-0906-000	St. Jacob's Church Jacob's Church	Conicville
085-0907-000	P. Dellinger House	Conicville
085-0909-000	Crumpacker Log Hous	Conicville
085-0910-000	Fishers Hill Historic District	
085-0910-001	William Christman House	Toms Brook
085-0910-002	Emmanuel Evangelical and Reformed Lutheran Church Emmanuel United Church of Christ	Toms Brook
085-0910-003	Fishers Hill Store and Post Office	Toms Brook
085-0910-004	Ritenour's Grocery	Toms Brook
085-0910-005	House, Rt. 601	Toms Brook
085-0910-006	House, Rt. 640	Toms Brook
085-0910-007	Baker-Moore Cemetery Fishers Hill Cemetery	Toms Brook
085-0910-008	Southern Railroad Bridge at Fishers Hill	Toms Brook
085-0910-009	Baker, Joseph House	Toms Brook
085-0910-010	Mill Dam, Fishers Hill	Toms Brook
085-0911-000	Stickler, M., House Wells House	Toms Brook
085-0912-000	House, Rt. 601	Toms Brook
085-0913-000	House, Rt. 657	Toms Brook
085-0914-000	Zion Christian Church	Toms Brook

085-0915-000	Fitzmoyer House	Conicville
085-0916-000	Estep House	Conicville
085-0917-000	Pleasant View Church of the Brethren	Conicville
085-0918-000	Mt. Olive Cemetery	Toms Brook
085-0919-000	Mt. Olive United Methodist Church	Toms Brook
085-0920-000	Bridge, Rt. 758 at Tumbling Run	Toms Brook
085-0921-000	House, Route 748	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0922-000	Anderson House	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0923-000	Union Church Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0924-000	Riman House	Woodstock
085-0925-000	St. Luke Historic District	Woodstock
085-0925-001	House, Route 623, St. Luke	Woodstock
085-0925-002	St. Luke Lutheran Church	Woodstock
085-0925-003	St. Luke School	Woodstock
	St. Luke Church Office	
085-0925-004	Walker's Store	Woodstock
	G-Mart	
085-0925-005	Wisman House	Woodstock
085-0925-006	St. Luke Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0926-000	Stickley (Cook) House	Woodstock
	Stickley House	
085-0927-000	Walker House	Woodstock
085-0928-000	Sherman House	Woodstock
085-0929-000	Wisman, P.W. Farm	Woodstock
	Walker Farm	
085-0930-000	Stickley, W.H. House	Conicville
085-0931-000	Gochenour Cemetery	Woodstock

085-0932-000	Union Forge Church Old Union Forge Methodist Church Union Forge Methodist Episcopal Church (South)	Edinburg
085-0932-001	Union Forge Cemetery	Edinburg
085-0933-000	Lantz Mill Historic District	Edinburg
085-0933-001	Lantz Mill	Edinburg
085-0933-002	Lantz Mill Garage	Edinburg
085-0933-003	House, Lantz Mill	Edinburg
085-0933-004	Lantz Mill Farm	Edinburg
085-0933-005	Christian, William House	Edinburg
085-0934-000	Headquarters Historic District	Conicville
085-0935-000	Maurertown Historic District	Toms Brook
085-0935-001	Old Post Office	Toms Brook
085-0935-002	Kohne Store	Toms Brook
085-0935-003	Gochenour Well Drilling Office Bargain Place/Steve's Card Shop	Toms Brook
085-0935-004	Markle Store Markle, Jon, House	Toms Brook
085-0935-005	Byler-Stepp House Byler House	Toms Brook
085-0935-006	Smith House	Toms Brook
085-0936-000	Orkney Springs Village Historic District	Orkney Springs
085-0936-001	House, Orkney Grade at Rt. 610	Orkney Springs
085-0936-003	Orkney Springs Post Office	Orkney Springs
085-0936-007	Murray, Barbara, House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-008	Lonas, Sidney, House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-009	Moomaw, Galon, House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-010	Moomaw, Vivian, House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-011	Burt, Henry, House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-012	Orkney Springs Lutheran Parish House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-013	Frye, Jake, House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-014	Craig House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-015	Orkney Springs Schoolhouse	Orkney Springs
085-0936-016	Moomaw House, Orkney Springs	Orkney Springs
085-0937-000	Bird Haven Historic District	Orkney Springs
085-0938-000	Hepners Historic District	Orkney Springs

INCORPORATED TOWNS

265-	<u>Mount Jackson, Virginia, Town of</u>	
0265-001	Town House	Mount Jackson
0265-002	Union Church	Mount Jackson
265-003	Mill Creek Mill	Mount Jackson
269-	<u>New Market, Virginia, Town of</u>	
269-1	Strayer, John, House	New Market
	Lee-Jackson Hotel	
269-2	Trading Post	New Market
	James Wicks House	
269-3	Henkle, Abbie, House	New Market
	Stone Corner, NMHDS, #23	
269-4	Town Pump	New Market
269-5	New Market Historic District	New Market
269-6	Henkle Press Buildings	New Market
	NMDS #84	
269-7	Henkle Press Buildings and Apartments	New Market
	NMDS #32	
269-9	Wicks, R. L., House	New Market
	NMDS #101	
269-10	Deary's Tavern	New Market
	Main Street Apartments #2, NMHDS #40	
269-11	Main Street Apartments #3, NMHDS #96	New Market
269-12	Calvert House	New Market
	Main Street Apartments #4, NMHDS #42	
269-13	Main Street Apartments #5, NMHDS #93	New Market
269-14	Provost Marshall House	New Market
	Main Street Apartments #14, NMHDS #92	
269-16	Main Street Apartments #11, NMHDS #87	New Market
269-17	Main Street Apartments #13, NMHDS #86	New Market
269-18	Main Street Apartments #15, NMHDS #82	New Market
269-19	Main Street Dwelling and Office	New Market
	Building #1	
	NMHDS #79	
269-21	Myers, Guy, House	New Market
269-22	Weissenborn Law Office	New Market
	New Market Bus Station	
306-	<u>Strasburg, Virginia, Town of</u>	
306-1	Alton House, S. Holliday St.	Strasburg
	Walnut Hill	
306-2	Mill Restaurant	Strasburg
306-3	Presbyterian Church	Strasburg

306-4	Academy Hall	Strasburg
306-6	Spangler Hotel	Strasburg
	Womack Apartments	
	Colonial Inn	
306-7	Copp House, 108 High St.	Strasburg
306-8	Grove House, 215 Holliday St.	Strasburg
306-9	Strasburg Stone and Earthenware Mfg. Co.	Strasburg
	Old Railroad Station	
	Strasburg Museum	
306-10	Crawford House, 121 W. King St.	Strasburg
	Strasburg Library	
0306-11	Keister Log House	Strasburg
0306-12	Eberly, George, House	Strasburg
0306-13	Hauch House	Strasburg
	Pifer House	
306-14	Bell Pottery Shop	Strasburg
306-15	Sonner House	Strasburg
306-16	Strasburg Historic District	Strasburg
306-18	Post Office	Strasburg
330-	<u>Woodstock, Virginia, Town of</u>	
330-1	Clower House	Woodstock
	Nancy Clower House	
330-2	Shenandoah County Courthouse	Woodstock
330-3	Riddleberger Hall, S. Main St.	Woodstock
330-4	Post Office	Woodstock
330-5	Lantz Hall	Woodstock
330-6	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-7	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-8	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-9	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-10	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-11	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-12	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-13	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-14	VDOT Survey	Woodstock

XII. APPENDICES

Appendix B: Alphabetical Inventory List

<u>VDHR ID #</u>	<u>Name of Property/District/Resource</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
085-0658-000	Albright House	Middletown
085-0575-000	Alexander Farm	New Market
085-0824-000	Allen, Israel House	New Market
	Beverley Farm	
085-0291-000	Altavista Farm	Toms Brook
085-0877-000	Ambrose House	Strasburg
085-0922-000	Anderson House	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0108-000	Antioch Regular Baptist Church	
085-0296-000	Artz, Marion, Farm-Riverholm	Toms Brook
085-0473-000	Baker, Ephraim, Store	Toms Brook
085-0664-000	Baker Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0862-000	Baker House	Rileyville
085-0910-009	Baker, Joseph House	Toms Brook
085-0910-007	Baker-Moore Cemetery	Toms Brook
	Fishers Hill Cemetery	
085-0077-000	Baker, Philip, Farm	Mountain Falls
	Baker, Philip, Stone House	
	Windle House	
	Windle Place	
085-0126-000	Bank Barn	Toms Brook
	Stoddart Barn	
085-0839-000	Bank Barn at Rt. 678 and Rt. 770	Toms Brook
085-0087-000	Barb Farm	Toms Brook
085-0426-000	Barb Farm (Rt. 717)	Orkney Springs
085-0417-000	Barb Farm (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0697-000	Barb House	Orkney Springs
085-0418-000	Barb House (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0002-000	Barb Water Mill	Orkney Springs
085-0416-000	Barbs School	Orkney Springs
085-0863-000	Barn at Seven Fountains Site	Rileyville
085-0831-000	Barn, Rt. 678	Strasburg
085-0712-000	Barr, Stephen House	Edinburg
085-0233-000	Barrick House	Conicville
085-0789-000	Bauserman Farm	Toms Brook
	Ridgeway Farm	
085-0657-000	Beam House	Mountain Falls
085-0623-000	Beeler House/Holtzman House	Middletown

085-0462-000	Beeler, John House	Mountain Falls
085-0203-000	Belgravia	Edinburg
085-0065-000	Bellview Farm	Middletown
	Belleview Farm	
	Stickley, David Farm	
085-0268-000	Bethel Church (Rt. 648)	Toms Brook
085-0096-000	Beydler Place	Toms Brook
	Valhalla	
085-0758-000	Bilhimer House	Edinburg
	Orebaough, Ray House	
085-0413-000	Biller Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0937-000	Bird Haven Historic District	Orkney Springs
085-0568-000	Bly, Pearly, Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0062-000	Boehm-Coffelt Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0252-000	Bosman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0432-000	Bowerman-Dellinger House	Conicville
085-0717-000	Bowers, John, Farm	Edinburg
	Foltz, Stanley, House	
085-0226-000	Bowman, Daniel, House	Edinburg
085-0282-000	Bowman Farm	Rileyville
085-0442-000	Bowman Farm and Hamburg Post Office	Conicville
085-0199-000	Bowman House	Edinburg
085-0444-000	Bowman, Gordon, House	Conicville
	Baker's Acres	
085-0438-000	Bowman, Isaiah Farm	Conicville
085-0270-000	Bowman, Jacob, House	Edinburg
085-0207-000	Bowman, Jacob, Farm	Edinburg
	Pence, Perry Farm	
085-0790-000	Bowman, Kirby, House	Edinburg
	Shenbow Farm	
085-0431-000	Bowman, Moses Farm	Conicville
085-0736-000	Bowman, Sonny House	Timberville
085-0761-000	Bowman, W. House	Edinburg
085-0263-000	Boyer Farm	Toms Brook
085-0045-000	Boyer Iron Furnace	New Market
085-0182-000	Branner Farm	Timberville
085-0645-000	Breedlove Farm	Middletown
	Snarr, William, Farm	
085-0387-000	Bridge (Rt. 621)	Mountain Falls
085-0920-000	Bridge, Rt. 758 at Tumbling Run	Toms Brook
085-0053-000	Brill Farm	Woodstock
	Brill Place	
085-0631-000	Brill House	Mountain Falls
085-0740-000	Brill, Vernie, Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0648-000	Brittingham Farm	Middletown
085-0078-000	Brittingham Place-Hammond Farm	Mountain Falls

085-0612-000	Brown House	Middletown
085-0088-000	Brubeck Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0202-000	Brumback House	Edinburg
085-0709-000	Brumback, Edna House	Edinburg
085-0415-000	Bryce Resort	Orkney Springs
085-0706-000	Bryce, William R. House	Orkney Springs
085-0255-000	Building (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook
085-0362-000	Building (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0281-000	Burner House	Rileyville
085-0381-000	Burner, John House	Woodstock
	Burner House	
	River'd Inn	
085-0028-000	Burnshire Dam	Toms Brook
085-0936-011	Burt, Henry, House	Orkney Springs

085-0040-000	Bushong House (See 085-0027)	New Market
085-0935-005	Byler-Stepp House Byler House	Toms Brook
085-0003-000	Byrd, Mounce, House Beaver House	New Market
085-0406-000	Calvary	Edinburg
085-0439-000	Campbelite Church	Conicville
085-0127-000	Campbell Farm	Edinburg
085-0019-000	Campbell House	Middletown
085-0373-000	Campbell House	Middletown
085-0374-000	B&O Railroad Capon Road Station Vance's Market	Middletown
085-0769-000	Carper, Lester, House	Edinburg
085-0845-000	Cave, Noah, House	Rileyville
085-0847-000	Cave House	Rileyville
085-0024-000	Cedar Creek Bridge	Middletown
085-0389-000	Cedar Creek Valley Central Community Center-Cedar Creek Valley Central School	Wardensville
085-0339-000	Cedar Creek Christian Church	Woodstock
085-0786-000	Cedar Grove Church of the Brethren	New Market
085-0043-000	Chapman Dam	Edinburg
085-0402-001	Christ Reformed Church United Church of Christ	Conicville
085-0933-005	Christian, William House	Edinburg
085-0213-000	Clainedinst House	Edinburg
085-0022-000	Clanahan Farm	Conicville
085-0844-000	Clanton House	Rileyville
085-0412-000	Clark, S. D. House	Woodstock
085-0650-000	Clary Store and Shopkeeper's House	Middletown
085-0050-000	Claylick Farm Settlers Cabin	Mountain Falls
085-0206-000	Clem, H. Farm	Edinburg
085-0452-000	Clem Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0314-000	Clem Farm	Toms Brook
085-0687-000	Clem, Otis House	New Market
085-0716-000	Clinedinst, Alexander Rudy, Raymond, House	Edinburg
085-0770-000	Clinedienst, Lemuel, House	Edinburg
085-0780-000	Clover Hill	Woodstock
085-0611-000	Coal Mine Hollow Town Hall	Middletown
085-0633-000	Coal Mine Hollow Schoolhouse	Middletown
085-0063-000	Coffelt, Robert, House	Middletown
085-0456-000	Coffelt Farm	Woodstock
085-0217-000	Cofflett, John House	Edinburg
085-0275-000	Coffman-Ryman Farm	Woodstock

085-0474-000	Coffman, Alger House	Woodstock
085-0727-000	Coffman, Tip House	Orkney Springs
085-0475-000	Coffman, Charles Farm	Woodstock
085-0446-000	Columbia Forge	Conicville
085-0400-000	Columbia Furnace	Conicville
085-0400-001	Columbia Furnace School	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0476-000	Columbia Furnace Stables	Conicville
085-0400-002	Columbia Furnace Superintendent's House	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0403-000	Columbia Furnace Union Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0136-000	Cone Farm	New Market
085-0106-000	Conicville High School	Conicville
	Conicville Schoolhouse	
	Schoolhouse Crafts	
085-0402-003	Conicville Store/Hyman, J., House	Conicville
085-0402-000	Conicville	Conicville
085-0137-000	Connor House	New Market
085-0899-000	Cook, Cornelius, House	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0384-000	Cook House	Woodstock
085-0114-000	Copenhaver, John, House	Middletown
085-0303-000	Copp Farm	Toms Brook
085-0264-000	Coverstone Farm	Toms Brook
085-0830-000	Coverstone, R. A., House	Strasburg
	Pride's Fort Valley Farm	
085-0272-000	Crabill Farm	Toms Brook
085-0097-000	Crabill's Tavern	Toms Brook
	Crables Tavern	
085-0455-000	Craig-Hepner Farm	Woodstock
085-0936-014	Craig House	Orkney Springs
085-0909-000	Crumpacker Log House	Conicville
085-0838-000	Cullers House	Toms Brook
	Mill Run Farm	
085-0666-000	Cullers (Robert) Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0615-000	Cunningham Mill Farm	Middletown
085-0610-000	Czerotzki House	Middletown
085-0364-000	Davidson, Buck, Farm	Rileyville
085-0703-000	Day, Israel House	Orkney Springs
085-0436-000	Dellinger Farm (Rt. 710)	Conicville
085-0896-000	Dellinger Farm	Conicville
085-0573-000	Dellinger Home for Adults	Mountain Falls
085-0907-000	Dellinger, P., House	Conicville
085-0572-000	Dellinger, Richard, Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0443-000	Dellinger-Ross Farm	Conicville
085-0756-000	Didiwick Farm	Edinburg
	Cedar Hollow Farm	

085-0757-000	Dinges, Alton, House	Edinburg
085-0866-000	Dinges House	Rileyville
	Baker House	
085-0583-000	Dingledine Farm	New Market
085-0621-000	Doman Farm	Middletown
085-0197-000	Dorothy's Inn	Edinburg
085-0164-000	Dove Farm	New Market
085-0672-000	Dove House	New Market
085-0297-000	Drumheller House	Toms Brook
085-0855-000	Dry Run Bridge	Rileyville
085-0856-000	Dry Run Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0857-000	Dry Run Christian Church	Rileyville
	Dry Run United Church of Christ	
085-0851-000	Dry Run Church	Rileyville
	Fort Valley Museum	
085-0783-000	Edge Hill	New Market
085-0111-000	Edinburg Dam	Edinburg
085-0110-000	Edinburg Mill	Edinburg
085-0107-000	Edinburg Truss Bridge	Edinburg
085-0504-001	Edmondson House	Toms Brook
085-0910-002	Emmanuel Evangelical and Reformed Lutheran Church	Toms Brook
	Emmanuel United Church of Christ	
085-0889-000	Emory House	Conicville
085-0690-000	Estep Farm	New Market
085-0916-000	Estep House	Conicville
085-0338-000	Evy Acres	Woodstock
085-0445-000	Fadley Farm	Conicville
085-0655-000	Fahnstock, Earl, House	Middletown
085-0739-000	Fairmont Schoolhouse	Mountain Falls
085-0242-000	Fairview Church of God	Woodstock
085-0708-000	Fansler House	Orkney Springs
	Blue Ridge Truss and Supply, Inc.	
085-0702-000	Fansler, John House	Orkney Springs
085-0171-000	Farm (Route 42)	New Market
085-0177-000	Farm (Route 730)	New Market
085-0465-000	Farm (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0422-000	Farm (Rt. 612)	Orkney Springs
085-0423-000	Farm (Rt. 623 at St. Luke)	Woodstock
085-0366-000	Farm (Rt. 628)	Middletown
085-0379-000	Farm (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0459-000	Farm (Rt. 681)	Woodstock
085-0437-000	Farm (Rt. 707)	Conicville
085-0355-000	Farm (Rt. 769)	Rileyville
085-0306-000	Farm (Rt. 795)	Toms Brook
085-0616-000	Farmhouse #2, Rt. 623	Middletown

085-0608-000	Farmhouse #2, Rt. 628	Middletown
085-0569-000	Farmhouse #3, Rt. 623	Mountain Falls
085-0613-000	Farmhouse, Route 623	Middletown
085-0609-000	Farmhouse, Rt. 606	Middletown
085-0607-000	Farmhouse, Rt. 628	Middletown
085-0261-000	Feathers-Neff House	Mountain Falls
085-0675-000	Fields Farm	New Market
085-0301-000	Fink Farm	Toms Brook
	Log or Frame House, Rt. 661	
085-0292-000	Fishburne Farm	Toms Brook
085-0253-000	Fisher House	Toms Brook
085-0001-000	Fisher's Hill Battlefield	Toms Brook
085-0910-000	Fishers Hill Historic District	Toms Brook
085-0910-003	Fishers Hill Store and Post Office	Toms Brook
085-0915-000	Fitzmoyer House	Conicville
085-0860-000	Flaherty House	Rileyville
	Frank Hickam House	
085-0175-000	Flat Rock Church of the Brethren	New Market
085-0143-000	Fleming House	New Market
085-0095-000	Flynn, Thomas, House	Toms Brook
085-0728-000	Foltz, Alesia, House	Orkney Springs
085-0425-000	Foltz, Isaac J. House	Orkney Springs
085-0405-000	Forestville	New Market

085-0004-000	Fort Bowman Harmony Hall	Middletown
085-0025-000	Fort Painter, Site	Conicville
085-0852-000	Fort Valley School #4	Rileyville
085-0247-000	Four Mile House	Toms Brook
085-0266-000	Fox Ridge Farm	Toms Brook
085-0204-000	Frabel, S. Farm	Edinburg
085-0764-000	Frey, J. House	Edinburg
085-0837-000	Frogmoor Farm Ritenour Farm	Toms Brook
085-0058-000	Fry's Fort	Middletown
085-0477-000	Frye, E. House	Conicville
085-0058-001	Frye Family Cemetery	Middletown
085-0936-013	Frye, Jake, House	Orkney Springs
085-0058-000	Frye's Fort Frey's Fort Fry's Fort Stickley (David) Farm	Middletown
085-0214-000	Fultz, Raphael Farm	Edinburg
085-0190-000	Fultz, W. Farm	Edinburg
085-0834-000	Funk, G.N., House	Strasburg
085-0346-000	Funkhauser Farm, Rt. 623	Woodstock
085-0602-000	Funkhouser/Bowman House Funkhouser Farm Bill Bowman House	New Market
085-0424-000	Funkhouser Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0594-000	Funkhouser, Charles, House	New Market
085-0115-000	Funkhouser Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0603-000	Funkhouser Farm	New Market
085-0698-000	Funkhouser, George House	Orkney Springs
085-0433-000	Funkhouser House (Rt. 263)	Conicville
085-0061-000	Funkhouser, J. H. Farm	Middletown
085-0699-000	Funkhouser, Jerry House	Orkney Springs
085-0428-000	Funkhouser, S. Farm	Conicville
085-0069-000	Funkhouser Stone House	Middletown
085-0174-000	Garber, Samuel House	New Market
085-0629-000	Garrett Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0409-007	Gee-Per Store	Conicville
085-0186-000	Getz, John Farm	Timberville
085-0187-000	Getz, Moses Farm	Timberville
085-0682-000	Getz, Will House	Timberville
085-0385-000	Gill-Rodehaver House	Woodstock
085-0061-000	Glaiz Farm Springhouse	Middletown
085-0743-000	Glascook Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0066-000	Glendale Farm Spiker, Lucy, House	Middletown

085-0832-000	Glenmont Farm Slate Hill School	Strasburg
085-0135-000	Glick House	New Market
085-0931-000	Gochenour Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0472-000	Gochenour House (Rt. 623)	Woodstock
085-0109-000	Gochenour House	Woodstock
085-0935-003	Gochenour Well Drilling Office Bargain Place/Steve's Card Shop	Toms Brook
085-0773-000	Goetz Farm	Edinburg
085-0604-000	Golladay, Charles, Farm	New Market
085-0145-000	Good House	New Market
085-0139-000	Good House	New Market
085-0211-000	Grandstaf, G. J. Farm	Edinburg
085-0336-000	Gray Farm	Woodstock
085-0124-000	Green Hope	
085-0598-000	Green, Minnie, Farm	New Market
085-0070-000	Green Mountain Farm	Middletown
085-0021-000	Green Spring	Conicville
085-0765-000	Grim, W., House	Edinburg
085-0357-000	Groger Farm	Rileyville
085-0454-000	Habron, John, House	Rileyville
085-0082-000	Halfway House	Toms Brook
085-0221-000	Haller, John Farm	Edinburg
085-0435-000	Hamburg School	Conicville
085-0619-000	Hamilton Farm	Middletown
085-0638-000	Hamman Farm/Newell Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0661-000	Hamman, Mary, Farm	Middletown
085-0316-000	Hammon House	Toms Brook
085-0229-000	Hammond, E. Farm	Edinburg
085-0078-000	Hammond Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0893-000	Hammond House	Conicville
085-0409-002	Hammond, Moses, House (Hamman House)	Conicville
085-0689-000	Harpine House	New Market
085-0429-000	Harpine, Jonathan Farm	Conicville
085-0887-000	Harrison House	Conicville
085-0315-000	Hashman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0659-000	Haslacker House	Mountain Falls
085-0383-000	Hawkins Farm	Woodstock
085-0934-000	Headquarters Historic District	Conicville
085-0587-000	Heishman, Earl, House	New Market
085-0097-000	Helsley Farm	Edinburg
085-0044-000	Henrietta Furnace	Orkney Springs
085-0419-000	Hepner Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0938-000	Hepners Historic District	Conicville
085-0251-000	Highway Tabernacle	Toms Brook

085-0704-000	Hilltop House	Orkney Springs
085-0720-000	Hite, Isaac, House	Edinburg
085-0570-000	Hockman, Amos, House	Mountain Falls
085-0193-000	Hockman, C., House	Edinburg
085-0076-000	Hockman, Dr. Christian, House Chequers	Edinburg
085-0370-000	Hockman Farm (Rt. 55 near Rt. 628)	Middletown
085-0377-000	Hockman Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0085-000	Hockman Farm Hockman Place	Toms Brook
085-0317-000	Hockman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0448-000	Hockman House (Rt. 55)	Middletown
085-0093-000	Hockman, Jennie, Farm	Toms Brook
085-0117-000	Hockman, John, Farm Hockman, John, House and Bank Barn	Mountain Falls
085-0637-000	Hodges Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0319-000	Holler Farm	Toms Brook
085-0630-000	Holtzman Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0711-000	Horseshoe Bend Beaulassie Farm	New Market
085-0686-000	Hottle, Elden Farm	New Market
085-0325-000	Hottle-Keller Farm	Toms Brook
085-0668-000	Houchelle, Sam, Farm	New Market
085-0695-000	House, Abandoned, off Route 263	Orkney Spring
085-0745-000	House, Abandoned, Route 600	Mountain Falls
085-0692-000	House, Abandoned, Route 612	Orkney Springs
085-0680-000	House, Abandoned, Route 726	Timberville
085-0677-000	House, Abandoned, Route 728	New Market
085-0671-000	House, Abandoned, Rt. 616	New Market
085-0599-000	House, Abandoned, Rt. 742	New Market
085-0933-003	House, Lantz Mill	Edinburg
085-0902-000	House, Log, Liberty Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0504-003	House, Mt. Olive	Toms Brook
085-0936-001	House, Orkney Grade at Rt. 610	Orkney Springs
085-0232-000	House (Route 42)	Conicville
085-0161-000	House (Route 616)	New Market
085-0219-000	House (Route 682)	Edinburg
085-0224-000	House (Route 698)	Edinburg
085-0235-000	House (Route 717)	Conicville
085-0149-000	House (Route 720)	New Market
085-0167-000	House (Route 720)	New Market
085-0172-000	House (Route 727)	New Market
085-0141-000	House (Route 737)	New Market
085-0285-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 66)	Middletown
085-0293-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 664)	Toms Brook
085-0245-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook

085-0250-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook
085-0376-000	House (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0390-000	House (Rt. 600)	Wardensville
085-0267-000	House (Rt. 601)	Strasburg
085-0458-000	House (Rt. 605)	Woodstock
085-0288-000	House (Rt. 622)	Middletown
085-0321-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0260-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0286-000	House (Rt. 629)	Middletown
085-0378-000	House (Rt. 632)	Mountain Falls
085-0380-000	House (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0256-000	House (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook
085-0320-000	House (Rt. 642)	Toms Brook
085-0323-000	House (Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0324-000	House (Rt. 651)	Toms Brook
085-0330-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0335-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Woodstock
085-0329-000	House (Rt. 654)	Toms Brook
085-0299-000	House (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook
085-0382-000	House (Rt. 665)	Toms Brook
085-0350-000	House (Rt. 675)	Hamburg
085-0359-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0360-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0461-000	House (Rt. 679)	Woodstock
085-0427-000	House (Rt. 691)	Conicville
085-0363-000	House (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0280-000	House (Rt. 763)	Woodstock
085-0358-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 768)	Rileyville
085-0353-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0351-000	House (Rt. 769 near Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0265-000	House (Rt. 774)	Toms Brook
085-0356-000	House (Rt. 775)	Rileyville
085-0274-000	House (Rt. 799)	Toms Brook
085-0453-000	House (Rt. 840)	Rileyville
085-0138-000	House (U.S. 11)	New Market
085-0701-000	House, Route 263 in Basye	Orkney Springs
085-0746-000	House, Route 600	Mountain Falls
085-0635-000	House, Route 623	Mountain Falls
085-0925-001	House, Route 623, St. Luke	Woodstock
085-0678-000	House, Route 728	New Market
085-0688-000	House, Route 736	New Market
085-0921-000	House, Route 748	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0869-000	House, Route 769	Toms Brook
085-0840-000	House, Route 770	Rileyville
085-0118-004	House, Rt. 55 at 758, Lebanon Church	Middletown

085-0910-005	House, Rt. 601	Toms Brook
085-0912-000	House, Rt. 601	Toms Brook
085-0910-006	House, Rt. 640	Toms Brook
085-0913-000	House, Rt. 657	Toms Brook
085-0400-004	House, Rt. 675, Columbia Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0828-000	House, Rt. 678	Strasburg
085-0714-000	House, Rt. 706	Edinburg
085-0768-000	House, Rt. 707	Edinburg
085-0897-000	House, Rt. 720	Conicville
085-0848-000	House, Rt. 770	Rileyville
085-0791-000	House, 735 Valley Pike	Middletown
085-0884-000	House, Stone, at Rt. 622 and Rt. 629	Toms Brook
085-0693-000	House, Vacant, Route 612	Orkney Springs
085-0676-000	House, Vacant, Route 728	New Market
085-0304-000	Houses (Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0005-000	Huddle, George, House (destroyed)	Strasburg
085-0410-000	Hudson Crossroads	Conicville
085-0020-000	Hudson, Thomas, House	New Market
	Hudson, Tommy, House	
085-0410-004	Hudsons Crossroads Store	Conicville
085-0410-003	Hudsons Crossroads School	Conicville
	Hudsons Crossroads Community Center	
085-0625-000	Huff Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0191-000	Humston, B. F. House	Edinburg
085-0225-000	Humston, N. Q. House	Edinburg
085-0006-000	Hupp Distillery	Strasburg
085-0589-000	Hupp, Dr., Farm	New Market
085-0158-000	Hupp Farm	New Market
085-0007-000	Hupp House	Strasburg
	Hupp Homestead	
085-0008-000	Hupp Mansion	Strasburg
085-0579-000	Jenkins House	New Market
085-0892-000	Jerome Historic District	
085-0892-005	Jerome Log House #1	Conicville
085-0892-006	Jerome Log House #2	Conicville
085-0892-001	Jerome School	Conicville
	School Number 14	
085-0892-004	Jerome Store/ Post Office	Conicville
085-0665-000	Johnson Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0185-000	Jones, Evan House	Timberville
085-0685-000	Jones House	Timberville
085-0683-000	Jones, Samuel House	Timberville
085-0593-000	Jordan, Houston, House	New Market
085-0641-000	Keller, Captain, House	Middletown
085-0212-000	Keller, Dan'l Farm	Edinburg
085-0195-000	Keller, Dan'l House	Edinburg

085-0639-000	Keller, Ernest House Krank, Jos. T.	Toms Brook
085-0071-000	Keller Farm	Middletown
085-0277-000	Keller, Glenn Farm	Toms Brook
085-0120-000	Keller House	Middletown
085-0283-000	Keller House	Toms Brook
085-0367-000	Keller-Humphries Farm	Middletown
085-0647-000	Keller, Isaiah, House	Middletown
085-0878-000	Keller, J.R., House	Strasburg
085-0084-000	Keller, John, House Stone Place	Toms Brook
085-0729-000	Keller, Lester, House	Orkney Springs
085-0649-000	Keller, Nina, House	Middletown
085-0730-000	Kerlins Schoolhouse	Timberville
085-0298-000	Kibler-Shifflet Farm	Toms Brook
085-0036-000	Kiln	Timberville
085-0159-000	Kipps Farm	New Market
085-0157-000	Kipps, John M. Farm	New Market
085-0163-000	Kipps, Moses Farm	New Market
085-0876-000	Kline House	Strasburg
085-0184-000	Knapp, A. Farm	Timberville
085-0674-000	Knupp House	New Market
085-0601-000	Knupp, William, House	New Market
085-0935-002	Kohne Store	Toms Brook
085-0205-000	Koontz, E. F. Farm	Edinburg
085-0628-000	Kump Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0188-000	Kurlin, J. House	Timberville
085-0854-000	L.D. Country Store Seven Fountains Store	Rileyville
085-0759-000	Lantz-Bowman Cemetery	Edinburg
085-0755-000	Lantz, George House	Edinburg
085-0760-000	Lantz Ice House	Edinburg
085-0933-000	Lantz Mill Historic District	
085-0933-001	Lantz Mill	Edinburg
085-0933-004	Lantz Mill Farm	Edinburg
085-0933-002	Lantz Mill Garage	Edinburg
085-0375-000	Laurel Hill Christian Church	Mountain Falls
085-0627-000	Laurel Hill Schoolhouse	Mountain Falls
085-0738-000	Lawrence House	Timberville
085-0342-000	Layman Springs Farm	Woodstock
085-0118-000	Lebanon Church Lebanon Church, Village of	Middletown
085-0118-002	Lebanon Church School Lebanon Church Community Center	Middletown
085-0118-001	Lebanon Lutheran Church	Middletown
085-0451-000	Lebanon Lutheran Church	Middletown

085-0284-000	Lester Farm	Toms Brook
085-0305-000	Lewis Farm	Toms Brook
085-0576-000	Liberty Brethren Church	New Market
085-0864-000	Lichliter, A.J., House	Rileyville
085-0872-000	Lichliter, Jacob, House	Rileyville
085-0652-000	Lichliter, Maynard, Farm	Middletown
085-0466-000	Lime Kiln (Rt. 714)	Middletown
085-0634-000	Lindamood Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0888-000	Lindamood, J. W., House	Conicville
	Polk House	
085-0767-000	Linde House	Edinburg
085-0636-000	Lineburg Place and Lineburg Store	Middletown
085-0388-000	Lineweaver Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0309-000	Little Country Tabernacle	Toms Brook
085-0337-000	Little North Farm	Woodstock
	Shanks Farm	
085-0098-000	Little River Farm	Toms Brook
085-0146-000	Locust Vale	New Market
085-0042-000	Log Barn	Timberville
085-0231-000	Lonas, J., Farm	Conicville
085-0414-000	Lonas, Joseph C. Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0936-008	Lonas, Sidney, House	Orkney Springs
085-0386-000	Lonesome Pine Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0216-000	Long-Wilkins House	Edinburg
085-0302-000	Lowe House	Toms Brook
085-0318-000	Lynn Acres Farm	Toms Brook
085-0732-000	Macanie Filling Station/Store	Orkney Springs
085-0733-000	Macanie Post Office	Orkney Springs
085-0361-000	Maggard House	Rileyville
085-0012-000	Manor's Hill	New Market
085-0450-000	Maphis-Cook Farm	Woodstock
085-0327-000	Maple Shade Farm	Toms Brook
	Whittington Farm	
085-0904-000	Markel Log House	Conicville
085-0935-004	Markle Store	Toms Brook
	Markle, Jon House	
085-0766-000	Martin-Bowman House	Edinburg
	C.M. Martin House	
085-0140-000	Marva	New Market
085-0827-000	Matthews House	Strasburg
085-0935-000	Maurertown Historic District	Toms Brook
085-0867-000	McClanahan Cemetery	Toms Brook
085-0868-000	McClanahan House	Toms Brook
085-0311-000	McClennahan-Calvert Farm	Toms Brook
085-0371-000	McDonald House	Middletown
085-0618-000	McDonald House	Middletown

085-0402-004	McQuay, Andrew, House	Conicville
085-0103-000	Meems Bottom Covered Bridge	New Market
085-0104-000	Meems House	New Market
085-0101-000	Miley Site	Toms Brook
085-0898-000	Mill Dam, Columbia Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0910-010	Mill Dam, Fishers Hill	Toms Brook
085-0312-000	Mill-Fen Farm	Toms Brook
085-0402-002	Miller, Anthony, House and Blacksmith Shop	Conicville
085-0892-003	Miller, C. C., House Binstead House	Conicville
085-0879-000	Miller Cemetery	Strasburg
085-0606-000	Miller Farm	Middletown
085-0091-000	Miller Farm	Toms Brook
	Miller, Old, Farm	
085-0890-000	Miller House Jenkins House	Conicville
085-0189-000	Miller, J. W., Farm	Edinburg
085-0640-000	Miller, Jake, Farm	Middletown
085-0597-000	Miller, James, House Little Meadow	New Market
085-0901-000	Miller Log House, Rt. 749	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0067-000	Miller Ruins	Middletown
085-0642-000	Miller, Nathaniel House	Middletown
085-0369-000	Millhouser Farm	Middletown
085-0411-000	Minnick, George Farm	Conicville
085-0409-004	Minnick, George, House Bowens House	Conicville
085-0700-000	Moomaw, Elick House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-009	Moomaw, Galon, House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-016	Moomaw House, Orkney Springs	Orkney Springs
085-0669-000	Moomaw, Mathias, House	New Market
085-0734-000	Moomaw, Richard A. House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-010	Moomaw, Vivian, House	Orkney Springs
085-0034-000	Moore Estate Armentrout House	Timberville
085-0010-000	Moore House Wunder House	Timberville
085-0032-000	Moore House Kunz Place	Timberville
085-0033-000	Moore's Store Blacksmith Shop, Kunz House	Timberville
085-0011-000	Moore's Store and Post Office Moore's Store, Office	Timberville
085-0747-000	Moore's Store Schoolhouse	Timberville

085-0037-000	Moore's Store Village General File	Timberville
085-0502-000	Morgan-Rinker Woolen Mill	New Market
085-0420-000	Morning Star Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0294-000	Morrison House	Toms Brook
085-0409-000	Mount Clifton	Timberville
085-0365-000	Mount Hope Presbyterian Church	Middletown
085-0504-000	Mount Olive	Toms Brook
085-0060-000	Mountz House	Middletown
	Old Mountz Farm	
085-0463-000	Mowery House	Middletown
085-0018-000	Mt. Airy	New Market
085-0348-000	Mt. Airy School	Woodstock
085-0409-005	Mt. Clifton Store	Conicville
085-0409-001	Mt. Clifton U. M. Church	Conicville
085-0322-000	Mt. Hebron United Methodist Church	Toms Brook
085-0694-000	Mt. Hermon United Methodist Church	Orkney Springs
085-0153-000	Mt. Jackson Cemetery	New Market
085-0918-000	Mt. Olive Cemetery	Toms Brook
085-0504-002	Mt. Olive School	Toms Brook
085-0919-000	Mt. Olive United Methodist Church	Toms Brook
085-0072-000	Mt. Pleasant	Middletown
	Mount Pleasant	
085-0208-000	Mt. View Court	Edinburg
085-0352-000	Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church	Rileyville
085-0160-000	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0457-000	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0936-007	Murray, Barbara, House	Orkney Springs
085-0774-000	Myer, Donald B., House	Toms Brook
	Thistlethwaite	
085-0144-000	Myer, Jonas, House	New Market
085-0788-000	Myers, Peter, Farm	
085-0227-000	Narrow Passage Community Church	Edinburg
	Narrow Passage Community Center	
085-0201-000	Neal House	Edinburg
085-0148-000	Neff House	New Market
085-0596-000	Neff, Daniel, Farm	New Market
	Shenandoah View Farm	
085-0112-000	Nesselrodt House	Orkney Springs
085-0215-000	Newland, Lemuel House	Edinburg
085-0027-000	New Market Battlefield Park (See 085-0040)	New Market
085-0099-000	Newman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0891-000	Noel House	Conicville
	Funkhouser House	
085-0858-000	Oak Hill Church of the Brethren	Rileyville

085-0192-000	Oak Level Methodist Church	Edinburg
085-0064-000	Old Lindamood Place	Mountain Falls
085-0017-000	Old Mill	Strasburg
	Spengler Mill	
085-0935-001	Old Post Office	Toms Brook
085-0881-000	Old Wheatfield Store	Strasburg
085-0670-000	Olinger, Charlie, Farm	New Market
085-0041-000	One Acre	Edinburg
085-0582-000	One Oak	New Market
085-0505-000	Oranda	Middletown
085-0885-000	Oranda Store	Middletown
	M.M. Orndorff Store	
085-0332-000	Orange Gate Farm	Toms Brook
085-0121-000	Orkney Springs, General	Orkney Springs
085-0039-000	Orkney Springs Hotel	Orkney Springs
085-0936-000	Orkney Springs Historic District	Orkney Springs
085-0936-012	Orkney Springs Lutheran Parish House	Orkney Springs
085-0936-003	Orkney Springs Post Office	Orkney Springs
085-0936-015	Orkney Springs Schoolhouse	Orkney Springs
085-0340-000	Orndorff House	Woodstock
085-0243-000	Orndorff House (Rt. 648)	Strasburg
085-0057-000	Orndorff, Harry, Farm	Woodstock
	Orndorff, Harry, Place	
	Eli Peer Place	
085-0055-000	Orndorff, J. H., Cabin	Woodstock
085-0744-000	Orndorff, Jack	Mountain Falls
085-0056-000	Orndorff, Perry, Farm	Woodstock
085-0644-000	Orndorff, Robert, Farm	Middletown
085-0434-000	Otterbein Chapel United Methodist Church	Conicville
085-0605-000	Overton Farm	Middletown
085-0372-000	Painter Farm	Middletown
085-0194-000	Painter, J. M., House	Edinburg
085-0715-000	Painter, Moses, House	Edinburg
	Pence, William, House	
085-0653-000	Pangle Farm	Middletown
085-0662-000	Pangle, Lock, Farm	Middletown
085-0460-000	Patmos Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0168-000	Pence, Adam Farm	New Market
085-0590-000	Pence Farm	New Market
085-0209-000	Pence, Jacob, Farm	Edinburg
085-0169-000	Pence, Jonas Farm	New Market
085-0170-000	Pence, Moses, Farm	New Market
085-0592-000	Pence, Moses, Farm	New Market

085-0762-000	Pence, Samuel, House	Edinburg
085-0861-000	Peters, William, House	Rileyville
	Miller House	
085-0826-000	Picket Spring House	Strasburg
085-0092-000	Pifer Farm	Toms Brook
	Sheltered Spring	
085-0646-000	Pifer Farm	Middletown
085-0470-000	Pifer House at Vesper Hall	Strasburg
085-0287-000	Pine Grove School	Middletown
085-0287-000	Pine Grove School	Strasburg
085-0468-000	Pingley, David House	Middletown
085-0882-000	Pingley House	Strasburg
085-0115-000	Pleasant Green School	Mountain Falls
085-0917-000	Pleasant View Church of the Brethren	Conicville
085-0784-000	Pleasant View Farm	New Market
085-0626-000	Ponn House	Mountain Falls
085-0271-000	Posey Hollow Farm	Strasburg
085-0155-000	Price Farm	New Market
085-0895-000	Purdell House	Conicville
085-0254-000	Quarry Buildings	Toms Brook
085-0178-000	Quick House	New Market
085-0407-000	Quicksburg	New Market
085-0102-000	Quicksburg Site	New Market
085-0691-000	Quiet Retreat	New Market
085-0259-000	Racey House	Mountain Falls
085-0787-000	Ramey Farm	Strasburg
085-0660-000	Reading House	Middletown
085-0220-000	Readus Grocery	Edinburg

085-0705-000	Recreation Center for Bryce Mountain Resort The Hill Country Stores	Orkney Springs
085-0581-000	Reid House	New Market
085-0654-000	Renner Farm	Middletown
085-0349-000	Reynolds Farm	Woodstock
085-0079-000	Rhodes Farm Mountain River Farm	Toms Brook
085-0273-000	Rhodes Farm	Toms Brook
085-0829-000	Rhodes House Taylor House	Strasburg
085-0326-000	Richard Farm	Toms Brook
085-0441-000	Rickard Farm	Edinburg
085-0853-000	Rickard House	Rileyville
085-0679-000	Riffee House	Timberville
085-0924-000	Riman House	Woodstock
085-0430-000	Rinker-Bowman Farm	Conicville
085-0894-000	Rinker, Lillie, House	Conicville
085-0910-004	Ritenour's Grocery	Toms Brook
085-0262-000	Rittenhouer Farm	Strasburg
085-0244-000	Riverbend Farm Zirkle Farm	Toms Brook
085-0094-000	Riverbend Farm Outbuildings	Toms Brook
085-0673-000	Riverlawn Tenant House	New Market
085-0835-000	Rocky Acres	Toms Brook
085-0726-000	Rocky Gorge Gun Club Cabin	Orkney Springs
085-0075-000	Rogers Farm Rogers Place Cedar Bluff Hattersford	Middletown
085-0880-000	Roselawn	New Market
085-0081-000	Rosenberger Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0469-000	Ross-Chrisman Farm	Rileyville
085-0198-000	Route 672 Suspension Bridge	Edinburg
085-0772-000	Rt. 11 Bridge at Tumbling Run	Strasburg
085-0781-000	Rude Farm	New Market
085-0147-000	Rude's Hill Grocery	New Market
085-0248-000	Rudolph Farm	Toms Brook
085-0049-000	Rudolph, Adam, Farm Craigmillar House	Mountain Falls
085-0249-000	Rudolph House Round Hill	Toms Brook
085-0344-000	Rudy-Howard Farm	Woodstock
085-0681-000	Runion House	Timberville
085-0290-000	Rush-Bauserman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0289-000	Rush House	Toms Brook

085-0118-003	Rusmisille House	Middletown
085-0724-000	Ryan House	Orkney Springs
085-0725-000	Ryman, Casper House	Orkney Springs
085-0421-000	Ryman, John Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0345-000	Sager Farm	Woodstock
085-0016-000	Sandy Hook Dunkard Settlement	Strasburg
	Sandy Hook Settlement	
085-0241-000	Sandy Hook Farm	Strasburg
085-0331-000	Saum Farm (Rt. 652)	Woodstock
085-0307-000	Saum Farm	Toms Brook
085-0333-000	Saum-Peer Farm	Woodstock
085-0503-000	Saumsville	Toms Brook
085-0577-000	Schaffer Farm	New Market
085-0696-000	Schaumberg House	Orkney Springs
085-0098-000	Schmucker Farm	Toms Brook
	Little River	
085-0179-000	School (Route 616)	New Market
085-0300-000	School (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook
085-0341-000	School (Rt. 713)	Woodstock
085-0900-000	School, Columbia Furnace	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0269-000	Scott Farm	Toms Brook
	Stickley Farm	
085-0000-000	Seven Fountains Historic District	Rileyville
085-0731-000	Shamburg, Margaret House	Orkney Springs
085-0782-000	Shaver, Jacob, Farm	New Market
085-0308-000	Shaver-Wright Farm	Toms Brook
085-0228-000	Sheetz, David Farm	Edinburg
085-0223-000	Sheetz Farm and Mill	Edinburg
085-0196-000	Sheetz, James W. Farm and Sawmill	Edinburg
085-0052-000	Shell, Samuel, Farm	Wardensville
	Shell, Samuel, Place	
085-0166-000	Shenandoah Caverns	New Market
085-0086-000	Shenandoah County Farm	Toms Brook
	Glebe Farm	
085-0152-000	Shenandoah River Bridge	New Market
085-0218-000	Shenandoah Vineyards	Edinburg
085-0928-000	Sherman House	Woodstock
085-0865-000	Shifflett Farm	Rileyville
085-0279-000	Shiley-Fravele Farm	Rileyville
085-0651-000	Shiloh Church	Middletown
	Shiloh United Methodist Church	
085-0038-000	Shrine of the Transfiguration	Orkney Springs
085-0870-000	Sibert Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0089-000	Sibert, Joe, Farm	Toms Brook
	Sibert, Joe, Place	
	Spiker Place	

085-0578-000	Silveous House	New Market
085-0400-003	Sine House	Wolf Gap (WV)
085-0368-000	Singhass-Lindamood Farm	Middletown
085-0133-000	Smith Creek Farm	New Market
085-0935-006	Smith House	Toms Brook
085-0843-000	Smith, Jonas, House #2	Rileyville
085-0842-000	Smith, Jonas, House House, Rt. 770	Rileyville
085-0471-000	Smoot, James H. Farm	Woodstock
085-0029-000	Snapp House Wildflower Farm	Toms Brook
085-0123-000	Snapp, Lawrence, House Snapp House Childs House Charles House	Toms River
085-0620-000	Snarr Farm	Middletown
085-0447-000	Snarr, G. H., Store and Wheatfield Post Office	Middletown
085-0119-000	Snarr, Henry, House	Middletown
085-0074-000	Snarr's, A.B., Broom Shop	Middletown
085-0113-000	Solomon's Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0116-000	Sonner, Levi, House	Middletown
085-0771-000	Southern Rail Bridge	Strasburg
085-0910-008	Southern Railroad Bridge at Fishers Hill	Toms Brook
085-0775-000	Southern Railroad Quicksburg Station	New Market
085-0009-000	Spengler Hall Matin Hill	Strasburg
085-0017-000	Spengler Mill	Strasburg
085-0588-000	Spitzer House	New Market
085-0125-000	Spring House, Wisman Farm Spring House, Cunningham Farm	Woodstock
085-0328-000	Springdale Farm	Toms Brook
085-0125-000	Spring House	Woodstock
085-0354-000	St. David's Church	Rileyville
085-0871-000	St. David's Grocery Store	Rileyville
085-0906-000	St. Jacob's Church Jacob's Church	Conicville
085-0048-000	St. James Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
085-0410-002	St. James Lutheran Church	Conicville
085-0410-001	St. John's Reformed Lutheran Church St. John's United Church of Christ	Conicville
085-0925-000	St. Luke Historic District	
085-0925-006	St. Luke Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0925-002	St. Luke Lutheran Church	Woodstock

085-0925-003	St. Luke School St. Luke Church Office	Woodstock
085-0183-000	St. Lukes Church	Timberville
085-0595-000	St. Mary's Evangelical Church St. Mary's Pine Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0485-000	St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jerome (Original Building)	Orkney Springs
085-0892-002	St. Paul's Lutheran Church St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Conicville
085-0258-000	St. Stephens Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
085-0313-000	Stacey Farm	Toms Brook
085-0911-000	Stickler, M., House Wells House	Toms Brook
085-0926-000	Stickley (Cook) House Stickley House	Woodstock
085-0068-000	Stickley, Abraham, House Stickley, Abraham, Place Windle, Stanley, House	Middletown
085-0886-000	Stickley, D.E. House	Middletown
085-0013-000	Stickley Farm Stickley House Daniel Stickley Farm	Middletown
085-0014-000	Stickley Mill Bowman Mill	Middletown
085-0656-000	Stickley, Milton, House	Mountain Falls
085-0070-000	Stickley, Sam, Farm Stickley, Sam, Place Green Mountain Fork	Middletown
085-0930-000	Stickley, W.H., House	Conicville
085-0059-000	Stone School House	Middletown
085-0210-000	Stoneburner Farm	Edinburg
085-0343-000	Stoneburner Farm	Toms Brook
085-0278-000	Stoner House	Rileyville
085-0083-000	Stoner Mill and House Keller Mill	Toms Brook
085-0295-000	Stonewall Mill Site	Toms Brook
085-0748-000	Stony Creek Church of the Brethren	Orkney Springs
085-0150-000	Store (Route 720)	New Market
085-0234-000	Store	Conicville
085-0104-000	Strathmore (destroyed)	New Market
085-0142-000	Strayer Farm	New Market
085-0134-000	Strickler, E. House	New Market
085-0663-000	Strunk House	Mountain Falls
085-0574-000	Stultz Farm Mt. View Farm	Mountain Falls

085-0276-000	Stump-Foster Farm	Toms Brook
085-0622-000	Supinger Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0643-000	Supinger, Jerry, Farm	Middletown
085-0334-000	Swartz Farm	Woodstock
085-0090-000	Swartz Farm	Toms Brook
085-0080-000	Swartz Mill	Conicville
085-0270-000	Sycamore Farm	Toms Brook
085-0064-000	Sydnor, Dr., Farm	Mountain Falls
	Sydnor, Dr., Place	
	Lindamood Farm	
085-0026-000	Tanyard	Conicville
	Walton Mill	
085-0030-000	Tavern, Old #1	Middletown
085-0031-000	Tavern, Old #2	Middletown
085-0785-000	Tenant House, Pleasant View Farm	New Market
085-0409-006	The Dell	Conicville
085-0156-000	Thistlewood	New Market
085-0035-000	Thundershower Mill	Timberville
	Armentrout Mill	
085-0230-000	Tisinger, J. D. Farm	Edinburg
085-0236-000	Todd's Tavern	Edinburg
085-0151-000	Toll House	New Market
085-0850-000	Trinity Brethren Church	Rileyville
	Trinity Brethren Church	
085-0585-000	Triplett, J.I., Farm	New Market
085-0923-000	Union Church Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0932-001	Union Forge Cemetery	Edinburg

085-0932-000	Union Forge Church Old Union Forge Methodist Church Union Forge Methodist Episcopal Church (South)	Edinburg
085-0096-000	Valhalla Farm Beydler House	Toms Brook
085-0246-000	Valley Diner Bud and Yanks	Toms Brook
085-0401-000	Van-Barton Farm	Wolf Gap
085-0051-000	Van Buren Furnace	Woodstock
085-0105-000	Vance, Richard, Farm	not mapped
085-0128-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0129-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0130-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0131-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0132-000	VDOT, Rt. 682	
085-0833-000	Veach, Levi, House	Strasburg
085-0073-000	Vesper Hall Vesper Hall and Tenant House Elijah Pifer House	Middletown
085-0482-000	Waggoner-Foltz Farm	Conicville
085-0927-000	Walker House	Woodstock
085-0600-000	Walker, John, Farm	New Market
085-0925-004	Walker's Store G-Mart	Woodstock
085-0875-000	Walnut Springs Cemetery	Strasburg
085-0874-000	Walnut Springs Christian Church	Strasburg
085-0883-000	Walnut Springs School	Strasburg
085-0841-000	Walters House Oakfield Eisenhard House	Rileyville
085-0257-000	Waverly Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0846-000	Wayne House	Rileyville
085-0737-000	Weatherholtz, Shelton, House	Timberville
085-0347-000	Weaver House	Woodstock
085-0222-000	Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church	Edinburg
085-0404-000	Wetzel Cemetery	Conicville
085-0467-000	Wheatfield	Middletown
085-0836-000	Whiskers House	Toms Brook
085-0859-000	White Chapel M.E. Church White Chapel U.M. Church	Rileyville
085-0054-000	Whittington Cabin	Mountain Falls
085-0684-000	Will, James Carson, House	Timberville
085-0910-001	William Christman House	Toms Brook

085-0624-000	Williams Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0408-000	Williamsville	New Market
085-0015-000	Willow Grove Tavern	Edinburg
	Narrow Passage Inn	
085-0707-000	Wilmar House	Orkney Springs
085-0580-000	Wilson, Bub, House	New Market
085-0735-000	Wilson House	Timberville
085-0464-000	Windel Farm	Middletown
085-0617-000	Windle Farm	Middletown
085-0614-000	Windle Farm/ Mt. Hope Store	Middletown
085-0173-000	Wine House	New Market
085-0181-000	Wine, Benjamin House	Timberville
085-0632-000	Wisecarver/Lindamood House	Middletown
085-0925-005	Wisman House	Woodstock
085-0929-000	Wisman, P.W. Farm	Woodstock
	Walker Farm	
085-0586-000	Wolfe House	New Market
085-0100-000	Wunder Farm	Toms Brook
085-0488-000	Wunder Farm	Timberville
085-0571-000	Wymer House	Mountain Falls
085-0047-000	Zepp P. O. House	Mountain Falls
	Lockstampher House	
085-0046-000	Zepp Tannery Ruins	Mountain Falls
085-0710-000	Zerkel, Al, House	Conicville
	Trotaway Farm	
085-0026-000	Zerkel Tanyard	Conicville
085-0914-000	Zion Christian Church	Toms Brook
085-0310-000	Zion Christian Church	Toms Brook
085-0440-000	Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Conicville
085-0180-000	Zirkle Barn	New Market
085-0584-000	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0154-000	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0165-000	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0122-000	Zirkle Mill	New Market
085-0162-000	Zirkle, Monroe House	New Market
085-0591-000	Zirkle, O. N., House	New Market
	Biedler House	
085-0176-000	Zirkle, Rebecca House	New Market

<u>265-</u>	<u>Mount Jackson, Virginia, Town of</u>	
265-3	Mill Creek Mill	Mount Jackson
265-1	Town House	Mount Jackson
265-2	Union Church	Mount Jackson

<u>269-</u>	<u>New Market, Virginia, Town of</u>	
269-12	Calvert House	New Market
	Main Street Apartments #4 (NMHDS #42)	
269-10	Deary's Tavern	New Market
	Main St. Apartments #2 (NMHDS #40)	
269-3	Henkle, Abbie, House	New Market
	Stone Corner, NMHDS #23	
269-7	Henkle Press Building and Apartments (NHMDS #32)	New Market New Market
269-6	Henkle Press Buildings (NHMDS #84)	New Market
269-11	Main Street Apartments #3 NHMDS #96)	New Market
269-13	Main Street Apartments #5 (NMHDS #93)	New Market
269-16	Main Street Apartments #11 (NMHDS #87)	New Market
269-17	Main Street Apartments #13 (NMHDS #86)	New Market
269-18	Main Street Apartments #15 NMHDS #82	New Market
269-19	Main Street Dwelling and Office Building #1 (NMHDS #79)	New Market
269-21	Myers, Guy, House	New Market
269-5	New Market Historic District	New Market
269-14	Provost Marshall House	New Market
	Main Street Apartments #14 (NMHDS #92)	
269-1	Strayer, John, House	New Market
	Lee-Jackson Hotel	
269-4	Town Pump	New Market
269-2	Trading Post	New Market
	James Wicks House	
269-22	Weissenborn Law Office	New Market
	New Market Bus Station	
269-9	Wicks, R. L., House (NMHDS #101)	New Market

<u>306-</u>	<u>Strasburg, Virginia, Town of</u>	
306-4	Academy Hall	Strasburg
306-1	Alton House, S. Holliday St. Walnut Hill	Strasburg
306-14	Bell Pottery Shop	Strasburg
306-7	Copp House, 108 High St.	Strasburg
306-10	Crawford House, 121 W. King St. Strasburg Library	Strasburg
306-12	Eberly, George, House	Strasburg
306-8	Grove House, 215 Holliday St.	Strasburg
306-13	Hauch House Pifer House	Strasburg
306-11	Keister Log House	Strasburg
306-2	Mill Restaurant	Strasburg
306-18	Post Office	Strasburg
306-3	Presbyterian Church	Strasburg
306-15	Sonner House	Strasburg
306-6	Spengler Hotel Womack Apartments Colonial Inn	Strasburg
306-16	Strasburg Historic District	Strasburg
306-9	Strasburg Stone and Earthenware Mg. Co. Old Railroad Station Strasburg Museum	Strasburg

<u>330-</u>	<u>Woodstock, Virginia, Town of</u>	
330-1	Clower House	Woodstock
	Nancy Clower's Home	
330-5	Lantz Hall	Woodstock
330-4	Post Office	Woodstock
330-3	Riddleberger Hall, S. Main St.	Woodstock
	Massanutten Military Academy	
330-2	Shenandoah County Courthouse	Woodstock
330-6	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-7	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-8	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-9	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-10	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-11	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-12	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-13	VDOT Survey	Woodstock
330-14	VDOT Survey	Woodstock

APPENDIX C: TEXT OF PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORMS FOR TEN RURAL COMMUNITIES

BIRD HAVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The community of Bird Haven is situated in the southwestern part of Shenandoah County in the Ashby Magisterial District. It lies between two mountain ridges: Great North Mountain to its west and Supin Lick Mountain to its east, both of which belong to the Allegheny Mountain chain. The area is very rural, and although its topography consists mainly of hilly and mountainous terrain, several open fields are interspersed among the woods, as a result of farmers clearing the land for crops more than one hundred years ago.

Nestled in a clearing in the woods, Bird Haven blends well with its surroundings. Its buildings are in the vernacular architectural styles and building materials that predominated in this region during the early part of the 20th century. Both frame and concrete-block buildings are present. All of the buildings of the cottage industry that was established here in the early 20th century survive intact, with the woodworking equipment still inside. The focal point of the community buildings, constructed ca. 1930, is the 2-1/2 story gambrel-roofed weatherboarded frame showroom. Other frame buildings, probably constructed at about the same time, include the blacksmith shop, post office, and the earliest of the factory buildings. All have gable roofs and weatherboard siding, except for the post office, which has horizontal board-and-batten siding. The workshop and two other factory buildings are of concrete block with shed roofs.

The Colonel Ham House, spring house, and smoke house date from the first quarter of the 20th century. The house is a 2-story frame, gable-roofed building with cross gables and shed dormers. The frame smoke house has a gable roof. The spring house is constructed of stone.

History:

Bird Haven may have been named for a member of the Revolutionary militia, Colonel Abraham Bird (1731-1820), who represented Dunmore (later renamed Shenandoah) County in the constitutional convention of 1776. Bird also served as a representative in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1776 to 1796. Shenandoah County land records (1794 and 1804) show that he acquired land in the area where Bird Haven now is. However, it seems more likely that the name was selected by an unidentified philanthropist who established the cottage industry here because he was intrigued by the number and variety of birds native to the area.

Bird Haven was in essence a commune, a self-sufficient workers' community complete with its own post office, dentist's office, and workshops. The beginning and ending dates of this cottage industry are not presently known, although it is generally believed that it operated from the late 1920s into the early 1960s. Community craftsmen made bird houses, bird feeding stands, toys, and other items relating to nature. In addition, the community made furniture, eating utensils and assorted household items, utilizing wood from the pine trees that surrounded the area. The commune came to be known as the Shenandoah Community Workers, and its work force was

made up of local residents who turned to woodworking because the fields in the area were no longer fertile enough to support farming and were becoming overrun with pine trees. Although residents had already built a woodworking shop, a dry kiln, and a paint shop, their enterprise made little progress until a Philadelphia manufacturer financed it. This so-far unidentified businessman and philanthropist had visited the area during his youth and had recently bought several hundred acres nearby. He remodeled buildings in the community for use as workshops and helped to manage the operation. Under his management, Bird Haven also attracted attention from several national organizations such as the Audubon Society, whose president furnished color pictures of birds (taken from drawings by famous artists) at a nominal cost to be glued on slabs of pine and cut into simple jigsaw puzzles for children. All income from sales was intended to be used for community purposes.

Sources:

Federal Writers Project, Works Progress Administration. *Virginia: A Guide to the Old Dominion*. Oxford Univ. Press, 1940.

Hannah, Paul F. "The Shenandoah Community Workers," *Nature Magazine* (Nov. 1929)

Magin, Irvin D. *Shenandoah County Gazetteer and Historical Geography*. Stephens City, VA: Commercial Press, Inc., 1991.

Statement of Significance:

Bird Haven is unique among known Shenandoah County resources as a communal industrial effort of the early- to mid-20th century and is one of only a few such resources known to exist in Virginia. It is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of industry, social history, and conservation. Although they are not architecturally distinguished, its remarkably intact residential and work buildings, many with tools and materials still in place, afford a vivid glimpse of an unusual and long-lived enterprise.

FISHERS HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The Fishers Hill Historic District is located at the junction of Routes 757, 601 and 640 in the village of Fishers Hill, two miles southwest of Strasburg in Shenandoah County. Tumbling Run flows from west to east in the district. The tracks of the Southern Railroad define the eastern edge of the district. The district contains approximately 25 contributing resources consisting of agricultural, commercial, residential, and religious buildings. These resources range in date between the 1830s and the 1930s, and are in generally fair to good condition. In addition, there is a contributing site : a mill dam; and a contributing structure: a railroad bridge.

Probably the oldest house in the district is the Keller House (85-910-11), a two-story, gable-roofed brick building dating from the 1830s with a handsome Victorian jig-sawn front porch. Adjacent to it is the 19th-century Keller gristmill (85-910-12), a large stone-and-frame grist mill formerly powered by water and electrified in the 1930s. Across the street from the house is a large stone-and-frame bank barn and a stone spring house.

Most residences in the district date from the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Among them are a large Colonial Revival-style house (85-910-04), a bungalow-style house (85-910-06), and the Baker House (85-910-09).

Among the commercial buildings in the district are the former Fisher's Hill Store and Post Office (85-910-01). This two-story, gable-roofed frame building is located along the Southern railroad tracks and may have served as a depot for the village. Ritenour's Store (85-910-03) dates from the early 20th century and is still in use. It is located on the west side of the village on the banks of Tumbling Run.

The former Emmanuel Lutheran Church (85-910-08) stands at the highest (760 feet) point in Fishers Hill. It is a frame rural Gothic Revival-style church dating from 1887.

Statement of Significance:

The Fishers Hill Historic District is significant under Criterion C on the local level in the area of architecture for its collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential, commercial, manufacturing and transportation resources.

History:

Although the Fishers Hill area is best known as the site of an important Civil War battle, the small community of the same name situated north of the battlefield was once a thriving village. Most of the buildings in the district appear to date from after the Civil War, particularly from the turn-of-the-century period. This coincided with the period of greatest prosperity in the history of Fishers Hill.

Commercial activity in Fishers Hill centered on the mid-19th-century gristmill and sawmill operated by John Keller located on the banks of Tumbling run. The arrival of the Southern Railroad in Fishers Hill in the 1870s and 1880s further stimulated the growth of the community, and by 1884 Fishers Hill had gained a post office. This was located in the general store operated by William Christman, still standing adjacent to the railroad tracks.

During the 1880s and 1890s Fishers Hill supported two carpenter shops, a general store, a distillery, a carriage maker, and blacksmith shop, in addition to the Keller gristmill and sawmill operations. In 1889 Emmanuel Lutheran Church was built at the highest point in the village.

By the early 1900s the population was recorded as being at 35, and the town was served by passenger trains of the Southern Railroad. Merchants operating in the town at that time included B.A. Baker, who ran a general store, J.H. Keller, who operated the grist and sawmills, and A.

Bly, who operated another sawmill. A dam across Tumbling Run was built in the early 1900s but was abandoned after the gristmill turned to electric power around 1936. In 1911 the town still supported carriage makers, blacksmith shops, two general stores, and three carpenters. After the introduction of rural free delivery, Fishers Hill briefly lost its own post office, but regained it in 1932. The town still retains much of its turn-of-the-century character intact.

Sources:

Chataigne, J.H. Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory. (Richmond, Virginia: J.H. Chataigne & Co.). 1880-1881, 1884-1885, 1893-894.

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer.* (Richmond, Virginia: A.J. Boyd Co.), 1877.

Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917.* (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Company). 1917.

Lake, D.J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia.* (Strasburg, Virginia: G.P. Hammond Publishing Co.), 1991. Reprint of 1885 edition.

Wayland, John A. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia.* (Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing Co.), 1927.

HEADQUARTERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The Headquarters Historic District is situated on either side of Route 707, east of its intersection with Route 694 in a rural area of the Madison Magisterial District in central Shenandoah County. The surrounding topography is gently rolling and consists of small farms.

This small rural historic district contains ten contributing historic resources, with examples of domestic, religious, and agricultural buildings from the mid 19th-century to the early 20th century. Both the buildings and the district have maintained a high level of architectural integrity.

The largest building in the district is the main house at Headquarters farms, located at the northeast corner of Routes 707 and 694. It is a two-story, five-bay traditional Georgian-style brick house with a rear ell. There are a number of agricultural and domestic service outbuildings on the farm, including a late-19th-century kitchen and several barns.

A mid- to late-19th century two-story, three-bay frame house with a two-story rear wing and rear porch stands on Route 707 southeast of Headquarters farm. It has several frame outbuildings, as well as a barn and two sheds located on the south side of Route 707.

Zion Lutheran Church (85-440) stands to the east of this house. Built in the late 19th century, it is a three-bay, gable-roofed frame building with a tall steeple and open belfry. The church cemetery is located on the south side of Route 707 across from the church. Another frame house dating from the late 19th century stands in a small hollow to the east of Zion Church.

Statement of Significance:

The Headquarters Historic District is significant under Criterion C on the local level in the area of architecture. It contains a very well-preserved collection of late-19th and early-20th century domestic and religious architecture. The buildings retain a high level of integrity, as does the district as a whole; a comparison of the district today with its appearance in an historical atlas of 1885 indicate that there have been almost no changes in its appearance since then.

History:

The small community of Headquarters, located north of Hamburg in the Madison magisterial district, retains intact its appearance from the turn of the century, with no buildings appearing to date from after 1910. The hamlet takes its name from Headquarters farm, the residence of the Tissinger family during the 19th century. Its identity as a distinct community appears to date from 1880 when it was listed in Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Business Directory. In 1888 it received designation as a post office, with E. C. Lindamood serving as postmaster. In 1892 the present Zion Church was built in Headquarters. The cemetery across the road from the church contains graves marked with dates from the 1870s and 1880s.

In 1906 the population was recorded as being at 25. At this time the village supported a carpenter, the lumber dealers Lantz & Lindamood, P.E. Lindamood's general store, and the whiskey distillery of P.E. Foltz.

By 1911, the village had lost its post office, but had gained rural free delivery. By the 1920s, the last business had closed in Headquarters and this crossroads village has remained residential in character since that time.

Sources:

Chataigne, J.H. Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory (Richmond, Virginia: J.H. Chataigne Co.), 1880-1881, 1884-1885, and 1906.

Wayland, John A. A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia (Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing Company), 1927.

Lake, D.J. & Co. Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia. (Strasburg, Virginia: G.P. Hammond Publishing Company). 1991. reprint of 1885 edition.

HEPNERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The hamlet of Hepners is situated in the southwestern part of Shenandoah County in the Lee Magisterial District, 2.5 miles southwest of Orkney Springs at the intersection of Rt. 725 and Rt. 726. It lies between two mountain ridges: Supin Lick Mountain to the west and Timber Ridge Mountain to the east. The hamlet today consists of three farmsteads and a church clustered about the graveled crossroads of Rt. 725 and Rt. 726.

The David Hepner House (ca. 1850) is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed and weatherboarded log house with a two-story rear wing, also weatherboarded, with a gable roof and a tall, brick chimney near the front of the south side. The house has a one-story polygonal bay with 2/2 double-hung windows at south gable end of the front section, as well as a one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed front porch. A 1-1/2-story log cabin with gable roof and shed dormer and shed-roofed one-story two-bay porch stands on a rise near the southwest corner of the house. A small spring house is near Rt. 726 south of the house. All these buildings are in fair to good condition. The former post office and store is a two-story, three-bay, frame building with a standing-seam metal shed roof and weatherboard siding is east of the house on Rt. 726. The shed roof of the post office's one-story, three-bay front porch has been extended by several feet and propped on braced square posts set on makeshift concrete-block piers. It is in poor condition. Several small sheds and poultry houses complete the Hepner farm ensemble.

The John D. Miller House (ca. 1850) is a very plain two-story, three-bay log house with artificial siding and a one-story, four-bay, shed-roofed porch. There is a two-story, gable-roofed rear ell with an interior chimney. Other buildings on the property include a gable-roofed barn, three sheds, and a chicken house. The Richard Ryan House (ca. 1880) is of frame with modern artificial siding; it has a gable roof, a one-story shed roofed front porch, and paired 3/1 windows on the front facade. Other buildings associated with the Ryan House include a bank barn, a smokehouse, two poultry sheds, a garage, and a privy.

The Morning Star Lutheran Church, approximately 1/4 mi. east of the Miller House is a frame, weatherboarded building, ca. 1900, with a two-story gable-roofed narthex tower with a hipped pent roof of standing-seam metal at the second-story level. The tower is surmounted by square belfry with square posts and ornamental scrollwork brackets and a flared pyramidal roof of standing-seam metal, topped by a cross. A one-story, four-bay education wing is at one side.

History:

According to long-time resident Evelyn Moomaw, Hepners was named for her grandfather, David Hepner, who was the first postmaster of the post office that was established there in 1881. However, the name may predate that connection. A George Hepner (sometimes spelled "Hebner" in land records) is known to have acquired property in the vicinity of the present-day area known as Hepners as early as 1805 and to have lived with his wife and ten children in or near the proposed historic district in 1820. The David Hepner House, is of log and probably dates to the second quarter of the 19th century. It is thought to have served as the post office until a new

building could be constructed. The existing post office, which was also used as a store, was probably built in the first quarter of the 20th century. Situated across the road from the post office/store is the John D. Miller House, a log house that probably dates to the mid- 19th century. The third house in the district, the Richard Ryan House, located farther up the road, probably was built in the last quarter of the 19th century. Since this was where the last post office of Hepners was located, the Hepners sign was placed there. The unusual log cabin on the David Hepner property was built in the 20th century from logs taken from an old granary which formerly stood on the premises. The last building which defines the Hepners Historic District is the Morning Star Lutheran Church, located down the road from the post office/store and constructed in 1887. A school house that once stood in Hepners was sold and moved to another site several years ago. The post office was closed on August 31, 1955, and the voting precinct was abolished on March 15, 1971. As a result, the hamlet of Hepners has declined as a place of relative activity which it was earlier this century and late in the 19th century. The Hepner, Ryan, and Miller houses, as well as the school house, are all shown in Lake's 1885 atlas.

Sources:

Federal Writers Project. *Virginia: A Guide to the Old Dominion*. n.p.: Oxford University Press, 1940.

Lake, D.J. & Co., *Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia*. Philadelphia, Pa.: D.J. Lake & Co., 1885

Magin, Irvin D. *Shenandoah County Gazetteer and Historical Geography*. Stephens City, VA: Commercial Press, Inc., 1991.

Moomaw, Evelyn. Interviewed by Jeffrey C. Everett. 1994.

Statement of Significance:

Hepners, with its intact complex of farm houses, outbuildings, post office/store, and nearby church, provides an evocative picture of rural life off the beaten paths in Shenandoah County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although the buildings are unprepossessing, they retain their original forms and siting. Hepners is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of social history as an example of the ways in which small farming communities fashioned highly individual links to a larger world.

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The Jerome Historic District is located at the junction of Routes 701, 702, 703, and 717 in west-central Shenandoah County. The topography is quite hilly, with many of the buildings within

the district located at the crest of several prominent riseS. A small stream, Mud (Falls) Run flows through the northeastern portion of the district.

The Jerome Historic District contains approximately 10 contributing historic resources, consisting mostly of late 19th- and early 20th-century buildings, as well as a contributing cemetery and stone wall. There are three non-contributing resources, including a house and two sheds.

The most visually prominent resource in the district is St. Paul's Lutheran Church (85-892-02), a vernacular Gothic Revival, gable-roofed frame church with a prominent steeple and belfry. It was built in 1891-1892 (and added onto in 1935), and replaced an earlier church built on this site in the 1850s. It is in good condition, although it has been covered with vinyl siding.

Adjoining the church on the north and west is a well-maintained cemetery with markers dating from at least the 1870s, surrounded by a stone wall built in 1935. Across the road from the church is a small frame store/post office (now abandoned), dating from the 1920s (85-892-04).

Another prominent landmark in the village is the former Jerome School (85-892-01), a one-story, hipped-roof frame building dating from circa 1906 and now used as a warehouse/shop. It features a steeple and belfry and has preserved much of its original appearance on both the exterior and interior.

The northwest perimeter of the district is defined by a vernacular Queen Anne-style residence, the Miller House (85-892-03), with several polygonal bays and a wrap-around porch. Two exposed-log houses (892-85-05 and 85-892-06), both probably built in the early 1900s, stand along Route 701 and Falls Run. Both houses feature V-notched corner joints and some original sash; however both are abandoned and in deteriorating condition.

Statement of Significance:

The Jerome Historic District is significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture on the local level for its collection of late 19th-century and early 20th-century residential, religious, commercial, and educational buildings. Its significant buildings include the vernacular Gothic revival St. Pauls Lutheran church, the circa 1906 Jerome school, a Queen Anne-style residence, and two early-20th-century log houses. It has maintained a high degree of integrity and has retained its feeling as a small hamlet with few physical intrusions.

History:

The history of the village of Jerome is tied inextricably with that of St. Paul's's Lutheran Church, the area's most prominent architectural feature. St. Paul's congregation was organized in 1827, the tenth in Shenandoah County, and services were held in a one-room log school house. This building, sometimes known as Miller's school after its owner Godfrey Miller, was built circa 1813 and was located on the site of the present church parking lot. It was later torn down and moved to a nearby farm. This church was replaced by a frame church in 1854 and then by the present church in 1891-1892. The building was greatly expanded in 1935. The rock wall encircling the adjoining cemetery was also built in 1935.

According to tradition the village takes its name from the Reverend Jerome P. Stirewalt, who served as pastor of St. Pauls Church between 1882 and 1886. A post office was established at Jerome in November 1886 and housed in the G.W. Miller General Store (no longer standing). In 1960 the post office at Jerome was closed.

A school has stood at Jerome since at least the 1880s and was replaced by the present school building in 1906. The school was erected by the congregation of St. Pauls church.

Sources:

Chataigne, J.H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer (1893)*. (Richmond, Va.: J.H. Chataigne), 1893.

History of St. Paul's Lutheran Church -- Jerome, Virginia. (Stephens City, Virginia: Commercial Press), 1977.

Lake, D.J. & Co. *Hammonds Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia*. Strasburg, Va.: G.P. Hammond Publishing Company, 1991. (Reprint of 1885 edition).

Wayland, John A. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah Publishing Company, 1927.

LANTZ MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The Lantz Mill Historic District is situated along both sides of Stony Creek, along Routes 675, 809, and 710 in the Madison magisterial district. The topography descends steeply from the east along Route 675 towards its lowest point at Stony Creek.

The district contains approximately 25 resources, 17 of which are contributing historic resources. Historic buildings range in date from the mid 1800s to the 1920s and include examples of residential, commercial and manufacturing architecture. The resources range between poor to excellent in condition.

The Lantz Grist Mill (85-932-01) stands along Stony Creek in the center of the district and dates from the early 1900s. A tall, five-bay frame building with a three-bay wing, it is built on a stone foundation. The water wheel, partly in ruins, is located on the west side of the building. Nearby is the Lantz Mill Garage (85-932-02), a one-story, concrete block building dating from the 1920s.

Lantz Mill Farm (85-932-04) consists of the main house and several small service outbuildings. The main house dates from the 1870s but was considerably enlarged in the early 1900s by the addition of polygonal towers and a large stone-and-frame wrap-around porch.

The Jacob Lantz House, a large two-story brick house dating from 1842, with several Victorian era additions, stands at the end of Route 710, 1/4 mile from the grist mill. A restored 19th-century log cabin stands in the front lawn of this house.

The Free House, also on Route 710, may date from the early 19th century and was one of the few houses to survive the Civil War.

Several other residences in the district date from the 1880-1900 period and are mostly two-story frame buildings with some decorative woodwork trim along porch and roof eaves. Houses to the south of Stony Creek are generally somewhat later in date. They are connected to the north side of the district by a small wooden footbridge suspended on metal cables. The bridge is of uncertain date.

Statement of Significance:

The Lantz Mill Historic District is significant under Criterion A as an example of a small manufacturing community dating from the late 19th century in Shenandoah County. It is also significant under Criterion C on the local level in the area of architecture for its collection of mid and late 19th century residential and manufacturing buildings.

History:

The area around Lantz Mill was first settled around 1740 by Jacob Wolfe. In 1766 Hans George Lantz, first of his family in the area, received a patent of 470 acres on both sides of Stony Creek. In that same year Petter Hollar of Switzerland received a tract of land adjoining the Lantz property. Both families played a leading role in the history of the two communities of Lantz Mill and Union Forge.

Before the Civil War both communities were prosperous and supported several stores, mills, harness shops, and blacksmiths, as well as the Union Forge. In 1842 Jacob Lantz built his brick home, still standing, at the end of a short road 1/4 mile from Stony Creek. The other house dating from the antebellum period is part of the present Ann Free house, thought to date from 1813 when the land was owned by Peter Hollar.

Military action occurred at Lantz Mill in April 1862 between Northern troops and Confederate pickets of the Laurel Brigade. Both communities were raided by troops under General Sheridan in 1864. Union Forge was destroyed, as was much of the village of Lantz Mill. The latter town, however, recovered quickly and by the early 1870s had most of its old businesses in operation. Most of its antebellum architecture was destroyed however.

Among the businesses operating in Lantz Mill in the 1880s and 1890s were the general merchants John B. Milligan & Co., the distilleries of Fadely Harrison and James Foltz, the E.M. Clem grocery store, and George Rinehart's dry goods store. Among the grist and saw mill operations in the town were Jacob Lantz's mill, B.F. Myer's mill, Smith mill, and Clem's mill. In addition, there were also several carpenters, two undertakers, and a physician practicing in the community. In 1906 the population was recorded at 32, indicating that there was perhaps more commercial

activity than actual residents in Lantz Mill. A post office operated throughout the late 19th and early 20th century period.

Like many small communities, Lantz Mill began to decline after World War I and accelerated after World War II. The sole surviving mill closed in the 1970s, and though still standing, is no longer in use.

Sources:

Stickley, Keith. "Town Died Along with the Store". Undated newspaper article in the possession of Ann Cottrell Free, Bethesda, Maryland.

Free, Ann Cottrell. "Lantz Mill and Union Forge". Unpublished manuscript in the possession of Ann Cottrell Free, Bethesda, Maryland.

Chataigne, J. H. Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer (1884). (Richmond, Virginia.: J.H. Chataigne Co.), 1884).

MAURERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

Maurertown (locally pronounced "Morry Town") is located 1.7 miles southwest of Toms Brook in the Stonewall Magisterial District of northern Shenandoah County. It is a linear village ranged along both sides of U.S. Rt. 11 (Valley Pike), until recent years the most heavily trafficked road in Shenandoah County. The proposed historic district extends approximately .2 mile along Rt. 11 on either side of a crossroad, Rt. 654, with most of the contributing resources located on the northwest side of the Pike. The district is bounded on the northwest by the tracks of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad and includes the Maurertown cemetery; on the southeast it is bounded by a line of variable depth that includes only the oldest of the properties on the southeast side of Rt. 11. The northern boundary was determined by the point at which the preponderance of historic residential and commercial buildings ends, and late twentieth-century residential and industrial uses begin to predominate. There are approximately 34 primary resources in the district, of which approximately five are non-contributing.

Despite its numerous residential buildings, the overall architectural character of Maurertown is overwhelmingly commercial. On the northwest side of Rt. 11 is a large, frame, weatherboarded Italianate-style store building (Kohne's Store; 85-935-02) with a full-width center-arched parapet front concealing a gabled roof; the parapet is repeated on the rear facade, facing the railroad. (A nearly identical building, without the rear parapet, is located on Route 11 in Toms Brook, five miles north of Maurertown.) Another commercial building is Markle's Store (85-935-04), a large, two-story building of frame construction set above a high basement and with a flat-topped parapet covered in diagonal boards. It has weatherboards on the first-floor front and asbestos siding at the second-floor front level and on the sides. It appears to have living quarters on the

second floor, a common arrangement of commercial and residential use in Shenandoah towns. The Gochenour Well-Drilling Office (85-935-03) is a one-story, flat-roofed brick building, constructed ca. 1930, with battlemented terra-cotta parapet.

Residential construction is generally of weatherboarded frame, and most houses are two-story buildings. Several have center gables. At least one end of one dwelling, the Smith House (85-935-06), appears to be of early- to mid-19th-century construction, with one large, stone exterior end chimney and one small interior end chimney of brick. The original windows have been replaced with 1/1 double-hung sash, and asbestos siding has been added to the exterior. Other Maurertown house types include I houses (ca.1880-1910), bungalows (ca. 1915-1925) and four-squares (ca. 1915).

At the intersection of Rt. 654 and Rt. 11 is the old post office (85-935-01), a one-story gable-roofed building (presumably early 20th-century), of frame construction now sheathed in pressed-tin panels. The village has only one church, the Maurertown Church of the Brethren, which is of modern traditional design and frame construction, built and/or heavily rebuilt between 1960 and 1980. Physical evidence indicates that it rests at least in part upon an earlier stone foundation, and the organization date of the church, 1885, would support such an assumption. Because of the church's prominent location, large site size, and inoffensive design, it contributes to the general feeling of the proposed historic district.

The former railroad station, which sat across the tracks from the village proper, has been demolished. A large complex of industrial/agricultural buildings northwest of the railroad tracks, now part of the Bowman Apple Corporation operations, contains a mixture of mid-to-late 20th-century and earlier construction. Among them are chicken hatcheries and feed mills. Although some of the buildings predate 1945, none of them exhibit a significant relationship to buildings in the historic area, and all are outside the boundaries of the proposed district.

History:

Maurertown may have been named for Charles Maurer, a prominent Shenandoah County legislator and representative to the Continental Congress, who owned the property on which the village is situated in the late 18th or early 19th century. The 1940 WPA *Guide to the Old Dominion* reports that the town was once called "Jug Town" because "the houses of heavy logs and weatherboarding were designed on a plan that simulated a jug." (p. 420)

The growth and prosperity of the village were enhanced by the arrival of the railroad ca. 1856. The tracks of what is now the Norfolk & Southern Railroad) form the northwestern boundary of the proposed historic district. The fact that the decorative parapet on the front facade of Kohne's grocery store was echoed on the side facing the tracks attests to the importance to the village of its rail connections. In the 1920s and 1930s, six passenger and trains stopped daily in Maurertown; the northbound trains turned eastward at Strasburg, with connections at Manassas on to Washington. In the early 20th century Maurertown students sometimes commuted to high school in Woodstock by train.

Lake's 1885 Atlas lists a depot, store, and post office in Maurertown. Wayland's 1927 analysis of Lake's 1884 preliminary survey reports that there were "two general merchandise stores, two blacksmith shops, a carpenter shop, a chair factory, a sawmill, a shoe shop, a tin shop, an ice house, a railway depot, etc." Wayland notes approvingly that in 1927 the town continued to display "marks of steady growth and progressive spirit." A 1906 photograph looking south on Main Street (Rt. 11) shows a drugstore, a residence with a piano store in the rear, and a general store, while a view of the south side of Main Street shows a furniture factory (demolished). According to memoirs prepared by a 1920s resident of Maurertown, the village was a principal railroad shipper of poultry, eggs, and fruits after World War I. A tomato cannery that was operated during the Depression and later in a building or buildings north of the railroad tracks (now owned by Bowman Apple Products Co.) is said to have employed as many as 175 people, running double shifts during World War II. (This must have made the cannery a major employer in the region. As a point of comparison, Maurertown itself had a population of only 125 ca. 1940.) Poultry also played an important economic role in the village from ca. 1923 until ca. 1959, and the chicken hatching sheds of the Shenandoah Commercial Hatchery can still be seen north of the railroad tracks. An already-existing flour mill (now in ruins north of the railroad tracks) was purchased in 1920 and resold ca., 1927-1928.

The village was never incorporated but relied largely on a network of civic-minded volunteers and donors to accomplish its public works, such as sidewalks (laid in the mid 1920s using donated labor and materials) and streetlights.

Sources:

Bauserman, Charles. Photograph collection and interview with William T. Sherman, August 1994.

Shaffer, William R. "Maurertown, Va." Typescript, 1993.

Wayland, John W. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Strasburg: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1976.

Statement of Significance:

Although the edges of the village show signs of erosion as a result of unplanned development, the historic core of Maurertown retains a sense of place and time, justifying its consideration as a historic district. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of transportation, commerce, and social history and under Criterion C for its collection of vernacular 19th and 20th-century residential and commercial buildings.

ORKNEY SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The village of Orkney Springs is located in the Ashby magisterial district in the southwestern portion of Shenandoah County. The area now proposed for historic district nomination lies directly east of the already-designated National Register property comprised of the Orkney Springs Hotel complex. In the shadow of Great North Mountain, the village is a small, linear community of mostly late 19th- and early 20th-century frame dwellings, with a few commercial buildings grouped along both sides of Rt. 263 (Orkney Grade). It is bounded on the west by the grounds of the Orkney Springs hotel complex owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia. On the northeast it ends at Route 723.

Most of its houses are set within shaded, deep, residential lots; a number contain outbuildings of the late 19th and early 20th century. A particularly engaging feature of the residential architecture of the village is the front-gabled two-level front porch, which enhances the resort atmosphere of the area. Examples include the Vivian Moomaw House (85-936-10) and the Henry Burt House (85-936-11). A ca. 1900 frame and weatherboarded school house (85-936-15) with belfry sits abandoned and ruinous on a lane on the southeast side of Rt. 263.

Within the proposed historic district are one store and one store/post office, both contributing resources.

A concrete-block fire station belonging to the Orkney Springs Volunteer Fire Department is just outside the east boundary of the district on the south side of Rt. 263.

History:

The village of Orkney Springs was once known as Yellow Springs because of its medicinal, chalybeate mineral waters, which stain the rocks through which they pass a bright yellow. The name may have been changed to Orkney Springs to honor Dr. John McDonald, who in 1774 received the land on which the village was later built and who is believed to have been a native of the Orkney Islands north of Scotland. An alternative theory suggests that it was named for the Earl of Orkney, the first royal governor of Virginia, by George Washington during his survey of the lands.

The eight mineral springs near the village of Orkney Springs had been known for several decades before the village and public square were laid out. Although it was established in the 1830s, Orkney Springs did not become widely popular as a healing destination until the 1850s, with the advent of the railroad and the expansion of hotel facilities. As the spa grew, accommodating, according to one source, as many as 8,000 visitors each season by the 1880s, so did the adjacent village, its population ballooning each summer and shrinking again as cold weather approached. The WPA's Virginia guidebook of 1940 noted a population of 75, "greatly augmented in summer."

Sources:

Federal Writers Project, Works Progress Administration. *Virginia: A Guide to the Old Dominion*. Oxford Univ. Press, 1940.

Lake, D.J. & Co., *Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia*. Philadelphia, Pa.: D.J. Lake & Co., 1885

Loth, Calder, ed. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1986.

Magin, Irvin D. *Shenandoah County Gazetteer and Historical Geography*. Stephens City, VA: Commercial Press, Inc., 1991.

Statement of Significance:

Although there is no question that the history of the village of Orkney Springs is intimately and inextricably linked with that of the adjacent hotel complex of the same name, the village also exists independently as an unusually well-preserved collection of individual, year-round, late-19th- and early 20th-century residences with associated outbuildings, commercial and community buildings, and settings. The village complements the already-designated Orkney Springs National Register historic district and is significant under Criterion C at the state level as an example of late-19th-century resort-oriented architecture.

ST. LUKE HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The village of St. Luke is situated in the Stonewall magisterial district at the intersection of Routes 605 and 623, approximately two miles northeast of Columbia Furnace. The surrounding topography is gently rolling and is made up of small farms.

The district contains approximately ten contributing historic resources, consisting of examples of domestic, religious, commercial and educational buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both the individual buildings and the district as a whole possess a good level of architectural integrity.

A number of buildings, both within the village and in the surrounding area, date from the late 19th century and were built of stone laid in a mixture of lime, sand, and water. Both St. Luke's Lutheran Church (85-925-02), built in 1879, and a house located on the southwest end of the village (85-925-01), probably built in the 1890s feature this construction method. Both have since been covered with later materials; St. Luke's Church was refaced with brick in 1961.

Walker's Store (85-925-05), a concrete-block commercial building from the 1920s, is located in the northwest corner of the crossroads, a position occupied by a store since the 1870s. It features rusticated concrete blocks on its corners and along its roofline in a decorative manner.

The former St. Luke public school (85-925-03) was built of brick in the 1920s and was once one of the largest schools in the Stonewall district. It is a one-story, hipped-roof brick building whose original multi-pane windows have been largely replaced by modern sash. The interior is still largely original, although the building now serves as an office and community center.

Statement of Significance:

The St. Luke Historic District is significant under Criterion C on the local level in the area of architecture for containing a generally well-preserved collection of late 19th- and early-20th-century domestic, religious, and educational architecture. At least two of the buildings in the district were constructed of stone with a mixture of sand, lime, and water as mortar, a construction technique apparently unique to this area of Shenandoah County.

History:

The village of St. Luke grew up around St. Luke Lutheran Church, organized in 1878 and built in 1879. Lutheran services had previously been held in a school building, no longer standing, located just west of the church. By 1884 the village had a post office, located in the general store of Wisman & Dellinger in the north west corner of the crossroads. During the late 19th and early 20th century period the village supported a number of trades and businesses, including the blacksmith shop of H. B. Maurer, carpenters H.F. Coffman and John Wisman, coachbuilders J.F. Bynam, and James F. Ryman, the distillery of J.F. Pifer, the lime manufactory of J.M. Baker, and the saddlery shop of s.G. Clem. A sawmill operated by S. F. Wisman was once located to the west of St. Luke on a branch of Narrow Passage Creek; it is no longer standing. the 1885 Atlas of Shenandoah County also shows a Union Church located south of St. Luke Lutheran Church; it is now the site of a modern Church of the Brethren.

By 1906 the population of St. Luke was 32 and the village supported two general stores: Swartz Bro. and the one run by B.A. Baker. In the 1920s the present brick St. Luke School was built at the northeast corner of the crossroads. It closed in 1950. A store continues to operate in St. Luke today, although the present building, a concrete-block structure with a decorative roofline, dates from the 1920s.

Sources:

Chataigne, J.H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer (1884)*. Richmond, VA: J.H. Chataigne Co., 1884.

Eggen, Pastor John M. *A History of St. Luke Evangelical Lutheran Church*, n.d., n.p.

Lake, D.J. & Co. *Hammonds Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia*, Strasburg, Va.: G.P. Hammond Publishing Co., 1991. Reprint of 1885 edition.

Lutheran Church in Virginia - Congregational Sketchbook. n.d., n.p. In possession of St. Luke Lutheran Church, St. Luke, Virginia.

SEVEN FOUNTAINS HISTORIC DISTRICT

General Description:

The Seven Fountains Historic District is located at the junction of Routes 771 and 678 in the Fort valley section of northeastern Shenandoah County. The immediate topography is rather flat or only slightly rolling, but views are framed by mountains on the east and west. A small stream, Dry Run, flows west to east through the district.

The Seven Fountains Historic District contains at least 12 contributing historic resources, including an unusual concentration of three historic churches, a school, a cemetery, a bridge, a store, and a residence with several contributing outbuildings. The buildings range in date from 1841 to 1921; the bridge dates from 1938. Most buildings are in fair to good condition.

The oldest building in the district is the former Dry Run Church (85-851), now the Fort Valley Museum. Built in 1841, it is a simple gable-roofed brick building laid in common bond and located at the northwest corner of Routes 678 and 771. Immediately adjacent to it is the Rickard House (85-853), a two-story, gable-roofed frame house on a high stone foundation dating from the mid to late 19th century. It possesses a number of contributing outbuildings.

The two other historic churches in the district include Trinity Brethren Church (85-850), a large white frame Gothic Revival church with a prominent steeple and jig-sawn trim. It dates from 1904. The Dry Run Christian Church (85-857), located on the east side of Route 678 at the southern end of the district, is a vernacular Gothic Revival frame church dating from 1921. The adjoining cemetery (85-856) is located at the top of a prominent rise to the northeast of the church. A non-historic church--Fort Valley Church-- is also located within the district. It is the only non-contributing resource.

The Fort Valley Store (L.D. Country Store) (85-854), an early 20th-century frame store/gas station, is located on the southwest corner of Routes 678 and 771. It is abandoned and in poor condition. Across Route 678 from the Dry Run Church is the former Fort Valley School (85-850), now a residence. The Dry Run Bridge (85-855), a two-lane, single-span concrete bridge built in 1938, carries Route 678 over Dry Run.

Statement of Significance:

The Seven Fountains Historic District is significant under Criterion C on the local level in the area of architecture for its collection of well-preserved historic resources dating from the mid-19th to early-20th centuries. The district contains a number of resources, including three churches and a cemetery, that are criteria considerations however. The district has maintained

a high level of integrity and has preserved much of its appearance as a late 19th and early-20th century village intact.

History:

Settlement in the region around Seven Fountains dates from the mid 1700s, with the first church built in the nearby community of Fort Crossing (Detrick) in 1765. Land around Seven Fountains was owned by the Munch and Gollady families beginning in the 1780s.

In 1841 Daniel Munch donated land at the corner of present Routes 678 and 771 for a church and school, with brick for the church being made on the property. The Dry Run Church was built with a gallery for Negro slaves. It is now the Fort Valley Museum. The school, a log structure, was replaced by the present building (now a residence) in 1874.

The community was formerly known as Dry Run for the small stream that runs from west to east through the district. By the 1850s it was known as Seven Fountains, in honor of the seven mineral springs located approximately a half mile to the southeast. In 1850 a large three-story frame hotel was opened at the springs site with a large ballroom and verandas that stretched the entire length of the facade. There were also detached cottages, pavilions and bath houses, and extensive gardens. During the Civil War the hotel was the headquarters of Confederate Colonel Henry Gilmor. In 1864 he was captured and the hotel complex burned by Union troops under General Sheridan. Nothing above ground remains of the hotel or the resort.

A number of buildings in the community post-date this boom period in Seven Fountains' history. These include the Fort Valley School, dating from 1874, Trinity Brethren Church (1904), and Dry Run Christian Church, a frame Gothic Revival church built in 1921.

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