

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Wine HouseOther names/site number: Quick House; DHR ID# 085-0178

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 2051 Quicksburg RoadCity or town: Quicksburg State: VA County: Shenandoah CountyNot For Publication: N/AVicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D
Signature of certifying official/Title:11-17-25
DateVirginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:_____
Date_____
Title :_____
State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary structure(s)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary structure(s)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

OTHER: Midland Log

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; STONE; BRICK; METAL;
SYNTHETICS – Fiber Cement Siding

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Wine House is located at 2051 Quicksburg Road (State Road 767) in Shenandoah County, a mile northwest of the unincorporated village of Quicksburg and two miles southeast of the unincorporated village of Forestville. The house is a two-story, side-gabled rectangular single pen log residence, clad with manufactured siding, that sits atop a limestone foundation. The house's interior space is divided with partitions constructed of beaded one-inch tongue and groove boards oriented vertically to create multiple spaces on both the first and second floors. A one and one-half story ell was added to the western elevation of the original massing ca. 1870 and a modern garage was added prior to the 1990s. The log house itself retains a great deal of historic fabric, including the original pine floors, single-hung divided-light sash, a corner winder staircase, chair rail, and frame-and-panel wainscotting. The dwelling and two contributing buildings, an early springhouse and smokehouse, along with the two contributing sites occupy the last remaining 4.386 acres of a land grant that can be traced to the eighteenth century.

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Narrative Description

Inventory:

- The Wine House – Ca. 1815– Contributing Building
- Spring House – Ca.1815– Contributing Building
- Smokehouse – Ca. 1815 – Contributing Building
- Summer Kitchen Ruins (Chimney and Foundation) – ca.1875 – Contributing Site
- Quicksburg Road Segment– Ca.1883 – Contributing Site

Setting/Location

The Wine House is located in southern Shenandoah County along Quicksburg Road (County Road 767) between the small villages of Quicksburg and Forestville. The house is situated on approximately 4.8 acres along the north side of the road and accessed via a short paved driveway. The house sits on a slight grassy slope and faces southeast towards Quicksburg Road and an active spring which flows into Holmans Creek, a tributary of the Shenandoah River. The surrounding landscape is open pasture and rolling hills with mountain views to the west and to the east. The parcel is dotted with a few older growth trees, mainly located to the east of the residence, near the springhouse and the smokehouse.

Exterior Description

Main Massing

The original log section of the Wine House serves as the most prominent part of the building. Sitting on a limestone foundation, the original dwelling rises two stories high. The roof is side-gabled and is covered with green standing seam metal. White manufactured siding encapsulates and protects the square hewn logs that create the house's structure. The eastern-facing elevation, or the façade of the house, presents itself with a large double porch. To access the porch from the exterior, a set of stairs, numbering six, face south and extend from the porch down into the yard. The double porch is not original to the house, but architectural features, such as the chamfered posts, point to a late 19th-century addition. The window and door fenestration of the eastern elevation is asymmetrical between the first and second floors. The first floor is three bays wide, with a central six-over-nine, single-hung, wooden sash window. On either side of the window are doors leading into the parlor to the south and the dining room to the north. The door leading into the parlor has a four-light transom. The north door on the eastern elevation has nine true divided lights on the door's upper half and two raised panels on the lower half. The second floor of the eastern elevation is four bays wide, with three of the bays being six-over-six, single-hung wooden sash windows, and the fourth being a door with nine lights on the upper half and two raised panels on the lower section of the door.

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The southern façade of the original log dwelling, facing Quicksburg Road, is the gable end of the house, which includes a robust limestone chimney that tapers to brick covered in a sacrificial stucco coat at the attic level. The first and second floors are comprised of two bays and symmetrical fenestration. On the first floor, there are six-over-nine single-hung wooden sash windows to either side of the chimney, and the second-floor windows are six-over-six single-hung wooden sash windows. At the attic level on the southern elevation, there are two four-light casement windows. On the northern elevation of the house, the window fenestration is nearly symmetrical, like that of the southern elevation. The first floor is two bays wide, with the northeast window being a six-over-nine, single-hung wooden sash window. The second bay, or northwest window, has been replaced by a double casement window that swings outward. The second floor of the northern elevation is also two bays wide and consists of two six-over-six, single-hung wooden sash windows. At the attic level, there is a single four-light casement window centered on the gabled roof's ridgeline, compared to the two casement windows on the southern elevation. There is also access to the basement on the northern elevation of the house. The structure that covers the entrance to the basement consists of a small gable roof that is moderately pitched, with a shed roof extending off of it to the west. A small brick chimney is also found on the northern elevation and is now defunct. Board and batten doors serve to separate the basement from the outdoors. The western elevation of the main massing of the house could not be fully viewed from the property due to the later additions of the structure.

Ell Addition

The ell addition of the Wine House is believed to have been built ca 1870. It was added to the western elevation of the original section of the log house, which is believed to have been the original facade. The one-and-one-half-story ell has a front gabled roof with a porch roof that extends below to cover what now serves as the primary entrance to the house. The primary façade of the ell addition is the southern-facing elevation, which includes a small porch that leads to the entrance of the house on the eastern end of the porch. On the western end of the porch on the ell addition, there is a door that leads to a small set of stairs that gives external access to the half-story of the ell. On the first floor of the southern elevation of the ell addition, there are two six-over-six replacement windows directly beside each other. The half-story is two bays wide, with four-light casement windows that swing outwards. On the ell addition's northern elevation, a bay window on the first floor overlooks a small patio area covered by a pergola. The half-story on the north elevation also includes two four-light casement windows that swing outward, similar to the southern elevation.

Modern Garage/Library

The garage and library are the most recent additions to the house. On the eastern elevation of the library area, a modern door provides access to the library from the patio. The northern elevation of the house consists of six French casement windows, with the windows swinging outwards. The western elevation of the structure consists of five bays, three of which are French casement windows, a single casement window, and a six-over-six vinyl replacement window allowing

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light to enter the garage space. The southern elevation of this addition only consists of two garage doors.

Interior Description

Main Massing

The original log section of the house is a single pen, three room design consisting of a main hall and two smaller rooms. Today one enters from the west into what would have originally been considered the main hall but is now regarded as the parlor or living room and from here on will be referred to as such. Wide vertical boards, that have been painted, create partitions between the three rooms on the first floor of the original log section. The parlor runs the entire width of the south section, while the kitchen, and dining room account for the northern side of the first floor. What is believed to be the original entrance to the structure lies on the west wall of the parlor and now leads to a family room in the ell addition. The door leading to the ell addition is a six-panel, solid wood door with a four-light transom above. Upon entering the parlor from the current primary entrance to the house and looking to the north is a corner winder staircase. A board and batten door covers the stairwell when it is not in use. The original frame and panel wainscotting still adorn the walls in both the parlor and the dining room. In one area on the eastern wall of the parlor, the current property owners have created an exposure on the wainscotting to show the original Prussian blue that graced this architectural element. The most striking feature of the parlor is the federal era mantle surrounding the limestone hearth. Meticulous restoration occurred on the mantle to expose the delicate details including traces of early paint that had been covered in layers of modern paint. On the northern wall of the parlor are two other openings in addition to the winder staircase. The more western opening leads to the modern kitchen, while the eastern opening leads to the dining room. In the modern kitchen, the walls have been left unfinished, exposing the log structure. Due to cabinet placement, the type of notching used in the logs is hidden from sight. On the eastern wall of the kitchen is an opening, providing communication between the kitchen and dining space on the first floor. Previously, a contemporary staircase had been added to the space, but the current owners removed it to take the structure back to its original configuration. In all rooms on the first floor, the beams and joists that create the flooring system on the second floor have been left exposed but painted white, as well as the bottom of the second-story floorboards.

The building's second floor has a central hall, with the primary bedroom and an office on the northern side, and on the southern side is a single bedroom and small hall that provides access to a linen closet, modern bathroom, additional bedroom in the half story of the ell addition, and the stairs for the attic. The primary bedroom on the northern side of the house occupies the western corner and has communication with the office that is situated in the eastern corner of the second floor. The office can also be accessed from the central hall. The bedroom on the southern side of the structure occupies the eastern corner. There are few striking architectural details to be found on the second floor, as it served and still serves as a more private area of the house. A simple chair rail can be found on the walls of the primary and secondary bedrooms of the main massing. The lack of architectural details on the second floor helps establish an architectural hierarchy

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within the structure by differentiating what was meant to be a public space versus a private space. Similar to the house's first floor, the beams and joists that create the attic's floor structure have been exposed. All the doors on the second floor are plain solid wood four-panel doors.

Basement/Attic

The full-height basement currently houses the dwelling's utilities, such as the central air system and hot water heater. The main summer beams and joists for the first floor are visible in this area. Compared to the more finished floor joists and beams of the first and second floors, the joists that are visible in the basement only have one side that has been hewn to create a flat surface for the flooring, while the bark of the logs remains on the rest of the member. Another interesting feature is the robust log that accounts for one of the main summer beams of the house. Similarly to the joists, only the upward-facing side of the log has been hewn. The basement also allows for an understanding of how the house was added on to. There is a clear transition from the log structure to the ell addition. Circular sawn framing members and regularly dimensioned lumber can be seen underneath the ell portion of the house, suggesting a later construction date than the main massing. The house's attic can be accessed by another corner winder staircase in the small hall on the second floor discussed above. The attic has been converted into a study but retains the original wide floorboards. The framing of the roof structure has been covered with a modern tongue-in-groove bead board.

Ell Addition

On the first floor of the ell addition, the southern side of the ell consists of the family room and a bathroom. The only way to access this portion of the ell addition is to come through the parlor of the main house, as discussed above. The bathroom in the family room is situated along the northern wall of the family room. The north side of the ell includes a small breakfast nook with a bay window and another modern bathroom. This portion of the ell can be accessed by traveling through the kitchen in the main massing of the house or through the hall that leads to the modern garage and library. The half-story of the ell is one large guest bedroom. There is no internal communication between the family room and the bedroom, but a set of stairs can be accessed from the exterior that leads to the half-story. Original features found in the ell, include original floors, original four panel doors and a carve-out for a pump for the cistern, which was at one time was located in the basement.

Garage/Library

The most recent additions to the structure are the garage and library, which are situated at the far west end of the structure. Prior to the library being built, there was no internal communication between the garage and the house. The library is a large single room that takes up the northern side of this portion of the house, while the garage accounts for the southern half.

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Spring House – (ca. 1815, Contributing Building)

The original spring house for the property is situated at the eastern end of the current parcel. At one time, Boiling Spring, which begins south of the property and flows into Holman's Creek, would have provided the spring house with fresh water, but in the recent past, it has been diverted when improvements were made to Quicksburg Road. The spring house itself is a load-bearing stone masonry building with two entryways on the southern elevation that sit below grade. The limestone blocks that create the springhouse are stuccoed and painted white. Green standing seam galvanized metal is used to enclose the side-gabled roof. The original limestone crescent-shaped wall on the south side of the building, where the spring would have flowed out of the ground, still exists. A more recent brick walkway has been added, but a slot in the bricks was left to show the path the spring would have taken into the building. The eastern-facing elevation is void of any openings but has a large limestone chimney corresponding with the large cooking hearth inside the spring house. The northern and western facing elevations each have a single four-over-four replacement window that allows light into the structure. The interior of the structure has been slightly altered to make the space more practical for the current property owners. A flagstone floor has been laid throughout the interior of the building, and a partition wall that would have separated the spring area of the building from the cooking hearth has been removed to make the space more open. There is also a small loft area that is accessible by using a built-in ladder. The rafters have been left exposed on the structure's interior, which points to the building's early age, as they are all hand-hewn. The bottom of the flooring used in the loft area can also be viewed and have regularly spaced vertical striations, which is evidence that the boards were sash sawn. The interior walls of the spring house have also been stuccoed and painted white, similar to the exterior. While the spring house has experienced some changes over time, it still holds a great deal of historic integrity, with the original roof framing, cooking hearth, and limestone chimney all remaining intact.

Smoke House – (ca. 1815, Contributing Building)

The smokehouse, which likely dates to the late nineteenth century, is situated just to the east of the main house, and west of the spring house discussed above. The building has a front-facing gabled roof running south to north that is enclosed with green standing seam galvanized metal. The structure is built into the slope of the hill on the northern side of the house, so it rests on a raised masonry foundation. Yellow Pine weatherboarding encloses the structure and protects the timber frame. The southern-facing elevation serves as the primary façade for the building. Under the cantilevered roof on the southern elevation, a flagstone patio area has been laid, which carries into the interior of the building, serving as the modern floor. An original board and batten door serves as the entrance to the structure on the southern elevation. The east-facing and west-facing elevations each have a single six-light wood casement window to allow light into the space. The northern-facing elevation is void of any openings. The interior of the smokehouse is a single room that has been thoughtfully altered to make the space more practical for the current property owners. While the smokehouse may not be currently used for its original purpose, it has been meticulously maintained, retaining much of the structure's historic fabric and integrity.

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Summer Kitchen Site, chimney stack remnants and foundation (ca. 1875, Contributing Site)

Located on the southern side of the house, between the primary residence and Quicksburg Road, are the remnants of what was likely a summer kitchen, constructed ca.1875. The extant features include a limestone chimney stack and small portion of the foundation. The ruins add to the historical significance of the domestic evolution of the property.

Historic Quicksburg Road Segment Remains (ca. 1883, Contributing Site)

Just to the north of the house are remains of what was the original alignment of Quicksburg road. The exact date of the road is currently unknown but would have likely served as a main thoroughfare for the area prior to modern roads being constructed. The road appears on the 1883 Lakes Atlas and was likely there prior to that date. Agricultural goods, livestock, and other means of commerce would have traveled this path being a lifeline of this rural area to the surrounding area.

Historic Integrity

The Wine House retains a significant amount of historic integrity. While some development has occurred around the property, it still retains the idyllic rural setting that would have been present in years past. The house has had two additions since it was initially constructed, but these additions do not take away from the historic nature of the building. The rear ell that was added in 1900 appears, at first glance, that it could have been part of the original construction, but only after looking at how it was built does it become apparent that it was a later addition to the house. All the additions to the house are sympathetic to the design of the house and do not detract from what historically would have been the primary façade of the structure. The current property owners have meticulously restored the structure to make it more historically accurate than when they purchased the property, to the point that they removed a staircase that was a twentieth century addition, so that the corner winder staircase is the main mode of communication between the first and second floor. The architectural details within the house, especially within the more public spaces, show a high level of craftsmanship and detail.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1815-1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Wine House, located just north of the village of Quicksburg in Shenandoah County, Virginia, is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its embodiment of the vernacular Germanic building traditions popular in the Shenandoah Valley during the 19th century. Although the dwelling exhibits no distinct architectural style from the exterior, the building methods and the plan of the house are significant to the architectural heritage of Shenandoah County and the surrounding areas. While the dwelling may appear as a timber-framed or simple braced-frame structure, the original two-story main section of the house is log-built. With the addition of the ell in the later 19th century, the house demonstrates the evolution of building practices in response to changing economic and social factors experienced by subsequent owners of the property. The size and scale of the original log dwelling make it unique in that there are very few known surviving examples of single-pen, three-room log houses in the Shenandoah Valley that could rival the Wine House. It has two full stories and an attic loft space. The amount of historic fabric that remains within the dwelling further adds to the importance of the property. The house retains many of the original windows that have been meticulously restored throughout its lifespan. On the house's interior, many of what are likely original architectural details remain intact, such as the wainscoting, wood panel partitions, corner winder staircase, and a Federal style mantel. The setting of the property also lends to the significance of the house, as many of the original outbuildings remain standing and functional. The selected period of significance for the property reflects when the main massing is believed to have been constructed, 1815, through the addition of an ell that occurred ca. 1900, when the property owners accepted boarders into their house. A contributing factor to the house retaining so much historic fabric is the length of time the property remained within the Wine family. Generation after generation served as stewards of the property, leaving a legacy for others to enjoy.

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

Criterion C – Architecture

The Wine House serves as an important piece of architecture for Shenandoah County. By the time of its construction, more modern building methods were being employed throughout the Shenandoah Valley. Property owners began favoring what was considered as more permanent structures, such as framed houses or load-bearing masonry structures. It is not surprising, though, that the Wine House builder may have opted for a horizontal log structure due to the abundance of lumber readily available in this area of Shenandoah County. The Wine House, being nestled between Quicksburg and Forestville, was situated in or close to an area historically called the Forest. Compared to the rest of the Shenandoah Valley, this area remained heavily forested,

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providing ample lumber to build a log structure of this scale.¹ This full two-story -pen log building remained virtually unchanged until the latter half of the nineteenth century with the addition of a two-story porch and when the framed ell addition was added to the rear of the house. Few log houses of this particular form retain the amount of historic integrity and fabric in the Shenandoah Valley.

The method of construction used within the Wine House and all log homes have prehistoric origins, dating to the Mesolithic era, particularly with the Magleomosian culture.² While different than the log buildings still standing in the Shenandoah Valley today, these early prehistoric structures were the first to employ true corner timbering.³ This building practice eliminated the need for vertical corner posts, as logs were laid horizontally and then notched at the ends to fit with the logs above or below to create the corner of the structure. The first group of people to utilize horizontal log construction in the New World were the Swedes in the late 1630s.⁴ The methods used by the Swedes when settling in Colonial America resembled the prehistoric structures of the Mesolithic era.⁵ Logs were often left in the round, and corner notching occurred roughly a foot from the end of the logs.⁶ The method most folks are accustomed to in the United States comes from a different group of immigrants, Germans. Initially settling in Pennsylvania, these German immigrants brought with them the style of log construction seen throughout the eastern United States. Compared to the prehistoric or Swedish style, the German style often squared or hewed the logs instead of leaving them in the round, and the notches were closer to the end of the logs, creating a box corner.⁷ Along with the Germans, Scotch-Irish also settled in Pennsylvania concurrently. These Scotch-Irish immigrants largely abandoned their traditional construction methods and began employing the German log-building method.⁸ As these German and Scotch-Irish immigrants dispersed South along the Great Wagon Road, they carried with them these building methods.⁹

As settlement increased and cultures intertwined, adaptations to the original German style appeared. The original style employed by German and Scotch-Irish settlers was a three-room plan with a central chimney, known as the Continental Log House.¹⁰ English colonists, accustomed to timber-framed structures, modified the Continental style to resemble a form they were more familiar creating the single-pen, two-story, I-house.¹¹ The chimney or sometime

¹ J.D. Wine, "The Forest." In *A History of Shenandoah County Virginia*, edited by John W. Wayland (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1998) 167.

² "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective", Fred Kniffen and Henry Glassie, *Geographical Review*, Vol. 56 No.1, Jan 1966, 58.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid, 59.

⁸ Ibid. Scotch-Irish abandoned their typical mud and stone construction method in favor of log construction due to the abundance of lumber found in Colonial America.

⁹ The Great Wagon Road is also referred to as the Philadelphia Wagon Road.

¹⁰ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017) 127.

¹¹ Ibid., 128.

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chimneys were moved to an exterior wall instead of being centrally located, and the plan of the building changed. The three rooms of the continental plan were abandoned in favor of a pen configuration. Depending on the size of the structure, it could be a single pen, one large room, a double pen, and rarely a triple pen. Other variations of this type of house exist but are considered uncommon, such as the dogtrot layout.

When studying the Wine House it presents itself as a large single-pen log residence with a hall and parlor floor plan. When exploring the NRHP listings for Shenandoah County, three other properties with log construction are individually listed: The Snapp House (NRHP Listed 05/07/1979; DHR#085-0029), the Funkhouser Farm (NRHP Listed; DHR # 085-0245), and the Wilkins Farm (NRHP Listed 02/10/2014; DHR#085-0216). The Snapp House is a two-story Continental log house that was built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.¹² Similar to the Wine House, the Snapp House remained largely unaltered at the time of listing. The original massing is a two-story log building, with a rubble limestone ell added possibly in the 1820s.¹³ The Funkhouser Farm, while listed under Criterion A, does have a portion of the main house that is log. From studying the drawings of the house on the NRHP listing, the original massing of the house dates to 1790 and is a single-pen log house. The house underwent multiple additions, all occurring in the nineteenth century.¹⁴ Wilkins Farm is an example of a late-18th century evolved log house with a three room plan on the first story, similar to the Wine House. Along with Wine House, it reflects certain Germanic building traditions popular from the mid-to late 18th century through the mid-19th century in this region of the Shenandoah Valley.

Some of the historic districts within the county, such as Woodstock, include log-built buildings as contributing structures, but none are individually listed, which creates a strong case for listing the Wine House. In addition to those log houses that have been listed in the National Register, either individually or as contributing to districts, currently there are only thirteen recorded log buildings that have been surveyed but not formally evaluated. Log houses, especially those built in the Germanic tradition, are important to the traditional building history of this part of the Shenandoah Valley. This strengthens the argument for the Wine House as it remains one of the few remaining houses built in this tradition within Shenandoah County. It retains a great deal of historic integrity due to the original fabric that remains and its setting. While the current parcel is just over four acres, the area has remained largely rural, with farming and other agricultural ventures surrounding the Wine House as it would have in the nineteenth century.

History of Ownership

The parcel of land on which the Wine House is situated can be traced back to 1749 when Jacob Holeman received a land grant from Thomas Fairfax, 6th Lord Fairfax of Cameron.¹⁵ The

¹² Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff, "Snapp House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1979) 3. NRHP Reference Number: 79003085.

¹³ Ibid, 2.

¹⁴ David J. Grams, "Funkhouser Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2018). NRHP Reference Number SG100002533.

¹⁵ Holeman or Holman, spelling differs throughout the years, but is same family name.

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original land grant encompassed 420 acres just northwest of present-day Quicksburg, Virginia.¹⁶ Descendants of Jacob Holeman retained all the original 420 acres of the land grant until Jacob Herod Holeman Junior and Phebe Holeman parceled off 274 acres and sold it to Henry Simmon in 1818.¹⁷ It is possible that the log dwelling was completed prior to the sale of the land to Henry Simmon, as Simmon paid a total of \$10,980 to Jacob and Phebe Holeman for the 274 acres.¹⁸ That would make it roughly \$36.50 per acre, which seems like a high price for land with no improvements on the property. Henry and Christina Simmon would only live on the property for roughly seven years before selling the property to John Wine in April of 1825.¹⁹ John Wine's ownership of the property in 1825 would begin a 139-year stewardship of the property by the Wine family.

John Wine purchased the property from Henry Simmon for \$5,000, which is substantially less than what Henry Simmon initially paid for the parcel.²⁰ It does appear that only 200 acres of the 274 acres sold to Simmon transferred to the Wines. John and Elizabeth Wine occupied the property for seven years before selling it to his son, Michael Wine, for \$4,300 in 1832.²¹ Five years after purchasing the primary property from his father, Michael and his brother Jacob purchased an additional 257 acres for \$4,000 that adjoined the parcel that Michael already owned.²² Michael Wine, in all accounts, appears to have been a fairly successful farmer. The 1850 census recorded that his estate was valued at \$15,000.²³ By the 1860 census, Michael's total estate value had grown to \$25,548.²⁴ Following the Civil War, the value of Michael's estate decreased by more than half. The 1870 census shows that his total estate was valued at \$10,000.²⁵ Michael Wine would actually file a claim with the United States Government in 1867 stating that a barn that he owned, as well as unthrashed wheat and a reaper stored within, were burned by General Sheridan's troops during their march through the Shenandoah Valley.²⁶ Michael Wine would pass in 1878, leaving the property to his son Samuel A. Wine.

Following in his father's footsteps, Samuel Wine would continue to farm the land surrounding the homestead. While farming was his primary occupation, Samuel found other ways to contribute to the village of Quicksburg. Samuel would serve as the postmaster for Quicksburg for roughly two and a half years from December 24, 1889, to June 30, 1892.²⁷ Samuel's son, Michael A. Wine, would later also become postmaster of Quicksburg, serving the community in

¹⁶ Jacob Holeman, Northern Neck Land Office., and Library of Virginia. *Land Grant 3 Febuary 1749.*, 1749. https://lva.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/01LVA_INST/altrmk/alma990008550020205756

¹⁷ Shenandoah County Deed Book Z, September 11, 1818, 135.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Shenandoah County Deed Book DD, April 6, 1825, 425.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Shenandoah County Deed Book LL, February 3, 1832, 98.

²² Shenandoah County Deed Book QQ, August 9, 1837, 98.

²³ Michael Wine, 1850 Census, Shenandoah County, Virginia, M432, Roll 976, page 106a, ED 58, image 211, *Ancestry.com*

²⁴ Michael Wine, 1860 Census, Shenandoah County, Virginia, M653, Roll 1377, page 137, image 34, *Ancestry.com*

²⁵ Michael Wine, 1870 Census, Shenandoah County, Virginia, M593, Roll 1678, Page 34, Image 34, *Ancestry.com*

²⁶ J. Floyd Wine, *Life Along Holomans Creek*, (Stephens City, VA: Commerical Press, 1985) 225-27.

²⁷ One June 30, 1892 the name of the Village would officially be changed to Quicksburg. Prior to this name change the village was known as Forest Station.

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the position beginning in 1922 until his position changed to a rural mail carrier in 1932.²⁸ In the early 1900s, Samuel Wine expanded his portfolio by becoming one of the original stockholders of the Forestville Cheese Factory.²⁹ The Forestville Cheese Factory was established on September 1, 1906, and within its first year of opening, it produced 50,276 pounds of cheese, which required 525,094 pounds of milk to make.³⁰ Samuel Wine would pass just five days prior to his 71st birthday, on May 9, 1909.³¹ He is buried in the family plot, located less than half a mile from the Wine House. His wife, Sarah Jane Coffman Wine, would retain ownership of the property until her death in 1922.³² It would appear following her passing that the property was willed to Samuel and Sarah's daughter, Frances Virginia Wine Golladay.

Frances, also known as Fannie, was a widow when she inherited the family land. Her husband, John David Golladay, died eleven years earlier at the age of 38.³³ Fannie would retain ownership of the property until her passing in 1936. Fannie's daughter, Rulette Rinker, and her husband, John Rinker, inherited the property following her death and would only retain ownership of the house and land until February 1938. At this time, the Rinkers sold the house and land to Vergie Wine, who was the widow of Michael A. Wine, the son of Samuel A. Wine.³⁴ Vergie would continue to live at the Wine House for another twenty-six years before selling the property in 1964, effectively ending the 139 year Wine ownership of the house and land. Vergie would sell the family property to Mary A. Runyon and E.Q. Comer on June 12, 1964.³⁵ This transaction would also mark the beginning of downsizing the original acreage surrounding the house. When Vergie sold the property to Runyon and Comer, it only consisted of the house and ninety acres, compared to the original 200 plus acres. The house would sell again in 1971 to Louis Henry Ioia and Elanor L. Ioia, the amount of land further shrinking to the parcel that remains today at 4.386 acres.³⁶

The house would sell only once more in 1996, before the current owners, the Poplars, took ownership of the property in 2007.³⁷ James "Ros" Poplar III and Alison Joanne Poplar are the current owners of the property and have meticulously maintained and restored the property so that it would more accurately reflect what it may have been like during the time that the Wines occupied the dwelling.

This property remains an important piece of history to the local area and community. The Wine family occupied the land for almost 140 continuous years and saw many changes from their doorstep. The Wine family was directly impacted by the Civil War when Sheridan's troops

²⁸ J. Floyd Wine, *Life Along Holomans Creek*, 173.

²⁹ Ibid, 32.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Samuel A. Wine, Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37449016/samuel-a-wine>

³² Ibid.

³³ John David Golladay, Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/62669326/john-david-golladay>

³⁴ Shenandoah County Deed Book 123, February 28, 1938, 413-15.

³⁵ Shenandoah County Deed Book 226, June 12, 1964, 64-65.

³⁶ Shenandoah County Deed Book 280, March 25, 1971, 541-43.

³⁷ House sold in 1996 to George W. Anderson III. Shenandoah County Deed Book 774, December 16, 1996 552-55. Shenandoah County Deed Book 1378, September 6, 2007, 191.

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marched through the Shenandoah Valley and saw the transformation of the United States following the war, they saw the introduction of railways to the area, and they saw the rise of the automobile, all from this one property. This area of Shenandoah County is steeped in history. Battlefields and historic farms, houses, mills, and other structures dot the landscape, making those who visit reflect on and appreciate the simple yet rugged lives folks in this area once pursued. While separated by 200 years from when the Wines bought the property, very little has changed in the area to the present day. Many people still make their living off the land, much like their forefathers did. The people inhabiting this space are deeply tied to their roots and the area's history. It is imperative that historic resources, such as the Wine House, gain recognition so that generations that follow can understand where they came from and find their place in this ever-growing world.

Wine House
Name of Property

Shenandoah County, VA
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

Ancestry.com, 1850 Federal Census, Shenandoah County, Virginia, M432, Roll 976, page 106a, ED 58, image 211.

Ancestry.com, 1860 Federal Census, Shenandoah County, Virginia, M653, Roll 1377, page 137, image 34.

Ancestry.com, 1870 Federal Census, Shenandoah County, Virginia, M593, Roll 1678, Page 34, Image 34.

Grams, David J. "Funkhouser Farm". National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2018.

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. "Snapp House." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1979.

Shenandoah County, VA, Land Records Maintenance, Deed Books

Secondary Sources

Kniffen, Fred, and Henry Glassie. "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective." *Geographical Review* 56, No.1 (January 1966): 40-66.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017.

Wayland, John W. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1998.

Wine, J. Floyd. *Life Along Holomans Creek*. Stephens City, VA: Commerical Press, 1985.

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Name of Property

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 085-0178

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.386 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.704203 Longitude: -78.692855

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

Wine House
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1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The nominated boundary corresponds to the current parcel boundary, identified as Shenandoah County Tax Map # 098A012A. To the south, the property is bounded by Quicksburg Road (State Route 767). To the east, the property is bounded by Boiling Springs Stream. To the north, the property line roughly follows Holomans Creek creating the boundary between this parcel and two other adjoining parcels of land. To the west, the property is bounded by a row of trees which separate the parcel from an adjoining parcel.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary for the Wine House was selected because all contributing historic resources associated with the primary dwelling are bound within the current 4.386-acre parcel.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Chase Pilcher and Michael Watkinson
organization: Shenandoah Restorations
street & number: 4049 Flat Rock Road
city or town: Quicksburg state: VA zip code: 22847
e-mail: pilcher.preservation@gmail.com, mike@shenandoahrestorations.net
telephone: (336)374-8145 (540)333-1423
date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Wine House

City or Vicinity: Quicksburg

County: Shenandoah

State: VA

Photographer: Chase Pilcher

Date Photographed: June 2024

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

1 of 31: Wine House, East Elevation taken at distance from yard
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0001

2 of 31: Wine House, East Elevation, closer view of historic primary façade
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0002

3 of 31: Wine House, North Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0003

4 of 31: Wine House, South Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0004

5 of 31: Wine House, Interior, parlor of original main massing of structure
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0005

6 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Dining room
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0006

7 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Kitchen
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0007

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8 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Breakfast Nook
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0008

9 of 31: Wine House, Interior of early 20th century ell addition, main floor, den/living room
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0009

10 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Second floor central hall
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0010

11 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Primary Bedroom
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0011

12 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Guest room in main massing of house on second floor
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0012

13 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Secondary hall on second floor
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0013

14 of 31: Wine House, Interior of early 20th century ell addition, second floor, bedroom
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0014

15 of 31: Wine House, Interior, Corner winder stairs leading to attic from second floor,
similar stairs lead from first floor to second floor
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0015

16 of 31: Spring House, Southeast Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0016

17 of 31: Spring House, East Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0017

18 of 31 : Spring House, Northeast Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0018

19 of 31: Spring House, North Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0019

20 of 31: Spring House, Northwest Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0020

21 of 31: Spring House, West Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0021

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22 of 31: Spring House, Southwest Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0022

23 of 31: Spring House, South Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0023

24 of 31: Smoke House, South Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0024

25 of 31: Smoke House, Southeast Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0025

26 of 31: Smoke House, East Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0026

27 of 31: Smoke House, Northeast Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0027

28 of 31: Smoke House, North Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0028

29 of 31: Smoke House, Northwest Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0029

30 of 31: Smoke House, West Elevation
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0030

31 of 31: Smoke House, Southwest Oblique
VA_ShenandoahCounty_WineHouse_0031

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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


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

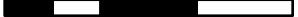
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201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

LOCATION MAP

Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
38.704203, -78.692855


 Nominated Boundary

0 100 200 300
 Feet



AERIAL-VICINITY MAP

Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178

 Nominated Boundary

0 1,500
 Feet

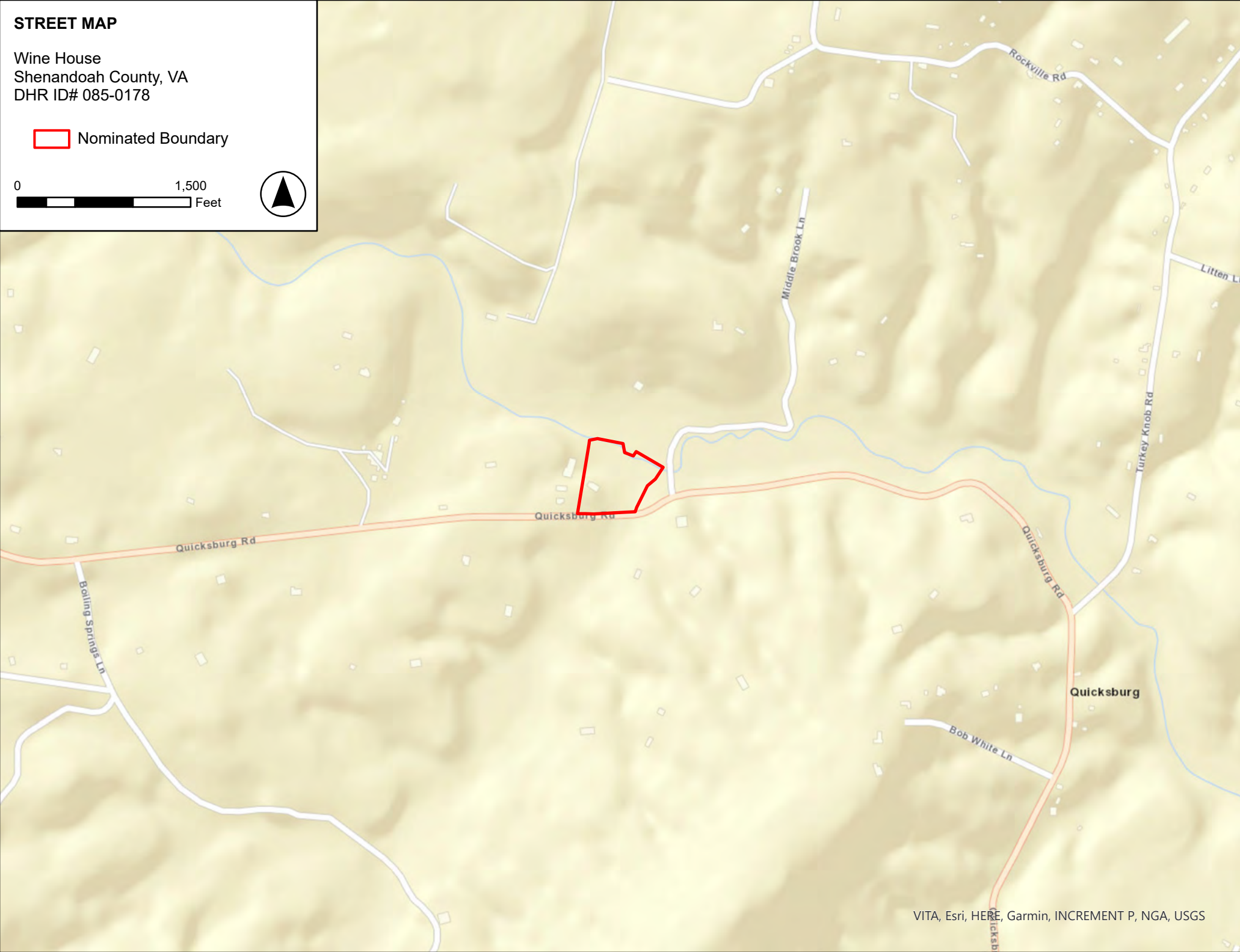


STREET MAP

Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178

 Nominated Boundary


0 1,500
 Feet



TAX PARCEL MAP

Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178

Shenandoah County Tax Parcel: 98-A-12A


 Nominated Boundary

0 300 600
Feet



SKETCH MAP

Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178

 Nominated Boundary

0 50 100 150
Feet



Wine House, ca. 1815
(Contributing building)

Historic Road Bed, ca. 1883
(Contributing site)


Smokehouse, ca. 1815
(Contributing building)


Spring House, ca. 1815
(Contributing building)

Summer Kitchen Chimney, ca. 1875
(Contributing site)

PHOTO KEY

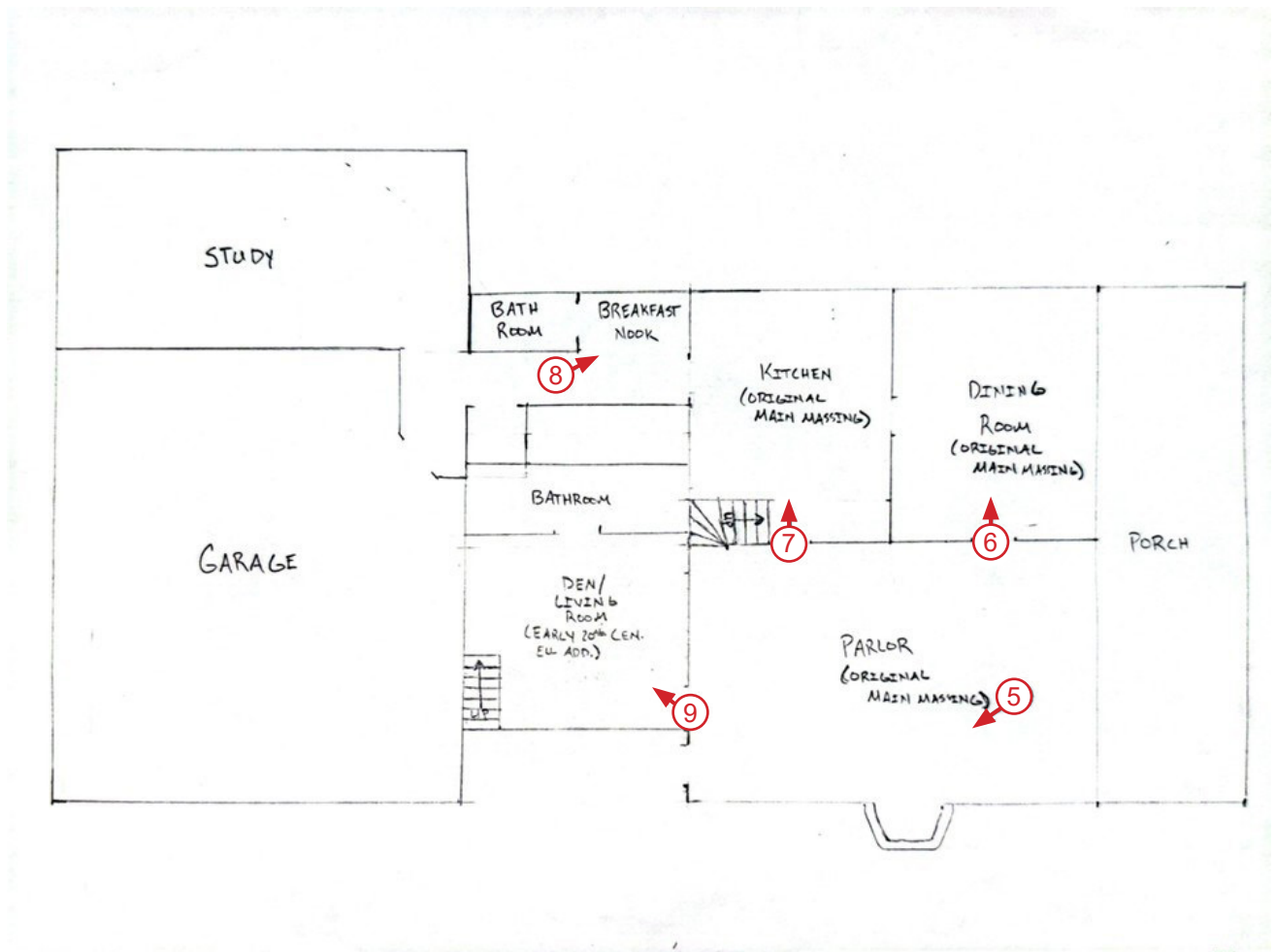
Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178

 Nominated Boundary

 Photo No. & Location

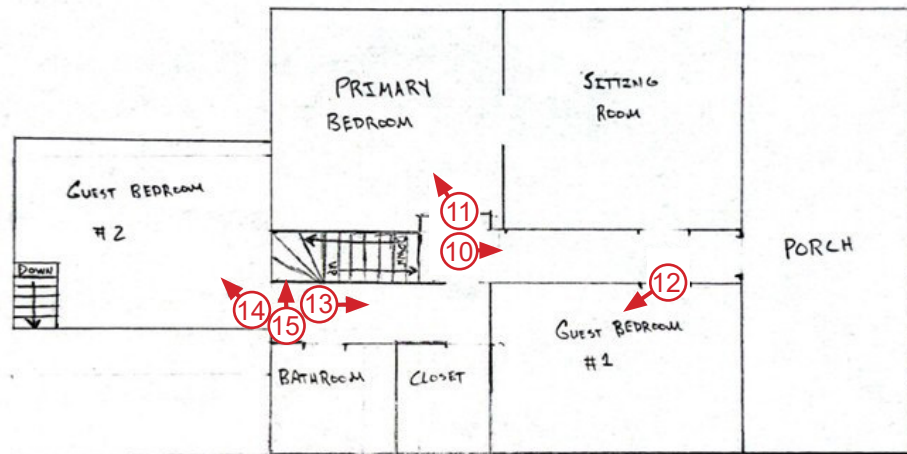
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Feet





First Floor Plan & Photo Key

Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178



Second Floor Plan & Photo Key

Wine House
Shenandoah County, VA
DHR ID# 085-0178