

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.

LISTED  
VLR 6/16/2016  
NRHP 8/15/2016

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Thorndale Farm

Other names/site number: Green Hill Farm; Larrick-Nixon House; DHR Survey No. 034-0081

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 652 N. Buckton Rd.

City or town: Middletown State: VA County: Frederick

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: X

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

\_\_\_ national      X statewide      X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A      \_\_\_ B      X C      \_\_\_ D

\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of certifying official/Title:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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

\_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Outbuilding/Barn

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

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Outbuilding/Barn

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

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/ Greek Revival

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard; METAL: Aluminum;  
STONE: Limestone; CONCRETE; BRICK

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

Thorndale Farm is the historic name of the property originally settled in 1760 by John Larrick, Jr. In the recent past, it was sometimes miscalled Green Hill Farm, which is the name of another nearby Larrick family property. The 41.4-acre Thorndale Farm is located in Frederick County, Virginia. The principal dwelling is an L-shaped, frame, two-story, gable-roof, end-chimney house, built in two sections, ca. 1790 and ca. 1855. The current principal or front portion, built ca. 1855, is a well-proportioned Greek Revival-style design with fine ornament. It is a two-story gable-roof, center-passage, single-pile section with a principal room on each side of the passage. Behind it is the original two-room, center-chimney house, built ca. 1790. This one-and-a-half-story, frame house was remodeled at the time the now-front wing was erected and was connected to the new section. All of the house's window sash are from the ca. 1855 addition with added aluminum storm sash. A side porch extending from the center passage back along the south side of the original portion was probably enlarged from an original porch. There is a basement under part of the front section and a low crawl space under the rest of the house. There is a low attic over the front portion. The stylish pedimented Greek Revival front entrance porch was rebuilt in 1963, incorporating columns and materials from an earlier porch. The house has been well maintained and is in fine condition. Since the land was settled in the 1760s, it is possible that there was an earlier cabin, although there is no visible evidence of one. If there was one, it could conceivably have included the present partial cellar under the 1855 addition. The property also

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includes a contributing barn, meat shed, and house site, as well as a non-contributing gazebo and equipment shed; the non-contributing resources postdate the property's period of significance.

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Setting**

Thorndale Farm is at the end of Buckton Lane (VA Rt. 842), 2 miles northeast of Middletown, Virginia. The farm now contains 41.4 acres, but it was formerly part of a much larger historic farm that varied in size over the years since it was first granted ca. 1760. The present farm is in one lot, which was reconfigured from three parcels in 2012. A road easement into the property was vacated beyond the house and the turn-around loop at the north side of the house. The farm is composed of rolling land, some of which is farmland, some wooded, with Dry Run flowing through it west to east between the house and barn. South of the house is a low, wooded hill with the trace of a former road that extended beyond the house to the edge of the property, which shows on old maps and photographs. Just beyond the property line was a related family house denoted as "Mary Larrick" on the Civil War Gillespie map. No trace of that house survives. There is a trace of a short driveway extending from this former road to the original south front of the ca. 1790 house; it shows on the ground and in a 1937 aerial photograph. There is also an old, rough, farm track east from the house around the hill, which was formerly a road easement, now extinguished.

At the entrance to the property, at the present Buckton Lane, is a Civil War commemorative plaque installed in 2014 by Virginia Civil War Trails. It is entitled, "Union Left Flank" and indicates the Thorndale House and the location of the Federal counterattack at the Battle of Cedar Creek. There is also a newer sign marking Thorndale Farm.

The present entrance lane from Buckton Road to the house is picturesque and rolling, a gravel-and-bedrock lane, with a partial *allee* of cedar trees. The lane accesses the barn and barnyard on the west side, as well as the site of the former Keeler House on the east side. At the north side of the house is a turn-around loop with the equipment shed and the remains of a short, low, landscape feature once marking the yard. Around the house is a grass yard with shrubs and trees, with the meat shed behind the house on the west side.

### **House (contributing building)**

#### **Exterior Description**

The front or east two-story side-gable portion, added ca. 1855, is a well-proportioned and formal design in the Greek Revival style with an especially fine four-columned entrance porch. The house is 40'-8" wide and 18'-6" deep, and approximately 26'-3" high to the gable ridge. It is of frame construction, with the original wood siding covered by aluminum siding, ca. 1978, except on the enclosed south porch, which retains the original siding exposed. The façade is five bays wide, with a three-bay by one-bay front porch. The pedimented Greek Revival porch is 12'-8" wide, and 7'-4" deep, of frame construction with four circular Doric columns, as well as two half-columns against the front wall, and a concrete floor. It was rebuilt in 1963 incorporating the original columns and pediment. The façade windows are nine-over-six-light double-hung wood

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sash on the first floor and six-over-six-light on the second floor. They appear to be original or early replacements. The side-gable ends, north and south, have large brick exterior chimneys rising above the roof peak. The north side has only one window on each story, nine-over-six-light on the first floor and six-over-six-light on the second, matching those on the front; the south side has no windows. The foundation is limestone rubble, with concrete reinforcement. The rear, west elevation opens from the center hall to a rear wing porch dating to the ca. 1855 construction and that probably was an expansion of an original porch from what is now the rear wing of the present house. There are two windows on the first floor and three on the second of the exposed west portion of the wing, matching those on the other sides. The front doorway is original, with the original two-vertical-panel door and a three-light transom opening to the center passage. The rear door from the passage is a two-vertical-panel door opening to the south side porch.

The original ca. 1790 house is now the rear or west wing of the newer front section. It is frame, one-and-a-half stories, 17'-6" by 30'-0" and is comprised of two rooms with a large brick chimney between. The plan is a traditional Germanic one with a large central chimney and a large kitchen with a fireplace on one side and one or two rooms on the other side of the chimney mass.<sup>1</sup> In this example there is only one room, although it could have originally been two rooms. The kitchen usually has both front and rear entrances, as are found here. The ceiling is in open-joists, which are original. This plan is one of those used by settlers from the Germanic areas along the Rhine River, especially the Palatinate and Alsace. Larrick's father was an immigrant from this area via Pennsylvania, so the use of this central-chimney plan is not unexpected. This plan was used in Germanic-settled areas during the 18<sup>th</sup> century in eastern Pennsylvania and south to Virginia, as well as in Salem, North Carolina. There was typically a steep roof with a kick, like the one still found on the Thorndale Farm house, and the houses were generally one, one-and-a-half, or two stories in height. The foundation of the house is limestone rubble, and the floor structure is in rough puncheon logs, which survive, as does the foundation of the brick central chimney, which also rests on a limestone base. A full or partial cellar is a common feature of this house type, but one was not used in this case, perhaps because of the stone shelf on which the house sits. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, frame construction like that at Thorndale Farm came to supplement the earlier log and stone construction used in the Shenandoah Valley, so that the original ca. 1790 house is typical of Germanic settlers' small houses. The house retains its original plan, construction, roof structure, central chimney mass and hearth, front and back kitchen doors, and probably portions of an early porch. The original wood siding remains exposed on the south porch side. A small, narrow, steep staircase rises around two sides of the chimney mass. The second room behind the kitchen may originally have been divided into two rooms, and the absence of a fireplace on this side indicates the space was probably heated with a stove from the chimney.

The westernmost (rear) room was and still is the kitchen. The walls are original, frame with wood siding now covered in aluminum except on the south side, which has the original weatherboard siding. The south side of the original front has four bays and includes a six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window and a two-vertical-panel door in the family room and a newer sash kitchen door to the exterior. Terminating the ca. 1855 porch remodeling, an enclosed pantry forms the fourth bay, a feature common in Shenandoah Valley houses of the

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mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and later. On the north side is a small, metal-and-frame glazed vestibule to the kitchen, with concrete steps. The west rear side has three bays with two replacement six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The north-side family room windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sash, probably original to the remodeling of ca. 1855, with two windows on the north side of the room and one on the south. Both kitchen doors are sash doors. On the north side of the attic floor of the wing are small, low, floor-level casement wood-sash windows; on the west wall is one six-over-six-light wood-sash window. The rear wing has a brick interior chimney on a limestone-rubble base; it is located between the two rooms. Adjoining the ca. 1855 addition, the original east wall of the wing is subsumed into the addition. The wing foundation is limestone rubble with concrete reinforcement.

### Interior Description

First Floor. The principal east portion is comprised of a central passage and stairs with a large room to each side. The rooms are 9'-10" high. The floors are original wide boards, 4-1/2" to 6" wide. The walls are plaster on lath, as is the ceiling. The center passage has a small, old or original closet on the left side near the front door and a two-run-and-landing open-string stair on the right side, with simple, Greek Revival newels and plain balusters. The doors and walls are trimmed with handsome Greek Revival, corner-block pilaster trim and Greek Revival baseboards. A small lavatory was recently installed under the rise of the stairs in a former closet. There are no interior stairs to the basement. At the back west end of the passage is an original door to the back porch that was erected at the time of the addition along the south wall of the original wing, terminating in an enclosed pantry. This porch-and-pantry form is common in mid- and later-19<sup>th</sup> century houses in the lower Shenandoah Valley. The front and rear doors are the original two-vertical-panel doors with original hardware; there is a three-light transom over the entrance door.

The left or south room is the principal living room. There is an original fireplace with a Greek Revival mantel featuring handsome rectangular ornament typical of the area and a brick hearth. There are two windows each on the front and rear sides with old, probably original, nine-over-six-light, double-hung wood sash with narrow muntins. The room's doors, windows, and fireplace have distinctive ornamental Greek Revival trim similar in character to that found in other Shenandoah Valley houses of this period. The ornament is based on designs using multiple repeats of blocky, rectangular forms. The right or north room is the dining room. It is similar to the parlor, with a door to the original portion rather than windows on the west wall. There was originally a fireplace with a mantel matching the one in the parlor; a trace of it shows in the floorboards, which have been patched to replace the hearth.

The rear wing is the original two-room portion with central chimney between the rooms. These two rooms were rehabilitated with the construction of the principal, ca. 1855 front section, including installation of window sash similar to those in the front section. The floors are old boards, 4-1/2" to 6" wide, similar to those in the front sections, and the walls and ceiling are plaster over lath. The middle room, now an informal family room, has no fireplace, suggesting the possibility of a cast-iron stove for heat in the original construction, a typical feature in other

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Germanic central-chimney houses. There are two windows on the north side, one on the original south front, plus a door on this side to the porch. At the rear is the original and present kitchen on the west end. It has a large, brick chimney with a wide, original firebox, 5' wide, 2'-10" high, 1'-8" deep, with a structural iron bar across the top of the opening. Non-historic resilient-sheet flooring covers what appears to be the original hearth and original floor. There are exterior doors to the south and north; both are sash doors with glazed upper halves. The two-door arrangement is a typical Germanic feature in this period. The kitchen has newer base units, cabinets, and appliances on the west and north walls. The ceiling originally had open joists, revealed when plasterboard was removed in 2013. It has been temporarily re-closed. In the southeast corner of the kitchen is a steep, plain, L-shaped, two-run stair rising to the low attic story. The staircase is old and in the original location adjoining the brick chimney mass. The original may have been a ladder-like stair of the type frequently found in this period of construction. In the southwest corner of the kitchen is a pantry dating to the ca. 1855 addition, located at the end of the ca. 1855 south porch, a common arrangement in the Shenandoah Valley. The pantry has a door to the kitchen, a west-wall window, and the trace of a former door to the porch.

Second Floor. In the front wing there are two bedrooms flanking the central stair hall, matching the first-floor plan. The stair hall has a bathroom with modern fixtures inserted at the east front with one window. At the rear west end of the stair hall there is a window over the stairs. There are doors from the stair hall to each of the bedrooms. The trim on the second floor is similar to that on the first: old, wide-board, wood floors, rectangular, blocky Greek Revival trim, plastered walls and ceiling. The ceiling height is 7'-4". The windows are similar to those on the first floor except that they are six-over-six-light, double-hung wood sash and are original or historic-period replacements. The main bedroom is on the south side, with two windows each on the east front and west rear. A closet has been installed on the north wall of the bedroom. There are traces of a former fireplace and hearth on the south wall.

The north-side bedroom has two east front windows and one on the north, and the rear west wall has a door to the ca. 1790 wing. The trim is similar to that in the south bedroom.

The original wing forms the rear ell of the front wing and is joined to it, with a door between the two sections. The wing is a half-story high with two low-ceiling rooms under the gable with a maximum height of 7'-6" at the gable peak. The floor level is set 1'-8" below the main second-story floor level. The two rooms have the chimney mass between them and a staircase which descends to the kitchen. These rooms do not have fireplaces. There are plain board doors and two low casement six-light wood windows opening from the bottom on the north side. There is an unusual high, concave, molded baseboard. In the east room there is a full-size, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window on the west room end-gable wall.

Attic. There is a full attic in the main block of the house, accessed by a hatch from the second-floor hall. It has old, 7"-wide board flooring and open rafters which are cedar poles 4" to 6" in diameter. The ridge pole is 7'-1 1/2" above the floor. Lying across the attic floor is a steel cable tying the two end-chimney stacks. Flanking each chimney stack are two wood louvered ventilators. There is no attic above the rear-wing rooms.



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Cellar. There is a partial cellar under the main wing dining room. There is a low crawl space under the remainder of the main block and the rear wing. The cellar floor is mixed dirt and stone. The west wall of the cellar is a massive rock ledge. The exterior cellar door is a hatch on the north with a modern steel cover and concrete steps. The other cellar walls are laid in unfinished rubble stonework. In the ceiling, the first-floor framing is open, showing joists as large, flattened cedar puncheons, 6" to 9" wide. Crosswise under the joists at mid-span is a flattened puncheon cedar girder 6" to 9" wide. This construction is repeated under the front south wing, but with larger puncheons under the rear wing.

Utilities. The house has modern central forced-air heat and air conditioning, and there is an oil-fired furnace in the small basement. Kitchen heat is electric, replacing a former cast-iron stove. There is an old central-vacuum system on the first floor, with outlets labeled "DEAM." House water is supplied from the farm well, and drainage is in a tile septic field. Electric service is supplied by wires and poles extending along the entrance lane.

### Secondary Resources

Barn (contributing building). The large, ca. 1870, heavy-timber-frame barn is a typical, traditional post-Civil War bank-and-forebay barn rebuilt on the foundation of a pre-Civil War barn. With it are traces of a former silo, as well as an existing shed-roofed ell on the east side. The barn itself is 38' by 50', with a ground floor and a main floor above accessed from the west-side bank. The barn is 40' high including the 31'-high threshing floor. Vertical wood siding on the south side has been covered with plywood, and there is a sheet-metal roof. The foundation is rubble limestone with portions rebuilt in cast-cement units. Of special note are a number of threshing-floor joists that are reused dressed and dove-tailed older logs, approximately 8" by 24" and 24' long, which came from an earlier building and probably survive from the original Thorndale barn, believed to have been on the same site. There is evidence of charring on some of the logs, probably suggesting that an earlier barn burned. Newer framing is 9"-by-9" sawn lumber. On the main floor, framing is 8"-by-8" sawn posts. There is a pair of sliding frame barn doors to the west-side bank and a set of stairs to the ground floor. In the southwest corner is a closed-off grain storage room with stairs to its ceiling giving access to storage space on top of the ceiling. On the east side is a closed-off door. There is board flooring and a partial, board-floored loft. Stored in the barn are a group of early family gravestones and pieces of gravestones rescued from the former Larrick family graveyard on what is now an adjoining property (see Sketch Map). The barn's ground floor has a dirt floor. It is five bays wide on the east side, open to the barnyard under the forebay. Part of the ground-floor east wall is closed with ventilators or solid doors. The remaining three sides are in foundation masonry. The ell is shed-roofed with board siding and masonry base, extending eastward from the barn and open to the barnyard

Meat Shed (contributing building). There is a small, ca. 1840, gable-roof, frame meat shed behind the house. It has vertical-board siding, asphalt-shingle roofing, and a board front door, but no windows.

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Equipment Shed (noncontributing building). This is a ca. 1980 frame weather-boarded, shed-roofed building with a two-bay open front, no windows and no floor. It is northwest of the house.

Gazebo (noncontributing structure). There is a small, ca. 1980, octagonal, frame gazebo in the yard south of the house.

Keeler House Site (contributing site). There are reported below-grade traces of a pre-Civil War house, ca. 1830, on the east side of the entrance drive between the house and barn. The existence of a house on this site and the Keeler name are indicated on Civil War maps, the original Taylor sketch map, and the 1885 Atlas of Frederick County.

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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

MILITARY

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

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1790-1940

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

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1790

ca. 1855

1864

1940

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

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

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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

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

Thorndale Farm, 652 N. Buckton Rd., 2.5 miles northeast of Middletown in southeastern Frederick County, VA, is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A and at the local level under Criterion C. Under Criterion A, Thorndale Farm played significant roles in both the history of the late-18<sup>th</sup>-century settlement era of the Shenandoah Valley and that of the Civil War period as part of the site of the 1864 battle of Cedar Creek. The original portion of the house now standing on the property was probably erected ca. 1790 on land received through a 1760 grant from Thomas Lord Fairfax, Proprietor of the Northern Neck, to Capt. John Larrick, a member of the Virginia Militia from 1779 until 1782, the year of his death. That early house was greatly enlarged ca. 1855. The property remained in the hands of Capt. Larrick's descendants until 1940. Thorndale Farm also played a significant part in the October 19, 1864, battle of Cedar Creek, one of the decisive battles the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley. It was the scene of a devastating Federal assault in which Col. Charles Russell Lowell, a scion of the prominent Massachusetts Lowell family, was fatally wounded just before receiving a brevet commission as Brigadier General. Thorndale Farm is periodically used for interpretive programs by the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park. Under Criterion C, the frame, two-room, center-chimney portion of the Thorndale Farm house is an unusually well-constructed and well-preserved example of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century central-chimney house type that characterized the dwellings of Palatinate immigrants to the lower Shenandoah Valley. The main block of the house, constructed ca. 1855, is a fine example of rural Greek Revival architecture, displaying a notable pedimented entrance porch and distinctive interior trim. Thorndale's rural setting is virtually unchanged from its appearance during the Civil War. The period of significance, 1790-1940, begins with the construction of the first portion of the house and ends with the termination of Larrick ownership.

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

### **Early Settlement, Architecture, and Agriculture**

Thorndale Farm, located in the southeastern portion of Frederick County, Virginia, 2.5 miles northeast of Middletown, is comprised of 41.4 acres. The land was part of a 400-acre tract granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax to Capt. John Larrick (1726-1782) in 1760. The two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, weather-boarded frame house that stands on the property evolved from a frame dwelling erected in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century that now makes up the rear wing of the house. Additions made ca. 1855 greatly enlarged the house and added Greek Revival architectural ornament inside and out. The original house (now the rear wing of the 1855 addition) is still distinguishable as a Germanic-plan, one-and-a-half-story, center-chimney building with a steep gabled kick roof. The original materials—limestone foundation, brick chimney and hearth, open-joint ceiling, puncheon floor, timber framing and weatherboard siding—are intact. The characteristically Germanic two-room plan remains evident, and the typical arrangement of two doors, one at the front and one at the rear, has been maintained, in the kitchen.

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John Larrick was a captain in the Frederick militia, serving from 1779 until 1782<sup>2</sup>. Capt. Larrick received two separate grants from Lord Fairfax at different times in 1760. The exact date of the first grant, for the 400-acre tract on which Thorndale was built, is not known. The second, issued on August 9, 1760, was for 285 acres on which Larrick established a “plantation” later known as Green Hill. His son George, who was already residing there at the time of his father’s death, inherited the smaller tract, while another son, John, received the larger property.<sup>3</sup>

According to Larrick family history, Casper, George, John, and James Larrick (variant spellings include, among others, LaRoche, Larog, Laroque, Laroc, and Larruck) were Huguenots from the Rhine River Palatinate area of France, now Alsace-Lorraine.<sup>4</sup> They were apparently not, however, among the many Germanic immigrants recruited from that region by Shenandoah Valley pioneer Jost Hite to settle Fairfax property.<sup>5</sup> Attracted by the fertile limestone fields of the Shenandoah Valley as well as the opportunity to own land there, early settlers provided a buffering presence between English settlements to the east and Native American tribes and French forces west of the Blue Ridge. The four brothers are reported to have stopped in “the Jersey Isles” or Ireland and England before embarking for America; they then passed through Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania before arriving in the Shenandoah Valley.<sup>6</sup>

While many members of the numerous Larrick family quickly moved on to Ohio and westward points, many others remained in Frederick County.<sup>7</sup> Indeed, Thorndale Farm remained in Larrick family ownership until 1940. The names inscribed on gravestones found in the family graveyard, which was located on a portion of the 400-acre tract that does not lie within the nominated property, attest to their intermingling with other area pioneers and their descendants, including those of Jost Hite. Although the gravestones have been removed and the abandoned graveyard is now used for residential purposes, many of the stones, along with broken pieces of others, are preserved in storage in the barn at Thorndale Farm. Gravestone inscriptions were recorded and published in *2200 Gravestones from Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia*.<sup>8</sup>

By 1845 the property had been periodically divided within the family. Thorndale Farm was apparently being operated and was at least partially owned by Archibald Larrick.<sup>9</sup> The 1850 Virginia Agricultural Census indicates that Archibald Larrick claimed 150 acres of improved land and 150 acres of unimproved land with a cash value of \$4,800, implements and machinery worth \$350, and livestock worth \$715.<sup>10</sup> Though larger than many farms in the area, which typically contained about 200 acres, Thorndale Farm most likely resembled its neighbors in its products and management. It was small enough to be run efficiently with family labor supplemented by hired hands and few if any enslaved persons. In fact, the 1860 Virginia slave census indicates that Archibald Larrick owned only one enslaved woman.<sup>11</sup> Wheat was a major crop in the area, and it is likely that wheat was raised at Thorndale Farm. No evidence is found on maps or in other documents of a grist mill on the nominated property at the time of the Civil War, nor is there a source of the water needed to operate one. There were, however, a number of mills nearby, and the farm’s location only a few hundred yards from the Valley Turnpike, the area’s main thoroughfare, would have made it easy enough to transport crops to a neighboring mill for grinding and thence to distant markets. There was evidently a large barn on the property,

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the stone foundation of which was reused when the present barn was erected ca. 1870. The amount of money designated for “livestock” in the 1850 agricultural census suggests that the raising of cattle was also a significant part of the farm’s operations.

### Architectural Analysis

In the northern Shenandoah Valley, generally the evolution of houses from simple Germanic-plan construction, or the alternative Scots-Irish (English) plan construction, involved a merging of characteristics, especially from the Germanic central-chimney plan, as in the original Thorndale, to end-chimney and central-passage houses, especially after 1800. Eighteenth-century construction was most commonly log, with stone originally used for large, more formal houses, such as Harmony Hall (NRHP 1969;DHR File No. 085-004).By the 1780s, frame construction, such as that found at Thorndale, emerges. Brick is not generally found in the area until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. An early example nearby is Spengler Hall (1812; DHR File No. 085-0009) in Strasburg. Stylistically, the typical small 18th-century house does not have formal design and detail. A few major houses, such as Belle Grove (NHL 1969; DHR File No. 034-0002), do have such design features. Early-19<sup>th</sup>-century Federal-style houses are marked by more detail, such as entrance-door fanlights and refined trim, and two-story low-gable-roof forms. They are three to five bays in width. The formal temple-form Greek Revival is rare in the area. A common feature is a pedimented entry porch with four columns, such as the one at Thorndale and numerous other Frederick County houses, such as Western View (DHR File No. 034-236), Stoney Acres (DHR File No.034-0038), and the Betty Meade Stewart House (DHR File No. 034-0181).

At Thorndale, the ca. 1855 addition is typical of houses as they developed with Greek Revival features such as the pedimented porch, entrances with transoms and sidelights, larger windows, and distinctive interior trim. Similar examples are Silver Spring (DHR File No. 034-424), and the Robinson-Miller House (DHR File No:34-1486). There are examples of houses such as Thorndale that grew from an original German plan to include 19<sup>th</sup>-century additions, including Homestead (ca. 1808-mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; DHR File No. 034-0355), Dinges House near Middletown (DHR File No. 034-0237), and the Paul Froman House on Cedar Creek (1751), with a variant central-chimney German plan. In Shenandoah County near Thorndale there are further examples of Germanic-plan houses with later additions, including Frye’s Fort (DHR File No.085-0058), the Pifer House near Strasburg (DHR File No. 085-0470), and Mount Pleasant (NRHP 2011; DHR File No. 085-0072), also near Strasburg, where the original stone wing precedes the brick mansion.

### The Civil War Era

Thorndale Farm is significantly related to the Civil War battle of Cedar Creek fought on October 19, 1864. The property lies largely within the Cedar Creek “Battlefield Core Area” and wholly within the “Battlefield Study Area” and the area designated as “Potential National Register” by the American Battlefield Protection Program. Thorndale Farm is beyond the established boundaries of the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historic Park. At the entrance to Thorndale Farm is a Virginia Civil War Trails information marker, “Union Left Flank,” erected

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Name of Property

Frederick County, VA

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in 2014. Periodic National Park Service Ranger programs related to the Civil War are also presented on Thorndale Farm.

The farm and its then-newly-expanded house figure in the afternoon Federal counterattack, which won the day in a stunning reversal of the morning's Confederate surprise attack. In late morning, after General Philip Sheridan arrived from Winchester, the Federal troops were rallied in a line north of Middletown. A determined and successful attack led by cavalry on Confederate positions took place that afternoon. On the morning of the battle, the Confederate advance was contained around 10:00 a.m., and a stabilized line of Federal forces was formed east to west on both sides of the old Valley Turnpike (US Rte. 11) north of Middletown and north of the present Middletown exit from modern US Highway I-81 (Exit 302). On the east side of the Valley Turnpike and straddling the present I-81 were several cavalry brigades under the command of General Wesley Merritt. The Union left flank was at Thorndale Farm and its surrounding area with brigades under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Col. James H. Kidd, Col. Alpheus S. Moore, and particularly Col. Charles R. Lowell, Jr., commanding the reserve brigade. They were also supported by artillery batteries at the western side of the farm. Facing them south of Thorndale, generally along Reliance Road's historical location, were the Confederate lines at the northern extent of their morning attack, under the command of Brig. Gen. Gabriel C. Wharton. There they awaited a possible Union counterattack.

Of the several Civil War-period maps of the battle, the clearest and most detailed, showing troop movements and times, is the Lt. Col. G. L. Gillespie manuscript map of 1864, as redrawn and printed in 1873. The 1873 printed map was a postwar field check of the 1864 manuscript map, which is the best contemporary map of the battle. The Thorndale Farm house is denoted as "Joseph Nixon" in the 1873 edition, unlike the map of 1864, which shows it as "Widow Larrick." Both names are correct for their times. In the 1873 edition, the Thorndale house is shown with a fenced yard with outbuildings, but there is no barn shown. Adjacent to the south edge of Thorndale Farm was a family-related house of which no trace remains. It is denoted on Gillespie's new edition as "Jas. S. Larrick," while on the original it is denoted "Mary Larrick." The battlefield on the northeast side of Middletown around Thorndale Farm with troop positions is also shown on the contemporary map sketch of James E. Taylor, part of his manuscript, "With Sheridan Up the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, Leaves from a Special Artist's Sketch Book and Diary." This confirms the Gillespie map. The original sketch book is at the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio. It was published as *The James E. Taylor Sketchbook* in 1989. Another sketch in the series showing Col. Lowell leading his brigade's charge as he was shot was probably drawn after the war. Between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m., Col. Lowell's brigade moved from the area north of the house to a location south of the house. At 4:00 p.m. the counterattack commenced. During the cavalry charge, Col. Lowell was shot by a sharpshooter.

The Gillespie manuscript 1864 map from the Library of Congress also shows the barn and a house between the Larrick house and barn on the east side of the entrance drive, denoted "R. Keeler." Keeler was a Confederate soldier. Neither structure shows on the later, revised map. It is believed that the present barn was rebuilt in the 1870s on its original foundation, possibly after a fire. The barn and the Keeler House may have been damaged or destroyed during the battle of



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Cedar Creek or at another time during the Civil War. Note that the map later published in *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (1891-95, plate 99) was further annotated from the 1873 edition showing further troop movements and times. The 1885 *Lathrop Atlas of Frederick County* does denote both houses as "Joseph Nixon". This may indicate an error in the Gillespie map revisions or perhaps a rebuilding between 1873 and 1885. The Confederate map of the battle of Cedar Creek by J. E. D. Hotchkiss, 1864, shows the Thorndale Farm house, but is much vaguer in its representations than the Gillespie Union map. The Hotchkiss map was later published as Plate 82 in *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*.

The death of Union Col. Charles Russell Lowell, Jr., in the final counterattack in the battle of Cedar Creek ended the promising life of a brave, successful, young officer from the prominent Lowell family of Massachusetts. His life and death are recounted in two biographies, *The Life and Letters of Charles Russell Lowell*, by Edward Waldo Emerson, 1907, and the more recent, *The Nature of Sacrifice, A Biography of Charles Russell Lowell, Jr., 1835-64*, by Carol Bundy, 2005. Lowell's significance is further noted in a monument stone located in front of the Wayside Inn on the Old Valley Pike in Middletown, and in a new Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park program, June 2015, marking the careers and deaths of Confederate General Stephen Ramseur and Union Colonel Charles R. Lowell. The program was titled, "A Generation Lost: The Tragic Deaths of Stephen Ramseur and Charles Lowell." Col. Lowell, commanding the Reserve Cavalry Brigade under Gen. Merritt at the remarkable age of 29, had already been seriously wounded earlier on the day of the battle. He insisted on leading his brigade in the Federal counterattack. Weak but determined, he was strapped to his horse for stability and led the brigade's charge from the front, saber drawn, with his flag and guidon bearers, and not in the normal command position at the rear of the brigade. Both books describe the attack, although the newer Bundy is more detailed, discussing how Lowell and his flag bearer were shot during the first of three successive cavalry charges over low ridges from Thorndale Farm toward the entrenched Confederate position along Reliance Road. Lowell was taken to the rear and died later that day, just as word was received of his brevet promotion to brigadier general. The Bundy account on pp. 467-473 presents in detail the event and death.

#### Twentieth -Century Thorndale Farm

Archibald Bell Larrick died in 1861, leaving the farm to his daughter, Archie Belle (1861-1953), who was born shortly after her father's death. Archibald's widow, Harriet, continued to occupy the farm even after her marriage to Joseph W. Nixon in 1867, and Joseph Nixon lived at the farm until he died in 1925. Archie Belle Larrick retained ownership of Thorndale until 1940, when it was finally sold out of Larrick ownership.<sup>12</sup> The 41.4 acre portion of the property on which the Thorndale Farm house is located was purchased by the present owners, Robert L. and Tracy Clark, in 2012. A portion of the land is still farmed, and the nominated property and surrounding area remain rural in character. Neighboring property belonging to other owners has been subdivided into ten-acre tracts for residential development. The construction of nearby interstate highway 81 caused the vacating of Buckton Lane to U.S. Rt. 11 (the Valley Pike) as well as the construction of a new Buckton Lane parallel to I-81 to the relocated Reliance Road at its interchange with I-81, as shown on the appended Sketch Map.

Thorndale Farm  
Name of Property

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Thorndale Farm  
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Mahr, Theodore C. *Early's Valley Campaign: The Battle of Cedar Creek: Showdown in the Shenandoah, 1864*. Lynchburg, VA: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1992.

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National Park Service, *Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Statement for Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park*. Washington, DC, NPS, 2008.

Quarles, Garland R. *Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia*. Winchester, VA, 1971. Prepared for the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Winchester, VA.

Ritenour, Pearl W. *2200 Gravestone Inscriptions from Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia*. Boyce, VA: Carr Publishing Co., 1960. Winchester –Frederick County Historical Society.

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Wert, Jeffrey. *From Winchester to Cedar Creek: The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864*. NY: Simon & Schuster, 1987.

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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

Thorndale Farm  
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA  
County and State

Other  
Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR No. 034 0081

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** 41.42 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.031940 | Longitude: -78.260860 |
| 2. Latitude: 39.034940 | Longitude: -78.257310 |
| 3. Latitude: 39.033780 | Longitude: -78.255840 |
| 4. Latitude: 39.032600 | Longitude: -78.257230 |
| 5. Latitude: 39.030720 | Longitude: -78.255420 |
| 6. Latitude: 39.027840 | Longitude: -78.257070 |
| 7. Latitude: 39.027960 | Longitude: -78.257380 |
| 8. Latitude: 39.028350 | Longitude: -78.257090 |

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Thorndale Farm  
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA  
County and State

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

The nominated property comprises that shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map, and is recorded by Frederick County as Tax Parcel No. 91 A 96B. The parcel lines also match the property's surveyed boundaries as prepared by Greenway Engineering, Inc., Winchester, Virginia, in the possession of the property owner.

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

The boundaries selected encompass the entire current Thorndale Farm property, all of which was included in the site of the battle of Cedar Creek, as well as the property's rural setting and the known historic house and other contributing resources.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell  
organization: Massey Maxwell Associates  
street & number: P.O. Box 263  
city or town: Strasburg state: VA zip code: 22657  
e-mail: masmax@shentel.net  
telephone: 540-465-4566  
date: 4/15/2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs**

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

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Thorndale Farm  
City or Vicinity: Middletown  
County: Frederick State: VA

Thorndale Farm  
Name of Property

Frederick County, VA  
County and State

Photographer: James C. Massey  
Date Photographed: 2014-2015

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

1 of 17. Façade, front wing, looking northwest. VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0001.

2 of 17. Façade, porch, looking northwest. VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0002.

3 of 17. Northeast elevation, front wing at left, rear wing at right, looking southwest.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0003.

4 of 17. Southwest elevation, rear wing at left, front wing at right, looking northeast.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0004.

5 of 17. Front wing, first-floor hall, looking southeast.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0005.

6 of 17. Front wing, first floor, middle room, looking southeast.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0006.

7 of 17. Front wing, first floor, living room fireplace, looking southwest.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0007.

8 of 17. Front wing, first floor, living room, ornamental detail, looking northeast.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0008.

9 of 17. Front wing, first floor, living room, window detail, looking north.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0009.

10 of 17. Front wing, first floor, dining room, looking southeast.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0010.

11 of 17. Rear wing, first floor, kitchen, showing original open ceiling and re-opened  
fireplace, looking east. VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0011.

12 of 17. Front wing, second floor, stair hall, looking west .  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0012.

13 of 17. Barn, looking west. VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0013.

14 of 17. Barn interior, threshing floor, looking southeast.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0014.

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15 of 17. Meat house, looking southwest. VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0015.

16 of 17. General view of house area, looking west.  
VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0016.

17 of 17. General view of area of Civil War cavalry attack at Thorndale Farm, looking southwest. VA\_FrederickCounty\_ThorndaleFarm\_0017.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Since the settlers came from several different countries and areas, generally along the Rhine River, we use the term “Germanic” rather than German, as there was no country called Germany at that time. The literature on the Germanic American house and farm is extensive. For a careful examination of a significant early settler’s central-chimney, three-room house in Pennsylvania, see “The Bertolet-Herbein Cabin” by James C. Massey in *The American German Review*, February-March, 1960, pp. 12-14. This house was subsequently moved and preserved as a museum property and was part of the writer’s work on Germanic-American buildings for the National Park Service, especially in the Oley Valley. References useful to the writers include G. Edwin Brumbaugh, “Colonial Architecture of the Pennsylvania Germans” in the *Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings*, vol. XLI, 1930; the meticulous development study by William Woys Weaver, “The Pennsylvania German House” in the *Winterthur Portfolio*, 1986; and the recent book, *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920*, edited by Sally McMurry and Nancy van Golsen (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011). Other sources include “A Central-Chimney Continental Log House” by Henry Glassie, in *Pennsylvania Folk Life*, Winter 1968-1969; and Maral S. Kalbian’s *Frederick County Virginia: History through Architecture* (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1999).

<sup>2</sup> John H. Gwathmey, *Historical Registry of Virginians in the Revolution, Soldiers, Sailors, Marines* (Richmond, VA: Dietz Press, 1938).

<sup>3</sup> Garland R. Quarles, *Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia* (Winchester, VA: 1971; revised 1990), pp. 164-165.

<sup>4</sup> W. Donald Larrick, *A Larrick Family History of the Virginia Pioneers Casper Larrick and John Larrick and their descendants* (Manuscript, 1984, revised 1988).



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Name of Property

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<sup>5</sup> Robert L. and Tracy Clark, "Thorndale Farm History."  
(<http://www.thorndalefarmva.com/History.html>).

<sup>6</sup> Quarles, op. cit., p. 164.

<sup>7</sup> Larrick, op. cit., p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> Pearl W. Ritenour, *2200 Gravestones from Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia* (Boyce, VA: Carr Publishing Co., 1960).

<sup>9</sup> Frederick County Deed Book.

<sup>10</sup> Linda L. Green, *Virginia 1850 Agricultural Census, Vol. 2*, p. 128.

<sup>11</sup> Robert L. Clark and Tracy Clark, Thorndale Farm History  
(<http://www.thorndalefarmva.com/History.html>)

<sup>12</sup> Clark, op. cit.



**LOCATION MAP**

**Thorndale Farm**

**Frederick County, VA**

**DHR No. 034-0081**

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

- 1. Latitude: 39.031940  
Longitude: -78.260860
- 2. Latitude: 39.034940  
Longitude: -78.257310
- 3. Latitude: 39.033780  
Longitude: -78.255840
- 4. Latitude: 39.032600  
Longitude: -78.257230
- 5. Latitude: 39.030720  
Longitude: -78.255420
- 6. Latitude: 39.027840  
Longitude: -78.257070
- 7. Latitude: 39.027960  
Longitude: -78.257380
- 8. Latitude: 39.028350  
Longitude: -78.257090



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

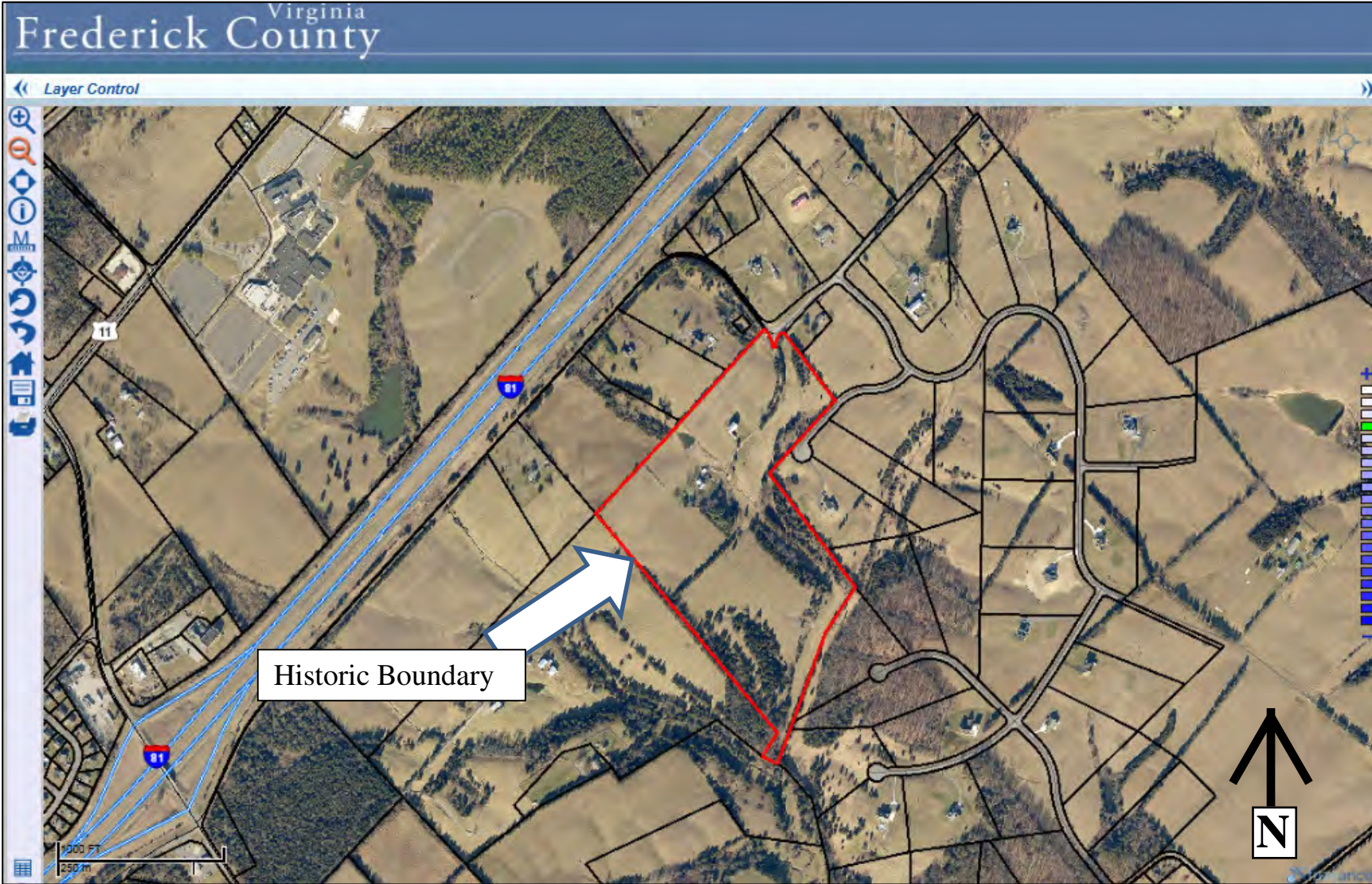
**Title: Thorndale Farm**

**Date: 5/16/2016**

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

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

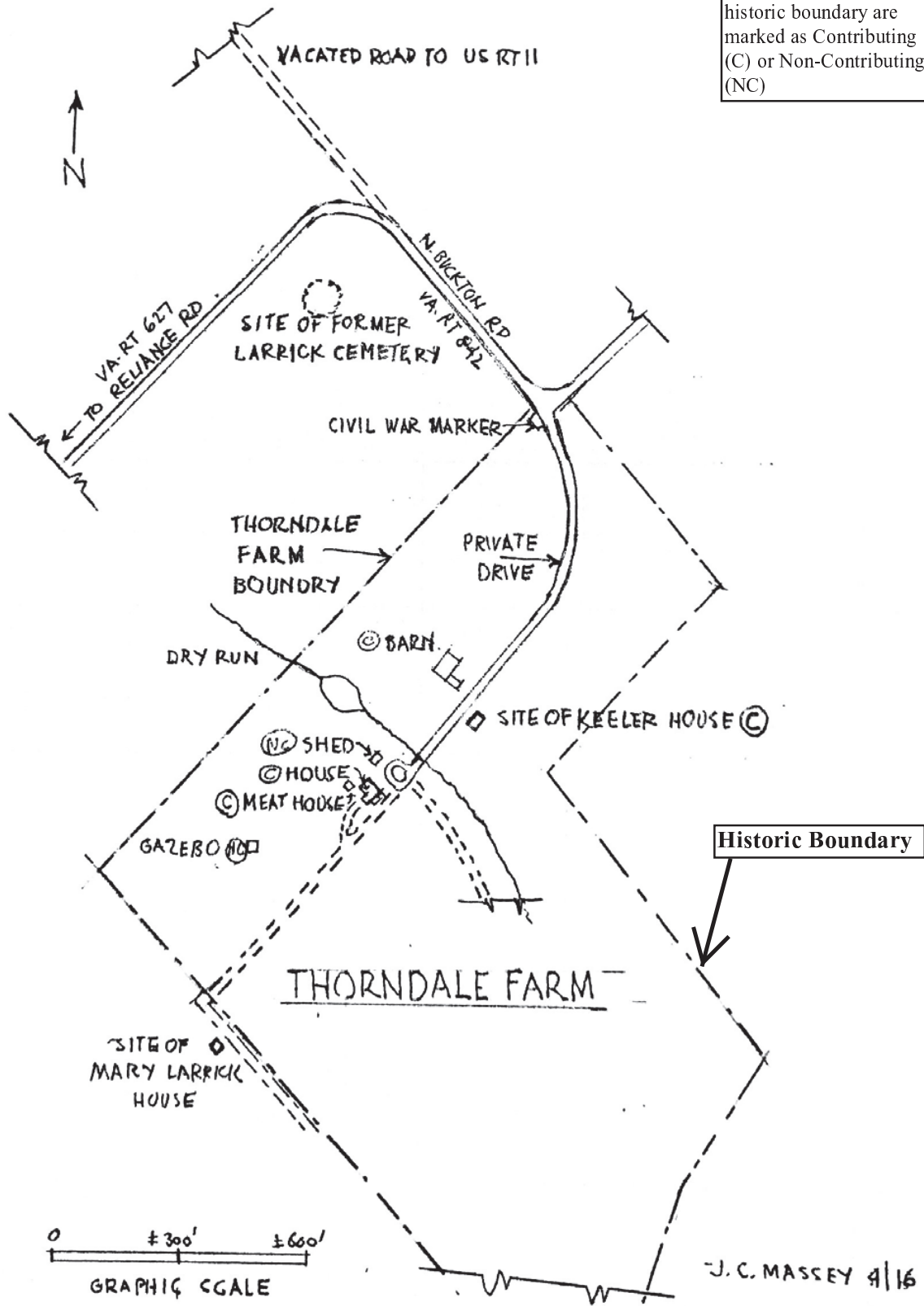
**TAX PARCEL MAP**  
**Thorndale Farm**  
**Frederick County, VA**  
**DHR No. 034-0081**



SKETCH MAP  
Thorndale Farm  
Frederick County, VA  
DHR No. 034-0081

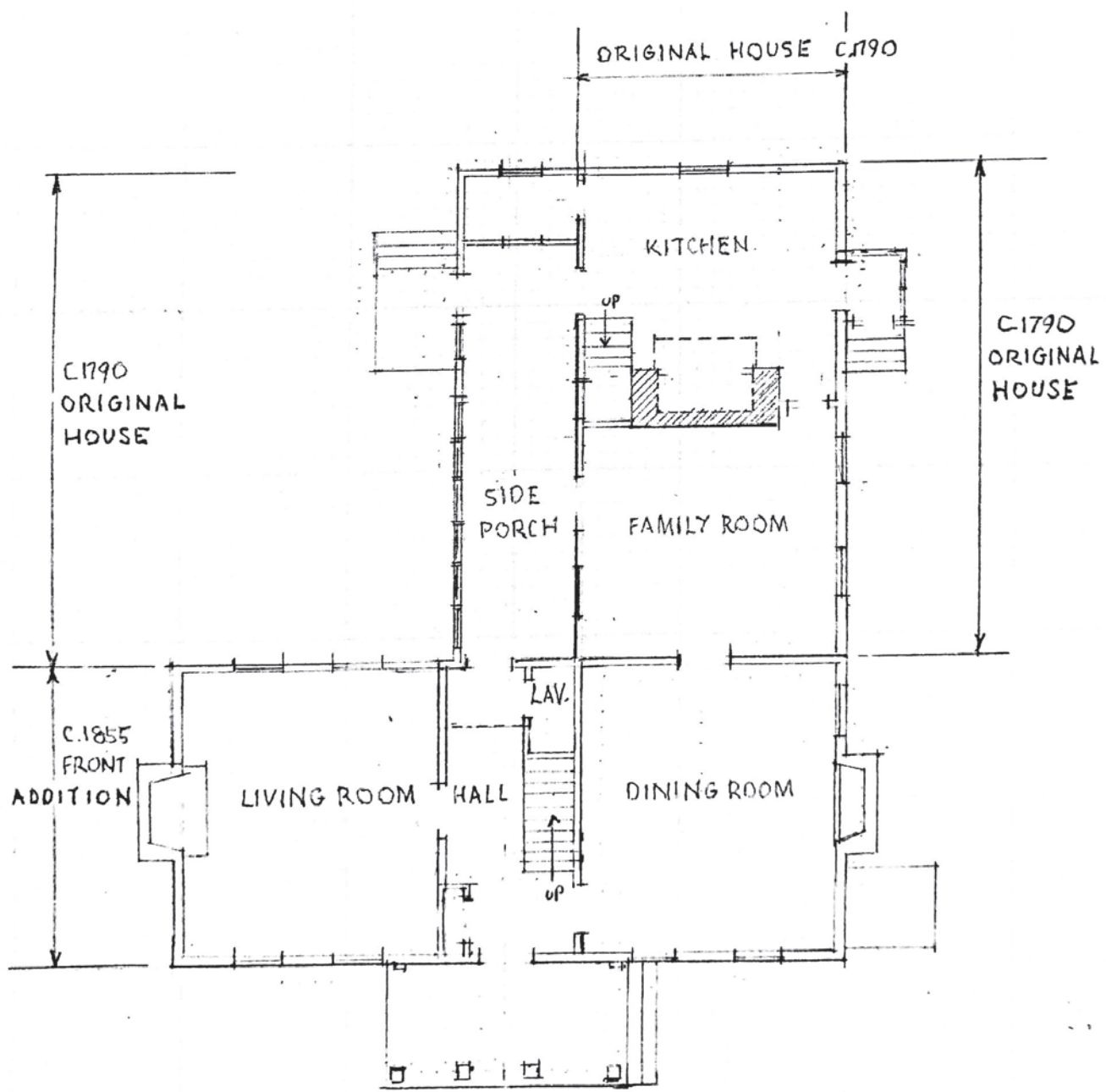
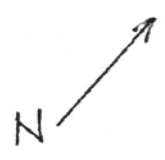
SITE PLAN

Resources within the historic boundary are marked as Contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC)



FLOOR PLAN  
Thorndale Farm  
Frederick County, Virginia  
DHR No. 034-0071

FIRST FLOOR SKETCH PLAN



SCALE #1"=10'0"

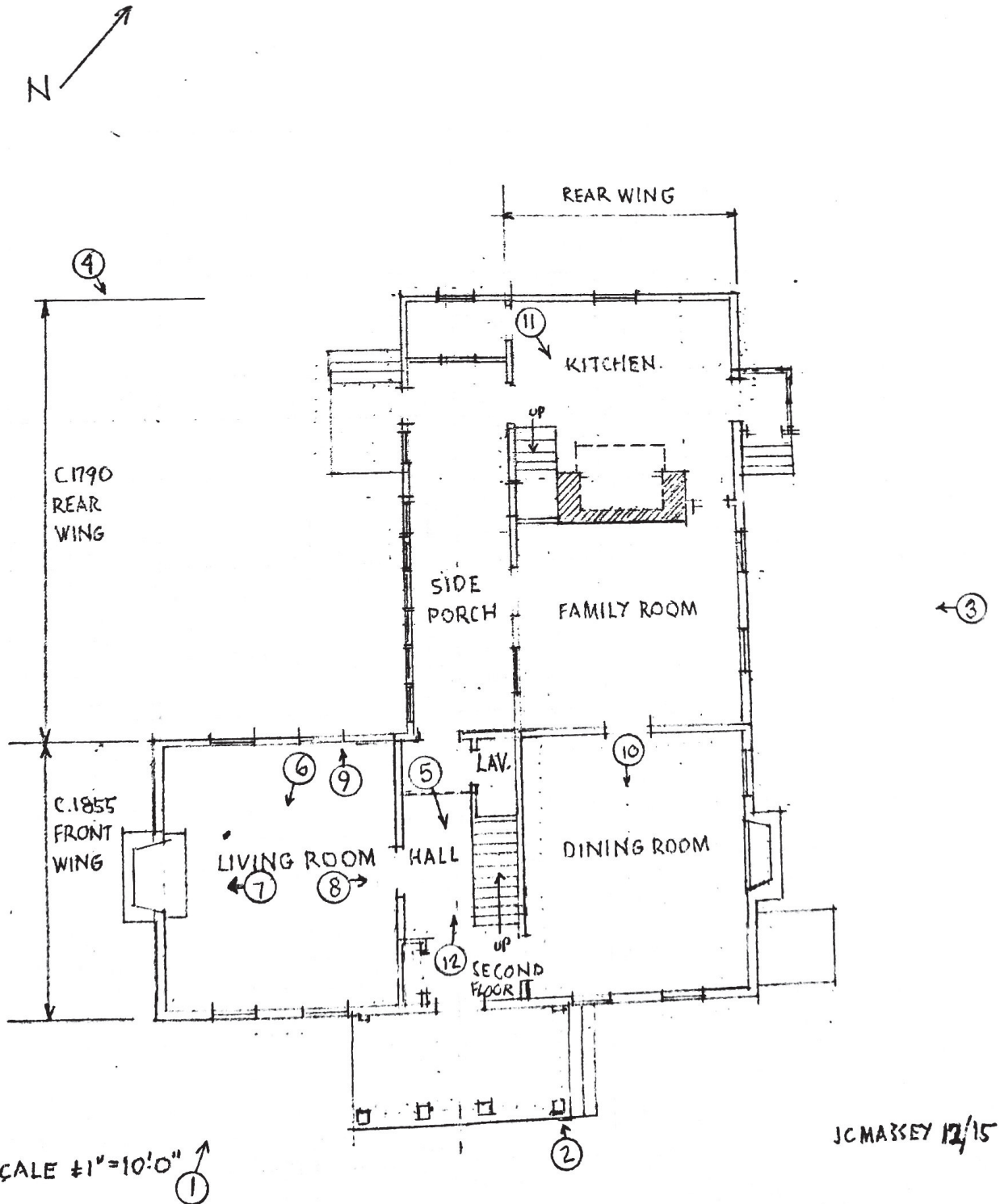
JCMASSEY 4/16

THORNDALE FARM  
FREDERICK CO. VA.  
034-0081

# FIRST FLOOR SKETCH PLAN

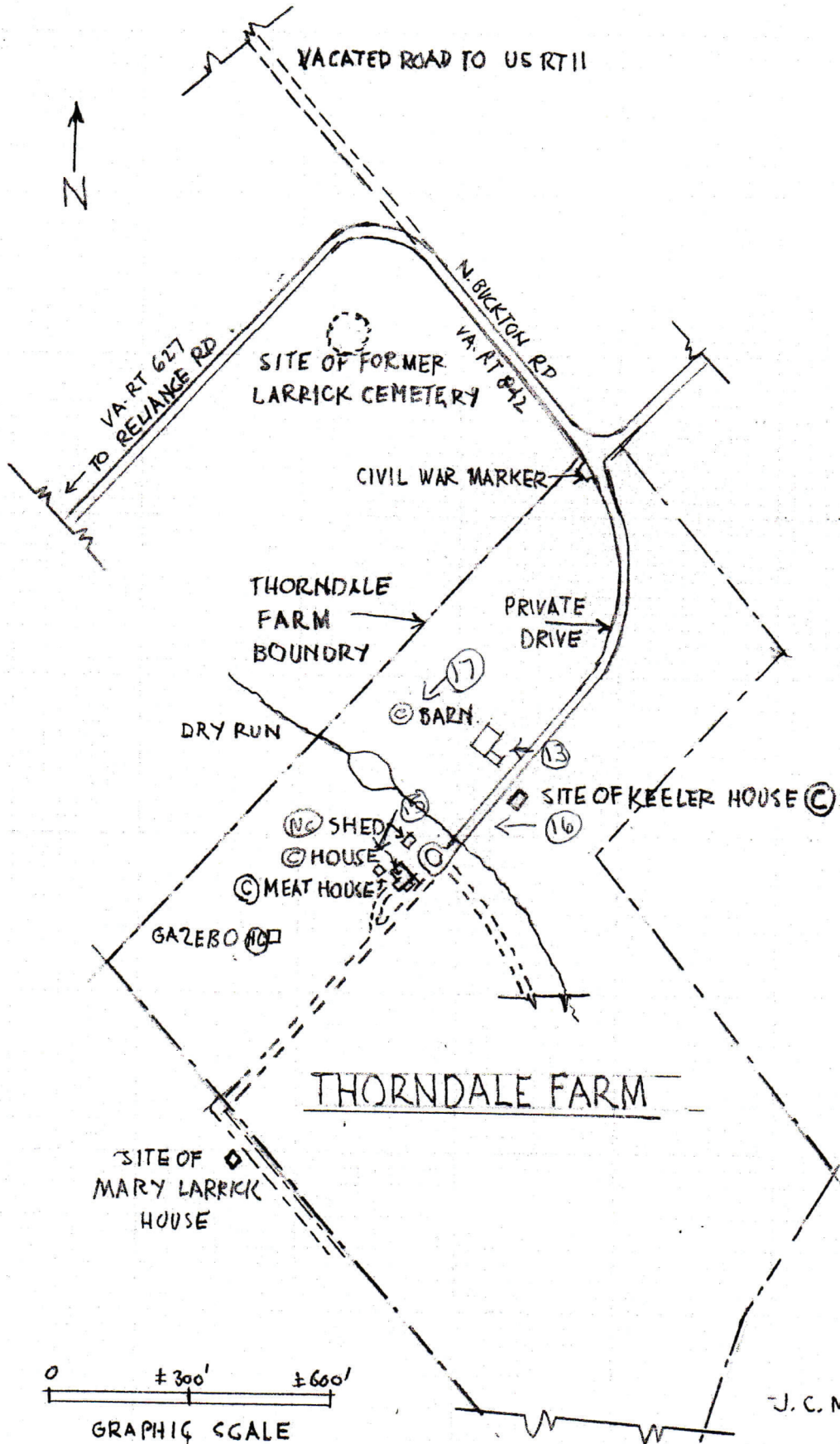
## PHOTO KEY

1 of 2



THORNDALE FARM  
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034-0081

PHOTO KEY  
2 OF 2



1864 BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK



PORTION OF  
BATTLE-FIELDS  
OF  
**FISHER'S HILL**  
AND  
**CEDAR CREEK,**

2 Sept. 1864. VIRGINIA. 19 Oct. 1864.

Prepared by  
L. L. Col. G. L. GILLESPIE, Major of Engineers, U.S.A.,  
From Surveys made under his direction  
By Order of  
**LT. GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN,**  
and under the Authority of the  
**HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,**  
AND OF THE  
**CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.**  
1873.

Scale: One Inch = 3120 Feet.  
0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 Feet

George B. Strauch and E. Siegenmund, Assistants.  
may referred to plans of Near Tide at Baltimore for the  
war 1860 obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer  
U.S.A. & Ohio R.R.  
Penons; Stone Wood Union Rebel  
wrenchments; Earth Wood Union Rebel  
wre planes 10 feet apart.