

VLR-8/18/93 NRHP-10/29/93

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shenandoah County Farm

other names/site number Shenandoah County Almshouse DHR File No. 85-86

2. Location

street & number N side SR 654, 4000' E of jct. with US 11 N/A not for publication

city or town Maurertown vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Shenandoah code 171 zip code 22644

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Hub C. Miller 9/3/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Shenandoah County Farm
Name of Property

Shenandoah County, VA
County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	4	buildings
2	0	sites
1	4	structures
0	0	objects
7	8	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof metal

other

metal: aluminum

Narrative Description

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

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1829-1943

Significant Dates

1829

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Not known

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Virginia State Library - Archives

Shenandoah County Farm
Name of Property

Shenandoah County, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 166.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7	7	20	9	3	0	4	31	28	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing							

3

1	7	7	21	4	6	0	43	1	16	30
Zone	Easting			Northing						

2

1	7	7	21	18	4	0	43	1	24	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing							

4

1	7	7	20	6	4	0	43	1	20	20
Zone	Easting			Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shirley Maxwell; James C. Massey; Mary Kell, historian

organization Massey Maxwell Associates for date April 15, 1993
the Glebe Farm Group

street & number P. O. Box 263 telephone (703) 465-4566

city or town Strasburg state VA zip code 22657

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Shenandoah County

street & number P. O. Box 452 telephone (703) 459-2195

city or town Woodstock state VA zip code 22664

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

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7. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Shenandoah County Almshouse, built in 1829 on approximately 220 acres of county-owned land near Maurertown, Shenandoah County, Virginia, is a large, symmetrical, Federal-style, institutional structure constructed in brick above a limestone foundation. The five-bay, two-story center block is flanked on the north and south by eight-bay, one-story brick wings. On the main (east) facade, there is a five-bay, one-story porch with shed roof and chamfered posts. The brick walls of the wings are obscured by aluminum siding enclosing original full-width porches. A two-story brick kitchen wing was added ca. 1850 at the rear (west) of the center block; at the same time, a two-story extension was built at right angles to the south end of the south wing. The interior contains examples of fine original woodwork and hardware, including mantelpieces, paneling, wall cabinets, door frames and entablatures, and wrought-iron door hinges. Despite several minor modern additions and alterations, the almshouse and its surroundings possess a high degree of architectural and contextual integrity. The main house is in fair to good condition, although there is some masonry and wood damage caused by the poorly drained building site. The rolling site is still a working farm, with a small creek running along one side. The relationships among the buildings are largely unchanged, the striking views of the rural landscape and mountainous surroundings are undisturbed, and the almshouse continues to serve its original purpose of housing the poor. The property contains four contributing buildings: the almshouse itself; a stone spring house which may be contemporaneous with, or perhaps earlier than, the almshouse; a large modern frame barn (constructed 1952) constructed on the site of an earlier barn; and a frame meat house (constructed 1894). There are four noncontributing buildings, all of modern frame construction: a garage; a butcher shed; a woodshed; and a mechanic's shed. There is one contributing structure, a frame pump house (date unknown). There are four noncontributing structures: two chicken coops, a brooder house, and a corncrib. There are two contributing sites: a cemetery, which is still in use, and a portion of a Civil War encampment site, occupied by Union troops prior to the Battle of Tom's Brook.

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Shenandoah County, VA

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7. Architectural Description (continued)

DESCRIPTION

The builders of the almshouse adapted the Federal style of architecture to an institutional function. Viewed alone, the central block of the building, which served as the superintendent's residence, would be a striking example of a prosperous Shenandoah Valley farm home of the early nineteenth century. However, the defining feature of the composition is the unusually long, one-story lateral wings, which are similar in materials, design, and workmanship to the main house. In another setting this design might have served for a regional college or boarding school. In Shenandoah County it provides a physical record of a long-lasting vision of a secure and dignified life for those who, because of age, circumstance, or incapacity, could not cope with the full rigor of rural existence.

The house is constructed of locally-made red brick, unpainted, laid in five-course American bond with struck penciled joints above limestone foundations. The symmetrical, five-bay, two-story central block has parapeted side gables with double, interior end chimneys of brick and a two-course brick cornice laid in a houndstooth pattern. Twelve-over-eight double-hung windows have brick voussoirs laid in two vertical courses, wood sills and lintels, and original wood sash. A one-story, five-bay porch with chamfered wooden posts and concrete floor extends across the front of the center block. The porch is old but not original, and no physical or documentary evidence has been found to suggest that a porch was originally there. Each of the brick lateral wings is 75 feet long.

Additions made over the years have partly hidden but not seriously altered the 1829 construction. About 1850, a two-story extension with four apartments was built at right angles to the south wing at the south end. At the same time a two-story kitchen wing was added to the rear (west) of the main house. Both additions are of brick and follow generally the style of the 1829 building, although the masonry is of lower quality. A standing-seam metal roof has replaced the original shingled roof. Around 1965, the front porches of the wings were enclosed with aluminum siding to provide weatherproof walkways, and the rear

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Shenandoah County, VASection number 7 Page 37. Architectural Description (continued)

wing of the main house was renovated to house recreational and other facilities for the residents. In 1991, the south wing was renovated to provide a separate family apartment with kitchen and bath for temporary residents.

The floor plan of the center block appears to have been little altered. There were four first-floor rooms, which might originally have been arranged around a center hall. At present, however, there is no evidence of hall partitions, and the front door opens to a large pine-paneled office in the right (northeast) front corner. The main staircase is located in the southeast corner of the office, facing the front door. This room is believed by local historians to have served as a meeting room for the overseers of the poor. A fine, large, original, wood mantel in the office is decorated with reed-and-band carving and a paneled frieze. The well-proportioned staircase has a stained and varnished paneled wood dado and handrail, wood banister, turned wood balusters, and a slim columnar newel. The staircase rises to a split landing that leads in three directions to private quarters on the second floor. A large room to the left (south) of the front door has been converted into a modern kitchen but retains original wood dado paneling and chair rail. The closed-in fireplace has a wood mantelpiece decorated with a recessed frieze panel and fluted oval and sunburst carvings. A recessed four-door cupboard with a heavy cornice is in one corner of the room. At the rear of the center block two rooms have been combined (date not known) to form a single large room used for dining and recreation by the residents. At one end of the room, an elaborate wooden cupboard with four doors, the two upper ones in two panels each, has a massive cornice with pendant carved frieze, supported by fluted pilasters. Doors, window trim and sash, and door trim with classical motifs are original, as are the wood dado paneling and chair rails. Three of the four rooms on the second floor have fireplaces (closed in, with stove flues visible but unused); original, simple, wood mantelpieces; wood-paneled dados; and chair rails. One room also contains large built-in wood four-door cupboards, presumed to be original, on either side of the fireplace. A staircase to the attic is located behind a door in the northeast room. The ceilings throughout the building have been lowered, and any original

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Shenandoah County, VA

7. Architectural Description (continued)

cornices and ceiling fixtures have been concealed or removed. Heating is by means of hot water, and radiators are in every room.

In the lateral wings also, the original floor plan remains essentially intact. Five rooms in each wing are entered from continuous one-story porches, which run the length of the wings. through original five-panel wood doors with massive wrought-iron strap hinges. The rooms are lighted by five-pane transoms above the doors and shuttered windows overlooking the porches. The porches were enclosed with aluminum windows and siding ca. 1965. In each wing, the room nearest the center block (which originally served as a communal, sexually-segregated sitting room) has been altered to accommodate a bathroom.

The southward slope of the site allowed the construction of a ground-level kitchen and laundry area below the south wing, which contains a fireplace large enough to accommodate laundry kettles. Smaller rooms on the ground floor were used to store preserved fruits, vegetables, and meats. Modern wood porches on the north and south sides of the south wing give access to the interior of the upper floor.

The spring house, located ninety feet northwest of the house and constructed of rubble limestone with a low-pitched roof, may have served the residents of the earlier almshouse on the site. Its appear at least as old as the limestone foundation walls of the house. Small windows on each side are barred with wooden slats, in a manner similar to spring houses built in the region in the late eighteenth century.

The large barn (130' by 46') was built in 1952. Local residents say it is constructed on the foundations of a barn built in 1811, although no corroborating documentary or archeological evidence for this conjecture is known. In any case, a barn on or near this site has been a constant and prominent feature in the life of the county farm, as have other wooden outbuildings, including a meat house (built in 1894 to replace an 1829 structure), a butcher shed, a wood shed, a mechanic's shed, and a large (10' by 10') pump house, believed to

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7. Architectural Description (continued)

have been constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The barn and meat house are considered contributing buildings, and the pump house is a contributing structure. Less substantial structures on the site are a corncrib, a brooder house, two chicken coops, a well, and two cisterns, all modern and noncontributing structures, although the activities are historically appropriate.

The rural site, which before the disestablishment of the Church of England in Virginia was a glebe farm serving the Beckford Parish, remains largely intact, with unobstructed views of the Massanutten and Allegheny mountains to the east and west, respectively, and croplands and pasture on all sides. A small, board-fenced cemetery on the northern border of the farm (on State Road 650, 0.4 mile southeast of U. S. Route 11) was in use as a pauper's burial ground as late as 1989. Although it is believed to contain between a hundred and two hundred graves, only eleven of the graves are now marked, most with temporary metal markers. The earliest gravestone, which is partially unreadable because of weathering, notes the death of "Rebecca [last name illegible]" in 1908. Another stone is dated 1950; the rest of the markers were placed in the 1980s. Earlier stones or markers may have been displaced, buried, or destroyed during periodic attempts to control undergrowth.

During the Civil War, a small part of the County Farm was used as a campground by Union forces under the command of General Lunsford Lomax on the night prior to the Battle of Toms Brook. Forty-eight acres of the original farm were set aside for a county recreational park in 1985 and are not included in the boundaries of the property as nominated.

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Shenandoah County, VASection number 8 Page 68. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Shenandoah County Almshouse, constructed in 1829, and the County Farm on which it is located are significant in the social and architectural history of Shenandoah County and Virginia. The present structure is a rare and well-preserved example of a handsome, early-nineteenth-century, Federal-style institutional building. A nearly identical building which was constructed in 1820 for use as a poor farm survives in private ownership in neighboring Frederick County. Another county farm operated in Warren County until 1992, but not in a building constructed for the purpose. However, the Shenandoah County Farm is believed to be the only purpose-built county poorhouse still operating in the state, and it is one of very few extant buildings constructed specifically for that use. As the county's primary means of caring for its neediest citizens since before the American Revolution, the historical use of the site as a poor farm predates by several decades the extant brick residence. The county farm site demonstrates a high degree of architectural and visual integrity in that its original design and materials remain substantially unaltered by changes to the buildings or by surrounding development. A small portion of a Civil War encampment site occupied by Union troops prior to the Battle of Tom's Brook is located on the property.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although the present building is not the earliest almshouse of Shenandoah County, it is the first structure built for that purpose. What is now the county farm was originally part of the Beckford Parish Glebe; it was used for the support of the minister of the parish. According to a brief published history of the farm, Beckford Parish was established in 1769 and was probably named after the town in England.¹ Before the American Revolution, Beckford and other parishes in Virginia held the power to levy assessments and the responsibility to support and maintain the poor. After the Revolution, when the English church was disestablished, glebe lands became the property of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In the 1780s and 1790s, the General Assembly passed a series of laws that dissolved the parish vestries and transferred responsibility for care of the poor to "overseers of the poor" elected in each county.²

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Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

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8. Historical Background (continued)

According to local tradition, the last church-related residents of the glebe farm were the family of the Reverend Peter Muhlenberg during his Revolutionary War service as an officer of the 8th Virginia Regiment (the so-called "German Regiment") of colonial militia, which he helped to recruit from the Shenandoah Valley. After the war, Shenandoah County acquired the farm and its house as part of the relinquished glebe lands of Beckford Parish. In 1800, under the direction of the locally elected overseers of the poor, the glebe farm house became the first Shenandoah County Almshouse. Although no description of the original house has been found, the records of the overseers indicate that additions were made to it in 1803 and 1819, and that by the late 1820s the house was in very poor condition. Consequently the overseers' report of expenditures for 1828 included "the necessary expenses of boarding sundry Brick makers, Brick layers, Carpenters and Laborers employed in building a new Poor House."

In 1829, an act of the General Assembly required each county to report annually to the state auditor what its overseers had been doing to care for the poor. The first report, due by 1830, included a summary of activities on behalf of the poor since 1800. Shenandoah County's report described the new Poor House, then nearing completion:

The Poor House is situated on the Old Glebe a Tract containing between two and three hundred acres of good land which is now considerably improved and produces fine crops, principally by the labors of the superintendent and such of the paupers as are able to perform some labor which crops contribute considerably to their support-- The farm is now furnished with a stock of farming implements, Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep sufficient for the profitable management of the farm. In 1811 a large Barn was built on the premises by order of the County Court which has attached to it Stables for horses and cattle. In the year 1829 it was suggested to the County Court of Shenandoah that the Old Poor House was in a very rotten and uncomfortable state and not worth repairing. Whereupon an order was

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Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

8. Historical Background (continued)

made directing a new one to be built by the overseers which was very soon commenced and is now nearly completed. It is of brick with a center building two stories high 37 by 33 feet with two wings each 75 feet long with Porticoes, their whole length and one of them two stories high. The whole building containing ten fireplaces and seven stoves and is amply sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of all our paupers. The overseers have also built a Brick Kitchen 16 by 20 feet one story high, a brick meat house and two brick privies and they have furnished the house with all necessary furniture.

The brick kitchen, meat house, and privies referred to above have disappeared, but otherwise the almshouse and farm are essentially the same today as described in the 1829 overseers' report.

The almshouse and farm have played a central role in the county's efforts to provide for the welfare of its citizens and are important in the history of public welfare in the Commonwealth. While some counties preferred to dole "outside relief" to the needy, the Shenandoah County almshouse and its counterpart in neighboring Frederick County (built in 1820) served as architectural and social models for counties that established poor farms in the years before and after the Civil War.

On October 9, 1864, the walls of the almshouse echoed with the sounds of musket and artillery fire as the Battle of Tom's Brook swept along the Valley Pike (U. S. Route 11). The night before the battle, the Confederate cavalry division commanded by Major General Lunsford Lomax had bivouacked on the county farm. Throughout the day, the right flank of the Confederate forces fought to maintain its position along Jordan Run on the northern edge of the farm. Finally, pressed by superior numbers, the Confederates fell back along the pike to Woodstock. Thus preservation of the county farm is important in commemorating and interpreting a critical phase of the Shenandoah Valley campaign.

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Shenandoah County, VA

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8. Historical Background (continued)

In 1908, the first statewide survey of county and city almshouses and local jails was made by members of the newly established State Board of Charities and Corrections. Their report, published in 1909, noted that the Shenandoah County Almshouse was "one of the best institutions in the State."⁶ In contrast to their critical remarks about institutions in some other counties, the surveyors found no fault with Shenandoah. They reported:

the superintendent has eight rooms; paupers, eight rooms in each wing; capacity, four to a room. Men live in one wing and women in the other. Heated by stoves in each room; lighted by lamps. One room in each wing is used for a sitting room; water is kept in these rooms . . . sexes are separated; those who are able, wait on themselves and others; they are employed in doing house-work and out-door chores; religious services seldom held. Obedience is encouraged by kind words and reward for good conduct. It is the custom of the institution that all inmates leave their rooms during the day, either staying in the sitting room or roaming about on the farm. The superintendent and matron care for the inmates.⁷

That year, according to the survey, thirty-one people were being supported in the almshouse.

In 1918, the General Assembly, at the urging of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, authorized counties to pool resources to establish district homes where the poor from several counties could be cared for together in one facility. Those who recommended this plan thought it more efficient and less expensive. Shenandoah County resisted the idea, preferring to continue their own poor house system-- one that had worked well for them for more than a hundred years.

Although its operations are much changed, the almshouse, now called the Shenandoah County Farm, sheltered seven permanent residents in July 1991. Under lease from the county, the Alliance for Shelter, a nonprofit organization for the benefit of the homeless and needy, maintains and administers the house and

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Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

8. Historical Background (continued)

immediately adjacent land. The fields are leased to a local farmer. Residents no longer have their own garden, nor do they perform farm chores. In 1985, the Shenandoah County Board of Supervisors set aside approximately forty-eight acres of the farm as a recreational park for county residents.

In Shenandoah County and elsewhere, the almshouse has long since been supplanted as the primary means of public welfare, and the county-farm model has been largely discarded as a practicable means of caring for the homeless. However, as Shenandoah County maintains the unique architecture and setting of its almshouse, it also preserves the vision of charity as a local responsibility and of public welfare that ensures a life of dignity for the poor.

NOTES:

1. Cocke, Charles Francis. Parish Lines Diocese of Virginia. (Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library, 1967), 258.
2. On January 29, 1799, the General Assembly repealed laws that favored the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, in effect disestablishing it. In December 1801, by passage of the so-called "Glebe Act," the state took title to glebe lands effective January 12, 1802. "In so doing, the Assembly forbade the sale of churches or churchyards, forbade dispossession of the present users of the churches and forbade expelling the incumbent from the glebe during his lifetime as minister of the parish. After he died or resigned, then the Overseers of the Poor were to take possession and either use the glebe for the care of the poor-- or sell it and use the proceeds for their care." Cleveland, George J. Up from Independence: The Episcopal Church in Virginia (Orange, VA: Green Publishers, Inc., 1976), 46.
3. Auditor of Public Accounts, Entry 739. Overseers of the Poor. Annual Reports and Checklist 1800-1830. Box 1919. 1828.

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8. Historical Background (continued)

4. Ibid., 1829.

5. Washington, DC. Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, A Regional Assessment of Fifteen Valley Battlefields. Draft, October 1991. (National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), 60.

6. Virginia State Board of Charities and Corrections, First Annual Report for the Year Ending September 30, 1909. (Richmond, VA: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1909), 89.

7. Ibid., 89.

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Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

9. Major Bibliographical References:

Borden, Duane L. Tombstone Inscriptions Woodstock and Vicinity, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Denver, CO: 1983.

Cleveland, George J. Up from Independence: The Episcopal Church in Virginia. Orange, VA: Green Publishers, Inc., 1976.

Hening, W. W., ed. The Statutes at Large: Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619. New York: K. & W. & G. Bartow, 1823; reprint, Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia, 1969.

James, Arthur W. The Disappearance of the County Almshouse in Virginia: Back from Over the Hill. Richmond, VA: State Board of Public Welfare, 1929.

Kirkwood, Robert. Fit Surroundings. Richmond, VA: Department of Public Welfare, 1948.

Naughton, Jim. "The Last Poorhouse in Virginia," The Washington Post. July 18, 1991.

Painter, Fred P. A Brief History of the Alms House of Shenandoah County. Stephens City, VA: Commercial Press, 1979.

Richmond, Virginia. Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts. Entry 739.

(1) Overseers of the Poor. Annual Reports and Checklist 1800-1830.

(2) Overseers of the Poor. Shenandoah County, 1829.

Richmond, Virginia. Virginia State Board of Charities and Corrections. First Annual Report for the Year Ending September 30. 1909. Richmond, VA: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1909.

Washington, D.C. Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia: A Regional Assessment of Fifteen Valley Battlefields. Draft, October 1991. Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991.

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Shenandoah County Farm
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10. Geographical Data

UTM References (continued):

- 5. 720 780 4312 300
- 6. 720 880 431 2 360
- 7. 720 800 4312 400
- 8. 720 910 4312 560
- 9. 720 700 4312 650
- 10. 720 780 4312 720

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

- A: 17/720930/4312800
- B: 17/721840/4312400
- C: 17/721460/4311630
- D: 17/720640/4312020
- E: 17/720780/4312300
- F: 17/720880/4312360
- G: 17/720800/4312400
- H: 17/720910/4312560
- I: 17/720700/4312650
- J: 17/720780/4312720

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the almshouse, outbuildings, fields, and cemetery, and Civil War site that have historically been part of the county farm and that are necessary to maintain historic integrity. The southwest corner of the original farm (48.6 acres) has been excluded from the nominated property because it has been developed as a county recreational facility. The exclusion is reflected in the boundary description and in the boundaries indicated on the USGS map and the property map sketch attached.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS 14
Section number _____ Page _____

Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

SHENANDOAH COUNTY FARM
SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA
Photographer: James C. Massey
Date of Photographs: 1992
Location of negatives: Virginia State Library and Archives
Negative No.: 12894

1. General view, looking southwest
2. General view with entrance road, looking southwest
3. Almshouse, central block, front facade, looking southwest
4. Almshouse, north wing, looking southeast
5. Almshouse, general view of rear facade with central block and wings, looking east. [Note: Extra print for publication this view]
6. Almshouse, south wing addition, looking northwest
7. Almshouse, south wing addition, looking southwest
8. Almshouse, central block, roof and chimney detail, looking northeast
9. Almshouse, south wing corridor (originally the facade), looking north
10. Almshouse, central block, northeast room, first floor with staircase, looking southwest
11. Almshouse, central block, southeast room, first floor, fireplace, mantel, and cupboard, looking southwest
12. Almshouse, central block, first floor, west room cupboard, looking southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS' 15
Section number _____ Page _____

Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

PHOTOGRAPHS (continued):

13. Almshouse, central block west addition, first floor, parlor, looking northwest
14. Almshouse, central block, second floor, view down staircase, looking southeast
15. Almshouse, central block, second floor, southwest room, fireplace and closet door, looking southwest
16. Almshouse, central block, 2nd floor, southeast room, fireplace, mantel, and flanking closets, looking northeast
17. Springhouse, northeast and northwest facades, looking south
18. Pump house, looking southwest
19. Meat house, looking northwest
20. Garage, looking west
21. Brooder house, looking north
22. Mechanics shed, looking east
23. Farm building and chicken coop, looking north
24. Chicken coop, looking north
25. Shed, looking north
26. Corn crib, looking northwest
27. Barn, looking east

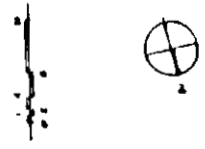
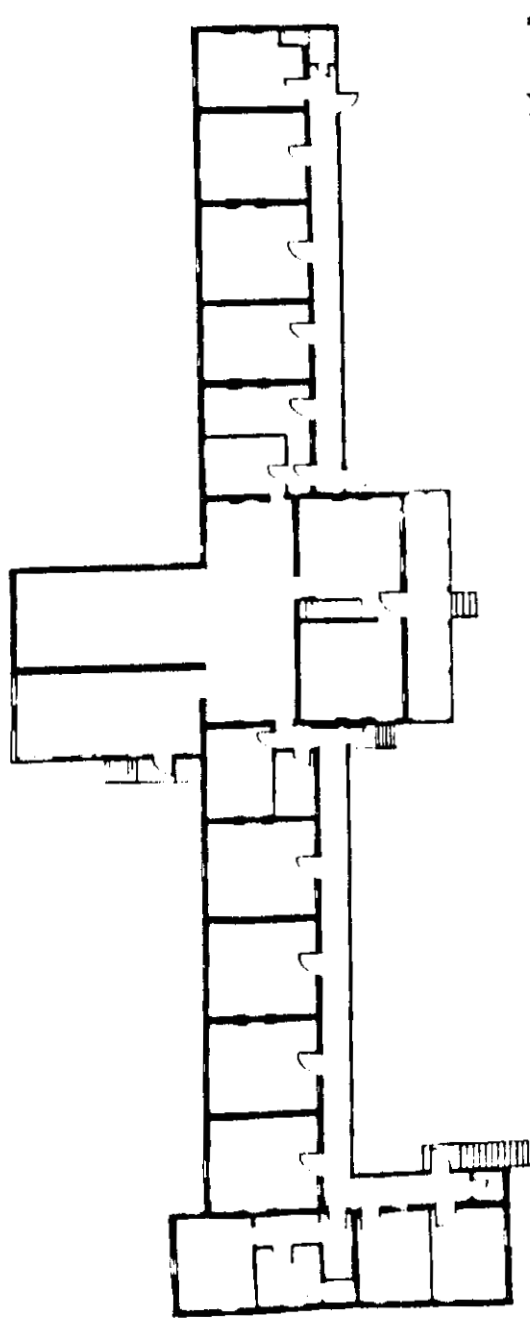
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

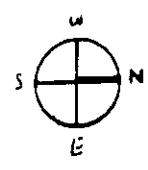
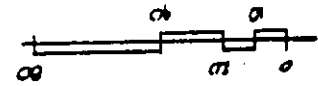
Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA

Section number Maps Page 16

Shenandoah County Farm
Residence, First-Floor Plan



Shenandoah County Farm
Shenandoah County, VA



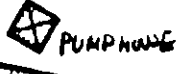
SPRING HOUSE



GARAGE (N/C)



MEAT HOUSE



PUMP HOUSE

SOUTH ADDITION

WEST ADDITION

NORTH WING

SOUTH WING

CENTRAL BLOCK

BROODER HOUSE



(N/C)

BUTCHER'S SHED (N/C)

MECHANICS SHED (N/C)

CORN CRIB (N/C)

CHICKEN COOP (N/C)

FARM BUILDING WOOD SHED (N/C)

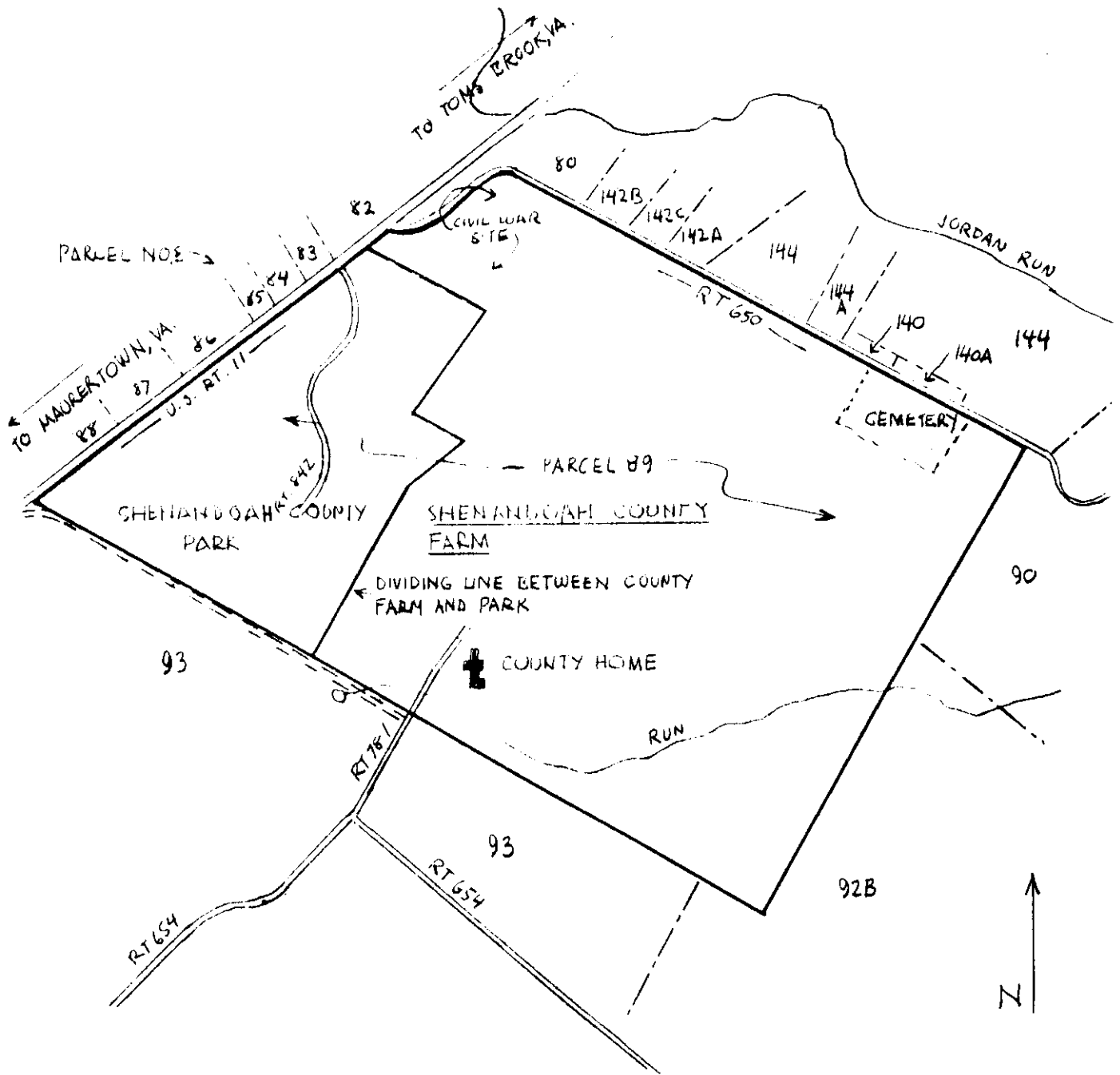
BARN

CHICKEN COOP (N/C)

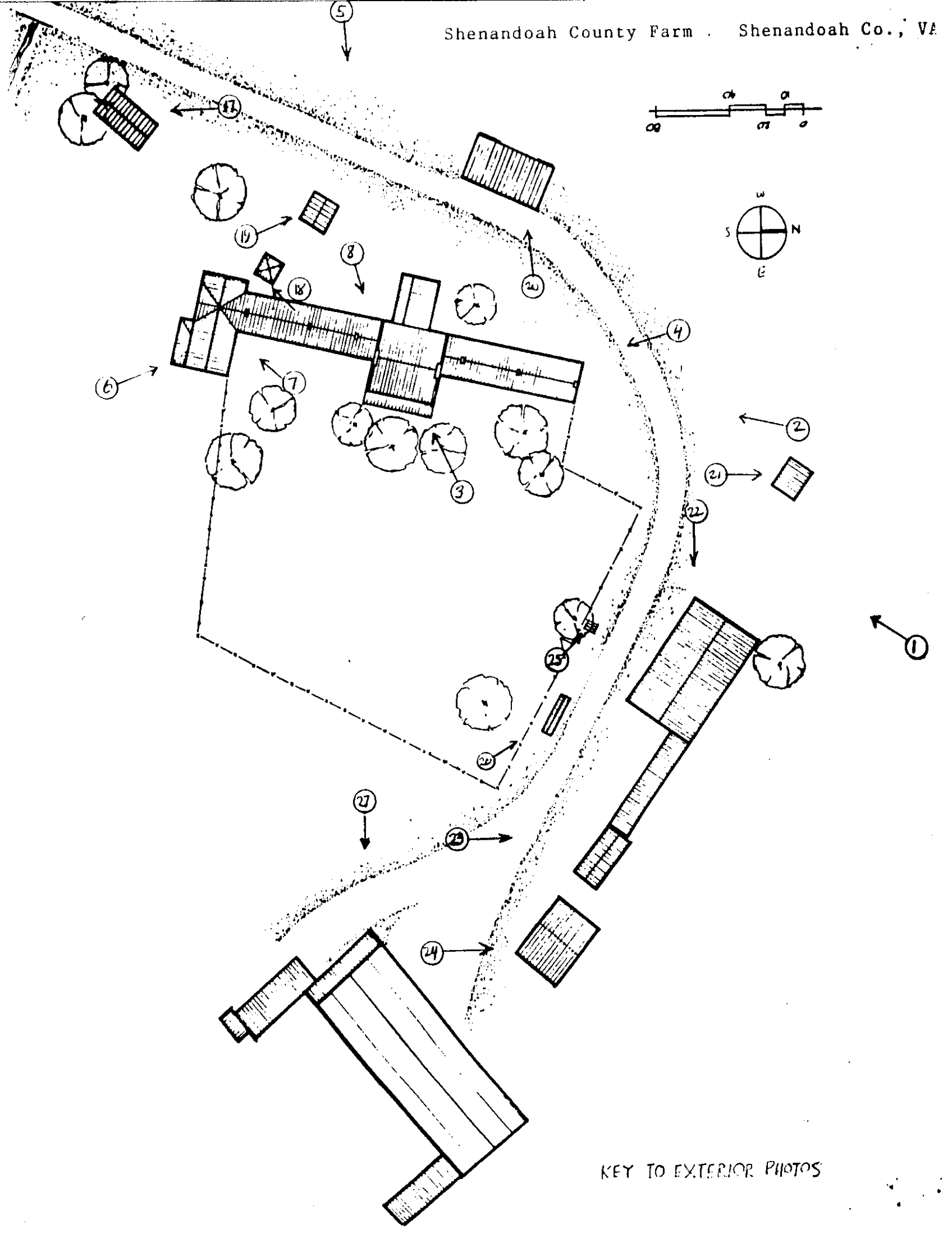
KEY TO BUILDINGS
Sites indicated on accompanying map

SKETCH MAP OF SHENANDOAH COUNTY FARM

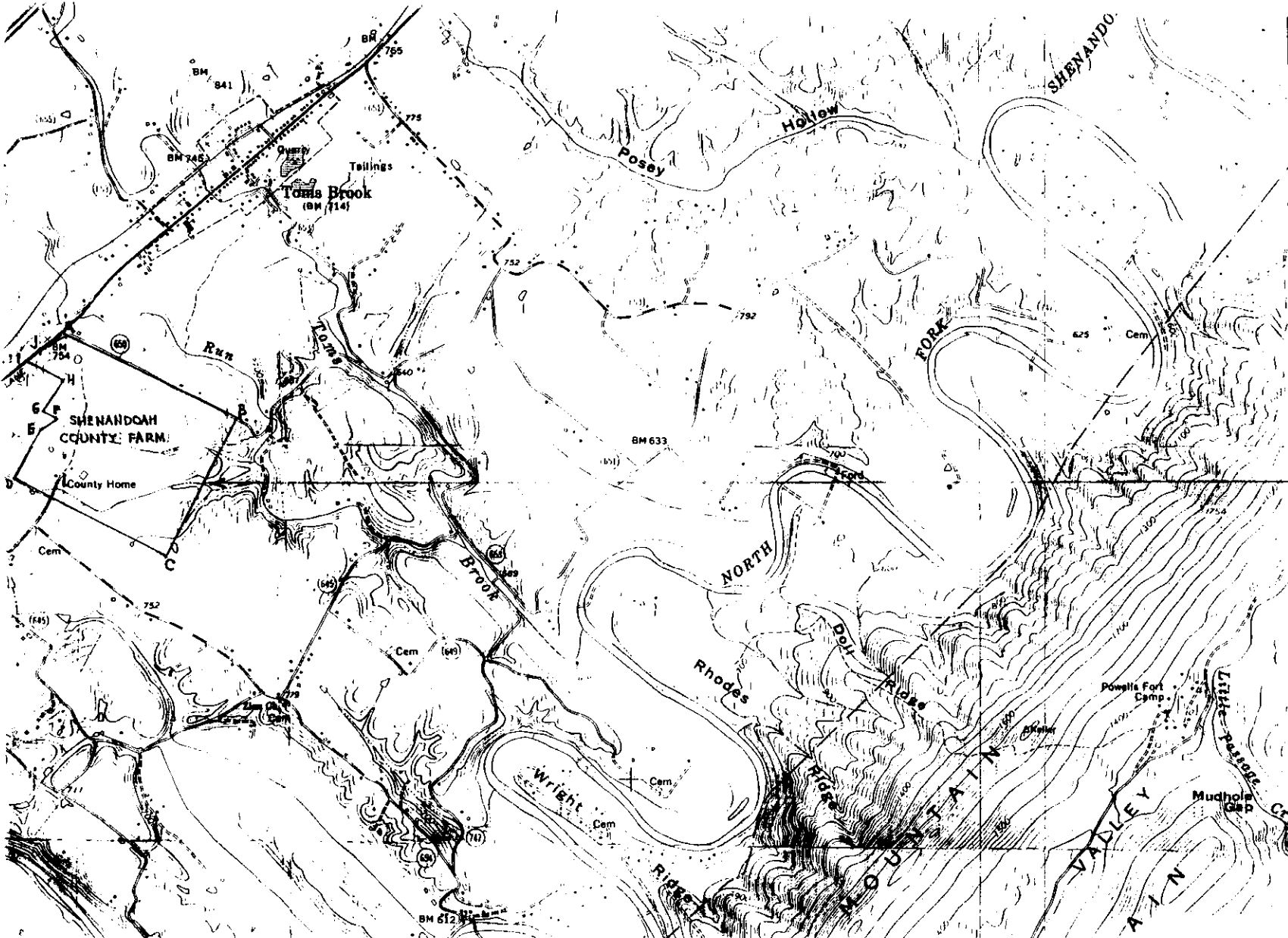
MAURERTOWN VIC. VA.



BASED ON TAX MAP 34 OF THE RECORDS OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SHENANDOAH CO. VA. REDRAWN BY J.C. MASSEY 1993. SCALE $\neq 1'' = 800'$
DIVIDING LINE FROM COUNTY DEPT BY MORRIS AND NEWMAN, MT JACKSON VA



KEY TO EXTERIOR PHOTOS



4314
 4312
 4311
 55'
 4310

1:50,000 (STRASBURG)
 1:50,000 (VA)

— A
 — B
 — C
 — D
 — E
 — F
 — G
 — H
 — I
 — J

SHENANDOAH CO. FARM
 — D MAURERTOWN VIC.
 SHENANDOAH CO. VA
 TOMS BROOK 75' QUAD

UTM COORDINATES

A	17	720 930	4312 840
B	17	721 840	4312 400
C	17	721 460	4311 630
D	17	720 640	4312 020
E	17	720 780	4312 300
F	17	720 880	4312 360
G	17	720 800	4312 400
H	17	720 910	4312 560
I	17	720 700	4312 650
J	17	720 780	4312 720