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FINAL REPORT

**RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY OF 1900-1941
SITES AND STRUCTURES IN CLARKE COUNTY**

JULY 1992

Prepared for: Clarke County Planning Department
& Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Prepared by: Maral S. Kalbian, Architectural Historian



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The cover photo is of the stone crusher on Rt. 621.

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PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS

In 1985, Clarke County undertook the first step in a three-phase program to survey its historical resources. This first step involved surveying potential historic districts in the county's urban areas. The survey was financed by a subgrant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service Archaeology and Historic Preservation Program. Reconnaissance-level survey work was conducted in three of the county's towns and villages: Berryville, Boyce and Millwood. White Post was not included in the survey as it already contained an historic district. The survey work completed in 1985 led to the establishment of an historic district in Berryville as well as the identification of potential historic districts in Boyce and Millwood.

In 1987, step two of the three-phase plan began. The goal of this second phase was to identify historical resources in the rural areas of Clarke County. This involved the documentation of all historical structures outside the boundaries of the surveyed towns and villages. Again the project was financed as a matching subgrant from the Department of Historic Resources and the Federal Government. This rural survey was planned to complement the work done in 1985 and further the understanding of Clarke County's history.

The scope of work involved in the rural survey far surpassed anyone's expectations. Even by looking just at pre-1900 resources, only 75% of the county was completed under the 1987 grant. In 1988 work began on documenting the remaining portion of the county, again only looking at pre-1900 buildings. That survey was completed in July of 1989 and was funded fully by county money allocated to the Clarke County Historic Preservation Commission by the Board of Supervisors.

In August 1991, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources awarded the Clarke County Planning Department a Certified Local Government Grant to document the county's historical resources dating from 1900-1941. The purpose of this project was to complete the rural survey the county had started in 1987, by documenting approximately 200 additional historic structures. The survey scope of work did not include the documentation of any archaeological resources. The county contracted Maral S. Kalbian, an architectural historian, to complete the project. This report presents her findings, including an overview of the historical context and an evaluation of the county's historic resources. In addition to this report, the survey products of this project include; Department of Historic Resources state survey forms, black and white photographs, color slides, and USGS mapping of the surveyed properties. This

report is meant to be considered along with past survey reports of the county

The last step of the county's three-phase documentation program is to survey the county's archaeological resources. Hopefully the county can begin on this project sometime in the near future.

The following persons were involved in this survey project:

Ms. Maral S. Kalbian, Project Consultant

Mr. Charles Johnston, Planning Administrator

Ms. Nita Bearer, Administrative Assistant

Ms. Jessica A. H. Perkins, Project Assistant to Ms. Kalbian

Ms. Julie Vosmik, Architectural Historian and Project Liaison, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Clarke County Preservation Commission

Ms. Sarah Trumbower, Chairman

Mr. Thomas T. Gilpin, Vice-Chairman

Ms. Jane Ghramm, Planning Commission Liaison

Ms. Alice T. York

Ms. Carol Konkel

Mr. John Bieschke

Mr. Warren Hofstra

Clarke County Board of Supervisors

Mr. John D. Hardesty

Mr. James E. Clarke, III

Mr. A.R. Dunning, Jr.

Dr. Raleigh H. Watson, Jr.

Mr. Lawrence White

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

This report examines the architectural heritage of buildings constructed between 1900 and 1941 in Clarke County within its historical context. The survey was organized into three phases: historical research, survey inventory, and project overview. These three phases are in keeping with the requirements of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

Historical research is a necessary step before undertaking any survey work, providing a basis for developing an historical context. The historical context is the framework, based on written records, that enables us to better understand the broad pattern of an area's history. This is achieved by organizing the history into different themes, or subjects, and time periods. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources recently established a set of eighteen themes that can be used as a framework for discussing the historical context, and thereby the historical significance of an area. In the past, the VDHR used ten themes instead of the newly expanded list of eighteen. Consequently, historical context discussions from past surveys of Clarke County were organized into ten, not eighteen, themes. The newly expanded list includes some resource types not found in the county. For the sake of brevity in this report, several related themes might be discussed together in one chapter. Following, is a brief description of the eighteen themes together with examples of the resource types associated with each.

DOMESTIC THEME

This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Domestic property types include single dwellings; multiple dwellings; secondary domestic structures such as a dairy, smokehouse, storage shed, kitchen, garage, or other dependency; institutional housing; camps; seasonal residences; and village sites.

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE THEME

This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food. Property types include small family farmsteads; large plantations with representative or important collections of farm outbuildings such as barns, chicken houses, hog pens, granaries, corncribs, and livestock/dairy-related buildings; agricultural fields such as orchards and orchard-related buildings (i.e. packing houses); miscellaneous storage and farm buildings; fences; fishing facilities of sites such as fish hatcheries; horticultural facilities; and irrigation facilities.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION THEME

This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Studies focus on transportation and communication networks involving roads, water, canals, railroads, and air, as well as on the various structures, vehicles, equipment, and technology associated with each mode. Property types may generally be classified as either rail-related, air-related, water-related, road-related, or pedestrian-related. Resources include bridges of all types, boats and other watercraft, piers and wharves, ferries, lighthouses, roads and

turnpikes, tollhouses, automobiles and other vehicles, streetcars, canals and associated structures, and trails.

SOCIAL THEME

This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements. Property types include meeting halls such as a grange, union, Masonic, or temperance hall, and the halls of other fraternal, patriotic, or political organizations community centers; clubhouses such as the facilities of a literary, social, or garden club; and civic facilities such as a civic or community center.

COMMERCE/TRADE THEME

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Resource types are trading posts, stores, warehouses, market buildings, arcades, shopping centers, restaurants, offices, office blocks, and banks.

GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL THEME

This theme relates primarily to activities related to politics and government and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed. It embraces governmental systems, political activities, legal systems, important political/governmental events in history, and political leaders. This theme also explores the inter-relationships of contemporaneous cultures from their political aspect. Resource types from this theme include public administrative and service buildings such as the Capitol and the Executive Mansion, as well as a town/city hall, federal, state, or county courthouse, prison, jail, fire/police department or station, post office; public works projects and other types of government buildings; and sites of important governmental events or places associated with governmental leaders. Examples of prehistoric sites frequently related to this theme include both camps and villages.

EDUCATION THEME

This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts. Resource types include one-room and consolidated schools, academies, colleges and universities, libraries, research facilities, and other education-related resources such as a college dormitory or housing at a boarding school.

MILITARY/DEFENSE THEME

This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history. It includes the following resource types: armories, fortifications, battlefields, camps, travel routes, military bases, military prisons, strategic military points such as crossings and lookouts, coast guard facilities such as lighthouses or piers, naval facilities such as a battleship or naval base, and air facilities such as an aircraft or missile launching site.

RELIGION THEME

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. This theme also encompasses the study of Native American religious life and the study of places of worship, religious training, and education and administration of religious facilities. Resource types include places of worship such as churches, meeting houses, synagogues, mosques, cathedrals, and temples; ceremonial sites such as caves, shrines, or pilgrimage routes; church schools such as seminaries or religious academies; and church-related residences such as convents, monasteries, parsonages, and rectories.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION THEME

This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Included in this theme are activities

related to the extraction, production, and processing of materials such as quarrying, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, technology, electronics, pottery, textiles, food processing, distilling, fuel, building materials, tools, transportation, seafood, and many other industries. Resource types include quarries, mills (grist, carding, textiles, woodworking), factories, distilleries, shipyards, mines, forges, and furnaces, kilns, laboratories, power plants, dams, tanneries, village shops, and other small crafts and industrial sites.

HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE THEME

This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Types of resources associated with this theme include hospitals such as veterans' medical centers, mental hospitals, asylums, and private or public hospitals; medical research facilities; clinics or doctor's offices; sanitariums; nursing homes; medical businesses such as pharmacies; and resorts such as baths and spas.

RECREATION AND THE ARTS THEME

This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation. Resource types include theaters, auditoriums, museums, music facilities, sports facilities, outdoor recreation facilities, monuments and markers, various works of art, and places associated with writers, artists, and performers. Landscaped gardens, parks and cemeteries are listed under the Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

LANDSCAPE THEME

This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual, and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment. Associated property types include not only deliberately designed or maintained landscapes such as parking lots, parks, plazas, gardens, street furniture and objects, conservation areas and rural historic districts but also unoccupied land, underwater sites, and natural features such as a mountain, valley, tree, river, island, pond, or lake.

FUNERARY THEME

This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies. Associated property types include cemeteries such as burying grounds, burial sites, and ossuaries; graves and burials such as burial caches, burial mounds, and graves; and mortuaries such as mortuary sites, funeral homes, cremation areas, and crematoriums.

ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION THEME

This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia. While all resource types may be associated with this theme, properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups, the distinctive cultural tradition of peoples that have been transplanted to Virginia, or the dominant aspirations of an ethnic group are of particular interest. Also related to this theme are properties associated with persons of distinctive ethnic heritage who made a significant contribution to our history and culture in any field of human endeavor.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS THEME

Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system. Evaluations can take place on two different levels: 1) utilization of space within a settlement and 2) local/regional distribution of settlements as a result of environmental adaptations. This theme is also concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions; as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. While these studies primarily explore the subsistence-induced

aspects of settlement patterns, studies of house types, village and town plans, and regional distribution are also combined with an analysis of the social, political, and economic aspects of settlement. Property types reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites, and landscapes.

ARCHITECTURE/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT./COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME

This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing, and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment. Resources types include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, urban vernacular buildings and structures, great architectural landmarks, buildings exemplary of national styles, parks, gardens and landscaped cemeteries, town and villages plans, urban design, planned communities, and company towns.

TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING THEME

While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material cultures as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment. This theme deals with questions related to changing tool types in artifact studies, as well as the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery and structures to serve human needs. Resource types include wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, dams, canals, railroads and other transportation-related works, various industrial structures, engines and machinery.

OTHER THEMES

This theme deals with any theme not covered by the above categories. The state planning process is designed to accommodate various scales of inquiry and alternate ways of understanding our diverse cultural heritage. Studies underway related to Virginia maritime heritage, Appalachian heritage, African-American heritage, studies of themes that cross state boundaries, as well as more detailed analysis of historic contexts identified through state and national register documentation are all likely to necessitate the addition or redefinition of these themes and related property types.

In addition to organizing information by historic themes, the following chronological periods are used by VDHR:

1. Early Exploration and Settlement
2. Provincial Society 1710-1750
3. Colonial Clarke County and the Revolution 1750-1789
4. Clarke County and the New Nation 1789-1830
5. Antebellum Clarke County 1830-1860
6. Clarke County and the Civil War 1860-1865
7. Reconstruction and Growth 1865-1914
8. World War I to the Present 1914-1991

Since this survey deals with buildings constructed between 1900-1941, only the last two time periods are discussed in detail in this report. The reader is referenced to the 1989 Clarke County Rural Reconnaissance Survey Report by Ms. Kalbian for more detailed information about the other time periods.

After assessing information already available on the twentieth-century historical resources in the county, the survey inventory began. Fieldwork started in the northwest quadrant of the county and moved in a southeasterly

direction. The USGS 7.5 minute series maps that were used in the past surveys were also used to locate the structures for this project. Properties that had already been surveyed were circled and numbered. Additional structures were recorded if they were more than fifty years old and had not yet been surveyed. There were several properties that dated to the late nineteenth century, and in some cases earlier, that had not been documented in the past, so they were documented during this project. In addition, several previously surveyed properties that either had poor photographs or had been inaccessible were resurveyed. A total of 217 properties were documented during this survey.

Each property surveyed was given a VDHR number (prefix 21 for Clarke County) and was documented using VDHR Brief or Long Survey forms. Black and white photographs, and in some cases interior photos and color slides were taken of the buildings on the property. These properties were then noted on the USGS maps.

The third phase of this project was an overview of the architectural resources that were recorded during the survey. The surveyed properties were evaluated for their applicability to one or more of the eighteen themes outlined above. They were also considered as to their potential eligibility to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Ten properties from this survey were identified as being potentially eligible. They are listed in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

Several points need to be emphasized about this survey and report.

1) This survey was conducted on a reconnaissance level, therefore not all the historical data available on each property was researched. In most cases, very little historical research was conducted. The emphasis is instead on the history of the county as a whole and how the architectural resources identified relate to the history of the county.

2) This reports deals primarily with late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century resources in the county. If an earlier resource was documented during this project, it is discussed in the historic context and noted as a newly-surveyed resource.

3) This report is not meant as a definitive history of the county, even when read in conjunction with the 1989 Clarke County Rural Reconnaissance Survey Report by Ms. Kalbian. As stated above, this report addresses the resources identified as they relate the VDHR themes. This creates a historical basis and framework for future evaluation.

4) The list of potentially eligible resources identified in the Recommendations chapter is meant to act as a guide for future work in pursuing National Register designation. There is no guarantee that the properties listed are eligible or will be nominated. The VDHR will still have to consider these properties according to their procedures. In most cases, private property owners will initiate the process of designation.

5) Numerical and alphabetical indexes of all properties surveyed since 1987 are included at the end of the report.

INTRODUCTION

Of the eighteen historical themes discussed in the Project Methodology chapter, agriculture is the primary one in Clarke County; all other themes grow from it either directly or indirectly. Clearly, one can best understand the history of Clarke County by studying the development and changes in its farm life. The majority of the architecture found outside of the village or town limits in the county has been directly influenced by agricultural use. Village dwellings are also related to the theme of agriculture but in an indirect way; their function was often related to the profitability and needs of agricultural enterprises. Manufacturing, industry, transportation and commerce have all been tied to the shipment of agricultural produce to market. Even social, cultural, governmental, educational and religious events have been dependent on funds arising from agriculture.

Agriculture always has been the primary source of income for the citizens of Clarke County. The landscape is primarily rural and has remained largely unchanged in its use and in its property boundaries for several generations. Although many developments have taken place since the first European settlers entered the area, Clarke County is remarkable not for the changes it has undergone, but for the extent to which its natural attributes and historic resources have been preserved and, frequently, cherished. This is primarily due to the make-up of its population.

From the earliest settlement patterns, the citizens of Clarke County have been different from their neighbors. The settlers of the area that later became Clarke County were mainly English and came primarily from the Tidewater region of Virginia, as opposed to the rest of what was then Frederick County which was settled by the Scotch-Irish, Germans, Dutch and Welsh. As the origins of the early settlers of Clarke County differed from their neighbors to the west, so did their goals, lifestyles and values. All this is reflected in the cultural resources of each of the counties.

Clarke County stands apart from the rest of the Shenandoah Valley not only because of these differences. It has shown more of a commitment to protecting its historical, cultural and natural resources than any other county in the Lower Shenandoah Valley. This commitment is apparent when one tours the county. Clarke County has done a lot to protect its cultural resources including aggressive programs in historical surveys, agricultural districts, scenic easements, and scenic highway recognition, just to name a few. This project marks the completion of a five-year process of documenting approximately 950 historical sites and structures in Clarke County, not counting previously-

surveyed archaeological sites or properties in Berryville, White Post, Boyce, and Millwood. Clarke County holds the distinction as one of the most thoroughly-surveyed counties in the northern Shenandoah Valley.

CHAPTER I: EARLY SETTLEMENT IN CLARKE COUNTY

Indians inhabited the Shenandoah Valley for centuries before the first Europeans settled the region. Pre-historic resources remain today in the form of archaeological sites. Several probable Indian sites have been discovered on the banks of the Shenandoah River in Clarke County and efforts are being made to document them. The Shenandoah Valley was also a major trade route between present-day New York and Georgia. The two large bodies of water in Clarke County, the Shenandoah River ("Daughter of the Stars") and the Opequon Creek, are Indian-named and thus reflect the Indian heritage in the area. A stone fish weir (21-900), located on the Shenandoah River few miles north of the Rt. 50 crossing, is the most apparent physical remnant left by the Native Americans in the county. Indians remained in the region for a short time after the settlement of the Europeans, but had moved to the west of the Blue Ridge by the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

It is difficult to determine exactly when the first white men explored and settled this area of the Shenandoah Valley. It is known, however, that European explorers entered the Valley in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. European settlement of the Lower Shenandoah Valley was primarily by pioneers who had come south from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Maryland in search of rich farmlands.. These people were, for the most part, Scotch-Irish, English Quakers and Germans, and they settled in the portion of the northern Valley which today is known as Frederick County. Clarke County was part of Frederick County from 1738 until 1836, when it became a separate entity. The split was largely due to the social differences between the people who inhabited the area of Clarke and the ones who inhabited the rest of Frederick County. These differences can be traced back to the early settlements.

The majority of Clarke County was part of a 50,212 acre grant to Robert "King" Carter by Lord Fairfax. Robert "King" Carter acted as an agent for Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary and received this grant as payment in 1730. After Carter's death, the land was passed on to his two sons and eight grandchildren. The tract included 45,000 acres of land in what is now Clarke County. (Brown, 1986, p.8) Therefore, the majority of Clarke County's land was unavailable for settlement by the pioneers from the North. The rest of the area that eventually made up Clarke County was Lord Fairfax's Manor of Greenway Court and Manor of Leeds.

By the early 1770's, the lands in Clarke County owned by the heirs of Robert "King" Carter were being farmed. Much of the land was divided into tenancies and rented out to planters. The landlord maintained control over how the land was farmed and what crops were planted. This meant that the

Tidewater influence was still present though the tenants themselves may not have been from eastern Virginia. (Hofstra, p.9) Another method used by the Tidewater landlords was to set up a quarter, whereby an overseer and about ten slaves were sent to farm somewhere between five hundred and one thousand acres of land. (Hofstra, 10)

The Tidewater area of Virginia was prosperous until the period of the Revolutionary War. The combination of the war and decline in tobacco profitability enticed many of the Tidewater farmers to move to the land they had inherited in Clarke County. They began to move to this area in greater number from the late 1780s to the early 1800s, knowing the land was fertile and suitable for growing profitable crops such as wheat and other small grains.

The Tidewater families imported their lifestyle to this area. Their appreciation of stylish architecture, their wealth and the slave system they brought with them is all reflected in the structures they built. The difference in lifestyle and social make-up between this area and the rest of Frederick County, as well as the fact that the county seat of Winchester was a good distance away, contributed to the separation of Clarke County from Frederick in the year 1836.

Clarke County is named for George Rogers Clark[e], the Revolutionary War hero. It covers 174 square miles and is seventeen miles long and ten miles wide. It is bounded by the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east, by the West Virginia state line on the north, by Opequon Creek on the west, and by the Warren County line on the south. The Shenandoah River runs south-north through the county, and two major highways, Routes 7 and 50, cross the county east-west. Route 7 crosses The Mountain at Snicker's Gap, and to its south Route 50 crosses The Mountain at Ashby's Gap. These two gaps are natural geological formations in the mountains and have been used as transportation corridors since the first colonial settlements. The other major road through Clarke County is Route 340, which runs north-south. The Shenandoah River was a major transportation route during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It has recently been designated as a scenic river and is now mainly used for recreational purposes.

Clarke County has a rich historical and architectural heritage. The 1987-92 rural historical sites survey has identified many resources that reflect the county's history. Traditionally, Clarke County has been committed to preserving its historical past. This is becoming increasingly difficult as the pressures to develop grow. It is hoped that this report, by evaluating the historic and architectural resources in the county, will improve the level of recognition and protection of cultural resources throughout the county.

CHAPTER II: AGRICULTURE

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT THROUGH THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

The predominant historical theme in Clarke County is agriculture -- how it has changed and developed over time. Clarke County began as a rural, agricultural county and primarily remains one today. Although it is comparatively small (174 square miles), Clarke has always been one of the richest and most productive counties in the state.

Clarke County has two main water sources, the Shenandoah River and the Opequon Creek. About a third of the county is in forests, most of which are located in its southeastern section. The general geological formation is limestone with a belt of slate running north and south through the entire county. The majority of the land, rich in minerals and well drained, is highly productive.

Clarke County's location, in the northwest portion of Virginia, makes it easily accessible to Washington and Baltimore. Before the advent of the train or automobile, the Shenandoah River was the main source of transportation to these ports and others. The two natural gaps in The Mountain also provided easy access from the east. With the land so fertile and eastern markets so accessible, it is no wonder that Clarke County has always been agriculturally productive and profitable.

The earliest settlers to the area that later became Clarke County found it densely wooded, but with large grassy areas interspersed with forests. The Indians found this a prime hunting area. The Fish Weir (21-900) is the only resource identified during this project that related to the earliest periods of this theme (Fig.1). This weir, located in the Shenandoah River south of the current Route 50 bridge, is a v-shaped stone structure believed to have been built by Indians during the eighteenth century or earlier. Its purpose was to channel fish into the opening at the point of the v where they could easily be caught using nets. It probably originally had several layers of stone and what now remains are simply the bottom layers of the foundation. This resource is highly unique and should be further investigated on an archaeological level. According to some local citizens, there is at least one other weir along the river in Clarke County.

As white settlement began to grow in Clarke County, the landscape continued to change. The historian, Kercheval, describes the provincial landscape as looking deserted with often the only sign of life being a few "fields of corn or some other grain." (Kercheval, p.266) As more people settled the region, the clearing of wooded areas increased. Usually,

the lumber cut down was used to build structures on the property.

Farming during the earliest parts of this period was on a subsistence level. Wheat, corn and rye were planted. The flour from the wheat was used to make bread and corn was mainly fed to the livestock. (Mitchell) Fruit orchards were present early on in the Valley, but how many of them were in the area that later became Clarke County is uncertain.

As tobacco lost its dominance and Tidewater families began migrating to Clarke County, wheat emerged as the new cash crop. The establishment of several mills during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, including the Burwell-Morgan Mill in Millwood, reflect this phenomenon. Slaves that were brought over from eastern Virginia made the settlement and production of large plantations possible in Clarke County. Wheat was the largest cash crop in the county until well into the twentieth century.

Clarke County's abundance of blue grass has also long made it a desirable location for horsebreeding. The Tidewater families brought their Thoroughbreds with them and consequently began a trend of horsebreeding that has continued into this century.

The post-Revolutionary War years witnessed a large increase in the number of farm buildings in the county, as more settlers moved in and set up plantations. The county was very prosperous during this period. In Charles Varle's account of Frederick County in 1809, he states that the agricultural products produced in Frederick (including the area of Clarke) included: wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley and a very small amount of tobacco. He explains that the wheat was ground into flour at the grist mills in the county and sent by wagons and boats to different markets. The other grains were used mainly "on the spot", and a portion of the rye and Indian corn was distilled into whiskey and gin. The fruit crops included apples, peaches, pears and cherries. The apples and peaches often were distilled into brandy. (Varle, 1941, p.35)

Log and stone were the main construction materials used in barn building during the antebellum period in Clarke's history. In past surveys, two log barns were identified in the county: Glendale Farm (21-34), House Rt. 761 (21-204). Each of these barns, located on properties not far from each other, contains two massive log pens whose upper floors were used for storing hay, and an open central bay. During this project one additional log barn was identified at the old Berryville Reservoir 21-902). It is much smaller than the other two barns mentioned and may have originally been one of several barns on the property.

In addition to log, frame and masonry were used as the common construction methods for barns. The Pennsylvania bank barn was introduced into the region during this period. It became the predominant form throughout the nineteenth century. The most exceptional farm outbuilding of this period found in Clarke County is the brick barn at Smithfield (21-349), which dates to the late 1810s or early 1820s. It is in the form of a bank barn and is particularly unusual in that it is laid in three-course American bond. Three other brick barns were identified from the nineteenth century, all were laid in five-course American bond: Stud Barn (21-578), Fairfield (21-29), Circle Hill Farm (21-198). One stone barn, Milton Valley (21-49) was also identified in previous surveys. It is believed to have been constructed in the early 1800s, and is in the form of a bank barn.

Other farm outbuildings erected on the plantations included corn cribs, chicken coops, workshops, silos, and wagon sheds. These were sometimes grouped in a geometric pattern around the main house, or at other times, more informally--even haphazardly. During the late-antebellum period, farmers began to diversify their crops. This resulted in the consolidation of the barn as a multi-functional building.

A lot of data is available about the size and nature of farms during the late antebellum period through census statistics. Clarke County was the smallest county in the Valley in 1860, yet it had the largest percentage of land in farms; 97%. It also led the Valley with the largest percentage of "improved" land in farms: 75%. (Pezzoni, 1830-60 pp.2-3)

Farms in Clarke County were generally larger than ones in other counties in the Valley. Ten percent of the farms in Clarke County were made up of 500 to 1,000 acres and 71% ranged from 100 to 500 acres. (Pezzoni, 1830-60 p.3) In 1860, Clarke ranked second in wheat production in the Valley, with 330,000 bushels of wheat, compared to Rockingham's 360,000 bushels. (Pezzoni, 1830-60 p.4)

During this project, two other resources, Hawthorne Outbuildings (21-787) and Westfield Outbuildings (21-867) were identified from this time period. In both cases the original house and most of the outbuildings are gone except for some frame and stone farm-related buildings.

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

The Civil War brought an abrupt end to any new construction of farms and their outbuildings. The Shenandoah Valley provided Confederate troops with food and grain and became

known as the "breadbasket of the South". (LFPDC, p.12) It is widely known that Clarke County experienced several "barn-burning" campaigns, and only a few pre-Civil War barns exist.

C. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The reconstruction process was slow in the county. This effected farms and their productivity as slave-labor could no longer be relied upon. If the surviving resources accurately reflect this historical pattern, construction did not resume in the study area until around the 1880s.

By the turn of the century, steam power had replaced horse power. Apple orchard production grew in importance in Clarke County's during this period, especially after 1905. This created the need for fruit packing houses. Barns continued to be built as frame bank barns on stone foundations. Terra-cotta tile silos, which emerged around 1910, were also found in the county. From this period on, the demand for dairy products grew. This caused an increase in dairy-oriented barns in the county. The number of sheep raised in the county increased considerably during this period as well, especially in the 1870s.

The planting of corn, wheat, and rye continued to be profitable during this period. In the 1879 report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Clarke County claims to have an "Average yield the best of any in the state" in yields per acre of wheat and corn.(Pezzoni 1860-1910 p.6) This trend continued into the twentieth century. In 1909, Clarke County had the highest yield of wheat in the Valley with 15.7 bushels per acre. (Pezzoni 1860-1910 p.6) Hay production increased dramatically in the county during the 1880s; jumping from 4,700 tons in 1880 to 9,300 tons in 1890.

Early in the century, several wealthy people interested in fox-hunting and horsebreeding moved to Clarke County and set up farms. This not only helped the economy, but saved many older farms from ruin. Consequently during this period, not only were a series of new farms built, but a large number of eighteenth and nineteenth-century farms and their outbuildings were restored. Often, modern outbuildings geared towards the "new" farm products were also built, and in some cases, the old farm outbuildings were altogether obliterated.

The 1989 survey report of the county identified about 175 properties with agriculture-related resources from this period. During this project, an additional forty-six were documented.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Kave, Richard House	21-270
Neil-Ohrstrom House	21-279
Len-Ley Farm	21-414
Chapman, Ed House	21-419
Mooreland-Sowers House	21-421
Dunning House	21-422
House, Rt. 615	21-751
Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #1	21-752
Wolfe, Thomas House #1	21-760
Auburn Tenant House	21-777
Hawthorne Outbuildings	21-787
Cooke-Byrd House	21-788
House, Rt. 672	21-803
Rocky Acres	21-811
House, Rt. 657	21-815
Clarke Co. Parks & Rec. Hse.	21-821
House, Rt. 636	21-824
Shepherd House	21-826
Byrd House	21-828
Barb-Fenton House	21-830
Summerville Tenant House	21-847
Kinder-Fenton House	21-848
House, Pigeon Hill	21-851
Bowles, Wilson House	21-854
Strosnider-Cooper House	21-864
Westfield Outbuildings	21-867
Munsen, Steve House	21-869
Bradley House	21-884
Owens House	21-885
Fowler, Mary House	21-890
Rudders House	21-892
Sipe-Elsea House	21-901
Copenhaver-Carper-Moore House	21-903
Boyd House	21-906
Havelstein Farm	21-911
Jenkins House	21-919
Chapel-Parks House	21-923
Elsea Springs	21-930
High Meadows	21-936
Bishop's Gate	21-937
Cornwell, Abner House	21-938
Lee, Mary Jane House	21-945
Ben Lomond	21-948
Eagle Rock Farm	21-951
Eagle Rock Farm Tenant House	21-954
Bruce Farm	21-962

The majority of the above-listed properties had a frame bank barn on a stone foundation as their primary agricultural building, In some cases, particularly when the dwelling was older, the foundation of the barn predated the barn superstructure itself. In these cases, we can assume the original barn structure had burned or been destroyed and the

foundation reused. High Meadows (21-936) was the only resource from this period with a stone barn.

The most unique agricultural outbuilding identified from this time period is the barn at the Lee, Mary Jane House (21-945), (Fig 2). This frame bank barn clad in board and batten, is a traditional double-pen plan with an open central bay. Its uniqueness is in its composite hipped and gabled roof form and the two side shed-roof wings which appear original. Not much historical information was found on this building, but a long-time resident of the area said that it was constructed by a builder outside of Washington, D.C. for \$10.00 as a "demo-model" to advertise his work in the area (see form 21-945). The consultant does not recall surveying any other barns in the county that resemble this one.

D. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1991

Agriculture is still an important component of Clarke County's economy. Farming has become more mechanized so there is less need for labor. People continued to move into the county through the 1920s and construct large farms, or more often, restore older farms, for the raising of Thoroughbreds. Cattle and dairy production continued to increase during this period as well. Apples production also reached its peak during this period necessitating the construction of .packing sheds.

Prefabricated barns and metal silos began to appear on farms in the 1930s. Specifically, gambrel-roofed and crook-frame barns were introduced into the area. Meathouses were still generally found on every farm constructed early in this period. The machine storage shed, usually a metal clad pole building, emerged as a new building type on most farms, because of the increased presence of modern agricultural equipment.

In the 1989 survey report forty-four properties were surveyed with agriculturally-related resources from this period. During this project, an additional thirty-eight were identified.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Sechrist-O'Neil House	21-754
Moore & Dorsey Orchard Hse.#2	21-757
House, Rt. 608	21-768
Franklin House	21-769
House, Rt. 608	21-773
Caryswood Pumphouse	21-785
Claremont Tenant House #2	21-789
Newlin House	21-790
House, Rt. 653	21-801

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 653	21-802
Hardesty-Foltz Outbuildings	21-805
Painter-Carlyle House	21-810
Kackley Outbuildings	21-813
Signal Tower House	21-814
Elm Spring Farm	21-833
Briars Tenant House	21-841
Casper-Garver House	21-844
Dent House	21-856
House, Rt. 627	21-873
Chapel Valley Farm	21-880
Sowers, Frank House	21-893
Lee, A.H. House	21-894
Marsh Thoroughbred Farm	21-898
Cliff, The	21-899
Rolling Hills Farm	21-904
River View Farm	21-908
Shepherd's Ford	21-909
Glass-Smallwood House	21-910
Mountain Dale Farm	21-913
House, Rt. 601	21-927
Calmes Neck	21-933
Lloyd, Reese House	21-934
Frogtown House	21-935
Sylvan Acres	21-942
Fowler, Gilbert House	21-946
Caprock	21-950
Journey's End	21-960
Journey's End Tenant House	21-961

As mentioned earlier, horsebreeding has been an important agricultural enterprise in Clarke County since the nineteenth century. Several large breeding centers were established in the county during the twentieth century. The Marsh Thoroughbred Farm (21-898) was the grandest property of this type when it was constructed in the 1920s by William DuPont, Jr. The property has numerous dwellings, barns, stables, and other farm outbuildings that were constructed in the 1920s (Fig 3).

River View Farm (21-908) is one of a few properties in the county that has a crook-frame barn (Fig.4). Here, as in most cases, this type of barn was built as a dairy. It has since been converted into a stable.

During this period, a variety of barn styles were being used. Off of Rt. 601, at the ridge of the Mountain, several large dwellings were built as summer homes for wealthy Washingtonians during the late nineteenth century and again in the early 1900s. Some of these properties included large tracts of land which were farmed. A few of the properties still have their original outbuildings, which tend to have more decorative details than those found in the rest of the

county. The barn at House, Off Rt. 601 N (21-927) is a good example of these types of outbuildings. The barn is of the traditional bank barn form but is clad in wooden shingle, has round-arched windows openings, and deeply overhanging eaves (Fig 5).

CHAPTER III: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

This theme relates to residential architecture and includes both agricultural and non-agricultural resources. The domestic resources related to agriculture include the majority of the buildings surveyed in this project. They are either farmhouses or buildings related to the functions of a farm. There are also residential/domestic non-agricultural resources present in the rural county. Examples of this theme include structures located in small villages and communities in rural Clarke County. There are several of these hamlets in the county that grew up as a consequence of a road crossing, a church, or proximity to a large plantation. All of these have been addressed in previous surveys of the county, except for the community of Pine Grove which was documented during this project.

The theme of architectural styles, including vernacular examples, are discussed together with the resources from the domestic theme.

The reader is again referred to the 1989 Clarke County Rural Reconnaissance Survey Report by Ms. Kalbian for information concerning resources constructed earlier than those surveyed in this project.

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1865

The type of dwellings that the first settlers in the area that later became Clarke County built were impermanent and fairly crude. Their purpose was to provide quick shelter and in some rare cases, to fulfill the requirements necessary to gain title to patent lands. Many early dwellings were probably log or earthfast frame buildings.

As people increasingly settled in the area during the eighteenth century, their dwellings became more solid. They were usually constructed of log taken from near where the buildings were erected. As the settlers cleared the land, they used the timber to build their dwellings. The log building tradition was imported to America by the Germans and Swiss. The Scotch-Irish translated their building forms into this new building technology. Kercheval, in his book, A History of the Valley of Virginia, states that the first dwellings built by the early settlers of this area were of log covered with split clapboards and usually with earthen floors. If there was a wooden floor, which was sometimes the case, they were made of split puncheons. (Kercheval, p.150)

In 1748, Thomas Sixth Lord Fairfax came to Virginia to settle discrepancies concerning the boundaries of his Northern Neck Proprietary. He first settled in what is now

Clarke County around 1750 and erected an office and residence, which he named Greenway Court, close to the village of White Post. Although Fairfax's house no longer remains, a majority of the dependencies, including his land office are still standing.

Other settlers moved into the area that later became Clarke County during this period. Marquis Calmes I settled on what is now known as Calmes Neck on the east side of the Shenandoah River. Currently, there is an early-twentieth-century farmhouse on the supposed location of Marquis Calmes' original house site (Calmes Neck 21-933).

The period of 1750-1789 was a time of heavy migration into the Valley. As the area became more settled, dwellings and their related buildings became larger and more substantial. By the 1780s many farmsteads and small settlements existed in the area later known as Clarke County. In past surveys, twenty-two resources from this period were identified.

Many of the large influx of families that moved into the area during the period of 1789-1830 were from the Tidewater region of Virginia. The Carters, Pages, Burwells, and Meades are a few of the families that migrated to what later became Clarke County and set up plantations. They constructed large stately homes, often of national architectural styles, at the center of their farm complexes. Many of these early dwellings are still standing today, but most of their original farm outbuildings have since been replaced with more modern ones.

The predominant construction materials for these dwellings was log, limestone, or brick. Clarke County had a plentiful supply of limestone which made a superior quality building stone. The brick was often fired on the property where it was to be used. A few of the dwellings identified were of frame construction. Generally, the larger, more substantial houses were built of stone or brick. Often a log house was added to later, usually with stone or frame, and sometimes with brick.

Stylistically, many of the houses from this period can be categorized as Federal, Georgian, or Adam. However, this is not the "high style" found on the Atlantic Seaboard. A careful study of the application of the Georgian, Federal, and Adam styles in the architecture of Clarke County reveals this area's conservatism in several different ways. There was usually a lag of ten or twenty years before architectural styles that were popular on the Atlantic Seaboard were used here. Also, motifs from several different styles often were used together. The houses thus reflect a combination of styles, not a single style. Furthermore, certain popular motifs such as fanlights, when used, were always subdued rather than ornate. This again

reflects the dilution of the styles as they moved away from the Atlantic Seaboard and the inherent conservatism found in the region. The Early Classical Revival style (McAlester, p.169) and the Greek Revival style were also present in the county during this period.

In previous surveys, about seventy-five properties that dated to the 1789-1830 period were identified in the county. Eight additional structures from that time period were identified during this project. They are listed below.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Kave, Richard House	21-270
Cooke-Byrd House	21-788
House, Rt. 653	21-801
Shepherd's Ford	21-909
Glass-Smallwood House	21-910
Frogtown House	21-935
Cornwell, Abner House	21-938
Lloyd, Lawrence House	21-939
Glen Owen	21-955

Only one of the buildings identified from this period, Glen Owen 21-955, is of a high style (Greek Revival); the others are vernacular. It is also the only one identified that was not constructed of frame or log. It is a two-story stone dwelling with a shallow-pitched gable roof that was constructed for William Nelson Burwell, son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell of Carter Hall, sometime between 1810 and 1825.

Many of the vernacular buildings listed in this chapter are large and substantial, but lack the decorative details of the high style buildings. A large portion of them started out as one-room houses and grew into larger buildings with later additions.

The hall-parlor plan, consisting of a larger room which usually contained the staircase and entrance (hall) and a smaller room (parlor) was commonly used in Clarke County dwellings from this period. It was the central-passage plan that became the most common form used by the wealthy in Clarke County. This type of plan, characterized by a central passage flanked by two rooms, has been identified as a sort of status symbol by architectural historians. Having a symmetrical, classical house was a way for men of this period to reaffirm their wealth and position publicly. The central passage plan probably developed out of a desire for greater privacy and the stylish sense of classical symmetry. Unlike the rest of the Shenandoah Valley, the German Flurkuchenhaus plan was not popular in Clarke County during this period. Few Germans settled in the area of Frederick that later became Clarke because so much of that area was

made up of "King" Carter's grant and Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court and Leeds Manor.

Approximately eighty-five properties from the time period of 1830-1860 were identified in previous surveys. Another eighteen were identified during this project.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #1	21-752
Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #2	21-753
Sechrist-O'Neil House	21-754
Sipe House	21-755
Wolfe, Thomas House #1	21-760
Wolfe, Thomas House #2	21-761
House, Rt. 608	21-775
Fenton, Dorothy House	21-784
Trimballi House	21-799
Gotterdam-Hann House	21-808
Clarke Co.Parks & Rec.Hse	21-821
House, Pigeon Hill	21-851
Fowler, Mary House	21-890
Bell House	21-891
Berryville Reservoir	21-902
Kelly House	21-917
Jenkins House	21-919
Maillard House	21-952

All are of log construction except for (21-821), (21-851) and (21-952), which are built of frame. The majority are hall-parlor plan houses and some are in the I-house plan. Of the ones identified during this project, the majority are vernacular and not of a high style. (21-760) was originally a log tenant house for Fairfield (21-29)

The Antebellum period was very prosperous one in Clarke County. The agricultural economy was based largely on wheat. The wealth of the citizens is reflected in the surviving architecture of the period. A prosperous economy encouraged the building of larger houses, frequently replacing older, simpler frame and log structures.

An increased availability of pattern books influenced the architecture of this period. People all of a sudden had easy access to knowledge of the popular national styles. The most popular style in the county during this period was the Greek Revival.

The Italianate style was not very popular in the rural areas of the county, but was common to urban districts like Berryville. Local examples of the Italianate style surviving from this period exhibit details that are not purely Italianate. Instead, certain decorative elements of the Italianate, such as bracketed cornices, are combined

with ones of other styles, such as Greek anthemion decorations.

Stone was occasionally used in the period, but brick buildings with a limestone foundation became the more popular masonry construction material. The brick was usually laid in 5-course American bond, replacing the earlier use of Flemish bond. Log buildings were still being constructed during this period, along with an increased number of frame ones, often with brick nogging.

The central-passage, double-pile plan gained popularity during the later part of this period. The central-passage, single pile plan was also still used. Often a rear two-story ell was built for additional space. It was usually aligned with one of the rooms on either side of the central hall. Occasionally, it would be a central rear ell, making the entire house a T-plan.

During this period, Berryville became the county seat, and therefore experienced a burst of growth. Millwood and White Post prospered and grew during this period as well. (see NPI report)

B. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

During the period of the Civil War, and for about twenty years after, there was very little growth in Clarke County. Due to the economic hardships and the collapse of the plantation system following the war, most of the domestic architecture constructed soon thereafter tended to be modest. By the 1880s, economic stability was returning to the region and there was a tremendous building boom in the county. Modern balloon framing quickly replaced older heavy-frame building techniques. The I-house (central-passage plan) grew in popularity; now it was usually built of frame and less often of log. Often during this period, a rear ell was added, or a rear two-story porch enclosed to provide more interior living space.

Early in the twentieth century, Clarke County experienced a small migration of settlers from the West and North. They were drawn to Clarke County because of the presence of fox-hunting, cheap land, and a good climate. Many of these new settlers bought older homes and restored them. New construction ranged from the common American Foursquare to the larger and grander Colonial Revival forms.

A total of ninety properties from this time period were identified during this survey, in addition to 332 from past surveys.

The majority of domestic buildings identified were vernacular with an unknown floor plan. These vernacular buildings have very modest architectural details. Of the twenty-seven vernacular properties surveyed in this project, all are frame construction except for 21-879, 21-934 and 21-941 which are log, and 21-950, and 21-957 which are stone and are located off of Rt. 601 on the Mountain.

VERNACULAR

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 615	21-751
Braithwaite House	21-759
House, Rt. 608	21-770
Auburn Tenant House	21-777
House, Rt. 612	21-781
House, Rt. 612	21-783
Rocky Acres	21-811
House, Rt. 652	21-831
Elm Spring Farm	21-833
Harris, Josh House	21-843
Bowles, Wilson House	21-854
House, Pyletown	21-855
Strosnider-Cooper House	21-864
House, Rt. 624	21-874
Morgan House	21-877
House, Rt. 255	21-879
Bradley House	21-884
Owens House	21-885
Ellis, R. H. House	21-905
Fletcher House	21-921
Ashley House	21-931
Calmes Neck	21-933
Lloyd, Reese House	21-934
Shepherd House	21-941
Lee, Mary Jane House	21-945
Caprock	21-950
Grey Rocks	21-957

Twenty-three examples of vernacular domestic buildings with a hall-parlor plan were identified during this project.

HALL-PARLOR

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Moore & Dors.Orch.Hse.#1	21-756
Moore & Dors.Orch.Hse.#2	21-757
Deavers-Broy-Price House	21-765
Sturm House	21-767
House, Rt. 612	21-771
Sarver-Alger House	21-779
House, Rt. 603	21-780
Laing-Longerbeam House	21-786
Ramsey House	21-850
House, Pigeon Hill	21-852
House, Old Rt. 340	21-857

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Butler, Louise House	21-868
House, Rt. 621	21-887
Rudders House	21-892
Orndorff-Shifflett House	21-897
Sipe-Elsea House	21-901
Havelstein Farm	21-911
Tapscott House	21-920
McCarty House	21-922
Chapel-Parks House	21-923
Bishop's Gate	21-937
House, Rt. 601	21-947
Journey's End Ten. House	21-961

All are of frame construction except for 21-897 which is log. Bishops' Gate 21-937 is one of the most interesting properties from this group (Fig.6) The three-bay asymmetrical facade on the first floor suggests the hall-parlor plan interior. The stair is immediately inside the front door which opens into the larger of the two rooms (the hall), and to the right is the smaller room considered the parlor. This property was built at the turn of the century by Mr. McCabe, a Bishop of Virginia who also built Bishop's Gate Chapel (21-391) across the road. In most cases, a rear ell would be added later for more space, but sometimes the original hall-parlor section would become the rear ell of a later front addition. Several of the hall-parlor plan buildings identified also have side one or one-and-one-half-story kitchen wings as additional space (Fig.7).

The other common plan type during this period was the I-house. Twenty-two buildings with this plan type were identified during this project.

VERNACULAR I-HOUSE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Len-Ley Farm	21-414
Chapman, Ed House	21-419
Mooreland-Sowers House	21-421
Dunning House	21-422
House, Rt. 340	21-766
House, Rt. 608	21-768
Newlin House	21-790
Chapman-Blenton House	21-797
Alger-Childs-Barr House	21-798
House, Rt. 653	21-802
House, Rt. 672	21-803
Swift, Doug House	21-825
Shepherd House	21-826
Barr, W. House	21-827
Byrd House	21-828
Barb-Fenton House	21-830
Kinder-Fenton House	21-848
Sowers, Frank House	21-893

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Copenhvr.-Carper-MooreHse	21-903
Boyd House	21-906
House, Pine Grove	21-915
Sylvan Acres	21-942

All of these are of frame construction, and the majority have rear, two-story ells that are either original or were added later for additional space. 21-825 is an excellent example of the I-house form in Clarke County (**Fig. 8**). It is a two-story, three-bay, symmetrical, gable-roofed frame building with two interior end brick flues and a one-story front porch.

The side-passage plan was another plan type identified from this period. This is not a very common plan type in the county, and only four resources of this type were identified during this project.

SIDE PASSAGE-PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Moore&Dorsey Orch.Hse.#3	21-758
Briars Tenant House	21-841
House, Pigeon Hill	21-853
Shank-Dickie House	21-893

One example of a vernacular 2-door style building was identified: House, Rt. 608 (21-774), (**Fig. 9**). Two examples of vernacular gable-end type buildings were also identified: 21-804 and 21-838. Both are small, modest dwellings.

The majority of the high-style properties from this period were documented in previous surveys (See 1989 Kalbian report). However, several examples of these styles were also documented during this project.

In past surveys, nineteen examples of the Colonial Revival were identified. An additional two were surveyed during this project: House, Rt. 657 (21-815) and Ben Lomond (21-948). 21-815 is frame and has such Colonial Revival details as gabled-dormers and a wrap around porch with modern ionic capitals. Ben Lomond 21-948 however, has much more decorative details including a fine round-arched window with wooden tracery on the rear elevation.

Of all the Colonial Revival examples from this period in the county, the finest is Scaleby (21-86), a large Georgian Revival mansion built by the Gilpin family. These Colonial Revival dwellings were generally located in rural settings and usually included all the necessary farm and dwelling-related outbuildings, such as smokehouses, stables, barns, machine sheds, corn cribs, and chicken coops.

In past surveys, seven examples of the Folk Victorian were identified: an additional two were surveyed during this project. House, Rt. 636 (21-824) is an L-plan and Summerville Tenant House (21-847) is a T-plan. Both are cross-gabled forms and have very modest Folk Victorian details. In the past survey report some of the properties listed as Vernacular did in fact have some Folk Victorian details such as turned spindle supports and decorative brackets on the porches, central front gables, and decorative brackets under the eaves.

One additional example of an American Foursquare-style building was documented. The Claremont tenant house #2 (21-789) is a modest example of this style in the county.

One Italianate style house was also documented during this project. Rolling Hills Farm (21-904) is one of a few examples of this style in the county and the only one dating to this period (**Fig. 10**). It has a highly decorative Italiante porch but more modest trim on the front doors, windows and bays. Much of the first floor interior, which is a central-hall double-pile plan, has unique flooring made up of alternating boards of walnut and pine, thus creating a striped pattern.

The mountainous area in Clarke is unique from the rest of the county. The structures there are primarily residential, except for a few churches and schools. In the late 19th century, wealthy people from Washington, DC came and built a series of vacation homes on the Mountain. They took the train from Washington to Bluemont, which is located just over the county line in Loudoun County. These houses are located on the Mountain off of Rt. 601.

Seven properties of this type surveyed under this theme and time period were identified during this project. This is in addition to five identified in past survey work

SITE NAME	NUMBER
High Meadows	21-936
Caprock	21-950
Eagle Rock Farm	21-951
Eagle Rock Farm Ten.Hse.	21-954
Grey Rocks	21-957
Journey's End	21-960
Bruce Farm	21-962

All are stone except for 21-954 which is frame and is the tenant house for one of the other properties. The stone used to build these houses is a native "Mountain Greenstone" that is a type of granite with a characteristic green color. These large houses combined architectural elements found in Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Shingle, Bungalow, and Queen Anne styles. 21-936, 21-951 and 21-960 are of stone

construction on the first floor and frame on the second, which is clad in wooden shingle. Although stone is used in both stories of Bruce Farm (21-962), it has a frame wooden-shingle clad side wing (**Fig.11**). In addition to combining materials, the following features are characteristic of these properties; large integral porches with stone square or round supports, stone chimneys, dormers, open floor plans, deeply overhanging eaves, stone fences in the fields, and many outbuildings.

After about the 1880s, Clarke County experienced a large increase in the number of its dwellings. Several events influenced this boost in new construction of homes. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad was completed in 1879. It spurred residential construction around Berryville and inspired the establishment of the town of Boyce. Other hamlets also grew up around the railroad stops in the rural portion of the county, including Gaylord, Briggs, Swimley and Wadesville.

Several black communities arose in Clarke County following the Civil War. These have been addressed in the previous survey report and include the communities of Lewisville, Balltown, Claytonville, Browntown, and Sugar Hill. Other hamlets in the county that were previously surveyed include, Frogtown, Stringtown, Rattlesnake Spring, Webbtown, Stone Bridge, Bethel, and Waterloo.

The small community of Pine Grove, located off of Rt. 7 halfway up the Mountain was surveyed during this project, although a few its buildings were documented in previous surveys.

PINE GROVE COMMUNITY

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Wynekoop House	21-912
Mountain Dale Farm	21-913
House, Pine Grove	21-914
House, Pine Grove	21-915
House, Pine Grove	21-916
Kelly House	21-917
Pine Grove School	21-918
Jenkins House	21-919
Tapscott House	21-920
Fletcher House	21-921
McCarty House	21-922
Chapel-Parks House	21-923
House, Pine Grove	21-958

The community includes a church, school and about fifteen historic dwellings ranging in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Most of the dwellings are of the hall-parlor plan, and a few are I-houses. 21-917 and 21-919 are the earliest buildings in the

community. The majority are frame, but some of the earlier buildings are of log construction.

Domestic Outbuildings

It is well known that large farms and plantations had many ancillary outbuildings that met the day-to-day needs of the occupants of the main house. Secondary domestic outbuildings often included a meathouse, a dairy, a kitchen, an ice house, a root cellar, a privy, and in some cases, a slave's quarters. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, many of these functions were consolidated into the main house, so these types of outbuildings were no longer needed. The majority of properties surveyed for this time period, however, had at least a few of these outbuildings; particularly meathouses and chicken coops (although chicken coops are technically considered an agricultural-related outbuilding). Very few properties documented in any of the surveys still had their complete collection of outbuildings.

Sixty-two properties were identified during this survey that have domestic-related outbuildings from this period.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Kave, Richard House	21-270
Neil-Ohrstrom House	21-279
Len-Ley Farm	21-414
Chapman, Ed House	21-419
Dunning House	21-422
House, Rt. 615	21-751
Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #1	21-752
Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #2	21-753
Sechrist-O'Neil House	21-754
Sipe House	21-755
Moore & Dor.Orch. Hse. #2	21-757
Wolfe, Thomas House #1	21-760
Wolfe, Thomas House #2	21-761
Sturm House	21-767
House, Rt. 608	21-768
House, Rt. 608	21-774
Auburn Tenant House	21-777
Sarver-Alger House	21-779
Fenton, Dorothy House	21-784
Laing-Longerbeam House	21-786
Cooke-Byrd House	21-788
Claremont Tenant House #2	21-789
Newlin House	21-790
Chapman-Blenton House	21-797
House, Rt. 653	21-801
Linaburg, Nelson House	21-804
Rocky Acres	21-811
House, Rt. 657	21-815

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 636	21-824
Byrd House	21-828
Barb-Fenton House	21-830
Kinder-Fenton House	21-848
House, Pigeon Hill	21-851
House, Pigeon Hill	21-852
Bowles, Wilson House	21-854
House, Pyletown	21-855
House, Rt. 624	21-874
Bradley House	21-884
Owens House	21-885
Fowler, Mary House	21-890
Bell House	21-891
Sipe-Elsea House	21-901
Berryville Reservoir	21-902
Copenhvr.-Carper-MooreHse	21-903
Rolling Hills Farm	21-904
Ellis, R. H. House	21-905
Boyd House	21-906
Tapscott House	21-920
Fletcher House	21-921
Chapel-Parks House	21-923
Elsea Springs	21-930
High Meadows	21-936
Bishop's Gate	21-937
Cornwell, Abner House	21-938
Sylvan Acres	21-942
House, Rt. 601	21-947
Ben Lomond	21-948
Caprock	21-950
Eagle Rock Farm	21-951
Grey Rocks	21-957
Journey's End	21-960
Bruce Farm	21-962

Most of these properties have a small frame, gable-roofed meathouse, a tool shed, a pump house, and a chicken coop. In many cases, the house predates the existing outbuildings.

A few properties were identified that feature an outstanding collection of outbuildings. High Meadows (21-936) has its own stone schoolhouse (**Fig.12**) - a rare feature for a property from this period. Next door at Eagle Rock Farm (21-951), is a unique hip-roofed structure clad in pressed tin shingles that originally housed a steam engine that pumped water from a cistern into the house (**Fig.13**).

C. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1991

The pattern of growth in the late nineteenth century continued into the twentieth century. Horsebreeding in the county grew to be very popular. By this period, horses,

cattle, and apples had replaced wheat as the main source of farm income. Although Clarke County's economy became more diversified in the twentieth century, it still remained primarily agricultural.

During this period, construction of new farms slowed down and more people became interested in rehabilitating older structures. Several eighteenth and nineteenth century homes were "restored" in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Colonial Revival style remained very popular during this period. The larger houses were constructed of brick or stone as opposed to frame. The Craftsman and Prairie styles also became popular styles. Generally, these Bungalow houses were one-and-one-half stories, usually frame or brick, with front central dormers. Often motifs from several styles were used together. Rusticated concrete block emerged as a new building material during this period, and was used in several dwellings and commercial buildings. One structure in the county, the Willingham House (21-605), was built entirely of concrete.

The automobile had a great impact on architecture in America during this period. With the advent of the automobile came the growth of the suburbs. Luckily, recent zoning in Clarke County has been oriented towards retaining the rural and agricultural tradition of the county. Nonetheless, strip housing has occurred in the county, especially its northern portion.

The area on top of the Mountain off of Rt. 7 experienced another boom of new construction in the early 1900s, thus continuing the trend set in the 1890s. A series of large stone houses were built for wealthy Washingtonians, and some embassy personnel.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Nances House	21-924
Fern Rock	21-925
House, Rt. 601	21-926
House, Rt. 601	21-927
Twin Oaks	21-928
House, Rt. 601	21-929
House, Rt. 601	21-949

These dwellings are more modest than their counterparts built in the late nineteenth century. Most are constructed of Mountain Greenstone and wood and have Craftsman-style architectural details.

During this project, eighty-one properties dating from this period were identified. The project scope of work included only properties built before 1941, but in some cases more recent properties were also surveyed. They are arranged below according to floor plan or architectural style.

Previous survey work conducted in Clarke County revealed that the most ornate and sophisticated dwellings of this period were of the Colonial Revival style. The same is true of the three properties identified during this project. Sixteen properties were previously documented, and an additional three in during this project.

COLONIAL REVIVAL

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Anderson, Edward House	21-863
Marsh Thoroughbred Farm	21-898
Cliff, The	21-899

There are nine vernacular frame tenant houses at Marsh Thoroughbred Farm (21-898). Generally, they are one-story, gable-roofed, with an interior brick flue, and a one-story Colonial Revival front porch. The main house is frame with a stone veneer and has fine Colonial Revival details such as: a modillioned cornice, large stone chimneys, stone jack arches, a slate clad gable roof, chippendale-style porch balustrade, and one-story side wings attached to the main block by hyphens (**Fig.14**). The property, also known as Walnut Hall, was built in the 1920s by William duPont, Jr. as a thoroughbred breeding center, and is still in operation today.

The Cliff (21-899) is a large stone Colonial Revival constructed in between 1940-1941 by Thomas Bolling Byrd (**Fig. 15**). It was designed by the Washington, D.C. architect, George Howe, and contains eighteenth-century interior woodwork that was salvaged from a house near Martinsburg, West Virginia. Its commanding view of the Shenandoah River and its imposing mass, make it one of the grandest examples of this style in the county.

Twelve examples of the Craftsman-Bungalow style were identified during this project. Generally, the architectural detail is fairly subdued and located in the porch, eaves, and window detail. Six properties, located in rural parts of the county, were documented in past surveys.

CRAFTSMAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 608	21-773
Santini, Jean House #3	21-796
Painter-Carlyle House	21-810
Howe, Dorothy House	21-823
Lloyd House	21-849
Dent House	21-856
House, Rt. 621	21-876
Lee, A.H. House	21-894
Kenny-Unger House	21-907
Wynkoop House	21-912

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 601	21-929
Tinsman-Sydnor House	21-943

The Lloyd House 21-849 is the best example of this style documented during this project (Fig.16). Constructed around 1927 as a Sears, Roebuck Kit House, it has a Craftsman-style porch, wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, a front dormer, and four-over-one-sash windows.

The American Foursquare-style, with its characteristic two-story, cube-shaped block appearance, was also a popular style used during this period. All three properties identified were of frame construction.

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Signal Tower House	21-814
Locke House	21-819
House, Old Rt. 340	21-858

The remaining properties are listed according to floor plan or massing.

Thirty-four vernacular properties with an unknown floor plan were documented during this survey. The majority have limited historical and architectural significance. All are of frame construction except 21-908, 21-924, 21-925, 21-928, and 21-949, which are stone.

VERNACULAR

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Peyton, Dorothy House	21-762
Miller-Hubert House	21-763
House, Rt. 608	21-776
Stapko-Eatman House	21-778
House, Rt. 612	21-782
Foltz House	21-800
Vincent, Jack House #1	21-816
Tomblin, C.E. House	21-818
House, Rt. 657	21-829
House, Rt. 652	21-832
Coppenhaver, John House	21-839
Garver, Jerome House	21-845
House, Old Rt. 340	21-859
House, Rt. 723	21-865
Kirk, Jerry House	21-866
Munsen, Steve House	21-869
House, Rt. 340	21-870
Smallwood, Edward House	21-871
House, Rt. 627	21-873
Shepherd, M. House	21-881
House, Rt. 618	21-883
Berryville Reservoir	21-902

SITE NAME	NUMBER
River View Farm	21-908
Mountain Dale Farm	21-913
House, Pine Grove	21-914
Nances House	21-924
Fern Rock	21-925
House, Rt. 601	21-926
House, Rt. 601	21-927
Twin Oaks	21-928
Mercer, Norman House	21-940
Fowler, Gilbert House	21-946
House, Rt. 601	21-949
House, Pine Grove	21-958

Mountain Dale (21-913), located in the community of Pine Grove, is an interesting vernacular property that was surveyed in this project. It has an unusual cross-hipped roof form, and has retained its architectural integrity.

The hall-parlor plan continued to be used during this period. Ten properties with this floor plan were documented during this project. All are of frame construction and are fairly limited in architectural integrity.

HALL-PARLOR PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Davis, Izry House	21-764
Chapman House #2	21-792
Santini, Jean House #2	21-794
Clevenger-Anderson Hse #1	21-860
Clevenger-Anderson Hse #2	21-861
Clevenger-Anderson Hse #3	21-862
House, Rt. 255	21-878
House, Pine Grove	21-916
Eagle Rock Farm Cabin	21-953
House, Off Rt. 601	21-956

Thirteen properties classified as vernacular-gable end were documented during this project. These frame buildings, usually one or one-and-one-half-stories high, have their gable ends facing the front, and are generally small with modest architectural decoration.

VERNACULAR GABLE-END

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Franklin House	21-769
Chapman House #1	21-791
Santini, Jean House #1	21-793
Vorous, J. W. House	21-795
House, Rt. 659	21-806
Vincent, Jack House #2	21-817
Lloyd, H. House	21-820
Fowler House	21-822
Ash, Thomas House	21-846

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 658	21-872
House, Rt. 617	21-882
Wilson House	21-889
Pierce House	21-896

Three examples of vernacular-I-houses were documented. All were of frame construction and had a rear ell or wing.

VERNACULAR I-HOUSE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 634	21-840
Pope, Bobby House	21-842
Chapel Valley Farm	21-880

Other forms of domestic buildings were also identified during this project including: one side-passage plan house, Byrd Orchard Tenant House #3 (21-835); and two vernacular 2-door houses; Ward, William House (21-836) and Casper-Garver House (21-844).

Domestic Outbuildings

Ninety-four properties were identified with domestic-related outbuildings dating to this period. Meathouses continued to be constructed in the earliest part of this period, but soon became obsolete. Garages emerged as a new outbuilding type. In many of the cases, the house predates the surviving outbuildings.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Moore & Dors.Orch.Hse.#3	21-758
Braithwaite House	21-759
Peyton, Dorothy House	21-762
Miller-Hubert House	21-763
Davis, Izry House	21-764
Deavers-Broy-Price House	21-765
House, Rt. 340	21-766
Franklin House	21-769
House, Rt. 608	21-770
House, Rt. 612	21-771
House, Rt. 608	21-773
House, Rt. 608	21-775
House, Rt. 608	21-776
House, Rt. 612	21-782
Chapman House #1	21-791
Chapman House #2	21-792
Santini, Jean House #1	21-793
Santini, Jean House #2	21-794
Vorous, J. W. House	21-795
Foltz House	21-800
House, Rt. 653	21-802
House, Rt. 672	21-803

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 659	21-806
Stu's Farm Repairs	21-807
Gotterdam-Hann House	21-808
Painter-Carlyle House	21-810
Pine Corners School	21-812
Signal Tower House	21-814
Locke House	21-819
Fowler House	21-822
Howe, Dorothy House	21-823
Barr, W. House	21-827
House, Rt. 652	21-831
House, Rt. 652	21-832
Elm Spring Farm	21-833
Millwood Country Club	21-834
Byrd Orchard Ten. Hse.	21-835
Ward, William R. House	21-836
Kinderhook School	21-837
Coppenhaver, John House	21-839
House, Rt. 634	21-840
Briars Tenant House	21-841
Pope, Bobby House	21-842
Casper-Garver House	21-844
Garver, Jerome House	21-845
Ash, Thomas House	21-846
Lloyd House	21-849
House, Pigeon Hill	21-853
House, Old Rt. 340	21-857
House, Old Rt. 340	21-858
House, Old Rt. 340	21-859
Clevenger-Anderson Hs. #1	21-860
Clevenger-Anderson Hs. #2	21-861
Clevenger-Anderson Hs. #3	21-862
Anderson, Edward House	21-863
Butler, Louise House	21-868
Munsen, Steve House	21-869
House, Rt. 340	21-870
Smallwood, Edward House	21-871
House, Rt. 658	21-872
House, Rt. 627	21-873
House, Rt. 255	21-878
House, Rt. 255	21-879
Chapel Valley Farm	21-880
Shepherd, M. House	21-881
House, Rt. 617	21-882
Shenandoah School	21-886
Wilson House	21-889
Lee, A.H. House	21-894
Shank-Dickie House	21-895
Pierce House	21-896
Orndorff-Shifflett House	21-897
Marsh Throughbred Farm	21-898
Cliff, The	21-899
River View Farm	21-908

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Shepherd's Ford	21-909
Wynekoop House	21-912
Mountain Dale Farm	21-913
House, Pine Grove	21-914
House, Pine Grove	21-915
Kelly House	21-917
Pine Grove School	21-918
Jenkins House	21-919
Fern Rock	21-925
House, Rt. 601	21-927
Twin Oaks	21-928
House, Rt. 601	21-929
Lloyd, Reese House	21-934
Mercer, Norman House	21-940
Tinsman-Sydnor House	21-943
Fowler, Gilbert House	21-946
House, Rt. 601	21-949
Eagle Rock Farm Cabin	21-953
Journey's End Ten. Hse	21-961

CHAPTER IV: TRANSPORTATION/TECHNOLOGY

The earliest transportation routes in the area now defined as Clarke County were game and Indian foot paths. These paths later developed into horse paths and eventually were widened to transport wagons. The Shenandoah River has always been a primary transportation route in the county. The Indians were able to move quickly down-river in their canoes to transport goods.

The two natural gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains that are in Clarke County have greatly influenced the location of the county's main transportation routes. Ashby's Gap is located in the southern part of the county on Route 50, and Snicker' Gap is located in the northern part of the county on Route 7. Both routes run east-west and were used by the early settlers who came from the Tidewater region of Virginia. They are now both four-lane highways.

The other major route through Clarke County is Route 340. It is the only major north-south route through the county. It is historically referred to as the East Valley Road. (NPI, p.V-18)

A. PROVINCIAL SOCIETY TO 1830

The opening and maintenance of public roads was a function of the county courts in the colonial period in Virginia. Overseers, who were usually male citizens living along the route assigned to them, helped clear and maintain roads. The means of transportation during the early parts of this period was the horse or the horse and buggy.

As the area became more settled, existing roads were improved and new ones created. Ordinaries and taverns were established to provide lodging and food to travelers along the way. The road from Snicker's Gap to Winchester was well traveled during the early eighteenth century. A settlement at the present site of Berryville was established along this route around 1750. The settlement included an ordinary, store, and blacksmith shop. (Norris, pp.481-482)

Crossing the Shenandoah River presented a problem to those who wanted to enter, or exit, the Valley at Clarke County. The earliest record of a ferry in Clarke County was of one located close to the current bridge on Route 50. This ferry has had several different names, according to whomever ran it. The first record of a ferry at this site was Kersey's ferry which operated as early as 1743. ("Berry's Ferry", p.8) In 1748, the General Assembly authorized a ferry at Williams Gap on the Shenandoah River (now Snicker's Gap) and called it the "Williams Ferry". (Jones, p.12)

By the late eighteenth century, the growing number of grist mills was influencing the paths of roads constructed during this period. In 1785, Daniel Morgan petitioned the Court of Frederick County to reroute the road from Berry's Ferry to Winchester so that it would pass by the Burwell-Morgan mill in Millwood. ("Berry's Ferry", p.9) This action was a major force behind the growth of Millwood. Part of the original road leading from Berry's Ferry to Winchester is still in use. It is called the Browntown Road. Located at the intersection of Browntown Road and the road leading from Boyce to Old Chapel are New Market (21-55) and New Market Farm (21-43). They were part of the same complex during this period and were used as a tavern.

Barrels of flour were carried by road from the mills to the river, where they were placed on flat-bottom boats and carried to Harper's Ferry, Washington and Baltimore. There was no easy way of getting the boats back to Clarke County, so they usually were sold at their destination. The Varle map of 1809 shows the location of the primary roads and mills in the county during the early nineteenth century (Fig.17). Many of these routes are still in use today.

The white post in the village of White Post is an eighteenth-century transportation-related resource. A directional marker showing the way to Berryville, Winchester, Berry's Ferry and Greenway Court, the original post was placed there in 1750.

There were several efforts during this period to make the Shenandoah River navigable. In 1811, this effort was financed, although not successfully, by the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers Navigation Lottery. In 1814, the New Shenandoah Company was chartered by the General Assembly to make the River navigable even during dry seasons. By 1823, they had succeeded in opening navigation as far south as Port Republic. (Hofstra, p.69)

B. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1830-1865

The antebellum period saw great improvement in transportation systems in Clarke County. The technology of railroads reached the northern portion of the county in 1836, when the Winchester and Potomac line was laid through the villages of Wadesville and Swimley.

Several new turnpikes were opened in the 1840s. In 1852, the Winchester-Berry's Ferry Turnpike which went from the Shenandoah River through Berryville and on to Winchester was completed. (Meade, p.97) Other turnpikes in Clarke County completed during this period included; one from Millwood to Berryville, one from White Post to Front Royal and the

turnpike from Berry's Ferry through Millwood to Winchester. (Gold, p.23) These turnpikes were supported by tolls collected at tollhouses located at intervals along the roads. There were two tolls at Double Tollgate in Clarke County; one on the Front Royal-Winchester turnpike and one on the road leading to Stephens City.

The Shenandoah River continued to be an important thoroughfare during this period, and ferries were still in operation at the crossings of Routes 7 and 50. Large amounts of flour, which was grown and milled locally, were shipped on the Shenandoah River out of Clarke County downriver to Harper's Ferry. There, it was transferred to Baltimore and Ohio freight cars and was shipped to Baltimore and other markets. (Meade, p.96) In 1831, local citizens initiated a project to construct a canal that would make it even easier to ship to eastern markets. This idea met with great opposition, especially by citizens in the central and western portions of the Valley, and was finally abandoned. (Hofstra, pp.69-70)

During the Civil War period, troop movements within the county followed the established road systems. Most of the fighting occurred to the north at Harper's Ferry or to the southwest in Frederick County.

C. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in Clarke County had a great impact on the pattern of its growth during the post-bellum period. This railroad ran north-south through the county. Berryville became a prominent station. The town of Boyce grew up at the intersection of the Winchester-Berry's Ferry Turnpike and the railroad. Millwood, which was not serviced by the train, declined as an important commercial and industrial center.

Small train depots sprang up at various points on the newly constructed railroad. Often, these stations were also used as post offices. Several of these were documented in past surveys. (Kalbian, 1989 report)

The town of Swimley, which was on the Winchester and Potomac line in the northern portion of the county, continued to grow during this period. The only grain elevator found in the rural county is at Swimley (21-199). It sits directly off of the railroad tracks and is now in non-use. The town of Wadesville, just west of Swimley, experienced another spurt of growth during this period as well.

D. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1991

This period saw a decline in passenger train service and an increase in automobile travel. Roads became the most important transportation routes once again. The toll gates on many of the turnpikes were removed as the roads were transferred to the State Highway Commission. The Stone Crusher, Rt. 621 (21-888) was the only resource from this theme identified in this project (**Fig. 18**). It is a stone ramp that was used by the county and state to load stone into wagons, and later, trucks. The stone would then be used to maintain the local roads and highways.

Technological principles dramatically advanced during this period. The ferry at Berry's Ferry was discontinued in 1904, when the first bridge across the river at that site was built. ("Berry's Ferry" p.10) In 1929, a metal truss bridge replaced the earlier bridge. The abutments for this bridge are still apparent on either bank of the Shenandoah River. In the 1970s, two concrete and steel girder bridges were built in the place of the 1929 bridge. The metal truss bridge at Castleman's Ferry was replaced in 1988 by a modern concrete and steel girder bridge. The bridge over Opequon Creek at Rt.672 (21-276) is a fine one-lane, double-arched concrete bridge built in 1917 by the Monongahela Valley Engineering Company.

The rise of the automobile as a transportation method led to the creation of new building types: gas stations, motor lodges, and garages. Often, carriage houses were converted into garages. The majority of the gas stations in the county are located in its towns and villages, except for two which were found in the rural county. (Kalbian, 1989 report) Another new resource type is found in Dinosaurland (21-707), a small theme-park built in the 1950s or 60s which includes a yard for the viewing of the large dinosaurs as well as a gift shop and gas station.

The automobile boosted the tourist industry. Motor lodges were built to provide services for tourists. One motor lodge was identified in Clarke County. It (21-475) is located at Ashby's Gap and appears to have been abandoned for at least twenty years. Mountain View Motel and the Farm Motel are two other motels in the rural county, but both were built in the 1950s or later.

Roads continue to be improved and enlarged today. All of Routes 50 and 7, and most of Rt. 340, are four-lane throughout the county. As the metropolis of Washington grows west toward the Valley, more and more people use Clarke County as a "bedroom community", thus increasing county road usage.

CHAPTER V: SOCIAL/RECREATION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1865

During the early period of Clarke County's history, social and cultural life was family and neighborhood-oriented rather than institutional in nature. The different ethnic groups that settled in the Valley initially kept to themselves but by the 1760s ethnic distinctions were reduced. (Mitchell, pp.105-109)

Most social activities outside the home took place at church or at the monthly "court days" in Winchester. Taverns and ordinaries were also places for social gatherings.

Fox-hunting was always a popular sport in the county. Lord Fairfax and George Washington were known to have fox-hunted in the study region during this period. Some citizens, including Lord Fairfax, would visit the springs at Berkeley Springs as part of their social activities.

As more people settled in the county, organized social activities increased. Berryville, Millwood and White Post became the social and cultural centers of the county. Outside of these towns, churches and houses remained the primary gathering places.

A number of settlers from eastern Virginia were living in the area that became Clarke County during this period. Most were wealthy and were used to the way of life in Eastern Virginia. Historian, Robert Mitchell claims that Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court was the site of many distinctive social gatherings. He says, "The wealthy, Anglican planters were entertained, kept in touch with the outside world, and supported a number of formal social gatherings, theater, entertainment, specialized crafts, and summer horse racing. (Mitchell, p.124)

Slave sales provided a forum for social interaction among whites. Apparently, the largest slave sale in the area took place in 1826 at Annfield (21-2), the home of Matthew Page. (Meade,14 p.47) The American Colonization Society was organized in 1817. Its goal was the colonization of emancipated blacks in Africa. The members would free their slaves and send them to Liberia. In 1828, an auxiliary colonization society was formed in Frederick County with Nathaniel Burwell (of Clarke County) as its president. (Meade,14 p.46)

As road systems improved during the mid-nineteenth century, social visits between neighboring plantations became easier. Clarke County was formed from Frederick County in 1836 and Berryville became the county seat, making it a social

center. The Masons established a local lodge in Clarke County in 1840 and built their masonic hall in Berryville. (Norris, p.502) There was also a masonic hall in White Post.

Clarke County was the home of two famous literary figures: Philip Pendleton Cooke and his brother John Esten Cooke. Philip Pendleton Cooke, the noted nineteenth century poet, was married in Clarke County and lived at the Vineyard (21-11) for a number of years. John Esten Cooke moved to the Clarke County in 1865, but visited his brother several times before then. On one occasion while visiting, John saw and wrote an account of a jousting tournament that was held "upon a green meadow" near Millwood. (Meade, 10 p.10) Presumably, these "Tournaments" were held quite often by the wealthy men in Clarke County. It gave them the opportunity to test their equestrian skills while engaging in a social activity.

The area that became Clarke County was distinguishable from the rest of the Valley because of the large presence of slaves. The Tidewater families who settled in Clarke County brought their slaves with them. When Clarke County was formed in 1836, its black citizens outnumbered its white ones: 2,867 whites, 3,325 slaves and 161 free blacks. (Gold, p.98) Historian Thomas Gold, states that most farmers had two or three slaves and ones with larger farms had eight or ten. He goes on to say that some of the older, more established families held them in even greater numbers. (Gold, p.98) A comprehensive study of the black population in Clarke County needs to be conducted to better understand their social and cultural experience. No resources pertaining specifically to the black population, other than slave's quarters, were found in the county.

Public social life in Clarke County was affected by the Civil War. The absence of many men and the military activity in the area limited normal social activities. Although no documentation on social events during the Civil War in Clarke County was found, fund-raising events were probably sponsored to raise money for the Confederate forces (an act common throughout the South).

No new resources for this time period were identified during this survey.

B. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Social and cultural activities were fairly limited during the years following the Civil War. As the economy improved and the area stabilized, a wide range of social events developed. People continued to go to the county's towns and villages for these activities. The Berryville Opera House

was built during this period (NPI, p.V-17). The Improved Order of Red Men (Seminole) was established in 1870 and the Independent Order of Good Templars was established in 1885. (Norris, p.501). Although it is not known if buildings used by these two organizations still stand, it is presumed that they were located in Berryville.

The church and the home were still the primary sites of social activity in the rural setting. The interest in fox-hunting grew in popularity, and in 1888 the Blue Ridge Hunt was formed. The Blue Ridge Hunt is still an active organization.

Unlike the rest of the Valley, Clarke County was not a popular area for its baths and spring resorts. It did have its share of tourists, however. There are a series of large homes on The Mountain which date from this period. They were built by wealthy families from Washington as summer homes. During this period, a train ran from Washington to Bluemont, located in Loudoun County on the other side of The Mountain from Clarke. This made it very easy for people to travel to and from Washington. Some of these houses built by Washingtonians are still used as vacation homes, but the majority are now occupied year-round. These buildings are discussed in Chapter III, under Domestic Architecture.

One resource was identified during this project under this time period. Elsea Springs 21-930. located off of Route 7 at Snicker's Gap, is a hotel that operated at the turn-of-the-century and catered to Washingtonians who came to Bluemont by train. Although only a few buildings still survive on the property, there were originally several small cottages and outbuildings.

The distinguished Southern writer, John Esten Cooke moved to Clarke County in 1865. He lived at the Briars (21-9) until his death in 1886. While there, he wrote many of his works including several of his war novels.

No new resources for this time period were identified during this survey.

C. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1991

The increased ease in travel in the twentieth century encouraged the growth of social activity in Clarke County. Entertainment such as movies and theaters were scheduled in Berryville. A branch of the Handley Library of Winchester is located in Berryville. The Ruritan Club has sponsored a county fair each summer since 1954. It is held at the Ruritan Fairgrounds just outside of Berryville.

The county owns a swimming pool and a 64-acre park just outside of Berryville. It is operated by the department of Parks and Recreation. The offices are housed in the Clarke County Parks and Recreation House (21-821), located on the property.

As the only functioning golf club in the county, the Millwood Country Club 21-834 originally began as a place for men to gather after the Blue Ridge Hunt. An offspring of the hunt, it was known as the Blue Ridge Club and was originally located in Millwood. In 1915, the club moved to its current location west of Millwood, and opened a golf course. The clubhouse was not constructed until the mid-1920s (**Fig.19**). The architectural and landscape features have high integrity and are an important resource under this theme.

Many social organizations such as the Lion's Club, Ruritan Club, Garden Club, League of Women Voters and the American Legion were established in the county during this period. Fox-hunting remains a very popular sport in the county. An increase in the popularity of golfing has spurred the organization of private golf clubs. The Shenandoah River is the source of many of water-related activities such as canoeing and fishing. There is a public landing on the river near Locke's Mill. Travelling to Winchester and Washington for social and cultural events is also common for many citizens of the county.

CHAPTER VI: COMMERCE/TRADE

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1865

The earliest settlers in the area defined as Clarke County were subsistence farmers. As the farms grew and became more established, the farmers were able to sell their goods at market for a profit. Winchester was the main commercial center for this area during this period.

The main spirit behind the settlement of Clarke County was commercial in nature. The planters from Tidewater who owned land in Clarke County were engaged in large scale single-crop agricultural enterprises. (Mitchell)

Wheat was the big cash crop in the area starting in the 1780s. The Varle map of 1809 shows the location of grist mills, taverns and saw mills in the area (Fig. 17). Varle shows no presence of saw or paper mills, only grist mills, in the area which later became Clarke County. Lumber was not as profitable as flour in the county during this period. Varle's account of the area lists Millwood's commercial enterprises: one large merchant mill, a manufacturer of leather, one tavern, a large store, one blacksmith, one tailor, a boot and shoemaker and a wagonmaker; Berryville's: three large stores, one apothecary shop, and two taverns; and White Post's: one store, a tavern, a saddler, a shoemaker, a blacksmith and a wheelwright. (Varle, 1941, pp.36)

Although the early settlers were operating chiefly at a subsistence level, they were far from self-sufficient. They required numerous processed commodities such as salt, sugar and woven goods. Trade was conducted by wagon or packhorse. (Mitchell, p.152) In most areas of the Valley, stores and mercantile establishments were present in rural areas as well as in urban ones. They would often be run by farmer/merchants and were a source for finished goods as well as a market for surplus farm products. (Mitchell, pp.154-155)

There was also a demand for luxury items in Clarke County during this period. Much of this was by Lord Fairfax and his friends at Greenway Court. According to Mitchell, Fairfax received a periodic shipment of British goods through an agent named William Allason of Falmouth. (Mitchell, p.158)

According to some oral accounts, commercial activity in the rural county was restricted to the areas surrounding the mills. The mills were not only industrial enterprises, but also places where goods were exchanged.

Millwood was a booming commercial center because of the Burwell-Morgan Mill. White Post grew as a consequence of Greenway Court. Berryville also grew rapidly especially towards the end of this period. These were the three main sites of commercial activity in the county during this period.

No new resources were identified for this time period during this project.

B. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

As Clarke County recovered from the Civil War so did its commercial ventures. The late-nineteenth-century boom inspired growth in and around Berryville. The town of Boyce was created as a result of the intersection of the newly arrived Shenandoah Valley Railroad and the Winchester-Berry's Ferry Turnpike. Millwood fell into decline as it was not on the railroad line.

The Bank of Clarke County was established in 1881 and had only a main branch in Berryville. In 1908, a branch was opened in Boyce. No commercial resources dating from this period were found in the rural county.

C. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1991

The automobile influenced where people shopped. As transportation became less difficult, people found it easier to shop in larger towns where a variety of goods was available. This meant that the general stores in small towns were often abandoned.

Three resources were identified during this project for this time period: Stu's Farm Repair 21-807, Gotterdam-Hann Store 21-809, and Frogtown Store 21-944. Only the Frogtown Store still functions as a rural country store. 21-809 is abandoned and Stu's Farm Repair is now a repair shop.

The majority of restaurants in Clarke County are located in Berryville. There are however, several bed and breakfasts in the county. Many of these are housed in historic buildings, such as "L'Auberge Provencale", which is in the late-eighteenth-century house, Mount Airy (21-51).

Recently a Sheetz convenience store has opened at the intersection of Routes 340 and 50 in the county. A Food Lion supermarket is also planned to open in the near future. Because of limited commercial resources, many county citizens shop in Winchester and Frederick County.

CHAPTER VII: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICS

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1836

During the early years of settlement, there was very little law or government in the area. Williamsburg was the closest governmental center, so it was basically up to the individual or family to provide for their own welfare out in the frontier. In 1734, Orange County was formed from Spotsylvania, and in 1738, Frederick County (including the area that later became Clarke County) was formed from Orange. In 1743, Governor Gooch authorized the organization of Frederick's county government. The boundaries of Frederick County in 1743 included the present counties of Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy in West Virginia, and Shenandoah, Clarke, Warren and a part of Page in Virginia. Winchester was the Frederick County seat of government.

The citizens of that area that is now Clarke County had to travel to Winchester to conduct their business. The courthouse in Winchester was finished in 1751. Before that, the court met in a rented building. (Norris, p.86) The first prison, a square log house which was plastered and white-washed, was completed around 1750 (Norris, p.88) Winchester also had stocks and pillions in addition to a ducking stool used for the punishment of "scandalous" women. (Norris, p.88)

Berryville was established in 1798 on twenty acres of land owned by Benjamin Berry and Sarah Stribling. Main Street was the "Great Road" which connected Winchester to Snicker's Gap. In 1803, Berryville was enlarged to include twenty-five acres of land owned by Charles Smith. (Norris, p.487) A post office was established in Berryville in 1799. It was named the Battletown post office until 1831, when it was changed to Berryville. (Meade,14 p.135)

Millwood had emerged as a community around the Burwell-Morgan Mill in 1785. In 1800, a post office was established there. (Meade,14 p.135)

The village of White Post grew up around Lord Fairfax's office and residence at Greenway Court in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1811, a post office was established in White Post. (Meade,14 p.135)

Slavery was widely practiced in the area that became Clarke County. The Tidewater plantation owners often brought their slaves with them when they moved to this area. The rest of Frederick County was not as slave-oriented as Clarke County.

B. CLARKE COUNTY FROM 1836 TO 1860

This period is the most significant in Clarke County's history in relation to the theme of government. In 1836, Clarke County was formed from Frederick County. Berryville was chosen as the county seat and the present Clarke County Courthouse was built there in 1838. The Clarke County Jail was built next door soon thereafter.

The Clarke County Poorhouse was built during this period to house the poor and destitute. It no longer stands, but the Poorhouse Farm (21-299), located north of Berryville, marks its original location.

The roads in Clarke county were improved during this period because of the support of the State Board of Public Works. By the 1850s, there was a strong turnpike network in Clarke County, which opened up the area to outside trade.

No new resources from this time period were identified during this project.

C. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

In 1861, Virginia seceded from the Union. Major Hugh M. Nelson was the Clarke County delegate elected to go to the 1861 State Convention to vote on this issue. (Meade, 14 p.71)

Several homes in Clarke County were used as hospitals, headquarters and hide-outs during the Civil War. For more information on this and earlier periods, the reader is referred to the 1989 survey report.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

From 1865 to 1870, the United States Congress removed Virginia from the roster of states and placed it under military rule. (Meade, 14 p.38) Berryville was incorporated in 1870 and in 1910 Boyce was incorporated. (NPI, p. V-9) They remain the only two incorporated towns in Clarke County.

The arrival of the railroad influenced the growth of the county dramatically. Small train stops grew up along the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which ran north-south through the county. Depots were constructed at these stops. Their function often included that of a post office. These were all previously surveyed, and the reader is referred to Kalbian's 1989 report.

E. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1991

Clarke County continued to grow during this period. In 1977, a new courthouse was constructed in Berryville. It is located behind the original courthouse, which is still used, and is of the "Greek Revival" style. A new post office building was constructed in Berryville in 1938, and a new bank was constructed in Boyce in 1984. Today there are four magisterial districts in Clarke: Longmarsh, Battletown, Chapel, and Greenway.

The post offices in most of the hamlets in Clarke County closed during this period including the ones on the railroad lines. The automobile made getting around the county much easier. Mail service now includes rural route delivery as well as post office boxes.

One of the leading political figures in Virginia during this period made his home in Clarke County. Senator Harry F. Byrd Sr. lived at Rosemont (21-67), on the outskirts of Berryville, starting in the 1920s. His home was the site of many social functions attended by the most honored of dignitaries.

One resource was identified from this period during this project. The Berryville Reservoir (21-902), located in a clearing between Buzzard Hill and Toy Hill off of Route 604, has not been used as a reservoir for over twenty-five years. However, the dam, holding pond, and pumphouse, which date to the 1910s and 1920s, are still clearly evident. The property is an interesting resource relating to this theme.

CHAPTER VIII: EDUCATION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

In the first years of settlement, educational opportunities were very limited. The population was too scattered and transportation too poor for organized educational systems to be feasible. Most education during the early settlement period took place in the home with parents acting as the instructors.

The earliest record of a school in the area that was later defined as Clarke County was in 1778. It was located at Trap Hill outside of Berryville and included in its curriculum, reading, writing, arithmetic and surveying. There was also a school located somewhere in Berryville during this period. (Norris, p.483)

Schools sponsored by German churches were present in Winchester, Strasburg and Woodstock by the mid 1760s. (Mitchell,p.107) The apprentice system and the practice of having tutors in the home was also common during this period.

B. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY 1789-1860

Private education was the most common means for attaining an education during this period. It was not until the end of the eighteenth century that Virginia began to consider the establishment of a public school system. In 1796, the General Assembly passed an act for a voluntary education program. In 1810, the State Literary Fund was created to provide money to educate poor white children. In spite of these two programs, the establishment of free schools for white children was not very successful.

Family schools were especially popular in the county during this period. Some wealthier families hired a tutor or governess to instruct their children, and often invited neighboring children to attend the classes. Carter Hall (21-12) had a school of this type, as did many other plantation houses in the county such as Avenal (21-5), Llewellyn (21-520), The Retreat (21-195), Audley (21-4), Frankford (21-363), Longbranch (21-95), and Clay Hill (21-17). (Pope, pp.21-22)

The county also had several private academies during this period. Two of the earliest were the Berryville and Wycliffe Academies. The Berryville Academy was established in 1810. It was a two-room stone building located on Academy Street in Berryville. The Academy's most remarkable feature was its fine library collection. (Pope, p.25) In 1828,

Wycliffe Academy was established in the northern portion of the county.

Private academies continued to flourish in the county during the later part of this period. Oak Grove Academy, Rosney School, White Post Male and Female Academy, Clarke Female Seminary and Miss Roote's School are among the better known of these mid-nineteenth century academies. (Pope, pp.37-43)

No new resources from this time period were identified during this project.

C. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Many of the academies in Clarke County closed during the Civil War because most of their male students entered the army. (Pope, p.43) However, some new schools were established during this period. Dr. Suter's School was opened in Berryville and met at Grace Episcopal Church. Miss Bowser's School for young women also opened in Berryville. (Pope, p.44)

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Although the 1869 Underwood Constitution mandated that Virginia establish free public schools, private education continued to flourish in Clarke County during this period. Many old schools and academies that had closed during the Civil War were reopened. New ones were also established. A private school for boys was opened at Auburn (21-350) in 1868. (Pope, p.45) Mr. John D. Richardson opened a private school for young women at his home, Fairfield (21-29), in 1869. Some of the other private academies in Clarke County include: Linden School, Shenandoah University School and the Brexton Female Seminary. (see NPI, p.V-11)

One of the best-ranked secondary schools in the area was Clay Hill Academy (21-17). It opened on October 1, 1888 and operated until 1902. It then closed for three years and reopened for one session in 1905. (Pope, p.52) Mr. W.H. Whiting, Jr. was the instructor for this all-male school. Students could board there for the entire nine month session for \$250.00 or could attend daily for \$50.00. (Pope, p.53)

This period marks the beginning of public education in Clarke County as mandated by the Underwood Constitution. By 1888, there were 24 white and 10 "colored" schools in the county. (Norris, p.500) The state provided funds for these schools which in turn was matched by local tax dollars. The majority of the schoolhouses built during this period were small one-room buildings. Twelve of these were documented in past surveys, and an additional four during this project.

The majority of these have been converted into residences.

SCHOOLS FROM PAST RURAL SURVEYS

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Hawthorne Schoolhse	21-247
Lewisville School	21-307
Gaylord School	21-332
Schoolhouse on Rt.605	21-392
House in Frogtown	21-400
Riverside School	21-431
FISH Building	21-521
Old Stone Bridge School	21-645
Meade's School	21-659
White Post School	21-689
Valley View School	21-705
Page's School	21-706

In addition, past surveys revealed two schoolhouses in the black community of Josephine City, located on the outskirts of Berryville. Both are presently vacant; Original Johnson Williams School (21-176) and Johnson Williams School Annex (21-177)

SCHOOLS DOCUMENTED DURING THIS SURVEY

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Marvin Chapel School	21-772
Pine Corners School	21-812
Kinderhook School	21-837
Bethel School	21-875
Shenandoah School	21-886
Pine Grove School	21-918
Mt. Carmel School	21-932
High Meadows	21-936

Mt. Carmel School 21-932 is a typical example of these small, rural schools (Fig.20). They generally are gable-end, one-story, frame buildings, with a one or two-room plan. As in the other surveys, the majority of these schools have been converted into residences.

The school at High Meadows 21-936, was built as a private school for the owners of the property (Fig.12). Its architectural style is oriented towards that of the main house instead of other schools of the time period.

E. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1991

As transportation became easier, schools were consolidated. This caused many smaller rural schools to close as children were transported to schools in Berryville and Boyce. These new schools were larger, more modern structures and would often act as community centers.

Clarke County continued its tradition of private education even during this period. Several private schools were established which are still in session today. Blue Ridge Country School was started by Miss Addie M. Meade in 1925. This school was for boys and girls and operated until 1936. (Pope, p.63)

One resource was identified during this survey. The Tinsman-Sydnor House (21-943) was built as a school for the Lutheran Mission. It is attached to the Craftsman-style house where the schoolmaster lived.

In 1946, Gertie Watkins purchased the Chapel Schoolhouse from the School Board and opened the Old Chapel Kindergarten. The building she used is now the FISH Building (21-521). The school was very popular but the children needed a school to go to after they graduated. This led to the establishment of the Blue Ridge Country Day School which was located in the old schoolhouse in Millwood. Nine years later, Ms. Agnes Carter Crocker donated her turn-of-the-century vacation home, Powhatan, located outside of Millwood, to the Blue Ridge Country Day School. Since the time they moved to Powhatan in 1957, the school has been known as Powhatan School. Powhatan School is one of the finest private elementary and junior-high schools in the area.

Clarke County also has the distinction of having one of the finest schools for children with learning disabilities in the entire state. Grafton was started by Ruth Birch in her house outside of Boyce (21-507) in 1958 for children with learning disabilities. The school grew and in the mid-1960s, it moved to a large Colonial Revival house now called Grafton School (21-356) located outside of Berryville. Grafton School has continued to grow and expand and now includes curriculums for autistic and mentally retarded children.

In 1926, Graham F. Blandy gave a tract of his land in Clarke County as a gift to the University of Virginia. This donation consisted of seven hundred acres of land plus the original slave's quarters of the Tuleyries (21-82). This complex was to be used "to teach boys farming in the various branches including fruit raising." (Brown, p.155) Blandy Experimental Farm (21-550), as it is now known, is Virginia's only state-owned arboretum and has become an important state and local center of education.

CHAPTER IX: MILITARY/DEFENSE

A. EARLY EXPLORATION TO 1790

The Shenandoah Valley was considered the frontier of Virginia during this period. Local histories tell of many Indian skirmishes and attacks in the area during the mid-to-late eighteenth century. (see Kercheval) Several forts have been located in Frederick County dating from this period, but none were found in the area that later became Clarke County. Often, these forts were domestic structures and not free-standing fortifications. The only resource found in Clarke County from this period is the log powder house and arsenal (21-61) located on Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court.

Several local citizens served in the militia during the French and Indian War of 1753. (Meade, 14 p.54) There were no actual battles or military engagements in the area during the Revolutionary War. Nevertheless, Clarke County citizen, Daniel Morgan, and his "Long Rifles", played an important role in many battles of the Revolutionary War. (Meade, 14 p.57)

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1860

Although there were no military engagements in the area during the War of 1812, several local citizens served in the militia. John Singleton of Land's End (21-444) commanded the "Valley Brigade" of the Virginia Militia during this war. Captain Robert Burwell of Long Branch (21-95) died within a few weeks after leaving the war from a disease he contracted at one of the camps where he was stationed. (Meade, 14 p.61)

C. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-65

The Civil War had a far greater impact on Clarke County than any of the previous wars. Several engagements took place in Clarke County. The ten most important were:

- Battle of Cool Spring, July 18, 1864 near Castleman's Ferry.
- Fight at Double Toll Gate, August 11, 1864.
- Fight at Berry's Ferry, July 19, 1864.
- Battle at Berryville, September 3, 1864.
- Fight at Gold's Farm, September 4, 1864.
- The Buck Marsh Fight near Berryville, August 13, 1864.
- Fight at Mt. Airy, September 15, 1864.
- The Vineyard Fight, December 16, 1864.
- Mt. Carmel Fight, February 19, 1865.
- Fight at Colonel Morgan's Lane, August 19, 1864.

Ten historic markers are placed throughout the county showing the location of these battles. (Meade,14 p.77) The Battle of Cool Springs in July of 1864 was by far the most devastating.

Only one resource, Signal Tower (21-814), was identified during this project for this theme. According to the owner of this property, it is the former site of "Signal Tower", an historic property which burned and was replaced by an early-twentieth-century building. The site was supposedly used during the Civil War to relay messages due to its lofty location on a hill.

The Valley, including Clarke County, supplied the Confederates with food and raw materials. This area was recognized as the "Breadbasket of the South" throughout the Civil War. Sheridan was ordered by Grant to destroy all potential supplies and means of supply for the Confederates. Sheridan accomplished this by burning mills, barns and transportation facilities throughout the Shenandoah Valley. This included many structures in Clarke County.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH TO THE PRESENT 1865-1991

The period directly after the Civil War was one of rebuilding. Barns and mills that had been targets of Sheridan's Campaign were reconstructed, often using the original foundations which were still intact.

In the twentieth century, many citizens from Clarke County served in the foreign wars.

CHAPTER X: RELIGION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1790

The early settlers of present day Clarke County brought their religious beliefs with them. Culturally-related groups met together regularly to worship. Although the Church of England was the established church of the colony, it did not have much influence in the Valley during this period.

The settlers who came to the Valley from the north were primarily dissenters and opponents of the established church and they introduced other religions to this area. Clarke County can boast of a series of early churches from several different denominations. At the same time that settlers were coming from the north, most of the Tidewater families who moved in to this area were members of the Church of England.

During the early period of the county's settlement, a Quaker meeting house was built on the site of present day Bethel Memorial Church (21-35). The Quakers left the area by the 1790s and congregated mostly in Frederick and Warren counties.

A large part of the population was Baptist or Methodist during this period. In 1780, the first Baptist church in Clarke County was built. It was located about one-half mile west of Berryville and no longer exists. (Meade, 14 p.27) Mt. Carmel Church (21-187) is a Methodist church that survives from this period. It was built on land given as a gift by Lord Fairfax.

The Frederick Parish was organized in 1744, and in 1747 Cunningham Chapel, a log building, was built on land which is now in Clarke County. It was later replaced by a stone building.

No new resources for this time period were identified during this project.

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

After the Revolutionary War, the commonwealth disestablished the Anglican Church, which then became the Protestant Episcopal Church. (Brown, p.20) In 1793, Cunningham Chapel was replaced by a limestone Episcopal church called Old Chapel (21-58). It has the distinction of being the oldest Episcopal church building west of the Blue Ridge. Bishop William Meade was rector there for many years, and Lord Fairfax served as a vestryman. Many people of historic importance are buried in the adjoining cemetery including

Governor Edmund Randolph, John Esten Cooke, and members of the Burwell family.

The Baptists continued to congregate during this period. They built Old Salem Church (21-105) from native limestone around the 1820s. They also took over the old log Quaker meeting house at Bethel (21-35).

No new resources for this time period were identified during this project.

C. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1830-1865

There was a great deal of church building during this period in Clarke County's history. Most of it, however, was confined to the town of Berryville and the village of Millwood. (see NPI report, p.V-14) Only three churches were found in the study region.

In 1846, the present Wickliffe Church (21-89) was built of brick to replace the original 1819 stone church. That church had been a mission church to outlanders worshipping at Cunningham Chapel. (Brown, p.20) Wickliffe's front facade is impressive in its unusual stepped parapet gable and distyle portico in antis.

Stone's Chapel (21-229), a brick church in the northern portion of the county, was built during this period as a Lutheran Church. It was built on land of the German settler Leonard Echstein and was originally known as Stein's Chapel. It was taken over by the Presbyterians prior to the Civil War and renamed Stone's Chapel. (MacDonald, p.41) The first Presbyterian church in the county was built in 1854 in Berryville.

Between the years of 1833 and 1836, the Baptist congregation at Bethel (21-35) constructed a new brick church to replace the old log structure that had originally been a Quaker meeting house. Like Wickliffe and Stone's Chapel, Bethel was also constructed of brick.

No new resources for this time period were identified during this project.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH TO THE PRESENT 1865-1991

The greatest number of resources in the study region were from this period. Rural churches were found throughout the study region, including The Mountain area. Church architecture was now related to the popular Gothic and Romanesque national styles. In Clarke County, the Gothic Revival, on a vernacular level, was the popular style for

the majority of the churches. Several of the resources found during this time period were black churches, located in primarily black communities in the county. No new resources for this time period were identified during this project. The list below is made up of properties documented in previous surveys.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
The Supreme Council of the House of Jacob	21-111
Zion Baptist Church	21-154
Zion Meeting House	21-175
Crum's Church	21-237
Hse. on Rt. 7W (was Minnie Wood Church)	21-282
Mt. Airy Prim. Bap. Church	21-311
Marvin Chapel	21-346
Bethel Baptist Church	21-352
Good Shepherd Church	21-378
Bishop's Gate Chapel	21-391
Blue Ridge Club	21-395
Providence Chapel	21-399
Mountain Church	21-408
Little Chapel	21-527
Sugar Hill Church	21-648
Ebenezer Baptist Church	21-657
Mt. Olive Baptist Church	21-658
Greenway's South. Bap. Church	21-682
Cool Springs	21-191

One resource was found in the rural county from the later part of this period is particularly significant. In the 1950s, a group of monks of the Cistercian Order of the Roman Catholic Church moved to an estate in Clarke County. The house and surrounding farmland, Cool Springs (21-191), now called Holy Cross Abbey, was originally the eighteenth-century home of James Wormley. The main stone house is now the guest quarters. Several new buildings have been built on the property to accommodate the monks and the many people who come from all over the world to pray and meditate there.

Church construction flourished during the later part of this period as well, especially in Berryville, Boyce and Millwood. (see NPI, p.V-15)

CHAPTER XI: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1790

Clarke County has always been a predominantly agricultural community. The small amount of industry present in the county throughout its history has always been related to agriculture.

The large early plantations were craft and industrial complexes in themselves: most of the goods produced there were for the owners and the neighborhood, with relatively few products coming from the outside. However, with the proximity and easy accessibility, via the Shenandoah River, of such marketplaces as Baltimore, Philadelphia and Alexandria, planters were soon shipping to eastern markets.

Mills were the first industrial establishments in Clarke County outside of the plantation. Three mills in the area that later became Clarke County are from this period. The earliest is the Tilthammer Mill (21-576) which no longer stands. It was located on the west bank of the Shenandoah River across from Calmes Neck. The Tilthammer Mill was built by Carter Burwell in the mid-eighteenth century. Speculation is that the mill was first used as an iron forge, hence, its name. Later it operated as a grist mill. It is believed there was an early settlement around the mill. Writing in 1851, John Esten Cooke, who had visited the area, gave this description of the mill and the buildings surrounding it: "Where you see them threshing wheat near the Tilthammer Mill, once stood the greatest Tavern in all the parts:- the level there was the race course, where all the (now) old fellows in the county assembled to bet, play and back their favorite horses." (Burch, p.68) The Tilthammer Mill was washed out in a twentieth century flood. All that remains is the mill race. Archaeological excavations need to be conducted to further substantiate speculation about this community.

In the mid-eighteenth century, William Frost built a stone mill in the northern portion of the county called Frost's Mill. It is now in ruins and is referred to as Castleman's Mill (21-13).

In 1785, the Burwell-Morgan grist mill was opened in the village of Millwood. It was a joint enterprise by Nathaniel Burwell and Daniel Morgan. It was restored in the 1960s and is the historical center of Millwood.

No new resources were identified during this project.

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The Charles Varle map shows that the area that later became Clarke County had over twelve grist mills in operation by 1809 (Fig.17). No lumber or paper mills are listed in the region. (Varle map) This region's primary cash crop during this period was wheat. It was ground at local mills and then transported on flat-bottom boats down the Shenandoah to eastern markets.

The following resources were documented in previous surveys. No new resources were identified during this project.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Ruins of Castleman's Mill	21-13
Circle Hill Farm	21-198
Remains of mill, Rt. 645	21-278
House & mill, Rt.610	21-333
Woodside Dairy	21-339
Vacant hse.& mill, Rt.612	21-354
Morgan's Mill-Liberte	21-396
Locke's Mill	21-435

Distilleries were a leading component of the Valley's industry during this period. Mitchell, in his study, states that, "the Valley was the largest regional producer of liquors in Virginia, if not the entire South by the end of the [eighteenth] century." (Mitchell, p.208) No distilleries were found in the area that later became Clarke County.

Tanning was another profitable industry during this period. Only one resource was found for this industry, but many more existed throughout the county. Often, the tanneries were located next to a mill. The Tanyard House (21-644), located on the site of an old tannery outside of White Post, was the only resource identified in this survey.

C. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1830-1865

Mills continued to be the dominant industrial resources during this period. The mills listed above were still in operation up through the Civil War. Many barns and mills throughout the county were destroyed during the Civil War period.

One resource from this period was identified during this project. The Wiley Mill Ruins (21-959), located in a densely wooded area off of Rt. 606, appears to be the site of a mid-eighteenth-century saw mill (Fig. 21). Parts of the foundation, the mill race, and the mill pond are still evident. This is one of the few saw mills identified during the survey of the county.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Industry flourished in the Valley during the later part of this period. The new industrial enterprises in Clarke County were for the most part limited to areas around Berryville. The Phoenix Carriage Works, a planing and grist mill and a creamery were established in the county during this period. (Norris, p.503)

The primary industry in the rural county was still agriculturally-related. Farmers were diversifying their crops. Apples replaced wheat as the primary cash crop.

E. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

Clarke County remains primarily rural and agriculture is still its main source of income. Berryville is the industrial center of Clarke County for products other than agricultural ones. The three major industries located there are: Smalley Package Company, producer of pallets; Doubleday, manufacturer of books; and American Woodmark, manufacturer of cabinets.

Clarke County has one quarry, Stuart M. Perry, Incorporated, located off of Route 7E. It specializes in crushed stone and agricultural limestone.

CHAPTER XII: RECOMMENDATIONS

The completion of this project marks the end of a process of documenting Clarke County's historical resources that began in 1985. The survey of Clarke County has identified resources representative of many of the DHR's themes and time periods. Agriculture has emerged as the most important of these themes. Clarke County has always been primarily rural, with the land used for farm-related purposes.

Clarke County is one of the few remaining rural areas in Northern Virginia: an area that is quickly being developed. The feeling of open countryside one gets when touring the county can be attributed to controlled growth and development. As the Washington metropolitan area expands, the pressure to develop the land will increase. The Clarke County Board of Supervisors has recognized the importance of historical resources to a community. They realize that by identifying these resources, intelligent decisions about future development in the county can be made.

Currently, Clarke County has thirteen individual register properties and two historic districts (the town of Berryville and the village of White Post) on the Virginia and National registers. In 1985, the National Preservation Institute conducted a survey of the county's towns and villages. They recommended historic districts be established in Millwood, Boyce and Berryville. Since then, only Berryville has received that recognition. The county should pursue the possibility of placing districts on the register in the other two communities.

Previous surveys conducted by Ms. Kalbian have identified over forty properties that are possibly eligible for nomination to the register. The Clarke County Historic Preservation Commission has already notified these property owners of their possible eligibility, and conducted an information meeting where a staff member from VDHR spoke. It is recommended that they follow-up with these property owners to see how they are advancing on pursuing register designation. In addition, previous survey work should be re-examined to determine whether the list of possibly eligible properties might be expanded.

This project has identified an additional eleven properties that might be eligible for register designation. They are listed below in numerical order, with a brief synopsis of their significance. It is recommended that the owners of these properties be encouraged to pursue register designation.

Millwood Country Club 21-834: An important example of a resource from the social/recreation theme. The buildings date to the 1920s and have high architectural integrity as do the landscape features including the golf course.

Marsh Thoroughbred Farm 21-898: This thoroughbred breeding center was constructed in the 1920s by William duPont, Jr. The property includes many period buildings including the main house, nine tenant houses, and numerous barns, stables and shops.

The Cliff 21-899: This fine stone Colonial Revival dwelling was designed by the Washington, D.C. architect, George Howe. Its interior includes fine eighteenth-century woodwork that was salvaged from a house near Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Fish Weir 21-900: This v-shaped stone structure in the Shenandoah River is believed to have been constructed by Native Americans to aid in catching fish. It is the only archaeological site surveyed in this project and the oldest of any of the resources documented. The fish weir is an important resource relative to better understanding the Native American people who inhabited the area.

Rolling Hills Farm 21-904: This fine Victorian brick dwelling has many Italianate-style architectural details and is one of the few examples of this style in the county.

Glass-Smallwood House 21-910: Fine example of an early-to-mid-nineteenth century dwelling with an interesting collection of domestic and agriculturally-related outbuildings. The stone meathouse and kitchen, although in poor condition, are particularly noteworthy.

High Meadows 21-936: One of the finer examples of a series of summer houses constructed on the Mountain by wealthy Washingtonians during the late nineteenth century. It is outstanding for its pristine environs and interesting collection of outbuildings including a stone schoolhouse.

Bishop's Gate 21-937: One of a series of summer houses constructed on the Mountain by wealthy Washingtonians during the late nineteenth century. This property was probably built by Mr. McCabe, a Bishop of Virginia who also constructed the Bishop's Gate Chapel (21-391) across the road. The property is in very pristine condition and includes several outbuildings.

Ben Lomond 21-948: Another of a series of turn-of-the-century summer houses constructed by wealthy Washingtonians, Ben Lomond is in particularly original condition and has more high-style architectural features than many of the others.

Eagle Rock Farm 21-951: Yet another of a series of turn-of-the-century summer houses built on the Mountain by wealthy Washingtonians, Eagle Rock Farm is in very original condition and includes many interesting outbuildings including a tenant house and barn.

Bruce Farm 21-962: Probably the best-preserved of the series of turn-of-the-century summer homes built on the Mountain by wealthy Washingtonians.

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established the following criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register:

No structure or site shall be deemed to be a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designate, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate they style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.

The National Register of Historic Places lists properties that possess significance in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and can be present in districts, sites, buildings, sites and objects. Integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association are considered in addition to the following four Criteria for Evaluation:

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

The past survey also identified a potential historic district in the southern portion of the county. The area under consideration was primarily settled by Tidewater families. At the center of this potential district is Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court complex. It encompasses most of

Greenway Court manor and "King" Carter's grant. It includes the existing historic district in White Post and ten structures already on the state and national register: Burwell Morgan Mill, Carter Hall, Greenway Court, Huntingdon, Long Branch, Old Chapel, Saratoga, The Tuleyries, Bethel Memorial Church, and Farnley. The Blandy Experimental Historic District, currently under consideration for listing on the State Register, would also be included in this area. Since the survey work for all the contributing structures has already been conducted, and this area identified, pursuit of rural historic district designation would be the next logical step for the Historic Preservation Commission to take.

The county could also work on several thematic nominations to the register such as ones dealing with education, military/defense, or industry. The houses of a specific family such as the Burwells, Pages or LaRues would also make a possible thematic nomination.

Several of the resources identified off of Rt. 601 on the Mountain are possibly eligible for register listing individually, but the area could also be considered as a possible historic district.

Little attention has been given to historical archaeology in the county. Several private citizens have "excavated" on their own, but no official reconnaissance-level survey has been conducted. The county should pursue funding of a county-wide archaeological survey, or at least of the areas along the Shenandoah River. One archaeological resource was identified during this survey that is possibly eligible for register listing. Future archaeological surveys should identify properties that are possible eligible as individual units or within an archaeological district.

A comprehensive study of the African-American population in Clarke County should be conducted including intensive survey work in black communities like Josephine City and Lewisville.

In many cases, the interior of these properties were not documented. If any future survey work is conducted it should include an analysis of interiors. In addition, intensive-level surveys should be carried out on some of the more significant agricultural outbuildings in the county such as the log, brick, and stone barns.

Many cemeteries located on historic properties in the rural part of the county were surveyed. But these were generally ones in close proximity to the main house. A more thorough investigation of cemeteries should be conducted sometime in the near future, as many of these are threatened by neglect.

More investigation into historic landscapes including spatial organization patterns, land use, and designed landscapes should be conducted to better understand the development of the county.

The county is fortunate to have its Historic Preservation Commission. They are a valuable group of seven individuals committed to preservation who are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Currently they act as the Architectural Review Board for the historic district of White Post. The management of historical resources requires more than legislation. The public needs to be knowledgeable about their cultural resources and aware of their importance. The Clarke County Preservation Commission is the most effective preservation group in the county. It is recommended that they pursue the following activities in order to better educate the public about historic preservation:

- 1) Establish a local register of historic places for all locally significant properties.
- 2) Sponsor a series of slide shows illustrating the importance of preserving a community's cultural resources.
- 3) Establish an educational program on proper historical rehabilitation of historic properties.
- 4) Contact property owners of abandoned historical properties and inform them of their significance and of the importance of maintaining them.
- 5) Work to establish historic zoning on a wider scale, and to incorporate it in comprehensive planning.

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APPENDIX I - CLARKE COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	143 (a) Main Street	Berryville
21	144 (b) Main Street	Berryville
21	145 (c) Main Street	Berryville
21	157 ? Josephine Street	Berryville
21	165 ? Josephine Street	Berryville
21	173 105 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	158 106 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	172 109 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	159 110 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	160 112 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	171 113 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	161 114 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	117 14 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	116 15 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	174 15 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	114 19 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	115 20 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	155 20 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	170 203 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	118 205 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	119 207 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	112 21 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	169 213 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	162 218 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	113 22 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	156 22 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	168 225 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	167 227 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	166 229 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	108 24 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	163 312 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	146 319 Church Street	Berryville
21	147 321(?) Church Street	Berryville
21	148 324 Church Street	Berryville
21	149 325 Church Street	Berryville
21	79 340 Quik Stop Groceries	Berryville
21	150 406 Church Street	Berryville
21	151 409 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21	153 410 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21	152 412 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21	424 Aban. log hse. off of Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	357 Abandoned house at Webbtown	Berryville
21	373 Abandoned house at Webbtown	Berryville
21	313 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	314 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	316 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	317 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	318 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	319 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	386 Abandoned house off Rt.601	Bluemont
21	472 Abandoned house on Rt. 602	Ashby Gap
21	345 Abandoned house on Rt. 612	Berryville

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	296 Abandoned house on Rt. 653	Berryville
21	462 Abandoned house on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	275 Abandoned house on Rt.762	Berryville
21	667 Abandoned house Rt. 642	Stephens City
21	627 Abandoned house Rt.625	Boyce
21	234 Abandoned house, Rt. 637	Stephenson
21	235 Abandoned house, Rt. 637	Stephenson
21	407 Abandoned log house, Rt. 606	Ashby Gap
21	505 Abbeyville	Boyce
21	607 Abutments of old Rt. 50	Boyce
21	447 Air Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21	136 Airlie	Berryville
21	798 Alger-Childs-Barr House	Stephenson
21	209 All Natural Beef Farm	Stephenson
21	1 Anchorage	Berryville
21	863 Anderson, Edward House	Boyce
21	2 Annfield	Stephenson
21	439 Antique Hospital	Ashby Gap
21	459 Anxiety Removed	Boyce
21	3 Arcadia	Berryville
21	100 Archaeological Site	Berryville
21	305 Ash Will Farm	Berryville
21	846 Ash,Thomas House	Boyce
21	931 Ashley House	Ashby Gap
21	591 Athalone	Boyce
21	350 Auburn	Berryville
21	777 Auburn Tenant House	Berryville
21	4 Audley	Berryville
21	452 Aurora	Berryville
21	5 Avenal	Stephenson
21	6 Balclutha	Berryville
21	516 Bank barn at Bellevue Farm	Boyce
21	590 Bannister House	Boyce
21	830 Barb-Fenton House	Stephenson
21	273 Barn and log shed at Millway	Stephenson
21	214 Barn in Wadesville	Stephenson
21	121 Barn on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	572 Barnaby Ridge	Boyce
21	827 Barr, W. House	Stephenson
21	385 Bear's Den	Bluemont
21	142 Bel Voi	Berryville
21	891 Bell House	Ashby Gap
21	609 Bellfield	Boyce
21	610 Bellfield tenant house	Boyce
21	948 Ben Lomond	Bluemont
21	902 Berryville Reservoir	Ashby Gap
21	902 Berryville Reservoir	Ashby Gap
21	902 Berryville Reservoir	Ashby Gap
21	352 Bethel Baptist Church	Berryville
21	35 Bethel Memorial Church	Boyce
21	875 Bethel School	Boyce
21	661 Bienvenue	Boyce

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	7 Bishop Meade Mem. Church	Boyce
21	937 Bishop's Gate	Bluemont
21	391 Bishop's Gate Chapel	Bluemont
21	93 Blakemore	Stephenson
21	550 Blandy Experimental Farm	Boyce
21	8 Bloomfield	Berryville
21	593 Blue Hill	Boyce
21	475 Blue Ridge Tourist Court	Ashby Gap
21	854 Bowles, Wilson House	Boyce
21	629 Boxwood	Boyce
21	906 Boyd House	Ashby Gap
21	884 Bradley House	Ashby Gap
21	759 Braithwaite House	Berryville
21	841 Briars Tenant House	Boyce
21	9 Briars, The	Boyce
21	451 Briggs Station	Ashby Gap
21	537 Brown House	Boyce
21	962 Bruce Farm	Bluemont
21	374 Buena Vista	Berryville
21	752 Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #1	Berryville
21	753 Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #2	Berryville
21	524 Burned out house Rt. 255	Boyce
21	10 Burwell's Mill	Boyce
21	77 Burwell, J.L. House	NQ
21	581 Burwell/VanLenep Land Trust Cabin	Ashby Gap
21	868 Butler, Louise House	Boyce
21	828 Byrd House	Stephenson
21	835 Byrd Orchard Ten. Hse.	Stephenson
21	504 Cabin off of Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21	461 Callander	Stephenson
21	933 Calmes Neck	Ashby Gap
21	950 Caprock	Bluemont
21	98 Carriage House at Greenway	Boyce
21	12 Carter Hall	Boyce
21	371 Caryswood	Berryville
21	785 Caryswood Pumphouse	Berryville
21	844 Casper-Garver House	Boyce
21	298 Castleman Ferry Bridge	Ashby Gap
21	420 Castleman Ferry House	Berryville
21	76 Castleman's Ferry House	Berryville
21	13 Castleman's Mill, Ruins	Berryville
21	518 Caveland	Boyce
21	96 Cedar Grove	Berryville
21	362 Cemetery off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21	185 Cemetery off of Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	490 Chanticleer	Boyce
21	14 Chapel Hill	Boyce
21	15 Chapel Spring	Ashby Gap
21	880 Chapel Valley Farm	Boyce
21	923 Chapel-Parks House	Bluemont
21	403 Chapman House	Ashby Gap
21	791 Chapman House #1	Berryville

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	792 Chapman House #2	Berryville
21	419 Chapman, Ed House	Ashby Gap
21	797 Chapman-Blenton House	Stephenson
21	277 Chimney off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	16 Christ Episc. Church	Boyce
21	198 Circle Hill Farm	Stephenson
21	337 Claremont	Berryville
21	338 Claremont tenant house	Berryville
21	789 Claremont Tenant House #2	Berryville
21	821 Clarke Co. Parks & Rec. Hse.	Stephenson
21	821 Clarke Co. Parks & Rec. Hse.	Stephenson
21	21 Clarke County Courthouse	Berryville
21	17 Clay Hill	Boyce
21	19 Cleremont	Berryville
21	860 Clevenger-Anderson House #1	Boyce
21	861 Clevenger-Anderson House #2	Boyce
21	862 Clevenger-Anderson House #3	Boyce
21	899 Cliff, The	Boyce
21	20 Clifton	Berryville
21	438 Clover Hill	Ashby Gap
21	643 Cochran House	Boyce
21	788 Cooke-Byrd House	Berryville
21	368 Cool Spring Cottage	Berryville
21	903 Copenhaver-Carper-Moore House	Ashby Gap
21	839 Coppenhaver, John House	Stephenson
21	687 Cornwell Farm	Boyce
21	938 Cornwell, Abner House	Ashby Gap
21	568 Cottage, The	Ashby Gap
21	612 Cottage, The	Boyce
21	340 Crawford House	Berryville
21	649 Crossing House	Boyce
21	704 Crossing House	Boyce
21	330 Crossroads	Berryville
21	54 Crosstone	Boyce
21	237 Crum's Church	Stephenson
21	92 Dandridge Acres (Woldnook)	Berryville
21	764 Davis, Izry House	Berryville
21	664 Dearmont Cottage	Boyce
21	24 Dearmont Hall	Boyce
21	765 Deavers-Broy-Price House	Berryville
21	621 Deer Haven	Boyce
21	476 Deer Spring	Ashby Gap
21	501 Deerfield Farm	Boyce
21	856 Dent House	Boyce
21	707 Dinosaurland	Stephens City
21	681 Double Tollgate	Stephens City
21	341 Dower House	Berryville
21	511 Duck Pond	Boyce
21	445 Dunbeath	Ashby Gap
21	422 Dunning House	Berryville
21	358 Duplex at Webbtown	Berryville
21	951 Eagle Rock Farm	Bluemont

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	953 Eagle Rock Farm Cabin	Bluemont
21	954 Eagle Rock Farm Tenant House	Bluemont
21	657 Ebenezer Baptist Church	Boyce
21	395 Ebenezer Church	Ashby Gap
21	530 Edgewood	Boyce
21	655 Edgewood	Boyce
21	905 Ellis, R. H. House	Berryville
21	833 Elm Spring Farm	Stephenson
21	27 Elmington	Berryville
21	930 Elsea Springs	Bluemont
21	29 Fairfield	Berryville
21	361 Fairview	Berryville
21	589 Fairview	Boyce
21	30 Farnley	Boyce
21	31 Federal Hill	Boyce
21	406 Feltner House	Ashby Gap
21	784 Fenton, Dorothy House	Berryville
21	925 Fern Rock	Round Hill
21	624 Fiddler's Green	Boyce
21	375 Fielding House	Berryville
21	521 FISH Building	Boyce
21	900 Fish Weir	Boyce
21	921 Fletcher House	Bluemont
21	800 Foltz House	Stephenson
21	508 Forest Hill	Boyce
21	822 Fowler House	Stephenson
21	946 Fowler, Gilbert House	Ashby Gap
21	890 Fowler, Mary House	Ashby Gap
21	381 Foxe's Rest	Round Hill
21	573 Foxlair Farm	Boyce
21	510 Foxwood Farm	Boyce
21	363 Frankford Farm	Berryville
21	769 Franklin House	Berryville
21	935 Frogtown House	Ashby Gap
21	944 Frogtown Store	Ashby Gap
21	845 Garver, Jerome House	Boyce
21	286 Gaunt House	Stephenson
21	331 Gaylord Post Office	Berryville
21	332 Gaylord School	Berryville
21	32 Gaywood	Boyce
21	551 Glascock House	Boyce
21	910 Glass-Smallwood House	Berryville
21	33 Glen Allen	Berryville
21	955 Glen Owen	Boyce
21	432 Glen Owen Farm	Berryville
21	538 Glen, The	Boyce
21	34 Glendale Farm	Stephenson
21	25 Glenwood Grange	Berryville
21	474 Goat House	Ashby Gap
21	378 Good Shepherd Church	Bluemont
21	675 Gordon House	Stephens City
21	36 Goshen	Boyce

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	808 Gotterdam-Hann House	Stephenson
21	809 Gotterdam-Hann Store	Stephenson
21	507 Grafton	Boyce
21	356 Grafton School	Berryville
21	199 Grain Elevator at Swimley	Stephenson
21	676 Gray House	Stephens City
21	62 Green Hill Cemetery	Berryville
21	497 Green Leaves	Stephenson
21	608 Green Oaks	Boyce
21	650 Greenleaf	Boyce
21	28 Greenway Court Office	Boyce
21	61 Greenway Ct. Arsenal	Boyce
21	60 Greenway Ct. Porter's Office	Boyce
21	595 Greenway Farm	Boyce
21	682 Greenway's Southern Baptist Church	Stephens City
21	620 Greenwood	Boyce
21	957 Grey Rocks	Bluemont
21	628 Grubbs House	Boyce
21	39 Guilford	Boyce
21	466 Halcyon Farm	Stephenson
21	430 Hampton	Berryville
21	668 Happy Hill Farm	Stephens City
21	805 Hardesty-Foltz Outbuildings	Stephenson
21	843 Harris, Josh House	Boyce
21	250 Harvue Farm	Stephenson
21	911 Havelstein Farm	Berryville
21	787 Hawthorne Outbuildings	Berryville
21	247 Hawthorne Schoolhouse	Stephenson
21	525 Hazelwood	Boyce
21	411 Heartease	Ashby Gap
21	463 Hedgewood Farm	Stephenson
21	41 Helmley	Stephenson
21	42 Hickory Green	Boyce
21	936 High Meadows	Bluemont
21	201 High View Estate	Stephenson
21	684 Highlands, The	Stephens City
21	426 Hill n' Dale Farm	Ashby Gap
21	191 Holy Cross Abbey	Berryville
21	260 House and cabin on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	333 House and Mill on Rt. 610	Berryville
21	473 House at end of Rt. 602	Ashby Gap
21	449 House at Old Chapel	Ashby Gap
21	450 House at Old Chapel	Ashby Gap
21	522 House at Old Chapel	Boyce
21	543 House at Old Chapel	Boyce
21	487 House at Pyletown	Boyce
21	491 House at Pyletown	Boyce
21	492 House at Pyletown	Boyce
21	334 House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21	335 House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21	336 House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21	569 House at Shan Hill	Boyce

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	636 House at Stone Bridge	Boyce
21	637 House at Stone Bridge	Boyce
21	646 House at Sugar Hill	Boyce
21	647 House at Sugar Hill	Boyce
21	546 House at Waterloo	Boyce
21	548 House at Waterloo	Boyce
21	552 House at Waterloo	Boyce
21	355 House at Webbtown	Berryville
21	683 House Double Tollgate	Stephens City
21	531 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	532 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	533 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	534 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	535 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	536 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	400 House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21	401 House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21	402 House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21	327 House in Gaylord	Berryville
21	328 House in Gaylord	Berryville
21	329 House in Gaylord	Berryville
21	308 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	309 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	310 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	312 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	315 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	301 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	302 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	303 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	304 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	212 House in Wadesville	Stephenson
21	213 House in Wadesville	Stephenson
21	178 House off of Rt. 340S	Berryville
21	458 House off of Rt. 340S	Stephenson
21	485 House off of Rt. 340S	Boyce
21	387 House off of Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	389 House off of Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	366 House off of Rt. 603	Berryville
21	367 House off of Rt. 603 (inac.)	Berryville
21	348 House off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21	433 House off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21	353 House off of Rt. 612	Berryville
21	437 House off of Rt. 613	Ashby Gap
21	442 House off of Rt. 617	Ashby Gap
21	486 House off of Rt. 620	Boyce
21	493 House off of Rt. 620	Boyce
21	425 House off of Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	632 House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21	633 House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21	634 House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21	638 House off of Rt. 627	Boyce
21	233 House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	236 House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	238 House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	499 House off of Rt. 634	Stephenson
21	272 House off of Rt. 635	Stephenson
21	320 House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21	321 House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21	322 House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21	288 House off of Rt. 640	Berryville
21	274 House off of Rt. 645	Stephenson
21	410 House off of Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21	454 House off of Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	222 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	223 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	252 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	255 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	256 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	258 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	261 House off of Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	267 House off of Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	503 House off of Rt. 723	Boyce
21	283 House off of Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	479 House off of Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	544 House old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	545 House old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	596 House on Greenway Farm	Boyce
21	523 House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21	528 House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21	529 House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21	18 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	37 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	40 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	78 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	109 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	369 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	370 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	110 House on Rt. 340N (210)	Berryville
21	477 House on Rt. 50	Ashby Gap
21	478 House on Rt. 50	Ashby Gap
21	553 House on Rt. 50E	Boyce
21	554 House on Rt. 50E	Boyce
21	397 House on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21	415 House on Rt. 606	Ashby Gap
21	347 House on Rt. 608	Berryville
21	360 House on Rt. 608	Berryville
21	342 House on Rt. 612	Berryville
21	364 House on Rt. 612	Berryville
21	137 House on Rt. 613	Berryville
21	120 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	122 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	123 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	124 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	125 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	126 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	127 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	128 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	129 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	130 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	131 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	132 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	133 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	134 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	135 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	494 House on Rt. 620	Boyce
21	230 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	231 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	232 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	239 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	240 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	242 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	482 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	460 House on Rt. 633	Boyce
21	498 House on Rt. 634	Stephenson
21	271 House on Rt. 635	Stephenson
21	323 House on Rt. 635	Berryville
21	243 House on Rt. 636	Stephenson
21	206 House on Rt. 637N	Stephenson
21	470 House on Rt. 638	Ashby Gap
21	471 House on Rt. 638	Boyce
21	292 House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	293 House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	295 House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	289 House on Rt. 640	Berryville
21	290 House on Rt. 640	Berryville
21	326 House on Rt. 641	Berryville
21	398 House on Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21	405 House on Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21	502 House on Rt. 655	Boyce
21	244 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	245 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	246 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	248 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	251 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	453 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	455 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	456 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	457 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	259 House on Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	224 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	225 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	226 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	227 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	263 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	265 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	266 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	215 House on Rt. 661	Stephenson
21	216 House on Rt. 661	Stephenson
21	351 House on Rt. 663	Berryville
21	184 House on Rt. 672	Inwood
21	186 House on Rt. 672	Inwood
21	196 House on Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	264 House on Rt. 674	Stephenson
21	379 House on Rt. 679	Bluemont
21	204 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	207 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	218 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	219 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	220 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	221 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	228 House on Rt. 761	Berryville
21	203 House on Rt. 762	Stephenson
21	431 House on Rt. 7E	Berryville
21	138 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	139 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	140 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	141 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	280 House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	282 House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	284 House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	22 House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21	26 House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21	97 House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21	217 House on Rt.661	Stephenson
21	640 House Rt. 340	Boyce
21	673 House Rt. 340	Stephens City
21	679 House Rt. 340	Stephens City
21	685 House Rt. 522	Stephens City
21	539 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	555 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	556 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	557 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	559 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	560 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	561 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	562 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	563 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	565 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	566 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	585 House Rt. 621	Boyce
21	586 House Rt. 621	Boyce
21	606 House Rt. 622	Boyce
21	688 House Rt. 627	Boyce
21	693 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	694 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	695 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	696 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	697 House Rt. 628	Boyce

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	700 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	701 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	674 House Rt. 644	Stephens City
21	670 House Rt. 646	Stephens City
21	671 House Rt. 646	Stephens City
21	672 House Rt. 646	Boyce
21	690 House Rt. 658	Boyce
21	691 House Rt. 658	Boyce
21	692 House Rt. 658	Boyce
21	680 House Rt. 670	Stephens City
21	181 House Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	182 House Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	183 House Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	588 House Rt. 723	Boyce
21	180 House Rt. 7W	Berryville
21	956 House, Off Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21	857 House, Old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	858 House, Old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	859 House, Old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	851 House, Pigeon Hill	Ashby Gap
21	852 House, Pigeon Hill	Ashby Gap
21	853 House, Pigeon Hill	Ashby Gap
21	914 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	915 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	916 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	958 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	855 House, Pyletown	Boyce
21	878 House, Rt. 255	Boyce
21	879 House, Rt. 255	Boyce
21	660 House, Rt. 340	Boyce
21	766 House, Rt. 340	Berryville
21	870 House, Rt. 340	Boyce
21	926 House, Rt. 601	Round Hill
21	927 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	929 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	947 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	949 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	780 House, Rt. 603	Berryville
21	768 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	770 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	773 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	774 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	775 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	776 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	771 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	781 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	782 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	783 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	751 House, Rt. 615	Berryville
21	882 House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21	883 House, Rt. 618	Boyce
21	876 House, Rt. 621	Boyce

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	887 House, Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	874 House, Rt. 624	Boyce
21	873 House, Rt. 627	Boyce
21	840 House, Rt. 634	Stephenson
21	824 House, Rt. 636	Stephenson
21	831 House, Rt. 652	Stephenson
21	832 House, Rt. 652	Stephenson
21	801 House, Rt. 653	Berryville
21	802 House, Rt. 653	Stephenson
21	815 House, Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	829 House, Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	872 House, Rt. 658	Boyce
21	806 House, Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	803 House, Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	865 House, Rt. 723	Boyce
21	823 Howe, Dorothy House	Berryville
21	325 Howell	Berryville
21	189 Hugh Heclo House	Boyce
21	703 Hunt House	Boyce
21	188 Huntingdon	Boyce
21	631 Huntover Farm	Boyce
21	469 Idlewild	Boyce
21	549 Iron Rail Farm	Boyce
21	919 Jenkins House	Bluemont
21	383 Johannesburg	Round Hill
21	176 Johnson Williams School	Berryville
21	177 Johnson Williams School(annex)	Berryville
21	960 Journey's End	Bluemont
21	961 Journey's End Tenant House	Bluemont
21	813 Kackley Outbuildings	Stephenson
21	270 Kave, Richard House	Stephenson
21	917 Kelly House	Bluemont
21	81 Kennerly, Thomas House	Boyce
21	907 Kenny-Unger House	Ashby Gap
21	413 Kent Farms II	Ashby Gap
21	412 Kent Farms II, log house	Ashby Gap
21	600 Kentmere	Boyce
21	848 Kinder-Fenton House	Boyce
21	837 Kinderhook School	Stephenson
21	614 King Hill	Boyce
21	866 Kirk, Jerry House	Boyce
21	786 Laing-Longerbeam House	Berryville
21	297 Lakeview Farm	Berryville
21	601 Lakeville	Boyce
21	444 Land's End	Ashby Gap
21	193 Lee Log Cabin	Ashby Gap
21	894 Lee, A.H. House	Ashby Gap
21	945 Lee, Mary Jane House	Ashby Gap
21	208 Lemley	Stephenson
21	414 Len-Ley Farm	Ashby Gap
21	669 Leveille House	Stephens City
21	307 Lewisville School	Berryville

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	417 Limestone Dairy	Boyce
21	804 Linaburg, Nelson House	Stephenson
21	495 Little Briars	Stephenson
21	527 Little Chapel	Boyce
21	571 Little Quarters, The	Boyce
21	382 Llanmeath	Round Hill
21	520 Llewellyn	Ashby Gap
21	416 Lloyd House	Ashby Gap
21	849 Lloyd House	Ashby Gap
21	820 Lloyd, H. House	Stephenson
21	939 Lloyd, Lawrence House	Ashby Gap
21	934 Lloyd, Reese House	Ashby Gap
21	819 Locke House	Stephenson
21	435 Locke's Mill	Ashby Gap
21	194 Locust Grove/ Ebony Farm	Boyce
21	582 Log cabin Rt. 621	Boyce
21	488 Log house at Pyletown	Boyce
21	547 Log house at Waterloo	Boyce
21	423 Log house on Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	253 Log house on Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	197 Log house on Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	639 Lone Oak Restaurant	Boyce
21	95 Long Branch	Boyce
21	324 Longmarsh	Berryville
21	597 Longview	Boyce
21	44 Longwood	Boyce
21	45 Lucky Hit	Boyce
21	952 Maillard House	Bluemont
21	46 Mansfield Farm	Berryville
21	269 Maple Hill	Stephenson
21	291 Maple Lane Farm	Berryville
21	67 Mar tu Con	Boyce
21	898 Marsh Throughbred Farm	Boyce
21	346 Marvin Chapel	Berryville
21	772 Marvin Chapel School	Berryville
21	579 Mayo House	Ashby Gap
21	300 McAtee	Berryville
21	922 McCarty House	Bluemont
21	388 McClure	Bluemont
21	599 Meadowbrook	Boyce
21	618 Medea	Boyce
21	662 Melkridge	Boyce
21	47 Melrose Farm	Berryville
21	940 Mercer, Norman House	Ashby Gap
21	48 Mesilla	Boyce
21	103 Mill	NQ
21	365 Mill House	Berryville
21	763 Miller-Hubert House	Berryville
21	834 Millwood Country Club	Boyce
21	192 Millwood Historic District	Boyce
21	23 Millwood Mill	Boyce
21	49 Milton Valley	Berryville

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	164 Milton Valley Cemetery	Berryville
21	598 Minturn	Boyce
21	622 Montana Hall	Boyce
21	50 Monterey Farm	Berryville
21	756 Moore & Dorsey Orchard Hse. #1	Berryville
21	757 Moore & Dorsey Orchard Hse. #2	Berryville
21	758 Moore & Dorsey Orchard Hse. #3	Berryville
21	306 Mooreland	Berryville
21	421 Mooreland-Sowers House	Berryville
21	542 Moorings, The	Boyce
21	877 Morgan House	Boyce
21	396 Morgan's Mill/Liberte	Ashby Gap
21	51 Mount Airy	Boyce
21	408 Mountain Church	Ashby Gap
21	913 Mountain Dale Farm	Bluemont
21	53 Mountain View	Boyce
21	575 Mt. Airey	Boyce
21	311 Mt. Airy Primitive Bap. Ch.	Berryville
21	187 Mt. Carmel Church	Ashby Gap
21	932 Mt. Carmel School	Ashby Gap
21	52 Mt. Hebron	Ashby Gap
21	658 Mt. Olive Baptist Church	Boyce
21	392 Mt. Weather School	Ashby Gap
21	869 Munsen, Steve House	Boyce
21	924 Nances House	Round Hill
21	279 Neil-Ohrstrom House	Stephenson
21	55 New Market	Boyce
21	43 New Market Farm	Boyce
21	790 Newlin House	Berryville
21	254 Non contrib. bldgs., Rt.7	Stephenson
21	56 North Hill	Berryville
21	57 Norwood	Boyce
21	838 Novak House	Stephenson
21	587 Oaks, The	Boyce
21	626 Oaks, The	Boyce
21	58 Old Chapel	Boyce
21	72 Old Christ Church	Boyce
21	105 Old Salem Church	Stephenson
21	645 Old Stone Bridge School	Boyce
21	467 Opequon View	Stephenson
21	897 Orndorff-Shifflett House	Ashby Gap
21	517 Outbldgs. at Gretchen Farm	Boyce
21	567 Outbuildings at Chapel Green	Boyce
21	885 Owens House	Berryville
21	706 Page's School	Berryville
21	59 Pagebrook	Boyce
21	810 Painter-Carlyle House	Stephenson
21	526 Pendelton House	Boyce
21	762 Peyton, Dorothy House	Berryville
21	896 Pierce House	Ashby Gap
21	268 Pike Side Farm	Stephenson
21	409 Pine Acres	Ashby Gap

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	812 Pine Corners School	Stephenson
21	918 Pine Grove School	Bluemont
21	580 Pines, The	Ashby Gap
21	574 Playgarden	Boyce
21	666 Pleasant View Farm	Boyce
21	512 Pond Quarter	Stephenson
21	299 Poorhouse Farm	Berryville
21	842 Pope, Bobby House	Boyce
21	496 Poplar Hill	Stephenson
21	678 Poplar Hill	Boyce
21	404 Poston House	Ashby Gap
21	623 Priskilly	Boyce
21	541 Prospect Hill	Boyce
21	63 Providence	Boyce
21	399 Providence Church	Ashby Gap
21	663 Providence tenant house	Boyce
21	570 Quarters, The	Boyce
21	617 Railroad Bridge at Old Chapel	Boyce
21	850 Ramsey House	Ashby Gap
21	38 Red Gate Farm	Boyce
21	278 Remains of mill on Rt. 645	Stephenson
21	195 Retreat, The	Round Hill
21	64 River House	Boyce
21	908 River View Farm	Ashby Gap
21	65 Riverside	Berryville
21	281 Rock Hall Farm	Stephenson
21	262 Rockdale	Stephenson
21	484 Rockledge Farm	Boyce
21	811 Rocky Acres	Stephenson
21	904 Rolling Hills Farm	Ashby Gap
21	615 Rosa Monte	Boyce
21	427 Rose Cottage	Ashby Gap
21	446 Rose Hill	Ashby Gap
21	630 Rose Hill	Boyce
21	428 Rose Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21	506 Roselawn	Boyce
21	99 Rosemont	Berryville
21	500 Roseville Farm	Boyce
21	68 Rosney	Boyce
21	892 Rudders House	Berryville
21	69 Runnymede	Berryville
21	285 Russell House	Stephenson
21	641 Russell House	Boyce
21	603 Ryton	Boyce
21	211 Sam's Sharpening Service	Stephenson
21	793 Santini, Jean House #1	Stephenson
21	794 Santini, Jean House #2	Stephenson
21	796 Santini, Jean House #3	Stephenson
21	70 Saratoga Farm	Boyce
21	779 Sarver-Alger House	Berryville
21	86 Scaleby	Boyce
21	513 Scrabble Hall (Decatur, Osborn House)	Berryville

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	754 Sechrist-O'Neil House	Berryville
21	380 Selsenhorst	Bluemont
21	179 Shady Grove Farms	Berryville
21	71 Shan Hill	Boyce
21	584 Shan Hill tenant house	Boyce
21	895 Shank-Dickie House	Ashby Gap
21	886 Shenandoah School	Ashby Gap
21	602 Shenandoah Service Station	Boyce
21	826 Shepherd House	Stephenson
21	941 Shepherd House	Ashby Gap
21	909 Shepherd's Ford	Ashby Gap
21	881 Shepherd, M. House	Boyce
21	814 Signal Tower House	Stephenson
21	814 Signal Tower House	Stephenson
21	677 Silver Ridge	Stephens City
21	702 Sipe House	Boyce
21	755 Sipe House	Berryville
21	901 Sipe-Elsea House	Boyce
21	377 Slave's house at Riverside	Berryville
21	611 Slope, The	Boyce
21	871 Smallwood, Edward House	Boyce
21	349 Smithfield	Berryville
21	73 Soldier's Rest	Berryville
21	287 Soldier's Retreat	Berryville
21	558 Southside Farm	Boyce
21	893 Sowers, Frank House	Ashby Gap
21	540 Spout Run	Boyce
21	359 Springfield	Berryville
21	74 Springsbury	Ashby Gap
21	778 Stapko-Eatman House	Berryville
21	888 Stone Crusher, Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	75 Stone Fort	Boyce
21	448 Stone house at Air Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21	241 Stone house off Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	249 Stone house on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	489 Stone Meadow	Boyce
21	190 Stone Mill	Berryville
21	619 Stone Quarter	Boyce
21	515 Stone springhse. on Rt. 723	Boyce
21	229 Stone's Chapel	Stephenson
21	376 Stonebriar	Berryville
21	481 Stonefield	Stephenson
21	468 Stonybrook	Stephenson
21	384 Stonycroft	Bluemont
21	864 Strosnider-Cooper House	Boyce
21	807 Stu's Farm Repairs	Stephenson
21	443 Stubblefield	Ashby Gap
21	578 Stud Barn, The	Ashby Gap
21	767 Sturm House	Berryville
21	648 Sugar Hill Church	Boyce
21	101 Summerville	Boyce
21	847 Summerville Tenant House	Boyce

APPENDIX I - CLARKE COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	656 Sunset Hill	Boyce
21	111 Supreme Council of House of Jacob	Berryville
21	434 Sweetwater	Ashby Gap
21	825 Swift, Doug House	Stephenson
21	200 Swimley (A-F)	Stephenson
21	942 Sylvan Acres	Ashby Gap
21	644 Tanyard House	Boyce
21	920 Tapscott House	Bluemont
21	102 Taylor House	Berryville
21	604 Tenant house for Ryton	Boyce
21	625 Thornton Estate	Boyce
21	577 Tilthammer Mill Farm	Boyce
21	576 Tilthammer Mill Site	Boyce
21	943 Tinsman-Sydnor House	Ashby Gap
21	943 Tinsman-Sydnor House	Ashby Gap
21	818 Tomblin, C.E. House	Stephenson
21	594 Triangle Farm	Boyce
21	799 Trimballi House	Stephenson
21	82 Tuleyries	Boyce
21	928 Twin Oaks	Bluemont
21	509 Upper Salem Farm	Boyce
21	107 Upshot	Boyce
21	83 Upton	Berryville
21	354 Vacant house and mill off of Rt. 61	Berryville
21	393 Vacant house on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21	394 Vacant house on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21	436 Vacant house on Rt. 613	Ashby Gap
21	294 Vacant house on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	465 Vacant house on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	372 Vacant house on Rt. 7E	Berryville
21	564 Vacant house Rt. 617	Boyce
21	699 Vacant house Rt. 628	Boyce
21	390 Vacant log cabin off Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	705 Valley View School	Ashby Gap
21	84 Villa la Rue	Berryville
21	816 Vincent, Jack House #1	Stephenson
21	817 Vincent, Jack House #2	Stephenson
21	11 Vineyard, The	Boyce
21	795 Vorous, J. W. House	Stephenson
21	276 Wadesville Bridge	Stephenson
21	210 Wadesville Station	Stephenson
21	616 Walker House	Boyce
21	85 Walnut Grove Farm	Boyce
21	592 Walnut Hill	Boyce
21	836 Ward, William R. House	Stephenson
21	418 Waterloo House	Berryville
21	686 Waverly Farm	Stephens City
21	429 Wayside Farm	Berryville
21	87 Wee Haw	Berryville
21	613 Weldon House	Boyce
21	867 Westfield Outbuildings	Boyce
21	483 Westwood Farm	Stephenson

APPENDIX I - CLARKE COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	88 Wheat Farm (Morgan Springs)	Berryville
21	104 White Post	Boyce
21	659 White Post (Meade's) School	Boyce
21	66 White Post Historic Dist.	Boyce
21	698 White Post Railroad Station	Boyce
21	689 White Post School	Boyce
21	583 Whiting Farm	Boyce
21	89 Wickcliffe Church	Berryville
21	106 Wild Goose Farm	Boyce
21	959 Wiley Mill Ruins	Ashby Gap
21	91 William Hay House	Boyce
21	605 Willingham House	Boyce
21	441 Willow Springs Farm	Ashby Gap
21	480 Willow Tree Farm	Stephenson
21	889 Wilson House	Ashby Gap
21	464 Wind n' Spring Farm	Stephenson
21	642 Windmill House	Boyce
21	205 Windy Hill Farm	Stephenson
21	257 Windy Oak Farm	Stephenson
21	90 Wlm. Castleman House Rt.608	Berryville
21	635 Wolf Marsh	Boyce
21	760 Wolfe, Thomas House #1	Berryville
21	761 Wolfe, Thomas House #2	Berryville
21	343 Woodberry Farm	Berryville
21	344 Woodberry tenant house	Berryville
21	94 Woodley	Ashby Gap
21	339 Woodside Dairy	Berryville
21	202 Woodside Farm	Stephenson
21	440 Wyndham Farm	Ashby Gap
21	912 Wynekoop House	Bluemont
21	154 Zion Baptist Church	Berryville
21	175 Zion Meeting House	Berryville
21	514	
21	665	

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	1 Anchorage	Berryville
21	2 Annfield	Stephenson
21	3 Arcadia	Berryville
21	4 Audley	Berryville
21	5 Avenal	Stephenson
21	6 Balclutha	Berryville
21	7 Bishop Meade Mem. Church	Boyce
21	8 Bloomfield	Berryville
21	9 Briars, The	Boyce
21	10 Burwell's Mill	Boyce
21	11 Vineyard, The	Boyce
21	12 Carter Hall	Boyce
21	13 Castleman's Mill, Ruins	Berryville
21	14 Chapel Hill	Boyce
21	15 Chapel Spring	Ashby Gap
21	16 Christ Episc. Church	Boyce
21	17 Clay Hill	Boyce
21	18 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	19 Cleremont	Berryville
21	20 Clifton	Berryville
21	21 Clarke County Courthouse	Berryville
21	22 House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21	23 Millwood Mill	Boyce
21	24 Dearmont Hall	Boyce
21	25 Glenwood Grange	Berryville
21	26 House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21	27 Elmington	Berryville
21	28 Greenway Court Office	Boyce
21	29 Fairfield	Berryville
21	30 Farnley	Boyce
21	31 Federal Hill	Boyce
21	32 Gaywood	Boyce
21	33 Glen Allen	Berryville
21	34 Glendale Farm	Stephenson
21	35 Bethel Memorial Church	Boyce
21	36 Goshen	Boyce
21	37 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	38 Red Gate Farm	Boyce
21	39 Guilford	Boyce
21	40 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	41 Helmley	Stephenson
21	42 Hickory Green	Boyce
21	43 New Market Farm	Boyce
21	44 Longwood	Boyce
21	45 Lucky Hit	Boyce
21	46 Mansfield Farm	Berryville
21	47 Melrose Farm	Berryville
21	48 Mesilla	Boyce
21	49 Milton Valley	Berryville
21	50 Monterey Farm	Berryville
21	51 Mount Airy	Boyce
21	52 Mt. Hebron	Ashby Gap

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	53 Mountain View	Boyce
21	54 Crosstone	Boyce
21	55 New Market	Boyce
21	56 North Hill	Berryville
21	57 Norwood	Boyce
21	58 Old Chapel	Boyce
21	59 Pagebrook	Boyce
21	60 Greenway Ct. Porter's Office	Boyce
21	61 Greenway Ct. Arsenal	Boyce
21	62 Green Hill Cemetery	Berryville
21	63 Providence	Boyce
21	64 River House	Boyce
21	65 Riverside	Berryville
21	66 White Post Historic Dist.	Boyce
21	67 Mar tu Con	Boyce
21	68 Rosney	Boyce
21	69 Runnymede	Berryville
21	70 Saratoga Farm	Boyce
21	71 Shan Hill	Boyce
21	72 Old Christ Church	Boyce
21	73 Soldier's Rest	Berryville
21	74 Springsbury	Ashby Gap
21	75 Stone Fort	Boyce
21	76 Castleman's Ferry House	Berryville
21	77 Burwell, J.L. House	NQ
21	78 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	79 340 Quik Stop Groceries	Berryville
21	81 Kennerly, Thomas House	Boyce
21	82 Tuleyries	Boyce
21	83 Upton	Berryville
21	84 Villa la Rue	Berryville
21	85 Walnut Grove Farm	Boyce
21	86 Scaleby	Boyce
21	87 Wee Haw	Berryville
21	88 Wheat Farm (Morgan Springs)	Berryville
21	89 Wickliffe Church	Berryville
21	90 Wlm. Castleman House Rt.608	Berryville
21	91 William Hay House	Boyce
21	92 Dandridge Acres (Woldnook)	Berryville
21	93 Blakemore	Stephenson
21	94 Woodley	Ashby Gap
21	95 Long Branch	Boyce
21	96 Cedar Grove	Berryville
21	97 House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21	98 Carriage House at Greenway	Boyce
21	99 Rosemont	Berryville
21	100 Archaeological Site	Berryville
21	101 Summerville	Boyce
21	102 Taylor House	Berryville
21	103 Mill	NQ
21	104 White Post	Boyce
21	105 Old Salem Church	Stephenson

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	106 Wild Goose Farm	Boyce
21	107 Upshot	Boyce
21	108 24 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	109 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	110 House on Rt. 340N (210)	Berryville
21	111 Supreme Council of House of Jacob	Berryville
21	112 21 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	113 22 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	114 19 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	115 20 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	116 15 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	117 14 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	118 205 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	119 207 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21	120 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	121 Barn on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	122 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	123 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	124 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	125 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	126 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	127 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	128 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	129 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	130 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	131 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	132 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	133 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	134 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	135 House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21	136 Airlie	Berryville
21	137 House on Rt. 613	Berryville
21	138 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	139 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	140 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	141 House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21	142 Bel Voi	Berryville
21	143 (a) Main Street	Berryville
21	144 (b) Main Street	Berryville
21	145 (c) Main Street	Berryville
21	146 319 Church Street	Berryville
21	147 321(?) Church Street	Berryville
21	148 324 Church Street	Berryville
21	149 325 Church Street	Berryville
21	150 406 Church Street	Berryville
21	151 409 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21	152 412 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21	153 410 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21	154 Zion Baptist Church	Berryville
21	155 20 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	156 22 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	157 ? Josephine Street	Berryville

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	158 106 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	159 110 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	160 112 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	161 114 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	162 218 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	163 312 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	164 Milton Valley Cemetery	Berryville
21	165 ? Josephine Street	Berryville
21	166 229 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	167 227 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	168 225 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	169 213 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	170 203 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	171 113 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	172 109 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	173 105 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	174 15 Josephine Street	Berryville
21	175 Zion Meeting House	Berryville
21	176 Johnson Williams School	Berryville
21	177 Johnson Williams School(annex)	Berryville
21	178 House off of Rt. 340S	Berryville
21	179 Shady Grove Farms	Berryville
21	180 House Rt. 7W	Berryville
21	181 House Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	182 House Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	183 House Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	184 House on Rt. 672	Inwood
21	185 Cemetery off of Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	186 House on Rt. 672	Inwood
21	187 Mt. Carmel Church	Ashby Gap
21	188 Huntingdon	Boyce
21	189 Hugh Heclo House	Boyce
21	190 Stone Mill	Berryville
21	191 Holy Cross Abbey	Berryville
21	192 Millwood Historic District	Boyce
21	193 Lee Log Cabin	Ashby Gap
21	194 Locust Grove/ Ebony Farm	Boyce
21	195 Retreat, The	Round Hill
21	196 House on Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	197 Log house on Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	198 Circle Hill Farm	Stephenson
21	199 Grain Elevator at Swimley	Stephenson
21	200 Swimley (A-F)	Stephenson
21	201 High View Estate	Stephenson
21	202 Woodside Farm	Stephenson
21	203 House on Rt. 762	Stephenson
21	204 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	205 Windy Hill Farm	Stephenson
21	206 House on Rt. 637N	Stephenson
21	207 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	208 Lemley	Stephenson
21	209 All Natural Beef Farm	Stephenson

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	210 Wadesville Station	Stephenson
21	211 Sam's Sharpening Service	Stephenson
21	212 House in Wadesville	Stephenson
21	213 House in Wadesville	Stephenson
21	214 Barn in Wadesville	Stephenson
21	215 House on Rt. 661	Stephenson
21	216 House on Rt. 661	Stephenson
21	217 House on Rt.661	Stephenson
21	218 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	219 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	220 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	221 House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21	222 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	223 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	224 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	225 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	226 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	227 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	228 House on Rt. 761	Berryville
21	229 Stone's Chapel	Stephenson
21	230 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	231 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	232 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	233 House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	234 Abandoned house, Rt. 637	Stephenson
21	235 Abandoned house, Rt. 637	Stephenson
21	236 House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	237 Crum's Church	Stephenson
21	238 House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	239 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	240 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	241 Stone house off Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	242 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	243 House on Rt. 636	Stephenson
21	244 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	245 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	246 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	247 Hawthorne Schoolhouse	Stephenson
21	248 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	249 Stone house on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	250 Harvue Farm	Stephenson
21	251 House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21	252 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	253 Log house on Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	254 Non contrib. bldgs., Rt.7	Stephenson
21	255 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	256 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	257 Windy Oak Farm	Stephenson
21	258 House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	259 House on Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	260 House and cabin on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	261 House off of Rt. 660	Stephenson

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	262 Rockdale	Stephenson
21	263 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	264 House on Rt. 674	Stephenson
21	265 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	266 House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	267 House off of Rt. 660	Stephenson
21	268 Pike Side Farm	Stephenson
21	269 Maple Hill	Stephenson
21	270 Kave, Richard House	Stephenson
21	271 House on Rt. 635	Stephenson
21	272 House off of Rt. 635	Stephenson
21	273 Barn and log shed at Millway	Stephenson
21	274 House off of Rt. 645	Stephenson
21	275 Abandoned house on Rt. 762	Berryville
21	276 Wadesville Bridge	Stephenson
21	277 Chimney off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	278 Remains of mill on Rt. 645	Stephenson
21	279 Neil-Ohrstrom House	Stephenson
21	280 House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	281 Rock Hall Farm	Stephenson
21	282 House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	283 House off of Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	284 House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	285 Russell House	Stephenson
21	286 Gaunt House	Stephenson
21	287 Soldier's Retreat	Berryville
21	288 House off of Rt. 640	Berryville
21	289 House on Rt. 640	Berryville
21	290 House on Rt. 640	Berryville
21	291 Maple Lane Farm	Berryville
21	292 House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	293 House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	294 Vacant house on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	295 House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21	296 Abandoned house on Rt. 653	Berryville
21	297 Lakeview Farm	Berryville
21	298 Castleman Ferry Bridge	Ashby Gap
21	299 Poorhouse Farm	Berryville
21	300 McAtee	Berryville
21	301 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	302 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	303 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	304 House in Stringtown	Berryville
21	305 Ash Will Farm	Berryville
21	306 Mooreland	Berryville
21	307 Lewisville School	Berryville
21	308 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	309 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	310 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	311 Mt. Airy Primitive Bap. Ch.	Berryville
21	312 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	313 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	314 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	315 House in Lewisville	Berryville
21	316 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	317 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	318 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	319 Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21	320 House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21	321 House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21	322 House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21	323 House on Rt. 635	Berryville
21	324 Longmarsh	Berryville
21	325 Howell	Berryville
21	326 House on Rt. 641	Berryville
21	327 House in Gaylord	Berryville
21	328 House in Gaylord	Berryville
21	329 House in Gaylord	Berryville
21	330 Crossroads	Berryville
21	331 Gaylord Post Office	Berryville
21	332 Gaylord School	Berryville
21	333 House and Mill on Rt. 610	Berryville
21	334 House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21	335 House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21	336 House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21	337 Claremont	Berryville
21	338 Claremont tenant house	Berryville
21	339 Woodside Dairy	Berryville
21	340 Crawford House	Berryville
21	341 Dower House	Berryville
21	342 House on Rt. 612	Berryville
21	343 Woodberry Farm	Berryville
21	344 Woodberry tenant house	Berryville
21	345 Abandoned house on Rt. 612	Berryville
21	346 Marvin Chapel	Berryville
21	347 House on Rt. 608	Berryville
21	348 House off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21	349 Smithfield	Berryville
21	350 Auburn	Berryville
21	351 House on Rt. 663	Berryville
21	352 Bethel Baptist Church	Berryville
21	353 House off of Rt. 612	Berryville
21	354 Vacant house and mill off of Rt. 612	Berryville
21	355 House at Webbtown	Berryville
21	356 Grafton School	Berryville
21	357 Abandoned house at Webbtown	Berryville
21	358 Duplex at Webbtown	Berryville
21	359 Springfield	Berryville
21	360 House on Rt. 608	Berryville
21	361 Fairview	Berryville
21	362 Cemetery off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21	363 Frankford Farm	Berryville
21	364 House on Rt. 612	Berryville
21	365 Mill House	Berryville

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	366 House off of Rt. 603	Berryville
21	367 House off of Rt. 603 (inac.)	Berryville
21	368 Cool Spring Cottage	Berryville
21	369 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	370 House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21	371 Caryswood	Berryville
21	372 Vacant house on Rt. 7E	Berryville
21	373 Abandoned house at Webbtown	Berryville
21	374 Buena Vista	Berryville
21	375 Fielding House	Berryville
21	376 Stonebriar	Berryville
21	377 Slave's house at Riverside	Berryville
21	378 Good Shepherd Church	Bluemont
21	379 House on Rt. 679	Bluemont
21	380 Selsenhorst	Bluemont
21	381 Foxe's Rest	Round Hill
21	382 Llanmeath	Round Hill
21	383 Johannesburg	Round Hill
21	384 Stonycroft	Bluemont
21	385 Bear's Den	Bluemont
21	386 Abandoned house off Rt.601	Bluemont
21	387 House off of Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	388 McClure	Bluemont
21	389 House off of Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	390 Vacant log cabin off Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	391 Bishop's Gate Chapel	Bluemont
21	392 Mt. Weather School	Ashby Gap
21	393 Vacant house on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21	394 Vacant house on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21	395 Ebenezer Church	Ashby Gap
21	396 Morgan's Mill/Liberte	Ashby Gap
21	397 House on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21	398 House on Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21	399 Providence Church	Ashby Gap
21	400 House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21	401 House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21	402 House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21	403 Chapman House	Ashby Gap
21	404 Poston House	Ashby Gap
21	405 House on Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21	406 Feltner House	Ashby Gap
21	407 Abandoned log house, Rt. 606	Ashby Gap
21	408 Mountain Church	Ashby Gap
21	409 Pine Acres	Ashby Gap
21	410 House off of Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21	411 Heartease	Ashby Gap
21	412 Kent Farms II, log house	Ashby Gap
21	413 Kent Farms II	Ashby Gap
21	414 Len-Ley Farm	Ashby Gap
21	415 House on Rt. 606	Ashby Gap
21	416 Lloyd House	Ashby Gap
21	417 Limestone Dairy	Boyce

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	418 Waterloo House	Berryville
21	419 Chapman, Ed House	Ashby Gap
21	420 Castleman Ferry House	Berryville
21	421 Mooreland-Sowers House	Berryville
21	422 Dunning House	Berryville
21	423 Log house on Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	424 Aban. log hse. off of Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	425 House off of Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	426 Hill n' Dale Farm	Ashby Gap
21	427 Rose Cottage	Ashby Gap
21	428 Rose Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21	429 Wayside Farm	Berryville
21	430 Hampton	Berryville
21	431 House on Rt. 7E	Berryville
21	432 Glen Owen Farm	Berryville
21	433 House off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21	434 Sweetwater	Ashby Gap
21	435 Locke's Mill	Ashby Gap
21	436 Vacant house on Rt. 613	Ashby Gap
21	437 House off of Rt. 613	Ashby Gap
21	438 Clover Hill	Ashby Gap
21	439 Antique Hospital	Ashby Gap
21	440 Wyndham Farm	Ashby Gap
21	441 Willow Springs Farm	Ashby Gap
21	442 House off of Rt. 617	Ashby Gap
21	443 Stubblefield	Ashby Gap
21	444 Land's End	Ashby Gap
21	445 Dunbeath	Ashby Gap
21	446 Rose Hill	Ashby Gap
21	447 Air Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21	448 Stone house at Air Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21	449 House at Old Chapel	Ashby Gap
21	450 House at Old Chapel	Ashby Gap
21	451 Briggs Station	Ashby Gap
21	452 Aurora	Berryville
21	453 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	454 House off of Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	455 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	456 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	457 House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	458 House off of Rt. 340S	Stephenson
21	459 Anxiety Removed	Boyce
21	460 House on Rt. 633	Boyce
21	461 Callander	Stephenson
21	462 Abandoned house on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	463 Hedgewood Farm	Stephenson
21	464 Wind n' Spring Farm	Stephenson
21	465 Vacant house on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	466 Halcyon Farm	Stephenson
21	467 Opequon View	Stephenson
21	468 Stonybrook	Stephenson
21	469 Idlewild	Boyce

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	470 House on Rt. 638	Ashby Gap
21	471 House on Rt. 638	Boyce
21	472 Abandoned house on Rt. 602	Ashby Gap
21	473 House at end of Rt. 602	Ashby Gap
21	474 Goat House	Ashby Gap
21	475 Blue Ridge Tourist Court	Ashby Gap
21	476 Deer Spring	Ashby Gap
21	477 House on Rt. 50	Ashby Gap
21	478 House on Rt. 50	Ashby Gap
21	479 House off of Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21	480 Willow Tree Farm	Stephenson
21	481 Stonefield	Stephenson
21	482 House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21	483 Westwood Farm	Stephenson
21	484 Rockledge Farm	Boyce
21	485 House off of Rt. 340S	Boyce
21	486 House off of Rt. 620	Boyce
21	487 House at Pyletown	Boyce
21	488 Log house at Pyletown	Boyce
21	489 Stone Meadow	Boyce
21	490 Chanticleer	Boyce
21	491 House at Pyletown	Boyce
21	492 House at Pyletown	Boyce
21	493 House off of Rt. 620	Boyce
21	494 House on Rt. 620	Boyce
21	495 Little Briars	Stephenson
21	496 Poplar Hill	Stephenson
21	497 Green Leaves	Stephenson
21	498 House on Rt. 634	Stephenson
21	499 House off of Rt. 634	Stephenson
21	500 Roseville Farm	Boyce
21	501 Deerfield Farm	Boyce
21	502 House on Rt. 655	Boyce
21	503 House off of Rt. 723	Boyce
21	504 Cabin off of Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21	505 Abbeyville	Boyce
21	506 Roselawn	Boyce
21	507 Grafton	Boyce
21	508 Forest Hill	Boyce
21	509 Upper Salem Farm	Boyce
21	510 Foxwood Farm	Boyce
21	511 Duck Pond	Boyce
21	512 Pond Quarter	Stephenson
21	513 Scrabble Hall (Decatur, Osborn House)	Berryville
21	514	
21	515 Stone springhse. on Rt. 723	Boyce
21	516 Bank barn at Bellevue Farm	Boyce
21	517 Outbldgs. at Gretchen Farm	Boyce
21	518 Caveland	Boyce
21	520 Llewellyn	Ashby Gap
21	521 FISH Building	Boyce
21	522 House at Old Chapel	Boyce

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	523 House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21	524 Burned out house Rt. 255	Boyce
21	525 Hazelwood	Boyce
21	526 Pendelton House	Boyce
21	527 Little Chapel	Boyce
21	528 House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21	529 House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21	530 Edgewood	Boyce
21	531 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	532 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	533 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	534 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	535 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	536 House in Browntown	Boyce
21	537 Brown House	Boyce
21	538 Glen, The	Boyce
21	539 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	540 Spout Run	Boyce
21	541 Prospect Hill	Boyce
21	542 Moorings, The	Boyce
21	543 House at Old Chapel	Boyce
21	544 House old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	545 House old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	546 House at Waterloo	Boyce
21	547 Log house at Waterloo	Boyce
21	548 House at Waterloo	Boyce
21	549 Iron Rail Farm	Boyce
21	550 Blandy Experimental Farm	Boyce
21	551 Glascock House	Boyce
21	552 House at Waterloo	Boyce
21	553 House on Rt. 50E	Boyce
21	554 House on Rt. 50E	Boyce
21	555 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	556 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	557 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	558 Southside Farm	Boyce
21	559 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	560 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	561 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	562 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	563 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	564 Vacant house Rt. 617	Boyce
21	565 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	566 House Rt. 617	Boyce
21	567 Outbuildings at Chapel Green	Boyce
21	568 Cottage, The	Ashby Gap
21	569 House at Shan Hill	Boyce
21	570 Quarters, The	Boyce
21	571 Little Quarters, The	Boyce
21	572 Barnaby Ridge	Boyce
21	573 Foxlair Farm	Boyce
21	574 Playgarden	Boyce

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	575 Mt. Airey	Boyce
21	576 Tilthammer Mill Site	Boyce
21	577 Tilthammer Mill Farm	Boyce
21	578 Stud Barn, The	Ashby Gap
21	579 Mayo House	Ashby Gap
21	580 Pines, The	Ashby Gap
21	581 Burwell/VanLenepp Land Trust Cabin	Ashby Gap
21	582 Log cabin Rt. 621	Boyce
21	583 Whiting Farm	Boyce
21	584 Shan Hill tenant house	Boyce
21	585 House Rt. 621	Boyce
21	586 House Rt. 621	Boyce
21	587 Oaks, The	Boyce
21	588 House Rt. 723	Boyce
21	589 Fairview	Boyce
21	590 Bannister House	Boyce
21	591 Athalone	Boyce
21	592 Walnut Hill	Boyce
21	593 Blue Hill	Boyce
21	594 Triangle Farm	Boyce
21	595 Greenway Farm	Boyce
21	596 House on Greenway Farm	Boyce
21	597 Longview	Boyce
21	598 Minturn	Boyce
21	599 Meadowbrook	Boyce
21	600 Kentmere	Boyce
21	601 Lakeville	Boyce
21	602 Shenandoah Service Station	Boyce
21	603 Ryton	Boyce
21	604 Tenant house for Ryton	Boyce
21	605 Willingham House	Boyce
21	606 House Rt. 622	Boyce
21	607 Abutments of old Rt. 50	Boyce
21	608 Green Oaks	Boyce
21	609 Bellfield	Boyce
21	610 Bellfield tenant house	Boyce
21	611 Slope, The	Boyce
21	612 Cottage, The	Boyce
21	613 Weldon House	Boyce
21	614 King Hill	Boyce
21	615 Rosa Monte	Boyce
21	616 Walker House	Boyce
21	617 Railroad Bridge at Old Chapel	Boyce
21	618 Medea	Boyce
21	619 Stone Quarter	Boyce
21	620 Greenwood	Boyce
21	621 Deer Haven	Boyce
21	622 Montana Hall	Boyce
21	623 Priskilly	Boyce
21	624 Fiddler's Green	Boyce
21	625 Thornton Estate	Boyce
21	626 Oaks, The	Boyce

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	627 Abandoned house Rt.625	Boyce
21	628 Grubbs House	Boyce
21	629 Boxwood	Boyce
21	630 Rose Hill	Boyce
21	631 Huntover Farm	Boyce
21	632 House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21	633 House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21	634 House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21	635 Wolf Marsh	Boyce
21	636 House at Stone Bridge	Boyce
21	637 House at Stone Bridge	Boyce
21	638 House off of Rt. 627	Boyce
21	639 Lone Oak Restaurant	Boyce
21	640 House Rt. 340	Boyce
21	641 Russell House	Boyce
21	642 Windmill House	Boyce
21	643 Cochran House	Boyce
21	644 Tanyard House	Boyce
21	645 Old Stone Bridge School	Boyce
21	646 House at Sugar Hill	Boyce
21	647 House at Sugar Hill	Boyce
21	648 Sugar Hill Church	Boyce
21	649 Crossing House	Boyce
21	650 Greenleaf	Boyce
21	655 Edgewood	Boyce
21	656 Sunset Hill	Boyce
21	657 Ebenezer Baptist Church	Boyce
21	658 Mt. Olive Baptist Church	Boyce
21	659 White Post (Meade's) School	Boyce
21	660 House, Rt. 340	Boyce
21	661 Bienvenue	Boyce
21	662 Melkridge	Boyce
21	663 Providence tenant house	Boyce
21	664 Dearmont Cottage	Boyce
21	665	
21	666 Pleasant View Farm	Boyce
21	667 Abandoned house Rt. 642	Stephens City
21	668 Happy Hill Farm	Stephens City
21	669 Leveille House	Stephens City
21	670 House Rt. 646	Stephens City
21	671 House Rt. 646	Stephens City
21	672 House Rt. 646	Boyce
21	673 House Rt. 340	Stephens City
21	674 House Rt. 644	Stephens City
21	675 Gordon House	Stephens City
21	676 Gray House	Stephens City
21	677 Silver Ridge	Stephens City
21	678 Poplar Hill	Boyce
21	679 House Rt. 340	Stephens City
21	680 House Rt. 670	Stephens City
21	681 Double Tollgate	Stephens City
21	682 Greenway's Southern Baptist Church	Stephens City

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	683 House Double Tollgate	Stephens City
21	684 Highlands, The	Stephens City
21	685 House Rt. 522	Stephens City
21	686 Waverly Farm	Stephens City
21	687 Cornwell Farm	Boyce
21	688 House Rt. 627	Boyce
21	689 White Post School	Boyce
21	690 House Rt. 658	Boyce
21	691 House Rt. 658	Boyce
21	692 House Rt. 658	Boyce
21	693 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	694 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	695 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	696 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	697 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	698 White Post Railroad Station	Boyce
21	699 Vacant house Rt. 628	Boyce
21	700 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	701 House Rt. 628	Boyce
21	702 Sipe House	Boyce
21	703 Hunt House	Boyce
21	704 Crossing House	Boyce
21	705 Valley View School	Ashby Gap
21	706 Page's School	Berryville
21	707 Dinosaurland	Stephens City
21	751 House, Rt. 615	Berryville
21	752 Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #1	Berryville
21	753 Buena Vista Ten. Hse. #2	Berryville
21	754 Sechrist-O'Neil House	Berryville
21	755 Sipe House	Berryville
21	756 Moore & Dorsey Orchard Hse. #1	Berryville
21	757 Moore & Dorsey Orchard Hse. #2	Berryville
21	758 Moore & Dorsey Orchard Hse. #3	Berryville
21	759 Braithwaite House	Berryville
21	760 Wolfe, Thomas House #1	Berryville
21	761 Wolfe, Thomas House #2	Berryville
21	762 Peyton, Dorothy House	Berryville
21	763 Miller-Hubert House	Berryville
21	764 Davis, Izry House	Berryville
21	765 Deavers-Broy-Price House	Berryville
21	766 House, Rt. 340	Berryville
21	767 Sturm House	Berryville
21	768 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	769 Franklin House	Berryville
21	770 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	771 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	772 Marvin Chapel School	Berryville
21	773 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	774 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	775 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	776 House, Rt. 608	Berryville
21	777 Auburn Tenant House	Berryville

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	778 Stapko-Eatman House	Berryville
21	779 Sarver-Alger House	Berryville
21	780 House, Rt. 603	Berryville
21	781 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	782 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	783 House, Rt. 612	Berryville
21	784 Fenton, Dorothy House	Berryville
21	785 Caryswood Pumphouse	Berryville
21	786 Laing-Longerbeam House	Berryville
21	787 Hawthorne Outbuildings	Berryville
21	788 Cooke-Byrd House	Berryville
21	789 Claremont Tenant House #2	Berryville
21	790 Newlin House	Berryville
21	791 Chapman House #1	Berryville
21	792 Chapman House #2	Berryville
21	793 Santini, Jean House #1	Stephenson
21	794 Santini, Jean House #2	Stephenson
21	795 Vorous, J. W. House	Stephenson
21	796 Santini, Jean House #3	Stephenson
21	797 Chapman-Blenton House	Stephenson
21	798 Alger-Childs-Barr House	Stephenson
21	799 Trimballi House	Stephenson
21	800 Foltz House	Stephenson
21	801 House, Rt. 653	Berryville
21	802 House, Rt. 653	Stephenson
21	803 House, Rt. 672	Stephenson
21	804 Linaburg, Nelson House	Stephenson
21	805 Hardesty-Foltz Outbuildings	Stephenson
21	806 House, Rt. 659	Stephenson
21	807 Stu's Farm Repairs	Stephenson
21	808 Gotterdam-Hann House	Stephenson
21	809 Gotterdam-Hann Store	Stephenson
21	810 Painter-Carlyle House	Stephenson
21	811 Rocky Acres	Stephenson
21	812 Pine Corners School	Stephenson
21	813 Kackley Outbuildings	Stephenson
21	814 Signal Tower House	Stephenson
21	814 Signal Tower House	Stephenson
21	815 House, Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	816 Vincent, Jack House #1	Stephenson
21	817 Vincent, Jack House #2	Stephenson
21	818 Tomblin, C.E. House	Stephenson
21	819 Locke House	Stephenson
21	820 Lloyd, H. House	Stephenson
21	821 Clarke Co. Parks & Rec. Hse.	Stephenson
21	821 Clarke Co. Parks & Rec. Hse.	Stephenson
21	822 Fowler House	Stephenson
21	823 Howe, Dorothy House	Berryville
21	824 House, Rt. 636	Stephenson
21	825 Swift, Doug House	Stephenson
21	826 Shepherd House	Stephenson
21	827 Barr, W. House	Stephenson

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	828 Byrd House	Stephenson
21	829 House, Rt. 657	Stephenson
21	830 Barb-Fenton House	Stephenson
21	831 House, Rt. 652	Stephenson
21	832 House, Rt. 652	Stephenson
21	833 Elm Spring Farm	Stephenson
21	834 Millwood Country Club	Boyce
21	835 Byrd Orchard Ten. Hse.	Stephenson
21	836 Ward, William R. House	Stephenson
21	837 Kinderhook School	Stephenson
21	838 Novak House	Stephenson
21	839 Coppenhaver, John House	Stephenson
21	840 House, Rt. 634	Stephenson
21	841 Briars Tenant House	Boyce
21	842 Pope, Bobby House	Boyce
21	843 Harris, Josh House	Boyce
21	844 Casper-Garver House	Boyce
21	845 Garver, Jerome House	Boyce
21	846 Ash, Thomas House	Boyce
21	847 Summerville Tenant House	Boyce
21	848 Kinder-Fenton House	Boyce
21	849 Lloyd House	Ashby Gap
21	850 Ramsey House	Ashby Gap
21	851 House, Pigeon Hill	Ashby Gap
21	852 House, Pigeon Hill	Ashby Gap
21	853 House, Pigeon Hill	Ashby Gap
21	854 Bowles, Wilson House	Boyce
21	855 House, Pyletown	Boyce
21	856 Dent House	Boyce
21	857 House, Old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	858 House, Old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	859 House, Old Rt. 340	Boyce
21	860 Clevenger-Anderson House #1	Boyce
21	861 Clevenger-Anderson House #2	Boyce
21	862 Clevenger-Anderson House #3	Boyce
21	863 Anderson, Edward House	Boyce
21	864 Strosnider-Cooper House	Boyce
21	865 House, Rt. 723	Boyce
21	866 Kirk, Jerry House	Boyce
21	867 Westfield Outbuildings	Boyce
21	868 Butler, Louise House	Boyce
21	869 Munsen, Steve House	Boyce
21	870 House, Rt. 340	Boyce
21	871 Smallwood, Edward House	Boyce
21	872 House, Rt. 658	Boyce
21	873 House, Rt. 627	Boyce
21	874 House, Rt. 624	Boyce
21	875 Bethel School	Boyce
21	876 House, Rt. 621	Boyce
21	877 Morgan House	Boyce
21	878 House, Rt. 255	Boyce
21	879 House, Rt. 255	Boyce

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	880 Chapel Valley Farm	Boyce
21	881 Shepherd, M. House	Boyce
21	882 House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21	883 House, Rt. 618	Boyce
21	884 Bradley House	Ashby Gap
21	885 Owens House	Berryville
21	886 Shenandoah School	Ashby Gap
21	887 House, Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	888 Stone Crusher, Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21	889 Wilson House	Ashby Gap
21	890 Fowler, Mary House	Ashby Gap
21	891 Bell House	Ashby Gap
21	892 Rudders House	Berryville
21	893 Sowers, Frank House	Ashby Gap
21	894 Lee, A.H. House	Ashby Gap
21	895 Shank-Dickie House	Ashby Gap
21	896 Pierce House	Ashby Gap
21	897 Orndorff-Shifflett House	Ashby Gap
21	898 Marsh Throughbred Farm	Boyce
21	899 Cliff, The	Boyce
21	900 Fish Weir	Boyce
21	901 Sipe-Elsea House	Boyce
21	902 Berryville Reservoir	Ashby Gap
21	902 Berryville Reservoir	Ashby Gap
21	902 Berryville Reservoir	Ashby Gap
21	903 Copenhaver-Carper-Moore House	Ashby Gap
21	904 Rolling Hills Farm	Ashby Gap
21	905 Ellis, R. H. House	Berryville
21	906 Boyd House	Ashby Gap
21	907 Kenny-Unger House	Ashby Gap
21	908 River View Farm	Ashby Gap
21	909 Shepherd's Ford	Ashby Gap
21	910 Glass-Smallwood House	Berryville
21	911 Havelstein Farm	Berryville
21	912 Wynekoop House	Bluemont
21	913 Mountain Dale Farm	Bluemont
21	914 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	915 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	916 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	917 Kelly House	Bluemont
21	918 Pine Grove School	Bluemont
21	919 Jenkins House	Bluemont
21	920 Tapscott House	Bluemont
21	921 Fletcher House	Bluemont
21	922 McCarty House	Bluemont
21	923 Chapel-Parks House	Bluemont
21	924 Nances House	Round Hill
21	925 Fern Rock	Round Hill
21	926 House, Rt. 601	Round Hill
21	927 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	928 Twin Oaks	Bluemont
21	929 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont

APPENDIX II - CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
21	930 Elsea Springs	Bluemont
21	931 Ashley House	Ashby Gap
21	932 Mt. Carmel School	Ashby Gap
21	933 Calmes Neck	Ashby Gap
21	934 Lloyd, Reese House	Ashby Gap
21	935 Frogtown House	Ashby Gap
21	936 High Meadows	Bluemont
21	937 Bishop's Gate	Bluemont
21	938 Cornwell, Abner House	Ashby Gap
21	939 Lloyd, Lawrence House	Ashby Gap
21	940 Mercer, Norman House	Ashby Gap
21	941 Shepherd House	Ashby Gap
21	942 Sylvan Acres	Ashby Gap
21	943 Tinsman-Sydnor House	Ashby Gap
21	943 Tinsman-Sydnor House	Ashby Gap
21	944 Frogtown Store	Ashby Gap
21	945 Lee, Mary Jane House	Ashby Gap
21	946 Fowler, Gilbert House	Ashby Gap
21	947 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	948 Ben Lomond	Bluemont
21	949 House, Rt. 601	Bluemont
21	950 Caprock	Bluemont
21	951 Eagle Rock Farm	Bluemont
21	952 Maillard House	Bluemont
21	953 Eagle Rock Farm Cabin	Bluemont
21	954 Eagle Rock Farm Tenant House	Bluemont
21	955 Glen Owen	Boyce
21	956 House, Off Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21	957 Grey Rocks	Bluemont
21	958 House, Pine Grove	Bluemont
21	959 Wiley Mill Ruins	Ashby Gap
21	960 Journey's End	Bluemont
21	961 Journey's End Tenant House	Bluemont
21	962 Bruce Farm	Bluemont

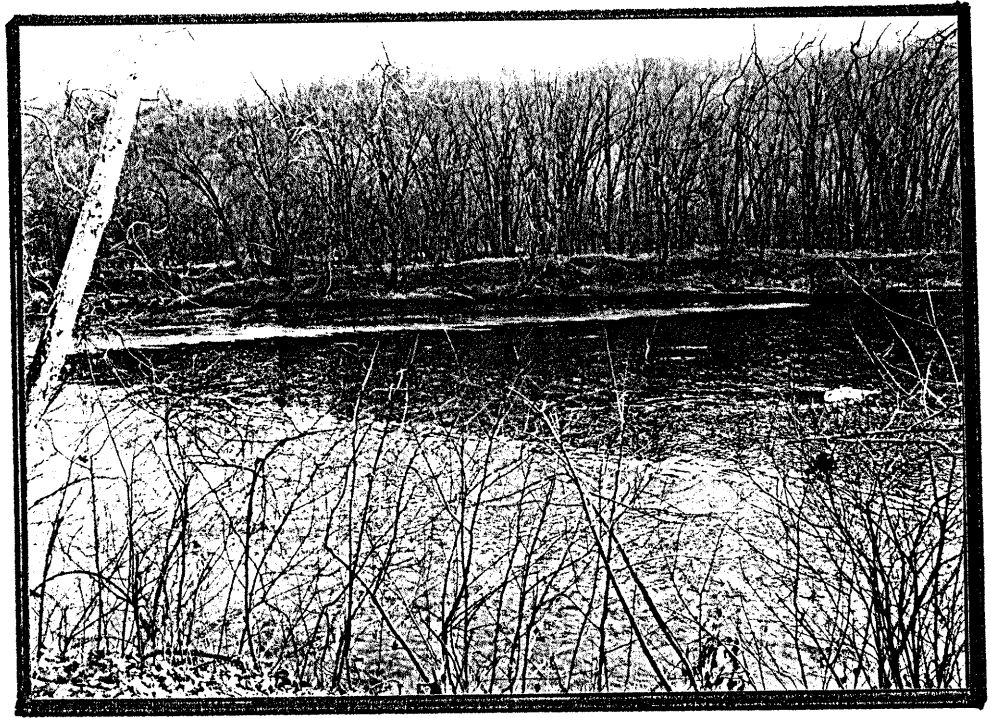


Fig. 1 Fish Weir (21-900)
(M. Kalbian)

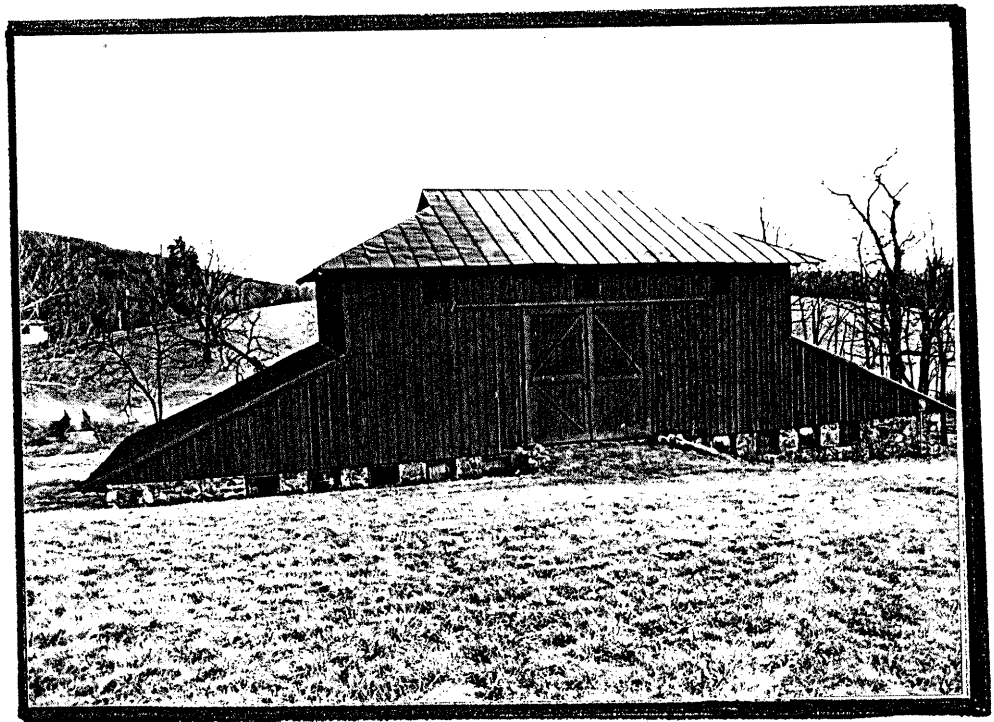


Fig. 2 Bank Barn at Lee, Mary Jane House (21-945)
(J. Perkins)



Fig. 3 Stable at Marsh Thoroughbred Farm (21-898)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 4 Barn at River View Farm (21-908)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 5 Barn at House off of Rt. 601N (21-927)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 6 Bishop's Gate (21-937)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 7 House, Pigeon Hill (21-852)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 8 Swift, Doug House (21-825)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 9 House, Rt. 608 (21-774)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 10 Rolling Hills Farm (21-904)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 11 Bruce Farm (21-962)
(M. Kalbian)



Fig. 12 Schoolhouse, High Meadows (21-936)
(J. Perkins)

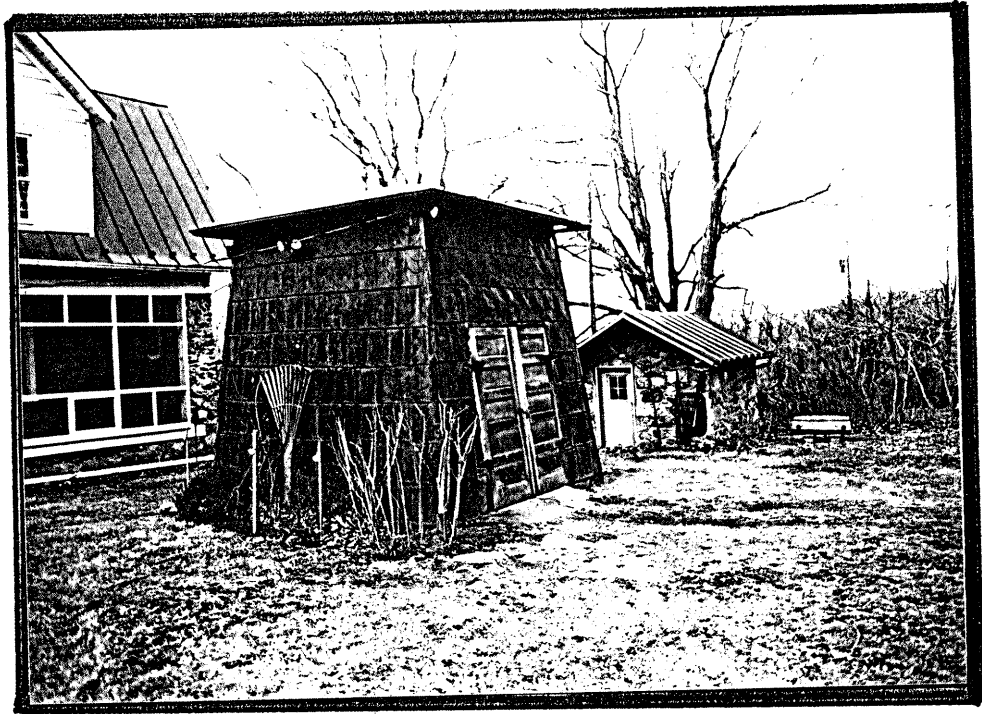


Fig. 13 Outbuilding, Eagle Rock Farm (21-951)
(J.Perkins)



Fig. 14 Main House, Marsh Thoroughbred Farm (21-898)
(J.Perkins)

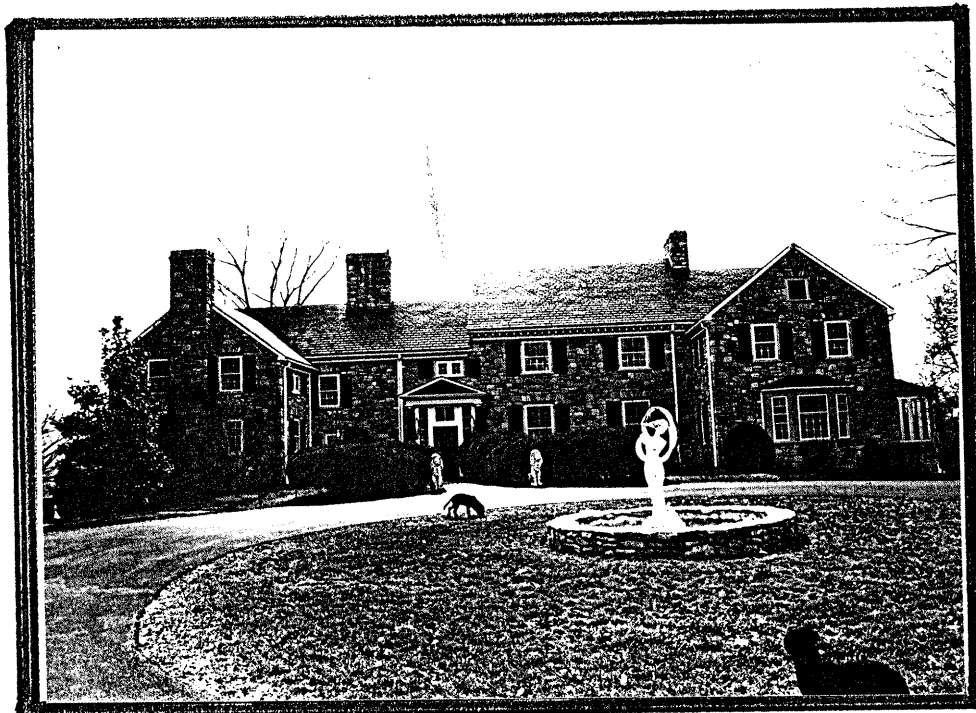


Fig. 15 Cliff, The (21-899)
(J. Perkins)



Fig. 16 Lloyd House (21-849)
(J. Perkins)

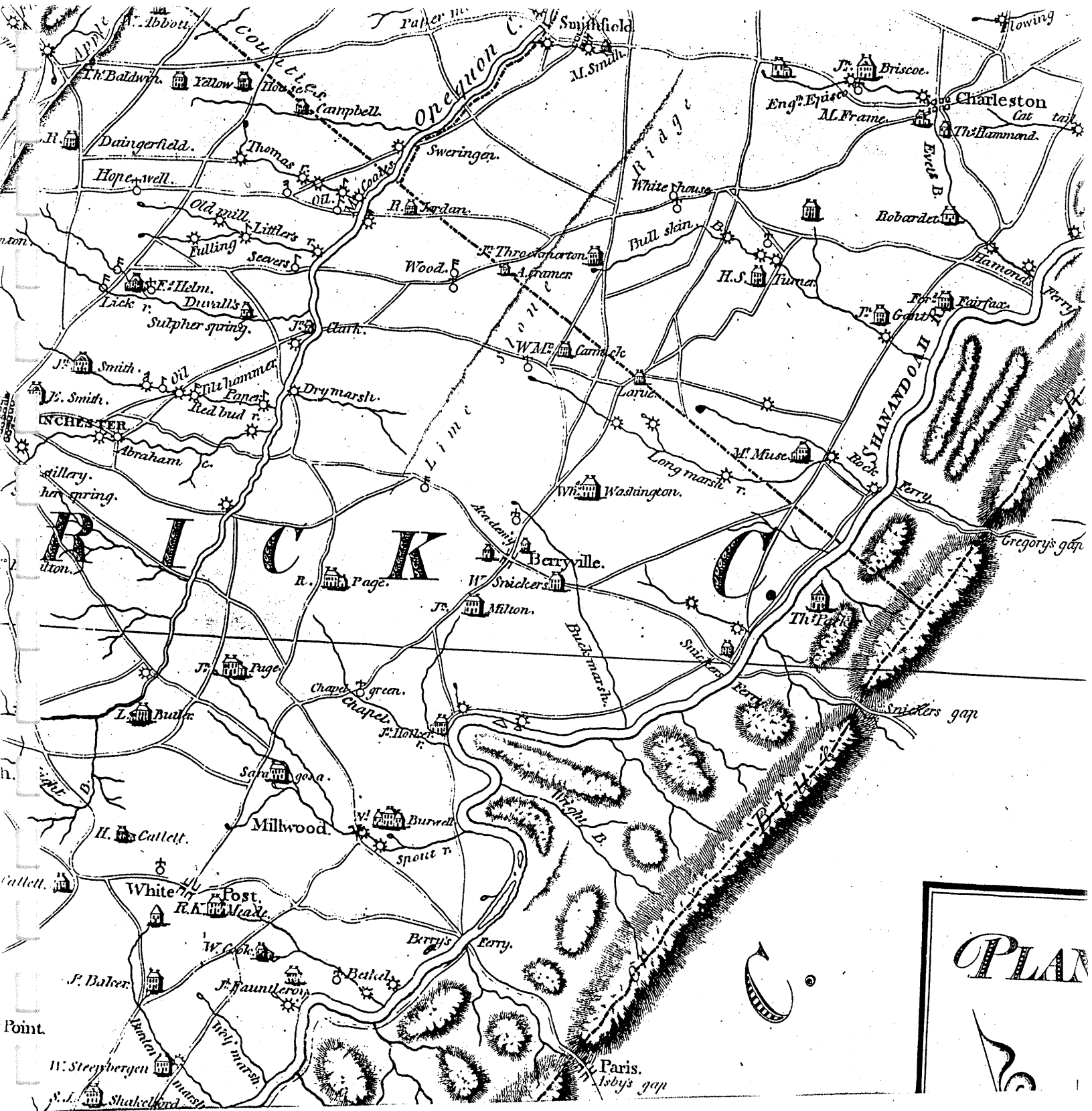


Fig. 17 Charles Varle 1809 Map of Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson Counties in the State of Virginia.

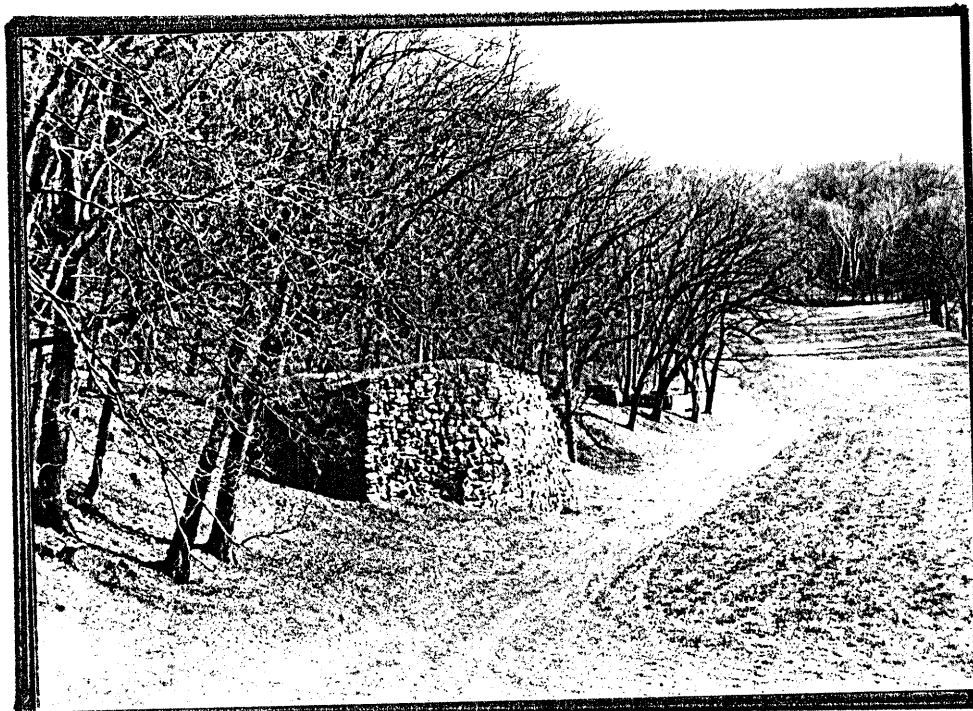


Fig. 18 Stone Crusher, Rt. 621 (21-888)
(J. Perkins)

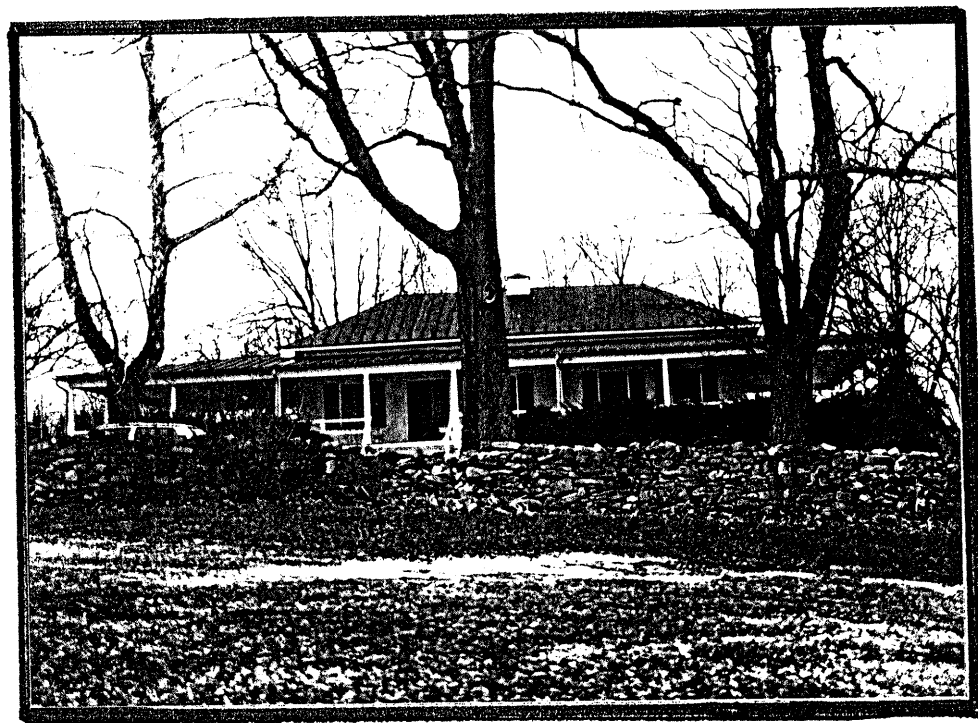


Fig. 19 Millwood Country Club (21-834)
(M. Kalbian)



Fig. 20 Mt. Carmel School (21-932)
(J. Perkins)

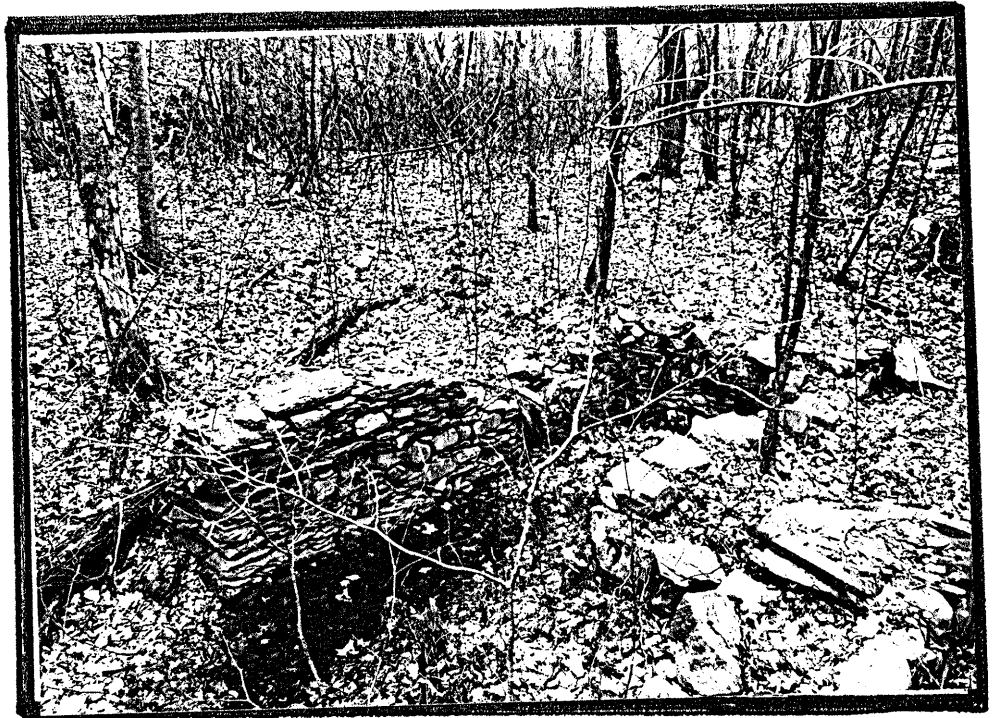


Fig. 21 Wiley Mill Ruins (21-959)
(M. Kalbian)

