

Page County Historic Resources Survey Report



LANDMARK PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
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Page County Historic Resources Survey Report

prepared for

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and

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Cover illustration: Fort Stover, one of Page County's best-known historic properties, is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places for its characteristic German plan and architectural features.

ABSTRACT

The Page County Historic Resources Survey was undertaken during 1997-1998 to investigate the architectural and historic resources of Page County, Virginia. The survey was funded by the County of Page and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and was sponsored by the Page County Heritage Association. Leslie A. Giles and J. Daniel Pezzoni of the Lexington, Virginia-based preservation consulting firm Landmark Preservation Associates conducted the work. The survey covered the rural areas of Page County and the incorporated communities of Luray, Shenandoah, and Stanley and encompassed a total survey project area of 347 square miles (222,080 acres). The project's two main objectives were to survey or resurvey a total of 250 resources, 200 at the reconnaissance level and 50 at the intensive level, and to produce a survey report that would provide a historic context for the surveyed properties. Additional products were to include survey files prepared with the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), photographic negatives and prints for all sites, United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps indicating the location of survey sites, and a scripted slide program on the county's historic resources.

Begun in October 1997 and completed in May 1998, the survey fieldwork, conducted by architectural historians Dan Pezzoni and Leslie Giles, resulted in the documentation of 208 sites at the Reconnaissance Level and 58 sites at the Intensive Level for a total of 266 sites. Molly Meredith undertook IPS data entry for all surveyed properties. Some of these properties had been previously surveyed, but the poor quality of information led VDHR staff to request their re-survey as a component of this project. The consultants gave several public presentations in Page County before, during, and after the fieldwork phase to generate public interest and support in the project, and to help inform property owners of the project's goals and results.

In addition to the 266 property files, the survey also resulted in the USGS mapping of all accessible rural properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age. The survey effort also included a count of all urban properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age.

As a follow-up to the survey effort, in November 1998 the VDHR Evaluation Team considered the eligibility of 57 individual properties and 2 districts; the report includes the results of that evaluation. The report also includes recommendations for follow-up projects such as publication, additional survey, and historic designation, and several appendices that may be used to reference certain characteristics (file number, property name, address, date, historic contexts) of the surveyed properties. The text for the scripted slide presentation, of which copies are archived at the Winchester Regional Office of the VDHR and the Page County Heritage Association, is also included as an appendix to the report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many organizations and individuals contributed to the success of the project. Architectural historian David Edwards of the Winchester Regional Office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) served as the governmental contact and provided guidance throughout the process. Other VDHR staff members who assisted included Suzanne Durham and Margaret "Susie" Peters. The Page County Heritage Association (PCHA) supported the project in a number of ways. Chester D. "Chet" Taylor served as the PCHA contact and helped coordinate the work of the survey. One way in which the PCHA assisted was by providing volunteer drivers during the fieldwork phase of the project. These drivers (most members of the PCHA) included Gary Bauserman, Beth Foltz, Arlis and Cora Frymeyer, James E. Gander, Rebecca Hudson, Susan James, Barbara and Clarence W. "Bud" Martin, Charles Meeks, Bill Menefee, Vicki Pitts, Paul Quigg, and Chet Taylor. Joseph B. Farruggia, staff writer and photographer with the *Page News and Courier*, provided excellent coverage of the survey. Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) data entry was performed by Helen C. Meredith and was facilitated by the Roanoke Regional Office of the VDHR. Others who provided more general assistance included the Luray Caverns Corporation, Terry L. Nale, staff of the Page County Public Library, the 911 Emergency Center, the Chamber of Commerce, and County Administrator Ron Wilson.

We especially thank the many Page County property owners who so generously opened their homes, farms, and businesses to the consultants and provided valuable site-specific information.

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INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The architectural survey of Page County, conducted as a cost-share agreement between the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the County, was selected for funding by VDHR in early 1997 following competitive evaluation of proposals for survey and planning projects offered by local governments and planning district commissions from throughout the Commonwealth.

The VDHR cost-share agreement program provides that approximately half of the funding for the project originates with the local project sponsor and half with the VDHR, and that administrative oversight of the project is undertaken by VDHR and managed according to state and federal procurement and administrative guidelines.

The objectives of the Page County Historic Resources Survey were:

- to provide information on the location and significance of historic resources for use in local planning activities;
- to update and expand local and statewide inventories of historic architectural properties;
- to increase understanding of the county's significant historic contexts and property types;
- to provide recommendations for future preservation actions in the areas of identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties;
- to identify and evaluate properties potentially eligible for historic designation either individually or as districts; and
- to include public participation in the survey and planning process.

As initially designed by VDHR and Page County, the project scope--as outlined in a July 1997 RFP issued to qualified consultants--was to undertake the survey of architectural resources in Page County, Virginia, consistent with procedures established by the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for a Comprehensive Reconnaissance Survey*. Approximately two hundred fifty (250) architectural properties (200 at the reconnaissance level, 50 at the intensive level) were to be surveyed or resurveyed. The final products were to include:

- photographic prints and negatives for all sites;
- survey files with site plans and survey forms prepared with and generated by Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) version 3.0L;
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) or town maps indicating the locations of all surveyed sites;

- a scripted slide presentation; and
- a survey report that would serve as a planning document for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of architectural resources within the county.

In September 1997, VDHR contracted with Landmark Preservation Associates, a historic preservation consulting firm based in Lexington, Virginia, to undertake the Page County Historic Resources Survey. Leslie A. Giles and J. Daniel Pezzoni, architectural historians and principals of Landmark Preservation Associates, conducted most of the work. Helen C. "Molly" Meredith assisted by undertaking the IPS data entry for all surveyed properties.

The survey fieldwork, begun in October 1997 and completed in May 1998, covered the rural areas of Page County and the incorporated communities of Luray, Shenandoah, and Stanley. A total of 266 sites (208 reconnaissance-level and 58 intensive-level) were documented. Some of these properties had been previously surveyed, but their files had poor or insufficient information, leading VDHR staff to request that they be re-surveyed for this project. The consultants gave several public presentations in Page County before, during, and after the fieldwork phase to generate public interest and support in the project, and to help inform property owners of the project's goals and results.

In addition to the 266 property files, the survey also resulted in the USGS mapping of all accessible rural properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age. The survey effort included a count of all urban properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age. Throughout the county, more than three thousand sites were mapped or counted.

As a follow-up to the survey effort, in November 1998 the VDHR Evaluation Team considered the eligibility of 57 individual properties and 2 districts; the report includes the results of that evaluation. The report also includes recommendations for follow-up projects such as publication, additional survey, and historic designation, and several appendices that may be used to reference certain characteristics (file number, property name, address, date, historic contexts) of the surveyed properties. The text for the scripted slide presentation, of which copies are available from the Winchester Regional Office of the VDHR or the Page County Heritage Association, is also included as an appendix to the report.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Overview

The European settlement of the Page County area commenced in the late 1720s. Most of the county's early settlers came from the German-speaking areas of Europe, and consequently the oldest surviving homes show Germanic architectural influence. The rich limestone soils of the county's central valley attracted settlement and formed the basis of a diversified agriculture that continues to the present day. By 1812 economic development was sufficient to warrant the establishment of the town of Luray, which was made the seat of newly-formed Page County in 1831. Before and after the county's formation, a network of farms, mills, churches, country stores, and other settlement and building types developed, today the major component of the county's historic landscape. In 1881 the Shenandoah Valley Railroad built a line through the county, stimulating growth in Luray and in the railroad communities of Shenandoah and Stanley. Tourism had an important impact on the county's economy after 1881 with the popularizing of Luray Caverns and the development of Shenandoah National Park and the Skyline Drive in the 1930s. Twentieth century developments include the influence of the automobile on the county's built environment, school consolidation, and limited suburbanization.

Political Organization and Topography of Page County

Page County was formed out of Shenandoah and Rockingham counties in 1831. The northern three-fourths of Page County derived from Shenandoah, the area comprised by Springfield, Luray, and Marksville districts, and the southern quarter--the Shenandoah Iron Works District--came from Rockingham. Page County has three incorporated communities: Luray, established in 1812; Shenandoah (originally Milnes), incorporated in 1884; and Stanley, incorporated in 1900. Some of the county's smaller communities are shown in figure 1. The county measures approximately thirty miles in length (southwest to northeast) and encompasses 347 square miles, or about 222,080 acres.

Few Virginia counties have a landscape as readily comprehensible as Page County's: a single valley, a geographically distinct off-shoot of the larger Shenandoah Valley, bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge and on the west by Massanutten Mountain. The ridge-top elevation of the Blue Ridge typically exceeds 3,000 feet and rises to 4,050 feet at the peak of Hawksbill Mountain. Elevations at the ridge of Massanutten Mountain typically exceed 2,000 feet and rise to 2,800 feet at places. The floor of the Page Valley (as the central valley is known) averages between 900 and 1,000 feet with a low elevation of just under 600 feet where the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, the county's principal waterway, flows out of the county at its north end.

The Shenandoah River flows northeasterly through the county along a meandering course. Its principal tributary in the county is Hawksbill Creek, which rises from various branches on the western flanks of the Blue Ridge and flows northerly through the Page Valley into the river approximately four miles north of Luray. Another important tributary is Naked Creek, which forms the southern boundary of the county. The Page Valley is underlaid principally by

Page County Virginia

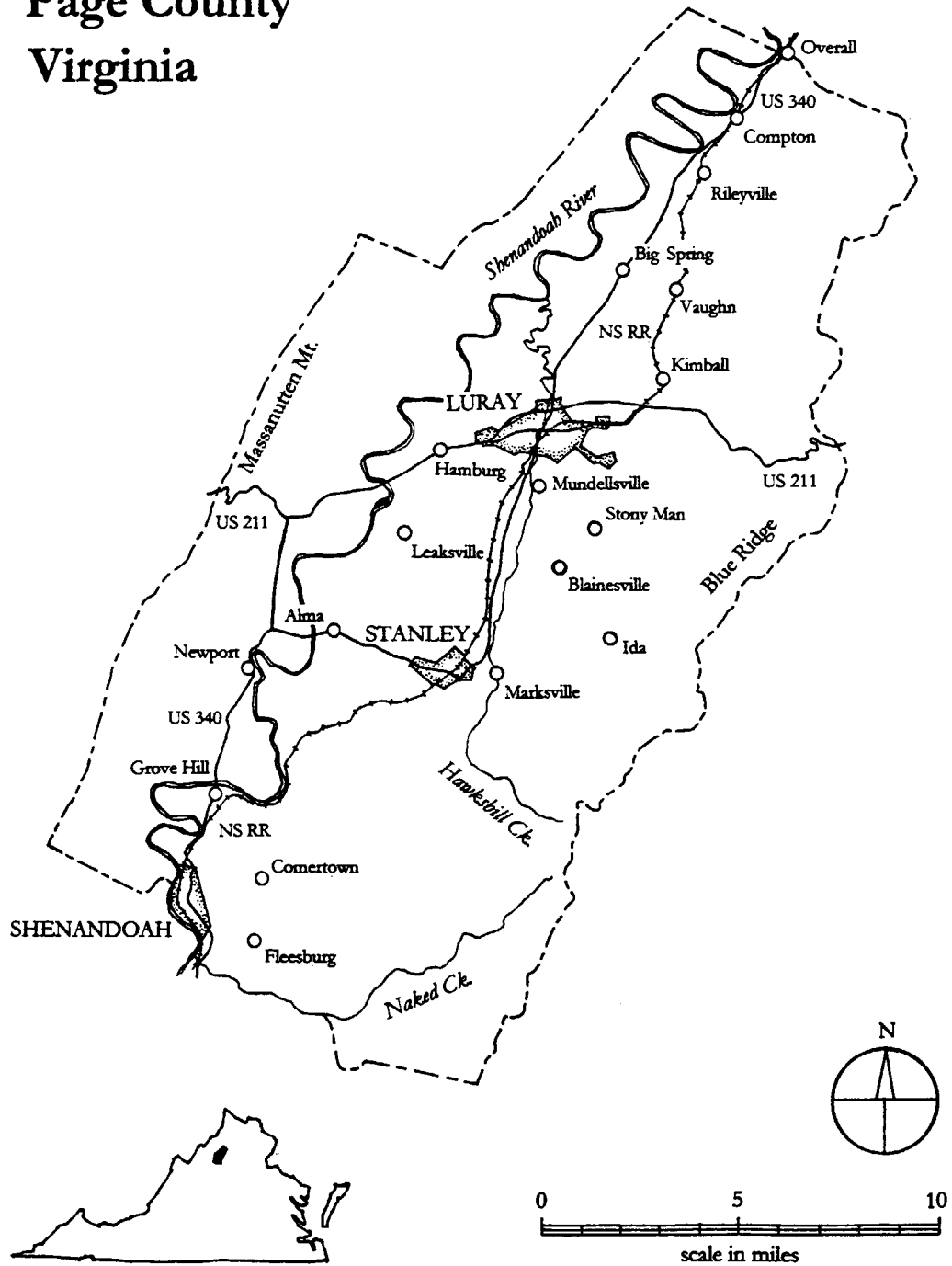


Fig. 1. Page County, Virginia.

limestone, which produces rich soils conducive to crops and pasture, and the mountainous areas are typified by sandstones. The county has numerous iron deposits that formed the basis of an extensive iron industry during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Manganese, copper, ocher, and stone for millstones and building purposes were profitably mined or quarried in the past.¹

Beginnings: through 1830

European exploration of the Shenandoah Valley probably began in the second half of the seventeenth century, when traders operating from bases on the Virginia fall line began to pass through the area in search of contacts with Native American groups either in the Valley or farther inland. An early, well-documented expedition was that of Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood and his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." In the summer of 1716 the Spotswood expedition crossed the Blue Ridge and camped on the banks of the Shenandoah River, probably in the Alma vicinity of Page County. Native Americans were apparently no longer resident in the county at the time of the first recorded European forays, but there is ample evidence in the form of mounds and settlement sites of their presence in earlier times.²

The county's fertile river bottoms were utilized by Native Americans for many thousands of years, and after 1700 these lands attracted the county's first European settlers, German-speaking farmers who immigrated from areas now part of Germany and Switzerland. Historians are in general agreement that the first of these settlers arrived in the 1720s. One of the first, Adam Miller, claimed to have arrived in 1726. The settlement was referred to as the Massanutten (or Massanutton) settlement, and it included the founding members of the families who established many of the farms documented in the survey, among them the Burner, Gander, Gochenour, Grove, Hershberger, Kauffman (or Coffman), Maggard (or Maggart), Rothgeb (or Roadcap) and Ruffner families. Generally, the Massanutten settlers were drawn from what might be considered today the "middle class." As historian Robert D. Mitchell has put it, they were "upwardly mobile bearers of a liberal, individualistic ideology which they quickly put into practice by entering the ranks of landownership."³

Settlers of Scotch-Irish and English origin moved to the county during the eighteenth century, but Germans remained the dominant group throughout the period. Based on an examination of Revolutionary War-era records for Shenandoah County (which included most of Page at the time), Mitchell estimated the German population of the county at 60%, followed by 22% English, 10% Scotch-Irish, and 8% other. This compares to German population estimates of

¹ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 307-08; *Page, the County of Plenty*, 17-18, 54-58, and 70.

² Dabney, *Virginia*, 79; Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 336-46; Strickler, *Massanutten*, 11-13; and Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register*, 318.

³ *Page, the County of Plenty*, 11-14; Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier*, 110.

43% in Rockingham County and 30% in Frederick County. The estimated proportion of Germans in Shenandoah County is similar to that of heavily German counties in southeastern Pennsylvania; Germans may have accounted for 68% of the population of Lancaster County in 1782.⁴

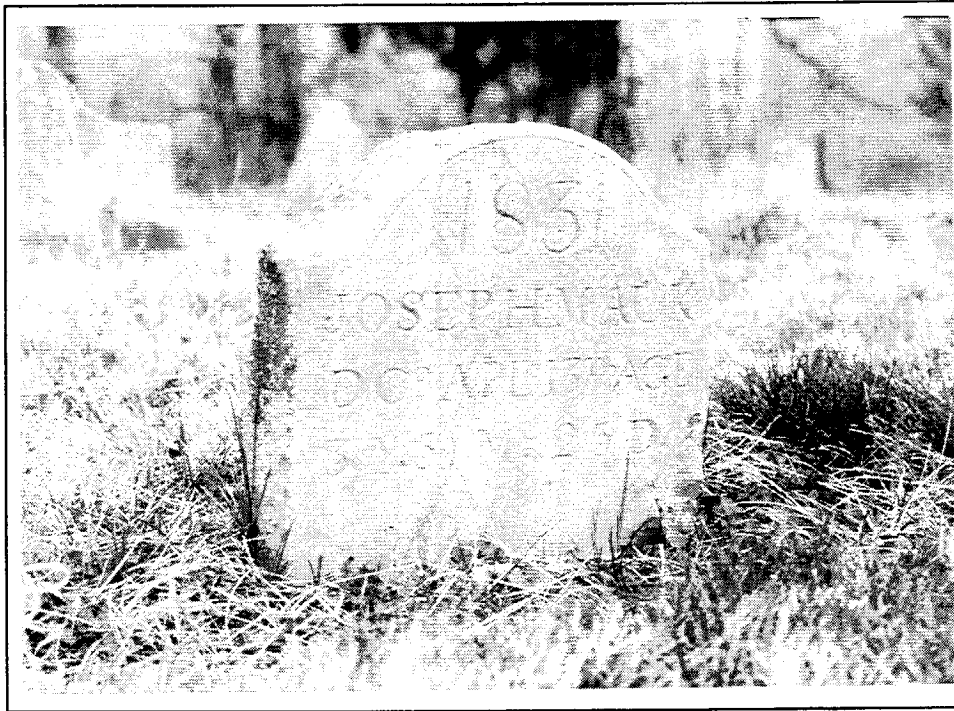


Fig. 2. Gravemarkers such as this diminutive headstone in the Kauffman Cemetery (069-5082) near the heart of the Massanutten settlement are associated with the county's early German population.

African-Americans were present in Shenandoah County and presumably Page as well during the colonial period, although their numbers were small in comparison to the Piedmont and Tidewater sections of the state, and even in comparison to other counties in the Shenandoah Valley. Germanic cultural influence appears to have been the major factor in the low incidence of slavery in Shenandoah and Page counties. Mitchell noted that the "most heavily settled German county, Shenandoah, consistently had the fewest number of slaves, the lowest proportion of slaveowners, and the highest proportion of owners with only one or two slaves" of all the Shenandoah Valley counties. By the late antebellum period, however, slave labor was an important factor in the success of the county's leading industrial enterprise--iron making--as demonstrated by historian Charles C. Ballard.⁵

⁴ Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier*, 43, 106; Pezzoni and Reynolds, "Shenandoah County," 8.

⁵ Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier*, 108, 130; Ballard, *Dismissing the Peculiar Institution*.

The agricultural and industrial base in Shenandoah County and by extension Page County was established during the eighteenth century. Crops were diversified; wheat was important, but corn, rye, oats, and flax were also grown in quantity. As with other backcountry areas, the raising of livestock figured prominently. Mills were established early in the settlement process to supply local needs as well as to grind flour for export. Carpenters, wagonmakers, blacksmiths, tanners, and other tradesmen established themselves in the countryside and, later, in the towns. The county's iron industry had its origins in the eighteenth century.⁶

Architecture

The county's German-speaking settlers brought with them a distinctive three-room house plan generally known as the *Flurkuchenhaus* plan. The three rooms contained in these houses were associated with specific functions. Usually the largest room served as a kitchen and informal sitting room and was known as the *Kuche*. Adjoining the *kuche* was a more formal parlor or dining room known as the *Stube* and a *Kammer*, or bed chamber. These rooms were usually grouped around a central chimney mass, although in some instances the chimney was located on the outer walls. The *Kuche* typically extended from the front to the rear of the house and was usually situated to the right of the central chimney. The wide, front *Stube* was separated from the narrow, rear *Kammer* by a partition. Some *Flurkuchenhaus*-plan dwellings had only two rooms: the *Kuche* and an unpartitioned *Stube*. In certain large examples, a small room was partitioned off at the rear of the *Kuche*.⁷

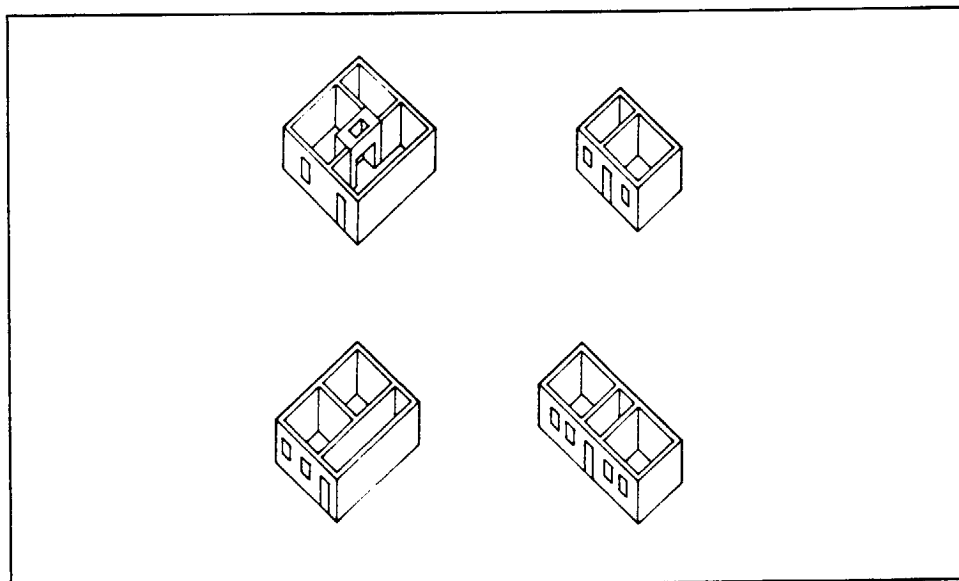


Fig. 3. Typical Page County house plan types of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries: a) *Flurkuchenhaus* plan; b) hall-parlor plan; c) side-passage plan; and d) center-passage plan.

⁶ Pezzoni and Reynolds, "Shenandoah County," 9.

⁷ Pezzoni and Reynolds, "Shenandoah County," 11-12.

Page County has one of the largest and best-known collections of early Germanic houses in the state. Most of the documented examples are listed in the national and state historic registers and include Fort Egypt (069-0001), Fort Philip Long (069-0002), Fort Rhodes (069-0018), Fort Stover (069-0005), and the White House (069-0012). (The appellation "fort" derives from the tradition that these houses and their customary loop-hole cellar ventilation windows were built for protection from Indians. Fort Stover is illustrated on the cover of the report.) Fort Egypt is perhaps most evocative of the form, with full-dovetail log walls, small and widely spaced door and window openings, a cubic massing, and a pronounced central stone chimney (the height of which is exaggerated by the replacement of the home's original gable roof with a hipped one in the early 1800s). The dwelling's refinements include a workroom at the rear of the *Kuche*, heated by a separate fireplace in one face of the center chimney, and three sets of boxed stairs, one leading down to vaulted and unvaulted cellar rooms. Cellar vaulting, and the provision of niches for storage and--according to some accounts--as emplacements for burning pine knots or other lighting, represent a distinctive feature of these houses. Fort Philip Long is notable for having two cellar levels reflective of the dwelling's bank siting. The naturally cooled cellars of these houses were used for keeping perishable foods and sometimes featured the added convenience of springboxes set into the floor.⁸



Fig. 4. The county's eighteenth-century dwellings were generally detailed in variations of the Georgian style. This mantel in the 1820 farmhouse on the Strickler-Kauffman Farm (069-0118) near Hamburg displays a late occurrence of Georgian influence.

⁸ Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register*, 316-317 and 320; Chappell "Fort Egypt," 12-15; and Pezzoni and Reynolds, "Shenandoah County," 13.

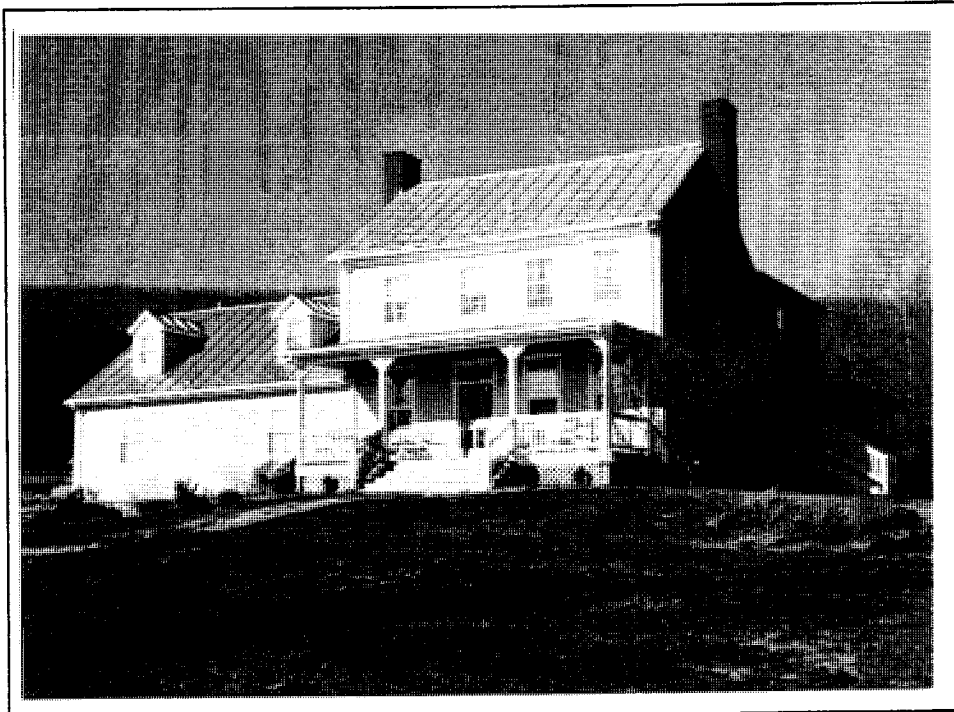


Fig. 5. Locust Grove (069-0125), located at the heart of the Massanutten Settlement.

The survey documented a number of houses that appear to have vestiges of Germanic architectural influence. One of these is the house known as Locust Grove (069-0125), which features a summerbeam and cellar foundations that suggest the possibility of a former center chimney. Another is the original section of Sandy Hook, a one-room-plan dwelling with summerbeam that appears to date to around 1800. Other candidates include the main sections of the Roadcap-Coffman House (069-5139) and the Yowell-Gochenour Farm (069-5005), stoutly proportioned log dwellings with massing and fenestration that suggest the possibility of former or present Germanic-influenced plans.

County Formation and Civil War: 1831-1880

Government and Military

Page County was formed out of Shenandoah and Rockingham counties in 1831 and Luray was made its seat of government. A majority of the county's land area was taken from Shenandoah, perhaps three-quarters of the total area, with the remainder taken from Rockingham. The population at the time of the county's founding was estimated to be 8,327 persons, of whom approximately 1,000 were slaves. Presumably the county was established largely for the convenience of the inhabitants, who before were obliged to travel to Woodstock or Harrisonburg to conduct their court business. There appears to have been interest in forming a new county prior to 1831. Historian Harry Strickler has written that the town of Luray, laid out

in 1812, "was established in all probability for the purpose of having a central and inviting place for a county seat in the event a new county should be established." Luray's selection as the county seat gave a boost to the town's economy and led to new construction. In 1836 an estimated population of four hundred lived and worked in forty to fifty dwellings, four stores, miscellaneous workshops, and one tanyard.⁹



Fig. 6. Log dwellings such as this nineteenth-century example (069-5089) in Shenk Hollow near Luray are probably representative of the smaller houses of early Page County.

The county court met in private quarters until the present courthouse (159-0004) was completed in 1833—a grand brick edifice of Jeffersonian Classical design. That same year the court issued specifications for a jail which, among other features, was to have oaken floors no less than nine inches thick—a precaution against prisoners with a talent for whittling. In addition to the local government, the federal government maintained a presence in the county in the form of post offices. These were typically housed in store buildings, and in 1836 they were eight in number. With the expansion of the star route method of mail delivery at the end of the nineteenth century, country post offices proliferated; an 1884 business directory listed sixteen in the county, and a directory published nine years later listed twenty-five.¹⁰

⁹ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 1 and 97; Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, 409 and 414.

¹⁰ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 123, 124, and 144; Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, 414-415; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1884-15*, 493; and Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1893-94*, 959-960.

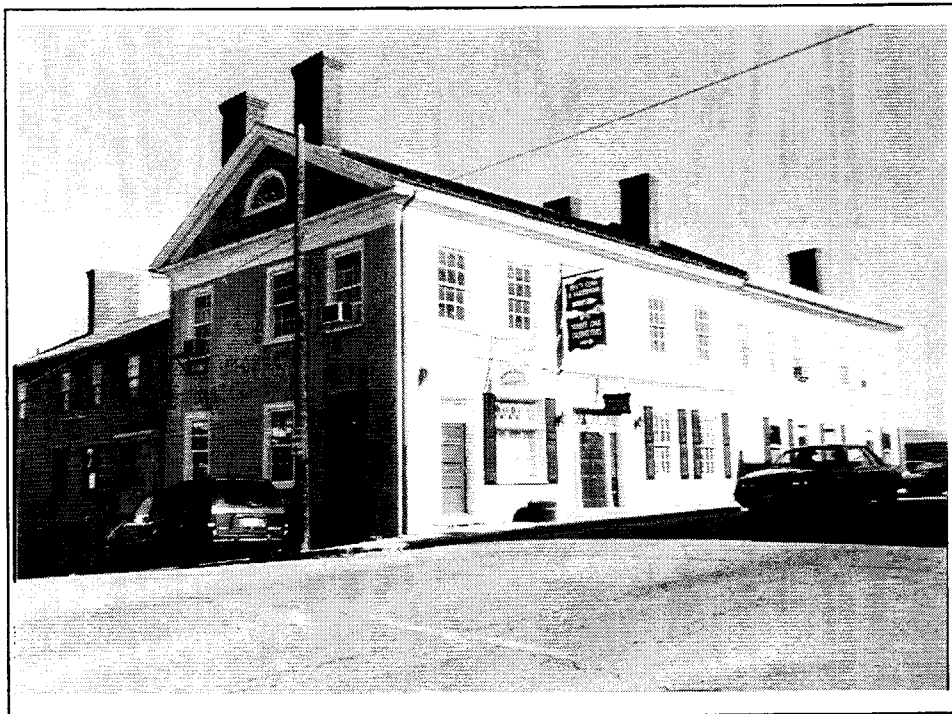


Fig. 7. The intersection of Main and Court streets in Luray became the focus of commercial development after the town's selection as the Page County seat in 1831. The N. W. Yager House and Store (The Long Building; 159-0019) is one of several buildings that were built at the intersection during the antebellum period.

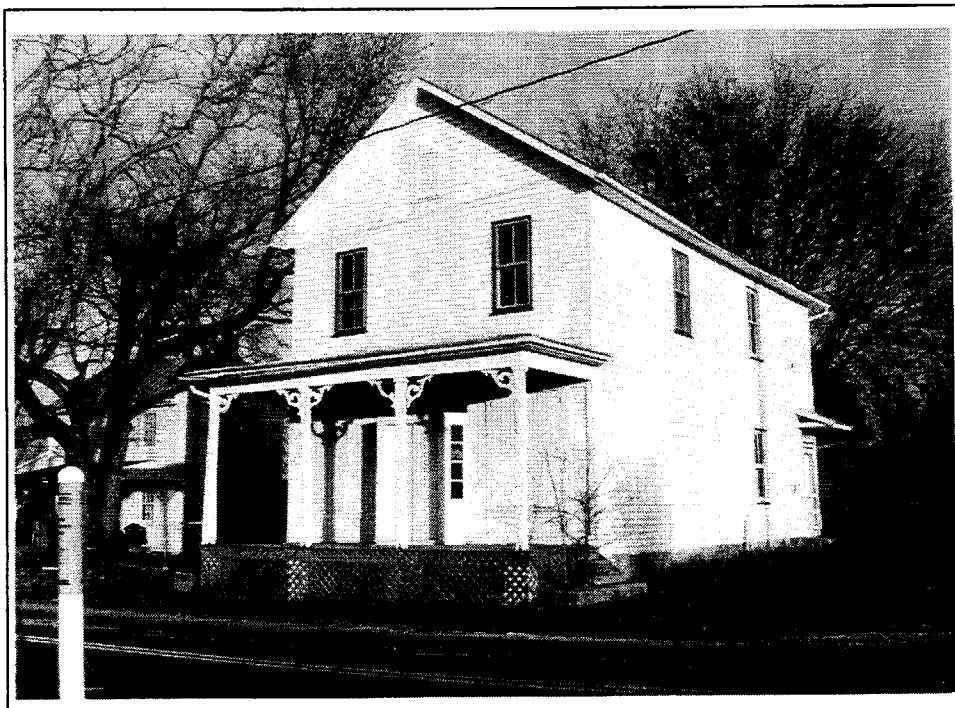


Fig. 8. The Rothgeb Brothers Store (069-5048) in Leaksville is typical of the county's rural general stores, which often housed the post office and doubled as de facto community centers.



Fig. 9. Rileyville Post Office (069-5022) in Rileyville.

Page County's location near Washington, D.C., and adjacent to the Shenandoah Valley placed it in the midst of conflict during the Civil War. In 1862, during the second spring of the war, Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson used the county's topography as a shield to threaten Union positions near Strasburg. In May Jackson's forces crossed into the county through Massanutten Gap, bivouacked near Luray, and proceeded north along the Shenandoah River to Front Royal, appearing unexpectedly on the Union flank. The following month a Federal force under the command of General James Shields passed southward through the Page Valley on its way to confront Jackson's army at Port Republic. In this maneuver the Page topography proved a hindrance; Massanutten Mountain prevented Shields from communicating with a Federal force under General John Frémont moving southward through the main Shenandoah Valley, and consequently Jackson's army was able to escape. These events in Page and adjoining counties distracted the Union--then massing for an attack on Richmond--and helped turn the tide in favor of the Confederacy. In a number of the maneuvers Confederate and Union troops used a series of turnpikes that traversed the county, among them the Blue Ridge Turnpike (incorporated in 1847-48), the Newmarket and Sperryville Turnpike (1852-53), and the Luray and Front Royal Turnpike (1850-51).¹¹

The county experienced war first-hand again in 1864 during what has come to be known as "The Burning." Page and the other counties of the Shenandoah Valley supplied much needed provisions to the Confederacy, and Union forces under the command of General Philip H.

¹¹ Tanner, *Stonewall in the Valley*, 198-205, 255-257, 287-288, and 321-325; Dabney, *Virginia, the New Dominion*, 313; and Williams, *Index to Enrolled Bills*, 47, 256 and 309.

Sheridan resolved to destroy the Valley's agricultural potential and thereby cripple the Southern war effort. In October 1864 Colonel William H. Powell entered the county along the Shenandoah River from the south, burning mills and barns in his path. At Columbia Ferry near the present-day community of Alma Powell's division split into four; one force continued along the river, another crossed overland to the head of Mill Creek and followed it to its confluence with the river, and the third and fourth detachments followed branches of Hawksbill Creek northward. On October 2 the division reconnoitered at Luray, which it used as a base of operations over the next five days. The Burning in Page County resulted in the destruction of many barns and mills, including the antebellum superstructure of the present Willow Grove Mill at Mundellsville (069-5025), which retains its pre-war foundations. Other physical evidence of the action can be seen in the graffiti left by Union soldiers who camped inside the Elk Run Meetinghouse near Leaksville (069-5175).¹²

Religion and Education

Page County, settled by Germans and other ethnic groups from Northern Europe, was historically almost exclusively Protestant in religious outlook. The dominant German population subscribed primarily to Lutheran and Mennonite doctrine, and the Mt. Calvary and St. Peter's Lutheran congregations are among the oldest continuously meeting groups in the county, dating to as early as the 1730s (St. Peter's moved in 1884 to the town of Shenandoah from a location in Rockingham County, but from the beginning it included worshippers from the Naked Creek area of Page County; the congregation presently occupies a 1920s sanctuary in Shenandoah, 069-5125). Baptists were present at an early date, and about 1772 they joined with a group of Mennonites to found the Mill Creek Church, which met from about 1800 onward in a log sanctuary known as Mauck's Meeting House (069-0006). This church, which stands today in the village of Hamburg, has what is known as the "meetinghouse plan," with a primary entry on the non-gable side and a pulpit on the opposite wall (although this arrangement may be the result of an early reconfiguring of the interior). Galleries, a stove dated 1799, and converted dowel-leg benches are among other notable features of Mauck's Meeting House, which is maintained by the Page County Heritage Association.¹³

Along with the Methodists, another early group, the Protestant denominations built churches throughout the county, at first in rural areas but later in the villages and towns as well. Unlike Mauck's Meeting House and Mt. Calvary's unconventional 1848 side-entry sanctuary, most of these churches adopted the standard nave-plan form, with an entry or paired entries on the gable end and a pulpit at the opposite gable end. Early churches often doubled as schoolhouses, and other private schools were conducted in private residences. The first generation of truly state-supported public schools were built after enabling legislation was passed in 1870, and by 1884

¹² Heatwole, *The Burning*, 77-84.

¹³ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 253-285; Chappell and Lounsbury, "Mauck's Meetinghouse;" and Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register*, 319.

there were reported to be fifty-five white and seven black public schools in the county.¹⁴

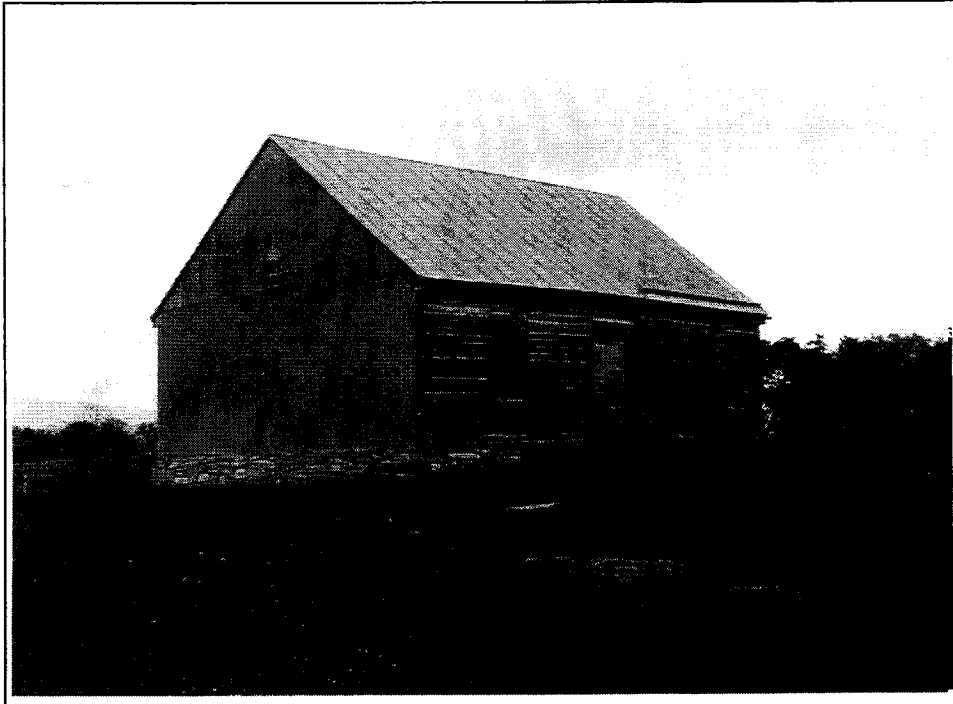


Fig. 10. The 1846 Elk Run Meetinghouse (069-5175), located near Leaksville, shares with the older and better-known Mauck's Meeting House a "meetinghouse plan," as indicated by the principal entry on the non-gable side elevation.

¹⁴ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 290-292; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1884-'5*, 495.



Fig. 11. The Rocky Branch Regular Baptist Church (069-5088) near Luray, a representative of the nave-plan church form.

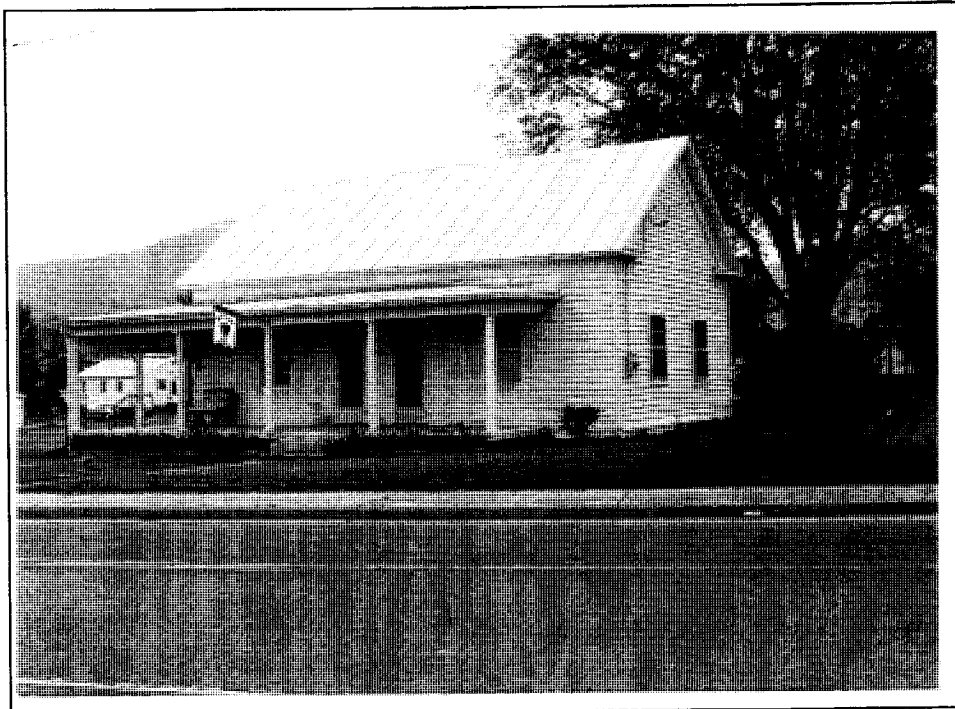


Fig. 12. The ca. 1890 Stanley School (069-5160) on West Main Street in Stanley, an example of an early public school.

Agriculture

Page County farmers, like their contemporaries elsewhere in the Shenandoah Valley, practiced a diversified agriculture during the colonial and early national periods. During the first decades of settlement, livestock production represented an important and even perhaps dominant component of the local farm economy, since cattle, sheep, and hogs could be herded to market, whereas crops had to be hauled over rudimentary roads. Page was more fortunate than some backcountry locales in that its farm products could be shipped down the Shenandoah River to markets in the Tidewater and beyond. Farmers were blessed with rich limestone soils and readily cultivated bottom land along the river and its tributaries, factors that eventually contributed to the profitability of such crops as corn, wheat, and hemp. Joseph Martin, author of *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia* (1836), opined that Page County was "with the exception of Jefferson [County, now in West Virginia], the richest county of its size in the state."¹⁵

Little is known about Page County agriculture in a quantitative sense until the first county-wide statistics were gathered in the late antebellum period. In 1860, for example, "improved" land or land cleared for crops and pasture accounted for 29% of the county's land area and was divided between 489 farms averaging approximately 250 acres in size. County farms produced over 175,000 bushels of corn and 100,000 bushels of wheat, and smaller quantities of other crops including approximately 47,000 pounds of tobacco and nearly 10,000 pounds of dew-rotted hemp (the tobacco and hemp crops of 1860 were unusually large for the county). Cattle numbered 3,176, milk cows 1,700, horses 2,353, sheep 3,472, and swine 10,083. Agricultural production was dramatically lower in 1870--apparently an after-effect of the Civil War--but most categories of crops and livestock had rebounded by 1880 and production continued to rise into the twentieth century.¹⁶

Few farm buildings appear to survive from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Page County, but quite a few are represented for the late antebellum period. The largest of these are the bank barns, structures for the storage and processing of crops and the feeding and sheltering of livestock. The bank barn form is thought to have originated in southeastern Pennsylvania from Swiss prototypes during the early eighteenth century and to have diffused southwestward into the Shenandoah Valley with the heavy Pennsylvania German settlement of the area. As its name suggests, a bank barn is built into a bank or hillside, a trick of siting that permits ground-level access to basement stables and also to upper-level hay mows, granaries, and a wagon drive-through and threshing floor. Another defining attribute of the type is the forebay, a projection of the upper level over the down-slope side of the basement.¹⁷

¹⁵ Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, 409.

¹⁶ U.S. censuses of agriculture for Page County, Virginia.

¹⁷ Ensminger, *Pennsylvania Barn*, 53-55.

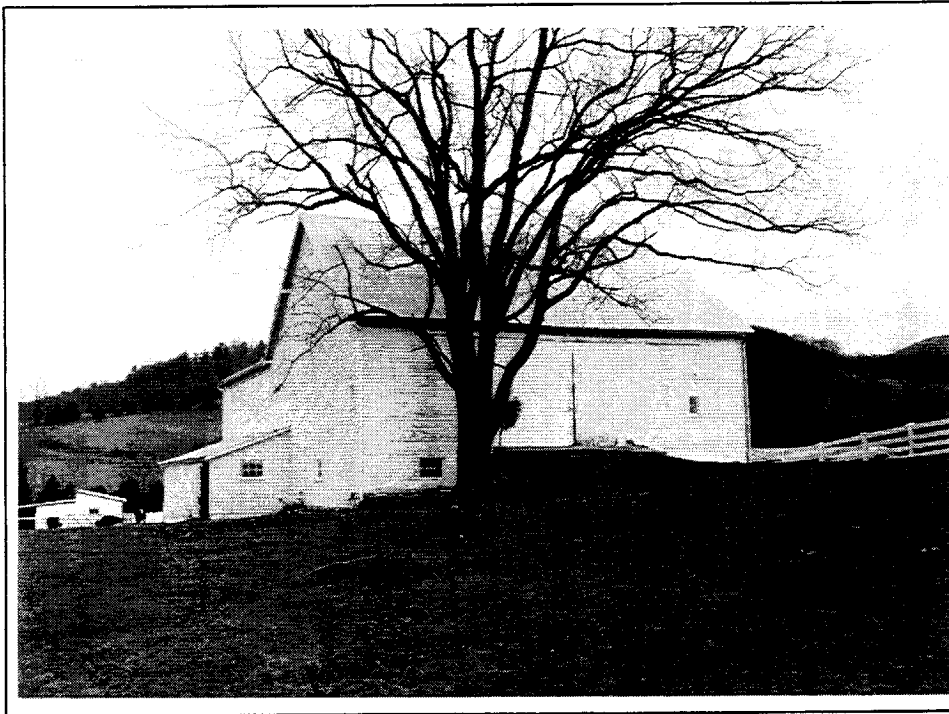


Fig. 13. The barn at Mountainview Farm (069-5098), although twentieth century in date, illustrates the basic bank barn form as it existed in the antebellum period.

Page County's earliest bank barns are similar in overall form but variable in construction and detail. Some consist of two log cribs or units separated by a threshing floor--a form known as a double-crib barn. A well-preserved example of a double-crib barn stands at Locust Dell (069-0004) near Stony Man. A single-crib log barn believed to date to the eighteenth century stands at the Isaac Spitler Homeplace (069-0007) near Leaksville. Other antebellum barns are constructed of massive timbers fastened together with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints--a technique known as heavy frame construction--and arranged in repeated structural units known as bents. The bents are characterized by a variety of forms, and further documentation and analysis may someday reveal local or regional patterning to the variation, or the influence of specific barn builders. Like the log bank barns, the heavy frame bank barns typically feature a central threshing floor that divides them into more or less equal halves. A timber-framed barn believed to date to about 1841 stands on the Hershberger-Gander Farm (069-0159) near Hamburg. Secondary attributes of both log and frame barns include ladders to the sides of the threshing floor, thick floor boards, and log or hewn floor joists that extend beyond the basement wall on the down-slope side to support the forebay. Unlike the German-derived house forms that succumbed to acculturation by the early nineteenth century in Page County, the bank barn was adopted by all cultural groups and is one of the more important cultural contributions of the German population.¹⁸

¹⁸ Taylor, "Isaac Spitler Homeplace."



Fig. 14. This single-crib log barn at the head of Jollett's Hollow (069-5028) may be typical of the small-scale barns that once populated Page County's less prosperous upland farms. A notable feature is the barn's log purlin roof, a construction form that was common during the early years of Page County's settlement but rare by the end of the nineteenth century as nail availability and sawmill technology made nailed rafter roofs universal in small-scale construction. The barn probably dates to the first third of the twentieth century, so its roof represents a holdover of an archaic form.

Even though most surviving early barns in the county have the bank barn form, non-bank forms may once have been more common and simply failed to survive in appreciable numbers to the present. Bank barns were well suited to the large-scale production that characterized the county's prosperous valley farms, and--just as many historic homes survive on these farms--so too do early bank barns. In the less prosperous mountainous sections of the county smaller barns appear to have prevailed, and most of these featured ground-level animal stalls with garret hay mows above. Since market forces and federal land takings have disrupted or entirely curtailed agriculture in these areas, relatively fewer small barns dating to before World War II have survived to the present. Those older barns that do survive in the hollows and uplands tend to have non-bank barn forms, a predominance that has also been observed in the mountainous areas of neighboring Shenandoah County. Another common feature of upland farms are the many fieldstone piles and stone walls resulting from decades of field clearance.¹⁹

¹⁹ Pezzoni and Reynolds, "Shenandoah County," 16.

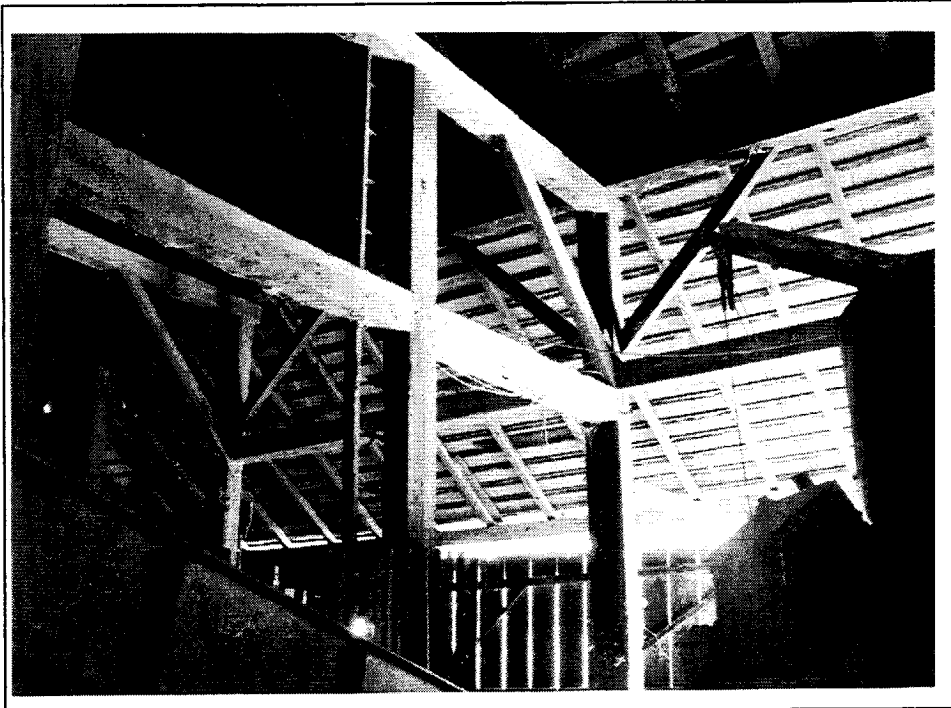


Fig. 15. The interior of the ca. 1841 barn on the Hershberger-Gander Farm (069-0159) near Hamburg illustrates the heavy timber frame construction that coexisted with log construction during the antebellum period. (An exterior view of this barn appears as figure 50).

Industry

Important industrial activities in Page County prior to the coming of the railroad included milling, tanning, distilling, and ironmaking. Grist and merchant mills for the grinding of wheat and corn into flour, meal, and animal feed were established early in the county's development. Most were waterpowered and of necessity were built along creeks and the river. The watercourse was dammed and some of its flow diverted through a trough-like race over (sometimes under) the mill's waterwheel, and gears and shafts transferred the power to the mill's single or multiple "runs" (pairs) of millstones. Some of the county's millstones were of local manufacture, quarried out of Massanutten conglomerate sandstone. Sawmills frequently operated in conjunction with grist mills, since they could draw on the same power source; after about 1850 lumbermen increasingly employed portable steam-powered sawmills that allowed them to saw nearer to timber stands and to relocate as stands were cut over. Developments in saw-milling technology are reflected in the county's architecture, as in the gradual shift from up-and-down sawing to circular sawing in frame construction.



Fig. 16. Sandy Hook Mills (069-5001), located at the confluence of Hawksbill Creek and the Shenandoah River, was probably established in the 1700s. The mill is in ruins, but an unusual underground mill race survives. The race channeled water under a ridge that protected the mill building itself from flooding on Hawksbill Creek.

Because of their importance to farm-based economies, grist mills were well frequented by farmers and their families. Consequently, stores, post offices, and villages often developed at mills. In Page County the communities of Hamburg, Mundellsville, Newport, Stony Man, and others owe their existence at least in part to the presence of mills. Tanneries--establishments for the making of leather from hides--flourished in the villages and at rural locations. Distilleries were another manufacturing enterprise. The village of Mundellsville (also known as Mundelville or Mundlesville) once boasted a mill, tannery, and distillery, as well as a blacksmith shop, sawmill, and carding mill.²⁰

The first iron furnace in the county was built in 1760 by Nicholas W. Yager on Hawksbill Creek approximately a mile north of present-day Luray. The furnace was one of the first to be placed in operation in the region. Yager was followed in 1781 by Dirck Pennybacker, who built Redwell Furnace at the same location. Redwell Furnace produced pig iron for local consumption and presumably also for export, and stoves and iron cookware were made at an associated foundry and forge. Better known as Isabella Furnace, the ironworks continued in operation until the mid-1800s. The furnaces at the Redwel/Isabella site no longer stand but several surviving buildings at the location were associated with the enterprise. Another early iron furnace was the Catherine Furnace (069-0130), located at the foot of the Massanutten Mountain amid the forests that once supplied it charcoal. Catherine Furnace was established in

²⁰ Page, *The County of Plenty*, 17; Martin, "Mundellsville."

1836 and is said to have been used for the manufacture of shells during the Mexican and Civil wars. The furnace was abandoned in the 1880s along with many others in the Shenandoah Valley--victims of market forces, changing technology, and depleted timber reserves. Page County's iron furnaces, like its mills, formed the nuclei of small communities, which however never achieved the same degree of permanence as the mill villages owing to the more cyclical nature of the iron industry.²¹



Fig. 17. A stone building near the site of Isabella Furnace that is believed to have functioned as the ironworks office (069-0193). The ruinous building is built into a bank and has Federal interior detail that suggests a date of construction in the early nineteenth century.

Another form of early industry has left behind many architectural vestiges: blacksmithing. Farm blacksmith shops, usually simple frame or log structures, were used for the repair of farm implements and such. The blacksmithy gradually evolved into the farm workshop, also a common fixture on Page County farms.

²¹ Ballard, *Shenandoah Iron Works*; Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 98-99 and 226-230; Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register*, 316; and Pezzoni and Reynolds, "Shenandoah County Landmarks Survey," 39.

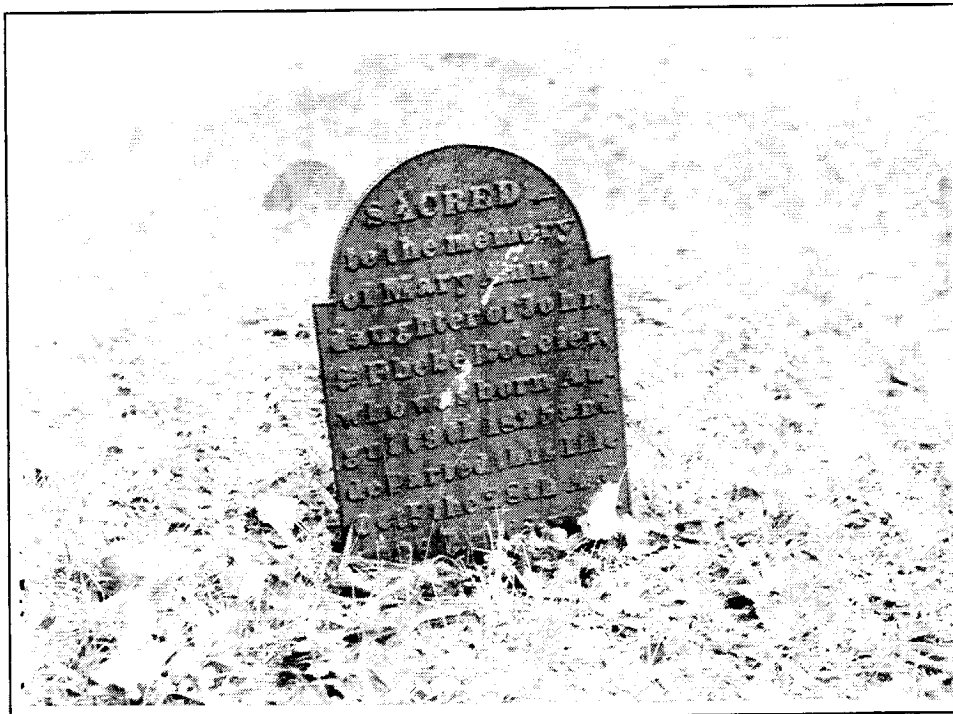


Fig. 18. A cast-iron gravemarker commemorating an infant located in Luray's Green Hill Cemetery (159-5013).

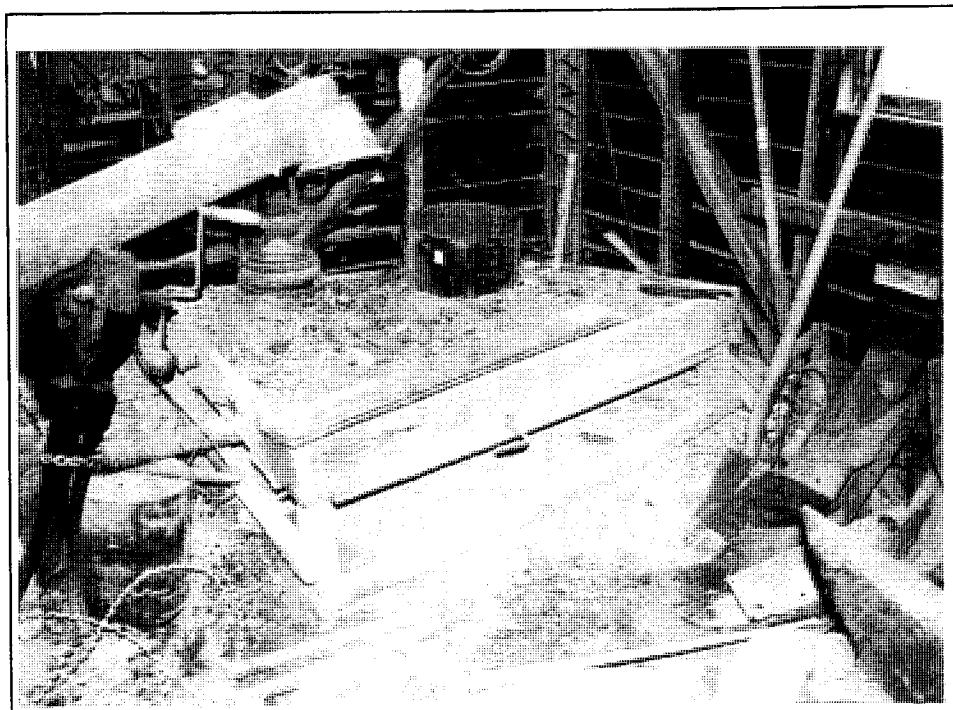


Fig. 19. Interior view of an early twentieth-century blacksmith shop on the Coffman Farm (069-5140) near Leaksville, showing the forge.

Household Outbuildings

Traditionally in Page County, household chores such as meat preservation, washing, and so forth were carried out in specialized buildings separate from the main dwelling. Considerably more of these domestic outbuildings survive from the middle decades of the nineteenth century than preceding periods. Typically these outbuildings were smaller than their host dwellings, but some combined several functions under one roof and could be fairly large in size. As in home construction, log, frame, stone, and brick were standard construction materials.

If there is an architectural common denominator to these buildings it is the frequent use of an overhanging gable roof to shelter the front elevation. The overhang created a sheltered outdoor work area immediately adjacent to the outbuilding entrance, and it helped protect tools and other items hung on or placed beside the front wall. Because the overhang was common to washhouses, springhouses, meathouses, and other buildings, in and of itself it is not a good indicator of building function.

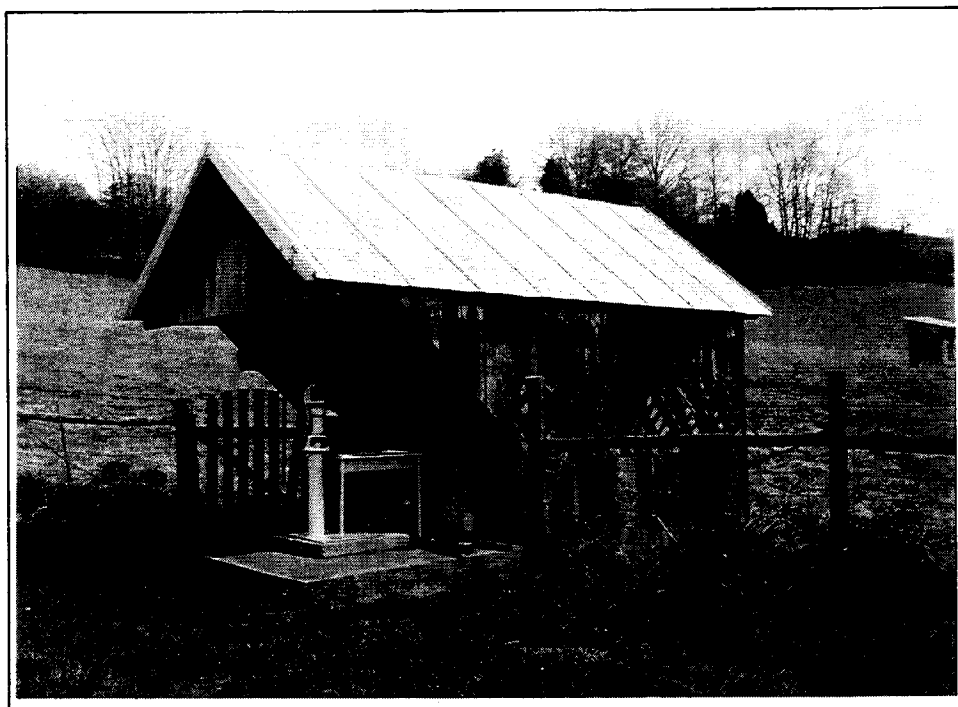


Fig. 20. Springhouse with overhanging front gable adjoining the James W. Kibler House (069-5092) near Kimball.

Another common practice of the period was the construction of two-level buildings built into a bank. As with barns and some dwellings, this permitted ground-level access to both levels of the building. Typically, the lower level was constructed of stone, and this combined with its semi-subterranean placement made it ideal for functions requiring maintenance of an even and cool temperature. The lower levels could be used as springhouses, root and fruit cellars, and icehouses. The upper level was typically of log or frame construction and was used for general storage or as a work room.

One nearly indispensable domestic outbuilding, on the farm and frequently in town as well, was the meathouse or smokehouse. The smokehouse--a more specific term--served for the preservation of ham, bacon, and other meats by smoking, whereas the term meathouse implies preservation by salting. Oftentimes these buildings were built of brick with decorative brick-lattice vents in the form of diamonds, hourglasses, and so forth. The meat was hung by iron hook or wooden peg from joists and/or from the rafters. The weight of the hanging meat may explain why structurally strong pyramidal roofs were common on meathouses.

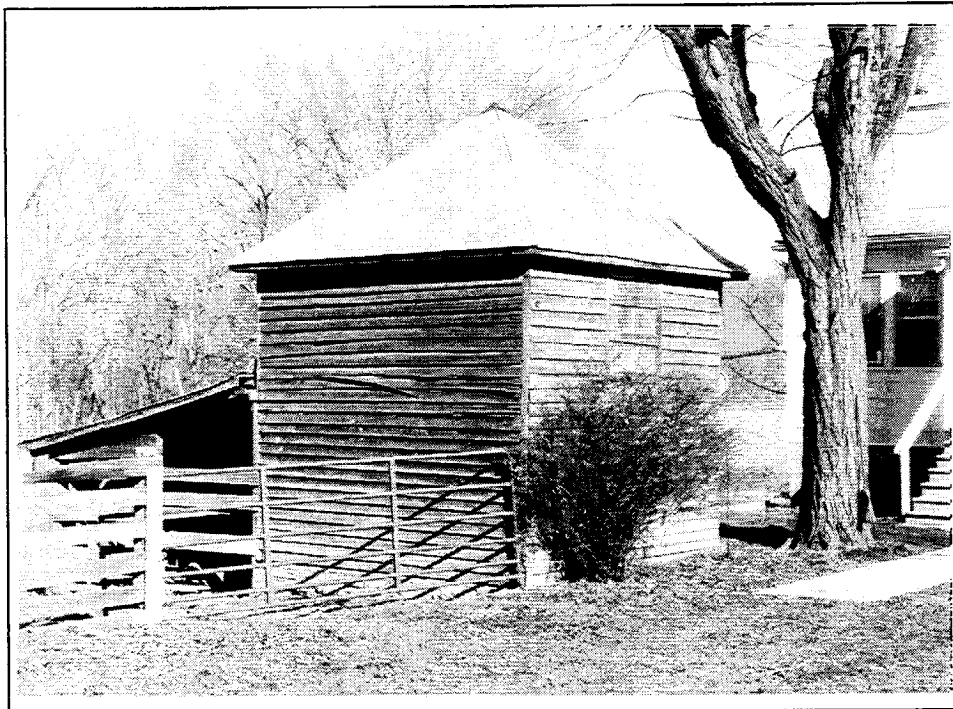


Fig. 21. The meathouse on the Hershberger-Gander Farm (069-0159) near Hamburg features beaded weatherboard siding and a shuttered window hung on decorative iron strap hinges in addition to its typical pyramidal roof form.

Washhouses were another common fixture of the Page County domestic landscape. These buildings served for laundry washing and other chores that involved boiling water, such as hog scalding, and they are distinguished by their chimneys or flues. The interiors often feature single or double fireboxes on which wash pots were set. Chimneys and flues are also sometimes indicators of detached kitchens or buildings used as dwellings for farm help. Generally speaking, most cooking appears to have taken place in the home, if not in the main part of the house then in a rear kitchen wing or in the basement. Surviving detached kitchens are relatively rare compared to a neighboring county like Shenandoah, where two-story "summer kitchens" occur on many farms.

The outbuilding types established in Page County by the mid-nineteenth century continued to be built with minor modifications through the World War II period. The continuity engendered by this conservatism is one of the defining characteristics of the county's architectural heritage.

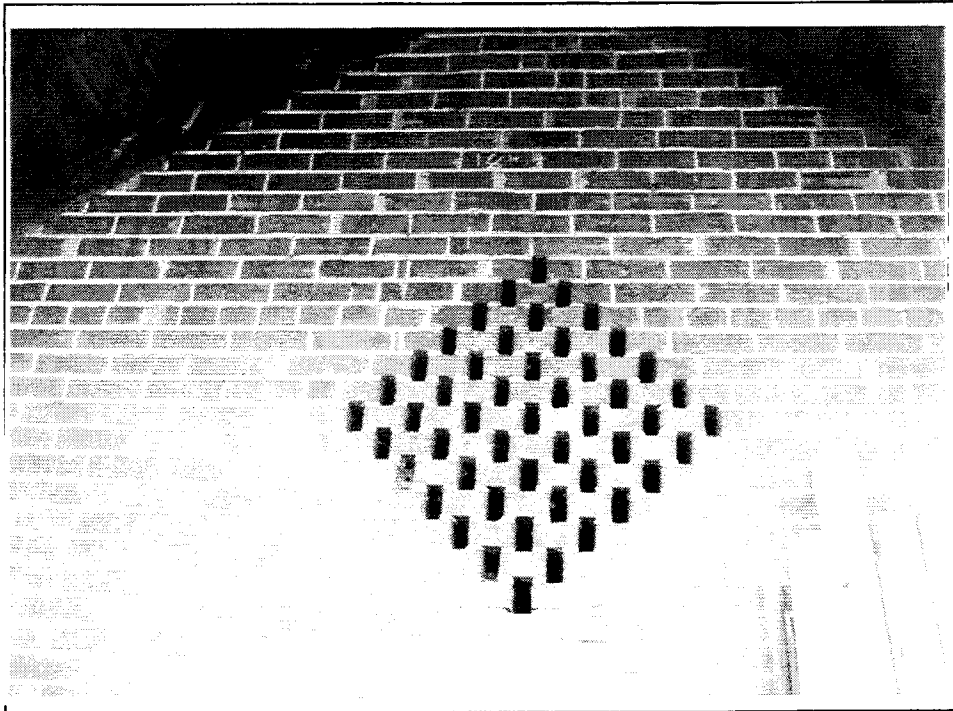


Fig. 22. Brick meathouses often have decorative vents such as this one on the William and Christina Dovel Farm (069-5011) near Grove Hill.



Fig. 23. The wide fireplace in this outbuilding on the Coffman-Hite Farm (069-5009) near Leaksville identifies it as a washhouse or possibly a detached kitchen. The date "1816" is pecked into a stone on the left fireplace jamb.

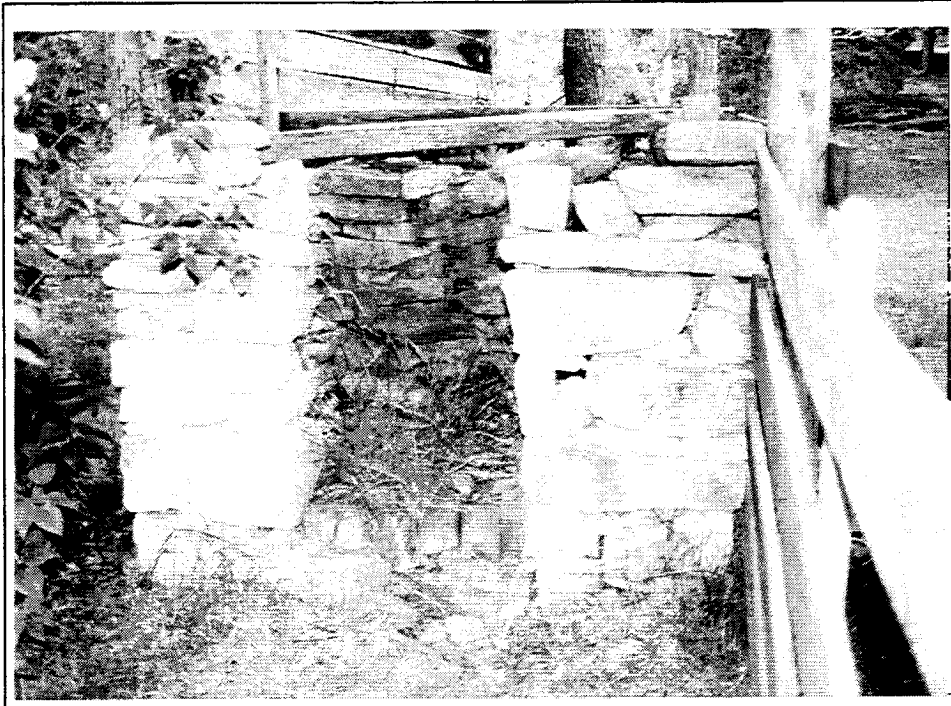


Fig. 24. The Roadcap-Coffman Farm (069-5139) near Leaksville has a large collection of domestic outbuildings including some types now rarely encountered, such as this ashhouse. The small stone structure (which lacks its roof) served to extract lye from ashes for use in soap-making.

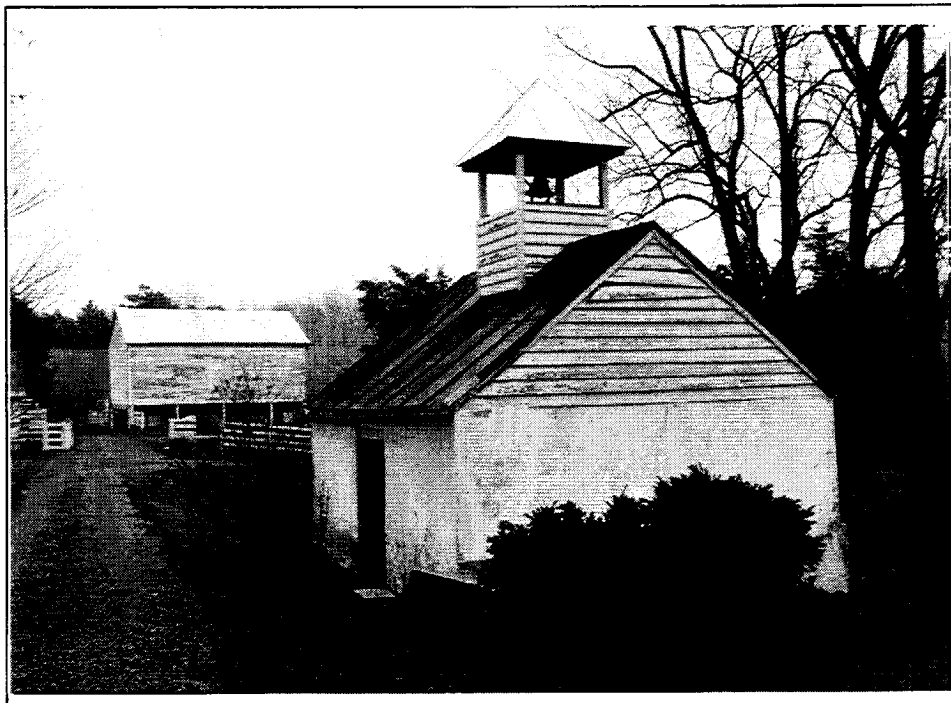


Fig. 25. An above-ground icehouse on the Snider-Dovel Farm (069-5074) near Pine Grove. The farm's bank barn stands behind.

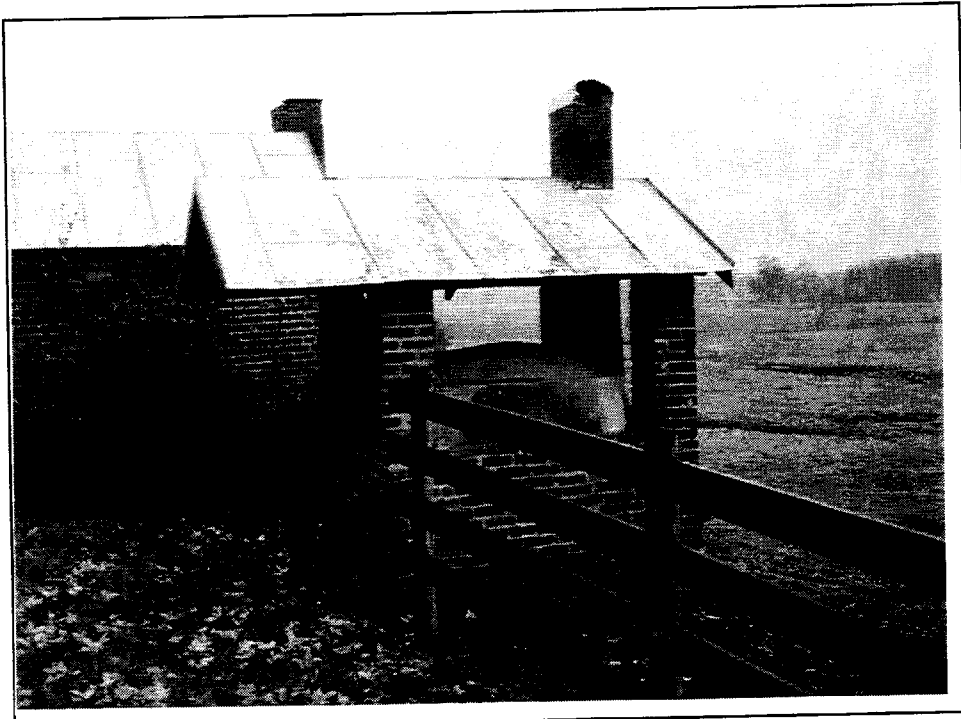


Fig. 26. A bake oven at Meadow Mills Farm (069-0054) between Luray and Stanley. The oven itself is the domed feature under the gabled superstructure.

Architecture

The middle decades of the nineteenth century witnessed the ascendancy of the center-passage plan in Page County domestic architecture. Already by the 1810s and 1820s, the large brick houses built by the county's more prosperous landowners utilized the plan, which featured a room to each side of a central circulation corridor. Typically these houses were one room deep, but by the late antebellum period two-room-deep versions appeared, and some houses originally constructed as one-room-deep dwellings--the Biedler-Spiller House (069-0147) and the David and Verinda Koontz House (069-0183), for example--were converted into two-room-deep dwellings by the construction of new rooms across their fronts. By the late nineteenth century the two-story one-room-deep dwelling--usually with a center-passage plan--had become the normative house type for the county's rural landowners and some in-town residents. The center-passage plan replaced the earlier Germanic plans in elite home construction--an architectural indicator of the integration of Page County culture into the Anglo-Virginian mainstream and a portent of the national integration that would gain strength at the end of the century.

Page County domestic architecture experienced considerable stylistic evolution during the period. The Federal style, introduced locally by the end of the 1810s, remained popular through the 1850s, but by the end of the antebellum period it appears to have been increasingly hybridized with its "successor," the Greek Revival style. For example, mantels with tripartite (three-part) Federal forms often incorporated symmetrical Greek Revival moldings in their

pilasters.

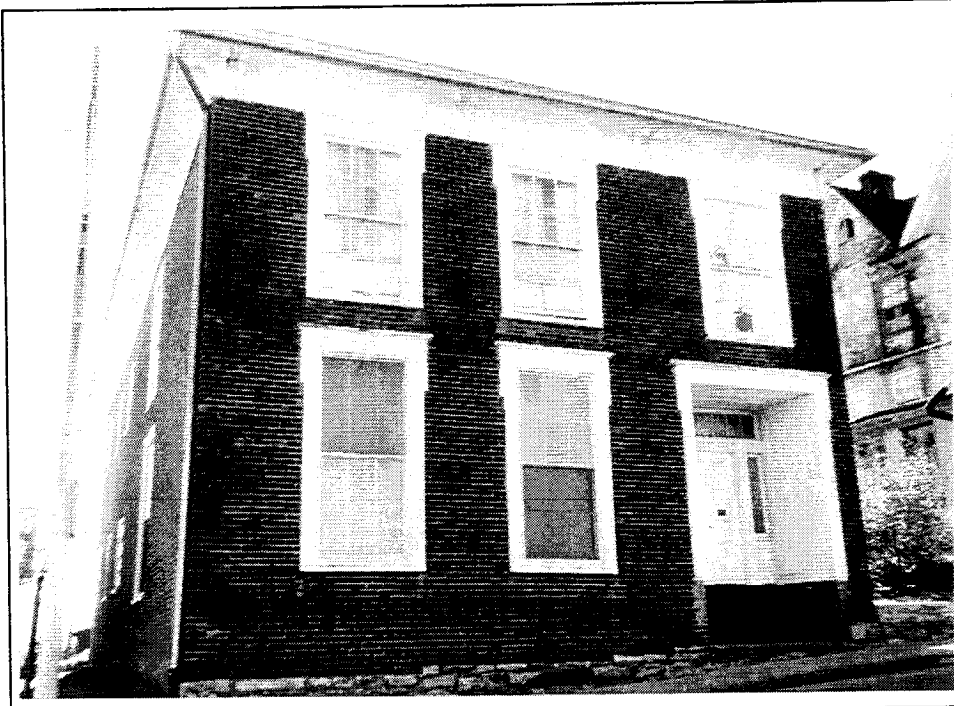


Fig. 27. This two-story brick house (159-0013) at 111 W. Main St. in Luray illustrates an alternative nineteenth-century house form: the side-passage plan, revealed on the exterior by an off-center entry.



Fig. 28. The intricately detailed fanlight above the entrance to the Peter Ruffner Jr. House (159-5025) in Luray is indicative of the Federal style.

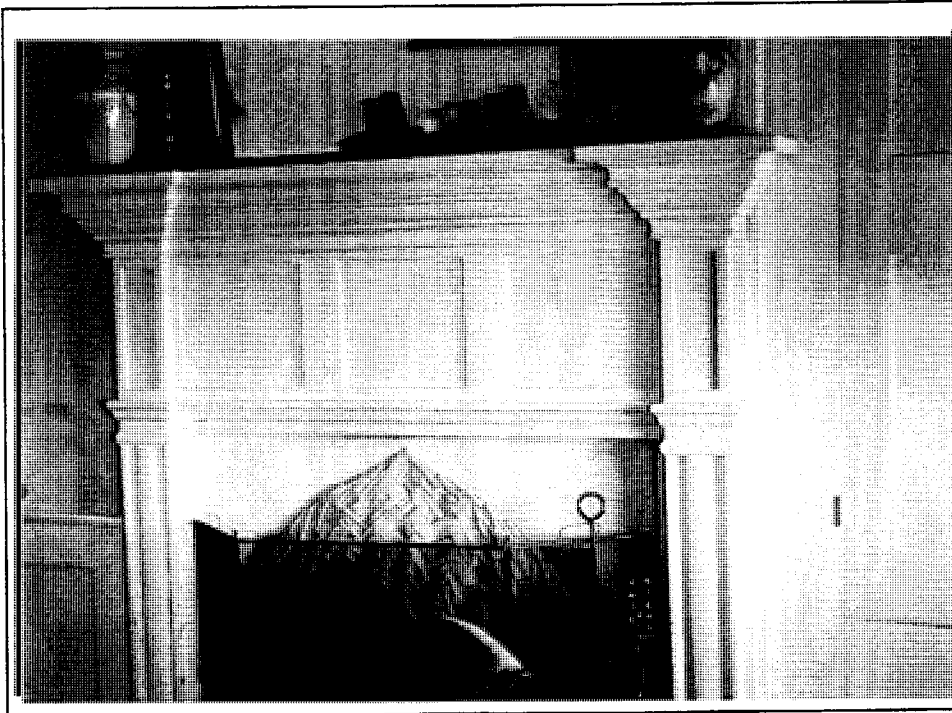


Fig. 29. This mantel in the ca. 1840 house on the Maggart-Gander Farm (069-0158) near Hamburg combines Federal characteristics such as a three-part paneled frieze and projections at the ends of the frieze above the pilasters, with Greek Revival attributes such as the symmetrical moldings on the faces of the pilasters.

"Pure" Greek Revival influence--characterized on the exterior by the liberal use of columns and pilasters and on the interior by pilaster-and-frieze form mantels--is relatively uncommon in Page County, especially when compared with other parts of Virginia and the Eastern Seaboard. A striking exception is the house known as Aventine Hall on Court Street in Luray (159-0001), esteemed "one of the state's outstanding examples of its style."²² But Aventine Hall may be the exception that proves the rule; the 1852 frame house with its porticoed front, Doric entablature, and temple-form cupola was built by a New York transplant to Page County, Peter B. Borst. When Greek Revival styling occurs it is often blended with the Federal style (as discussed above) or its contemporaries the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles.

A notable architectural development of the years immediately following the Civil War was the popularity of a highly decorative variety of Flemish-bond brickwork as a facade facing. The header bricks are only slightly offset, and they are often vitrified so that their gray color contrasts with the red of the stretcher bricks. The vertically striped effect has been described by a present-day occupant of one of these homes as "zipper style." Houses with such brickwork were built mainly during the late 1860s and early 1870s--although one example, the Burner House near Leaksville (169-5024), appears to date to the 1880s--and they are concentrated in the heart of the Page Valley between Luray and Stanley.

²² Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register* (1986), p. 313.

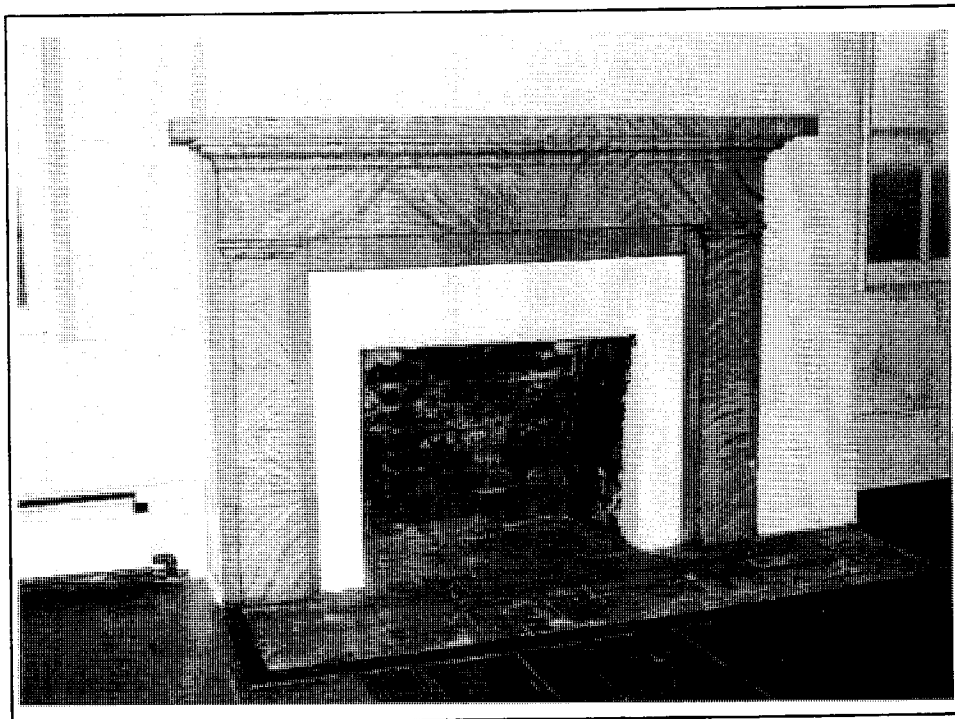


Fig. 30. A representative Greek Revival mantel in the farmhouse at Meadow Mills Farm (069-0054), near Luray. The mantel is also a good example of a form of decorative painting known as marbling.

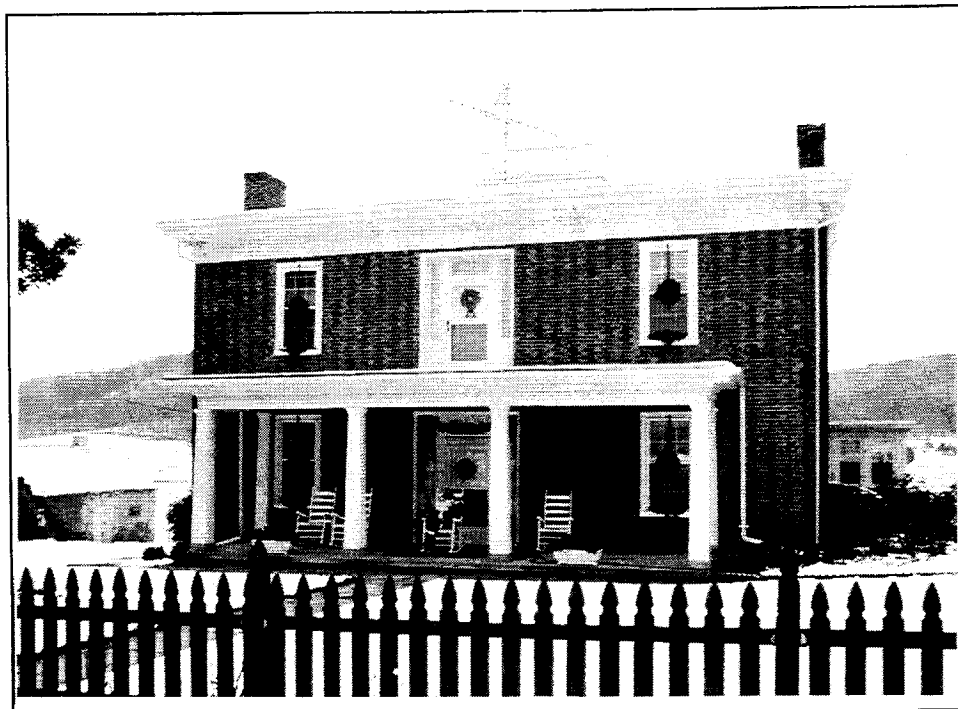


Fig. 31. "Zipper-style" Flemish-bond brickwork on the front elevation of the David and Verinda Koontz House (069-0183) near Marksville.

The zipper-style Lewis C. Koontz House (069-0101) near Marksville and the stretcher-bond Grove family home known as Meadow Mills Farm (069-0054), located between Luray and Stanley, are two especially fine houses of the late 1860s that are nearly carbon copies of each other. Both have distinctive Italianate-style bracketed cornices with repeated square and lozenge figures in their friezes, and both have entry porticos supported by octagonal columns (the Koontz House porch is a modern reconstruction from old photographs). These and other similarities point to the construction of the houses by the same builders--Core Proctor and I. B. Sheets of Woodstock in adjoining Shenandoah County, who are said to have done the brickwork and finish-work on the Koontz House.

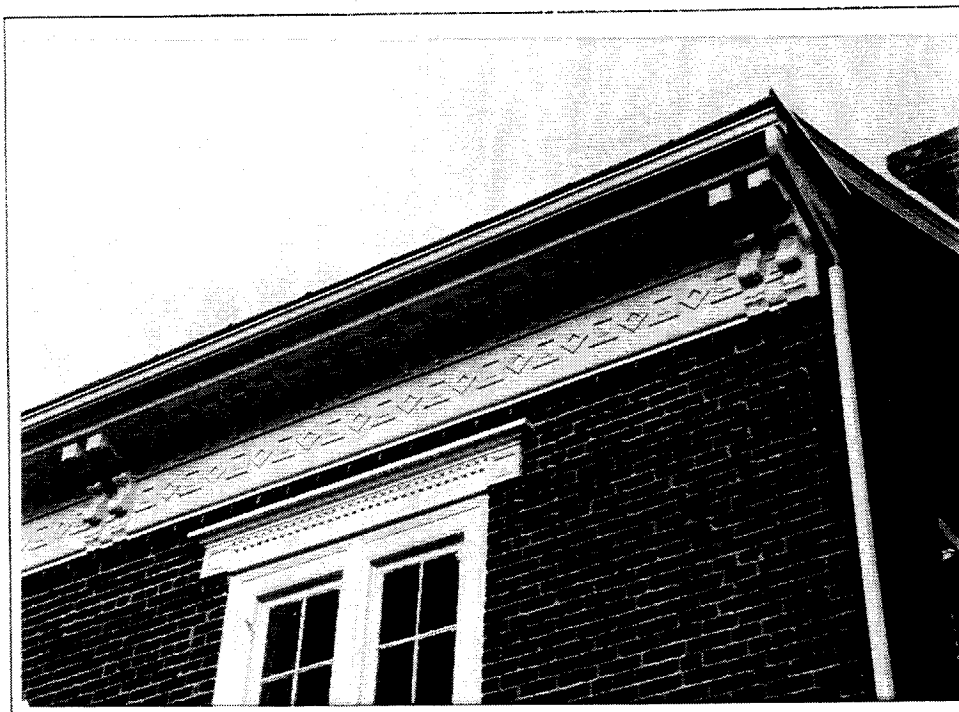


Fig. 32. Cornice of the Lewis C. Koontz House (069-0101).

The Grove and Koontz houses are also notable for the decorative painting that survives on their interiors. The Grove House has upstairs mantels with gray and white marbling, the painted simulation of marble. The Koontz House features exceptional *trompe l'oeil* or "fool the eye" painting in its second-story center passage, under a recently installed ceiling. The artist sought to evoke the solidity of ashlar masonry by painting the passage walls in a pattern of fawn-colored blocks of stone, and the ceilings were painted with a chiaroscuro technique to simulate three-dimensional plasterwork. (Some of this decorative painting was painted over in 1998.) Many Page County houses of the period preserve some form of decorative interior painting, whether it be as elaborate as the Koontz House or as modest as graining--the painted simulation of fine wood grain--on doors and trim.



Fig. 33. Porch columns of the farmhouse at Meadow Mills Farm (069-0054).

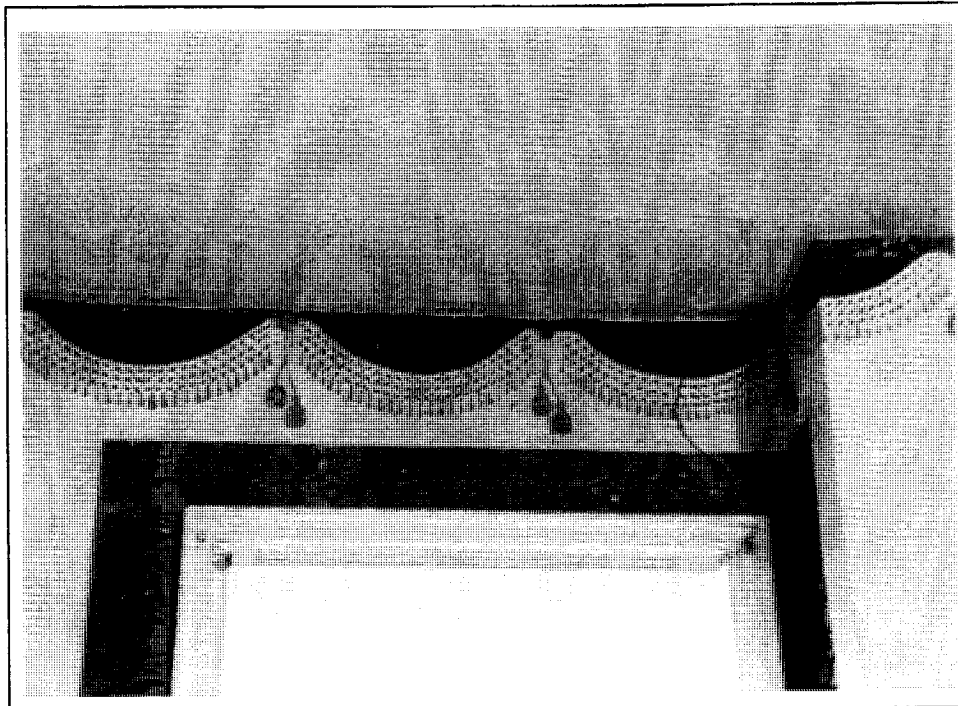


Fig. 34. Wall Brook (069-0011), a Federal-style house believed to have been built in 1830, features painted parlor borders in the form of rose garlands around doors and windows and tasseled draperies at the tops of walls. (Similar painting appears in the house known as Massanutton Heights, 069-0123.)

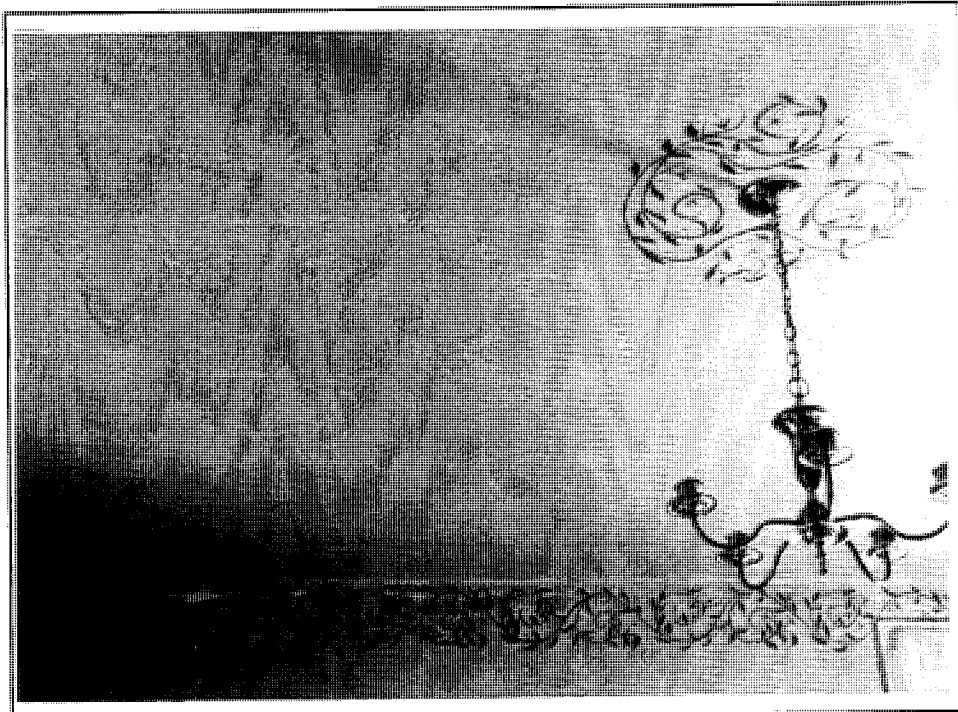


Fig. 35. Decorative painting from the late nineteenth century in the farmhouse on the Biedler-Spitler Farm (069-0147) near Stanley.

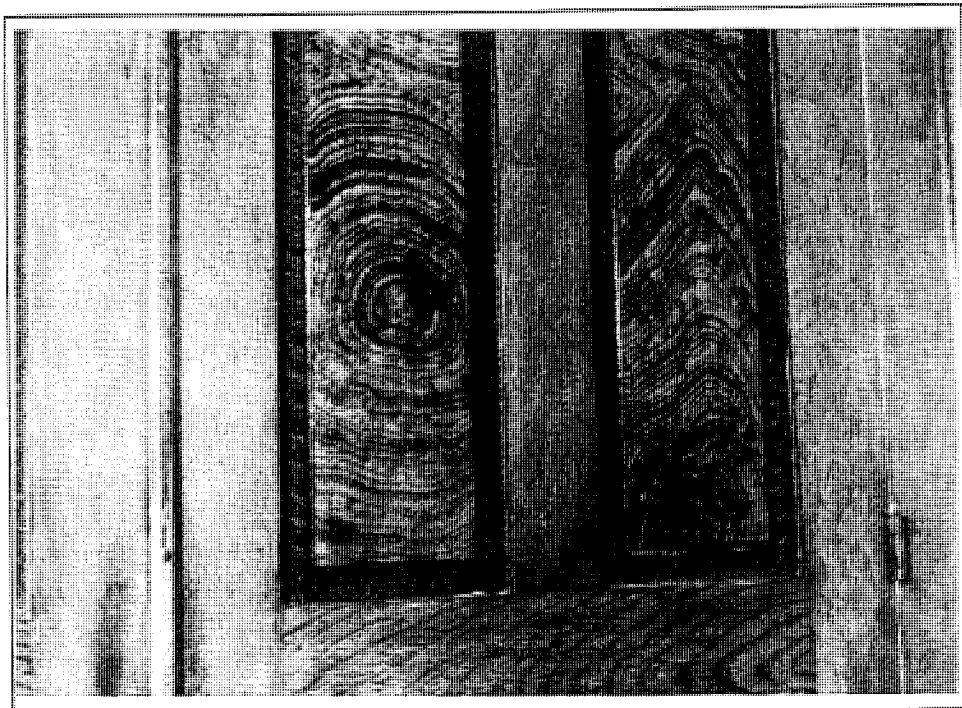


Fig. 36. Grained door panels from the 1890 farmhouse on the W. E. Burner Farm (069-0119) near Hamburg.

The Railroad Era: 1881-1945

Transportation

In 1881 the Shenandoah Valley Railroad completed its line through the Page Valley, a watershed event in the county's history. Since the eighteenth century Page's citizens had relied on rivers and roads to transport goods, and beginning in the early nineteenth century turnpike companies such as the New Market and Sperryville pike and the Luray and Front Royal pike worked to improve county roads, but nothing compared with the galvanizing effect of the railroad on the local economy. The railroad was the major factor in the growth of the towns of Shenandoah (originally Milnes) and Stanley (originally Sands or Marksville Station) and many lesser railhead communities. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad later became a part of the Norfolk and Western system, and today, as Norfolk Southern, the line continues to serve the transportation needs of the county.²³



Fig. 37. Shenandoah Norfolk & Western Passenger Depot (069-5116).

The yard and shops that the Shenandoah Valley Railroad established at Shenandoah are now gone, but the town's passenger depot survives, as does the depot in Luray. Where the line crossed the county's many watercourses impressive metal truss bridges with rough-faced stone abutments were constructed. After World War I the automobile challenged the railroad as a popular form of transportation, and service station/convenience stores with their distinctive drive-through gas pump canopies began to appear along the county's major thoroughfares.

²³ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 194-195 and 207-208.

Automobile bridges, first of metal truss construction and later of reinforced concrete, were built to accommodate the new and now all pervasive mode of transportation.

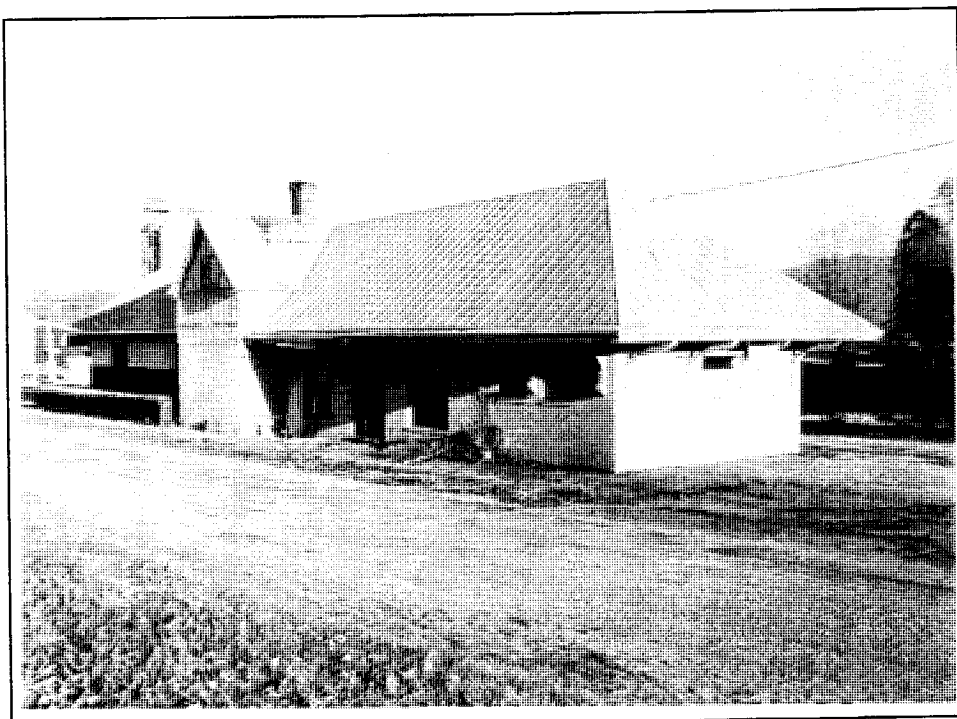


Fig. 38. Luray Norfolk & Western Railroad Depot (159-0024).

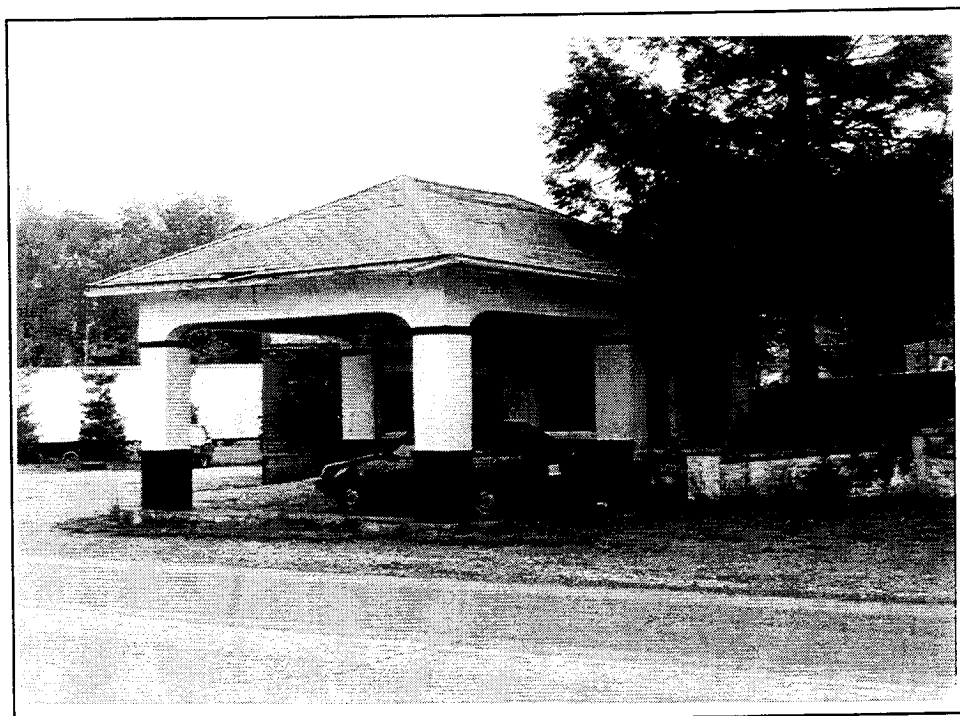


Fig. 39. The Edward Louderback Service Station (069-5123) is located on US 340 at the north end of Shenandoah.

Industry and Commerce

Railroad and industrial expansion went hand in hand during the boom years of the 1880s. In Shenandoah the Shenandoah Furnace Company established the Gem Furnace on the south side of town, and in 1890 it was stated that the furnace and the company's quarries and Fox Mountain iron mines employed as many as four hundred workers. In Luray in 1882 the Baltimore-based Deford & Company completed a sprawling tannery complex along the railroad on the north side of Main Street. The Deford Tannery (159-5158) originally employed about one hundred workers in the production of sole leather; in the 1940s the workforce had grown to 250 men and the tannery was operated by Virginia Oak Tannery, Inc.. Much of the population growth in Shenandoah and Luray during the period and the commercial and institutional development that accompanied it may be attributed to these industries and numerous smaller enterprises.²⁴

The traditional agriculture-based industry of milling also experienced a transformation. Large roller mills were erected, with steel rollers in place of millstones and steam or gasoline power in place of water. Older mills were adapted to the new roller technology as well. Another industry of note was the canning of tomatoes, beans, and orchard produce. By the late 1940s approximately half a dozen canneries operated in the county. Unlike most county industries, these were generally staffed by women and girls.²⁵

The gable-fronted country store represented the dominant commercial form in the county's rural areas during the period. Shed-roofed forms also appeared, for example the ca. 1898 and later Hamburg Store (069-5056) in Hamburg (which may originally have been gable-roofed) and the 1916 Comer-Price Store (069-5034) at Comertown near Shenandoah. Commercial architecture in the railroad communities of Shenandoah and Stanley tended to be of frame construction initially, a fact that no doubt contributed to the disastrous fire that destroyed downtown Stanley in the early twentieth century. A row of little-altered frame commercial buildings from the late nineteenth century stands on the 100 block of Pennsylvania Ave. in Shenandoah, including the Verbena Lodge No. 24 I.O.O.F. (069-5102) with its original wood-framed display windows and recessed entries and a decorative bracketed parapet bearing the name of the fraternal organization. Multi-story brick construction dominated in downtown Luray, as characterized by such buildings as the Bridge Theatre Building (159-5042) at 36 W. Main St.

²⁴ Ibid., 334-335; "Shenandoah--Its Advantages and Attractions," 20-22.

²⁵ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 333-334.

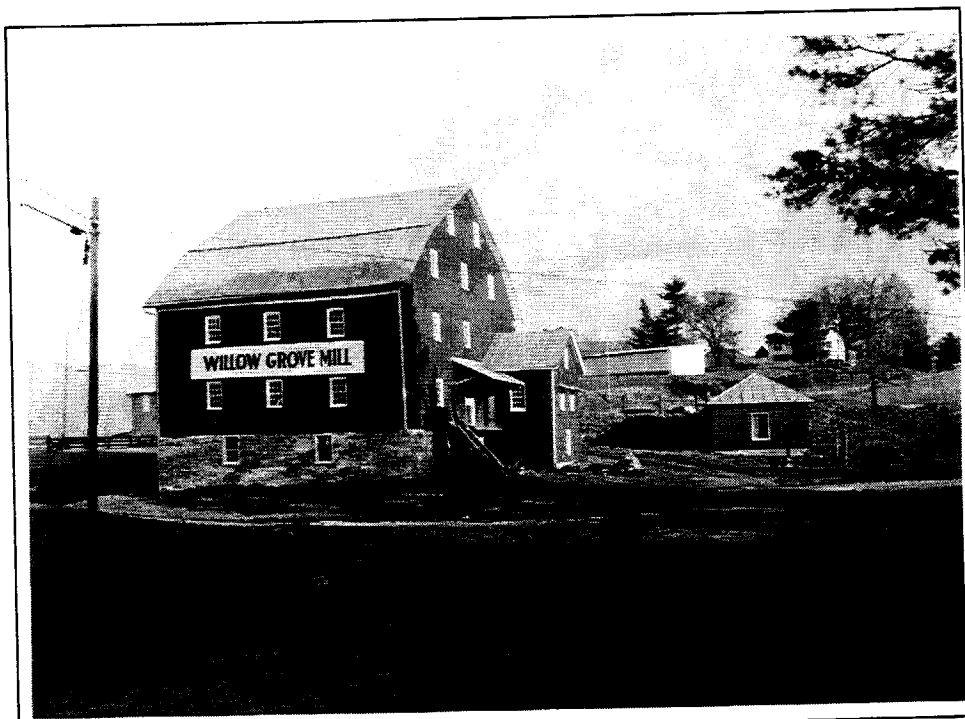


Fig. 40. Willow Grove Mill (069-5025) at Mundellsville.



Fig. 41. C. V. Shaffer Cannery (069-5069) near Leaksville.

Tourism

Transportation improvements made Page County accessible to tourists who came to view such attractions as Luray Caverns and the mountain scenery of the Blue Ridge. As early as 1825 a report on the "mysterious region of wonders" recently explored under Cave Hill near Luray appeared in the *Shenandoah Sentinel*, and Joseph Martin devoted five pages to a reprint of the article in his 1836 *Gazetteer of Virginia*. In 1878 a more extensive cavern was discovered near the earlier cave, and five years later an estimated 15,000 persons were visiting the "Caverns of Luray" annually. A Luray Cave and Hotel Company was formed to promote the caverns and to build the Luray Inn on a knoll near the Shenandoah Valley Railroad depot. The Inn, a three-story jumble of turrets and verandas, burned mysteriously in 1891; its grounds were later developed as the Inn Lawn subdivision. Shortly after 1900 Theodore C. Northcott acquired the caverns and launched the extensive developments now known as Luray Caverns, featuring a 1928 stone reception building (159-0058) and residences including Limeair II (159-0016), a 1940 Colonial Revival house on the site of an earlier home that uses cavern air for air conditioning. Nearby stands the Luray Singing Tower (159-5020), a stone carillon dedicated in 1937, and the Caverns' present-day amenities include two motels, a carriage and car museum, a golf course, and an airport.²⁶

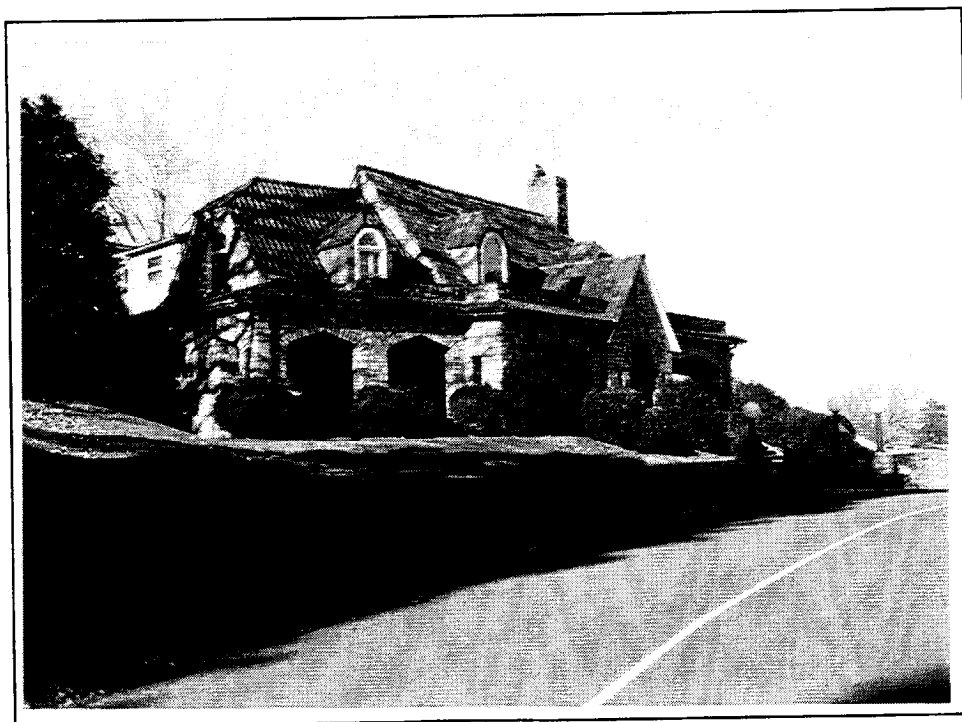


Fig. 42. The 1928 Luray Caverns Main Building (159-0058), Luray.

²⁶ Ibid., 238 and 244-245; Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, 409-414; and Page, *the County of Plenty*, 28.

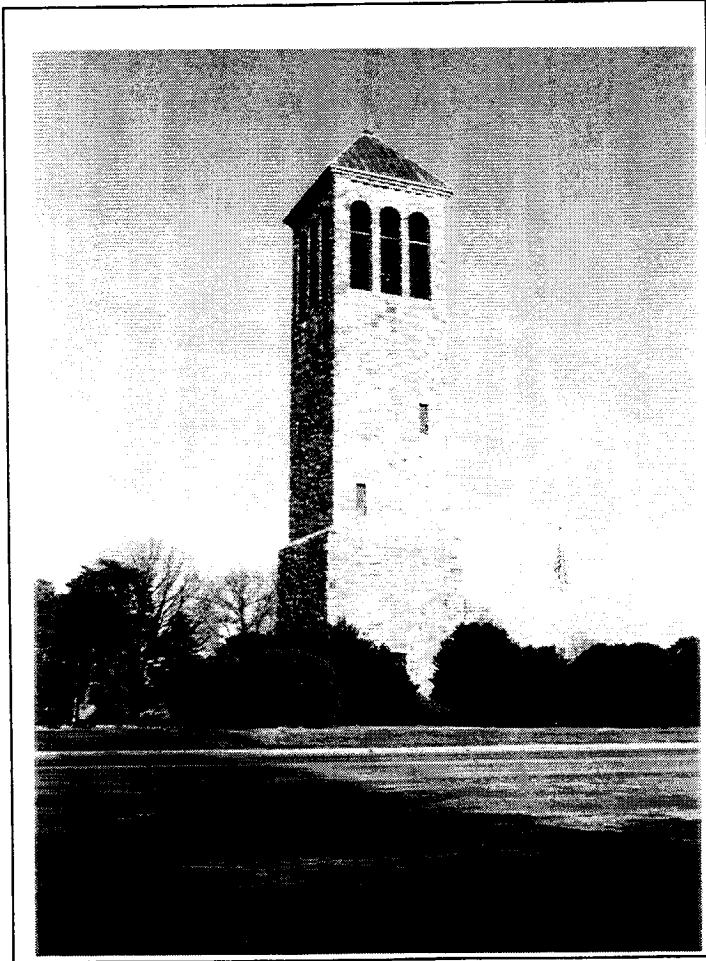


Fig. 43. The 1937 Belle Brown Northcott Memorial Carillon (Luray Singing Tower; 159-5020), Luray.

Tourist interest in Page County's mountain scenery increased with the coming of the railroad. In the 1880s a group of investors laid out vacation home lots on the heights of Stony Man Mountain, a peak of the Blue Ridge. The resort was named Skyland and it eventually comprised dining pavilions, dance halls, and dozens of bark-sided residences. Then in 1926 the U. S. Congress authorized the establishment of Shenandoah National Park to preserve the scenic character of the Blue Ridge, and the Skyline Drive, begun in 1931 and completed in 1939, made the park and its attractions directly accessible by car. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a public works initiative of the Great Depression era, employed hundreds of young men in the construction of picnic areas, walls,

fire roads, and other infrastructure in the park. Even before the park was established local entrepreneurs catered to the needs of motoring sightseers. The Brookside campground (069-5049), located on Highway 211 at the approaches to Thornton Gap, may have seen its earliest development in the 1910s, and by mid-century Highway 211 was lined from mountain pass to mountain pass with tourist camps, motels, filling stations, and roadside eateries.²⁷

The establishment of the Shenandoah National Park displaced many mountain families, some of whom were provided government housing near the village of Ida. Each "Ida Valley Homestead" featured a frame dwelling of one- or one-and-a-half stories in height, and each was supplied with water from a reservoir in Ida Hollow. One of the best preserved of the Ida homesteads is the Clark and Minnie Taylor House (069-5081), built by local contractor Phil Dinges to a government design in 1937. The house retains its creosoted board-and-batten siding--dark brown in color--decorative white-painted board shutters, a cobblestone foundation, and a gabled entry stoop.²⁸

²⁷ *Shenandoah National Park Magazine*, 32-38; Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 246-250.

²⁸ Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 250-252.

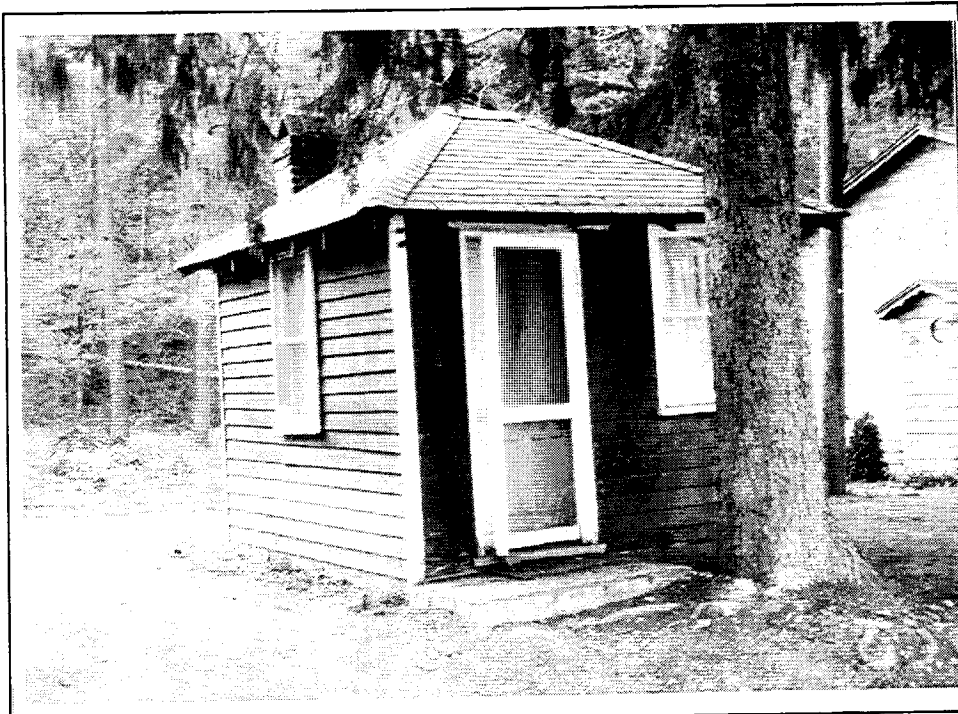


Fig. 44. An early tourist cabin at Brookside (069-5049) near Luray.

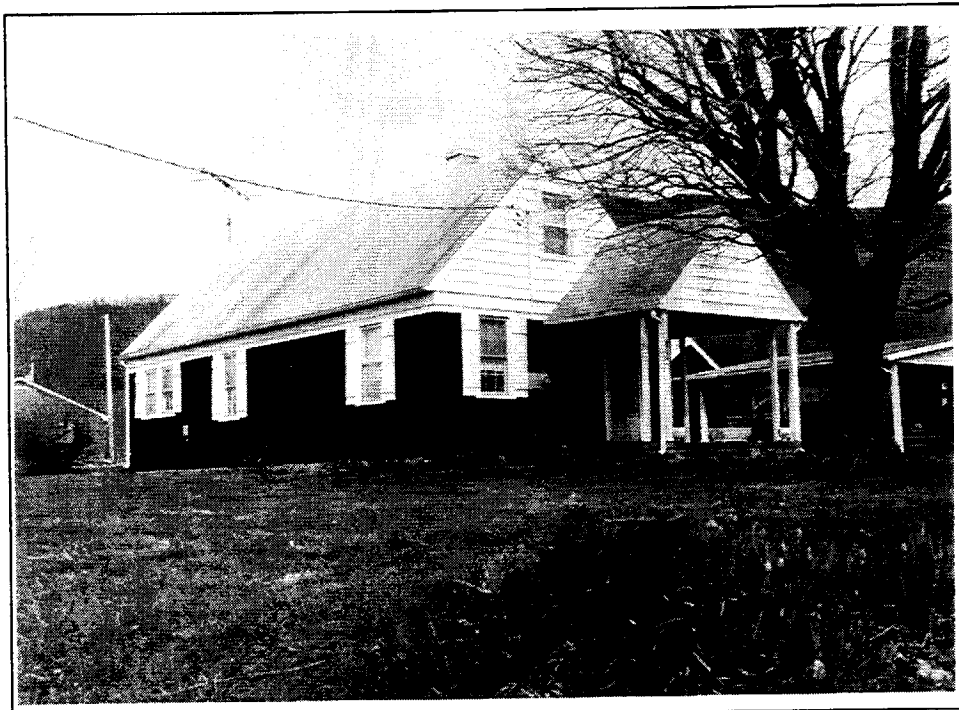


Fig. 45. Clark and Minnie Taylor House (069-5081), Ida.

Education

Page County's public school system, essentially a creation of the state public schooling act of 1870, supervised the construction of dozens of one- and two-room schools throughout the county. Most of these were probably of frame construction, but a few may also have been log or brick. Two buildings that illustrate the scale and form of these first-generation schools are the Stanley School in Stanley (069-5160) and the older and smaller of the two Rocky Branch Schools near Beahms Gap (069-5086). In the 1910s the state Department of Education began a campaign to improve and standardize public school buildings by providing plans and specifications to localities. One improvement of the era was the inclusion of many tall classroom windows in school designs to provide ample light for students. In the 1920s and 1930s the county moved towards consolidation, building large brick facilities with integral auditoriums and other amenities in such communities as Grove Hill and Shenandoah. Public schooling increasingly extended to the high school level, leading to the demise of the private high schools, academies, and colleges that had sprung up in Page County during the 1890s.²⁹



Fig. 46. The 1881 Luray Graded and High School (159-5032) on Court Street in Luray is a remarkably intact large-scale educational building from the era of the town's railroad boom.

²⁹ McCleary, "Augusta County Schools," 32-33; Strickler, *Short History of Page County*, 293-296.

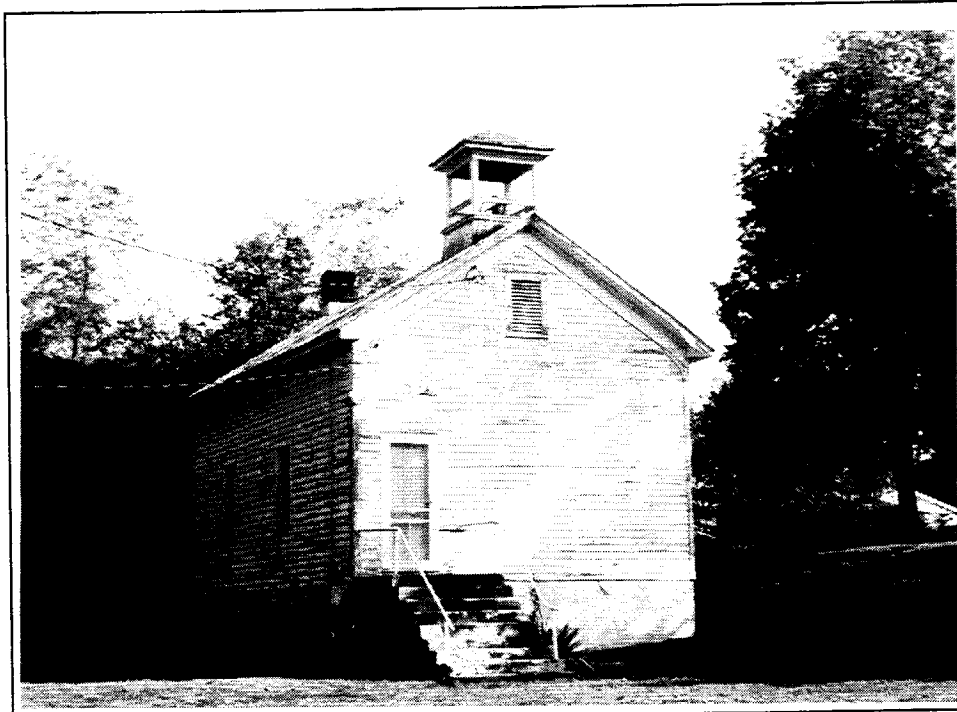


Fig. 47. Naked Creek School (069-5036), probably built about 1920, was one of only two one-room public schoolhouses still in operation when Harry Strickler wrote his county history in the late 1940s. The school's proximity to Mt. Zion Baptist Church underscores the traditional close relationship of religion and education.

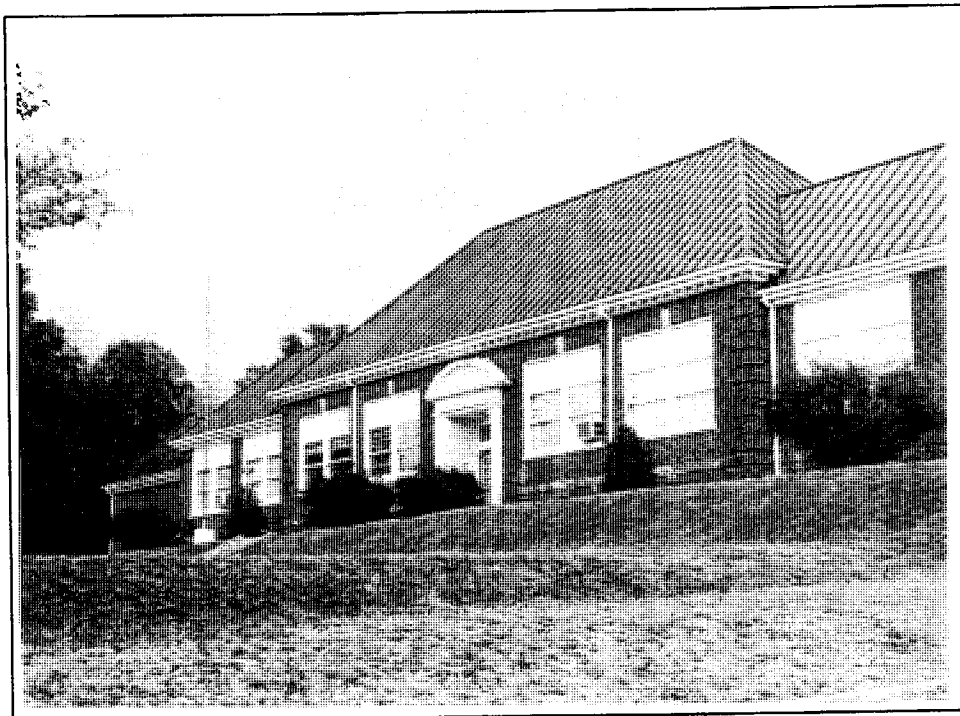


Fig. 48. The 1939 Grove Hill School (069-5013) at Grove Hill is representative of the large consolidated schools of the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Agriculture

The diversified agriculture of earlier years continued into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and bank barns--the architectural mainstay of the prosperous antebellum Page County farm--remained the barn form of choice. Log construction for barns waned but heavy timber framing continued, even after the proliferation of steam- and gas-powered sawmills made light dimensional lumber available, and pegged mortise-and-tenon joints continued to be favored over nailed connections, presumably because the all-wood joints were stronger in heavy-frame construction, but also no doubt because of the conservatism of barn builders. One change to the county's bank barns--and a telling one at that--was the occasional choice of the gambrel roof form over the traditional gable roof. Agricultural reformers began to popularize the gambrel form in the late nineteenth century as a way to construct capacious and unobstructed hay mows using only light, nailed dimensional lumber (an especially important consideration in the lumber-deficient Midwest). In Page County some progressive-minded farmers adopted the scientifically approved gambrel roof form but instead of accepting the radical changes to barn structure and operation that went with it they used the gambrel as a stylistic veneer over a traditional heavy timber/mortise-and-tenoned understructure.



Fig. 49. The Griffiths Barn (069-5050), built in 1917 in the Morning Star vicinity, preserves traces of farm-scene painting executed by Luray house painter Vernon Housdon.

Page County farmers adopted modernizations such as hay forks and silos during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A hay fork was a pincer-like mechanism used for lifting hay out of a wagon parked on the barn's threshing floor and dropping it in the mows to either side. Although the forks do not always survive, the rails on which they traveled are still

often seen attached to the underside of the roof ridges of Page County barns. The other modernization--ensilage--was promoted during the late nineteenth century as a means of preserving green fodder for wintertime or drought feeding of livestock. Although early pit silos have not been observed on Page County farms, later above-ground silos have, some with the polygonal forms that were common before the cylindrical form was proved superior. Silo construction evolved locally from frame, stave, and lapped two-by-four wooden construction to poured concrete and (after World War II) enameled steel. In the twentieth century many farmers added straw sheds to their barns--shed-roofed or cross-axial gabled wings used to hold straw for cattle feed and bedding--and some built wide shafts inside the barns for dropping hay from the top of the mow down to the mangers on the basement level.

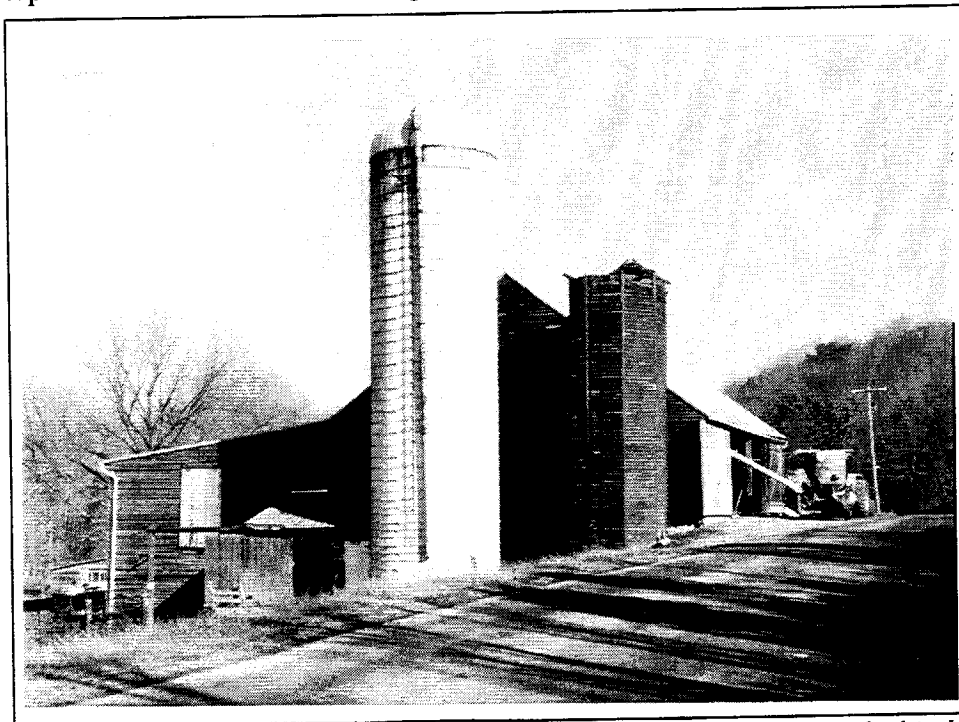


Fig. 50. An octagonal wooden stave silo from the early 1930s and a larger, cylindrical concrete silo from after World War II stand side by side at the Hershberger-Gander Farm (069-0159) near Hamburg.

A rich variety of farm building types survives from the latter part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. One common type is the combination wagon shed and corn crib, a broadly gabled frame building with dual wagon bays flanking a central slatted corn crib. By contrast, free-standing corn cribs are relatively rare. As the number and variety of farm machinery increased through the twentieth century, farmers began to build long open-fronted machinery sheds for the storage of tractors, harrows, and so forth. Another addition to county farms was the commercial-scale poultry house. Page County participated in the region-wide shift towards chicken and turkey raising that coincided with the extension of rail lines into the Shenandoah Valley. By the early twentieth century farmers were building long shed-roofed poultry houses with banks of south-facing windows to provide warmth and ventilation to their birds.³⁰

³⁰ Shull, "Trends in the Agriculture of the Shenandoah Valley," 35-44.

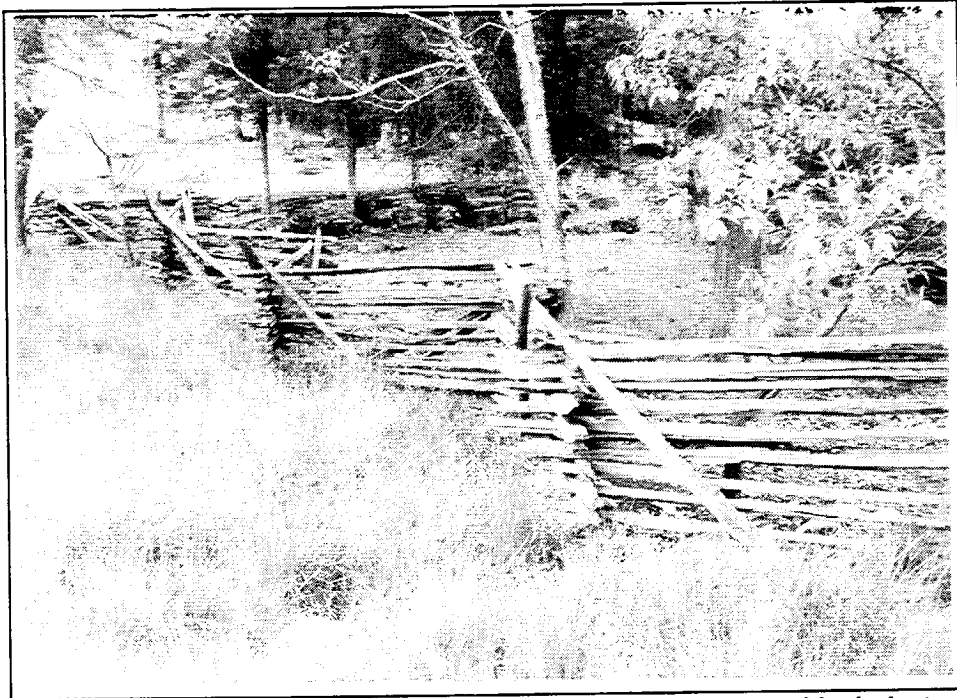


Fig. 51. For much of Page County's history--until the introduction of barbed wire in the late nineteenth century--split-rail worm fences such as this one on the Roadcap-Coffman Farm (069-5139) near Leaksville were the norm.



Fig. 52. Stone walls remain a common sight on county farms. This example lines the approach drive leading to the Maggart-Gander Farm (069-0158) near Hamburg.

Architecture

The transformations of the railroad era affected Page County's architecture as profoundly as they did other sectors of society. Community growth spurred demand for construction and for novel building types; mechanization allowed for greater variety and experimentation in construction and detail; and rail links to outside markets enhanced the availability of mass-produced building supplies. The railroad also made it easier for the county's inhabitants to experience the architecture of the nation's great cities and expositions first hand, and the increasingly pervasive and sophisticated print media enabled architectural ideas to flow more freely than ever. In some ways the county's architecture grew more standardized, as local sensibilities were subtly pulled into line with the national mainstream, but spirited local interpretations of the era's popular styles flourished during the period, and many aspects of traditional building practice remained unaltered.



Fig. 53. The Clarence and Mamie Logan House (159-5019), a kit house erected in 1923 at Luray Caverns, epitomizes the new architectural order of the railroad era. The Logan house and its kin were assembled from prefabricated components shipped over the rails from a distant supplier, in this case the mail-order firm Alladin Company.

The dominant architectural mode of the latter decades of the nineteenth century, nationally and locally, is generally referred to as the Victorian style. But unlike the prudishness often associated with Victorian social mores, the style was characterized by flamboyant ornament, brilliant colors, bold textures, and a much freer approach to architectural composition than anything formerly attempted in the county. Victorian exteriors might feature projecting wings and window bays, complex roof lines, and profuse ornamentation at focal points such as gables,

door and window surrounds, and verandas. Interiors could be equally extravagant, with elaborate stair and fireplace treatments and complicated paint and wallpaper schemes on walls and ceilings. In other buildings the Victorian influence was more reserved, perhaps indicated only by turned porch posts or a projecting front wing.

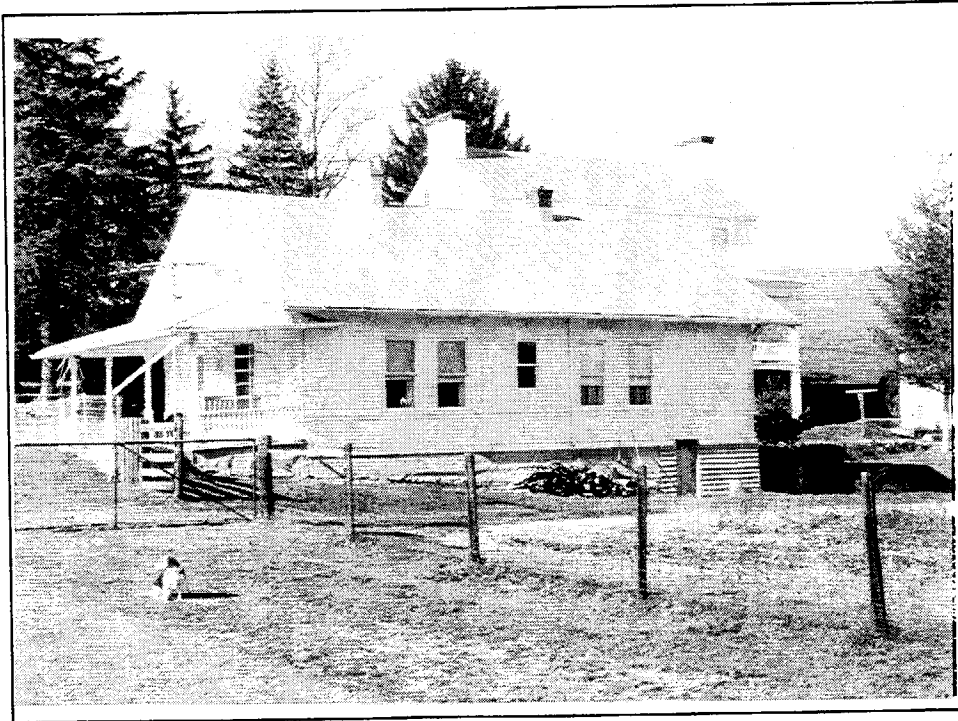


Fig. 54. Another kit house, this one erected in 1919 on the Maggart-Gander Farm (069-0158) near Hamburg.

New woodworking technologies--steam-powered lathes, planers, molding machines, and the like--were introduced to Page County at more or less the same time as they were adopted in other areas of the country, leading to a convergence with the architecture of the national mainstream and a movement away from local tradition. Yet there remained ample opportunity for individual builders to stamp their own personalities on the buildings they created. At Luray in particular a distinctive Victorian dialect arose. One as-yet unidentified builder or coterie of builders built houses with exaggerated concave turret roofs capped by elaborate finial spikes that give the houses an oriental flare. Others--operating in Luray and throughout the county--decorated roof gables with vergeboards forming semi-circular borders fringed with scroll-sawn ornament.



Fig. 55. A delicate porch balustrade on the ca. 1875 James W. Kibler House (069-5092) near Kimball illustrates the advanced woodworking capabilities of the Victorian era.



Fig. 56. This house of ca. 1910 on Center Avenue in Shenandoah (069-5107) illustrates several characteristics of Victorian/Queen Anne massing and styling such as the complex roofline, gable ornament, two-story bay window, and wraparound porch.



Fig. 57. House with concave turret roof at 102 Wilson Ave. in Luray (159-5011).

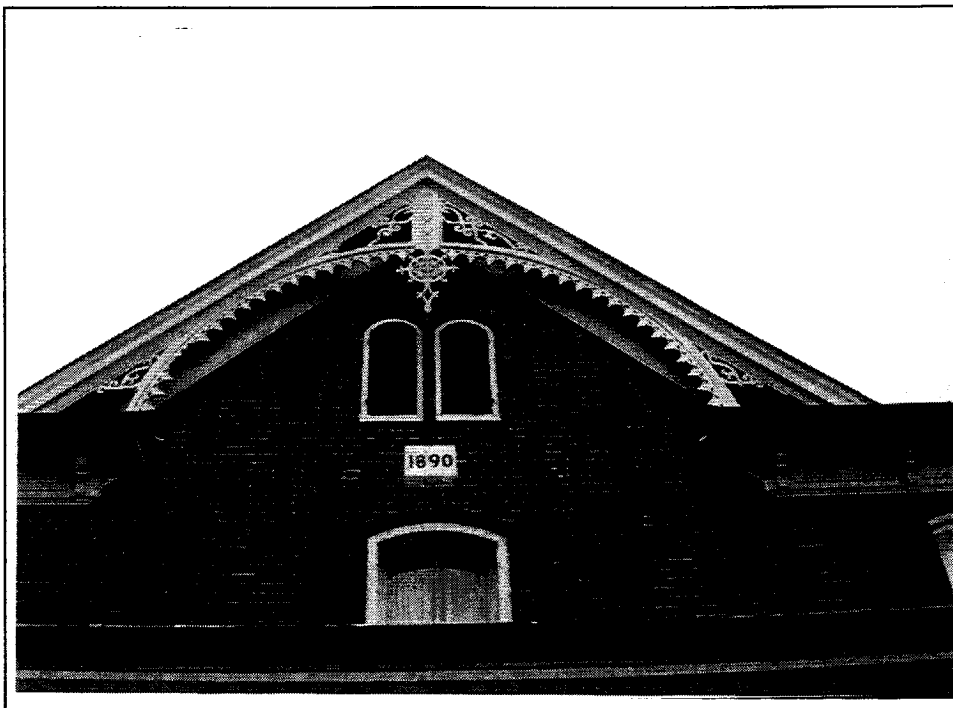


Fig. 58. The farmhouse on the W. E. Burner Farm (069-0119), built in 1890, features semi-circular vergeboards in its gables. W. E. Burner is said to have built his home and the nearby Mill Creek Primitive Baptist Church in Hamburg.

Most of the county's homeowners and their builders employed Victorian ornament as a stylish veneer on otherwise unchanged traditional house types, but beginning in the 1910s new domestic forms made their appearance. The one-story or story-and-a-half type popularly known as the bungalow sprang up in the towns and later the county. Two bungalow variants were popular in Page: the side-gable form with a front porch engaged under the spreading roof and often a large dormer spanning across the front roof face; and the gable-fronted form, usually associated with lower income groups. The bungalow and another non-indigenous form--the two-story foursquare-plan house--were typically detailed in the Craftsman style, one of a wave of so-called "eclectic" architectural idioms that included the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Rustic, and various Mediterranean-derived styles.

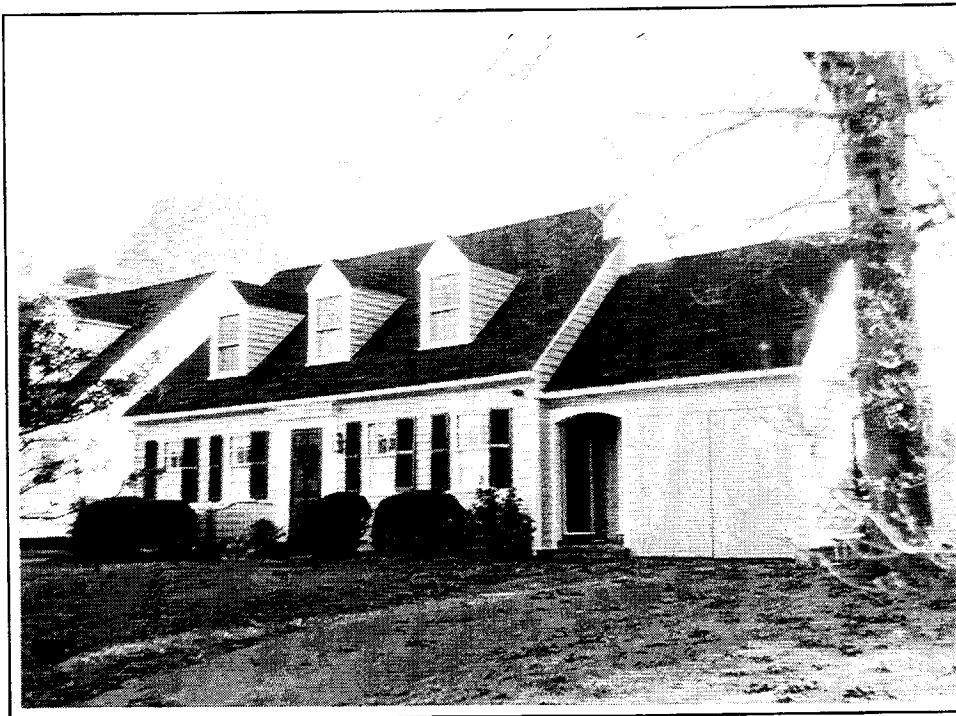


Fig. 59. A Colonial Revival house of ca. 1940 located at 12 Cliffside Dr. in Luray (159-5027). With its taut story-and-a-half form and prominent dormer windows the house is akin to a Colonial Revival sub-genre known as the Cape Cod house.

In the county's cemeteries the same trends applied. Machine-cut and polished granite headstones replaced handmade marble and native stone markers in popularity by the middle of the twentieth century, and mortuary artists came to rely more on designs in published pattern books than on local tradition and personal inspiration. Metalwork, pioneered earlier in the iron grave markers cast at local furnaces, came into wider use as decorative wrought- and cast-iron fences and "white bronze" (cast-zinc) monuments. Professional designers may have been involved with the design of the county's more impressive grave monuments; they were definitely responsible for the various non-funerary monuments erected to memorialize aspects of the county's history. Page County-born sculptor Herbert Barbee's 1898 design for a Confederate memorial in Luray (159-5044) realistically depicts a war-weary soldier on picket duty. The

idealized soldier atop the town's other Confederate monument (159-5045) has the well tailored appearance more typical of the genre. The county's Massanutten settlement inspired a group of descendants including local architect Philip M. Kauffman to design a monument for a road-side site on Highway 211 west of Luray (069-5052). The obelisk, completed in 1929, is appropriately constructed of Massanutten sandstone.³¹

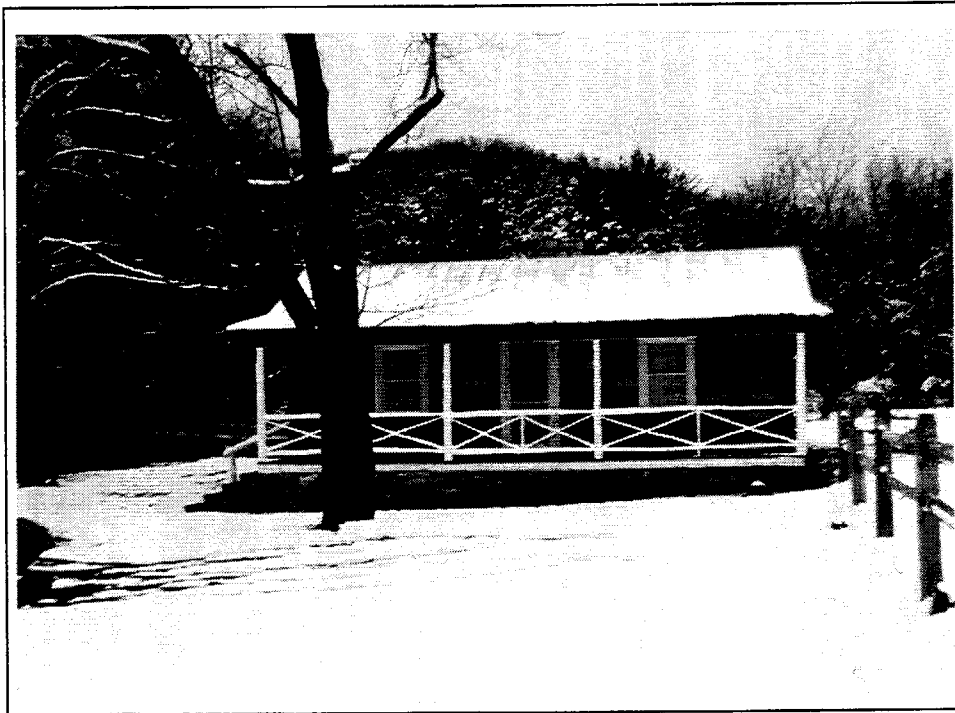


Fig. 60. A 1930s Rustic style fellowship hall at Bethlehem Church (069-0064) east of Luray.

The craft of architectural design itself changed during the period. Master builders with regional practices had operated in the county before the Civil War, but after the war professional architects from elsewhere began to have more of an impact. Outside architects were to be found where outside interests were most active: railroad construction and the related ventures of hotel building and real estate development. Washington architect William M. Poindexter designed the Shenandoah Hotel in Shenandoah, built about 1890 and burned soon after, as well as the 1891 office of the Shenandoah Land and Improvement Company, now known as Stevens Cottage (069-0094). The county's leading resident architect of the first half of the twentieth century was James Raymond Mims Sr., whose many designs in Luray include the 1928 Luray Caverns reception building (159-0058) and the 1937 Luray Singing Tower (159-5020), both of Massanutten sandstone construction, and the 1931 Mimslyn Hotel (159-5159), a porticoed Colonial Revival edifice of brick erected for J. R. Mims's brother, hotelier John W. Mims. (Mims's work at Luray Caverns is depicted in figures 42 and 43).

³¹ Page, *The County of Plenty*, 27.



Fig. 61. Luray's Green Hill Cemetery (159-5013) with a zinc monument in the left foreground and several cast-iron plot enclosures behind.

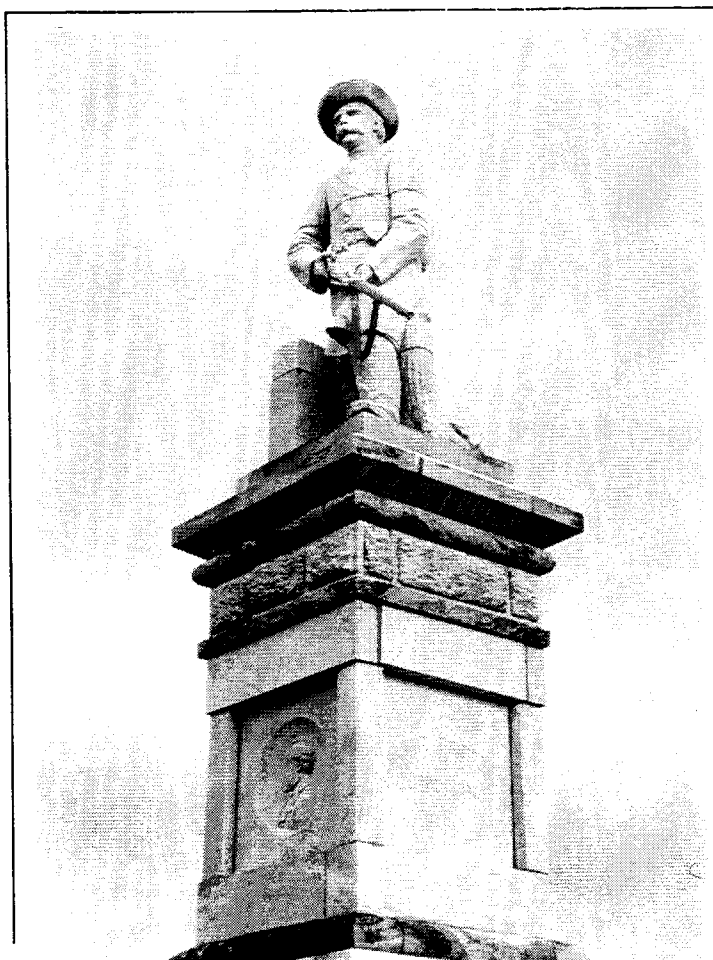


Fig. 62. East End Confederate Monument (159-5044), also known as the Barbee Monument, on E. Main St. in Luray.

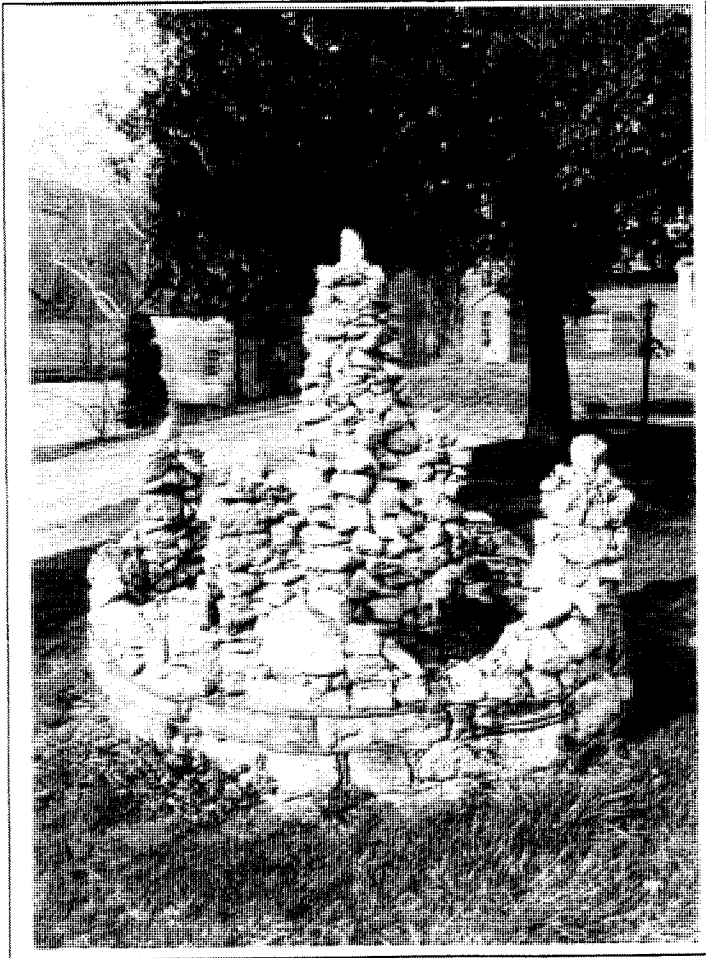


Fig. 63. Several imaginative stonemasons and concrete workers flourished in the county during the early twentieth century. Among them was H. M. Kauffman, who built this rustic fountain and a host of other yard ornaments at his Hamburg-area property, the Strickler-Kauffman Farm (069-0118).



Fig. 64. The front portico of the Mimslyn Hotel (159-5159), Luray.

J. R. Mims Sr.'s own homes in the county illustrate the complex development of his career and of architectural thought in general. His first house (159-5038), built in 1917-20 at 171 S. Court St. in Luray, is a flat-roofed dwelling of poured-concrete construction inspired by the Pueblo Revival style then popular in the American Southwest (Mims had specialized in concrete construction in Oklahoma before moving to Luray). Another innovative feature is a facing of multi-colored crushed stone (unfortunately painted over). From the experimentation of his first house--the first harbinger of architectural modernism in the county--Mims made an about-face in the early 1940s when he acquired a Federal-style Snider family house in the Pine Grove area and remodeled it as a country retreat (069-0085). Mims changed the floor plan and fenestration but otherwise he respected the overall original character of the house. His work at Cherry Hills Farm (as he called the property) represents one of the first efforts at historic preservation in the county.



Fig. 65. J. Raymond Mims Sr. House (159-5038).



Fig. 66, 1820s Federal farmhouse at Cherry Hills Farm (069-0085) remodeled by J. R. Mims Sr. in the 1940s.

Recent History: 1946 to the Present

Relative to other areas of Northern Virginia, the Page County landscape has changed little since the end of World War II. The county's mountainous topography and its location beyond (for the time being) the suburban hinterland of Washington, D.C. have led to moderate growth rates. The county's natural wonders and unspoiled landscape continue to attract tourists and also ex-urbanites who have built weekend and retirement homes or who have remodeled older dwellings for their use. This influx of affluent and highly educated newcomers has resulted in the preservation of many rural homeplaces.

Perhaps the most important agricultural development of the era has been the continued growth of commercial poultry production and the resultant construction of vast automated poultry house complexes. The large-scale industries established in the late nineteenth century have given way to smaller enterprises. Most religious congregations continue to worship in historic church buildings, but most students are now educated in large-scale modern facilities. Modernization has resulted in the decommissioning of historic school buildings with the exception of the consolidated schools of the 1920s and 1930s, which form the nucleus of modern complexes at Grove Hill, Shenandoah, and elsewhere. The modest rate of suburban growth in such communities as Luray has helped sustain the viability of downtown business districts, and historic commercial buildings remain in use with little of the under-occupancy and demolition that plague less fortunate communities.

In the architectural arena the eclectic styles that reigned between the world wars continue to have currency. The classically detailed Colonial Revival box, with two-car garage attached, remains fashionable in suburbia, and Rustic log homes are still built in their natural setting of mountainside and forest. Architectural modernism--anticipated before World War II by some of the works of J. R. Mims Sr. and by Art Deco buildings such as Luray's Page Theatre (159-5017) and Luray Motor Company (159-5056)--became the dominant idiom for large scale commercial and institutional construction after the war. Since the 1960s appreciation for the county's historic buildings and landscapes has grown, leading to preservation efforts in the public and private sectors.



Fig. 67. A fiberglass Tyrannosaurus rex at the Luray Reptile Center and Dinosaur Park (069-5057) on Highway 211 West near Luray. This roadside attraction testifies to the continued importance of tourism to the county's economy.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The principal objectives of the Page County Historic Resources Survey were:

- documentation of 250 historic sites, 200 at the reconnaissance level and 50 at the intensive level;
- re-survey of selected previously surveyed sites for which documentation was insufficient;
- more even geographical survey coverage of the county than had occurred in previous survey efforts;
- survey of resources in the previously under-represented communities of Shenandoah and Stanley;
- survey of properties threatened by neglect or abandonment; and
- fuller exploration of historic and architectural topics based in part on relevant themes from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources's "eighteen themes."

In order to achieve these objectives, the consultant designed and implemented a survey methodology in consultation with Virginia Department of Historic Resources personnel and the Page County Heritage Association. Initial meetings held in the county focused on obtaining input from individuals in the public and private sectors with an interest in the survey, and in identifying sources of information. Virginia Department of Historic Resources files and secondary source materials were consulted in order to acquaint the consultant with the broad themes of the county's history and architectural development.

At the request of the Page County Heritage Association, fieldwork commenced in October 1997 at the southern end of the county in the Town of Shenandoah and surrounding areas, an area under-represented in previous survey efforts. Fieldwork generally proceeded northward and concluded in May 1998. The consultant used USGS quadrangle maps to drive all passable roads in order to identify survey sites and to map historic resources that could not be surveyed due to project parameters. The consultant was accompanied on most forays by volunteer drivers from the Page County Heritage Association. In order to avoid duplication of effort and to maximize the use of survey funds, the consultant avoided survey in areas such as the US 340 corridor north of Luray that are presently under study by the Virginia Department of Transportation.³²

The consultant used the survey objectives outlined above and windshield assessments of architectural interest and integrity to select most of the rural reconnaissance survey sites. Some intensive survey sites were selected in the manner as well, although most intensive surveys were selected as a result of requests from the Page County Heritage Association and property owners. Once a survey site was selected, an attempt was made to contact the occupant. If the occupant was present, he/she was interviewed for historical information on the property. If the occupant was not present, typically the property was surveyed from a public thoroughfare. Reconnaissance-level survey typically involved the black-and-white photography of the main resource (usually a dwelling) and secondary resources such as outbuildings. Historical and

³² *Six Year Improvement Program* (1998), 221-222.

architectural information was noted on four-page field forms onto which were also drawn rough site plans. Intensive-level survey proceeded in much the same fashion but with the addition of examination and photography of interiors. Color slides were also usually taken during field visits for later use in a scripted slide presentation (one of the products of the survey).

After field survey, additional information from sources such as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources site files and historic maps was added to the field forms, and follow-up interviews with individuals familiar with the properties were often conducted. The field forms, labeled photographs, site location maps, and supplementary materials such as correspondence, newspaper articles, and photocopies from publications were assembled into site files and submitted to a specialist for data entry into the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS). Concurrently, data from the field USGS maps were transferred to an archival set of USGS maps. Upon completion of field work in May 1998, a survey report and slide presentation script were finalized. The principal products of the survey included 266 site files (sixteen more than originally anticipated), multiple copies of a survey report, two copies of a scripted slide presentation on the architecture of the county (one to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, one to the Page County Heritage Association), and a set of USGS maps showing the locations of survey sites and the locations and basic characteristics of the many more historic resources that were not surveyed.

Prior to commencing the survey, the consultant anticipated encountering numerous historic resources representing a broad range of building types and periods of construction located throughout the county and exhibiting varying degrees of maintenance from well preserved to ruinous. These expectations were confirmed.

Page County Virginia

Shown are the principal USGS quadrangles covering Page Co. The stippled areas indicate national park and forest lands not included in the 1997-98 survey.

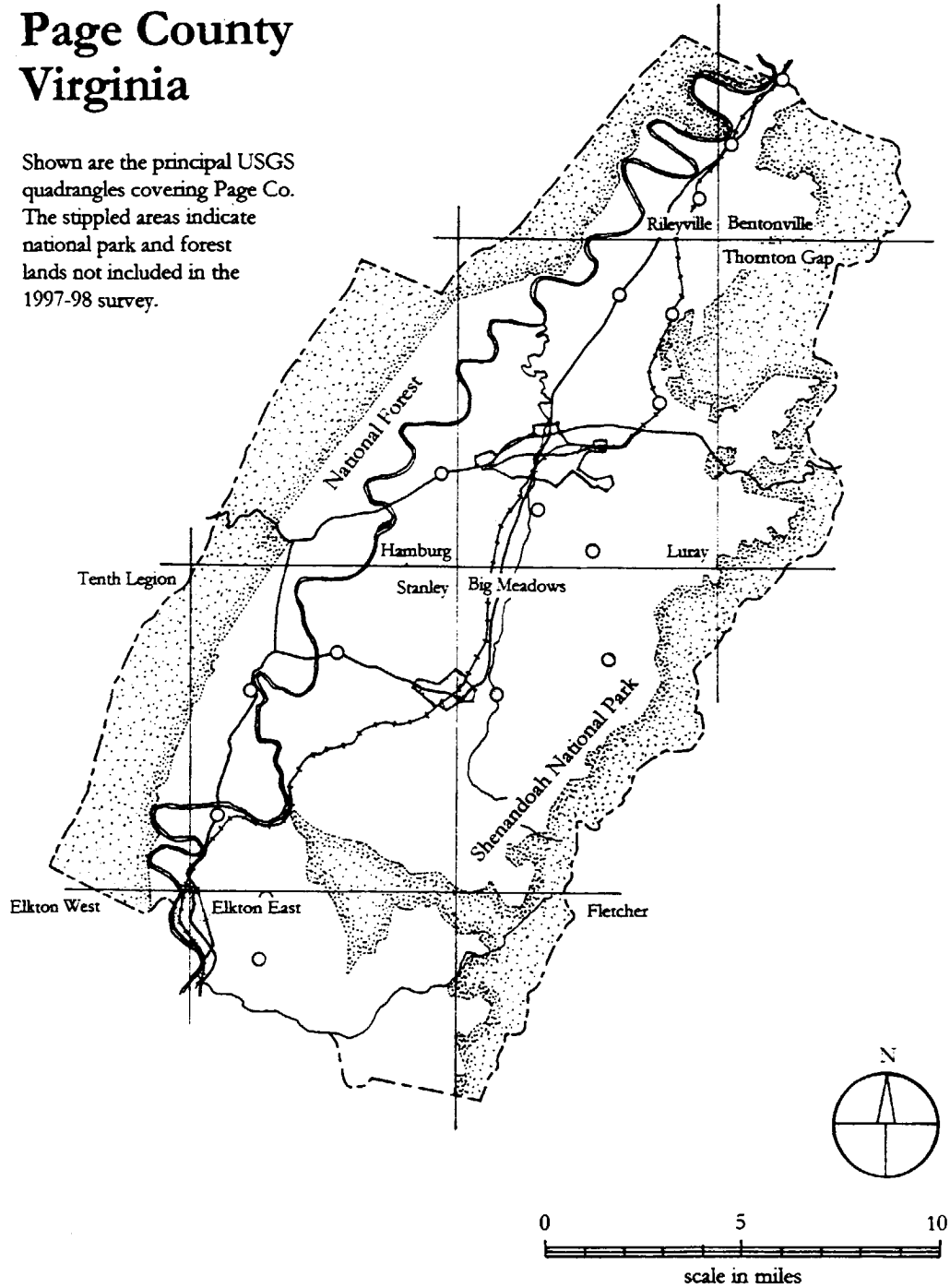


Fig. 68. Map of Page County, Virginia, indicating USGS quadrangles and federal lands.

SURVEY FINDINGS

As part of the fieldwork phase of the project, the consultant noted on USGS quadrangle maps the location and basic physical characteristics of rural resources that appeared to be fifty years old or older. For resources within towns and in congested rural areas the consultant counted resources but did not map code them.

The number of resources that appeared to be fifty years old or older are given as a total figure, by quadrangle, and by incorporated town in the following table:

Bentonville	53
Big Meadow (exclusive of Town of Stanley)	329
Elkton East (exclusive of Town of Shenandoah)	194
Elkton West (exclusive of Town of Shenandoah)	2
Fletcher	5
Hamburg	104
Luray (exclusive of Town of Luray)	536
Rileyville	66
Stanley (exclusive of Town of Stanley)	515
Tenth Legion	11
Thornton Gap	56
Town of Luray	676
Town of Shenandoah	393
Town of Stanley	187
	+ _____
Total	3,127

The true number of resources dating to 1948 or before is probably greater, owing to the fact that some resources were not observed in the field and others were likely misidentified as later in date. However, the count may be considered a rough index to the distribution and volume of resources in the various communities and USGS quadrangles.

EVALUATION

Selected properties surveyed at the intensive level of documentation may warrant consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and a parallel state designation, the Virginia Landmarks Register. National Register eligibility is determined by evaluating resources according to certain federal guidelines. The "National Register Criteria For Evaluation" are as follows:

Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (This criterion applies principally to archaeological resources and is not considered in these evaluations.)

In addition to these criteria, a resource generally must be fifty years old or older at the time of evaluation, and it must possess a sufficient degree of architectural integrity; basically, it should retain the general appearance it possessed during the historic period. There are also a number of considerations (or exceptions) to the above criteria that are discussed more fully in National Register literature. Eligibility criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register do not differ substantially from the National Register criteria.

Register listing is largely an honorary, non-restrictive designation intended to foster public appreciation for historically or architecturally significant properties and areas. Listing can help protect properties from the adverse effects of certain federal and state undertakings. Listing can also qualify certain property owners for tax credits for certified rehabilitation of their properties.

Of the properties proposed as eligible for designation, the majority are dwellings, many of which stand on farms and are accompanied by domestic and agricultural outbuildings. For this reason, the most applicable areas of significance are Architecture (under Criterion C) and Agriculture (under Criterion A). To be considered eligible in these areas, historic Page County farms should retain a relatively complete assortment of building types such as dwellings and barns, and miscellaneous smaller buildings such as wagonshed-corncribs, meathouses, icehouses, and the like. The principal dwelling should preserve its original or accretive form, materials, and detail, both on the exterior and the interior; distinctive characteristics such as decorative painting and notable plan or functional features may enhance eligibility. The property should retain at least a core farm acreage. All these attributes contribute to the eligibility and integrity of the property. If a property is lacking in one or more areas but is

significant for other reasons, it should not be summarily excluded from consideration; for example, an eighteenth-century farmhouse with Germanic characteristics might be eligible even if it was partially vinyl-sided or if its farm lacked a historic stock and hay barn. Judgements should be made on a case by case basis, weighing all factors.

Other property types represented in the list include stores, institutional buildings such as schools and churches, and industrial buildings such as mills. Areas of significance that may apply for these resources include Commerce/Trade, Education, and Industry in addition to Architecture for architecturally distinguished properties. Criterion B, which concerns the significance of individuals associated with properties, may apply in certain cases.

On November 23-34, 1998 the VDHR Evaluation Team reviewed fifty-seven individual properties and two property groupings (potential districts) for register eligibility. As a result of this review the following thirty-eight properties were found to have register potential:

	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
1.	069-0011	Wall Brook Farm (Brubaker-Long Farm)	Hamburg
2.	069-0054	Meadow Mills Farm	Luray
3.	069-0061	Shawnee Farm	Luray
4.	069-0064	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	Luray
5.	069-0085	Cherry Hills Farm	Big Meadows
6.	069-0087	Green Pastures Farm (Almond-Sedwick Farm)	Luray
7.	069-0105	Strickler-Foltz Farm	Stanley
8.	069-0118	Strickler-Kauffman Farm	Hamburg
9.	069-0119	W. E. Burner Farm	Hamburg
10.	069-0125	Locust Grove	Hamburg
11.	069-0134	Keyser-Hershberger Farm	Luray
12.	069-0147	Biedler-Spitler Farm	Big Meadows
13.	069-0158	Maggart-Gander Farm	Hamburg
14.	069-0159	Hershberger-Gander Farm	Hamburg
15.	069-0183	David and Verinda Koontz Farm	Big Meadows
16.	069-5025	Willow Grove Mill	Luray
17.	069-5035	Mt. Zion Bap. Church & Naked Ck. School (069-5036)	Elkton East
18.	069-5048	Rothgeb Brothers Store	Stanley
19.	069-5056	Hamburg Store (Eura Post Office)	Hamburg
20.	069-5058	Scoop-and-Dyke House	Luray
21.	069-5065	John Miller House	Bentonville
22.	069-5075	Welfley-Shuler House	Tenth Legion
23.	069-5077	Rileyville 7th-Day Adventist Church (Mt. View Church)	Bentonville
24.	069-5081	Clark and Minnie Taylor House	Big Meadows
25.	069-5098	Abram and Sallie Printz Farm	Big Meadows
26.	069-5135	Shenandoah River Lodge Cabin No. 8-9	Luray
27.	069-5145	Koontz House and Office	Big Meadows
28.	069-5158	Carleton and Elva Finter House	Big Meadows

29.	069-5175	Elk Run Meetinghouse	Hamburg
30.	159-0016	Limeair II	Luray
31.	159-0019	N. W. Yager House and Store (The Long Building)	Luray
32.	159-0024	Luray Norfolk & Western Railroad Depot	Luray
33.	159-0058	Luray Caverns Main Building	Luray
34.	159-5025	Peter Ruffner Jr. House	Luray
35.	159-5030	Vernon and Allie Ford House (Tuckahoe)	Luray
36.	159-5032	Luray Graded and High School	Luray
37.	159-5044	East End Confederate Monument (Barbee Confederate Mon.)	Luray
38.	159-5046	John Heiston House	Luray

In addition to these individual properties, the communities of Hamburg (Hamburg quad) and Mundellsville (Luray quad) were considered by the Evaluation Team and were found to have potential as National Register historic districts. The village of Hamburg developed beginning around 1800 on the main east-west road through the county, and it includes one property previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Mauck's or Mill Creek Meeting House (069-0006). In addition to the Hamburg Store (069-5056) and the Thompson and Nancy Strickler House (069-5055) documented as a result of the 1997-98 survey, the potential district includes the previously surveyed house known as Calendine (069-0115)--a house museum owned and operated by the Page County Heritage Association--and may also include several other dwellings and churches. The village of Mundellsville developed beginning in the late 1700s around a mill and other traditional industries. Properties documented as a result of the 1997-98 survey include the Willow Grove Mill (069-5025) and the Claude and Minnie Grove House (069-5026). The previously surveyed house known as Willow Grove (069-0013), an early twentieth-century concrete bridge, and a handful of other resources comprise this potential district.

In addition to Hamburg and Mundellsville, the Isabella Furnace area, the historic complex at Luray Caverns, and the Inn-Lawn neighborhood in Luray were considered--but not officially reviewed--by the VDHR Evaluation Team. The Team feels that these three areas, along with others not discussed during this review session, may warrant consideration as potential historic districts pending further documentation and review.

Also reviewed by the VDHR Evaluation Team in November 1998 but not considered eligible for the register were the following fifteen individual properties:

	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
1.	069-0101	Lewis C. Koontz House	Big Meadows
2.	069-0187	Yager Spring House	Luray
3.	069-0193	Isabella Furnace Office	Luray
4.	069-5011	William and Christina Dovel House	Stanley
5.	069-5013	Grove Hill Elementary School	Stanley
6.	069-5026	Claude and Minnie Grove House	Luray
7.	069-5046	Leaksville United Church of Christ	Hamburg

8.	069-5055	Thompson and Nancy Strickler House	Hamburg
9.	069-5060	J. H. Meniffee House	Luray
10.	069-5074	Snider-Dovel Farm	Big Meadows
11.	159-5003	T. J. Berrey House (Boxwood Place)	Luray
12.	159-5004	Edward and Bernice Lauck House	Luray
13.	159-5018	E. C. and Lida Harnsbarger House	Luray
14.	159-5035	Charles Landrum House	Luray
15.	159-5048	Floyd Weaver House	Luray

Although these properties were not considered individually eligible, the VDHR Evaluation Team frequently re-reviews properties when additional information is submitted and will sometimes reverse its opinion. Also, some of the properties in the list above may reside in potential historic districts and may have contributing status in those districts, a status that in most respects equals individual listing. For example, the Thompson and Nancy Strickler House (069-5055) and the Claude and Minnie Grove House (069-5026) stand in the potential Hamburg and Mundellsville historic districts, respectively. Proposed for consideration but not reviewed at the November 23-34 Evaluation Team meeting was the Kauffman Cemetery (069-5082, Hamburg quad). This cemetery lies adjacent to the core area of the potentially eligible Strickler-Kauffman Farm (069-0118), and it could probably be included in a nomination of the farm as a contributing resource.

In addition, the Evaluation Team reviewed the following nine properties and deferred action on them pending the submission of additional information:

	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
1.	069-5012	Jerusalem	Elkton East
2.	069-5052	Massanutton Monument	Hamburg
3.	069-5066	David and Frances Brubaker Farm	Hamburg
4.	069-5073	Brubacker-Welfly House	Big Meadows
5.	069-5095	J. R. Huffman House	Rileyville
6.	069-5149	Stanley Farmers & Merchants Bank (Stanley Municipal Offices)	Stanley
7.	159-5013	Green Hill Cemetery	Luray
8.	159-5042	Bridge Theatre Building	Luray
9.	159-5047	Griffiths House	Luray

Page County is remarkably rich in terms of historic properties, and there are likely many more potentially eligible properties beyond the small sample presented here. The majority of properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level in the towns of Luray and Shenandoah probably stand in potential historic districts. (A "Luray Historic District" was proposed by VDHR staff in 1997, encompassing properties on Water Lane and North Broad Street, although its boundaries have not been defined.)³³ The East Main Street residential neighborhood of Stanley may also

³³ Letter, David H. Dutton to Mary Camp, March 6, 1997. Contained in VDHR file 159-0008.

qualify. Likewise, certain properties in villages and rural areas may comprise historic districts. Survey work in the communities of Ida, Leaksville, Marksville, Newport, and Rileyville suggested the possibility of historic districts in those communities. A relatively large area between Luray and Stanley, roughly bounded by the Norfolk Southern line and the Blue Ridge, may qualify as a rural historic district for the building diversity, architectural character, and high degree of integrity of its farms and a corresponding lack of modern development. Similarly rich but smaller areas exist along Mill Creek south of Hamburg and in the heart of the Massanutten settlement along the Shenandoah River (most of the county's listed Germanic houses reside in this latter area). These properties and areas may be considered eligible for listing pending further investigation.

A number of registration requirements must be satisfied for a given property to be determined eligible for the National Register. (The following discussion is extracted from Pezzoni and Reynolds, "Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey Phase I Survey Report;" the types of resources in Page County are very similar to those in adjoining Shenandoah County.) These requirements differ for various property types, but for properties being considered for listing under criterion C--architectural significance--the requirements are relatively straight-forward. An architecturally eligible property may be an outstanding local example of a particular style, with sophisticated or otherwise notable massing, plan arrangement, and exterior and interior detailing and finishes. For example, a large brick house dating to 1820 with original porticos, a spacious double-pile center-passage plan, and varied and beautifully crafted Federal mantelpieces might be eligible. A property may be a representative example of a distinctive or unusual construction technique, form, or plan, or it may preserve a distinctive or unusual architectural feature. For example, a full-dovetail log house of the late eighteenth century with a three-room German plan, a puncheon floor, and a cellar spring might be eligible, as would an early-twentieth-century village store with a well defined gable-front-with-side-shed form and rubble and concrete infilling between wall studs.

Architectural integrity is of more concern for criterion C properties than for properties evaluated under other criteria. A property with good architectural integrity preserves original or historic form and plan elements, detailing, and finishes. In other words, it still has its original or historic appearance. The loss or concealment of original or historic features lessens a property's architectural integrity. The physical condition of a property also factors into a determination of its integrity; a ruinous property, even though it may retain many original features, may have lost its architectural integrity on account of the structural or cosmetic damage sustained by those features. The integrity requirement may be relaxed if a given resource is of outstanding merit. In other words, the integrity threshold for an early, rare, or otherwise exceptional property may be lower than that for a later or more common property. Alterations to a property, if they are over fifty years in age and are of architectural significance in their own right, do not necessarily detract from the integrity of a property.

The integrity of a property's surroundings is also of concern. A house surrounded by its yard and early outbuildings retains integrity of setting, but a house with a major highway and unsympathetic development surrounding it may be considered to have lost its integrity of setting. Generally, the relocation of a property damages its integrity in that it removes it from its

historic context. Even in this case, however, there are qualifying factors; for example, many smaller dwellings and farm buildings are inherently movable, and their relocation is not necessarily out of keeping with their historic usage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While it is encouraging that Page County and its citizens have supported the identification and documentation effort represented by the 1997-1998 Page County Historic Resources Survey, the work of identifying, preserving, and celebrating the county's heritage is far from complete. The survey information, along with the recommendations that follow, can and should provide a basis for the county's leaders, citizens, and organizations to take additional steps towards a more comprehensive and effective preservation program. Local preservation efforts--which need not be equated with restrictions on private property or increased taxes--typically require motivation and coordination rather than large bank accounts. The following list identifies a few of the preservation needs that might be addressed by public or private actions in Page County.

1. Encourage local property owners to pursue listing of their historically significant properties on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Identify boundaries of, and document resources in, presumed urban, village, and rural historic districts, to facilitate designation of those districts on the state and national registers.
3. Consult with VDHR staff to prioritize and conduct archaeological survey (public and private efforts) throughout the county.
4. Conduct comprehensive reconnaissance-level survey of county's 3,000+ historic resources.
5. Conduct additional intensive-level survey to identify and document in greater detail properties that represent the following significant themes in Page County history:
 - Early Settlement
 - Ethnicity/Immigration: Germanic, African-American
 - Agriculture
 - Industry: Iron
 - Recreation/Tourism
 - Architecture/Community Development
 - Decorative Painting
 - Transportation: Shenandoah River, railroads, turnpikes
6. Develop a Preservation Component of the regularly updated Page County Comprehensive Plan, to address preservation issues that are of concern to the county's citizens.
7. Publish the results of the survey as a handsomely designed, well-illustrated book.

8. Use the scripted slide presentation and other products of the survey to educate children and adults on the architectural heritage of the county.

9. In consultation with teachers, school administrators, and civic groups, develop other educational materials which may be used to address the issues of local heritage and historic preservation, such as:

- videotapes
- computer programs/web sites
- booklets
- walking tours
- driving tours
- teachers' guides.

10. Contact any of the following individuals or organizations for more information on the survey and other heritage preservation efforts in the community and region:

Chester D. (Chet) Taylor, Survey Coordinator
Page County Heritage Association
PO Box 627
Luray, VA 22835
Tel: (540) 743-7931 Fax: (540) 743-5416

Ron Wilson, Page County Administrator
117 S. Court St.
Luray, VA 22835
Tel: (540) 743-4142

Page County Library
100 Zerkel St.
Luray, VA 22835
Tel: (540) 743-6867

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Winchester Regional Preservation Office
107 N. Kent St., Suite 203
Winchester, VA 22601
Tel: (540) 722-3427 Fax: (540) 722-7535

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Main Office)
2801 Kensington Ave.
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323 Fax: (804) 367-2391

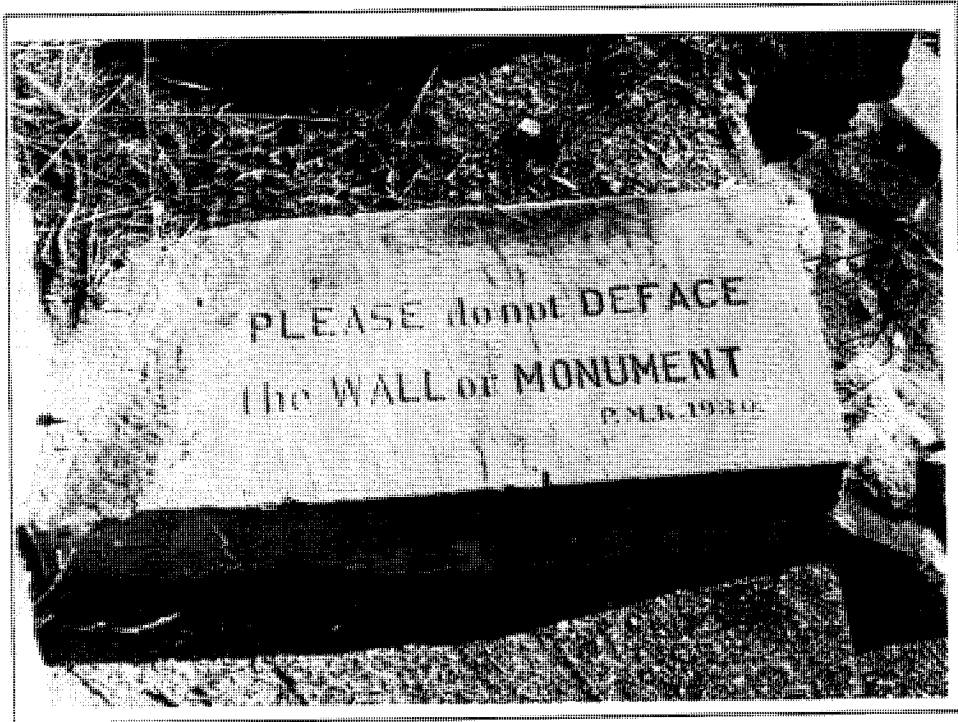


Fig. 69. A preservation message at the Massanutton Monument (069-5052) near Hamburg.

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Appendix A: Numerical Inventory List [Page County (069-) and Town of Luray (159-)]

Note: file numbers marked with an asterisk (*) indicate those properties that were surveyed or re-surveyed during the 1997-1998 Page County Historic Resources Survey.

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
069-0001	Fort Egypt	Hamburg V/N
069-0002	Fort Philip Long (old)	Stanley V/N
069-0003	Fort Massanutten (Locust Grove; Strickler)	Hamburg
*069-0004	Locust Dell	Luray
069-0005	Fort Stover	Luray V/N
069-0006	Mauck's Meeting House	Hamburg V/N
069-0007	Spitler, Issac, House (Old Fort) -V-	Hamburg
069-0008		
069-0009		
*069-0011	Wall Brook Farm (Brubaker-Long Farm)	Hamburg
069-0010	Spitler, Abraham, House (White Hall)	Stanley
069-0012	White House	Hamburg V/N
069-0013	Willow Grove	Luray
069-0014	Mill Creek Primitive Baptist Church	Hamburg
069-0015	Miller, L. J., House	Luray n/m
069-0016	Ruffner, John, House	Luray
069-0017	Heiston-Strickler House (Stone House)	Luray V/N
069-0018	Fort Rhodes DEMOLISHED	Hamburg V/N
069-0019	Jones, Wharton, House	Luray
069-0020	Kauffman's Mill	Hamburg
069-0021	Ruffner, Peter, House	n/m
069-0022	Fort Long (new)	Stanley n/m
*069-0023	Walnut Hill (George and Mary Printz home)	Big Meadows
069-0024	Foltz Mill	Stanley
069-0025	Farmhouse (next to N&W RR)	Stanley
*069-0026	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Stanley
069-0027	South Fork House	Stanley
*069-0028	Verbena Mill	Elkton East
069-0029	Williams Cabin	Hamburg
069-0030	Saint George's Church	Big Meadows
069-0031	Crist Homestead	Luray
069-0032	Heiston Blacksmith Shop	Luray
069-0033	Miller House (John Crist House)	Thornton Gap
069-0034	Shaver House (Lambert Home)	Thornton Gap
*069-0035	Antioch Christian Church	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
069-0036	Luray Dam	Luray nm
069-0037	Mount Calvary Shack	Luray
*069-0038	Mount Calvary Lutheran Church	Luray
*069-0039	Hershberger-Varner Farm	Luray
069-0040	Cub Run Farm	Stanley
069-0041	Fort Burner (site)	Hamburg
069-0042	Fort Paul Long	Stanley
*069-0043	Long, Peter, House	Stanley
069-0044	Newport Dam	
069-0045	Hines, Col. Owen, House	Rileyville
069-0046	House in Ida	Big Meadows
069-0047	Keyser, Andrew, House (site)	Luray
069-0048	Keyser, Charles, House	Luray
069-0049	Shenandoah Dam	
069-0050	Pass Run House	Luray
*069-0051	Tanner's Ridge Mission (St. Luke's Episcopal Church)	Big Meadows
069-0052	White House Mill	Hamburg
069-0053	Graves Cabin	Luray
*069-0054	Meadow Mills Farm	Luray
069-0055	Grove Place	Luray
069-0056	Hawksbill Gas Station	Luray
069-0057	Hawksbill Tannery	Luray
069-0058	Herzbery Farm	Luray
069-0059	Kite, J. A., House	Luray
069-0060	Munson, M. L., House	Luray
*069-0061	Shawnee Farm	Luray
*069-0062	Ruffner-Frank House	Luray
069-0063	Williams House	Luray
*069-0064	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	Luray
069-0065	Hawksbill Nursing Home	Big Meadows
069-0066	Stanley Railroad Station DEMOLISHED	Stanley
069-0067	Camp's Farm	Luray
069-0068	Shenk's Farm	Luray
069-0069	Hoak House	Luray n/m
*069-0070	Big Spring Mennonite Meeting House	Luray
069-0071	Dofflemyer House	Luray
069-0072	Brumback, Edward, House	Luray
069-0073	Rodgers House	Rileyville
069-0074		
069-0075	Brumback, D. E., House	Rileyville
069-0076	House	Bentonville n/m

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
069-0077	Alger, Louis, House	Rileyville
069-0078	Keyser Store (original)	Bentonville
*069-0079	Burner, Israel Farm	Bentonville
069-0080	Lowerlife Farms	Rileyville
069-0081	Burner, Malcolm, Cabin (Cabin)	Hamburg
069-0082	Alger House	Hamburg
069-0083	Koontz, Elder John, House	Stanley
069-0084	Newport Church of the Brethren	Stanley
*069-0085	Cherry Hills Farm	Big Meadows
069-0086	King Cabin	Big Meadows
*069-0087	Green Pastures Farm (Almond-Sedwick Farm)	Luray
069-0088	Bennet Cabin	Thornton Gap
069-0089	Griffith Log Cabin	Luray
069-0090	Judd Cabin	Luray n/m
069-0091	Ludwig Cabin	Thornton Gap
*069-0092	Grace Chapel Lutheran Church	Big Meadows
069-0093	Jewell, Henry, Cabin	Thornton Gap
069-0094	Stevens Cottage	Elkton East V/N
069-0095	Fox House	Luray
069-0096	Somers' Farm	Big Meadows
069-0097	Sours, Burton, Cabin	Big Meadows
069-0098	Somers Place	Big Meadows
069-0099	Weaver Cabin	Big Meadows
069-0100	Hawksbill Primitive Baptist Church	Big Meadows
*069-0101	Koontz, Lewis C., House	Big Meadows
069-0102	Cub Acres	Stanley
069-0103	Strole Log House	Stanley
069-0104	Burner, Roy, House	Stanley
*069-0105	Strickler-Foltz Farm	Stanley
069-0106	Foltz Farm	Stanley
069-0107	Hensley House	Elkton East
069-0108	Lam, Russell, House	Elkton East
069-0109	Meders, Jim, Cabin	Elkton East
069-0110	Koontz, Lewis, House	Big Meadows
069-0110	Meders, George, House	Elkton East
069-0110	Breden, Old Morgan, House	Elkton East
069-0112	Iam, Virgil, Cabin	Fletcher
069-0113	Meders, Rartie, Outbuildings	Fletcher
069-0114	Sedwick, Rumsey, House (Green Castle)	Luray
069-0115	Calendine	Hamburg
069-0116	Rickard Cabin	Hamburg

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
069-0117	Hamburg School	Hamburg
*069-0118	Strickler-Kauffman Farm	Hamburg
*069-0119	Burner, W. E., Farm	Hamburg
069-0120	Beaver, John, House (Thomas House)	Hamburg V/N
069-0121	Church of the Brethren	Hamburg
069-0122	Modisett Cabin	Hamburg
069-0123	Massanutten Heights	Hamburg V/N
069-0124	Rothgeb Mill Site	Hamburg
*069-0125	Locust Grove	Hamburg
069-0126	Bauserman Tenement House	Hamburg
069-0127	Greenland Home	Hamburg
069-0128	Brubaker Barn	Hamburg
069-0129	Mayes Cabin (Painter House)	Stanley
069-0130	Catherine Furnace	Tenth Legion V/N
069-0131	Massanutten Farm	Hamburg
069-0132	Massanutten School	Hamburg
069-0133	Fish Traps	Luray
*069-0134	Keyser-Hershberger Farm	Luray
069-0135	Hope Mill House	Luray
069-0136	Vines Place	Luray
069-0137	Aleshire, Reuben, House	Stanley
*069-0138	Sandy Hook House (Eng-Amer)	Luray
069-0139	Hershberger, Pendleton, House	Luray
069-0140	Huffman House (Old Lawrence)	Luray
069-0141	Huffman, Lawrence, Farm	Luray
069-0142	Brick House	Luray
069-0143	Mount Zion Church of the Brethren	Luray
*069-0144	Brubaker, William, House	Big Meadows
069-0145	Locust Grove (Brubaker House)	Big Meadows
069-0146	Huffman Farm	Stanley
*069-0147	Biedler-Spitler Farm	Big Meadows
069-0148	Jewell, Oscar, House	Luray
069-0149	Shaffer House	Luray
069-0150	Old Stony Man School	Luray
069-0151	Mount Lebanon United Church	Elkton East
069-0152	Rinaca Homeplace	Elkton West
069-0153	Spring Farm	Luray
069-0154	Springfield School	Luray
069-0155	Montgomery Farm	Luray
069-0156	Bixler Ferry House	Luray
069-0157	Long, R., Cabin	Hamburg

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
*069-0158	Maggart-Gander Farm	Hamburg
*069-0159	Hershberger-Gander Farm	Hamburg
069-0160	Burner, Charles, Cabin	Stanley
069-0161	Long, Michael, Farm	Stanley
069-0162	Shuler Homeplace	Stanley
069-0163	Spitler House (Elder Nathan)	Big Meadows
069-0164	Old Long House	Big Meadows
069-0165	Moriarty House	Tenth Legion
069-0166	Shuler, George, House	Stanley
069-0167	Meadow Mills Cabin	Luray
069-0168	Sours, Isaac, Cabin	Luray
069-0169	Green Acres	Big Meadows
069-0170	Huffman, Will, House	Big Meadows
069-0171	Spitler, Lucas, House	Big Meadows
069-0172	Jenkins, Marvin, House	Luray
069-0173	Springfield	Luray
069-0174	Kibler, Martin, House	Luray
069-0175	Black Oaks	Luray
069-0176	Church, M. L., House (Log House)	Luray
069-0177	Hite, Daniel, House	Big Meadows
069-0178	Kiblinger, Frank, House	Big Meadows
069-0179	Mountain Home (Old Brumback House)	Big Meadows
069-0180	Long, Isaac, House	Big Meadows
069-0181	Huffman Shack	Luray
069-0182	West Ridge	Big Meadows
*069-0183	Koontz, David and Verinda, Farm (Mahonia)	Big Meadows
069-0184	Jewell, Henry, House	Luray
069-0185	Printz, Peter, House	Big Meadows
069-0186	Sedwick, John, House	Luray
*069-0187	Yager Spring House	Luray
069-0188	Arcadia (Carlotta)	Luray
069-0189	Yager Cook-House	Luray
069-0190	Philips Stone House	Luray
069-0191	Mathews Tenant House	Luray
069-0192	Ponn Stone House	Luray
*069-0193	Isabella Furnace Office	Luray
069-0194	Hamburg Colored School	Hamburg
069-0195	Mud Pike School	Luray
069-0196	Sours, Raymond, House	Big Meadows
069-0197	Thomas Farm	Luray
069-0197	Ruffner, Malcolm, House	Hamburg

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
069-0198	Shuler, Isaac, House Site	Stanley
069-0199	Brumback, Henry, House	Luray
069-0200	Strickler, Abram, House	Hamburg
069-0201	Massanutten Lodge, Skyland (Shen. Nat'l Park)	
069-0202	Jeremey's Run Archaeological Site	Thornton Gap V/N
069-0203	Mountain View	Luray nm
069-0204	N & W RR Cabin Car	Elkton East
069-0205	Honey Run Bridge, Rt. 650	Stanley
069-0206	Rocky Branch Church Bridge, Rt. 612	Thornton Gap
069-0207	Fultz Run Bridge, Rt. 609	Stanley
069-0208	Old church house in Vaughn, Rt. 11	Luray
069-0209	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0210	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0211	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0212	Poultry houses, Rt 605	Luray
069-0213	Barn/outbuildings, Rt 605	Luray
069-0214	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0215	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0216	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0217	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0218	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0219	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0220	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0221	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0222	Porter Cabin	Luray n/m
069-0223	Wood-Darr tenant house	Rileyville
069-0224	Bridge 6037	Rileyville
069-0225	Nicely, H.C. House 1	Rileyville
069-0226	Nicely, H.C. House 2	Rileyville
069-0227	Huffman Store	Rileyville
069-0228	Rileyville Methodist Church	Rileyville
069-0229	Rileyville Church of Brethren	Rileyville
069-0230	Wood-Comer House	Rileyville
069-0231	Nicely-Ross House	Rileyville
069-0232	Rileyville Post Office	Rileyville
069-0233	Ruffner, Malcolm House	Rileyville
069-0234	Skyline Drive (see Warren Co. file)	various
069-0235	Jordan Hollow Farm	Big Meadows
069-0236	Bridge #1004	Rileyville
069-0237	Bridge #1002	Bentonville
069-0238	Bridge #1990	Bentonville

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
069-0239	New Reservoir	Thornton Gap
*069-5001	Sandy Hook Mills Ruin and Dam	Luray
*069-5002	Sandy Hook Miller's House	Luray
*069-5003	Coffman Farm	Luray
*069-5004	Comer Farm	Luray
*069-5005	Yowell-Gochenour Farm	Luray
*069-5006	Blosser Farm	Luray
*069-5007	Judd Farm	Luray
*069-5008	Redman Store	Big Meadows
*069-5009	Coffman-Hite Farm	Hamburg
*069-5010	Dadisman-Rothgeb Farm	Hamburg
*069-5011	Dovel, William and Christina, House	Stanley
*069-5012	Jerusalem	Elkton East
*069-5013	Grove Hill Elementary School	Stanley
*069-5014	Kite-Shuler Farm	Stanley
*069-5015	Keyser, Harry and Sina, House	Stanley
*069-5016	Twin Pine Service Station	Stanley
*069-5017	Armstrong-Grimsley House	Stanley
*069-5018	Kite-Harlow House	Stanley
*069-5019	Huffman House and Tourist Camp	Stanley
*069-5020	Foltz, Vernon and Lottie, Farm	Stanley
*069-5021	Bixler's Ferry Low-water Bridge	Luray
*069-5022	Rileyville Post Office	Rileyville
*069-5023	Fairview Farm	Luray
*069-5024	Burner Farm	Stanley
*069-5025	Willow Grove Mill	Luray
*069-5026	Grove, Claude and Minnie, House	Luray
*069-5027	Hite Farm	Luray
*069-5028	Barn (Jollett Road/SR 759)	Fletcher
*069-5029	Jolletts United Methodist Church	Elkton East
*069-5030	House (Weaver Road/SR 607)	Elkton East
*069-5031	Koontz Cemetery	Elkton East
*069-5032	Koontz, Noah and Isa, Farm	Elkton East
*069-5033	Koontz Farm	Elkton East
*069-5034	Comer-Price Store	Elkton East
*069-5035	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Elkton East
*069-5036	Naked Creek School	Elkton East
*069-5037	Bridge (Atkins Drive/SR 855) DEMOLISHED	Luray
*069-5038	Kite Farm	Tenth Legion
*069-5039	Kite, George, House	Tenth Legion
*069-5040	Dovel Farm	Stanley
*069-5041	Yager, Robert and Mattie, House	Big Meadows
*069-5042	Knight-Caton Store	Big Meadows
*069-5043	Phillips-Knight Farm	Big Meadows

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*069-5044	Printz, John S., House	Luray
*069-5045	Shawnee Farm Tenant House	Luray
*069-5046	Leaksville United Church of Christ	Hamburg
*069-5047	Rothgeb, Ralph and Maggie, Farm	Hamburg
*069-5048	Rothgeb Brothers Store	Stanley
*069-5049	Brookside	Luray
*069-5050	Griffith Barn	Thornton Gap
*069-5051	Judd, William, House and Store	Thornton Gap
*069-5052	Massanutton Monument	Hamburg
*069-5053	Heiston Farm	Luray
*069-5054	Church (Hamburg Road)	Hamburg
*069-5055	Strickler, Thompson and Nancy, House	Hamburg
*069-5056	Hamburg Store (Eura Post Office)	Hamburg
*069-5057	Luray Reptile Center and Dinosaur Park	Luray
*069-5058	Scoop-and-Dyke House	Luray
*069-5059	Lentz Farm	Rileyville
*069-5060	Menifee, J. H., House	Luray
*069-5061	House (246 Smeltzers Road/off US 340)	Bentonville
*069-5062	Fristo, Harvey, House	Luray
*069-5063	Building (Hulse Road)	Luray
*069-5064	Kauffman, Thomas and Susan, House	Rileyville
*069-5065	Miller, John, House	Bentonville
*069-5066	Brubaker, David and Frances, Farm	Hamburg
*069-5067	House (Tanners Ridge Road/SR 682)	Elkton East
*069-5068	Huffman, Luther and Lizzie, House	Stanley
*069-5069	Shaffer, C. V., Cannery	Stanley
*069-5070	Dinges Rental House	Luray
*069-5071	Gray Cemetery	Elkton East
*069-5072	Huffman, Charles L., House and Service Station	Stanley
*069-5073	Brubacker-Welfly House	Big Meadows
*069-5074	Snider-Dovel Farm	Big Meadows
*069-5075	Welfley-Shuler House	Tenth Legion
*069-5076	Mountain Spring House	Bentonville
*069-5077	Rileyville Seventh-Day Adventist Church (Mountain View Church)	Bentonville
*069-5078	Ida Grove Church of the Brethren	Big Meadows
*069-5079	Hilltop Poultry Farm	Stanley
*069-5080	House (SR 672)	Big Meadows
*069-5081	Taylor, Clark and Minnie, House	Big Meadows
*069-5082	Kauffman Cemetery	Hamburg
*069-5083	Hawksbill Pool (Hawksbill Recreation Park)	Big Meadows
*069-5084	Ida Handicraft Shop	Big Meadows
*069-5085	Breeden Farm	Elkton East
*069-5086	Rocky Branch Schools	Thornton Gap
*069-5087	Beahm Farm	Thornton Gap

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*069-5088	Rocky Branch Regular Baptist Church	Thornton Gap
*069-5089	House (Shenk Hollow Road/SR 658)	Thornton Gap
*069-5090	Printz, E., House	Luray
*069-5091	Kibler, L. C., Farm	Luray
*069-5092	Kibler, James W., House	Luray
*069-5093	Shenk House	Luray
*069-5094	Store (Hamburg Road)	Hamburg
*069-5095	Huffman, J. R., House	Rileyville
*069-5097	Emerson, Anna, House	Big Meadows
*069-5098	Printz, Abram and Sallie, Farm	Big Meadows
*069-5099	Foote House	Big Meadows
*069-5100	Printz, I., House	Luray
*069-5101	House (802 River Road)	Tenth Legion
*069-5102	Verbena Lodge No. 42 I.O.O.F.	Elkton West
*069-5103	Office (123 Pennsylvania Avenue)	Elkton West
*069-5104	Reiss Apartment Building	Elkton West
*069-5105	Shenandoah City Hall (Former)	Elkton West
*069-5106	Building (113 Maryland Avenue)	Elkton East
*069-5107	House (Central Avenue and N. Fourth Street)	Elkton West
*069-5108	Duplex (316-318 Third Street)	Elkton West
*069-5109	House (402 Third Street)	Elkton East
*069-5110	House (410 Third Street)	Elkton East
*069-5111	Fields United Methodist Church (Fields M. E. Church, South)	Elkton East
*069-5112	Building (Church of Christ at Shenandoah)	Elkton East
*069-5113	Building (Shenandoah Thrift Shop)	Elkton East
*069-5114	Eagle Hotel	Elkton East
*069-5115	Eagle Hotel Annex	Elkton East
*069-5116	Shenandoah Norfolk & Western Passenger Depot	Elkton West
*069-5117	Shenandoah High School (Shenandoah Elementary School)	Elkton East
*069-5118	Building (400 First Street)	Elkton West
*069-5119	Comer's Hardware	Elkton West
*069-5120	Building (Page One Thrift Shop)	Elkton West
*069-5121	Tourist Camp (US 211)	Luray
*069-5122	Alger Rental House	Luray
*069-5123	Louderback, Edward, Service Station	Elkton East
*069-5124	House (518 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*069-5125	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	Elkton East
*069-5126	Strickler, Owen and Edith, House	Elkton East
*069-5127	House (308-310 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*069-5128	House (427 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*069-5129	House (429 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*069-5130	Store (409 Pennsylvania Avenue)	Elkton East
*069-5131	House (210 Third Street)	Elkton West
*069-5132	Norfolk & Western Shop Superintendent's House	Elkton West

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*069-5133	Norfolk Southern Railroad Tunnel (Maryland Avenue)	Elkton East
*069-5134	Kite's Store	Stanley
*069-5135	Shenandoah River Lodge Cabin No. 8-9	Luray
*069-5136	Milton House Bed & Breakfast Inn	Stanley
*069-5137	Stanley Water Works	Stanley
*069-5138	Structure (649 Leaksville Road/SR 616)	Luray
*069-5139	Roadcap-Coffman Farm	Hamburg
*069-5140	Coffman House	Hamburg
*069-5141	Mattes House	Big Meadows
*069-5142	Judy-Breeden House	Big Meadows
*069-5143	Graves Chapel M. E. Church (Joy of the Lord Tabernacle)	Big Meadows
*069-5144	Rogers-Berry Farm	Big Meadows
*069-5145	Koontz House and Office	Big Meadows
*069-5146	House (228 Masonic Avenue)	Stanley
*069-5147	Building (301-07 E. Main Street)	Stanley
*069-5148	Building (294 E. Main Street)	Stanley
*069-5149	Stanley Farmers & Merchants Bank (Town of Stanley Mun. Offices)	Stanley
*069-5150	House (165 E. Main Street)	Stanley
*069-5151	Stanley United Methodist Church	Stanley
*069-5152	Cave Brothers Service Station (Center Plaza Coin Laundry)	Big Meadows
*069-5153	House (188 Honeyville Avenue)	Stanley
*069-5154	House (364 Park Road)	Stanley
*069-5155	House (501 E. Main Street)	Big Meadows
*069-5156	House (542 E. Main Street)	Big Meadows
*069-5157	Weakley House	Big Meadows
*069-5158	Finter, Carleton and Elva, House	Big Meadows
*069-5159	Tucker, Rev. J. E., House	Big Meadows
*069-5160	Stanley School	Stanley
*069-5161	Bridge #6903	Elkton East
*069-5162	Bridge #6109	Hamburg
*069-5163	Bridge #6021	Hamburg
*069-5164	Bridge #6030	Luray
*069-5165	Bridge #6040	Luray
*069-5166	Bridge #6033	Luray
*069-5167	Bridge #1005	Luray
*069-5168	Bridge #6010	Luray
*069-5169	Bridge #6029	Luray
*069-5170	Bridge #1003	Rileyville
*069-5171	Bridge #6020	Stanley
*069-5172	Bridge #1011	Stanley
*069-5173	Bridge #1012	Stanley
*069-5174	Bridge #6049	Big Meadows
*069-5175	Elk Run Meetinghouse	Hamburg

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*069-5176	Seekford, Will, Service Station	Stanley
*069-5177	Bridge #1006	Luray nm
*069-5178	Bridge #1021	Hamburg nm
*069-5179	Bridge #6003	Big Meadows
*069-5180	Bridge #6017	Hamburg
*069-5181	Railroad bridge, Rt 706/stream	nm
159-0001	Aventine Hall	Luray V/N
159-0002	Eagle Tavern (Luray Museum)	Luray
159-0003	Laurance Hotel (Emmanuel Grove House)	Luray
159-0004	Page County Courthouse	Luray V/N
159-0005	Ruffin, John House (Rosser House)	Luray
159-0006	Cottage on the Cliff	Luray
159-0007	Price, E. Luther House	Luray n/m
159-0008	Luray Historic District (potential)	Luray
*159-0009	Building (134 W. Main Street)	Luray
159-0010		
159-0011		
159-0012		
*159-0013	House (111 W. Main Street)	Luray
159-0014	Bethel Baptist Church	Luray
159-0015		
*159-0016	Limeair II (Graves House)	Luray
159-0017	Hawksbill Barn	Luray
159-0018	Highway of Holiness (M.F. Church)	n/m
*159-0019	Yager, N. W., House and Store (The Long Building)	Luray
159-0020	Hudson House DEMOLISHED	Luray
159-0021	Jenkins Building, W. Main & High streets	Luray
159-0022		
159-0023	Luray Electronics Building and Old Commercial Hotel	Luray
*159-0024	Luray Norfolk & Western Railroad Depot	Luray
*159-0025	Mansion Inn (Arlington House)	Luray
159-0026	McKim and Huffman Drugstore	Luray
159-0027	Mount Carmel Baptist Church	Luray
*159-0028	Page Milling Company Silos	Luray
159-0029	Parks Building	Luray
159-0030	Saint John's Baptist Church	Luray
159-0031	Schewel Warehouse	Luray
159-0032	Swetnam Building	Luray
159-0033	Thompson's Shack, 2 Park Circle	n/m
159-0034	West Luray Civic Center	n/m
*159-0035	House (105 W. Main Street)	Luray
*159-0036	Amis Building (Almond-Fitch House)	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
159-0037	Building #1, West Main Street	n/m
159-0038		
159-0039	First National Bank of Luray	Luray
159-0040	Grove Antique Shop	Luray
159-0041		
159-0042		
159-0043		
159-0044		
159-0045		
159-0046		
159-0047	Houses #1 and #2, off West Main Street	n/m
159-0048		
159-0049	Luray Fire Hall	n/m
159-0050	Main Street Baptist Church	Luray
*159-0051	Luray Methodist Episcopal Church South (Luray U.M.C.)	Luray
159-0052		
159-0053	Page News & Courier	n/m
159-0054	Page Valley National Bank	Luray
159-0055		
159-0056	Stony's Cab Building	n/m
159-0057		
*159-0058	Luray Caverns Main Building	Luray
159-0059	Post Office	n/m
159-0060	Bridge #1800, Hawksbill Creek	Luray
*159-5001	Printz, A. S., House	Luray
*159-5002	Luray Church of the Brethren	Luray
*159-5003	Berrey, T. J., House (Boxwood Place)	Luray
*159-5004	Lauck, Edward and Bernice, House	Luray
*159-5005	Luray Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	Luray
*159-5006	House (223-225 Wilson Avenue)	Luray
*159-5007	Christ Episcopal Church	Luray
*159-5008	House (104 High Street)	Luray
*159-5009	House (114 High Street)	Luray
*159-5010	Building (239B E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5011	House (102 Wilson Avenue)	Luray
*159-5012	House (200 block E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5013	Green Hill Cemetery	Luray
*159-5014	Hudson Hardware Building	Luray
*159-5015	House (129 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5016	Building (113 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5017	Page Theatre	Luray
*159-5018	Harnsbarger, E. C. and Lida, House	Luray
*159-5019	Logan, Clarence and Mamie, House	Luray
*159-5020	Belle Brown Northcott Memorial Carillon (Luray Singing Tower)	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*159-5021	Luray Caverns Restaurant	Luray
*159-5022	House (309 Hawksbill Street)	Luray
*159-5023	House (305-307 Hawksbill Street)	Luray
*159-5024	Luray Builders' Supplies, Inc.	Luray
*159-5025	Ruffner, Peter Jr., House	Luray
*159-5026	Page Co-op Farm Bureau	Luray
*159-5027	House (12 Cliffside Drive)	Luray
*159-5029	Printz, Starlus and Rena, House	Luray
*159-5030	Ford, Vernon and Allie, House (Tuckahoe)	Luray
*159-5031	House (11 Blue Ridge Avenue)	Luray
*159-5032	Luray Graded and High School	Luray
*159-5033	House (117 S. Court Street)	Luray
*159-5034	Grove House	Luray
*159-5035	Landrum, Charles, House	Luray
*159-5036	House (156 S. Court Street)	Luray
*159-5037	House (169 S. Court Street)	Luray
*159-5038	Mims, J. Raymond Sr., House	Luray
*159-5039	Building (602 W. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5040	Old Town Cemetery	Luray
*159-5041	Frank, Warren E., House	Luray
*159-5042	Bridge Theatre Building	Luray
*159-5043	Building (57-59 W. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5044	East End Confederate Monument (Barbee Confederate Monument)	Luray
*159-5045	West End Confederate Monument	Luray
*159-5046	Heiston, John, House	Luray
*159-5047	Griffiths House	Luray
*159-5048	Weaver, Floyd, House	Luray
*159-5049	Ruffner Guest House (The Farmhouse)	Luray
*159-5050	House (300 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5051	Suddeth, J., House	Luray
*159-5052	House (156 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5053	House and Office (110-114 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5054	House (424 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5055	Luray Lodge	Luray
*159-5056	Luray Motor Company	Luray
*159-5062	Heritage Park	Luray
*159-5063	Mount Carmel Regular Baptist Church (Trinity Assembly of God)	Luray
*159-5157	Harvey House (Tannery Housing)	Luray
*159-5158	Deford Tannery (Virginia Oak Tannery)	Luray
*159-5159	Mimslyn Inn, The	Luray
*159-5160	Norfolk & Western Railroad Bridge	Luray

Appendix B: Alphabetical Inventory List [Page County (069-) and Town of Luray (159-)]

Note: file numbers marked with an asterisk (*) indicate those properties that were surveyed or re-surveyed during the 1997-1998 Page County Historic Resources Survey.

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
069-0008		
069-0009		
069-0074		
159-0010		
159-0011		
159-0012		
159-0015		
159-0022		
159-0038		
159-0041		
159-0042		
159-0043		
159-0044		
159-0045		
159-0046		
159-0048		
159-0052		
159-0055		
159-0057		
069-0137	Aleshire, Reuben House	Stanley
069-0082	Alger House	Hamburg
069-0077	Alger, Louis House	Rileyville
*069-5122	Alger Rental House	Luray
*159-0036	Amiss Building (Almond-Fitch House)	Luray
*069-0035	Antioch Christian Church	Luray
069-0188	Arcadia (Carlotta)	Luray
*069-5017	Armstrong-Grimsley House	Stanley
159-0001	Aventine Hall	Luray V/N
*069-5028	Barn (Jollett Road/SR 759)	Fletcher
069-0213	Barn/outbuildings, Rt 605	Luray
069-0126	Bauserman Tenement House	Hamburg
*069-5087	Beahm Farm	Thornton Gap
069-0120	Beaver, John, House (Thomas House)	Hamburg V/N
*159-5020	Belle Brown Northcott Memorial Carillon (Luray Singing Tower)	Luray
069-0088	Bennet Cabin	Thornton Gap
*159-5003	Berrey, T. J., House (Boxwood Place)	Luray
159-0014	Bethel Baptist Church	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*069-0064	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	Luray
*069-0147	Biedler-Spitler Farm	Big Meadows
*069-0070	Big Spring Mennonite Meeting House	Luray
069-0156	Bixler Ferry House	Luray
*069-5021	Bixler's Ferry Low-water Bridge	Luray
069-0175	Black Oaks	Luray
*069-5006	Blosser Farm	Luray
069-0110	Breden, Old Morgan, House	Elkton East
*069-5085	Breeden Farm	Elkton East
069-0142	Brick House	Luray
*069-5037	Bridge (Atkins Drive/SR 855) DEMOLISHED	Luray
069-0237	Bridge #1002	Bentonville
069-5170	Bridge #1003	Rileyville
069-0236	Bridge #1004	Rileyville
069-5167	Bridge #1005	Luray
069-5177	Bridge #1006	Luray nm
069-5172	Bridge #1011	Stanley
069-5173	Bridge #1012	Stanley
069-5178	Bridge #1021	Hamburg n/m
159-0060	Bridge #1800, Hawksbill Creek	Luray
069-0238	Bridge #1990	Bentonville
069-5179	Bridge #6003	Big Meadows
069-5168	Bridge #6010	Luray
069-5180	Bridge #6017	Hamburg
069-5171	Bridge #6020	Stanley
069-5163	Bridge #6021	Hamburg
069-5169	Bridge #6029	Luray
069-5164	Bridge #6030	Luray
069-5166	Bridge #6033	Luray
069-0224	Bridge #6037	Rileyville
069-5165	Bridge #6040	Luray
069-5174	Bridge #6049	Big Meadows
069-5162	Bridge #6109	Hamburg
069-5161	Bridge #6903	Elkton East
*159-5042	Bridge Theatre Building	Luray
*069-5049	Brookside	Luray
*069-5073	Brubacker-Welfly House	Big Meadows
069-0128	Brubaker Barn	Hamburg
*069-5066	Brubaker, David and Frances, Farm	Hamburg
*069-0144	Brubaker, William, House	Big Meadows
069-0075	Brumback, D. E., House	Rileyville
069-0072	Brumback, Edward, House	Luray
069-0199	Brumback, Henry, House	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
159-0037	Building #1, West Main Street	n/m
*069-5112	Building (Church of Christ at Shenandoah)	Elkton East
*069-5118	Building (400 First Street)	Elkton West
*069-5063	Building (Hulse Road)	Luray
*159-5016	Building (113 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5010	Building (239B E. Main Street)	Luray
*069-5148	Building (294 E. Main Street)	Stanley
*069-5147	Building (301-07 E. Main Street)	Stanley
*159-5043	Building (57-59 W. Main Street)	Luray
*159-0009	Building (134 W. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5039	Building (602 W. Main Street)	Luray
*069-5106	Building (113 Maryland Avenue)	Elkton East
*069-5120	Building (Page One Thrift Shop)	Elkton West
*069-5113	Building (Shenandoah Thrift Shop)	Elkton East
*069-5024	Burner Farm	Stanley
069-0160	Burner, Charles, Cabin	Stanley
*069-0079	Burner, Israel, Farm	Bentonville
069-0081	Burner, Malcolm, Cabin (Cabin)	Hamburg
069-0104	Burner, Roy, House	Stanley
*069-0119	Burner, W. E., Farm	Hamburg
069-0115	Calendine	Hamburg
069-0067	Camp's Farm	Luray
069-0130	Catherine Furnace	Tenth Legion V/N
*069-5152	Cave Brothers Service Station (Center Plaza Coin Laundry)	Big Meadows
*069-0085	Cherry Hills Farm	Big Meadows
*159-5007	Christ Episcopal Church	Luray
*069-5054	Church (Hamburg Road)	Hamburg
069-0121	Church of the Brethren	Hamburg
069-0176	Church, M. L., House (Log House)	Luray
*069-5003	Coffman Farm	Luray
*069-5140	Coffman House	Hamburg
*069-5009	Coffman-Hite Farm	Hamburg
*069-5004	Comer Farm	Luray
*069-5119	Comer's Hardware	Elkton West
*069-5034	Comer-Price Store	Elkton East
159-0006	Cottage on the Cliff	Luray
069-0031	Crist Homestead	Luray
069-0102	Cub Acres	Stanley
069-0040	Cub Run Farm	Stanley
*069-5010	Dadisman-Rothgeb Farm	Hamburg
069-0187	Dam Site (Yager Site)	Luray
*159-5158	Deford Tannery (Virginia Oak Tannery)	Luray
*069-5070	Dinges Rental House	Luray
069-0071	Dofflemyer House	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*069-5040	Dovel Farm	Stanley
*069-5011	Dovel, William and Christina, House	Stanley
*069-5108	Duplex (316-318 Third Street)	Elkton West
*069-5114	Eagle Hotel	Elkton East
*069-5115	Eagle Hotel Annex	Elkton East
159-0002	Eagle Tavern (Luray Museum)	Luray
*159-5044	East End Confederate Monument (Barbee Confederate Monument)	Luray
*069-5175	Elk Run Meetinghouse	Hamburg
*069-5097	Emerson, Anna, House	Big Meadows
*069-5023	Fairview Farm	Luray
069-0025	Farmhouse (next to N&W RR)	Stanley
*069-5111	Fields United Methodist Church (Fields M. E. Church, South)	Elkton East
*069-5158	Finter, Carleton and Elva, House	Big Meadows
159-0039	First National Bank of Luray	Luray
069-0133	Fish Traps	Luray
069-0106	Foltz Farm	Stanley
069-0024	Foltz Mill	Stanley
*069-5020	Foltz, Vernon and Lottie, Farm	Stanley
*069-5099	Foote House	Big Meadows
*159-5030	Ford, Vernon and Allie, House (Tuckahoe)	Luray
069-0041	Fort Burner (site)	Hamburg
069-0001	Fort Egypt	Hamburg V/N
069-0022	Fort Long (new)	Stanley n/m
069-0003	Fort Massanutten (Locust Grove; Strickler)	Hamburg
069-0042	Fort Paul Long	Stanley
069-0002	Fort Philip Long (old)	Stanley V/N
069-0018	Fort Rodes DEMOLISHED	Hamburg V/N
069-0005	Fort Stover	Luray V/N
069-0095	Fox House	Luray
*159-5041	Frank, Warren E., House	Luray
*069-5062	Fristo, Harvey, House	Luray
069-0207	Fultz Run Bridge, Rt. 609	Stanley
069-0053	Graves Cabin	Luray
*069-0092	Grace Chapel Lutheran Church	Big Meadows
*069-5143	Graves Chapel M. E. Church	Big Meadows
*069-5071	Gray Cemetery	Elkton East
069-0169	Green Acres	Big Meadows
*159-5013	Green Hill Cemetery	Luray
*069-0087	Green Pastures Farm (Almond-Sedwick Farm)	Luray
069-0127	Greenland Home	Hamburg
*069-5050	Griffith Barn	Thornton Gap
069-0089	Griffith Log Cabin	Luray
*159-5047	Griffiths House	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
159-0040	Grove Antique Shop	Luray
*069-5026	Grove, Claude and Minnie, House	Luray
*069-5013	Grove Hill Elementary School	Stanley
*159-5034	Grove House	Luray
069-0055	Grove Place	Luray
*069-5056	Hamburg Store (Eura Post Office)	Hamburg
069-0194	Hamburg Colored School	Hamburg
069-0117	Hamburg School	Hamburg
*159-5018	Harnsbarger, E. C. and Lida, House	Luray
*159-5157	Harvey House (Tannery Housing)	Luray
159-0017	Hawksbill Barn	Luray
069-0056	Hawksbill Gas Station	Luray
069-0065	Hawksbill Nursing Home	Big Meadows
*069-5083	Hawksbill Pool (Hawksbill Recreation Park)	Big Meadows
069-0100	Hawksbill Primitive Baptist Church	Big Meadows
069-0057	Hawksbill Tannery	Luray
069-0032	Heiston Blacksmith Shop	Luray
*069-5053	Heiston Farm	Luray
*159-5046	Heiston, John, House	Luray
069-0017	Heiston-Strickler House (Stone House)	Luray V/N
069-0107	Hensley House	Elkton East
*159-5062	Heritage Park	Luray
069-0139	Hershberger, Pendleton, House	Luray
*069-0159	Hershberger-Gander Farm	Hamburg
*069-0039	Hershberger-Varner Farm	Luray
069-0058	Herzbery Farm	Luray
159-0018	Highway of Holiness (M.F. Church)	n/m
*069-5079	Hilltop Poultry Farm	Stanley
069-0045	Hines, Col. Owen, House	Rileyville
*069-5027	Hite Farm	Luray
069-0177	Hite, Daniel, House	Big Meadows
069-0069	Hoak House	Luray n/m
069-0205	Honey Run Bridge, Rt. 650	Stanley
069-0138	Hook, Sandy, House	Luray
069-0135	Hope Mill House	Luray
069-0076	House	Bentonville n/m
069-0209	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0210	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0211	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0214	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0215	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0216	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0217	House, Rt 605	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
069-0218	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0219	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0220	House, Rt 605	Luray
069-0221	House, Rt 605	Luray
*069-5080	House (SR 672)	Big Meadows
*159-5031	House (11 Blue Ridge Avenue)	Luray
*069-5107	House (Central Avenue and N. Fourth Street)	Elkton West
*159-5027	House (12 Cliffside Drive)	Luray
*159-5033	House (117 S. Court Street)	Luray
*159-5036	House (156 S. Court Street)	Luray
*159-5037	House (169 S. Court Street)	Luray
*069-5127	House (308-310 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*069-5128	House (427 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*069-5129	House (429 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*069-5124	House (518 N. Fourth Street)	Elkton East
*159-5023	House (305-307 Hawksbill Street)	Luray
*159-5022	House (309 Hawksbill Street)	Luray
*159-5008	House (104 High Street)	Luray
*159-5009	House (114 High Street)	Luray
*069-5153	House (188 Honeyville Avenue)	Stanley
069-0046	House in Ida	Big Meadows
*159-5015	House (129 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5052	House (156 E. Main Street)	Luray
*069-5150	House (165 E. Main Street)	Stanley
*159-5012	House (200 block E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5050	House (300 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5054	House (424 E. Main Street)	Luray
*069-5155	House (501 E. Main Street)	Big Meadows
*069-5156	House (542 E. Main Street)	Big Meadows
*159-0035	House (105 W. Main Street)	Luray
*159-0013	House (111 W. Main Street)	Luray
159-0047	Houses #1 and #2, off West Main Street	n/m
*069-5146	House (228 Masonic Avenue)	Stanley
*069-5154	House (364 Park Road)	Stanley
*069-5101	House (802 River Road)	Tenth Legion
*069-5089	House (Shenk Hollow Road/SR 658)	Thornton Gap
*069-5061	House (246 Smeltzers Road/off US 340)	Bentonville
*069-5067	House (Tanners Ridge Road/SR 682)	Elkton East
*069-5131	House (210 Third Street)	Elkton West
*069-5109	House (402 Third Street)	Elkton East
*069-5110	House (410 Third Street)	Elkton East
*069-5030	House (Weaver Road/SR 607)	Elkton East
*159-5011	House (102 Wilson Avenue)	Luray
*159-5006	House (223-225 Wilson Avenue)	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*159-5053	House and Office (110-114 E. Main Street)	Luray
*159-5014	Hudson Hardware Building	Luray
159-0020	Hudson House DEMOLISHED	Luray
069-0146	Huffman Farm	Stanley
069-0140	Huffman House (Old Lawrence)	Luray
*069-5019	Huffman House and Tourist Camp	Stanley
069-0181	Huffman Shack	Luray
069-0227	Huffman Store	Rileyville
*069-5072	Huffman, Charles L., House and Service Station	Stanley
*069-5095	Huffman, J. R., House	Rileyville
069-0141	Huffman, Lawrence, Farm	Luray
*069-5068	Huffman, Luther and Lizzie, House	Stanley
069-0170	Huffman, Will, House	Big Meadows
*069-5078	Ida Grove Church of the Brethren	Big Meadows
*069-5084	Ida Handicraft Shop	Big Meadows
*069-0193	Isabella Furnace Office	Luray
159-0021	Jenkins Building, W. Main & High streets	Luray
069-0172	Jenkins, Marvin, House	Luray
069-0202	Jeremey's Run Archaeological Site	Thornton Gap V/N
*069-5012	Jerusalem	Elkton East
069-0093	Jewell, Henry, Cabin	Thornton Gap
069-0184	Jewell, Henry, House	Luray
069-0148	Jewell, Oscar, House	Luray
*069-5029	Jolletts United Methodist Church	Elkton East
069-0019	Jones, Wharton, House	Luray
069-0235	Jordan Hollow Farm	Big Meadows
069-0090	Judd Cabin	Luray n/m
*069-5007	Judd Farm	Luray
*069-5051	Judd, William, House and Store	Thornton Gap
*069-5142	Judy-Breeden House	Big Meadows
*069-5082	Kauffman Cemetery	Hamburg
*069-5064	Kauffman, Thomas and Susan, House	Rileyville
069-0020	Kauffman's Mill	Hamburg
069-0078	Keyser Store (original)	Bentonville
069-0047	Keyser, Andrew, House (site)	Luray
069-0048	Keyser, Charles, House	Luray
*069-5015	Keyser, Harry and Sina, House	Stanley
*069-0134	Keyser-Hershberger Farm	Luray
*069-5092	Kibler, James W., House	Luray
*069-5091	Kibler, L. C., Farm	Luray
069-0174	Kibler, Martin, House	Luray
069-0178	Kiblinger, Frank, House	Big Meadows
069-0086	King Cabin	Big Meadows

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*069-5038	Kite Farm	Tenth Legion
*069-5039	Kite, George, House	Tenth Legion
069-0059	Kite, J. A., House	Luray
*069-5134	Kite's Store	Stanley
*069-5018	Kite-Harlow House	Stanley
*069-5014	Kite-Shuler Farm	Stanley
*069-5042	Knight-Caton Store	Big Meadows
*069-5031	Koontz Cemetery	Elkton East
*069-5033	Koontz Farm	Elkton East
*069-5145	Koontz House and Office	Big Meadows
*069-0183	Koontz, David and Verinda, Farm	Big Meadows
069-0083	Koontz, Elder John, House	Stanley
069-0110	Koontz, Lewis, House	Big Meadows
*069-0101	Koontz, Lewis C., House	Big Meadows
*069-5032	Koontz, Noah and Isa, Farm	Elkton East
069-0108	Lam, Russell, House	Elkton East
069-0112	Lam, Virgil, Cabin	Fletcher
*159-5035	Landrum, Charles, House	Luray
*159-5004	Lauck, Edward and Bernice, House	Luray
159-0003	Laurance Hotel (Emmanuel Grove House)	Luray
*069-5046	Leaksville United Church of Christ	Hamburg
*069-5059	Lentz Farm	Rileyville
*159-0016	Limeair II (Graves House)	Luray
*069-0004	Locust Dell	Luray
*069-0125	Locust Grove	Hamburg
069-0145	Locust Grove (Brubaker House)	Big Meadows
*159-5019	Logan, Clarence and Mamie, House	Luray
069-0180	Long, Isaac, House	Big Meadows
069-0161	Long, Michael, Farm	Stanley
*069-0043	Long, Peter, House	Stanley
069-0157	Long, R., Cabin	Hamburg
*069-5123	Louderback, Edward, Service Station	Elkton East
069-0080	Lowerlife Farms	Rileyville
069-0091	Ludwig Cabin	Thornton Gap
*159-5024	Luray Builders' Supplies, Inc.	Luray
*159-0058	Luray Caverns Main Building	Luray
*159-5021	Luray Caverns Restaurant	Luray
*159-5005	Luray Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	Luray
*159-5002	Luray Church of the Brethren	Luray
069-0036	Luray Dam	Luray nm
159-0023	Luray Electronics Building and Old Commercial Hotel	Luray
159-0049	Luray Fire Hall	n/m
*159-5032	Luray Graded and High School	Luray
159-0008	Luray Historic District (potential)	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
*159-5055	Luray Lodge	Luray
*159-0051	Luray Methodist Episcopal Church South (Luray U.M.C.)	Luray
*159-5056	Luray Motor Company	Luray
*159-0024	Luray Norfolk & Western Railroad Depot	Luray
*069-5057	Luray Reptile Center and Dinosaur Park	Luray
159-0050	Main Street Baptist Church	Luray
*069-0158	Maggart-Gander Farm	Hamburg
*159-0025	Mansion Inn (Arlington House)	Luray
069-0131	Massanutten Farm	Hamburg
069-0123	Massanutten Heights	Hamburg V/N
069-0201	Massanutten Lodge, Skyland (Shen. Nat'l Park)	
069-0132	Massanutten School	Hamburg
*069-5052	Massanutton Monument	Hamburg
*069-5141	Mattes House	Big Meadows
069-0191	Mathews Tenant House	Luray
069-0006	Mauck's Meeting House	Hamburg V/N
069-0129	Mayes Cabin (Painter House)	Stanley
159-0026	McKim and Huffman Drugstore	Luray
069-0167	Meadow Mills Cabin	Luray
*069-0054	Meadow Mills Farm	Luray
*069-5060	Menifee, J. H., House	Luray
069-0110	Meders, George, House	Elkton East
069-0109	Meders, Jim, Cabin	Elkton East
069-0113	Meders, Rartie, Outbuildings	Fletcher
069-0014	Mill Creek Primitive Baptist Church	Hamburg
069-0033	Miller House (John Crist House)	Thornton Gap
*069-5065	Miller, John, House	Bentonville
069-0015	Miller, L. J., House	Luray n/m
*069-5136	Milton House Bed & Breakfast Inn	Stanley
*159-5038	Mims, J. Raymond Sr., House	Luray
*159-5159	Mimslyn Inn, The	Luray
069-0122	Modisett Cabin	Hamburg
069-0155	Montgomery Farm	Luray
069-0165	Moriarty House	Tenth Legion
069-0037	Mount Calvary Shack	Luray
*069-0038	Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church	Luray
159-0027	Mount Carmel Baptist Church	Luray
*159-5063	Mt. Carmel Regular Baptist Church (Trinity Assembly of God)	Luray
069-0151	Mount Lebanon United Church	Elkton East
*069-5035	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Elkton East
069-0143	Mount Zion Church of the Brethren	Luray
069-0179	Mountain Home (Old Brumback House)	Big Meadows
*069-5076	Mountain Spring House	Bentonville

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
069-0203	Mountain View	Luray nm
069-0195	Mud Pike School	Luray
069-0060	Munson, M. L., House	Luray
*069-5036	Naked Creek School	Elkton East
069-0204	N & W RR Cabin Car	Elkton East
069-0239	New Reservoir	Thornton G
069-0084	Newport Church of the Brethren	Stanley
069-0044	Newport Dam	
069-0225	Nicely, H.C. House 1	Rileyville
069-0226	Nicely, H.C. House 2	Rileyville
069-0231	Nicely-Ross House	Rileyville
*159-5160	Norfolk & Western Railroad Bridge	Luray
*069-5132	Norfolk & Western Shop Superintendent's House	Elkton West
*069-5133	Norfolk Southern Railroad Tunnel (Maryland Avenue)	Elkton East
*069-5103	Office (123 Pennsylvania Avenue)	Elkton West
069-0134	Old Brick House	Luray
069-0208	Old church house in Vaughn, Rt. 11	Luray
069-0164	Old Long House	Big Meadows
069-0193	Old Stone Building	Luray
069-0150	Old Stony Man School	Luray
*159-5040	Old Town Cemetery	Luray
*159-5026	Page Co-op Farm Bureau	Luray
159-0004	Page County Courthouse	Luray V/N
*159-0028	Page Milling Company Silos	Luray
159-0053	Page News & Courier	n/m
*159-5017	Page Theatre	Luray
159-0054	Page Valley National Bank	Luray
159-0029	Parks Building	Luray
069-0050	Pass Run House	Luray
069-0190	Philips Stone House	Luray
*069-5043	Phillips-Knight Farm	Big Meadows
069-0192	Ponn Stone House	Luray
069-0222	Porter Cabin	Luray n/m
069-0212	Poultry houses, Rt 605	Luray
159-0059	Post Office	n/m
159-0007	Price, E. Luther House	Luray n/m
069-0023	Printz Home	Big Meadows
*159-5001	Printz, A. S., House	Luray
*069-5098	Printz, Abram and Sallie, Farm	Big Meadows
*069-5090	Printz, E., House	Luray
*069-5100	Printz, I., House	Luray
*069-5044	Printz, John S., House	Luray
069-0185	Printz, Peter, House	Big Meadows

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*159-5029	Printz, Starlus and Rena, House	Luray
069-5181	Railroad bridge, Rt 706/stream	nm
*069-5008	Redman Store	Big Meadows
*069-5104	Reiss Apartment Building	Elkton West
069-0116	Rickard Cabin	Hamburg
069-0229	Rileyville Church of Brethren	Rileyville
069-0228	Rileyville Methodist Church	Rileyville
069-0232	Rileyville Post Office	Rileyville
*069-5022	Rileyville Post Office	Rileyville
*069-5077	Rileyville Seventh-Day Adventist Church (Mountain View Church)	Bentonville
069-0152	Rinaca Homeplace	Elkton West
*069-5139	Roadcap-Coffman Farm	Hamburg
069-0206	Rocky Branch Church Bridge, Rt. 612	Thornton Gap
*069-5088	Rocky Branch Regular Baptist Church	Thornton Gap
*069-5086	Rocky Branch Schools	Thornton Gap
069-0073	Rodgers House	Rileyville
*069-5144	Rogers-Berry Farm	Big Meadows
069-0124	Rothgeb Mill Site	Hamburg
*069-5047	Rothgeb, Ralph and Maggie, Farm	Hamburg
*069-5048	Rothgeb Brothers Store	Stanley
159-0005	Ruffin, John House (Rosser House)	Luray
069-0016	Ruffner, John, House	Luray
069-0233	Ruffner, Malcolm House	Rileyville
069-0197	Ruffner, Malcolm, House	Hamburg
069-0021	Ruffner, Peter, House	n/m
*159-5025	Ruffner, Peter Jr., House	Luray
*159-5049	Ruffner Guest House (The Farmhouse)	Luray
*069-0062	Ruffner-Frank House	Luray
069-0030	Saint George's Church	Big Meadows
159-0030	Saint John's Baptist Church	Luray
*069-0026	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Stanley
*069-5125	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	Elkton East
*069-0138	Sandy Hook House (Eng-Amer)	Luray
*069-5002	Sandy Hook Miller's House	Luray
*069-5001	Sandy Hook Mills Ruin and Dam	Luray
159-0031	Schewel Warehouse	Luray
*069-5058	Scoop-and-Dyke House	Luray
069-0186	Sedwick, John, House	Luray
069-0114	Sedwick, Rumsey, House (Green Castle)	Luray
*069-5176	Seekford, Will, Service Station	Stanley
069-0149	Shaffer House	Luray
*069-5069	Shaffer, C. V., Cannery	Stanley
069-0034	Shaver House (Lambert Home)	Thornton Gap

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad</u>
*069-0061	Shawnee Farm	Luray
*069-5045	Shawnee Farm Tenant House	Luray
*069-5105	Shenandoah City Hall (Former)	Elkton West
069-0049	Shenandoah Dam	
*069-5117	Shenandoah High School (Shenandoah Elementary School)	Elkton East
*069-5116	Shenandoah Norfolk & Western Passenger Depot	Elkton West
*069-5135	Shenandoah River Lodge Cabin No. 8-9	Luray
*069-5093	Shenk House	Luray
069-0068	Shenk's Farm	Luray
069-0162	Shuler Homeplace	Stanley
069-0166	Shuler, George, House	Stanley
069-0198	Shuler, Isaac, House Site	Stanley
069-0234	Skyline Drive (see Warren Co. file)	various
*069-5074	Snider-Dovel Farm	Big Meadows
069-0096	Somers' Farm	Big Meadows
069-0098	Somers Place	Big Meadows
069-0097	Sours, Burton, Cabin	Big Meadows
069-0168	Sours, Isaac, Cabin	Luray
069-0196	Sours, Raymond, House	Big Meadows
069-0027	South Fork House	Stanley
069-0163	Spitler House (Elder Nathan)	Big Meadows
069-0010	Spitler, Abraham, House (White Hall)	Stanley
069-0007	Spitler, Issac, House (Old Fort)	Hamburg V/
069-0171	Spitler, Lucas, House	Big Meadows
069-0153	Spring Farm	Luray
069-0173	Springfield	Luray
069-0154	Springfield School	Luray
*069-5149	Stanley Farmers & Merchants Bank (Town of Stanley Mun. Offices)	Stanley
*069-5160	Stanley School	Stanley
069-0066	Stanley Railroad Station DEMOLISHED	Stanley
*069-5151	Stanley United Methodist Church	Stanley
*069-5137	Stanley Water Works	Stanley
069-0094	Stevens Cottage	Elkton East V/N
159-0056	Stony's Cab Building	n/m
*069-5094	Store (Hamburg Road)	Hamburg
*069-5130	Store (409 Pennsylvania Avenue)	Elkton East
069-0200	Strickler, Abram, House	Hamburg
*069-5126	Strickler, Owen and Edith, House	Elkton East
*069-5055	Strickler, Thompson and Nancy, House	Hamburg
*069-0105	Strickler-Foltz Farm	Stanley
*069-0118	Strickler-Kauffman Farm	Hamburg
069-0103	Strole Log House	Stanley
*069-5138	Structure (649 Leaksville Road/SR 616)	Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>USGS Quad.</u>
*159-5051	Suddeth, J., House	Luray
159-0032	Swetnam Building	Luray
*069-0051	Tanner's Ridge Mission (St. Luke's Episcopal Church)	Elkton East
*069-5081	Taylor, Clark and Minnie, House	Big Meadows
069-0197	Thomas Farm	Luray
159-0033	Thompson's Shack, 2 Park Circle	n/m
*069-5121	Tourist Camp (US 211)	Luray
*069-5159	Tucker, Rev. J. E., House	Big Meadows
*069-5016	Twin Pine Service Station	Stanley
069-0039	Vарner House	Luray
*069-5102	Verbena Lodge No. 42 I.O.O.F.	Elkton West
*069-0028	Verbena Mill	Elkton East
069-0136	Vines Place	Luray
*069-0011	Wall Brook Farm (Brubaker-Long Farm)	Hamburg
*069-0023	Walnut Hill (George and Mary Printz House)	Big Meadows
*069-5157	Weakley House	Big Meadows
069-0099	Weaver Cabin	Big Meadows
*159-5048	Weaver, Floyd, House	Luray
*069-5075	Welfley-Shuler House	Tenth Legion
*159-5045	West End Confederate Monument	Luray
159-0034	West Luray Civic Center	n/m
069-0182	West Ridge	Big Meadows
069-0223	Wood-Darr tenant house	Rileyville
069-0012	White House	Hamburg V/
069-0052	White House Mill	Hamburg
069-0029	Williams Cabin	Hamburg
069-0063	Williams House	Luray
069-0013	Willow Grove	Luray
*069-5025	Willow Grove Mill	Luray
069-0230	Wood-Comer House	Rileyville
069-0189	Yager Cook-House	Luray
*069-0187	Yager Spring House	Luray
*159-0019	Yager, N. W., House and Store (The Long Building)	Luray
*069-5041	Yager, Robert and Mattie, House	Big Meadows
*069-5005	Yowell-Gochenour Farm	Luray

Appendix C: Address Inventory List [Page County (069-) and Town of Luray (159-)] of properties surveyed during 1997-1998 Page County Historic Resources Survey

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Address</u>
069-0004	East Branch Road (SR 641), Stony Man vicinity
069-0011	967 Longs Road (SR 615), Hamburg vicinity
069-0023	Walnut Hill Road (SR 672)
069-0026	US 340, Newport vicinity
069-0028	US 340, Verbena
069-0035	Stony Man Road (SR 642), Stony Man vicinity
069-0038	279 Somers Road (SR 670), Stony Man vicinity
069-0039	1888 Stony Man Road (SR 689), Stony Man vicinity
069-0043	501 South Fork Road (off SR 762), Hamburg vicinity
069-0051	3434 Tanner's Ridge Road (SR 682), Pine Grove vicinity
069-0054	US 340, Luray vicinity
069-0061	2816 Old Forge Road, Luray vicinity
069-0062	130 Lakewood Road (SR 639), Luray vicinity
069-0064	Red Church Road (SR 674), Luray vicinity
069-0070	2545 Mims Road (SR 654), Springfield vicinity
069-0079	Page Valley Road (SR 717), Overall vicinity
069-0085	1062 Pine Grove Road (SR 624), Marksville vicinity
069-0087	Kimball Road (SR 658), Springfield vicinity
069-0092	Ida Road (SR 689), Ida
069-0101	Farmview Road (SR 611), Luray vicinity
069-0105	1001 Old Farm Road (off SR 613), Grove Hill vicinity
069-0118	1059 Kauffman's Mill Road (SR 646), Hamburg vicinity
069-0119	1917 Kauffman's Mill Road (SR 646), Hamburg vicinity
069-0125	1456 Egypt Bend Road (SR 675), Hamburg vicinity
069-0134	1125 Sandy Hook Road (SR 648), Luray vicinity
069-0138	161 Hook Hill Road (SR 654), Luray vicinity
069-0144	6045 Ida Road (SR 689), Ida vicinity
069-0147	750 Middleburg Road (SR 632), Stanley vicinity
069-0158	511 Oak Leaf Road (SR 646), Hamburg vicinity
069-0159	818 Gander Road (SR 646), Hamburg vicinity
069-0183	5137 Farmview Road (SR 611), Marksville vicinity
069-0187	Yager's Road (SR 652), Luray vicinity
069-0193	Yager's Road (SR 652), Luray vicinity
069-5001	161 Hook Hill Road (SR 654), Springfield vicinity
069-5002	161 Hook Hill Road (SR 654), Springfield vicinity
069-5003	647 Brookstone Road (SR 611), Stony Man vicinity
069-5004	East Branch Road (SR 641), Stony Man vicinity
069-5005	679 Redman Store Road (SR 629), Luray vicinity
069-5006	290 Brookstone Road (SR 611), Stony Man vicinity
069-5007	1606 Stony Man Road (SR 689), Stony Man vicinity
069-5008	Fairview Road (SR 611), Cavetown

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Address</u>
069-5009	2005 Big Oak Road (SR 644), Leaksville vicinity
069-5010	Big Oak Road (SR 644), Leaksville vicinity
069-5011	1645 Strole Farm Road (SR 613), Grove Hill vicinity
069-5012	1131 Merlin Avenue, Shenandoah
069-5013	7979 US 340, Grove Hill
069-5014	241 Paul Lane, Grove Hill vicinity
069-5015	1299 Dam Acres Road, Honeyville vicinity
069-5016	8164 U.S. Highway 340
069-5017	2841 Comertown Road (SR 602), Comertown vicinity
069-5018	Shenandoah River Road (off US 340), Shenandoah vicinity
069-5019	Grove Hill River Road (SR 650), Grove Hill vicinity
069-5020	Old Farm Road (off SR 613), Grove Hill vicinity
069-5021	Bixler's Ferry Road (SR 675), Luray vicinity
069-5022	Rileyville Road (SR 662), Rileyville
069-5023	2299 US 340, Luray vicinity
069-5024	Leaksville Road (SR 616), Leaksville vicinity
069-5025	Stony Man Road (SR 642), Mundellsville
069-5026	168 Stony Man Road (SR 642), Mundellsville
069-5027	1034 Leaksville Road (SR 616), Luray vicinity
069-5028	Jollett Road (SR 759), Jollett vicinity
069-5029	Jollett Road (SR 759), Jollett
069-5030	Weaver Road (SR 607), Jollett vicinity
069-5031	Loop Road (SR 604), Furnace vicinity
069-5032	2838 Loop Road (SR 604), Furnace vicinity
069-5033	Naked Creek Road (SR 609), Verbena vicinity
069-5034	Fleeburg Road (SR 603), Comertown
069-5035	Good Lane (off SR 603), Verbena vicinity
069-5036	Good Lane (off SR 603), Verbena vicinity
069-5037	Atkins Drive (SR 855), Luray vicinity
069-5038	Kites Corner Road (off US 340), Grove Hill vicinity
069-5039	Kites Corner Road (off US 340), Grove Hill vicinity
069-5040	US 340, Shenandoah vicinity
069-5041	113 Red Gate Road (SR 611), Marksville vicinity
069-5042	Kite Hollow Road (SR 611), Marksville vicinity
069-5043	1407 Kite Hollow Road (SR 611), Marksville vicinity
069-5044	720 Printz Mill Road (SR 696), Ida vicinity
069-5045	2816 Old Forge Road (SR 654), Luray vicinity
069-5046	3424 Leaksville Road (SR 616), Leaksville
069-5047	1670 Oakleaf Road (SR 646), Leaksville
069-5048	Leaksville Road (SR 616), Leaksville
069-5049	2978 US 211, Luray vicinity
069-5050	Jewell Hollow Road (SR 669), Morning Star vicinity
069-5051	Jewell Hollow Road (SR 669), Morning Star vicinity
069-5052	US 211, Hamburg vicinity
069-5053	US 211, Luray vicinity

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Address</u>
069-5054	Hamburg Road (SR 766), Hamburg
069-5055	Hamburg Road (SR 766), Hamburg
069-5056	Hamburg Road (SR 766), Hamburg
069-5057	1087 US 211, Luray vicinity
069-5058	Old Forge Road (SR 654), Luray vicinity
069-5059	Riverwater Drive (off SR 684), Rileyville vicinity
069-5060	Sedwick Road (SR 653), Luray vicinity
069-5061	246 Smeltzers Road (off US 340), Compton
069-5062	Elgin Road (SR 611), Vaughn vicinity
069-5063	Hulse Road (SR 656), Vaughn vicinity
069-5064	Elgin Road (SR 611), Rileyville vicinity
069-5065	2951 Rileyville Road (SR 662), Rileyville vicinity
069-5066	Homestead Drive (SR 647), Hamburg vicinity
069-5067	Tanners Ridge Road (SR 682), Pine Grove vicinity
069-5068	6486 Leaksville Road (SR 616), Leaksville vicinity
069-5069	Leaksville Road (SR 616), Leaksville vicinity
069-5070	1130 Bixler's Ferry Road (SR 675), Luray vicinity
069-5071	Pine Grove Road (SR 624), Pine Grove vicinity
069-5072	521 and 537 West Main Street, Stanley
069-5073	1695 Judy Lane Extension (SR 622), Pine Grove vicinity
069-5074	1159 Pine Grove Road (SR 624), Pine Grove vicinity
069-5075	449 Shipwreck Road (off SR 601), Shenandoah vicinity
069-5076	266 Overlook Drive (off SR 662), Luray vicinity
069-5077	Rileyville Road (SR 662), Luray vicinity
069-5078	Ida Road (SR 689), Ida
069-5079	468 Jimmy's Drive (off SR 618), Marksville vicinity
069-5080	SR 672, Ida vicinity
069-5081	121 Homestead Road (off SR 689), Ida
069-5082	Kauffman's Mill Road (SR 646), Hamburg vicinity
069-5083	Pine Grove Road (SR 626), Marksville vicinity
069-5084	Ida Road (SR 689), Ida
069-5085	SR 625, Elkton vicinity
069-5086	Batman Hill Road (SR 666), Luray vicinity
069-5087	Batman Hill Road (SR 666), Luray vicinity
069-5088	Rocky Branch Road (SR 612), Luray vicinity
069-5089	Shenk Hollow Road (SR 658), Luray vicinity
069-5090	632 Collins Avenue (off SR 696), Luray vicinity
069-5091	1016 Kimball Road (SR 658), Kimball
069-5092	1312 Kimball Road (SR 658), Kimball vicinity
069-5093	Ruffners Ferry Road (SR 654), Luray vicinity
069-5094	Hamburg Road (SR 766), Hamburg vicinity
069-5095	658 Richview Road (off SR 684), Rileyville vicinity
069-5097	Sims Lane (off SR 629), Ida vicinity
069-5098	597 Rosedale Lane (SR 671), Stony Man vicinity
069-5099	132 Marksville Road (SR 689), Marksville

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Address</u>
069-5100	801 Somers Road (SR 670), Stony Man vicinity
069-5101	802 River Road (SR 683), Shenandoah
069-5102	119-121 Pennsylvania Avenue, Shenandoah
069-5103	123 Pennsylvania Avenue, Shenandoah
069-5104	111 Pennsylvania Avenue, Shenandoah
069-5105	Second Street, Shenandoah
069-5106	113 Maryland Avenue, Shenandoah
069-5107	Central Avenue and North Fourth Street, Shenandoah
069-5108	316-318 Third Street, Shenandoah
069-5109	402 Third Street, Shenandoah
069-5110	410 Third Street, Shenandoah
069-5111	400 block Third Street, Shenandoah
069-5112	424 First Street, Shenandoah
069-5113	504 First Street, Shenandoah
069-5114	508 First Street, Shenandoah
069-5115	512-514 First Street
069-5116	400-500 block First Street, Shenandoah
069-5117	529-535 Fourth Street (US 340), Shenandoah
069-5118	400 First Street, Shenandoah
069-5119	406-410 First Street, Shenandoah
069-5120	418-422 First Street, Shenandoah
069-5121	US 211, Luray vicinity
069-5122	8682 US 340, Rileyville vicinity
069-5123	US 340, Shenandoah
069-5124	518 North Fourth Street (US 340), Shenandoah
069-5125	US 340, Shenandoah
069-5126	424 North Fourth Street (US 340), Shenandoah
069-5127	308-310 North Fourth Street (US 340), Shenandoah
069-5128	427 North Fourth Street (US 340), Shenandoah
069-5129	429 North Fourth Street (US 340), Shenandoah
069-5130	409 Pennsylvania Avenue, Shenandoah
069-5131	210 Third Street, Shenandoah
069-5132	202 Second Street, Shenandoah
069-5133	Maryland Avenue, Shenandoah
069-5134	US 340, Newport
069-5135	Riverlodge Road (off SR 654), Luray vicinity
069-5136	113 West Main Street, Stanley
069-5137	Pump Lane, Stanley
069-5138	649 Leaksville Road (SR 616), Luray vicinity
069-5139	2604 Oak Forest Lane (SR 644), Leaksville vicinity
069-5140	2604 Oak Forest Lane (SR 644), Leaksville vicinity
069-5141	365 Chapel Road, Stanley
069-5142	330 Chapel Road, Stanley
069-5143	Chapel Road, Stanley
069-5144	1039 Aylor Grubbs Avenue, Stanley

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Address</u>
069-5145	275 Chapel Road, Stanley
069-5146	228 Masonic Avenue, Stanley
069-5147	301-307 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5148	294 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5149	278 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5150	165 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5151	162 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5152	802 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5153	188 Honeyville Avenue, Stanley
069-5154	364 Park Road, Stanley
069-5155	501 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5156	542 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5157	556 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5158	572 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5159	600 East Main Street, Stanley
069-5160	629 West Main Street, Stanley
069-5175	2503 Oak Forest Lane (SR 644), Leaksville vicinity
069-5176	5043 Leaksville Road (SR 616), Alma vicinity
159-0009	134 West Main Street, Luray
159-0013	111 West Main Street, Luray
159-0016	US 211, Luray
159-0019	230-232 West Main Street, Luray
159-0024	Virginia Avenue and Campbell Street, Luray
159-0025	West Main Street, Luray
159-0028	Cave and Zerkel streets, Luray
159-0035	105 West Main Street, Luray
159-0036	101 West Main Street, Luray
159-0051	West Main Street, Luray
159-0058	US 211, Luray
159-5001	140 High Street, Luray
159-5002	11 Berrey Boulevard, Luray
159-5003	120 High Street, Luray
159-5004	8 Jamison Road, Luray
159-5005	Amiss Avenue, Luray
159-5006	223-225 Wilson Avenue, Luray
159-5007	16-18 Amiss Avenue, Luray
159-5008	104 High Street, Luray
159-5009	114 High Street, Luray
159-5010	239B East Main Street, Luray
159-5011	102 Wilson Avenue, Luray
159-5012	200 block East Main Street, Luray
159-5013	200 block East Main Street, Luray
159-5014	55 East Main Street, Luray
159-5015	129 East Main Street, Luray
159-5016	113 East Main Street, Luray

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Property Address</u>
159-5017	33 East Main Street, Luray
159-5018	7 Jamison Road, Luray
159-5019	US 211, Luray
159-5020	West Main Street, Luray
159-5021	US 211, Luray
159-5022	309 Hawksbill Street, Luray
159-5023	305-307 Hawksbill Street, Luray
159-5024	15 Cave Street, Luray
159-5025	440 Ruffner House Road, Luray
159-5026	139 Virginia Avenue, Luray
159-5027	12 Cliffside Drive, Luray
159-5029	29 Blue Ridge Avenue, Luray
159-5030	4 Jamison Road, Luray
159-5031	11 Blue Ridge Avenue, Luray
159-5032	101 South Court Street, Luray
159-5033	117 South Court Street, Luray
159-5034	44 Cave Street, Luray
159-5035	45 Cave Street, Luray
159-5036	156 South Court Street, Luray
159-5037	169 South Court Street, Luray
159-5038	171 South Court Street, Luray
159-5039	602 West Main Street, Luray
159-5040	500 block West Main Street, Luray
159-5041	133 South Court Street, Luray
159-5042	36 West Main Street, Luray
159-5043	57-59 West Main Street, Luray
159-5044	East Main Street and Reservoir Road, Luray
159-5045	Broad Street and Virginia Avenue, Luray
159-5046	33 Cave Street, Luray
159-5047	310 Luray Avenue, Luray
159-5048	10 Jamison Road, Luray
159-5049	440 Ruffner House Road, Luray
159-5050	300 East Main Street, Luray
159-5051	200 block East Main Street, Luray
159-5052	156 East Main Street, Luray
159-5053	110-114 East Main Street, Luray
159-5054	424 East Main Street, Luray
159-5055	312 East Main Street, Luray
159-5056	26 North Broad Street, Luray
159-5062	Zerkel Street, Luray
159-5063	52 Cave Street, Luray
159-5157	18 North Deford Avenue, Luray
159-5158	Tannery Road, Luray
159-5159	401 West Main Street, Luray
159-5160	Virginia Avenue, Luray

Appendix D: Historic Contexts Inventory List

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME(S)	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT(S)
069-0004	1825	ca Locust Dell	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0011	1830	ca Wall-Brook Farm (Brubaker-Long Farm)	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0023	1825	ca "Walnut Hill" Printz, George & Mary House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0026	1927	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion
069-0028	1935	Verbena Mill	Industry/Processing/Extraction Recreation/Arts
069-0035	1850	ca Antioch Christian Church Antioch Ministry of Helps	Funerary Religion
069-0038	1848	Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church	Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion
069-0039	1880	ca Hershberger-Varner Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0043	1875	ca Long, Peter House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-0051	1920	ca Tanner's Ridge Mission St. Luke's Episcopal Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion Social
069-0054	1867	ca Meadow Mills Farm Grove, J.C. Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0061	1861	ca Shawnee Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Landscape Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0062	1850	ca Ruffner-Frank House Yankee Sam's	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Government/Law/Political

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-0064	1851	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	Religion
069-0070	1890	ca Big Spring Mennonite Meeting House	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
069-0079	1860	ca Burner, Israel Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0085	1816	ca Cherry Hills Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Landscape Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0087	1825	ca Almond-Sedwick Farm Green Pastures Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0092	1835	Grace Chapel Lutheran Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
069-0101	1870	ca Koontz, Lewis C., House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0105	1850	ca Strickler-Foltz Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0118	1820	Strickler-Kauffman Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction Landscape Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0119	1890	W.E. Burner Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0125	1765	ca Locust Grove Locust Grove Bed and Breakfast	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Ethnicity/Immigration
069-0134	1820	ca Keyser-Hershberger Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0138	1800	ca Sandy Hook House Eng-Amer	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-0144	1850	ca Brubaker, William House Cave, J.D. Guest House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0147	1850	ca Biedler-Spitler Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0158	1840	ca Maggart-Gander Farm Gander, Joseph Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0159	1840	ca Hershberger-Gander Farm Gander, Henry Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0183	1853	ca Koontz, David and Verinda Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-0187	1810	ca Yager Spring House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
069-0193	1800	ca Isabella Furnace Office	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Industry/Processing/Extraction
069-5001	1800	ca Sandy Hook Mills Ruin and Dam	Industry/Processing/Extraction
069-5002	1840	Sandy Hook Miller's House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
069-5003	1874	Coffman Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5004	1880	ca Comer Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5005	1825	ca Yowell-Gochenour Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5006	1839	Blosser Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5007	1860	Judd Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5008	1920	ca Redman Store	Commerce/Trade

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5009	1880	ca Coffman-Hite Farm Rocky Lonesome Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5010	1880	ca Dadisman-Rothgeb Farm Hiteland Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5011	1845	Dovel, William and Christina House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5012	1910	ca Jerusalem	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Religion
069-5013	1939	Grove Hill Elementary School	Architecture/Community Planning Education
069-5014	1875	ca Kite-Shuler Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5015	1923	ca Keyser, Harry and Sina Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5016	1930	ca Twin Pine Service Station	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
069-5017	1875	ca Armstrong-Grimsley House	Domestic Religion Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5018	1850	ca Kite-Harlow House Coach Stop House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5019	1900	ca Huffman House and Tourist Camp	Commerce/Trade Domestic
069-5020	1910	ca Foltz, Vernon & Lottie Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5021	1936	Bixler's Ferry Low-water Bridge	Transportation/Communication
069-5022	1925	ca Rileyville Post Office	Government/Law/Political
069-5023	1913	-14 Fairview Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5024	1885	ca Burner, Joseph & Lula Farm Hunts Run Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5025	1875	ca Willow Grove Mill	Architecture/Community Planning Industry/Processing/Extraction

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5026	1909	Grove, Claude and Minnie House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction Landscape
069-5027	1885	ca Hite Farm	Domestic
069-5028	1925	ca Barn, SR 759	Subsistence/Agriculture Architecture/Community Planning Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5029	1885	ca Jolletts United Methodist Church	Religion
069-5030	1875	ca House, SR 607	Domestic
069-5031	1865	ca Koontz Cemetery	Funerary
069-5032	1893	Koontz, Noah and Isa Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5033	1875	ca Koontz Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5034	1916	Comer-Price Store	Commerce/Trade
069-5035	1873	ca Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Ethnicity/Immigration Religion
069-5036	1920	ca Naked Creek School	Education Ethnicity/Immigration
069-5037	1925	ca Bridge, Atkins Drive	Transportation/Communication
069-5038	1883	ca Kite Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5039	1888	Kite, George House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5040	1850	ca Dovel Farm Loker Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5041	1938	Yager, Robert & Mattie House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5042	1920	ca Knight-Caton Store	Commerce/Trade
069-5043	1875	ca Phillips-Knight Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5044	1856	Printz, John S. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5045	1900	ca Shawnee Farm Tenant House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5046	1891	Leaksville United Church of Christ	Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion
069-5047	1900	ca Rothgeb, Ralph and Maggie Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Landscape Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5048	1900	ca Rothgeb Brothers Store	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
069-5049	1900	ca Brookside	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
069-5050	1917	ca Griffith Barn	Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5051	1900	ca Judd, William House and Store	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic
069-5052	1929	Massanutton Monument	
069-5053	1875	ca Heiston Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5054	1900	ca Church, Hamburg Road	Religion
069-5055	1898	ca Strickler, Thompson & Nancy House	Domestic
069-5056	1898	ca Hamburg Store Eura Post Office	Commerce/Trade Domestic
069-5057	1982	Luray Reptile Center and Dinosaur Park	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts
069-5058	1830	ca "Scoop-and-Dyke" House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5059	1850	ca Lentz Farm Chrisman, Billy Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5060	1840,1850	Meniffee, J.H. House Dyke, Harry House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5061	1900	ca House, 246 Smelters Road	Domestic
069-5062	1875	ca Fristo, Harvey House House, Elgin Road	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5063	1920	ca Building, Hulse Road	Commerce/Trade Industry/Processing/Extraction
069-5064	1910	ca Kauffman, Thomas & Mary "Susan" House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5065	1920	ca Miller, John House	Commerce/Trade Domestic
069-5066	1894	Brubaker, David W. and Frances B. Farm Frymeyer House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5067	1925	ca House, Tanner's Ridge Road/SR 682	Domestic
069-5068	1904	Huffman, Luther A. & Lizzie K. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5069	1914	C.V. Shaffer Company	Industry/Processing/Extraction
069-5070	1860	ca Dinges Rental House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5071	1915	ca Gray Cemetery	Funerary
069-5072	1940	ca Huffman, Charles L. House & Service Station	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Transportation/Communication
069-5073	1876	ca Brubacker-Welfly Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5074	1840	ca Snider-Dovel Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5075	1870	ca Welfly-Shuler House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5076	1891	Mountain Spring House	Domestic
069-5077	1900	ca Rileyville Seventh-Day Adventist Church Mountain View Church	Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Recreation/Arts Religion
069-5078	1890	ca Ida Grove Church of the Brethren Ida Grove Gospel Chapel	Architecture/Community Planning Recreation/Arts Religion
069-5079	1920	ca Hilltop Poultry Farm	Recreation/Arts Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5080	1850	ca House, SR 672	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5081	1937	Taylor, Clark and Minnie House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Government/Law/Political

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DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5082	1800	ca Kauffman Cemetery	Funerary Recreation/Arts
069-5083	1930-1931	Hawksbill Pool Hawksbill Recreation Park Shuler's Pool	Architecture/Community Planning Landscape Recreation/Arts
069-5084	1937	ca Ida Handicraft Shop	Commerce/Trade Government/Law/Political Recreation/Arts Technology/Engineering
069-5085	1915	ca Breeden Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5086	1900	ca Rocky Branch Schools	Domestic Education
069-5087	1900	ca Beahm Farm Rocky Ranch Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5088	1917	Rocky Branch Regular Baptist Church	Architecture/Community Planning Recreation/Arts Religion
069-5089	1850	ca House, SR 658	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5090	1874	Printz, E. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5091	1875	ca Kibler, L.C. Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5092	1875	ca Kibler, James W. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5093	1875	ca Shenk House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5094	1940	ca Store, Hamburg Road	Commerce/Trade
069-5095	1807,1900	Huffman, J.R. House Parks, Don House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5097	1920	ca Emerson, Anna House	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5098	1875	ca Printz, Abram & Sallie Farm Mountainview Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5099	1890	ca Foote House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5100	1875	ca Printz, I. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5101	1920	ca House, 802 River Road	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5102	1903	Verbena Lodge No.42 I.O.O.F.	Commerce/Trade Government/Law/Political Social
069-5103	1915	ca Office, 123 Pennsylvania Avenue	Commerce/Trade
069-5104	1915	Reiss Apartment Building	Commerce/Trade
069-5105	1930	ca Shenandoah City Hall & Fire Station (Former)	Government/Law/Political
069-5106	1900	ca Commercial Building, 113 Maryland Avenue	Commerce/Trade
069-5107	1910	ca House, NE corner Central Avenue and N. Fourth Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5108	1900	ca Duplex, 316-318 Third Street	Domestic
069-5109	1900	ca House, 402 Third Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5110	1900	ca House, 410 Third Street	Domestic
069-5111	1920	ca Fields United Methodist Church	Religion
069-5112	1930	ca Church of Christ at Shenandoah	Commerce/Trade
069-5113	1915	ca Shenandoah Thrift Shop	Commerce/Trade
069-5114	1909	ca Eagle Hotel	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
069-5115	1900,1910	Eagle Hotel Annex	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
069-5116	1915	ca Shenandoah N&W Passenger Depot	Transportation/Communication
069-5117	1916	Shenandoah High School (Former) Shenandoah Elementary School	Education
069-5118	1915	ca Commercial Building, 400 First Street	Commerce/Trade
069-5119	1915	ca Comer's Hardware	Commerce/Trade
069-5120	1890	ca Page One Thrift Shop	Commerce/Trade Domestic

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DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5121	1900	ca Tourist Camp (US 211)	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic
069-5122	1930	ca Alger Rental House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5123	1928	Lauderback, Edward Service Station	Architecture/Community Planning Transportation/Communication
069-5124	1910	ca House, 518 N. Fourth Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5125	1936-1937	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	Architecture/Community Planning Funerary Religion
069-5126	1927	Strickler, Owen and Edith House	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic
069-5127	1885	ca House, 308-310 N. Fourth Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5128	1890	ca House, 427 N. Fourth Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5129	1890	ca House, 429 N. Fourth Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5130	1915	ca Store, 409 Pennsylvania Avenue	Commerce/Trade
069-5131	1915	ca House, 210 Third Street	Domestic
069-5132	1880	ca N&W Shop Superintendent's House Gravett, Charles House	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
069-5133	1918	Norfolk/Southern Railroad Tunnel	Transportation/Communication
069-5134	1921	Kite's Store	Commerce/Trade
069-5135	1948	Shenandoah River Lodge, Cabin #8-9	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Recreation/Arts
069-5136	1915	Milton House Bed & Breakfast Inn	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5137	1930	ca Stanley Water Works	Government/Law/Political Technology/Engineering
069-5138	1950	ca Structure, 649 Leaksville Road/SR 616	Architecture/Community Planning

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5139	1850	Roadcap-Coffman Farm	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5140	1896	ca Coffman House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction Social Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5141	1890	ca Mattes House	Domestic
069-5142	1890	ca Breeden House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5143	1856	ca Graves Chapel M.E. Church Joy of the Lord Tabernacle	Domestic Funerary Religion
069-5144	1850	ca Rogers-Berry Farm	Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
069-5145	1890	Koontz House and Office Ruby Rose Inn Bed & Breakfast	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Health Care/Medicine
069-5146	1880	ca House, 228 Masonic Avenue	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5147	1890	ca Commercial Block, 307 E. Main Street	Commerce/Trade
069-5148	1900	ca Commercial Building, 294 E. Main Street	Commerce/Trade
069-5149	1910	ca Stanley Farmers & Merchants Bank Town of Stanley Municipal Offices	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
069-5150	1915	ca House, 165 E. Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5151	1915	Stanley United Methodist Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
069-5152	1930	ca Cave Brothers Service Station Center Plaza Coin Laundry	Transportation/Communication
069-5153	1930	ca House, 188 Honeyville Avenue	Domestic
069-5154	1920	ca House, 364 Park Road	Domestic
069-5155	1920	ca House, 501 E. Main Street	Domestic
069-5156	1920	ca House, 542 E. Main Street	Domestic
069-5157	1920	ca Weakley House	Domestic

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
069-5158	1924	Finter, A. Carleton and Elva N. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
069-5159	1924	Tucker, Rev. J.E. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Religion
069-5160	1890	ca Stanley School Mayes, Amos and Leona House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Education
069-5175	1846	Elk Run Meetinghouse	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
069-5176	1922	-23 Will Seekford Service Station	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
159-0009	1922	ca Building, 134 W. Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
159-0013	1865	ca House, 111 W. Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-0016	1940	Limeair II	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary Landscape Technology/Engineering
159-0019	1835	Yager, N.W. House and Store The Long Building	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic
159-0024	1906	Luray N&W Railroad Depot	Transportation/Communication
159-0025	1890	ca Mansion Inn Arlington House	Commerce/Trade
159-0028	1940	ca Page Milling Company Silos	Commerce/Trade Subsistence/Agriculture
159-0035	1865	ca House, 105 W. Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-0036	1815, 1889	Amiss Building Almond-Fitch House Luray Craft Center	Commerce/Trade Domestic
159-0051	1932	Luray Methodist Episcopal Church South Luray United Methodist Church and Parsonage	Architecture/Community Planning Religion

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
159-0058	1928	Luray Caverns Main Building	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts
159-5001	1880	ca Printz, A.S. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Subsistence/Agriculture
159-5002	1940	Luray Church of the Brethren	Religion
159-5003	1876	Berrey, T.J. House Boxwood Place	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5004	1937	Lauck, Edward & Bernice House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5005	1920	Luray Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
159-5006	1920	ca House, 223-225 Wilson Avenue	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5007	1915	Christ Episcopal Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
159-5008	1890	ca House, 104 High Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5009	1880	ca House, 114 High Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5010	1910	ca Building, 239B E. Main Street	Commerce/Trade
159-5011	1890	ca House, 102 Wilson Avenue	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5012	1920	ca House, 22 X East Main Street	Domestic
159-5013	1870	ca Green Hill Cemetery	Funerary Recreation/Arts
159-5014	1923	Hudson Hardware Building Gulliver's Restaurant	Commerce/Trade
159-5015	1890	ca House, 129 East Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5016	1900	ca Building, 113 E. Main Street	Commerce/Trade Government/Law/Political
159-5017	1939	Page Theatre	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts

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DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
159-5018	1918-1927	Harnsbarger, E.C. and Lida House	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
159-5019	1923	Logan, Clarence & Mamie House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5020	1937	Belle Brown Northcott Memorial Carillon Luray Singing Tower	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Landscape Recreation/Arts
159-5021	1955	ca Luray Caverns Restaurant Food Service Center	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts
159-5022	1880	ca House, 309 Hawksbill Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5023	1880	ca House, 305-307 Hawksbill Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5024	1910	ca Luray Builders' Supplies, Inc. Baughan Construction Company Building?	Commerce/Trade Industry/Processing/Extraction
159-5025	1800,1840	Ruffner, Peter Jr. House Ruffner House Bed & Breakfast	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
159-5026	1910	ca Page Co-Op Farm Bureau	Commerce/Trade Subsistence/Agriculture
159-5027	1940	ca House, 12 Cliffside Drive	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Funerary
159-5029	1908	Printz, Starlus and Rena House Printz, Ophelia House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5030	1922	-23 Ford, Vernon and Allie House Tuckahoe	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5031	1920	ca House, 11 Blue Ridge Avenue	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5032	1881,1900	Luray Graded and High School Page County Office Building	Education Government/Law/Political
159-5033	1920	ca Page County Administration Building	Domestic Government/Law/Political

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
159-5034	1930	ca Grove House House, 44 Cave Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5035	1908	Landrum, Charles House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5036	1890	ca Speake, Thomas House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5037	1940	ca House, 169 S. Court Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5038	1940	ca Mims, J.R. Sr. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5039	1900	ca Building, 602 W. Main Street	Commerce/Trade Domestic
159-5040	1820-1880	Old Town Cemetery "Old Country Cemetery"	Funerary Industry/Processing/Extraction
159-5041	1917	Frank, Warren E. House Freeland House	Domestic
159-5042	1921	Bridge Theatre The Page Theatre	Commerce/Trade Recreation/Arts
159-5043	1939	Building, 57-59 W. Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic
159-5044	1898	East End Confederate Monument Barbee Confederate Monument	Government/Law/Political Landscape Recreation/Arts
159-5045	1900	ca West End Confederate Monument	Government/Law/Political Landscape Recreation/Arts
159-5046	1915	ca Heiston, John House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5047	1900	ca Griffiths House	Domestic
159-5048	1921	Weaver, Floyd House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic Social
159-5049	1905,1940	Ruffner Guest House "The Farmhouse"	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
159-5050	1890	ca House, 300 East Main Street Jimmy's Barbershop	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5051	1875	ca Suddeth, J. House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic

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DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
159-5052	1900	ca House, 156 E. Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5053	1875	ca House and Office, 110-114 East Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic
159-5054	1890	ca Mill-End Country Crafts House, 424 East Main Street	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
159-5055	1893	ca Luray Lodge Wilson-Slusher House	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Domestic
159-5056	1935	Luray Motor Company	Commerce/Trade Transportation/Communication
159-5062	1970	ca "Heritage Park"	Education Government/Law/Political Landscape Recreation/Arts Social
159-5063	1910	Mount Carmel Regular Baptist Church Trinity Assembly of God	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
159-5157	1880	ca Tannery Housing Harvey House	Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction
159-5158	1880,1930	Deford Tannery/Virginia Oak Tannery	Industry/Processing/Extraction
159-5159	1930-1931	Mimslyn Inn, The	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade Landscape
159-5160	1900	ca N&W Railroad Bridge, Hawksbill Creek & Va Ave.	Transportation/Communication

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Appendix E: Page County Historic Resources Survey Slide Presentation

This scripted slide presentation is one of several products to come out of a historic resources survey of Page County, Virginia, conducted in 1997-98. The survey was funded by the County of Page and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and was sponsored by the Page County Heritage Association. Leslie A. Giles and J. Daniel Pezzoni of the Lexington, Virginia-based preservation consulting firm Landmark Preservation Associates conducted the survey. The presentation was written and produced by Dan Pezzoni with contributions by David Edwards, Leslie Giles, and Chet Taylor. The photography was conducted by Dan Pezzoni with slides 1 and 99 taken by Chet Taylor.

The presentation focuses on the types of buildings found in the county's countryside and towns. It also addresses topics such as architectural style, building materials, and decorative interior finishes. The presentation does not attempt to portray every historic site in the county. Instead, it seeks to illustrate general trends in the historical and architectural development of the county through the use of a relatively small set of examples. The presentation is intended for an adult audience, although the script is written so as to be understandable to students.

Script

1. The story of Page County's historic buildings and communities begins with the land, the natural features and resources that have shaped over two and a half centuries of settlement. Few Virginia counties have a landscape as readily comprehensible as Page County's: a single valley, a geographically distinct off-shoot of the larger Shenandoah Valley, bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge and on the west by Massanutten Mountain.
2. Meandering northward through the Page Valley is the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, the county's principal waterway. Today the river is primarily a recreational amenity, but in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it was an important means of travel and for shipping agricultural products to market.
3. The fertile bottoms along the river were utilized by Native Americans for many thousands of years, and later they attracted the county's first European settlers, German-speaking immigrant farmers who arrived in the first half of the eighteenth century and established the Massanutten settlement. Fort Stover is one of several eighteenth-century houses associated with the settlement. Its distinctive three-room plan and its siting on a slope, so that both the first floor and the vaulted cellar underneath can be accessed at ground level, are both Germanic architectural characteristics.
4. Settlement expanded beyond the Shenandoah River and up Hawksbill Creek and other tributaries by the early nineteenth century. The county's present-day landscape of prosperous family farms took shape.
5. Early settlers looked to the land for their building materials. Log construction was well adapted to pioneer conditions, because it was easy, quick, and cheap compared to other forms of

construction, and because it relied on a material of which there was initially an abundance--timber. The county's forests dwindled later on as a result of over-exploitation by sawmills, tanneries, and ironworks, and the loss of suitable log trees may have been a factor in the gradual decline of log construction.

6. Frame construction was at first a more difficult and costly way of building in wood, but as sawmill technology improved and nails became plentiful, frame buildings eventually became more common than log ones. The light nailed-frame technology that characterizes small-scale construction in the county today first became dominant at the end of the nineteenth century.

7. Page County's early builders were highly proficient in stone construction. Stone, like timber, was a material with which the county was amply supplied, and its use in construction was actually a boon to farmers who needed to rid their fields of stones. This unusual subterranean mill race at the site of Sandy Hook Mills on Hawksbill Creek is representative of the finest early stonework.

8. By the early 1800s brick had been adopted as a high-status building material. The richest landowners preferred to build their imposing Federal and Greek Revival farmhouses out of brick. Brickwork was laid in a number of different bonds, or patterns. Especially popular in the years right after the Civil War was a pattern some local people call "zipper style." The style is a slightly off-set Flemish bond, usually with the ends of the bricks given a grayish color that emphasizes the pattern.

9. There were also alternative and hybrid construction methods. For insulation some builders filled the spaces between the studs of frame buildings with bricks, a practice known as nogging.

10. Page County's historic farmhouses varied dramatically in size. The smallest dwellings, such as this one-room log house in the Shenk Hollow area east of Luray, rarely survive in their original condition.

11. Even the homes of prosperous citizens were relatively simple in form. The Jim Kibler House near Kimball illustrates one common house type--the two-story house with a one-room-deep plan.

12. Early houses often evolved continuously through their history. Sandy Hook House, located by the mill-site of the same name, has three or four phases of construction. The right-hand side may date to the late 1700s; the left end is later, perhaps the mid-nineteenth century.

13. An important change occurred to the county's architecture in the late nineteenth century. Traditional ways of building that had changed little since the beginnings of settlement began to give way to new construction methods and new architectural forms from outside the area. This stylish Victorian house, built by Marksville doctor Franklin Koontz in 1890, illustrates the new approach: light frame construction allowing greater flexibility in architectural form, as seen in the bay window turret, and fancy wood-shingle sheathing and porch detailing made possible by mechanized wood-working technologies. Similar houses were built nationwide during the

period.

14. In the twentieth century the trend intensified. Plans for Craftsman-style bungalows such as this one on Court Street in Luray--which has elements of another popular early-twentieth-century style, the Tudor Revival--were published in magazines and house-plan books.

15. The design for newspaper publisher Edward Lauck's house on Jamison Road in Luray is said to have been featured as the "house of the year" in a homes magazine of the mid-1930s.

16. Not only house plans but entire houses could be shipped to homebuilders. The "Tacoma," a kit house marketed by the Aladdin Homes company, was ordered by Clarence and Mamie Logan and erected at Luray Caverns in 1923.

17. Even as the county's citizens looked to the outside world for architectural guidance in the early twentieth century, a talented architect established himself in Luray. One of James Raymond Mims Sr.'s earliest designs is his own house on Court Street, a concrete residence inspired by the Pueblo architecture of the American Southwest.

18. Other Mims designs include the Mimslyn Inn and several of the buildings at Luray Caverns. His practice grew to the point that he was able to establish a main office in Arlington with branches in Luray and Front Royal. In the 1940s he bought the Snider homeplace near Pine Grove which he remodeled as his country retreat, one of the first efforts at historic preservation in the county.

19. The Snider homeplace, now known as Cherry Hills Farm, makes a good starting point for a discussion of the evolution of Page County interiors. A few examples of Georgian-style influence survive in the county, but most early homes are Federal in inspiration. As its name suggests, the Federal style is associated with the early years of the American republic. In Page County the style was popular from the 1810s until about 1850. Cherry Hills Farm has one of the county's more spirited examples of the style--this mantel, adorned with multiple moldings and urn carvings.

20. The Federal style was followed by the Greek Revival, which emulated the simplicity of Greek temple construction. This mantel at Meadow Mills Farm, a circa 1867 Grove family house between Luray and Stanley, illustrates a standard Greek Revival form, with pilasters on each side of the fireplace opening spanned by a frieze board. The mantel also has decorative painting in imitation of marble.

21. Improvements in wood-working technology during the later Victorian period encouraged the creation of flamboyant mantels such as this one in an addition to the antebellum David and Verinda Koontz House near Marksville.

22. The three mantels just shown are relatively straightforward examples of the different styles, but mixing and innovation were also common. This mantel--also at Meadow Mills Farm--is basically Greek Revival but with a slight peak on the lower edge of the frieze that indicates

Gothic Revival influence.

23. Stairways, like mantelpieces, represented architectural focal points for house interiors. Newel posts were often decoratively turned.

24. The grand houses built in Luray during the early twentieth century could have equally grand interiors. The 1922 home of Luray businessman Vernon Ford and his wife Allie features an entry and stair hall framed by fluted Doric columns.

25. Door design changed over time. Many early doors have an arrangement of six panels, a pattern sometimes called "cross and Bible" for its resemblance to a cross above and an open Bible below.

26. A two-panel arrangement became popular during the Greek Revival period, perhaps because of its resemblance to upright columns. This door and the one preceding are also fine examples of a form of decorative interior painting known as graining. Painters usually tried to simulate fine wood grains, but often they let their imaginations run wild and created finishes that bear little resemblance to real wood.

27. At the Keyser-Hershberger House north of Luray the grain-painter achieved the appearance of mahogany with a thin yellow line to simulate wood inlay.

28. In the dining room of the W. E. Burner House, built in 1890 near Hamburg, the china cabinet doors are painted in imitation of burl wood.

29. Graining was the most common form of "*faux*" or false finish; also popular was marbling, the imitation of marble or other stone. Marbling too left a lot of room for artistic license. The painter who marbled this mantel in the Dadisman-Rothgeb House near Leaksville was more interested in creating a dramatic effect than he was in duplicating a specific type of marble.

30. Another form of marbling is known as stone "blocking," the imitation of fine ashlar masonry, illustrated by the stairway walls of the circa 1870 Lewis C. Koontz House near Marksville.

31. The same house also has "*trompe l'oeil*" painting, a French term meaning "fool the eye." This painted ceiling medallion is expertly highlighted and shaded to give the effect of three-dimensional plaster ornament.

32. Decorative painting that did not attempt to mimic a specific material was common, as on this baseboard.

33. A rare example of a painted floor appears in an upstairs closet of the David and Verinda Koontz House.

34. Wall Brook, a Federal-style house near Hamburg, has painted floral borders around the

doors and windows of one parlor.

35. And a drapery motif at the top of the walls. Nearly identical painting was done in the nearby house known as Massanutton Heights.

36. The Strickler-Kauffman Farm on the Shenandoah River near Hamburg features a coat of arms said to have been painted by an itinerant painter.

37. Decorative treatments continued into the twentieth century. The Maggart-Gander House near Hamburg has wall and ceiling finishes executed by John Gander, an accomplished plasterer whose work appears in such Washington landmarks as the White House and the Capitol. Gander gave one room a textured plaster finish and painted it with splotches of pastel color, a technique known as "jazz painting" for its popularity during the years when jazz was in vogue.

38. Wallpaper was yet another wall finish. Chinese wallpaper panels depicting exotic birds and flowering trees were installed in the dining room of the Vernon and Allie Ford House in Luray.

39. Page County's historic homes usually stood among clusters of domestic and farm outbuildings. Many of the household activities that now occur within the home once took place in separate and specialized structures. Washing took place in a washhouse such as this one on the Maggart-Gander Farm.

40. With its two wash-pot fireboxes and an assortment of tubs, the Maggart-Gander washhouse looks like it was in use only yesterday.

41. Meat preservation took place in a meathouse or smokehouse. This meathouse on the Hershberger-Gander Farm near Hamburg is typical of the form.

42. Brick smokehouses often have decorative vents for the controlled release of the smoke used to cure the ham and bacon hanging within.

43. Springhouses protected the household water supply and provided a cool place to keep milk and other perishables.

44. Icehouses also provided cold storage as well as a source of ice during the warm months. In most of the South icehouses were underground structures, but in Page County they were customarily built above ground, perhaps because of the longer winters and cooler summers.

45. The shell of a rare outbuilding type--an ash-house--survives on the Roadcap-Coffman Farm near Leaksville. Ashes placed in the structure produced lye for soap-making.

46. Doctors and other professionals maintained offices separate from their dwellings. The office of Dr. Franklin Koontz harmonizes with his Victorian house.

47. The barn was easily the largest building on most Page County farms, and the bank barn form was the most common and convenient, since it allowed ground-level access to both the hay mows above and the animal stalls below. This example stands at the Locust Dell property near Stony Man.
48. The Locust Dell barn is constructed of massive hewn logs with a central open area for threshing grain and off-loading wagons. Antebellum barns like the one at Locust Dell are rare in the county; many were burned during the Civil War.
49. During the pioneer era many log barns were probably built with log roof structures, rather than the rafted roof that is typical today. A rare log purlin roof covers this barn high on the flanks of the Blue Ridge in Jollett Hollow. Although it has an archaic roof structure, other details suggest the barn was built in the early twentieth century.
50. In barn building, as in home building, log construction gradually gave way to frame. Heavy timber frame barns with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints were built as late as the World War II era in Page County.
51. Many farm buildings were painted red with white trim, sometimes with designs in their gables.
52. Farmers occasionally commissioned painted farm scenes for their barns. Around 1920 Charles Judd hired Luray house painter Vernon Housden to paint this horse on his barn in the Morning Star area.
53. Some depictions, such as this bleary-eyed cow on a granary near Stanley, are recent in date or are touch-ups of earlier paintings.
54. In the twentieth century many farmers added wings to their barns known as straw sheds.
55. Silos seem like such a natural part of the farm landscape that it is surprising to learn they are relative newcomers. The barn on the Hershberger-Gander Farm has a 1930s octagonal silo constructed of dimensional lumber stacked one piece on top of the other as in log construction. The larger cylindrical concrete silo dates to after the Second World War.
56. Glazed tile-block was another material frequently used for silos.
57. Walls and fences served to mark property boundaries and to keep free-ranging livestock from raiding crops. Stone walls, such as this one at the Isaac Spittler Homeplace, also made a convenient dumping place for stones cleared from cultivated fields.
58. Worm fences such as this one on the Roadcap-Coffman Farm were so named for their sinuous appearance.
59. As settlement progressed in Page County, more diverse building types appeared. Mills for

grinding corn meal, flour, and animal feed became important fixtures in the local economy. The history of Willow Grove Mill, located just south of Luray in Mundellsville, goes back to the 1700s. One incarnation of the mill was destroyed during the Civil War, but its stone foundations were reused in the present building, thought to date to the 1870s. The mill was powered by an overshot waterwheel supplied by a millpond.

60. The Rothgeb Brothers Store in Leaksville is an example of another important building type: the country store. Like most it is a gable-fronted building with large shutters to protect the front display windows from breakage.

61. The Hamburg Store in Hamburg, built about 1898, has an innovative system of hinged shutters that fold back into pockets. The building also housed the Eura Post Office, a star route office that enjoyed a brief existence at the turn of the twentieth century.

62. Among the county's smallest country stores is the Comer-Price Store, a 1916 building that was moved to the Comertown crossroads from a nearby site in the 1940s. Country stores like the ones in Hamburg, Leaksville, and Comertown were important gathering places in rural communities, and some remain so today.

63. Page County had an active iron industry during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Redwell ironworks, located on Hawksbill Creek north of Luray and later known as Isabella ironworks, has lost its furnace but retains this two-story stone building which probably functioned as the ironworks office.

64. Standing nearby at Yager Spring is a two-story stone dwelling that may have served as ironworker housing. Yager Spring preserves the name of the earliest ironmaster at the site, Nicholas Yager.

65. One- and two-room schools dotted the Page County countryside, most dating to an era of public school expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The old Rocky Branch School was built high on the side of the Blue Ridge near Beahms Gap around 1900.

66. At the upper end of the size spectrum is the old Luray High School, an impressive brick building erected on Court Street in 1881.

67. Schooling and religion maintained close ties, even during the era of public education, as demonstrated by Naked Creek School near Verbena, in the foreground, and Mt. Zion Baptist Church, in the background. The school and church are associated with Page County's small African-American community.

68. Another important black church and school pairing stands on West Main Street in Luray: St. John's Baptist Church in the foreground and the school beyond.

69. The earliest churches in the county were of a type known as the "meetinghouse plan." Churches such as Mauck's Meetinghouse in Hamburg and the 1846 Elk Run Meetinghouse near

Leaksville, shown here, were generally entered on their side rather than on their gable end.

70. The pulpit was located on the side wall too, opposite the main entry. The pulpit would have stood to the left in this interior view of the Elk Run Meetinghouse, which is now used for farm equipment storage but which retains most of its original interior features. Elk Run and other early churches often had separate seating areas for men and women.

71. The circa 1900 Rileyville Seventh-Day Adventist Church is more typical of the county's historic churches, with its entry located in the gable end.

72. The 1890s Ida Grove Church of the Brethren (now Ida Grove Gospel Chapel) has a similar form, sometimes known as the "nave plan."

73. Local congregations vied to make their churches architectural showpieces. Stained glass was one of several enhancements.

74. Cemeteries were often established in connection with churches, but just as often small family plots were laid out on farms. This uninscribed fieldstone in a Dovel family graveyard near Grove Hill is thought to mark the final resting place of a slave who lived on the farm.

75. Many headstones dating to the first half of the nineteenth century have decoratively shaped tops and carefully carved inscriptions. This small headstone in the Kauffman family plot near Hamburg marks the grave of a four-year-old boy.

76. The Green Hill Cemetery on East Main Street in Luray is one of the county's largest historic burial grounds.

77. Local ironworks made cast-iron grave markers. This one, which stands in the Koontz Cemetery on Naked Creek, marks the grave of a young girl who died in 1865.

78. Page County citizens used monuments outside of cemeteries to commemorate important events in local history. The East End Confederate Monument was carved by locally-born sculptor Herbert Barbee and dedicated in 1898.

79. In 1929 descendants of the families who formed the eighteenth-century Massanutten settlement erected this monument to their memory. The sandstone obelisk stands beside Highway 211 near Hamburg.

80. Although Page County remains largely agricultural in character, modern urban society has begun to make inroads. The trend has deep roots; the first true town--Luray--dates to 1812. Luray was established in the hopes that it would eventually become a county seat, and when Page County was formed in 1831 that hope was realized. Two years later the county courthouse was completed on a hill above Main Street. The temple-fronted building with its arcaded porch and semi-circular pediment window is Jeffersonian in character--not surprisingly, since it was built by craftsmen who had worked for the architect-president.

81. Luray's selection as the county seat boosted its economy. Commercial development initially focused on the intersection of Main and Court streets near the courthouse. The two-story brick buildings that occupy three corners of the intersection all apparently date to before 1840.

82. Main Street provided an axis for commercial and residential development. By the late nineteenth century, these blocks of East Main Street nearly a mile from the courthouse had filled with Victorian-style frame dwellings.

83. Railroad construction in the early 1880s stimulated the growth of the county's other towns, Shenandoah and Stanley, as well as numerous smaller villages at depots and sidings such as Kimball, Overall, and Rileyville. Shenandoah began as an iron manufacturing center on the Shenandoah River, but after 1881 the community gained more of a railroad focus when the Norfolk & Western line established a depot and repair shops there.

84. In 1890 the Shenandoah Land and Improvement Company laid out an extensive grid of streets and lots on the high ground above the railroad tracks and river, clearly visible in this aerial view.

85. The town boomed--by one account over 120 houses and buildings were built in the years 1890 and 1891. Period commercial buildings such as these on Pennsylvania Avenue give sections of Shenandoah a Wild West appearance.

86. Housing such as this block on Denver Street attest to the production-line scale of construction that occurred in the town during the railroad-era boom.

87. At the same time the village of Marksville grew into the town of Stanley. A disastrous fire leveled Stanley's downtown in 1909, but the enterprising citizens rebuilt. Stanley's Farmers and Merchants bank, which dates to the period, has a classical facade that creates a dignified appearance despite the building's small size.

88. Stanley United Methodist Church also dates to the post-fire years. The tower and lancet-arched stained-glass windows are typical of Gothic Revival-style churches built throughout the county during the first half of the twentieth century.

89. The railroad also gave a boost to Page County's tourist economy. Thousands of visitors disembarked at the Norfolk & Western depot in Luray--the original depot was replaced by the present one in the early twentieth century--and ascended to the Luray Inn, a rambling railroad hotel that once stood in Innlawn Park.

90. The main attraction was Luray Caverns, where this rock-faced reception and office building was built in 1928 according to a design by architect J. R. Mims.

91. Mims also designed the Luray Singing Tower, a Romanesque Revival carillon built for the Town of Luray by the caverns corporation in 1937. The stony look of the reception building and

carillon continues as an architectural theme at Luray Caverns.

92. Automobile travel came to replace the railroad as the principal means by which tourists experienced the county in the early twentieth century. Shenandoah National Park and the Skyline Drive, located along the county's eastern border, were an outgrowth of the new automobile mobility. The park headquarters on Highway 211 evokes the stone farmhouses of the region, if not specifically Page County.

93. The creation of the park displaced many mountain families. Some were provided new homes in the resettlement community of Ida, where the Taylor family moved into this government-built house in 1937. As was the case with the park headquarters, the Cape Cod form and creosoted board-and-batten siding of the home have little to do with local architectural traditions.

94. The Ida homesteads included domestic and farm outbuildings that were architecturally coordinated with the dwellings. A board-and-batten "cellar house" survives virtually unchanged on the Taylor property.

95. Service stations, road houses, and tourist camps popped up along county highways to cater to the newly mobile public. This service station on Highway 340 north of Luray is representative of its type, with a front drive-through canopy that sheltered the gas pumps.

96. A well-known roadside establishment of the era is Brookside, strategically located at one of the few natural entryways to the county, Thornton Gap. The Brookside Restaurant incorporates a 1930s filling station.

97. The tourist cabins at Brookside, arranged in an arc between Highway 211 and Pass Run, date mainly to the 1920s with a Rustic-style make-over in recent years. Amenities are now more genteel than in the old days when guests cooked outside and bathed in the creek.

98. One of the most recent manifestations of Page County's car-oriented tourism economy is the Luray Reptile Center and Dinosaur Park, established in 1982 on the Highway 211 commercial strip leading into Luray. A fiberglass *Tyrannosaurus rex* and his dinosaurian pals beckon to motorists.

99. Page County's historic buildings and landscapes are an irreplaceable and often beautiful heritage.

100. They will continue to delight residents and visitors alike if we heed the spirit of the inscription on the Massanutton Monument, as relevant today as it was in 1930.

