

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY  
OF  
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VIRGINIA**



**Ben Venue (078-0003), Slave Quarters**

**FINAL REPORT**

**Prepared by  
E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc.**

**for  
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
and  
Rappahannock County, Virginia  
County Administration Office**

**RFP No. 2001/2002-0006**

**May 2003**

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OF  
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**for**

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**and**

**Rappahannock County, Virginia  
County Administration Office**

**RFP No. 2001/2002-0006**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The architectural survey of Rappahannock County was conducted between March 2002 and April 2003 by the architectural and historic preservation firm of E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc., under the direction of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the Rappahannock County Administration Office. The project encompassed the survey and/or documentation of selected historic properties representing the areas and periods of significance of Rappahannock County as defined by the historic context prepared as part of this project. The study anticipated the identification, documentation, and assessment of 160 properties at the reconnaissance level and twenty-five properties at the intensive level, although 166 reconnaissance-level and twenty-six intensive-level properties were ultimately surveyed. One of the major aspects of the study was the preparation of the survey report that addressed the eighteen VDHR historic themes, as identified during the on-site fieldwork. This survey report recorded all of the properties documented during the survey, and how they relate to the historic context of the county. The primary components of the report are the historic context, survey findings, and the recommendation for additional survey work, documentation, and recommendations for listing of any of the resources, either individually or as districts, in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Rappahannock County lies in the state's northern Piedmont region. The 266.6-square mile (170,688 acres) county is approximately twenty-four miles long and twenty-one miles wide. Settled in the early 1700s, Rappahannock County was formed in 1833 from Culpeper County and named for the Rappahannock River that forms the northeast boundary. In 1833, the Virginia General Assembly recognized the Town of Washington as the seat of the newly established Rappahannock County. The population rose to 9,457 by 1840 and continued to increase throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Early towns include, but were not limited to, Woodville, Flint Hill, Amisville, and Washington. Census records reveal that the majority of the early settlers were of English descent. Agrarian in nature, Rappahannock County was noted in agricultural census records as containing over 150,000 acres of farmland prior to the Civil War. Although no major Civil War battles apart from encampments and minor skirmishes were fought on Rappahannock soil, the county was nonetheless devastated by the war. The repair, rebuilding, and replacement of destroyed houses, roads, barns, fencing, and mills became the primary objective of the citizens after the war. The economy of Rappahannock County, continuing to rise in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and remained centered on agriculture. Crops included apples, peaches, corn, wheat, and livestock. During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the population continued to rise with vast acres of the rural county utilized as farmland.

The architectural development of the county was directly impacted by its economic stability. Most of the properties identified in the survey are domestic in nature, supported by agriculture and/or commerce. The survey resulted in the completion of Virginia Department of Historic Resources Field Forms for 192 properties, 166 at the reconnaissance level and twenty-six at the intensive level. Each resource was architecturally defined, physically assessed, photographed with black-and-white film, and documented for its contribution to the historic context of Rappahannock County. Following the reconnaissance survey, at least twenty-six properties were recommended for further

investigation at the intensive level. Another thirty-one previously documented resources should be resurveyed and assessed for intensive and National Register eligibility. Additionally, it has been determined, based on the intensive-level survey, that the villages of Peola Mills and Slate Mills should be comprehensively surveyed, researched, and documented to determine their potential as a historic districts. Rural historic districts are also recommended in Rappahannock County, including the F.T. Valley Road, Fodderstack Road, Yancey Road, and the Wakefield area, although others may exist. These areas should be surveyed, documented, and assessed for their National Register eligibility. A highway marker should be erected at Millwood (078-0039) documenting the life of blues singer John Jackson.

The villages of Laurel Mills, Flint Hill, and Woodville were documented on Preliminary Information Forms (PIF) to determine the eligibility of the districts for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. E.H.T. Tracerics recommended all three villages be nominated and presented the findings to the VDHR Evaluation Team. The Evaluation Team determined all three of the villages were potentially eligible for listing as National Register historic districts.

Twenty-six properties recorded at the intensive level during the survey were presented to the VDHR Evaluation Team for assessment. Twenty of the properties were determined potentially eligible by the Evaluation Team for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Further documentation is necessary to properly prepare National Register nominations for these properties.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

E.H.T. Tracerics wishes to thank the County Administration Offices of Rappahannock County, especially John W. McCarthy and his staff. The Mayor of Washington, J. Stewart Willis, and his staff deserve recognition for their assistance in the documentation of the town. The remarkable staffs of the Rappahannock County Historical Society and the County Library in the Town of Washington merit a great deal of thanks in providing beneficial direction for research and documentation of county resources. E.H.T. Tracerics also wants to recognize Dr. Hal Hunter, who dedicated his time and knowledge to assist in the survey and documentation of a substantial number of properties.

David Edwards of VDHR also deserves recognition and praise for assisting E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. in meeting the needs of the county and the state. Additionally, Joanie Evans, Harry (Quatro) Hubbard, and Trent Park of VDHR merit a great deal of thanks for their unending assistance. A special acknowledgment goes to the informative and inspiring property owners and residents of Rappahannock County, who allowed unlimited access to their homes and family histories. E.H.T. Tracerics also wishes to sincerely thank the owners and occupants of all of the surveyed properties, particularly those who allowed interior documentation to be conducted.



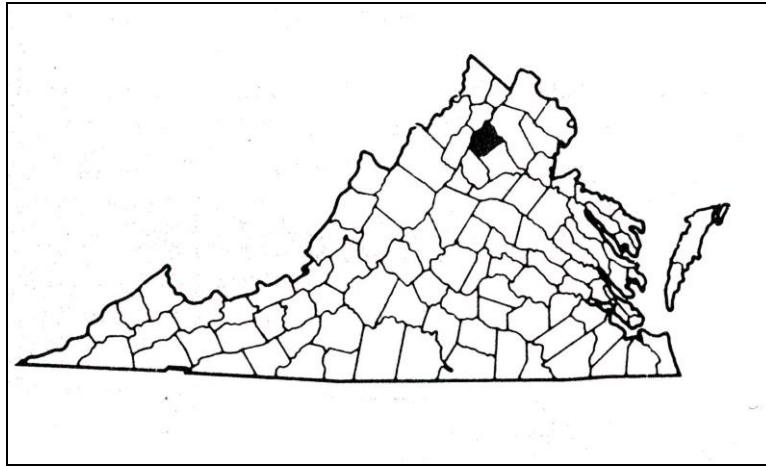
## **INTRODUCTION**

In March 2002, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), in conjunction with Rappahannock County, contracted with E.H.T. Traceries to conduct an Architectural Survey of Rappahannock County, Virginia. The project was funded jointly by Virginia and the County under the terms of VDHR's Survey and Planning Cost-Share Program. The Rappahannock County Administration Office, under the direction of John W. McCarthy, served as the County's liaison for the duration of the project, providing direction, information, and review to the consultants. David Edwards served as the VDHR contract administrator. E.H.T. Traceries, a firm of architectural historians and preservation consultants, served as the project consultant; Laura V. Trieschmann was Project Director/Senior Architectural Historian and Jennifer B. Hallock was the project manager, architectural historian, and surveyor. Kristie Baynard also served as an architectural historian and surveyor. Gerald Maready and Carrie Albee provided production assistance.

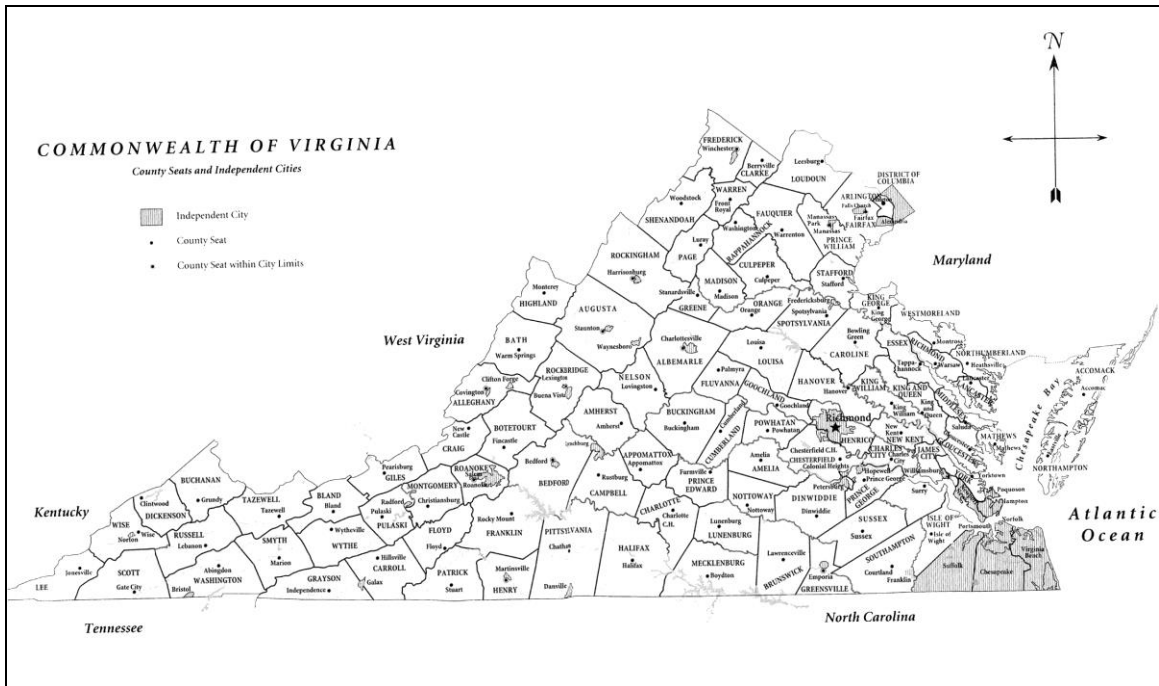
The survey was set to begin in the northwestern corner of the county, moving eastward. The project anticipated the survey of 185 total properties, fifty of which were recorded previously and merited further documentation. All historic properties over fifty years of age that were not surveyed were noted on Rappahannock County USGS maps after being identified by a windshield survey.

The final compilation of data documented 166 properties to the reconnaissance level and twenty-six properties to an intensive level, combining to equal 192 documented properties. This documentation was recorded using VDHR-DSS web-based software. Additionally, an analysis of potential National Register eligible properties was conducted, including previously documented properties and properties that were identified for the first time. An architectural Survey Report (including the historic context with overview of development, properties surveyed, recommendations, and illustrations to VDHR standards) was prepared. The findings and recommendations were presented at a public meeting on June 15, 2003.

Rappahannock County currently contains ten properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The research conducted for the historic context report indicated that at least twenty other properties, identified during the intensive-level survey of Rappahannock County, are potentially eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Additional survey and documentation efforts would include numerous other properties countywide.



**Figure 1. Rappahannock County, Virginia**



**Figure 2. Map of Virginia Counties**

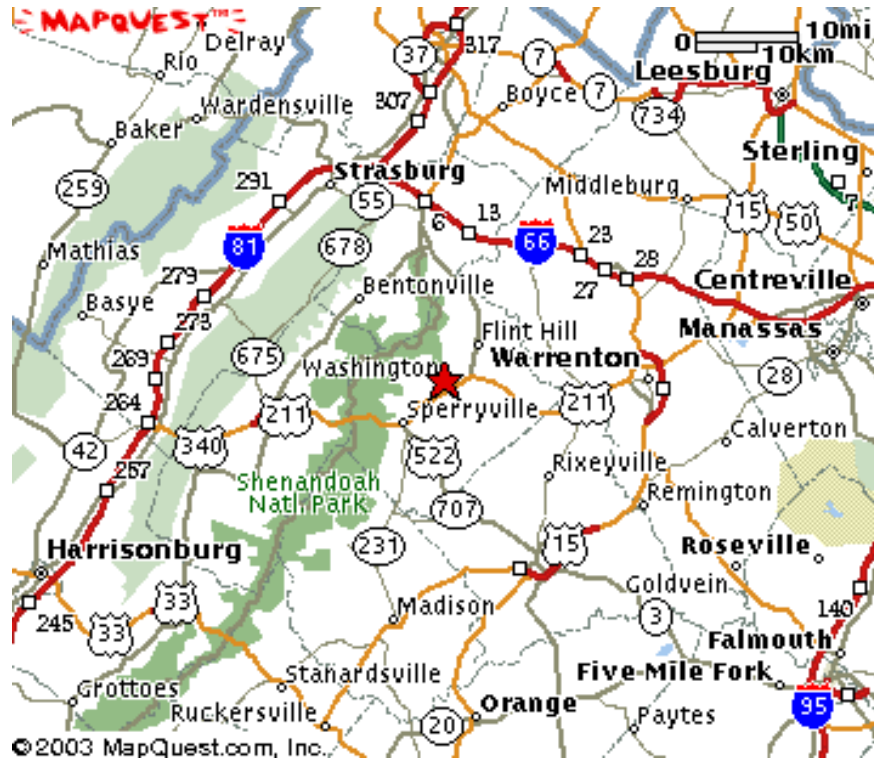


Figure 3. Regional Virginia Map with Washington, VA marked by Star

## **HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Historic Periods referenced in this text are based on significant time frames established by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. These periods include:

- European Settlement to Society Period (1607-1750)
- Colony to Nation Period (1751-1789)
- Early National Period (1790-1830)
- Antebellum Period (1831-1860)
- Civil War Period (1861-1865)
- Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1917)
- World War I to World War II Period (1918-1945)
- The New Dominion Period (1946-present)

### **Historic Overview of the Northern Piedmont and Rappahannock County**

#### *The Northern Piedmont*

The Piedmont, meaning “foot of the mountain,” is one of four distinct geographical regions of Virginia. Composed of a complex geological history, the Piedmont is Virginia’s largest physiographic province, characterized by rolling hills, weathered bedrock of Proterozoic to Paleozoic rocks, and a relative scarcity of solid outcrop.<sup>1</sup> The terrain is more rugged in close proximity to the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Piedmont extends from the fall line at the edge of the Tidewater region’s coastal plain to the abutment with the mountainous Shenandoah Valley. The northern Piedmont region is that portion of central Virginia extending from the falls of the Potomac, Rappahannock, and James Rivers to the Blue Ridge Mountains. The entire Piedmont extends one hundred sixty miles at its base and four miles wide across its northern boundaries, while the northern Piedmont stretches approximately fifty miles in width and one hundred miles in length. Washington, D.C. and Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, mark the northern corners, while Charlottesville and Richmond bound the region to the south. The James River divides the Piedmont into northern and southern zones, with the triangular region between Washington, D.C., Richmond, and Charlottesville constituting the northern zone.

The Piedmont encompasses approximately thirty-three counties in Virginia, with Loudoun, Fairfax, Fauquier, Prince William, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Madison, Stafford, Orange, Spotsylvania, Greene, Albemarle, Louisa, Hanover, Fluvanna, and Goochland Counties making up the northern region. Chesterfield, Powhatan, Cumberland, Buckingham, Appomattox, Prince Edward, Amelia, Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Charlotte,

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<sup>1</sup> *Piedmont Province: The Geology of Virginia*. [Online. Internet]. April 1, 2003. Available: [www.wm.edu/geology/virginia/piedmont.html](http://www.wm.edu/geology/virginia/piedmont.html)

Halifax, Campbell, Pittsylvania, and Henry Counties comprise the southern Piedmont.<sup>2</sup> Fall Line cities such as Richmond, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg, successfully developed as trading capitals along the river at the furthest point west for navigable water along the Appomattox, James, and Rappahannock Rivers, each flowing east to the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. Settlements to the west relied upon smaller tributaries of these rivers and roads to transport goods.

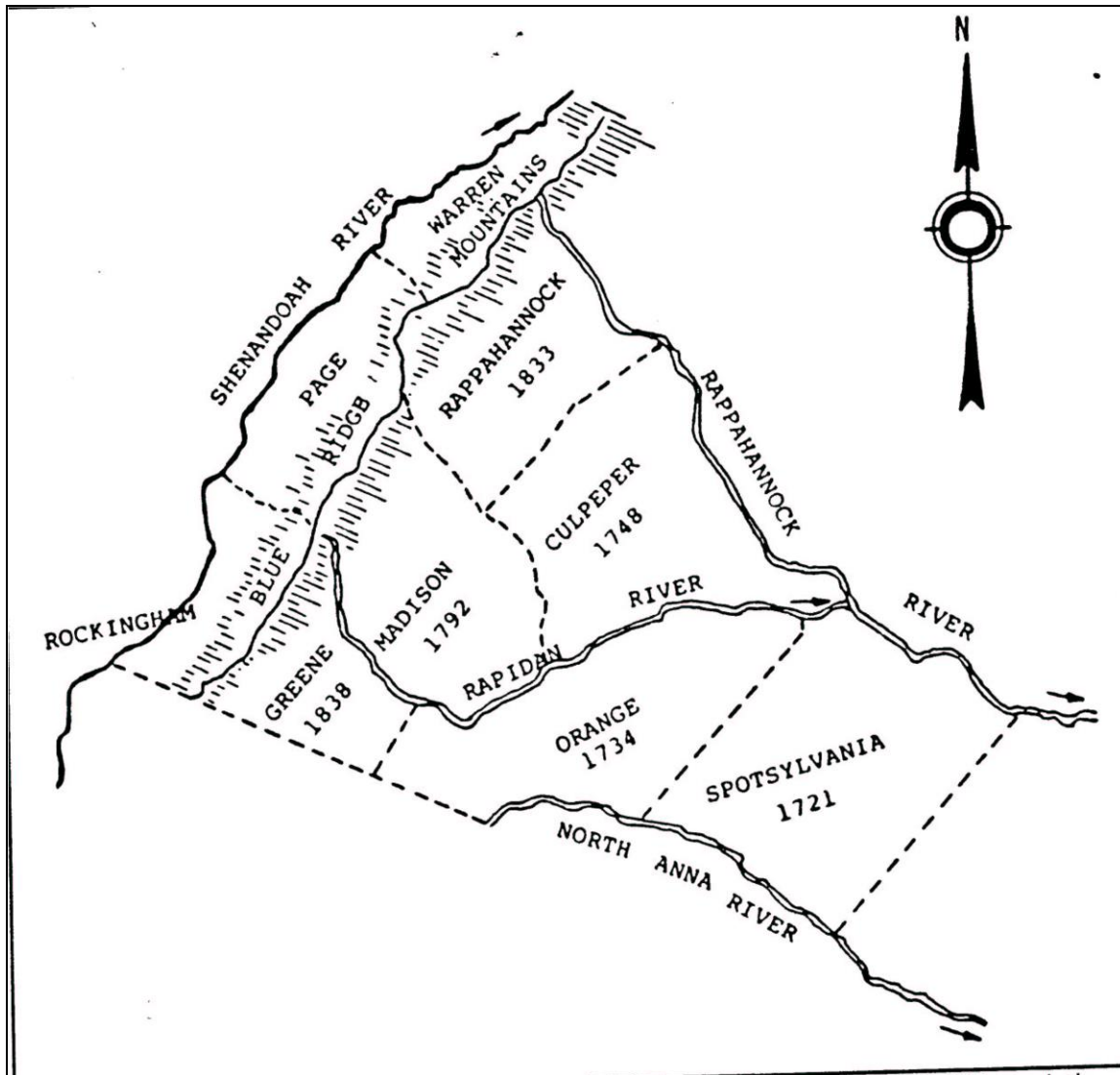
### *Rappahannock County*

Rappahannock County ranks seventy-fifth in land size among Virginia's ninety-six counties. Rappahannock lies in the northern Piedmont region, just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Rappahannock County is bounded on the north by the Rappahannock River and on the west by the Fall Line. Located in the sub-province known as the foothills of the northern Piedmont, Rappahannock County features an elevation between 400-1,000 feet with peaks rising to 1,500-2,500 feet. The 266.7-square-mile (170,688 acres) county extends north and south approximately twenty-four miles and east and west approximately twenty-one miles. Rappahannock County, named for an Indian word meaning "the ebb-and-flow of the river," is bounded by Fauquier County to the northeast along the Rappahannock River, Culpeper County to the southeast, and Madison County to the southwest. The Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah National Park distinguish the western border of the county. The county is located in the Rappahannock River Basin with the Hazel, Rush, Covington, Thornton, and Rappahannock Rivers which have their sources in the Blue Ridge Mountains, flowing through the county. Washington, the county seat, is located in the north-central part of the county and is ninety miles from Richmond and sixty-five miles from Washington, D.C.

Present-day Rappahannock County was formed by the subdivision and re-subdivision of Virginia's first eight counties, or shires, which were Elizabeth City, Warrosquyoake, James City, Warwick River, Charles City, Henrico, Charles River, Warwick River, and Accowmack. Northumberland was added from an Indian reserve in 1648. Northumberland was divided into Lancaster (1651) and Westmoreland (1653), while the first Rappahannock County was formed in Virginia's Northern Neck in 1656. This Rappahannock County lost its identity in 1692 when it was completely divided into Essex and Richmond Counties. Essex was further divided into Spotsylvania (1721) and Caroline (1728), with Spotsylvania producing Orange (1734), Frederick (1743), Augusta (1745), and Culpeper (1749). Culpeper was divided into the present-day Rappahannock County in 1833.

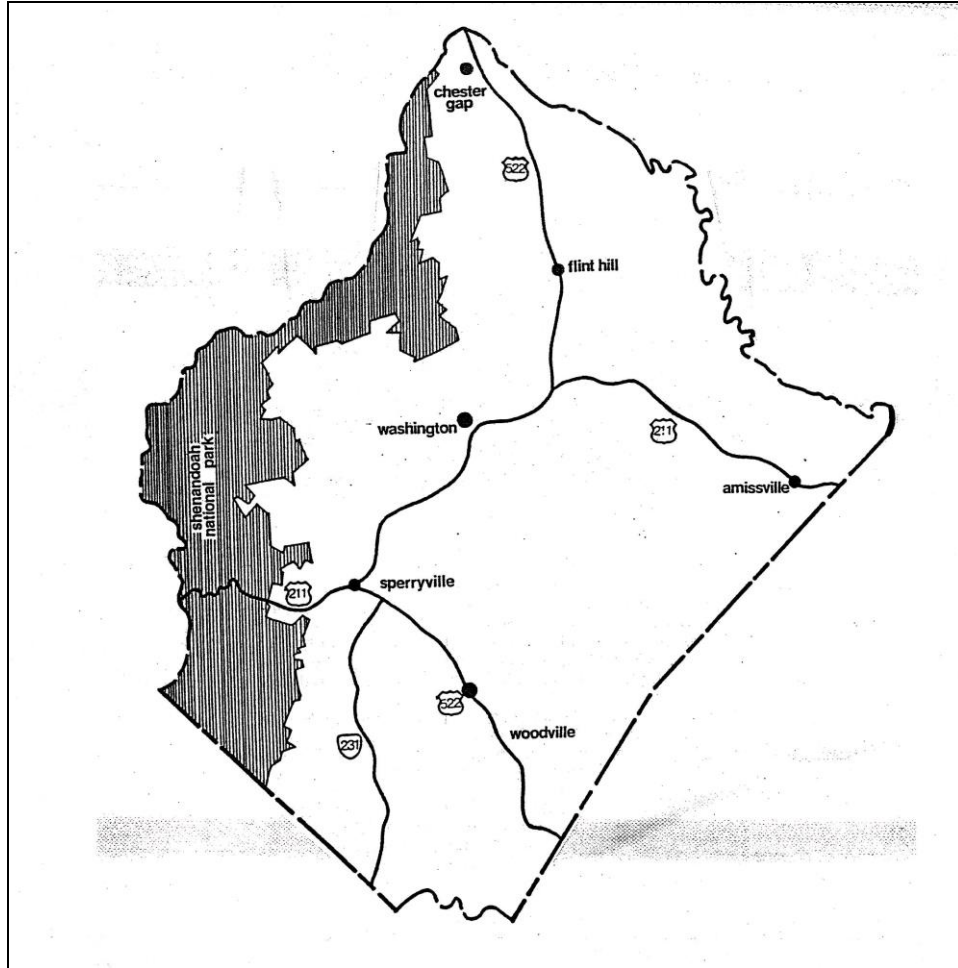
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<sup>2</sup> The counties are not drawn specifically along regional lines, therefore there is some crossover in several counties.



**Figure 4. Map of Rappahannock Showing Evolution from Previous Counties**

Rappahannock County is primarily developed along the county's roads system. The *Rappahannock County Comprehensive Plan* points out that the roads generally follow the county's topographical ridge lines or along the rivers and streams. Development has generally been limited to those areas providing well-drained soils, level building sites, and spectacular panoramic views. The county's primary villages, which include Amissville, Chester Gap, Flint Hill, Washington, Sperryville, and Woodville originally developed along primary transportation corridors, typically at crossroads or river crossings.



**Figure 5. Rappahannock County Map**

The county is currently divided into five magisterial districts: Wakefield, Piedmont, Hawthorne/Stonewall, Hampton, and Jackson. Strong regional ties connect residents by geographic location. Residents in the northern part of the county associate themselves with Front Royal in Warren County, people in the eastern parts frequent Warrenton in Fauquier County, while southern citizens align their activities with Culpeper.

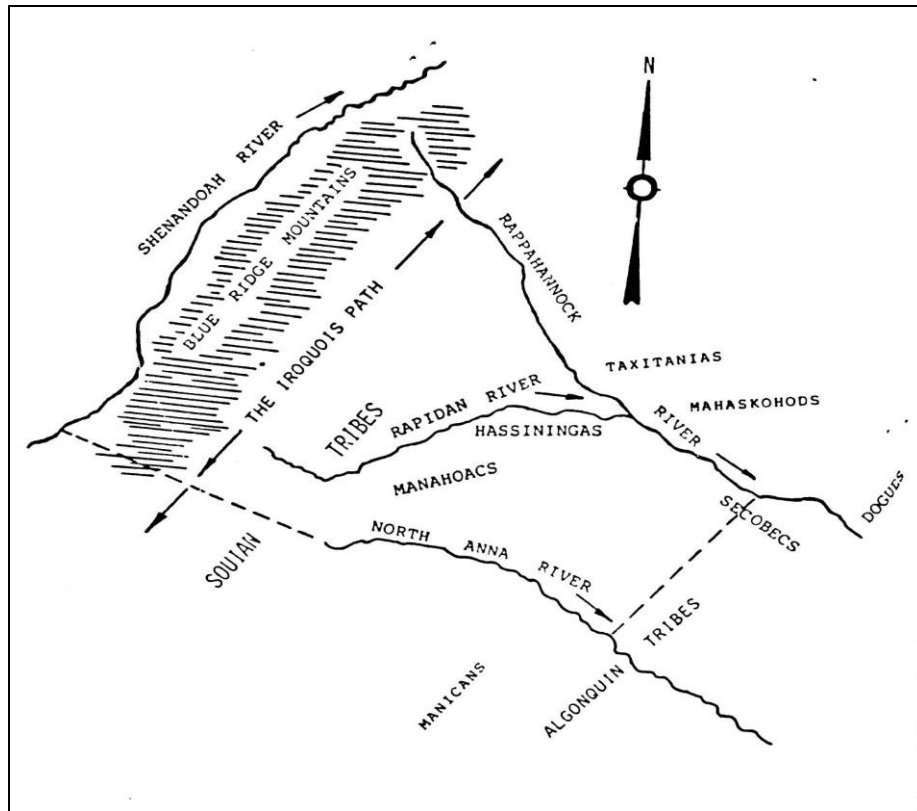


Figure 6. Map Showing Indian Tribes in the Virginia Piedmont

### Prehistoric Native American Settlement (10,000 B.C.-1600 A.D.)

Archeological investigations support the theory that Native Americans, hunting and gathering groups, occupied this region, primarily an uncleared, primary-growth wooded territory, approximately 12,500-13,000 years before the exploration of America by the first adventurers from Western Europe. The ancestors of the American Indian tribes living in the Mid-Atlantic region later known as Virginia arrived in Alaska from northeast Asia and gradually migrated south, eventually occupying all of North and South America. No one knows when the first American Indians arrived in Rappahannock County. However, they were certainly here 12,000 years ago (10,000 B.C.).<sup>3</sup>

The earliest known inhabitants were a stone-age people, who have been named Paleo-Indians (ancient Indians). The Paleo-Indians arrived near the end of the last great Ice Age (21,000-11,000 B.C.), when the area was very different from what it is today. Mastodon, bison, moose, elk, deer, bear, wolves, and large cats roamed through the mixed spruce, pine, and deciduous forests of northwestern Virginia and Maryland.<sup>4</sup> In their pursuit of game and fine-quality stone

<sup>3</sup> Michael F. Johnson, "American Indian Life in Fairfax County, 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1650," *Heritage Resources Information Series, Number 3*. (Fairfax, VA: Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning), 2.

<sup>4</sup> Johnson, p. 2.



for tool making, they traveled throughout the Mid-Atlantic area, from New Jersey to North Carolina and inland to West Virginia. Coming in contact with other groups of Paleo-Indians, the early Indians of Rappahannock County sustained their culture for more than a thousand years (10,000-8,700 B.C.).

The Indians continued to rely on hunting and gathering for almost all of their needs until about A.D. 800. Eventually, corn, beans, squash, and sunflower seeds accounted for as much as twenty-five percent of their diet, and the need for fertile and cultivated soil to grow these crops brought about a dramatic change in the lives of the natives. Indians used a “slash and burn” method of clearing the land. They cut brush and girdled the trees to kill them. Later, they burned the dead brush and trees and farmed the area. Without fertilizer for the soil or erosion control, and with the additional growing of tobacco, the soil in a particular area soon became exhausted of nutrients. The Indians then had to find and prepare new fields. As a result, both small hamlets and larger villages were moved every ten years or so.<sup>5</sup> The agricultural and hunting groups from this period formed the basis for the tribes encountered by Europeans in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The Fall Line of Virginia’s major rivers—the Potomac, Rappahannock, James, Appomattox, and Meherrin Rivers—served not only as a geologic and geographic obstacle, but also as an ethnic divide. East of the Fall Line in Tidewater Virginia, were the Algonquin Indians, who predominately led a pastoral life of hunting, fishing, and farming. West of the Fall Line were the nomadic and fierce Siouan Indians. The largest confederacies of the Siouans were the Monacans, who occupied the James River Valley, and the Manahoacs, who roamed the region from the North Anna River to the Potomac River. The wilderness area that was largely to become Rappahannock County was under the domain of the Manahoac Indians.<sup>6</sup> In Virginia, the Sioux tribes numbered approximately 10,000 people, who gradually moved westward as white settlers encroached on the frontier. Although little is known about the Manahoacs, archeological evidence along the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers suggests they were located in the Rappahannock area for the longest period of time. They had cultural ties to tribes of the Stone Age with food supplied by hunters, gatherers, and fishermen. It is said that Captain John Smith encountered attacks by Manahoac tribes in an exploration along the Rappahannock River, but was soon welcomed by the attackers. The name “Manahoac” means “very merry.”

Most had moved by the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, probably due to encroaching settlement, diseases, and warfare with rival tribes. A treaty of 1684 by Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, blocked English settlement in the Piedmont region, drawing a distinct line at the Fall Line between Indian and English settlements. However, by 1722, the Treaty of Albany pushed the Native American tribes to the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains and further west, essentially opening the region to white settlement, and pushing the frontier to the Shenandoah Valley beyond the Piedmont.

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<sup>5</sup> Johnson, p. 9.

<sup>6</sup> Keith Engloff and Deborah Woodward. *First people: The Early Indians of Virginia* (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1992); and *The Monacan Indians of Virginia*. [Online. Internet. April 1, 2003. Available: [www.monacannation.com/history](http://www.monacannation.com/history).]

## Settlement to Society (1600-1750)

Founded in 1607 with the landing at Jamestown, the colony of Virginia was organized by a charter company, which created tracts, known as “hundreds” for settlement purposes as early as 1610. The House of Burgesses was established in 1619 when King James I revoked the company’s charter after colonization proved unsuccessful. The governing body divided Virginia into eight shires, or counties, including Charles City, James City, Elizabeth City, Accomacke, Henrico, Warwick, Isle of Wight, and York. As the distance was vast between courthouses and roads were few, the need for smaller counties was important. Therefore, as settlement increased, more counties were formed. In 1654, New Kent County was divided from York and James City Counties. In 1656, the original Rappahannock County, located in the Tidewater region and named for the ebb and flow of the Chesapeake Bay tides, was formed when it was split from Lancaster County. In 1692, Rappahannock County lost its identity when it was divided into Essex and Richmond Counties. Essex was later divided into Spotsylvania (1721) and Caroline (1728). Subsequent divisions that occurred included Spotsylvania’s subdivision into Orange (1734), Frederick (1743), Augusta (1745), and Culpeper (1749).

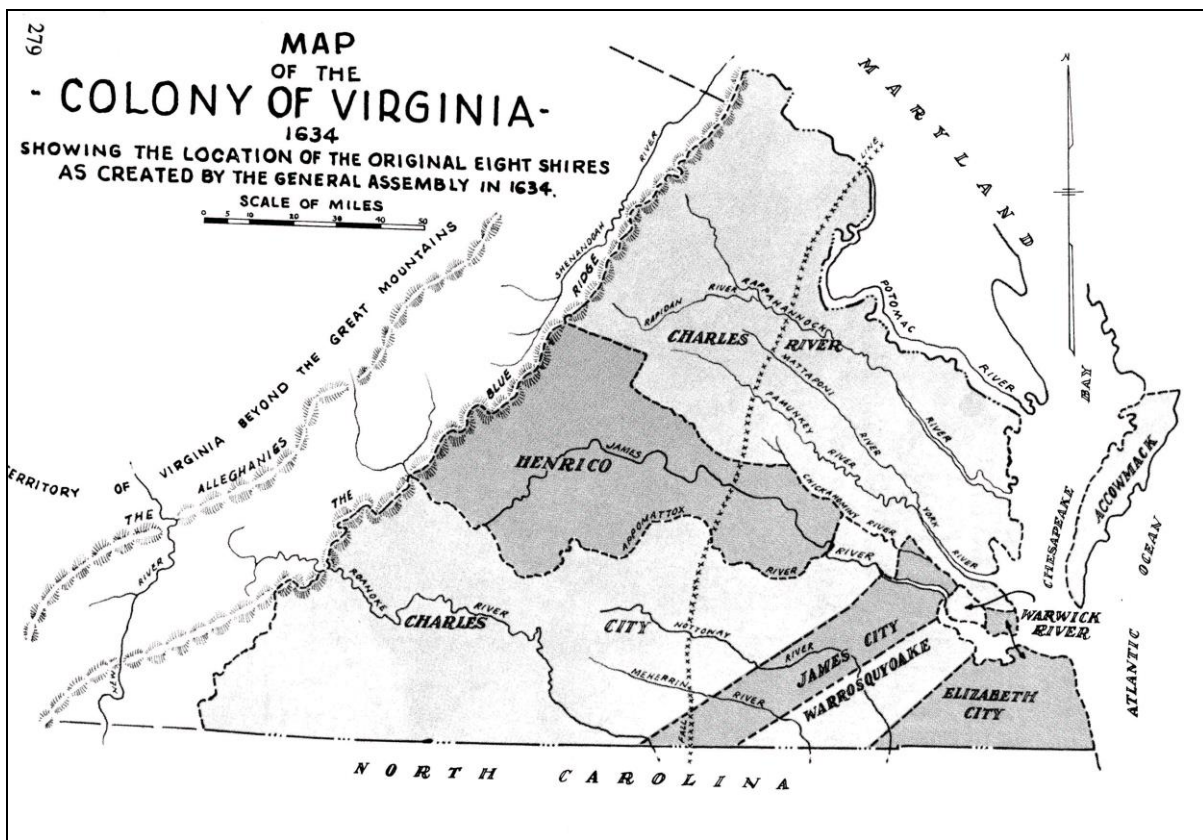


Figure 7. Virginia Colonies in 1634

John Lederer, a Franciscan monk and German trader, is considered the first European to ascend the Blue Ridge Mountains, traversing Virginia's three geographical regions, when his exploration party traveled through the area. Commissioned to travel by Virginia Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley, Lederer and five Indian guides journeyed through the Shenandoah Valley three times between May 1669 and September 1670.

Diaries kept by Lederer, maps created on the journey, and archeological investigations document that the Piedmont was home to a number of Indian tribes, including the Shawnee, Iroquois, Delaware, and Catawba. The Iroquois, prior to 1700, had exterminated many of the smaller tribes. The maps produced by these explorers record the locations of extensive grassy plains, which had been created by the Indians to pasture the deer, elk, and buffaloes. There were also cleared tracts on which the Indians grew tobacco, corn, and other vegetables. During his first tour, Lederer noted "red and fallow deer, bears, small leopards, beaver and otter, grey foxes, and wolves."<sup>7</sup> Lederer's accounts also identified the major landforms and physiology of Virginia, identifying the Tidewater's Coastal Plain as "The Flats," the Piedmont as "The Highlands," and the Blue Ridge as "The Mountains."

By 1676, the General Assembly of the Colony conceived a plan to protect Virginians in the Tidewater area from hostile attacks by establishing a series of forts and friendly Indian settlements throughout the Piedmont area from Virginia's border to the Potomac River. The first and largest of the forts and trading posts was erected on land patented in 1671 by Lawrence Smith, an enterprising frontiersman and surveyor. One of the first land grants patented in this expanding frontier, Smith's land contained 4,972 acres in what became Spotsylvania County in 1721. Governor Berkeley rewarded Smith for his command of the troops that suppressed Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 with additional land tracts and Smith became the largest landholder south of the Rappahannock River. Attempts to settle the area were bleak and by 1682, Smith's fort was ordered closed by the House of Burgesses despite a growing Virginia population. By 1700, Virginia's population equaled 70,000 people.

Colonel Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740) arrived in the colony of Virginia in 1710 to serve as the colony's lieutenant governor. Deeply involved in westward expansion and concerned with easing tensions between Virginia's colonists and Indian population, Spotswood envisioned the Piedmont as a protective barrier for the more heavily populated eastern region of the colony. His venture was designed to publicize the fact that the mountains were passable and that rich lands laid beyond. In 1714, Spotswood established the most advanced settlement on the frontier at Germanna, located in present-day Orange County. Spotswood was responsible for numerous land investments, the establishment of the Virginia Indian Company in 1714, the discovery of iron ore deposits along the Rapidan River, and the construction of a number of productive furnaces. In 1716, Spotswood organized a successful expedition to forge a passage over the Blue Ridge.

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<sup>7</sup> John W. Wayland, *Twenty-five Chapters on the Shenandoah Valley*, (Strasburg, VA: The Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., 1957), 18.

In 1720, the House of Burgesses redistricted “the frontiers of the colony” and enacted legislation for the formation of Spotsylvania and Brunswick Counties. Spotsylvania extended west to the mountains, bounded on the north by the Rappahannock River.

As early as 1730, soon after the Treaty of Albany, English settlers began to populate the Piedmont region, arriving from the Tidewater region. In general, this population pattern was in contrast to the area west of the Blue Ridge, which was settled primarily by Germans moving south through the valley from Pennsylvania. However, settlers also included small numbers of Scots-Irish and Germans from the north and west of the mountains as well as a few Welsh and French immigrants. Large landholders of this region bordering the Blue Ridge, included Lord Fairfax and Robert “King” Carter, who began surveying their holdings for settlement. In 1734, Orange County was formed from Spotsylvania. By 1749, the settlement was so successful that Culpeper County was formed from Orange. The county was named for Lord Thomas Culpeper, colonial governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683.

Settlement was primarily restricted to small log buildings scattered across the frontier prior to 1750. Early deeds, particularly on property leased from Lord Fairfax, who owned five million acres in Virginia and what is now West Virginia, usually specified that a dwelling and orchard be constructed.

### **Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789)**

By 1750, the Piedmont experienced its greatest increase in population to date. Aggravated by drought and poor tobacco crops, the whole of the Commonwealth of Virginia suffered a severe economic depression throughout the 1750s.

The county seat of Culpeper County, known as Culpeper, was originally called “Fairfax” after the Sixth Lord Fairfax, grandson of Lord Culpeper. By the Revolutionary War (1775-1781), Fairfax held 5,282,000 acres in Virginia. Lord Fairfax employed George Washington, a seventeen-year-old surveyor from Westmoreland County who had previously surveyed acreage owned by Fairfax, to survey the newly established Culpeper County.

The area of Culpeper County that became Rappahannock County in 1833, was initially settled by a number of pioneering families including the family of Francis Thornton, a cousin of George Washington’s, who settled the valley east of the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1740, which he named F.T. Valley in honor of himself. Other early families settling in the area included Amiss, Bayse, Flinn, Massie, Morrison, Gaines, Alne, Spidle, and Shackelford, among others.

Two hundred fifty-six militiamen from Culpeper, Fairfax, and Prince William Counties served in the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Although no battles were fought in Culpeper County during the American Revolution, many men served with the Culpeper Minutemen, marching to Williamsburg under the guidance of Patrick Henry in 1775. An additional 672 men from Culpeper County fought in the American Revolution, aiding campaigns in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and holding winter encampments at Valley Forge.

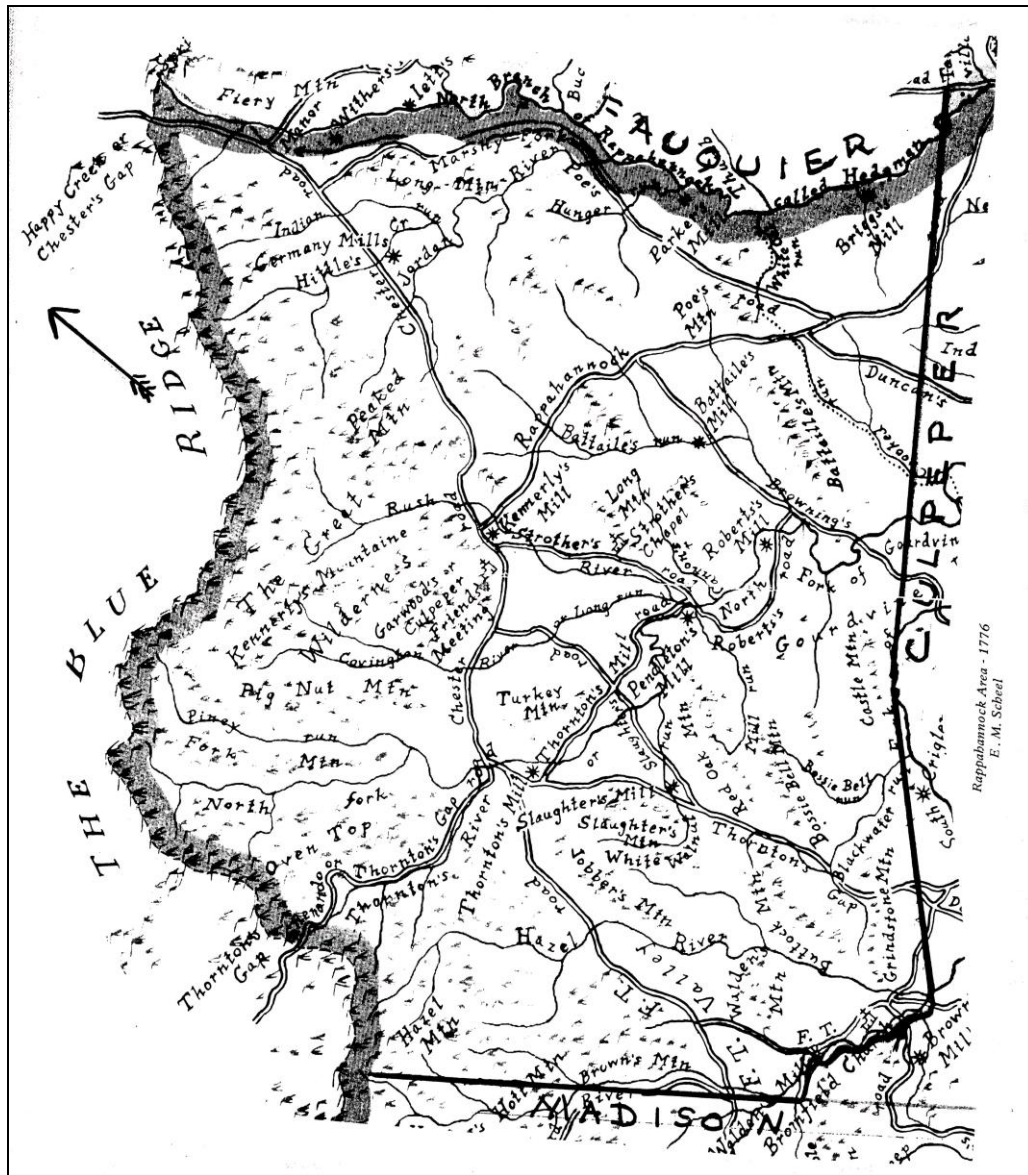


Figure 8. Map of Rappahannock County from 1776, Drawn by E.M. Scheel

During the colonial era, Virginia's early settlers were strongly tied to the Church of England. The church was composed of individual parishes that functioned under individually selected ministers until the American Revolution. By 1776, there were ninety parishes in Virginia with 250 churches.

By an act of the General Assembly in 1752, the parish of St. Mark in Culpeper County was divided with a small portion of St. Thomas Parish to create Bromfield Parish. The parish was described as:

That from and after the first day of June next, the said parish of St. Mark shall be divided, by the meander, or crooked run, falling into Robinson River, up to

Colonel John Spotswood's corner, on that run, thence by his line north twenty-eight degrees, east to Bloodworth's road, thence...by a straight line to Crooked Run, a branch of the north fork of the Gourd

Vine River, where the main road, called Duncan's, crosses the said run up to the head thereof, thence to the head of White Oak run, thence by that run down to the North River; and that all that part of the said parish of St. Mark which lies below the said bounds, except so much thereof as lies in the County of Orange, be one distinct parish, and retain the name of St. Mark, and that all that part of the said parish of St. Mark which lies above the said bounds, together with so much of the parish of St. Thomas as lies in the county of Culpeper, which is hereby added to and made part of the same, be one other distinct parish and called by the name of Bromfield.

And may it be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, shall be part thereof, and hereby added to the said Parish of St. Thomas.<sup>8</sup>

The Bromfield Parish Church, located by the Hazel River near present-day Slate Mills, was erected in 1754. The brick, cross-shaped church was destroyed during the War of 1812 (1812-1815).

### **Early National Period (1790-1830)**

Throughout the Early National Period, the Piedmont region continued to grow. Although the plantation system and slavery had been introduced during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, the slave population in much of the Piedmont region did not increase significantly until the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The population of Culpeper County in 1790, as noted by the first official census, was 22,105. The county was predominately white (13,809), with 8,226 "other free persons and/or slaves." Aylett Hawes was the largest slaveholder in 1833, but freed his slaves as stipulated in his will with money to move to Ohio.<sup>9</sup> The population of Culpeper County declined to 18,100 by 1800, and then continued to increase steadily each decade with the population rising to 24,027 by 1830. The population increase in Culpeper County during the first decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was comparatively consistent with the other existing counties in the Piedmont region.

Washington, Woodville, Flint Hill, and Amissville were the most successful early villages in the portion of Culpeper County that became Rappahannock County in the first decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>8</sup> Charles Francis Cocke, *Parish Lines: Diocese of Virginia*, (Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library, 1978 reprint), 121.

<sup>9</sup> Daphne Hutchinson and Theresa Reynolds. *On the Morning Side of the Blue Ridge: A Glimpse of Rappahannock County's Past*. (Warrenton, VA: The Rappahannock News), 40.





Figure 10. Original Plat of Washington, Virginia

Washington, the first village or town called Washington in the United States, was named after George Washington, the nation's first president, who surveyed portions of Culpeper County in 1749. During early frontier settlement, the village was a thriving trading post. Possibly platted by George Washington, the town emerged officially in 1796 with a plat marked by two parallel streets creating north-south axes (Main and Gay Streets) transected by five short cross streets (Wheeler, Calvert, Middle, Jett, and Porter).<sup>10</sup> George Washington's fieldnotes state that he laid off a town northwest of the present Town of Culpeper near the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is also believed that the original plat is drawn in his hand. Fifty-one half-acre lots were delineated, seven of which are said to have had log buildings on them when platted. A post office was established in 1804 and the town was named the county seat in 1833 when Rappahannock County was formed from Culpeper. The *Virginia Gazetteer* of 1835 states that the town includes the newly erected public court buildings, an academy, fifty-five dwellings, four stores, two taverns, a non-denominational church, four blacksmiths, four carpenters, two saddlers, a hatter, a tanner, two wagon makers, three tailors, four shoemakers, a cabinet maker, a silversmith, three milliners, a plasterer, a bricklayer, a seminary, and two large flour mills. The population in 1835 was listed as 350 persons, with four attorneys and two physicians. The first impetus for growth in Woodville was in 1798 when a petition, signed by thirty-one men, was sent to the General Assembly "to establish a Town on Forty Acres of Land [on] the property of Captain Robert

<sup>10</sup> Esther Kidwell and Arland Welch. *The First Washington of All*. (Washington, VA: The Rappahannock Historical Society, December 1996), 25.



Gregg and Charles Buck in the County of Culpeper.”<sup>11</sup> The area from Culpeper to Sperryville, located along the Sherando or Thornton’s Gap Road, proved a desirable location for settlement as evidenced by “the vacancy at this place, the eligibility of the situation, added to the great utility of such establishments, are, we presume, reasons sufficiently cogent to induce your Honorable Body to grant the prayer of your petitioners.” This petition for township was granted and thirty half-acre lots were laid out on named streets by the appointed trustees, who included William Thornton, Lewis Conner, William Slaughter, James Green, John Strother, John S. Slaughter, John Thornton, Thomas Broadis, and Aylett Hawes. An early plat included the north-south axes of Cherry Street (now Sperryville Pike), as well as Locust, Poplar, and Chestnut Streets. Cross streets included White Oak, Apple, Willow, Walnut, and Maple Streets. An auction of lots was held in 1799 to pay for the mortgage of “265 pounds, 5 shillings, 9 pence Sterling money of Great Britain.” It is believed Woodville was named for Reverend John Woodville of St. Mark Parish in Culpeper, who came to the area in 1796. Evidence also supports that the name reflected the wooded surrounds and flora-named streets. In 1801, Burtis Ringo added twenty more lots on an additional twelve acres, extending the town limits to the south. A post office was established in Woodville on January 1, 1803 reflecting the growth of the small platted village. John Turner served as the first postmaster. The village was located along the Star Route stage line between the village of Washington and the Town of Culpeper.

Flint Hill, located in the northern portion of Rappahannock County, was established as a crossroads community by 1800. Initial settlement in what became known as Flint Hill was spurred by the road development campaign of Colonel Thomas Chester, who was instrumental in establishing a route linking the Shenandoah River at Front Royal to the Town of Culpeper in 1735. Known as Chester’s Road, the thoroughfare transected the Flint Hill area, encouraging later development. The majority of the land by 1750 included an 8,000-acre parcel known as the Peaked Mountain Tract owned by Presley Thornton and a 1,250-acre tract owned by Edwin Hickman. These large landholdings adjoined the Old Washington Road (Fodderstack Road) at Chester’s Road. After the death of Thornton in 1769, these large tracts began to be divided. Large parcels of the Peaked Mountain Tract were primarily owned by Winifred Thornton Cocke (Cocke conveyed 4,500 acres to her daughter Catharine in 1801), Edmund Pendleton (a Thornton heir, received 500 acres in 1802 and 212 acres in 1804), and Moses Gibson (267 acres in 1808, although by 1820 his holdings included 800 acres). In 1802, Pendleton sold 200 acres just north of what became Flint Hill to Jacob Hittle, where he established Hittle’s Mill and an ordinary/tavern. Near the corner of Chester’s Road and Washington Road, a wheelwright shop, a tavern, blacksmith shop and tanyard were established circa 1800, forming the early village of Flint Hill. The small village was laid out according to established roads, including Chester’s Road, which became a prominent north-south road in the county. The buildings, which include a tollhouse, line this central road. Flint Hill was named sometime between about 1800 and 1817. A deed in 1817 reveals that Edmund Pendleton had attempted to change the town’s established name of Flint Hill to Pendleton. An 1810 population list shows Daniel and Valentine Flinn as area residents, suggesting the town may have been originally named for them as “Flinn’s Hill.”

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<sup>11</sup> Elisabeth Johnson and C.E. Johnson, Jr. *Rappahannock County, VA History: Fact, Fiction, Foolishness and Fairfax Story*. (Orange, VA: Green Publishers, Inc., 1981), 146.

Other sources suggest that the village was named for the proliferation of flint rocks in the surrounding mountains.<sup>12</sup>

Other successful villages soon followed, including Amissville, which had a post office established by 1810 with Thomas Amiss appointed postmaster. In 1763, Lord Fairfax granted land to English and French Huguenot settlers. Joseph Amiss and Joseph Bayse, who established the Town of Amissville, purchased portions of this land. The village was important as a link between Warrenton and Thornton Gap, as well as an agriculture shipping point to Falmouth. The transportation corridor on which Amissville was located became the terminus of the Sperryville-Rappahannock Turnpike. The village slowly grew to include merchandise stores, churches, and mills in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1809, a Literary Fund for the education of the poor was created by the Commonwealth of Virginia providing that “all escheats, confiscations, and forfeitures of the Commonwealth should become the property of this fund, and that all military fines should also be used by this same fund for the education of the poor.” In 1829, a legislative act extended that initial idea to include all students, but the plan remained primarily for the poor. Private institutions and field schools, which were schools established in worn-out fields of plantations and farms, were the most popular forms of education for the county’s children. The Slate Mills Academy was established in the early 1800s and is thought to be one of the earliest schools in the county, although many farms established their own schools with few written records.

### **Antebellum Period (1831-1860)**

Rappahannock County was formed from Culpeper County by an act of the General Assembly dated February 8, 1833, spurred by a petition signed by two hundred citizens. The new county was named for the Rappahannock River that marked its northeast boundary. The act ordered Governor John Floyd to appoint a commission of twenty-five justices of the peace to elect county officials. The commission, which met at the Washington, Virginia, house of Anne Coxe as stipulated in the act, elected: William A. Lane as Sheriff, William J. Menefee as clerk, Gabriel Tutt as coroner, William J. Menefee as court cryer, and John Slaughter as the Commonwealth’s attorney. By 1833, the area of Culpeper County that became Rappahannock County had established post offices in the villages of Flint Hill (1742/1823), Washington (1796), Woodville (1798), Gaines Crossroads (1803, later Ben Venue), Bromfield (1806), Slate Mills (1809), Amissville (1810), Sandy Hook (1814, later Huntly), Newby’s Crossroads (1814), Rock Mills (1823 as Browning’s Store), Hawsbury (1832), and Melville Mills (1832). However, Washington and Woodville were the only two settlements with platted boundaries and named streets, resulting in their consideration for county seat. A debate ensued, with Washington, a mercantile and business nucleus, winning the honor due to its geographical position in the center of the county. By 1835, a handful of public buildings were erected in Washington for \$7,100.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Johnson; and Mary Elizabeth Hite. *My Rappahannock Storybook* (Berryville, VA: Virginia Book Company, 1950) 193.

<sup>13</sup> Johnson, p. 32.

In 1840, Rappahannock County was listed in the census records apart from Culpeper County for the first time. The 1840 census records indicate that the population total was 9,257 persons. The greatest number white male residents were under the age of five, while the highest population of white women was between ages twenty and thirty. For non-free persons, the largest population group for males and females was under ten years of age. There were 3,663 slaves. By 1850, the number of residents was generally equal from age one to forty for both white males and females (2,800). The African-American population was approximately 4,000 with 3,844 of those slaves. The total population was recorded at 9,782. The 1860 census went so far as to note that of the 5,081 (white) and 312 (African American) free persons residing in Rappahannock County, only nine people (all of which were white) were not natives of the United States (although the countries were not noted). There were 3,520 slaves. By 1860, the total population had decreased to 8,850 persons.

Countywide in 1850, Rappahannock was improved by the construction of 990 dwellings for 990 families. A handful of villages were officially established between 1833 and 1850, including Sperryville (1840), Black Rock (1842), Laurel Mills (1847), and Peola Mills (1848). In 1850, the average annual income was \$600. There were 472 farms on 96,068 acres of improved and 69,727 unimproved acres. Swine was the largest livestock group raised with 15,000 head, followed by cattle and sheep, each with approximately 10,000 head. The sheep produced 24,948 pounds of wool. There were also 2,504 horses, 28 asses and mules, 2,270 milch cows, 620 oxen, and 6,884 other cattle. The total livestock value was \$343,910. Agricultural production was led by the cultivation of Indian corn with 281,216 bushels and was followed by 157,699 bushels of wheat. Other crop production included 10,864 bushels of rye, 55,726 bushels of oats, 2,785 pounds of tobacco, 1,578 bushels of peas and beans, 15,249 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2,745 bushels of sweet potatoes, 2,322 bushels of buckwheat, 8,079 pounds of flax, 8,782 pounds of beeswax and honey, and \$2,420 worth of orchard produce. Additionally, there was \$16,890 worth of homemade manufacturing products. The majority of Rappahannock County residents were farmers, which including slaves, was equal to 2,004 persons in 1850. Other noted occupations included blacksmiths (28), cabinet makers (13), carpenters (39), coopers (20), doctors and dentists (15), lawyers (10), masons (13), merchants (29), millers (31), plasterers (4), preachers (5), saddlers (17), shoemakers (46), speculators (2), students (26), tanners (7), teachers (13), and wheelwrights (4). There were forty-three persons between twenty-three and sixty years old listed in the census records for 1850 with no occupation.

Similarly, in 1860, the census records reveal a primarily agricultural society. The county consisted of 103,880 acres of improved and 46,768 acres of unimproved farmland with a total cash value of \$2,860,410. The majority of the farms were between 100 and 500 acres. Livestock holdings included 2,593 horses, 117 asses or mules, 2,189 milch cows, 422 working oxen, 7,234 other cattle, 6,679 sheep, and 10,623 swine. The total cash value of Rappahannock County livestock in 1860 was \$407,815. Agricultural production included 89,275 bushels of wheat, 28,649 bushels of rye, 299,356 bushels of Indian corn, 45,069 bushels of oats, 38,280 pounds of tobacco, 99 bushels of peas and beans, 15,817 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2,062 bushels of sweet potatoes, 15 bushels of barley, and 3,494 bushels of buckwheat. Additionally, there was \$6,386 worth of orchard produce, 90 gallons of wine, 77,665 pounds of butter, 647 pounds of cheese, 3,849 tons of hay, and 5,759 pounds of honey produced.

Despite the growth of agricultural production, the number of slaves remained fairly constant during the antebellum period. The 1840 census recorded 3,663 slaves residing in Rappahannock County. This number increased to 3,844 in 1850, and slightly lessened to 3,520 by 1860. Of the 398 slaveholders in the county in 1860, the majority owned between one and thirty slaves. However, the greatest number of slaveholders had only a single slave (69 owners). The 1860 census documented that Rappahannock County was home to 312 free “coloreds,” an increase of sixteen persons from 1850. A village off Fodderstack Road near Flint Hill, known as “Freetown,” served as an African-American settlement by 1858.<sup>14</sup>

Manufacturing in 1840 included tanneries (8), other manufacturers of leather including saddleries (15), distilleries (5, producing 7,725 gallons of distilled spirits), flour mills (20), gristmills (38, and sawmills (32). By 1860, Rappahannock County was dotted with only a handful of flour and gristmills (11), lumber mills (2), and plaster mills (6). Rappahannock County was home to a small number of successful manufacturing establishments. The greatest number of these was devoted to the milling of flour and meal (11), blacksmithing (2), wagons/carts (4), boots/shoes (5), leather (3), and (1) saddlery/harness shop. The thirty-four manufacturers included in the census inventory provided the county with over \$102,859 in products yearly.

In 1850, 437 students were attending fifteen schools. These schools, open to all by 1829, are believed to have been one-room schoolhouses, as the number of teachers employed countywide was equal to that of the schools. In 1836, the Board of School Commissioners was established to supervise the public schools. Although many counties in Virginia in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century had no colleges or private academies, Rappahannock had two of the state’s 303 academies, which educated a total of thirty pupils. In 1860, the General Assembly abolished the Literary Fund, with all remaining monies going to the state’s military. Further, despite the early establishment of schools, Rappahannock County was home to 515 free persons unable to read or write. No libraries were recorded as part of the 1850 Social Census, which included public, school, church, and college libraries.<sup>15</sup> Some early antebellum period private schools in Rappahannock County included the Washington Academy (1834), the Washington Female Academy (1849), the Clover Hill Boy’s School (circa 1850-1860), and the Wilson Branch Academy in Flint Hill (circa 1850). In 1856, the Board of School Commissioners established eleven school districts. Schools continued to exist in private homes, including the Lucy Wood house in Sperryville, Oak Hill, Greenfield, San Jacinto, Eldon Farm, the Spalding House in Flint Hill, and Glen Eyrie, among others.

The religious diversity in the county during the antebellum period continued with a total of eleven churches in 1850 including six Baptist, one Episcopal, three Methodist, and one Presbyterian church. Surprisingly, by 1850, there were no recorded houses of worship for Disciples of Christ, Friends, German Reformers, Jews, Lutherans, Mennonites, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Tunkers (who typically met in private homes), or Quakers. However, prior to 1833 when Rappahannock County was established, some of these churches were noted in

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<sup>14</sup> Hutchinson, p. 40.

<sup>15</sup> Report on the Social Census, Record Group 287, National Archives at College Park, Department of the Interior, Census Office, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1840-1870).

Culpeper County, and a number of citizens may have continued to attend their original churches outside the county. Additionally, it is known that a handful of congregations originally held services in orchards or groves prior to the construction of a proper house of worship.

The year 1851 marked a turning point in Virginia's system of government with the ratification of a new constitution. The government no longer consisted of appointed justices, but rather was based on the election system with the counties being divided into districts based on population and land size. Rappahannock County was divided into five districts with a polling house established in each district, including Flint Hill, Amissville, Woodville, Sperryville, and Washington. The need for transportation routes connecting the county with thriving commercial centers statewide by the middle part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century prompted the establishment of five turnpikes in the 1850s. The turnpikes linked two waterways, the Hazel and Rappahannock Rivers, to the shipping points of Falmouth and Fredericksburg.

### **Civil War (1861-1865)**

Having seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, Virginia became the first state to join the Confederate States of America following President Lincoln's call for military volunteers to suppress the rebellion. The Commonwealth was to be the site of numerous significant battles and campaigns that profoundly impacted the outcome of the Civil War, beginning with the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861 and ending with Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The northern Piedmont region, composed of rolling hills with numerous farms in one of Virginia's most important agricultural regions, is sited between two important Civil War battle regions: the Shenandoah Valley and the Washington-Fredericksburg-and-Richmond axis. The region included a substantial network of road and waterways, as well as two railroads, which provided the armies with vital transportation and supply routes.

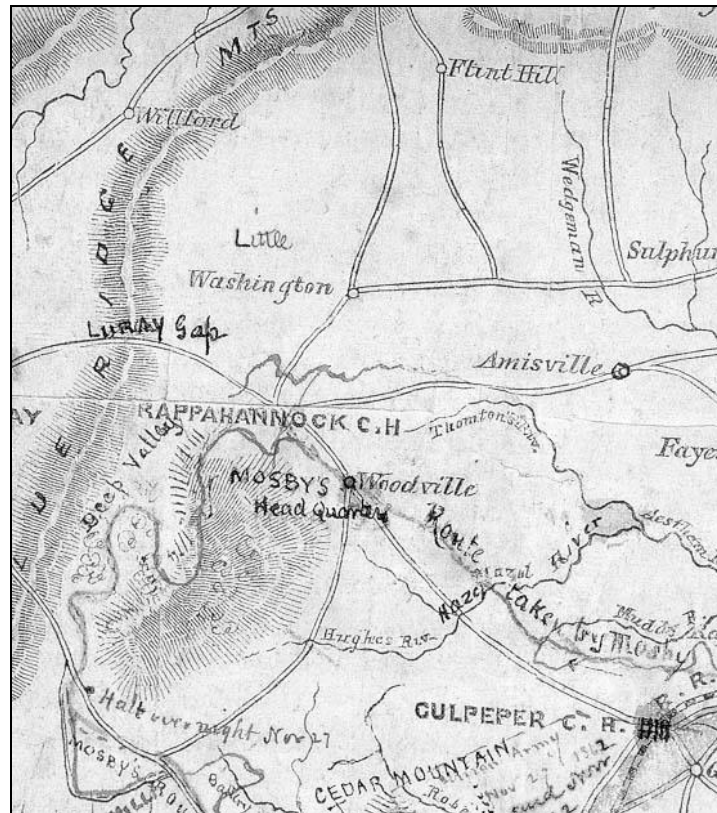
The men from Rappahannock County served with the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry and the 7<sup>th</sup> and 49<sup>th</sup> Regiments Virginia Infantry.<sup>16</sup> Additionally, a select group of Rappahannock men were members of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Battalion under Confederate raider John Singleton Mosby. Company B of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, also known as "The Old Guard," was under the direction of Captain John Shackelford Green's Company. Other officers were Major Daniel A. Grimsley and Captain Robert R. Duncan. The men enlisted in Washington on April 22, 1861 for one year and were mustered into service at the Fairfax Court House on May 20<sup>th</sup>. This was one of the original companies under the command of General George H. Stewart and General R.S. Ewell.<sup>17</sup> The 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Company B, were also known as the "Washington Grays" and the "Rappahannock Grays." The light infantry enlisted April 20, 1861 for one year and was reorganized on April 26, 1862. It was under the command of Captains Thomas B. Massie, Aylette A. Swindler, and Thomas G. Popham.<sup>18</sup> The 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment was also of Company G and K.

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<sup>16</sup> Johnson, p. 41.

<sup>17</sup> Johnson, p. 404.

<sup>18</sup> Johnson, p. 407.



**Figure 11. Detail of Civil War Map from the *Eye of the Storm***

The 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Volunteers was organized in August 1861. The nucleus of the regiment was reported to have served under Colonel William Smith at the Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861, prior to the organization of the company. The regiment was organized in May 1862, after which the company letters were changed. Company A became Company E, Flint Hill Rifles (also Flint Hill Riflemen) and enlisted on July 16, 1862 for one year. It was reorganized in April 1863. The Company was under the direction of Captains William J. Williams, Wellington Eastham, and Joseph M. Anderson.<sup>19</sup> Company G (3<sup>rd</sup>) of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment was known as the Rappahannock Rifles. Formerly Company I, this group of men enlisted on July 22, 1861 for one year and was reorganized on April 30, 1862. It was under the command of George C. Vanderslice and William D. Moffett.<sup>20</sup> The 49<sup>th</sup> Volunteers Infantry, Company K, was known as the Sperryville Sharpshooters. Formerly called Company D, they enlisted for one year, mustered July 18, 1861 as Captain Gibson's Company 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Virginia Infantry. The group was reassigned on August 7, 1861 to the 49<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment, Infantry with John C. Gibson, Presley C. Eastham, and R.M. Spicer as commanding captains.<sup>21</sup>

Although Rappahannock County was not the site of any major battles within its borders, the war played an important role in the area's history. Civil War action in Rappahannock County

<sup>19</sup> Johnson, p. 410.

<sup>20</sup> Johnson, p. 411.

<sup>21</sup> Johnson, p. 412.

included “troop movements, raids, heavy skirmishing and other war activity.”<sup>22</sup> This included a cavalry engagement west of Sperryville between Robertson’s Brigade and the First Maine Cavalry on July 5, 1862. South of Sperryville, on what is now Route 522, the troops of Generals John C. Fremont, Nathaniel P. Banks, and Irvin McDowell of the Union Army of Virginia organized on June 26, 1862.<sup>23</sup>

Following the events of the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863), General Robert E. Lee began to retreat the Army of Northern Virginia southward across the Potomac River. By the end of July, having moved back into Virginia, the four basic commands of Lee’s Army were on a rapid march westward to Culpeper through Rappahannock County. General James Longstreet’s Corps, with those of General A.P. Hill following, passed through Chester Gap with a direct mountainous route (now Ben Venue Road) via the Gaines Crossroads and the Richmond Road (now Route 729). General Richard S. Ewell was following, but was forced to move down the valley to Thornton Gap into Sperryville and on to Culpeper as Union troops had blocked the other approaches. “Culpeper was situated in an area that was highly serviceable by rail and by road. Any retreat south out of Culpeper could be defended easily. The Rappahannock River to the north and the Rapidan River to the south made good natural defensive barriers. Rail lines came into Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville to ensure supply or escape. The area was simply ‘user friendly’ to any occupying army.”<sup>24</sup>

By the morning of July 23<sup>rd</sup>, the Union Army was arriving in force in the Upperville, Aldie and Manassas Gap areas. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry and several other batteries and the 1<sup>st</sup> West Virginia Cavalry under the direction of General George Armstrong Custer had “already penetrated all the way to Amissville by 5:00 p.m. on the 23<sup>rd</sup>.”<sup>25</sup> The formidable force at Amissville is believed to have been in excess of 1,500 men, who had sufficient time to eat and rest before moving toward “the Confederate marching line at the base of Battle Mountain, which was then called Newby’s Crossroads. Newby’s Crossroads today is the intersection of Route 729 and the Road to Laurel Mills.”<sup>26</sup> As recounted by F.D. Hitt in “Battle Mountain Affair,”

On July 24<sup>th</sup> at daybreak General Custer headed out of Amissville with five regiments and two batteries. His route would be toward Gaines Crossroads on the old Alexandria Pike (now Route 211). Approximately two miles out of Amissville he turned onto what is now called Battle Mountain Road. He left one regiment there at this point to picket the entrance and perhaps go forward to see if the enemy was at Gaines Crossroads. According to the official records, this regiment was the First West Virginia Cavalry under Major Capeheart.

The balance of Custer’s group marched on toward Battle Mountain. They had no resistance until they came within one and a half miles of Newby’s Crossroads. A light skirmish occurred and two prisoners taken. These prisoners informed Custer

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<sup>22</sup> F.D. Hitt, “Battle Mountain Affair, Military Actions, Rappahannock County, July 22, 24, 1863,” (Rappahannock/Rapidan Historical Research Association, nd), 5.

<sup>23</sup> Johnson, p. 44.

<sup>24</sup> Hitt, p. 11.

<sup>25</sup> Hitt, p. 15.

<sup>26</sup> Hitt, p. 15.

that Longstreet's Corps had passed the Crossroad. At this point, Custer split his forces yet again. He decided to do this because just prior to this light skirmish a courier brought him a note from the regiment he left on the road. The note indicated that they were being threatened by a sizeable force. Custer sent two regiments and one of his batteries back toward the situation near Gaines Crossroad on the Pike. He proceeded with but three regiments and one battery (Pennington's), steadily becoming more heavily involved with skirmishers as he advanced. (Custer was advancing on the Amissville/Viewtown side of Battle Mountain; the Confederates were marching down the Richmond Road on the Laurel Mills side of the mountain).

These skirmishers fell back and Custer followed them all the way around the mountain until he contacted the main Confederate line on the Richmond Road. This portion of the line included Benning's troops of Hill's corps. The confederates had positioned themselves on a ridge and, of course, were in formidable force. Custer knew he could advance no further and he made the decision to split his forces yet again! He felt he needed to do this to put a rear guard action to ensure an orderly retreat back to Amissville. He split the batteries and the regiments. Two guns and two regiments stayed near the Richmond Road side and started harassing the Confederates at the crossroads. The other four guns with one regiment of cavalry served as a rear guard on the Amissville side of the mountain.

According to Custer's report the Confederates charged between these positions and got in between the two groups. They almost encircled the rear guard. Custer's troops were cut off from the road back to Amissville. They managed to escape by retreating through the woods using axes to cut a quick, make-shift road. They fled back to Amissville, barely escaping complete annihilation. Their harassment of the Confederate line apparently lasted only a few minutes.<sup>27</sup>

Throughout the war, life in Rappahannock County was:

difficult, and everyone suffered. One court record contains the fact that 'the county was in the possession of the public enemy for 6 weeks last summer.' Stories...have been passed down about harassment of citizens, scarcity of food, difficulty in obtaining seed for planting and labor for harvesting, and constant fear.... John Singleton Mosby, who was a pioneer in guerrilla warfare, was active in this part of the state, and was often in and out of the county with his men, who were considered to be outlaws by the Union forces. Several of them came from Rappahannock. One, Albert G. Willis, a chaplain with "Mosby's Rangers," gave his life for one of his fellow soldiers and was hanged not far from the Chapel near Flint Hill which bears his name. His body is buried back of the Baptist Church in Flint Hill."<sup>28</sup>

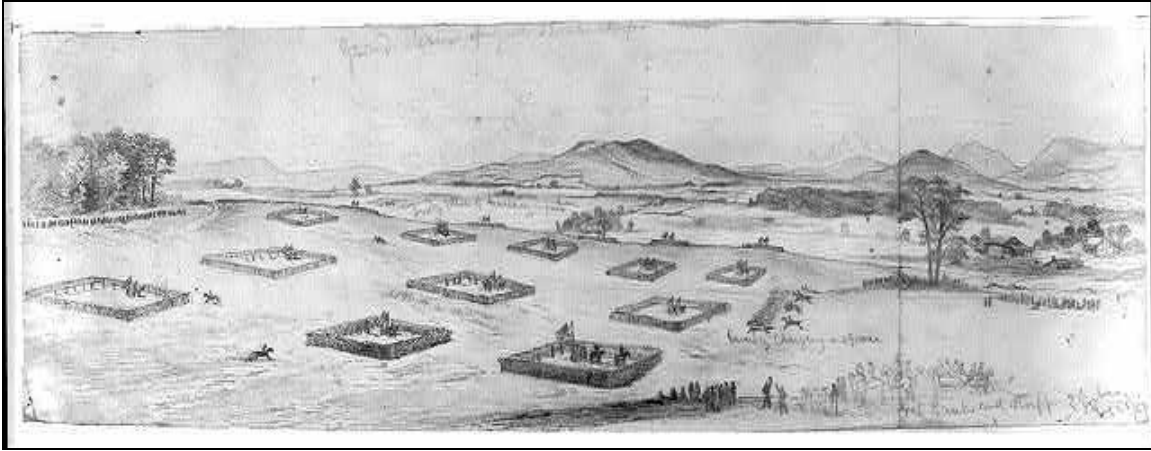
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<sup>27</sup> Hitt, pp. 16-18.

<sup>28</sup> Johnson, p. 44.



In the *Eye of the Storm*, Private Robert Knox Sneden recounts how Mosby and his men moved through Rappahannock County, stopping in Woodville while transporting mules and prisoners in November 1863.<sup>29</sup>



**Figure 12. Civil War Encampment near Washington, VA from the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division**

Approximately 800 men from Rappahannock County fought in the War Between the States. The Confederate Monument on the Courthouse grounds in Washington “lists 116 dead, but the number was far greater, as those who died from disease were not always listed, nor were those who came home to die from wounds, consumption, or typhoid.”<sup>30</sup>

Although gaps do appear in the records of many counties throughout Virginia because the county buildings were burned and the records destroyed, this was not the case in Rappahannock County. The county clerk of Rappahannock County was “ordered in November 1863 to remove all records of the county to ‘a place of safety from the public enemy,’ and James L. Powers was appointed to make boxes to contain them, with the sheriff paying for the boxes and the expense of moving them. The court requested, however, that the records not be removed from the county.”<sup>31</sup> Therefore, the Rappahannock County records from the first meeting of the gentlemen justices in 1833 to the present are intact.

Elisabeth B. and C.E. Johnson, Jr. document in *Rappahannock County, Virginia History: Fact, Fiction, Foolishness, and Fairfax Story* that the county “court ordered the sheriff make a list of all indigent soldiers and enlisted from the county in the Confederate or State service ‘who have been or may be disabled or honorably discharged, and of their families and of the families of

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<sup>29</sup> Robert Knox Sneden, *Eye of the Storm*, edited by Charles F. Bryan, Jr. and Nelson D. Lankford, (New York, NY: The Free Press, 2000), 153-155.

<sup>30</sup> Johnson, p. 404.

<sup>31</sup> Johnson, p. 47.

those who may be now in the service, and of the wives and minor children of such as may, or may hereafter die in the service and deposit such list in the Clerk's office."<sup>32</sup> The December 1864 court record stated:

This day the application of the county court of this county to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States paying tythe; to wit, corn, bacon, buckwheat raised in said county should be turned over to the county commissioner for the support of the indigent families of the soldiers in the service, and the indigent families of soldiers who have been disabled or died in the service from the said county together with the endorsement made upon said application by R.C. Saunders, Controlling. Tythe Quarter Master of the State of Virginia, upon consideration thereof the court doth certify that there are 120 indigent families of soldiers numbering 600 persons dependent upon said court and its commissioners for subsistence, and that it will require for the subsistence of said families up to the 1<sup>st</sup> day of August, 1865, the earliest time at which the new crop can be realized, in addition to the small supplies, to wit, 15 barrels of flour now on hand, 100 bushels of wheat, 130 barrels of corn, 5,000 ounces of bacon and 50 barrels of buckwheat flour. The county also certifies that under its order its impressing and purchasing agent for said county has exhausted power of impressment and purchase conferred by the Legislature of Virginia."<sup>33</sup>

The listing of food supplies in the court records document that the county was "almost completely out of food and feed and it would need all that was available to last until the new crop was harvested beginning in August 1865."<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Johnson, p. 47.

<sup>33</sup> Johnson, pp. 47-48.

<sup>34</sup> Johnson, p. 48.

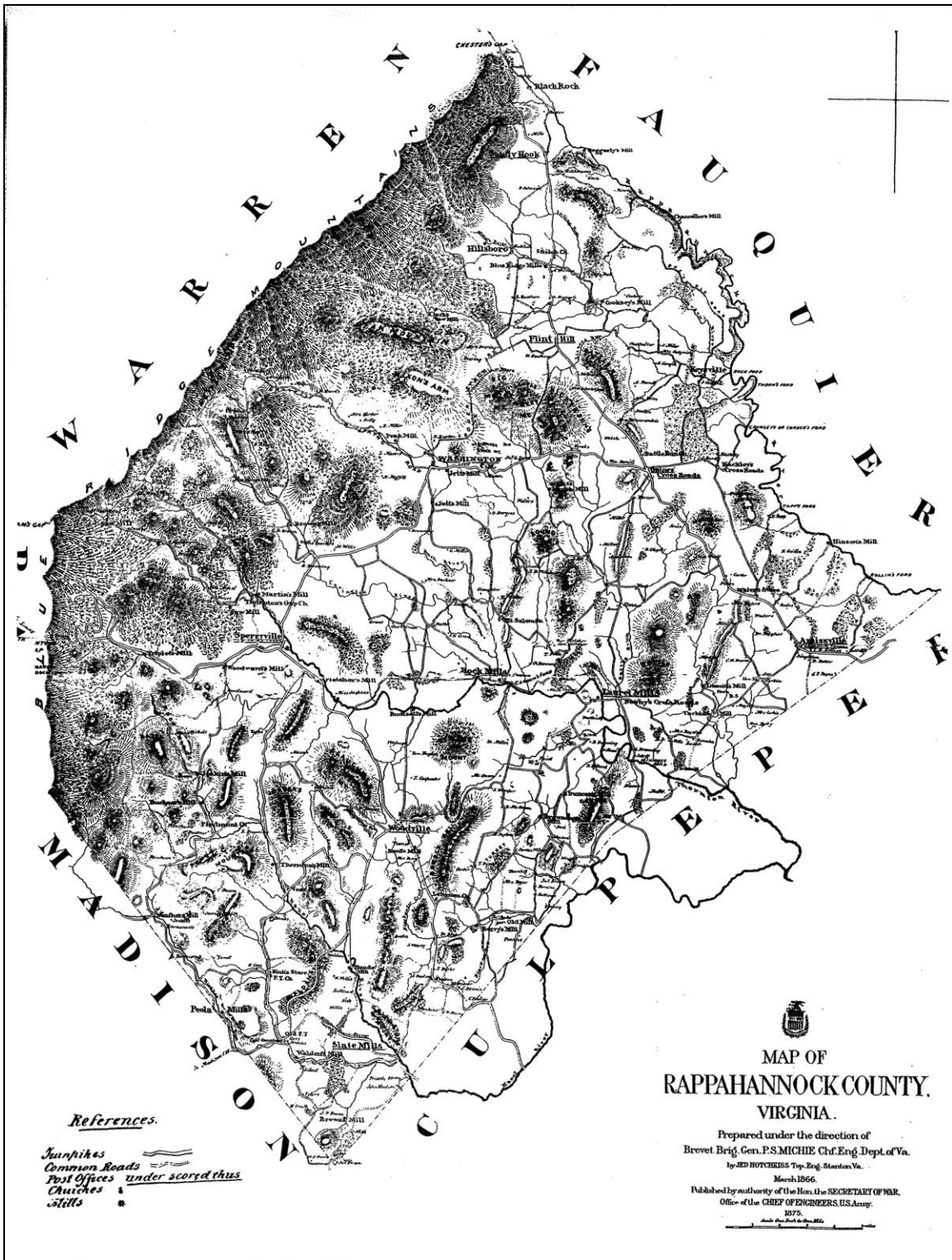


Figure 13. Map of Rappahannock County in 1866

## **Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1917)**

After the devastating destruction caused by the Civil War, the Piedmont region gradually recovered. The repair, rebuilding and replacement of the many destroyed houses, barns, fencing, and mills became the primary objective of many of the residents. Immediately following the war, Virginia was one of ten southern states designated as one of five military districts after a rejection of the Fourteenth Amendment. Virginia, located in District One, was commanded by General John M. Schofield.

In 1870, Virginia ratified a new constitution. The constitution established a General Assembly that met on an annual basis, unless the governor called a special session. The state's counties were divided into townships rather than districts, with each county having no less than three townships, each with a resident supervisor. Rappahannock was required to be divided into five townships, each with an elected clerk, an assessor, a collector of revenue, a commissioner of roads, a supervisor of the poor, a justice of the peace, and a constable. The established townships were Wakefield (Flint Hill area), Jackson (Amisville area), Hampton (Washington area), Stonewall (Woodville area), and Piedmont (Sperryville area).

The first Board of Supervisors meeting was in November of 1870, with John G. Lane elected as chairman. By 1874, the temporary rented quarters for the county treasurer were inadequate and a building was constructed on the courthouse property. The building, built by John Hawkins for \$900, was to be a brick structure roofed with tin, with grated windows, containing two rooms, and measuring thirty-feet by eighteen feet eight inches. Immediate reconstruction tasks facing the county officials were the rebuilding of old roads, the building of new roads, the establishment of public schools, and provisions for the poor. The government was also responsible for everyday tasks, including licensing to merchants, hotels, and saloons, among other tasks. In 1887, the Piedmont and Stonewall districts were divided into three separate districts, with Hawthorn established as the new district. In 1877, the county's first newspaper was established. It was known as the *Rappahannock News* and was published by J.R. Grove. The publication was short-lived and was replaced the following year by the *Blue Ridge Echo*, edited by W.W. Moffett. From 1886 to 1936, the *Blue Ridge Echo*, edited by R.F. Morrison, was the dominant newspaper.

By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a reform of the government was called for and a Constitutional Convention convened on May 24, 1900. Mr. W.T. Yancey Sr., of Oak Forest, near Woodville, represented Rappahannock County. New legislation was enacted with numerous changes: once a month court days at county seats were changed with the establishment of twenty-four circuit courts throughout the Commonwealth; the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the State Treasurer, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction were to be elected by popular vote; a poll tax was enacted for citizens registered to vote after 1903; and a State Corporation Commission was created to regulate corporations, including railroads.

The United States Census recorded in 1870 that Rappahannock County was home to 8,261 people, a decrease of 589 from 1860. During this ten-year period, the white population increased

from 5,018 to 5,195, while the black population decreased from 3,832 to 3,066. A decrease in residents is predictable considering the loss of soldiers and casualties from the war and the flight of former slaves. Emigration to the West may also have contributed to a total population loss. The number of white residents had increased again in 1880 to 5,755 as did the African American population, which rose to 3,536. The total population that year was 9,291 persons, the highest population ever recorded in the county to date. The population was relatively stable between 1840 and 1910. The highest population during this period was recorded in 1850 with 9,782 persons. By 1910, the population dropped to 8,044 persons.

In the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, no public schools had yet been established in Rappahannock County. In an effort to remedy this common problem the Commonwealth of Virginia required in 1846 that the courts appoint a public school superintendent and commissioners, and by 1860, required that each county create no fewer than three public schools. The pressures of the impending Civil War during the middle part of the century drastically affected the growth of the educational system. A number of private schools and institutions had been established, however, just prior to and during the war years. Public education was extended in the 1870s to include high school and that year there were fourteen white and seven black schools in Rappahannock County. By 1900, the number of schools peaked. In 1906, the Mann Hill School Bill helped promote consolidation efforts. Washington High School was established in 1908, Sperryville High School and Woodville High School opened in 1909, and Flint Hill School in 1910. There were two funds set up to encourage the education of black students. One was the Julius Rosenwald Fund established in 1917 and the other was the Anne Jeanes Fund of 1908.

In 1880, there were 741 farms recorded in Rappahannock County, the majority of which were between 100 and 500 acres. This number increased to 852 by 1890. As noted by the agricultural census, nearly all of the farms were cultivated by the owners, with only thirty-three rented for a fixed amount and 161 rented for shares in the profits. The 1900 census records that the number of farms had reached 977, with majority of the farms between twenty and one hundred acres. The farms covered 170,880 acres. The year 1900 marked the pinnacle of the number of farms and farm acreage in Rappahannock County, which had a population of 8,843 persons. Although managers and tenants maintained a number of the farms, owners cultivated the majority. Of these farms, 944 were improved by houses collectively valued at over \$2,500,000. By the turn of the 20th century, Rappahannock County was most productive in the cultivation of barley, wheat, corn, oats, rye, apples, cherries, peaches, and flax. Furthermore, the farms included sheep, poultry, beef cattle, and the production of honey, wool, milk, eggs, butter, and cheese.<sup>35</sup>

General manufacturing, a generic term inclusive of such industries as carpentry, mills, foundries, distilleries, and bakeries, recorded 47 such establishments in Rappahannock County in 1880. The establishments valued their products at \$193,329. A selective sampling of such industries in the county by the census recorders documented primarily include flour and gristmills as well as tanneries and other leather production. By 1890, the number of manufacturing establishments reporting dropped to 34, but the number of farms increased. The primary occupations of Rappahannock County residents in 1900 included laborers (1,180), farmers (831), students

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<sup>35</sup> Report on the Agricultural Census, Record Group 287, National Archives at College Park, Department of the Interior, Census Office, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1870-1900).

(1,355), barbers (2), blacksmiths (28), cabinet makers (3), carpenters (33), clothmakers (10), coopers (7), doctors and dentists (12), lawyers (6), masons (5), merchants (26), millers (19), plasterers (5), preachers (9), saddlers (6), shoemakers (8), tanners (10), teachers (54), and wheelwrights (14). The 1900 census records also reveal two persons between ages twenty-three and sixty with no occupation, and one loafer.

The growth of the county provided additional public services, which were expanded to include Rural Free Delivery mail service by 1896. By 1910, there was resurgence in road building with bonds issued to macadamize roads, primarily due to the increased use of the automobile. Rappahannock also boasted approximately thirty-eight post offices, a newspaper entitled *The Blue Ridge Guide* (1889-1930), and numerous bridges and telephone lines. In 1916, the Rappahannock Jitney Bus Company, located in Washington, was established.

The number of churches countywide had increased with a range of denominations represented including the Baptists, Christians, Brethren, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

A 1752 act forming Culpeper County divided the Parish (Episcopal) of St. Mark. The Parish of St. Thomas, to be later known as Bromfield Parish, was added. Growth of the county justified further division of the parish. All of what became Madison County (1793), the southwest corner of Culpeper County, and most of Rappahannock County, except the northern corner, was in what became Bromfield Parish, also known as Broomfield Parish. The new parish boundary line between the Bromfield and St. Mark Parishes was indefinite until 1931 when an agreement was made between the parishes to define the parish at the Culpeper and Rappahannock County lines.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Coker, pp. 120-121.

## World War I to World War II (1918-1945)

In the years prior to World War I (1914-1918), Rappahannock County's job sector was primarily located within the county. Increased commercial, educational, and industrial opportunities in Virginia's urban centers during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century resulted in population shifts from rural areas to growing cities and towns. Thus, the population of rural Rappahannock County decreased slowly after 1880.



**Figure 14. View of Agricultural Practices in Rappahannock County in the 1930s from the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division**

The economy of Rappahannock County continued to be centered around agriculture, a trend noted in neighboring counties as well. This included apple and peach orchards, corn, wheat, tomatoes, poultry and livestock, dairy, and eggs. A winter freeze in 1921 severely damaged the orchard crops. This was followed by a drought in 1930, which also devastated agricultural production. In 1924, to help spur agriculture, the county appointed Sam D. Preston as the first county agent. Preston created an agency of home agents to help promote modern farming, landscaping, and livestock practices to county residents.



**Figure 15. View of Agricultural Practices in Rappahannock County in the 1930s from the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division**

Improved farming techniques and machinery led to a decrease in the labor required to farm, and many agricultural laborers were forced to look for other work. Beginning in the 1920s, the use of electricity was widespread, primarily due to the efforts of the Rural Electrification Administration. Other changes included the establishment of a small bus service run by Walter Jenkins of Washington. The bus service originally linked Culpeper and Winchester, and later Sperryville and Fredericksburg. These destinations provided travelers access to Richmond, Washington, D.C., and Luray. In 1916, the Rappahannock Jitney Bus Service in Washington provided similar services. In 1920, the women's suffrage movement registered 146 voters in the county. By 1926, the *Blue Ridge Guide* newspaper, which lasted until 1936, was rivaled by the *Washington Herald*, edited by R.F. Morrison. In 1949, G. Cary established the *Rappahannock News*. The year 1929 marked a significant economic downturn in Rappahannock's development. On the local front, in May, a tornado devastated the village of Woodville, while October brought the national stock market crash. In 1932, during the height of the Great Depression, the county's secondary roads were taken over by the state for maintenance.

In light of the beauty of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Piedmont region, and the Shenandoah Valley, the Shenandoah National Park was created. Although the idea of establishing an East Coast national park was considered as early as the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the formation of this 196,149-acre park was not authorized until May 1926. Originally envisioned as a 521,000-acre park in Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains, economic factors resulted in the establishment of a much smaller park. Positive economic factors also played a role in support and promotion of the park, including the lure of millions of tourist dollars ranging from hotels and restaurants to souvenir shops and roadside produce stands. The parkland was acquired in eight Virginia counties, including Warren, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, and Rappahannock. Although ninety-percent of the land was owned by non-



residents, including large corporations, over six hundred families resided there, owning about ten percent of the land. Congress allowed the state to acquire the needed land by right of eminent domain. Other funds were raised through private donations and state appropriations. Many displaced families, some reluctant to leave their family homes, were aided by the Resettlement Act, which used government funds to find new homes for the former park residents. Most of the families, primarily subsistence farmers, came from Madison, Page, and Rappahannock counties, which contributed over 30,000 acres to the park. Altogether 172 families were relocated to homesteads, which in Rappahannock County were located near Flint Hill and Washington.

One of the most visible reminders of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies in Virginia, the park was largely the result of the efforts by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which employed over 2.5 million men in 2,000 camps nationwide between 1937 and 1941. The CCC was responsible for the construction of stone walls, guard rails, picnic areas, signage, campgrounds, and scenic overlooks as well as the park's landscaping and tree planting, while local workforces, primarily victims of the 1930 drought, built the roadbed of Skyline Drive, costing \$47,000 per mile. In addition, the park administration was responsible for destroying the approximately 500 now-abandoned dwellings within the park's boundaries and returning the scenic landscape to its untouched natural condition. President Roosevelt dedicated the Shenandoah National Park at Big Meadows in July 1936. This forty-mile range, described as "being on top of the world," was glorified for its recreational opportunities.<sup>37</sup> The park contains more than five hundred trails, including 101 miles of the Appalachian Trail, and Skyline Drive, a 105-mile scenic road that winds along the crest of the mountains from Front Royal to Rockfish Gap. In the first five weeks of the park's existence, it is estimated that 50,000 people traveled Skyline Drive. One visitor exclaimed, "This highway for sheer magnificence of mountain and Valley Scenery surpasses anything of its kind in America. It is held a rival to the scenic highways of Switzerland. Thrill after thrill makes the heart beat faster as one slowly motors along this mountain trail."<sup>38</sup>

The New Deal programs authorized under President Roosevelt also spurred the Works Progress Administration, which was responsible for a survey of historic resources throughout Virginia, including a number in Rappahannock County, in the 1930s. The collections, including photographs and survey reports are housed at the Library of Congress, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the Library of Virginia.

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<sup>37</sup> Hess, p. 108.

<sup>38</sup> *The Ground Beneath Our Feet—The Shenandoah National Park*: Simmons, 151-152. [Online. Internet. January 22, 2003. Available: <http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/vahistory/shenandoah.html>].



**Figure 16. WPA Photograph of “Unidentified House” from the Library of Virginia**



**Figure 17. 2002 Survey Photograph of House, 456 Scrabble Road (078-5078)**

### **New Dominion (1946-present)**

By 1950, the population of Rappahannock County had declined to 6,112. The population continued to fluctuate, reaching 5,199 in 1970 and 6,093 by 1980. The 1990 census documented that the county was home to 6,622 people, with 1,423 citizens moving to Rappahannock County between 1970 and 1990. The greatest percent of the total population lives in the rural districts rather than small villages. Overwhelmingly, the residents are white, with only eight percent listed as non-white in 1990. This number has slowly declined from almost eighteen percent in 1950. The age distribution shifted slightly with the largest age category listed as between fifteen and nineteen years old in 1970 to between thirty-five and thirty-nine years old in 1990. The 1990 census records indicate that much of the ancestry of the population is English, although other European ancestries are represented. Of the 1,865 total housing units in 1960, sixty-three percent were owner occupied and three-quarters were occupied year round. By 1990, the trend continued with 2,964 total housing units. Seventy-two percent were owner occupied and eighty-four percent were occupied year round. The housing stock by 1990 consisted of numerous historic buildings with forty-four percent constructed prior to 1939.

Farms numbering 687 in total occupied 112,837 acres of the 267-square-mile county by 1950. The average farm consisted of 164 acres. By 1975, the number of farms was reduced to 257 on just 76,633 acres of farmland. An increase in the number of farms was noted in 1982 as being up twenty-two percent from 1974 to 313 farms. The number of farms has remained relatively constant since 1982, but the total county land area devoted to agricultural practices declined from forty-nine percent to forty-six percent between 1982 and 1992. In addition, the land acreage of the average farm decreased from 298 acres in 1974 to 279 acres in 1982 and down to 253 acres in 1992. The average value per farm acre increased dramatically between 1974 and 1992 from \$672 to \$2,921.

Although the economy of Rappahannock County has historically been agriculturally based, a modern trend of commuting to urban and government centers, including Warrenton, Northern Virginia, and Washington, D.C., has been steadily increasing. Between 1970 and 1980, the employment rate increased almost thirty-five percent from 1,867 to 2,517 persons. The residents that are employed in the county primarily work as farmers, executive, managerial or administrative, and specialty professional. Construction trades have replaced manufacturing as the most important industry sector. Attributed to the rural nature of the county, self-employment, production, crafts, farming, general labor, and operations are greater than the state average. However, the *Rappahannock County Comprehensive Plan* states that the county unemployment rate has remained higher than the surrounding counties in the Rappahannock-Rapidan Planning District, the state, and the nation. In 1992, the unemployment rate was almost seven-and-a-half percent. In 1987, there were 119 companies employing 881 persons at an average weekly wage of \$233. The *Rappahannock County Comprehensive Plan* also reports that the median income in the county, per family, increased thirty-three percent from \$12,625 dollars in 1969 to \$16,878 in 1979. In 1990, the median family income was \$36,399. Many work outside the county, as Rappahannock has become a bedroom community for people working in Northern Virginia and a weekend retreat for many in Washington, D.C. This has resulted in the

third highest average commuting travel time to work (34.7 minutes) in the state and the fifteenth highest in the nation.

The agricultural base of Rappahannock County's economy, however, remains important. Beef cattle operations rose between 1986 and 1992. Of the 313 farms raising beef cattle in 1982, almost seventy-five percent harvested crops. The number remained relatively constant in 1992. Between 1974 and 1992, hay was the most productive crop, followed by orchards, corn, wheat, and soybeans. The orchard land consists of apples and peaches with fifty-six farms producing over eighteen million pounds of apples and thirty-seven farms producing seven-and-a-half-thousand pounds of peaches in 1982. However, by 1992, the orchard production had sharply declined, the total number of farms and pounds harvested down almost twenty-five percent. Due to the significance agriculture has played in Rappahannock County's economic viability and rural nature, the *Rappahannock County Comprehensive Plan* was developed and is currently under review in 2003. The plan reveals findings of a soil study that identified valuable areas of farmland throughout the county, particularly located in the F.T. Valley, the Rediviva area, from Laurel Mills to Viewtown, and north and east of the Huntly and Flint Hill areas. Land use issues have been important to county citizens and a number of private conservation groups have been formed, including the Piedmont Environmental Council, which has a branch office near the Town of Washington. In 1992, the Agricultural Census stated that over fifty percent of the county's land area was devoted to forestation, primarily due to the presence of the Shenandoah National Park. The second largest land use category was agricultural and pasturing, which consumed thirty-four percent of the land. Vacant, unusable land accounted for seven-and-a-half percent, while the remaining almost two percent was developed. Conservation efforts in the county have been banner, with 14,152 acres protected by conservation easements by 2002, primarily held by the Virginia Outdoors Foundation.

Recognition of the built environment began in the 1970s, as it did throughout much of the country. The study of the historic and architectural heritage of the county includes the documentation, nomination, and listing in the State and National Registers of ten properties or districts to date, including the Montpelier (1973), Mount Salem Baptist Meeting House (1978), Ben Venue (1979), Caledonia Farm (1990), the John W. Miller House (1990), Flint Hill Baptist Church (1997), the Washington Mill (1982), and the Skyline Drive Historic District (1997). The villages of Washington (1975) and Sperryville (1983) were also recognized for their historic significance. Both towns were listed as historic districts in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>39</sup> The 2002-2003 survey by E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. significantly expanded the scope of documented historic resources in Rappahannock County.

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<sup>39</sup> Calder Loth, editor, *The Virginia Landmarks Register* (Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia, 1999), 416-418.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) has developed eighteen historic themes that capture the context of Virginia's heritage from the earliest times. These themes are defined under the heading "Survey Findings" in this report. Whenever possible, the documented resources are placed within the eighteen historic context themes established by VDHR to allow for a better understanding of the historic development of the survey area. Seventeen of the eighteen themes were documented in the survey of Rappahannock County. The most prevalent theme is the Architecture/Community Planning theme, followed closely by the Domestic theme. A substantial number of properties representing the Subsistence/Agriculture, Commerce/Trade, Funerary, Religion, Education, and Settlement Patterns themes were noted. Properties depicting Ethnicity/ Immigration, Government/Law/Political, Health Care, Industry/ Processing/ Extraction, Recreation/ Arts, Social, Technology/ Engineering, Landscape, and Transportation/ Engineering themes were recorded, although only minimally. The Military/Defense theme was not noted during the survey, although troop movements, raids, heavy skirmishing and encampments occurred on Rappahannock County soil during the Civil War. The level of documentation undertaken as part of this survey project, however, did not result in the association of any properties with the Military/Defense theme.

The survey set out to record through an architectural survey a substantial sampling of all property types that were fifty years or older, both domestic and non-domestic in nature. Further, every attempt was made to record all historic properties fifty years or older that were not surveyed with approximate-date notation on USGS maps. This was conducted as a windshield survey. Accordingly, the construction dates of identified properties stretch from 1742 to 1962. A previous VDHR survey conducted in 1982-1983 by David Edwards of VDHR noted buildings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The survey conducted by E.H.T. Tracerics comprehensively documented resources that date from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, while providing a wide sampling of early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century properties relating to the historic context themes.

Prior to the 2002-2003 survey efforts, VDHR maintained a database that contained approximately 274 property records for Rappahannock County, including all properties in the historic districts of Washington and Sperryville. E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. resurveyed approximately sixty-five of these properties at the reconnaissance level in an attempt to update and incorporate additional documentation where necessary. Thirteen others were intensively surveyed. A total of over 114 properties were recorded for the first time in Rappahannock County during this survey. Thus, E.H.T. Tracerics updated, recorded, and documented a total of 190 records, geographically scattered throughout county. Consequently, VDHR now maintains a database that contains nearly 500 properties countywide, including the National Register Historic Districts of Washington and Sperryville and the newly surveyed communities of Flint Hill, Laurel Mills, and Woodville, which were documented to determine preliminary historic district status. Of the properties recorded during this survey by EHT Tracerics, 164 properties were surveyed at the reconnaissance level and twenty-six properties were documented at the intensive level. The following discussion, grouped alphabetically by identified historic context themes, includes all of the nearly 500 properties documented at present in Rappahannock County.

## **THEME: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING**

The survey of Rappahannock County revealed fifteen distinct architectural styles, including the vernacular. Largely domestic, the buildings styles range from 18<sup>th</sup>-century Colonial and Federal to 20<sup>th</sup>-century Craftsman/Bungalow, with the Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival styles substantially represented. The dominant architectural style was noted as “other,” revealing the strong use of vernacular and regional building techniques.

The majority of properties in Rappahannock County, typically the domestic resources, were constructed for a particular function and often were influenced by the shapes, materials, detailing, or other features associated with the architectural styles that were currently in vogue. The survey documented vernacular interpretations of many traditionally high-style architectural details that were more commonly associated with cities, which often served as laboratories for new styles. As these new fashions spread from the cities to the suburbs and to the rural communities, the styles were transformed to accommodate smaller resources, local craftsmen, local needs, and indigenous materials. Often referred to as vernacular or folk housing, the rural buildings incorporated stylistic detailing and popular ornamentation, if only in a diluted state. The dilution often resulted in a number of surveyed properties to be categorized “other,” a generic term for style applied by VDHR for vernacular buildings. The majority of vernacular buildings tend to have little or no stylistic detailing and are typically constructed by local builders with locally available tools and materials. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society, rather than the whims of the architect.<sup>40</sup> Throughout Rappahannock County, there are a number of vernacular stone, log, wood-frame, and brick houses. Commonly, these dwellings are two stories in height and single-pile with side-gable roofs. This continuity of form is a result of folk architecture and the reliance on constructing forms that had been built by the previous generation.

On the interiors, typically, fashionable ornamentation was often more influenced by style, and generally restricted to the first floor, with simpler detailing noted on the second floors. Such stylistic detailing was displayed on the mantels, chair boards and rails, window and door casings, baseboards, ceiling medallions, and stairs. The survey documented that many of the exterior and interior elements ornamenting dwellings from the early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century were similar in form and design, if not identical. The fashionable ornamentation for any given period and/or style was often published in architectural magazines and books, and thus, could be easily produced by local craftsmen. This supposition was supported by the number of buildings documented in the county that are strikingly similar, and even identical. Specific examples are the Stark House (078-5017-0001) and a dwelling on Gay Street in Washington, Virginia. The nearly identical Victorian-era dwellings were erected in the mid-1890s for unrelated persons, although it is likely that G.W. Hawkins constructed both dwellings. The Hawkins family of builders was known to

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<sup>40</sup> Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), xv-xvi.

have ordered some millworks, including newel posts, from mail-order catalogs such as Montgomery Ward.<sup>41</sup>

## **Colonial Style**

The Colonial style, extending from 1600 to about 1800, was the first domestic form employed in Rappahannock County, as well as throughout Virginia. The majority of Colonial-era houses in America were simple, well-built log, frame, and/or stone dwellings. Log structures, the majority of which do not survive, were particularly quick to erect and easy to cover with wood siding produced at local mills. In the Mid-Atlantic region, where good lime was readily available, stone was the preferred material and considered a status symbol favored by the rural gentry, drawing upon their English heritage. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Rappahannock County settlers were primarily English in ancestry, bringing their own building traditions to Virginia. Typically, the buildings were simple in form with linear plans like the side-passage, single-pile house or the central passage, single-pile house. In New England, the Colonial-style houses were primarily heavy timber-frame buildings. In the Tidewater Region, where clay and woodlands were abundant, dwellings were constructed both of brick and frame. A huge chimney that absorbed heat from daytime fires and radiated it back into the house at night was generally at one or both gable ends of the structure. Steeply pitched side-gable roofs with little or no overhang and small window openings also characterize the Colonial style. The Dutch Colonial style is also represented in Rappahannock County. This variation, often one or one-and-a-half stories in height, is typically distinguished by a side-gambrel roof. The style sub-type was brought to the colonies by settlers from the Netherlands and dominated the Dutch trading settlements.

Although a number of properties identified during the reconnaissance survey date from this period, the majority are vernacular or have been so substantially altered that they no longer illustrate the traditional elements of any particular style. It is also likely, due to these substantial alterations, that some Colonial-era buildings were not identifiable during the reconnaissance-level survey. Several of the buildings from the Colonial era reflect the forms commonly associated with the style and, therefore, are addressed in more detail in the Domestic theme section of this report.

Notable examples of the Colonial style in Rappahannock County include both log and stone dwellings. The log dwelling known as Hillsboro (078-0172, previously surveyed) was the earliest documented dwelling in Rappahannock County, perhaps dating to circa 1700. Early log dwellings noted in this phase of the survey, include the circa 1739 log dwelling incorporated into the present building at Meadow Grove (078-0059) and the circa 1742 log dwelling incorporated into the dwelling at Althea Terrace (078-5018-0005). Other Colonial-era log structures incorporated into later additions include Sunnyside (078-0049, late 1780s), Ivy Cliffs (078-0111, circa 1790), Pleasant View/Harris Hollow Farm (078-0115, circa 1785), Jordan River Farm/Martin House (078-5021, circa 1790), Padua (078-5023, circa 1769), and the Nichol House (322-0011-0006, circa 1798), among others. Two examples of stone Colonial-era dwellings are

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<sup>41</sup> Scott McBride. *Charlie Hawkins: A Custom Builder in the Age of Steam*. Taunton's Fine Homebuilding. January, 1995, No. 92.

the original sections of both Horseshoe Farm (078-0021, circa 1770) and High Meadow Farm (078-0119, circa 1760). Additionally, the hall-parlor plans of Stonehaven (078-5072, circa 1780) and the Turner-Millan House (078-5017-0008, circa 1799) are distinctive examples of Colonial-era buildings in Rappahannock County.



**Figure 18: Pleasant View/Harris Hollow Farm (078-0115)**

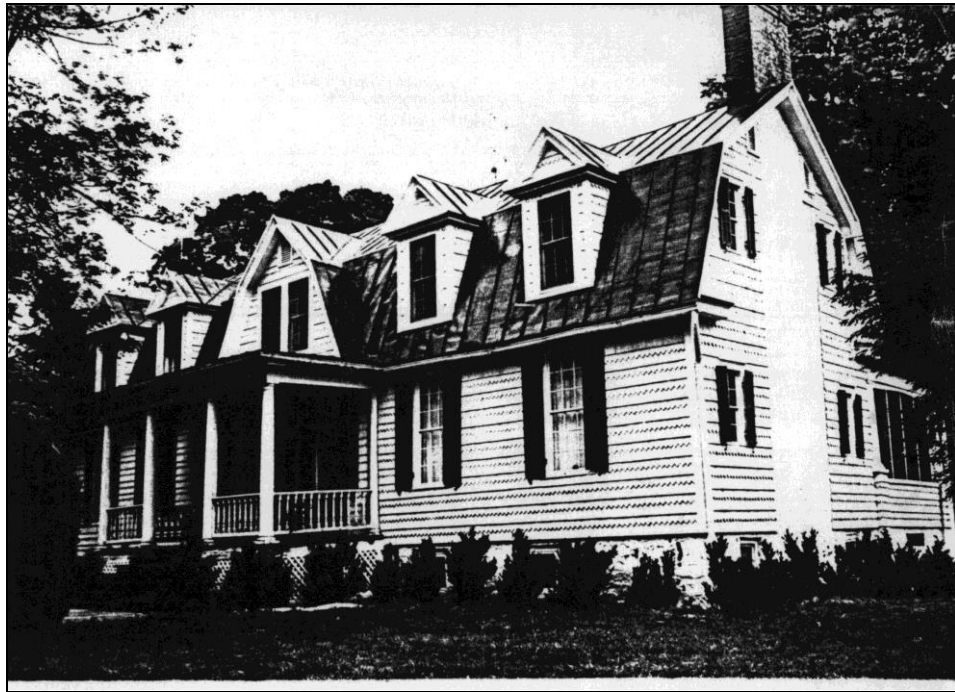
Pleasant View/Harris Hollow Farm, dating to circa 1770, is constructed of large hand-hewn logs with V-notching and lime chinking. The one-and-a-half-story original log portion is constructed on a random rubble-stone foundation and measures two bays in width. The steeply pitched side-gable roof, now clad in standing-seam metal, features two added gabled wall dormers. The building was subsequently enlarged to the west with the construction of a three-bay-wide two-story stone addition in 1812 and a two-bay-wide brick addition in 1834, forming a linear façade. The dwelling is currently owned by a sixth generation Harris family relative.





**Figure 19: Horseshoe Farm (078-0021), Rear Elevation**

More indicative of the rural gentry, the stone dwelling known as Horseshoe Farm was constructed circa 1770 for George Calvert and his wife Ann Crupper. The dwelling, originally set on over 1,928 acres, was formerly named Deep Hole. Although altered with a brick addition to the façade circa 1850, the main block of the two-story dwelling is constructed of random rubble stone. The structure is symmetrically fenestrated and features an off-center entry with a four-light transom on the south elevation. This was probably added when the original central entry was altered because of the addition. The window openings hold 9/9 and 6/6 double-hung, wood sash with molded surrounds and square-edged wood sills. The side-gabled roof, now clad in standing-seam metal, is finished with a boxed cornice with returns. The stone portion also features interior-end brick chimneys, large quoins, and a one-story stone wing. The circa 1850 brick addition, constructed of a stretcher-bond façade with varying Flemish-bond side elevations, stands two stories in height and is detailed with a gabled roof, 6/6 wood windows with lug lintels, an off-center entry with paneled soffit, eight-light transom, and six-light-over-dado panel sidelights. The property remained in the Calvert/Deatherage family until 1954.



**Figure 20: Thornton Hill (078-0050)**

The Dutch Colonial style is represented by one dwelling in Rappahannock County, Thornton Hill (078-0050). The wood-frame dwelling measures one-and-a-half stories in height, sits on a stone foundation, and is capped by a standing-seam metal gambrel roof. A central projecting gambrel, flanked by two added gabled dormers, dominates the dwelling. Other detailing includes decorative wood shingles, which cover beaded weatherboard, 9/9, 6/6, and 4/4 wood windows, a molded wood cornice with returns, and interior-end brick chimneys. A three-bay portico is supported by Tuscan columns. The dwelling was built for Colonel John Thornton, the son of Francis Thornton, who was one of the original landholders in Rappahannock County, and owned 40,000 acres of land granted by the king.



**Figure 21: Stonehaven Interior (078-5072), Hall-Parlor Plan**

The interior of many Colonial-era-style buildings often included ornately finished woodwork, including swags, attenuated columns, and elliptical forms. An interior example is seen at Stonehaven. The dwelling consists of a hall-parlor plan with central entry and enclosed quarter-winder stair. The elaborate carved detailing includes nine-inch ogee-capped baseboards, thirteen-inch inset windows with five-inch-wide molded surrounds and a paneled soffit, two-and-a-half-inch picture rails with beaded edges, and sixty-one-and-a-half-inch tall mantels, one with attenuated column supports and one with pilasters. Each mantel has a projecting shelf with a flush center panel. Like a number of pre-Civil War dwellings in Rappahannock County, the basement of Stonehaven displays hand-hewn and sash-sawn marks and machine-cut nails with both handmade and machine-made heads.

### **Georgian Style**

The Georgian style (1700-1800), rooted in the principles of classicism, was brought to the American colonies through British pattern books and the immigration of English masons, carpenters, and joiners. Between 1650 and 1750 in England, the style flourished under master architects such as Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and James Gibbs. The rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and classical detailing used in Georgian buildings reinforce the formality of the style, which was inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture. Typical features include a paneled central front entrance with an ornate crown, a decorative cornice, and symmetrically placed double-hung, sash windows. This style was employed throughout the colonies and was adopted by the rural gentry throughout Virginia by the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Although no pure examples of the Georgian style were noted during the survey, many of the colonial and later Federal-period dwellings present a transitional, diluted, or more vernacular interpretation of this typically grand and imposing style. The dwelling known as Barlow (078-0141) was constructed circa 1830 but uses the Georgian double-pile plan. Measuring three bays in width, the wood-frame dwelling features a side-gable roof, weatherboard cladding, and a one-story porch. The dwelling is anchored by paired exterior-end stone chimneys with brick stacks. A symmetrical façade, 6/6 wood windows, and a central entry with two-light transom and sidelights further mark the dwelling.

### **Federal Style**

Thoroughly British in origin, Federal architecture became the signature style of America's wealthy mercantile class. Members of the Federalist aristocracy whose international business trade kept them closely linked to England embraced the style, despite American independence. Chaste, conservative, and gracefully elegant, the style first appeared in important coastal cities, but eventually was adapted everywhere in simpler vernacular forms. Brick was the material of choice for simplified Federal-style facades, marked by refined decorations and elongated proportions.<sup>42</sup> Typically, the brick façades were laid in Flemish bond, while the side and rear elevations were laid in American bond. Features commonly associated with this style are low-pitched roofs, smooth symmetrical facades, semi-elliptical fanlights, slender sidelights, and attenuated columns. During the Federal period (1780-1840), ornamental details, particularly interior elements, echo the work of the Adam brothers of Britain. Much of this refined detailing was substantially diluted when applied to the buildings of Rappahannock County. Thus, Federal-style ornamentation was reflected in the narrow form, window openings, muntin width, cornice detailing, and transoms.

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<sup>42</sup> Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), 91.



**Figure 22. Turner-Millan House (078-5017-0008), Interior of the Federal-style wing**

The survey resulted in the documentation of approximately eight Federal-style dwellings in Rappahannock County, although the majorities are more vernacular in form and detailing. Most the Federal-style buildings are constructed of brick set on either stone or brick foundations. In form, the majority of the brick buildings detailed in the Federal style are nearly identical – two-and-a-half stories on slightly raised foundations, measuring three to five bays in width with side-gable roofs and exterior-end chimneys.



**Figure 23. Red Hill (078-0040)**

The documented Federal-style dwellings in Rappahannock County include Greenfield (078-0015, ca 1800), Locust Grove (078-0026, circa 1840), Red Hill (078-0040, circa 1810), Greenback (078-0057, circa 1850), Oak Shade/Amiss House (078-0063, circa 1790), the Coates House (078-0122, circa 1800), and the Spalding House (078-5018-0003, circa 1830). Caledonia Farm (078-0064, circa 1812) also stands as a significant example of the Federal style and was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. Other, more vernacular dwellings, often incorporate some Federal elements into the overall design, but are not enough to classify as them distinctly Federal. This diluted form is more prevalent in rural areas, while the high-style form is more popular in larger East Coast cities, such as Charleston, Annapolis, Washington, D.C., and Boston.

Oak Shade (078-0063), also known as the Amiss House, is one of the few wood-frame Federal-style buildings included in the survey. Although altered, the main block of the dwelling retains its original form. The dwelling measures three bays in width, is set on a solid random rubble-stone foundation, and features a symmetrical façade with off-center single-leaf entry. Details include a side-gabled roof, a molded wood cornice, 9/6 windows, a four-light transom, and an exterior-end shouldered brick chimney. A one-story addition with exterior-end stone chimney was added circa 1830 and a now-removed Italianate-style porch was added circa 1870. A one-and-a-half-story wing with steeply pitched gabled dormers was added circa 1980.

Greenfield (078-0015, circa 1830) stands as a representative example of the more prevalent brick Federal-style dwelling while Caledonia Farm (078-0064) is an example of the less-common stone Federal-style dwellings found in Rappahannock County. Again, these forms are often more vernacular than examples found in more prominent urban environments.



**Figure 24: Greenfield (078-0015)**

Greenfield is one of the brick Federal/early Greek Revival-style dwellings documented during the survey, although Italianate detailing was added later. This imposing structure is constructed of brick laid in a five-course American bond pattern and is set on a random rubble-stone foundation. The building measures five bays in width and features symmetrical fenestration, with elongated 9/6 windows on the first story, while those of the second story feature a 6/6 configuration. All of the window openings feature wood sash with jack arches, molded wood surrounds and sills, and operable louvered wood shutters. The centrally placed double-leaf entry on the façade is marked with a large transom with geometric tracery. The side-gable roof, now clad in standing-seam metal, is finished with a molded wood cornice with returns. The building features a Greek-Revival-style portico and ell with Tuscan fluted columns. The cornice of the main block and portico feature Italianate-style scroll-sawn brackets. The interior also reflects a significant Greek Revival renovation, dating to circa 1850 when the rear ell was added.



**Figure 25: High Meadows Farm (078-0119)**

The contemporaneous dwellings constructed of stone present many of the same stylistic details and forms associated with the Federal-style brick or frame dwellings. The Federal-style building known as High Meadows (078-0119) features Federal-inspired detailing. Measuring three bays in width and capped by a side-gabled roof, the stone dwelling, constructed in 1760, is marked by an off-center entry. Typical of the Federal style, the entry features a molded wood surround with attenuated column supports, a molded entablature, and a decorative fanlight.



**Figure 26. Mount Salem Baptist Meetinghouse (078-0033)**

The Federal style was also noted in Rappahannock County for ecclesiastical architecture. The Mount Salem Baptist Meetinghouse (078-0033), which was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, was constructed in the style circa 1850. Constructed by local builder, Henry Miller, the meetinghouse features an austere stuccoed exterior, indicative of the Federal style. Featuring a simple gable-front form, the building is marked by two entries, side elevation triple-hung windows, and a gable-peak lunette, an element also identifiable with the Federal style.

### **Greek Revival Style**

Whereas the Federal style derived from the Palladian ideals of ancient Roman design, the Greek Revival adhered strictly to the Greek orders, which were based on systems of proportion and ornament. Modeled on English precedents, the Greek Revival style was imported to America and spread rapidly along the East Coast and into the frontier. Linked by an educated elite espousing the ideals of ancient Greek democracy, the style became associated with the young democratic government and was considered a natural choice for civic monuments. As a stylistic influence, the Greek Revival filtered down to even the most modest of rural farmhouses. Grander houses generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment – as on a Greek temple. Country builders accomplished the same effect simply by turning the gable end of a house to the street, boxing in the gable with a triangular raking cornice, adding pilasters to the corners, and/or painting the building a pristine white.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Carley, p. 100.



The Greek Revival style, extending from 1825 to 1860, was extremely popular in Rappahannock County, and throughout Virginia. Over fifteen properties with the characteristic detailing of the Greek Revival style were documented in the survey of Rappahannock County. Although this particular style was often embraced for religious architecture, it was also popular for domestic and governmental architecture. The style was often used to update a Colonial-style dwelling with fashionable detailing. Some of the prominent Greek Revival-style dwellings include Alta Vista (078-0001, ca 1832), Clifton (078-0009, ca 1830), Flint Hill Methodist Church (078-0067, ca 1870), Clark's Gate (078-0068, ca 1840), Glenway (078-0080, ca 1850), Bowling Green (078-0088, ca 1840), Greenwood (078-0096, ca 1840), Fodderstack Farm (078-0121, ca 1841), Poplar Shade (078-0179, ca 1842), and Meadow Green (078-5073, ca 1830), among others. Ben Venue (078-0003), listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, was also constructed in the Greek Revival style.



**Figure 27: Clark's Gate (078-0068)**

Dating from circa 1840, the wood-frame building known as Clark's Gate measures three bays in width and stands two stories in height. Set on a solid stone foundation, the dwelling is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof and features a symmetrical façade with 6/6 wood windows. The dwelling is accessed by a central single-leaf paneled wood door with a seven-light transom, and three-light and panel sidelights, typical features of the Greek Revival style. The building is further detailed with a boxed wood cornice, exterior-end stone chimneys with brick stacks, operable louvered wood shutters, and a one-and-a-half-story ell. The building is currently clad in stucco, although a previous 1982 VDHR survey states that it was originally clad in board-and-batten. Wood shingles covered the front section before the building was stuccoed in 1946.



**Figure 28: Althea Terrace (078-5018-0005)**

Constructed in several phases beginning in 1742, the present configuration of Althea Terrace (078-5018-0005) reflects a Greek Revival-style update that occurred circa 1840. Measuring five bays in width, the side-gabled log- and wood-frame dwelling is anchored by exterior-end shouldered brick chimneys. The symmetrically fenestrated window is pierced with 6/6 and 6/9 wood windows and a centrally placed single-leaf entry. The entrance is detailed with a one-light transom with diamond-patterned tracery and a molded surround with dentiled entablature and fluted pilasters, elements typical of the Greek Revival style. An undated historic photograph reveals that the Greek Revival façade also featured a three-bay porch with Tuscan columns and a molded wood cornice after the renovation.



**Figure 29: Meadow Green (078-5073), Primary Entrance**

The brick building at 210 Pophams Ford Road (078-5073), known as Meadow Green is a high-style example of the Greek Revival, as seen in rural counties such as Rappahannock. The masonry dwelling is constructed with a stretcher-bond brick on a solid brick foundation. Dating from circa 1830, the two-story building, set on a raised basement, is symmetrically pierced and capped by a standing-seam metal hipped roof with central-interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The one-story front portico, providing the greatest level of Greek Revival detailing, is set on a brick pier foundation. Sheltering the central entry on the façade, this portico has a half-hipped roof, molded cornice, and is supported by paired Tuscan posts. The central entry features a Greek Revival-style surround with a multi-light transom and sidelights. The building has a wide cornice with a decorative frieze, finished with medallions, a dentil course, and Italianate-style scrolled brackets. The symmetrical façade is pierced with 6/6 wood windows with bracketed surrounds and lug lintels and sills. A central two-story ell projects from the rear elevation.

One of the many common features of Greek Revival-style buildings in rural Virginia, particularly in the Shenandoah Valley, is the stepped parapet on the side elevations and a dominant front portico. However, the stepped-parapet was an element noted only twice in Rappahannock County, at Locust Grove (078-0026, circa 1840) and The Maples/Middleton Inn (322-0011-0030, circa 1840). Dating from the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Locust Grove features a symmetrical five-bay façade, a side-gabled roof, and five-course American-bond brick construction. The two-story dwelling features 6/6 wood windows, paired interior-end brick chimneys, a central entry with geometric transom tracery, and a corbeled brick cornice. The rising stepped parapets of this brick building are composed of two coped steps that lead to the partially exposed interior-end chimneys. The one-bay-wide portico features added Victorian-era scroll-sawn brackets.

The Rappahannock County Courthouse (322-0005-0001, circa 1833) on Gay Street is an example of the Greek Revival style, as used for public buildings. The use of the Greek Revival style was popular for governmental and other public buildings as the style evokes democratic ideals. The building was designed in 1833 by Malcolm Crawford and was possibly constructed by John Leake Powers, after Washington was chosen over Woodville as the county seat. The brick two-story Greek-Revival-style building features Flemish-bond construction, a front-gabled roof, and a square cupola. Symmetrically fenestrated, the façade is capped by a closed tympanum with lunette window, a molded cornice, pilasters, and a central pedimented entry.



**Figure 30. Rappahannock County Courthouse, Washington (322-0005-0001)**

The interiors of many Greek Revival-style dwellings in Rappahannock County are remarkably intact as originally designed, displaying details that are similar in form and ornament. Some houses with central-passage plans have exceptionally ornate, high-style interior embellishments. The stairs are often trimmed with molded wall stringers, paneled and bracketed carriage stringers, thin square or tapered round balusters, and ornately turned newels. One of the most outstanding features on many stairs is a round handrail with landing newels, easements, and gooseneck crooks. The parlors of Greek Revival-style dwellings often feature paneled wainscoting, ogee-molded baseboards and surrounds, and decorative molded mantels with beaded entablatures.

At Greenfield (078-0015, circa 1830), the dwelling featured a significant Greek Revival update. Extending east from the main block, a two-story ell was added circa 1850. Greek Revival in style, the ell features a side-hall plan with adjacent parlor. Dominating the stair hall is a quarter-turn, open wall-stringer stair with a large turned newel post on a square baseblock, a rounded rail, square balusters, a paneled carriage, a molded stringboard, and square-edged stringer

brackets. A modern bathroom has been added under the stair. Other detailing in the stair hall includes heart-pine six-to-seven-inch floorboards, a ten-inch baseboard with heavily molded cap and quarter-round shoe, and plaster-and-lath walls and ceiling. Plaster ornamentation crowns the walls. This includes decorative wreaths adorned with ribbons and a pair of floral rosettes, which are set over the four-paneled single-leaf entry door. The main entry, the door to the flanking parlor, the door to the main block north parlor, and entrance to the rear porch each feature similar Greek Revival-style surrounds. The configuration includes a square-edged backband, two molded fillets, a flush center casing, and an interior bead. Each surround features a flush splayed head casing with a square-edged cap supported by a thin molded architrave. The primary entrance to the ell, located on the northeast wall, also features a five-light transom and five-light-and-dado-panel sidelights. The main block was updated to include stylish Greek Revival detailing, including Greek key designed mantel carving and plaster medallions.



Figure 31: Greenfield (078-0015), Interior View of circa 1850 Ell

### **Gothic Revival Style**

The Gothic Revival was the first of the Victorian-era styles to challenge the symmetry and ordered reason of classicism. Brooding and romantic, it was a picturesque mode with vaulted ceilings, battlements, lancet-arched windows, and tracery, all suggesting the mysterious architectural vocabulary of the medieval past. The Gothic Revival was well suited to the dark brownstone increasingly used for the urban rowhouse, but it was most commonly applied to the large country "villa" and to the small cottage. The first house type in America designed specifically for the middle class, the domestic structures constructed during this period were inspired by architectural styles published in house plan books, such as Alexander Jackson

Davis's *Rural Residences*, published in 1832, and Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* of 1842. The Gothic Revival style was particularly adaptable to rural architecture. The vernacular interpretations of the style were identified by steeply pitched roofs, decorative bargeboard, and one-story porches with flattened Gothic arches. Popular between 1840-1880, the Gothic Revival style was often seen in rural communities, as it was particularly compatible with the natural landscape. The style was popular for domestic as well as ecclesiastical architecture.

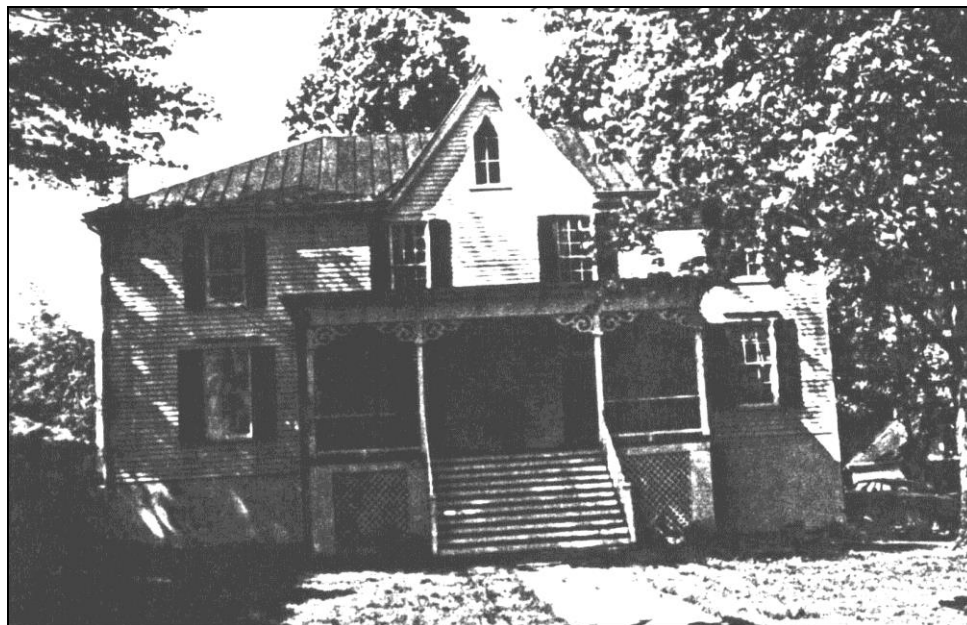
The surveys of Rappahannock County identified approximately ten examples of the Gothic Revival style. Predominately modest in detail when compared with high-style Gothic Revival archetypes, the resources of Rappahannock County display the traditional steeply pitched open wall pediment and ornately arched openings. Commonly, in rural communities like Rappahannock County, the rigid box of the traditional I-house form was distorted by the addition of a single projecting pediment or gable on the primary elevation. This stylistic feature was often added to existing dwellings or incorporated into the original design. The gables are often pierced with narrow window openings or lancet-arched vents. In Rappahannock County, the influence of Andrew Jackson Downing's Gothic Revival is visible well into the fourth quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



**Figure 32. Buckeye Farm (078-5074)**

Some of the residential examples of dwellings revealing Gothic Revival-style elements in Rappahannock County include The Oaks (078-0102, circa 1830), Erin (078-0138, circa 1830), the dwelling at 11983 Lee Highway (078-5041, circa 1910), Buckeye Farm (078-5074, circa 1870), the dwelling at 3594 Slate Mills Road (078-5076, circa 1870), Hackley House (078-5086, circa 1890), and Mountain Shadows Farm (078-5110, circa 1890), among others.

The wood-frame dwelling known as The Oaks (078-0138) features one of the most elaborate uses of a decorative scroll-sawn vergeboard found in Rappahannock County. This use of vergeboard, sawn in an organic-inspired motif, is an important element of the Gothic Revival style. A vergeboard is also noted on the dwelling at 11983 Lee Highway (078-5041), although the detail is limited to the cornice of the center gable. The dwelling stands as an example of the limited use of a stylistic architectural feature to update a typical vernacular I-house.



**Figure 33. Erin (078-0138)**

Erin (078-0138, circa 1870) is a two-and-a-half-story wood-frame dwelling set on a stone foundation and capped by a standing-seam metal hipped roof. Clad in weatherboard, the symmetrical façade measures five bays in width and is dominated by a steeply pitched Gothic Revival-style center wall gable. The gable is pierced with a Gothic-arched four-light window. Both details are typical of the style. The dwelling is further detailed with 6/6 wood windows, a three-bay one-story porch with decorative scroll-sawn brackets, and a central entry with four-light transom.

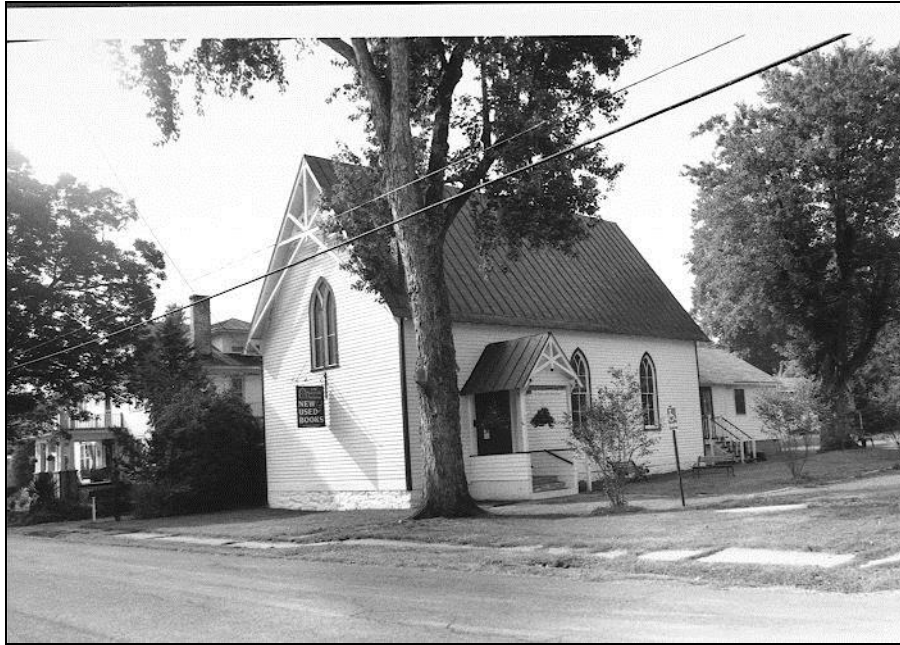


**Figure 34. House, 3594 Slate Mills Road (078-5076)**

The two-story dwelling at 3594 Slate Mills Road (078-5076) displays the more common vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. The wood-frame structure is marked on the façade by a central front wall-gable that provides the stylistic expression to the rural building. As typically seen throughout Virginia, the gables are pierced by a narrow opening. In this case, the gable features a lancet-arched louvered wood vent.

The association of the style with religious architecture is common, as the style included lancet-arched windows and steeply pitched gables that lent themselves well to church design. Typically, the churches have cross plans, although a few open nave, rectangular plans were noted. The structures, whether constructed of wood frame or brick, were covered by steeply pitched front-gable roofs. Many of the churches have corner entry towers or steeples with intricate cross-gabled roofs or crenellation.





**Figure 35. Old Sperryville Bookshop (078-0093-0015)**

The Old Sperryville Bookshop (078-0093-0015, circa 1870) was constructed as the Sperryville Episcopal Church at 44 Main Street in Sperryville. The building is a representative example of the Gothic Revival style as applied to churches. Measuring one bay wide and three bays deep, the wood-frame building, which sits on a solid stone foundation, is capped by a steeply pitched standing-seam metal roof. Gothic lancet-arched stained-glass windows pierce the elevations, while decorative woodwork adorns the gable peak and the gabled portico on the side elevation. The woodwork consists of cross-bracing with scroll-sawn details.

### **Italianate**

Well represented in pattern books, the Italianate style emerged in the 1830s along with the Gothic Revival and eventually proved to be even more popular, lasting well into the 1880s. With square towers, asymmetrical plans, broad roofs, and generous verandahs, the rambling Italianate houses that began to appear in both the suburbs and the countryside were rather free and highly romanticized interpretations of the villas of rural Italy, throughout Tuscany, Umbria, and Lombardy. During the mid-1800s, the Italianate style was enthusiastically adapted for urban rowhouse architecture and reached its zenith in the brownstone-fronted rowhouses of New York City, characterized by ornate door and window designs, weighty bracketed cornices, and high stoops with robust cast-iron stair rails.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Carley, p. 143.



**Figure 36. Montpelier (078-0028)**

The Italianate style was noted five times during the survey of Rappahannock County. Most of the examples are domestic, dating from the 1840s to the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The style is typically noted by a decorative cornice, which is often trimmed with overhanging eaves, wide fascia, and scroll-sawn brackets. The style is often overlapped with the Queen Anne style in more vernacular interpretations. In addition, the style was often a stylistic update to earlier vernacular dwellings. Significant examples of the Italianate style noted in Rappahannock County include Mount Prospect (078-0013, circa 1880), Rose Hill (078-0045, circa 1878), the Laurel Mills Store (078-0055, circa 1877), Glen Eyrie (078-0114, circa 1883), and Little Eldon Farm (078-5131, circa 1870), among others. In addition, the mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling known as Montpelier (078-0028, circa 1745) received an extensive renovation with the addition of an Italianate-style porch circa 1850.



**Figure 37. Rose Hill (078-0045)**

Constructed of five-course American-bond brick with a Flemish-bond brick façade, Rose Hill, which is set on a solid stone foundation, is one of the most high-style Italianate dwellings found in Rappahannock County. Constructed circa 1878 by G.W. Hawkins, the dwelling measures three bays in width and is capped by a side-gabled roof with a central wall gable. Highly decorative, the detailing on Rose Hill includes pedimented tripartite windows, a central entry with transom and sidelights, a gable peak louvered vent, a molded cornice with scroll-sawn brackets with carved pendants, and diamond-patterned decorative brickwork on the facade, marking the corners and serving as a beltcourse. The dwelling also features a two-story porch on the ell with scroll-sawn balustrades and corbeled interior-end brick chimney with diamond-patterned brickwork.



**Figure 38. Little Eldon Farm (078-5131)**

Presenting a high-style Italianate form, Little Eldon Farm, constructed circa 1880, sits on a brick foundation and is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. Possibly constructed by noted Rappahannock County architect G.W. Hawkins, the elaborated detailing of the dwelling includes decorative brickwork, flush gable peak, a central cupola, scroll-sawn brackets on the eaves and porch posts, projecting three-sided bay windows, arched window openings, and five-course Flemish bonded brick on the façade.



**Figure 39. Laurel Mills Store (078-0055)**

The Laurel Mills Store reflects the commercial use of the Italianate style in Rappahannock County. The two-story masonry dwelling, laid in five-course American-bond brick, sits on a solid stone foundation and is capped by a front-gabled roof. Decorative features include a molded wood cornice with returns, a flush fascia, and scroll-sawn eave brackets with pendants. The store measures three bays in width and features a central entry, 6/6 and 8/8 wood windows, square-edged lug lintels, a double-leaf door, operable louvered wood shutters, an interior-end brick chimney, and a wrap-around porch with wood post supports.

Often the Italianate style was employed as a highly fashionable update to an existing dwelling. This is most elaborately seen in Rappahannock County at Montpelier (078-0028, ca 1745) which was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The bracketed porch is a significant feature of the Italianate style. This use of Italianate updating is also revealed at the Yates/Settle House at 634 Zachary Taylor Highway (ca 1850, see PIF section) in Flint Hill and the John W. Miller House (078-0161, ca 1840) in Slate Mills, which was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. A less overwhelming example of the use of the Italianate style to update an existing dwelling is often seen with the modest addition of scroll-sawn bracketed porch supports, as evidenced at Mount Airy (078-0128, ca 1840). Laurel Mills Farm (078-0058-0001) also retains elements of a previous Italianate renovation.

## **Queen Anne Style**

Among the attractions generating considerable interest at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia were several English buildings designed in the Queen Anne style, which would prove to be widely influential in America from the 1870s until the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The style was identified with the Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw and his followers, whose domestic work in England was a tremendously free and eclectic hybrid of forms drawn from a range of sources, including Classical, Tudor, and Flemish architecture. Queen Anne style dismissed the impractical Gothic by emphasizing human scale and domestic comforts. Its facades showed a great variety, featuring projecting oriels, bay windows, and odd rooflines. It was also rich in texture, with cut and molded brick, terra cotta, and ornamental plaster. The open, asymmetrical plan centered on a "great hall" with an enormous fireplace and cozy built-in inglenooks.

In America, the style found an exuberant expression in wood, and frequently incorporated classical columns and decorative motifs borrowed from our own colonial architecture. The Queen Anne style was favored for everything from rowhouses to sprawling seaside retreats, whose designs frequently came from pattern books. All were resplendent in patterned shingles, spindles, brackets, and curlicue cutouts; many boasted ample verandahs, turrets, and sleeping porches.<sup>45</sup> Many of the Queen Anne-style buildings of Rappahannock County are more restrained than the Queen Anne-style houses in urban locations. In their attempts to mimic the style, builders often sacrificed irregular forms and asymmetrical massing but included many details associated with the style. The form of the buildings may be traditional and symmetrical, however, the detailing is pure Queen Anne with canted projecting bays, sawn balusters, cornice returns with dentil molding, and chamfered posts with brackets.

Over ten examples of Queen Anne-style resources were identified during the Rappahannock County survey. Although this style traditionally lent itself well to a variety of building forms and uses, including schools, hotels, and commercial buildings, only single-family dwellings were recorded during the survey. Interestingly, the majority of the Queen Anne-style dwellings were located in the smaller towns rather than the rural areas of the county. However, rural examples did occur. Excellent examples of this style include the addition to Oak Forest (078-0035, ca 1790 with a ca 1896 addition), Laurel Mills Farm (078-0058-0001, ca 1840, altered circa 1870 and 1880), the Stark House (078-5017-0001, ca 1896), the Belle Meade Inn (078-5068, ca 1890), and Beech Spring Farm (078-5108, ca 1890), among others. Additionally, there are significant examples located in the National Register Historic Districts of Washington and Sperryville.

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<sup>45</sup> Carley, pp. 154-155.



**Figure 40. Laurel Mills Farm (078-0058-0001)**

Located in the village of Laurel Mills, the Laurel Mills Farm contains a circa 1840 vernacular wood-frame I-house. The I-house at Laurel Mills Farm featured an 1870s stylistic update in the Italianate style. The use of a decorative bracketed cornice reflected the growing wealth of the owner. The scroll-sawn brackets remain visible in the dwelling's attic. The substantial enlargement of the dwelling circa 1880 again reflects the growing wealth of Cornelius Smith, the village mill owner. Smith employed the Hawkins family, prolific builders in Rappahannock County, to apply the fashionable Queen Anne style to the dwelling. The enlargement features a multi-gabled roof, projecting tower, ornamented gables with vergeboard and spindlework, three-sided bays, a bracketed cornice, patterned shingles, and a double-porch with scroll-sawn balustrade. The dwelling also features chamfered posts with decorative brackets displaying a star motif, an identifying feature of the Hawkins family of builders. The dwelling stands as one of the most elaborate uses of the Queen Anne style in Rappahannock County.



**Figure 41. House, 1188 F.T. Valley Road (078-5065)**

Asymmetrical in form and massing, the large dwelling at 1188 F.T. Valley Road was constructed circa 1880. The irregular plan is united by the one-story porch, which is detailed with turned posts, fan-like brackets, and a spindlework frieze screen. Single openings with 1/1 double-hung, wood sash windows pierce the facade, which is dominated by a projecting off-center front gable. The canted gable features a closed tympanum with decorative wood shingle cladding, a lancet-arched wood vent, and peak spindlework. The dwelling further expresses elements of the Queen Anne style through a molded cornice with drop finials, scroll-sawn brackets, and wide overhanging eaves.

### **Colonial Revival Style**

Following on the heels of America's Centennial celebrations in 1876, the Colonial Revival style emerged strongly in the early 1880s. The style, which borrowed heavily from early American architecture -- particularly Georgian and Federal buildings -- was largely an outgrowth of a new nationwide pride in the past and a rapidly growing interest in historic preservation. In the early phase, the Colonial Revival style remained the exclusive domain of fashionable architectural firms and was favored for the large residences of wealthy clients. Designs incorporated characteristic features of Colonial buildings, including Palladian windows, gambrel roofs, pedimented porticoes, columns, and Classical detailing such as swags and urns, and crisp white trim. This new building type was larger, however, than its historic counterparts, with details also enlarged and plans laid out on a grandiose scale. As the style spread to more rural areas, it was more conservative in design and scale, and was often applied to modest residences. Identifying features of the style commonly includes accentuated main entry doors, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung sash windows, and side gable or gambrel roofs. Despite

its frequent use for domestic buildings, the style also lent itself well to religious and institutional buildings such as churches, schools, and municipal buildings.

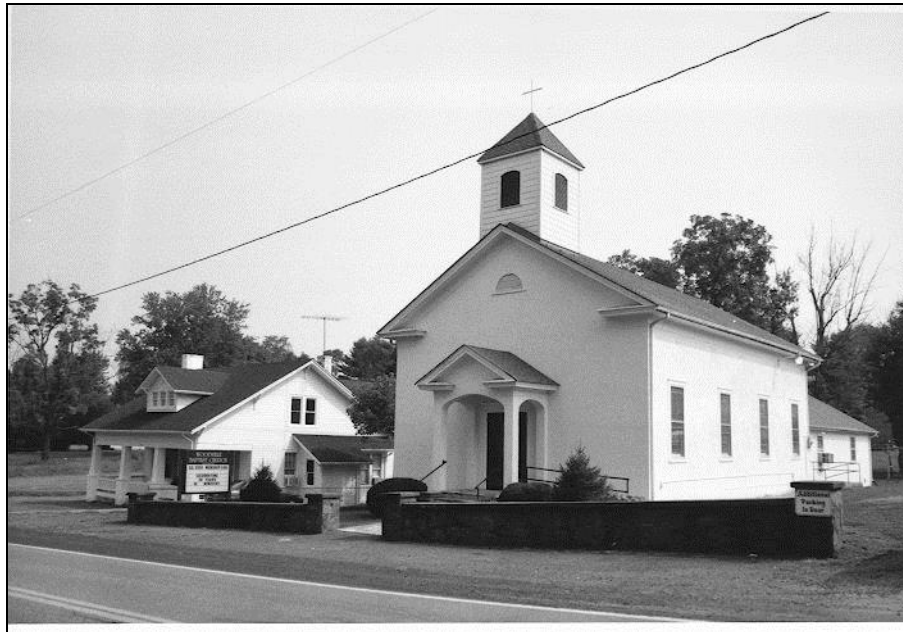
During the Rappahannock County survey, eleven buildings were documented that exhibit the Colonial Revival style, although numerous other examples exist within the towns of Flint Hill, Washington, and Sperryville as well as throughout the county. Examples of buildings that exhibit the common elements of the style include the house at 12151 Lee Highway (078-0014, 1910) Piedmont (078-0037, circa 1917), the house at 11882 Lee Highway (078-5039, circa 1920), Stone Wall Farm (078-5050, circa 1910), the dwelling at 35 Poortown Road (078-5053, circa 1910), and Locust Shade (078-5061, circa 1910), to name only a few.



**Figure 42. House, 11882 Lee Highway (078-5039)**

Constructed circa 1920, the dwelling at 11882 Lee Highway (078-5039) stands as a representative example of the Colonial Revival style. Presenting an American four-square form, the wood-frame dwelling is capped by a hipped roof with half-hipped dormers. Measuring three bays in width, the dwelling is dominated by a molded wood cornice with dentil course and a wrap-around porch with a wide entablature and Tuscan column supports. The porch is partially enclosed as a sun porch, featuring two three-sided projecting bay windows.





**Figure 43. Woodville Baptist Church (078-5017-0004)**

The Woodville Baptist Church, one of three churches illustrating the Colonial Revival style, was constructed in 1930. The building replaced a brick church that was destroyed in the 1929 tornado. Constructed with a wood frame clad in stucco, the church has a rectangular footprint capped by a front-gabled roof with a central tower. The church measures one bay in width and four bays deep. The greatest degree of stylistic ornamentation includes the molded wood cornice with returns and overhanging eaves as well as the pedimented portico.



**Figure 44. House, 1519 Richmond Road (078-5063)**

Similarly, the one-and-a-half-story "Cape Cod" cottages of the 1930s and 1940s exhibit many of the familiar details and forms commonly associated with the Colonial Revival style. This more modest form provided an adequate and affordable housing mode for the growing population of working- and middle-class residents, while mimicking the fashionable style of the period. Although especially popular for the suburbs of urban cities, the form has been documented in Rappahannock County in rural areas as well as in the small towns and villages, serving both domestic and commercial needs. Examples of this form include Settle's Garage in Flint Hill, as well as the House at 1519 Richmond Road (078-5063). Numerous other examples were noted in the northern section of Flint Hill along Zachary Taylor Highway.

Typical of the form, the dwelling at 1519 Richmond Road, constructed circa 1920, stands one-and-a-half stories in height. The dwelling features a side-gabled roof dominated by three gabled dormers. Constructed with a stone veneer, the dwelling features a symmetrical façade with a central entry. The entrance is adorned with a shed porch supported by Tuscan columns.

The dilution of the Colonial Revival style was also frequently seen on Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses, which was also originally a suburban adaptation of the more high-style Colonial Revival. One such example was noted in Rappahannock County, located in Flint Hill. Similarly detailed, the Dutch Colonial Revival is marked by a gambrel roof, as seen at 694 Zachary Taylor Highway (Flint Hill PIF area). The one-and-a-half-story dwelling measures five bays in width and features stucco and stone veneer. The dwelling is marked with 6/6 wood windows, overhanging eaves, and a central portico with closed pediment and Tuscan post supports. A one-story porte cochere extends from the north elevation.

### **Tudor Revival**

The high-style Tudor Revival of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was derived primarily from English Renaissance buildings of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, including those of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. These rambling, asymmetrically massed dwellings typically featured steeply pitched gables, decorative -- rather than structural -- half-timbering, and long rows of casement windows. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Tudor Revival style was adapted to the middle-class suburban house and eventually became especially popular for the affordable small houses of the 1920s and 1930s, often melded with the Colonial Revival-style forms. The style, with its battlements, crenellation, hood lintels, and buttresses was ultimately adapted for use by civic and religious structures that wished to emphasize the permanence and stability of Elizabethan and Jacobean period castles and forts.

There is one noted example of the Tudor Revival style, seen at 690 Zachary Taylor Highway (PIF area) in Flint Hill. As with many of the other styles represented in the neighborhood, this building is a modest example of the Tudor Revival style as expressed through the footprint and roof shape. The dwelling is a two-story stucco-clad structure with steeply pitched projecting front gables, flared eaves, and an inset one-bay porch. The façade is pierced with bands of multi-light windows.

### **Spanish Colonial/Mission Revival**

Spanish-inspired houses began appearing at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, often incorporating some Colonial Revival detailing. Often emerging in the form of the Mission style, the dwellings reflected a loose adaptation of features often found on Spanish Colonial Mission buildings. Popularized in California, the style quickly spread to suburban areas throughout the United States. Typically asymmetrical in plan, the Mission-style buildings are typically modest-to-large in size and generally stand one-and-a-half to two stories in height. Common details include stucco cladding, tile roofs, shaped roof parapets, and rising square towers.

The style was noted in the Town of Washington at the Campbell House at 490 Mount Salem Avenue (322-0011-0118). Constructed circa 1920 by civil engineer Curtis Campbell, the stucco-clad dwelling features a hipped roof, a four-bay-wide façade, and an irregular rectangular plan. A one-story wing, parapeted porches, and a two-story tower augment the dwelling. A one-story porch with decorative Mission-style stuccoed parapet and Tuscan-column supports dominates the façade. The building is further detailed with overhanging eaves, multi-light windows, exposed rafters, a square-edged beltcourse on the tower, and exterior-end stone chimneys.



**Figure 45. Campbell House (322-0011-0118)**

### **Classical Revival Style**

The Classical Revival was based on the Neoclassical architecture of 18<sup>th</sup>-century France and England. Popular in America between the 1890s and 1950s, the fashion favored the French Neoclassical, which provided a striking alternative to the ostentatious sculptural ornament associated with the Beaux-Arts style. By contrast, the style was subdued and dignified, although often equally monumental in scale. Facades were markedly symmetrical and punctuated by rhythmic rows of columns, windows and entry doors. A grand two-story portico often emphasized the centrality of the design. The style was particularly popular for both domestic and educational construction.

At least eight examples of this architectural style were noted in Rappahannock County, including the addition to Clover Hill (078-0010, originally ca 1830), the addition to Mountain Green (078-0032, originally ca 1770), Delamore (078-0109, ca 1909), the Flint Hill Public School (078-5018-0008, ca 1908), the Miller House (078-5067, ca 1910), Hampton Stock Farm (078-5089, ca 1907), and the Sperryville (078-5098, ca 1908) and Washington (322-011-0115, ca 1908) High Schools. G.W. Hawkins and his son, Charlie, prolific builders in Rappahannock County, often employed the style on their high-style projects, including the Miller House and Hampton Stock Farm.



**Figure 46. Clover Hill/Eldon Farm (078-0010)**



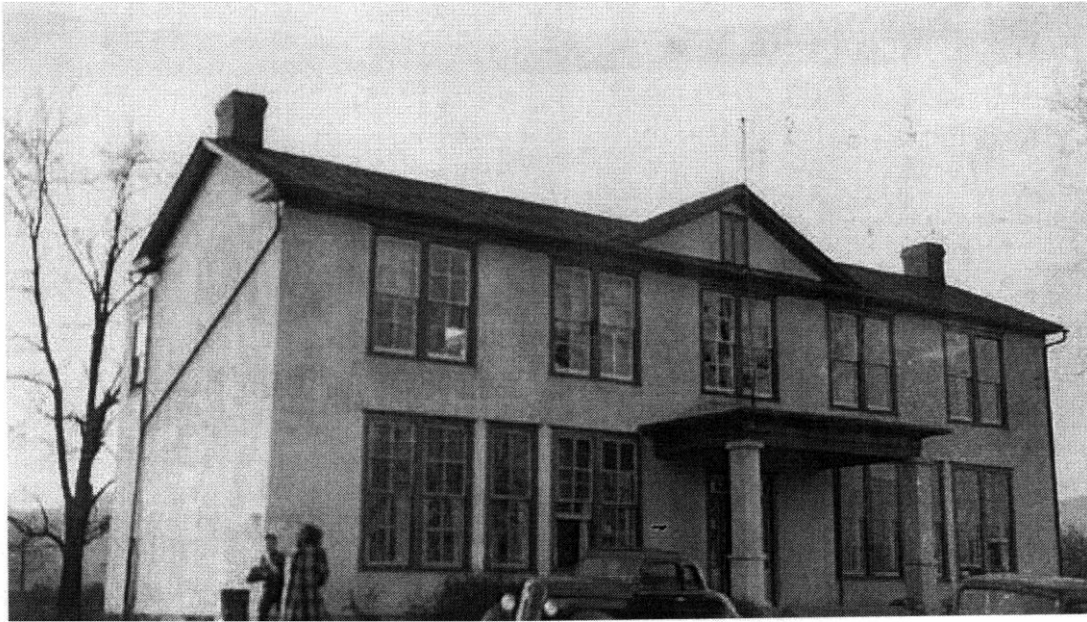
**Figure 47. Hampton Stock Farm (078-5089)**

Hampton Stock Farm/Hampden Hall, constructed in 1907 by Charlie Hawkins, stands two stories in height and is constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks that were made on the premises. A large full-height gabled portico with a closed tympanum and Ionic columns dominates the façade. Detailing includes a molded cornice with overhanging eaves, modillions, and dentils, a lunette in the gable end, and a second-story central balcony. The dwelling measures three bays in width and is pierced with a central entry and paired 1/1 elongated wood windows. Historic photographs reveal that the interior features signature Hawkins woodwork, including a straight-flight stair with a paneled carriage and carved newel post, likely ordered from the Montgomery Ward catalog.



**Figure 48. Miller House (078-5067)**

Similar to Hampton Stock Farm, the Miller House was also designed and constructed by Charlie Hawkins. Built in 1910, the wood-frame dwelling was constructed for Robert Miller. Measuring five bays in width, the façade is dominated by a full-width front-gabled portico with a closed tympanum, Ionic columns, pilasters, and a molded cornice with scroll-sawn brackets. The dwelling features a central entry with an elliptical transom, a second-story balcony, 1/1 wood windows, operable louvered wood shutters, and a tripartite Palladian window in the gable peak. Clad in weatherboard, the dwelling also features hipped dormers, a side elevation one-story porch, and a stone foundation. The imposing dwelling was state-of-the-art at the time of construction and included gas lighting and piped water. All of the wooden materials except the door and window sashes were cut on the property.



**Figure 49. Flint Hill Public School (078-5018-0008), Historic View from the Library of Virginia Photographs Collection**



**Figure 50. Flint Hill School (078-5018-0008), 2002 Survey Photograph**

The Flint Hill Public School adheres to the fashionable stylistic influences of the Classical Revival style. Located at 675 Zachary Taylor Highway, the school draws on Classical Greek and Roman sources, inspirations popularly employed for public buildings. Built in 1908, the two-and-a-half-story, stucco-clad school measures seven bays wide and features a side-gabled roof with center gable. Detailing includes a molded wood cornice with returns, a one-bay porch with Tuscan posts, and paired 4/4 wood windows symmetrically piercing the façade. The Sperryville (078-5098, ca 1908) and Washington (322-0011-0115, ca 1908) High Schools were designed in a similar fashion.



Figure 51. Sperryville High School (078-5098)

### **Bungalow/Craftsman Style**

The Craftsman/Bungalow style (1905-1930) was derived from the 19<sup>th</sup>-century English Arts and Crafts movement, where truth in materials, the decorative use of structural elements, and the beauty of craftsmanship were the popular aesthetic. These principles were spread throughout America with Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman* magazine. The *Craftsman* was responsible for the widespread popularity of the Craftsman-style Bungalow, a snug one-and-a-half-story house with a wide overhanging roof, a deep, wide porch, and simple interiors with built-in amenities such as cupboards and cozy inglenooks. Modest in scale and constructed of readily available materials, the Bungalow could be quickly and easily built. After years of popular revival styles, the Bungalow/Craftsman style provided America with a new domestic architecture style.

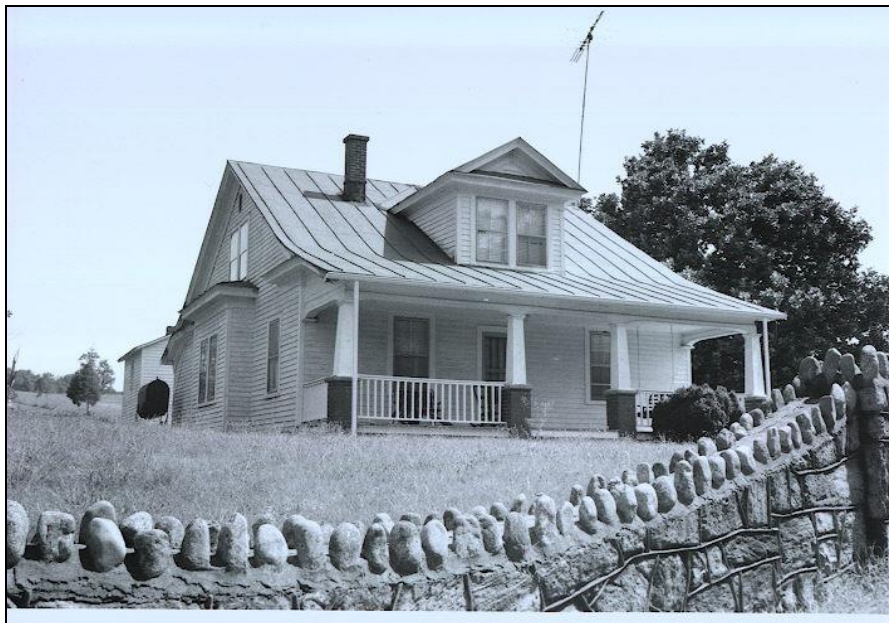


Although the Bungalow/Craftsman is typically one of the most popular styles and building forms noted throughout Virginia, the form tends to lend itself to more suburban than rural environments. A sampling survey of the building type was conducted, noting that the form was found primarily along the transportation corridors or in the villages in Rappahannock County, including Flint Hill, Peola Mills, and Woodville, among others. The survey also included the recordation of Bungalow/Craftsman service stations, such as the structure in Woodville. Early examples of the form include details drawing on the Queen Anne style for inspiration, as evidenced at 691 Zachary Taylor Highway (PIF area) in Flint Hill. It is interesting to note that the largest concentration of the Bungalow/Craftsman form was noted in Woodville. Charlie Hawkins constructed the dwellings after the tornado of 1929 destroyed a number of previously existing buildings.



**Figure 52. Dwelling, 691 Zachary Taylor Highway (Flint Hill PIF area)**

The Bungalow form with Queen Anne influencing is evident at 691 Zachary Taylor Highway (ca 1920, PIF area) in Flint Hill. The one-story, wood-frame dwelling features a hipped roof with a projecting off-center front gable, a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and turned posts, and a side-elevation projecting gable. A more Craftsman-inspired example is located at 610 Zachary Taylor Highway (PIF area, ca 1930) in Flint Hill. The one-story dwelling features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, knee braces, and a shed dormer with exposed rafters and a band of four-light casement windows. Featuring a full-width inset shed porch with arched bays and Tuscan-post-on-masonry-pier supports, the dwelling features multi-light wood windows, a central entry, and an exterior-end stone chimney.



**Figure 53. Dwelling, 9 Peola Mills Road (078-5069)**

The dwelling at 9 Peola Mills Road (078-5069) in the village of Peola Mills represents an early form of the bungalow, dating to circa 1910. Set on a stone foundation, the wood-frame dwelling features a full-width inset porch, overhanging eaves, a central dormer, and battered posts on brick piers. However, the Bungalow features a number of elements more closely associated with Colonial Revival rather than Craftsman detailing. These include a molded cornice with returns and a gabled dormer with a closed tympanum.



**Figure 54. Fox's Service Station, 4607 Sperryville Pike (078-5017-0002)**

An example of the Craftsman-type service stations documented in the survey is the building at 4607 Sperryville Pike (078-5017-0002) in Woodville. Constructed circa 1920, the building is the only Craftsman-inspired commercial building in Woodville. The one-story station features a wide molded cornice with brackets, Tuscan post supports, a two-bay-wide façade, and a front-gabled porte cochere, all details representative of the period.

### **Modern Movement**

Architecture during the period between World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1941-1945) wavered between traditional forms of residential building, such as the Bungalow/Craftsman, and the influence of the Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, and International styles. The buildings designed in the Modern Movement were minimal in their applied ornamentation and utilized contemporary building materials. Typically, the stylistic ornamentation was presented by the materials and forms, such as glass blocks, metal window frames, flat cantilevered roofs, and corner windows. The use of new materials such as reinforced concrete, plywood, steel, and chrome further added to the modernity of the style, as did the mechanized building processes and the prefabrication of many elements. One example of the Modern Movement was noted in Rappahannock County, known as Turkey Hill (078-0060). Architects Elizabeth and Winston Close designed the dwelling in 1962, drawing on the works of Frank Lloyd Wright and Philip Johnson, among others, for inspiration. Technically the date of construction is outside the parameters for the survey, but the dwelling was included, as it is the only example of the style.



**Figure 55. Turkey Hill (078-0060)**

Turkey Hill (078-0060) was designed as a Frank Lloyd Wright-type influenced (Usonian) house, also resembling the form of many of Philip Johnson's glass houses. The dwelling sits on a solid stretcher-bond brick foundation and is capped by a flat roof with ribbed metal cornice. Clad in pressed vertical board, the facade is pierced with only a central double-leaf flush entry. The facade features three projecting sections. There are large 1-light windows on the rear elevation.

### **Other Styles**

A building that did not conform to a particular style was designated as "Other." This label was commonly used during the rural survey of Rappahannock County. A total of 363 primary resources were labeled "Other." As stated previously, the majority of vernacular buildings have little or no stylistic detailing and were typically constructed by local builders with locally available tools and materials. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society and local craftsmen, rather than either the whims of or a strict adherence to a fashionable style by a trained architect. Throughout Rappahannock County, there are a number of early vernacular stone and log houses, as well as later wood-frame and brick examples. Although the buildings do not reflect a particular style as a whole, some incorporate a stylistic element here or there, often as a later addition. Examples of primary resources designated as "Other" include Ivy Cliffs (078-0111, circa 1790), the I-house at 692 Rudasill Mill Road (078-5057, circa 1890), the log dwelling at 587 Scrabble Road (078-5079, circa 1833), and Sandy Hook Farm (078-5105), to name only a very few.



**Figure 56. Ivy Cliffs (078-0111)**

Commercial buildings such as the Blue Ridge Grocery (078-5049, circa 1929) have been labeled “Other” for their lack of stylistic associations. Similarly, a number of rural churches, schools, and bridges are also listed as “Other.” This includes the bridge at Sperryville Pike and Lee Highway (078-5005, ca 1929), the Amissville United Methodist Church (078-5015, circa 1890), and the Slate Mills Schoolhouse (078-5075, circa 1892), among others.

## **THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE**

### **RESOURCE TYPES: Hotels/Inns, Specialty Stores, Service Stations, and Financial Institutions**

Because of its rural nature, Rappahannock County has retained an historic association with the Commerce/Trade theme. In the past, the early businesses in the county were generally associated with the farm and agricultural industry. However, because the need for such industry was not confined within the boundaries of the rural county, the products were transported to the neighboring cities and counties. As major transportation routes developed, small temporary commercial enterprises, such as retail stores and taverns, were located at small crossroads or small towns to serve local residents and travelers. Typically, throughout Virginia, with the rise in population and the need for more retail establishments in the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the smaller crossroads stores and taverns were abandoned in favor of larger stores and restaurants, and eventually, strip malls providing a variety of services. Thus, many of the historic stores and taverns at crossroads or in smaller towns did not withstand the rapid growth and construction that occurred. This is not wholly the case in Rappahannock County and many of the original crossroads communities with small commercial businesses survive. This is due to increased commercial activities located outside the county and an increased commuting population, allowing much of the retail activity to take place outside the borders. Although a handful of the small buildings were abandoned, adapted for alternate uses, or razed, many survive serving in their original or a similar function. However, the demand for non-essential goods has decreased as the options for retail increase outside of the county.



Figure 57. Commercial Building, Sperryville (078-0093-0047)

The survey in Rappahannock County recorded fifty-three properties related to the Commerce/Trade theme. The buildings are primarily located in the small villages, serving crossroads communities, major transportation routes, or small towns.



**Figure 58. Viewtown Store, Exterior View (078-0171, ca 1890)**



**Figure 59. Viewtown Store, Interior View (078-0171)**

Presenting a typical late-19<sup>th</sup>-century rural commercial-building form, the Viewtown Store stands two stories in height with a gable-front-and-shed-wing footprint. Set on a solid, random-rubble stone foundation, the wood-frame building features aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, a wood cornice, scroll-sawn exposed rafters, a central interior brick chimney, cornerboards, and a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof. Measuring four bays in width, the façade, which faces south, features a full-width one-story half-hipped porch with chamfered wood post supports and modern wood steps. The main block is pierced with a central single-leaf entry with one-light transom that replaced the original double-leaf door. Flanking the central entry are projecting three-sided display windows with fixed one-lights bridged by a two-light central pane. Each features a paneled spandrel and four-light transom. The main block is also pierced by a central 1/1 wood window with a square-edged wood surround and sill, which is centrally located in the second story. The attic story is also marked with centrally placed fenestration, consisting of a lancet-arched louvered wood vent with a square-edged surround and sill. The one-story shed wing features a one-light transom.

### Hotel/Inns/Taverns

One of the oldest documented examples of a commercial building in Rappahannock County may date to 1735 (322-0011). Located in the Town of Washington, the building now serves as shops for the Inn at Little Washington (322-0011-0092, ca 1900). George Calvert owned the structure, probably constructed of log, by 1798. Featuring a double-height porch and a side-gabled roof with pent eaves, the two-story building served as a tavern and inn for travelers passing through the crossroads community. In 1799, Calvert's daughter, Anne Coxe, ran the establishment, known as Coxe's Ordinary. It was in this building that a meeting was held in 1833 to establish the new county seat. The building has operated in its original capacity throughout the years. It is currently associated with the Inn at Little Washington, a popular bed-and breakfast and fine-dining establishment.



**Figure 60. Washington Tavern/Coxe's Ordinary (322-0011)**





**Figure 61. Conyers House (078-0094)**

The vernacular Conyers House (078-0094) was constructed in four distinct building phases, with the original building on the site built circa 1810. Facing east, the side-gabled dwelling was substantially enlarged in 1815 with the addition of a two-and-a-half-story circa 1790 store on the south end, which became the primary facade. The weatherboard-clad two-story building sits on a random rubble stone foundation. The façade features a full-width, double-height porch. The building currently functions as the Conyers House Bed and Breakfast. It is interesting to note that a number of historic dwellings have been converted into bed and breakfast establishments, as Rappahannock County offers a scenic rural retreat from Washington, D.C. and other urban areas. The Belle Meade Inn (078-5068, ca 1890), Caledonia Farm (078-0064 ca 1812), listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990), and (The Maples/ Middleton Inn, 322-0011-0030, ca 1840) are representative examples of this adaptation of dwellings into inns.



**Figure 62. Middleton Inn/The Maples (322-0011-0030)**

Constructed in the Greek Revival style, the Middleton Inn, historically known as The Maples, measures five bays in width. Influenced also by the Federal-style, the circa 1840 double-pile dwelling is a masonry structure, constructed of seven- and eight-course Flemish-bond brick with a stretcher-bond patterned façade. Set on a solid, partially parged brick foundation, the two-story dwelling is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with a boxed wood cornice with dentil course and decorative gable-end stepped parapets with paired interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The façade, which faces west, is marked by a central entry with single-leaf, paneled door and a Greek Revival-style surround featuring a five-light transom and four-light-and-dado-panel surround. The entrance, which is sheltered by a one-story half-hipped porch supported by Tuscan wood posts, is capped by a lug lintel with molded base. The one-bay porch was extended eight feet to the north and south and is enclosed with square wood balusters. The portico is flanked by 6/6 wood windows with molded surrounds, featuring a square-edged backband, a beveled-edge head casing, and a square-edged interior fillet. Square-edged projecting wood sills, lug wood lintels, and operable louvered shutters further define the openings. Similarly designed 6/6 windows pierce the five bays on the second story. One-story wing additions were added to the north and south elevations. Each features a half-hipped roof, a band of three 6/6 wood windows with molded surrounds and rowlock brick sills, fixed louvered shutters, a molded wood cornice with slightly overhanging eaves, and stretcher-bond brick construction. The north wing, which houses an attached garage, was constructed circa 1960, while the southern office wing was built circa 1930.

### Motor Courts

With the designation of part of Rappahannock County as part of the Shenandoah National Park, the agricultural county became somewhat of a tourism route to the easily-accessible Blue Ridge Mountains. The often theme-based motor court, which catered to the new idea of American car vacations, was described in Chester Liebs' book *Main Street to Miracle Mile* as having psychological appeal, offering travelers "individual housing in a minisuburban setting—enabling depression-era city dwellers to rent a freestanding, grass-surrounded dream cottage for a night or two."<sup>46</sup> During the late 1920s into the 1950s, tourism-related commercial enterprises sprung up along these transportation corridors, particularly Route 211 (now Lee Highway).



**Figure 63. Mountain Spring Village Motor Court (078-5033)**

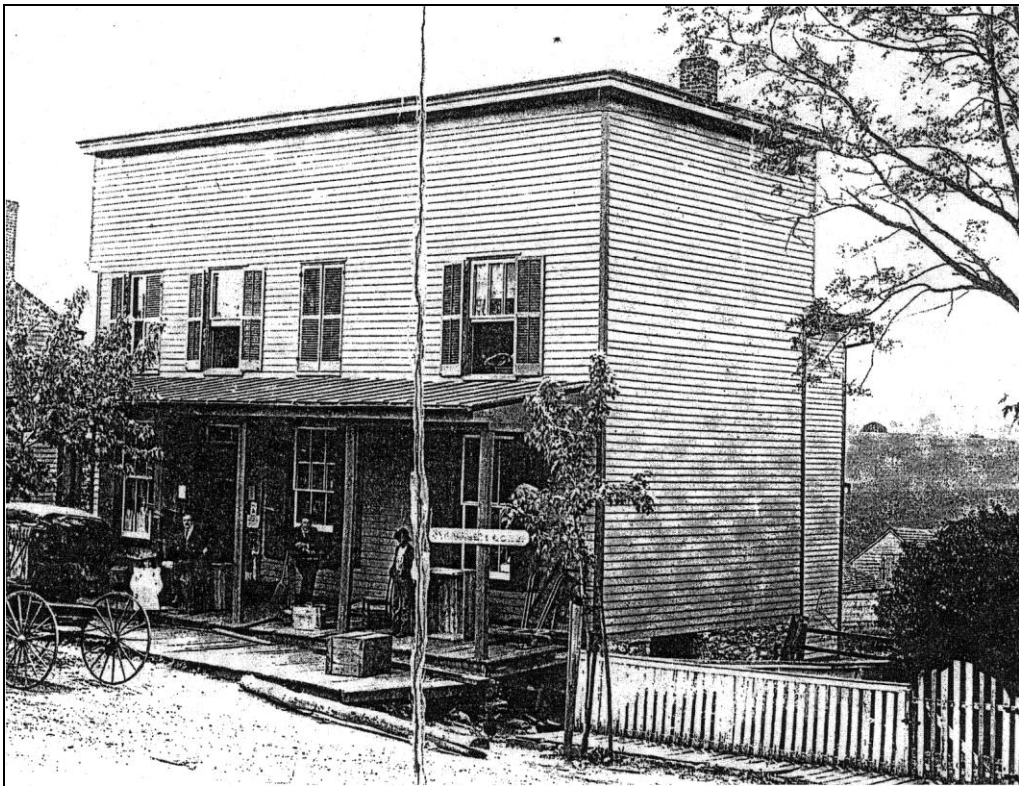
Examples of the motor court include the Mountain Spring Village (078-5033) at 11701 Lee Highway. The property includes an office/dwelling/store, five cabins, and a gazebo produce-stand. Each cabin, designed to resemble a mountain chalet, is constructed with a wood frame, featuring a gable-front roof with flared overhanging eaves, and a cross-braced gable peak. The one-story structure measures two bays in width with an off-center entry and a 6/6 wood window. The Lom-bar-dy Restaurant (078-5085, ca 1930) in Amissville also functioned as a motor court in the 1950s.

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<sup>46</sup> Chester Liebs. *Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture*. (Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company, 1985), 181.

## Stores

The establishment of an Indian trading post in the Town of Washington was one of the earliest documented commercial ventures in Rappahannock County. As settled crossroads communities began to emerge in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, primarily along major transportation corridors, commercial interests quickly followed. In Flint Hill, for example, the village began near the corner of Chester's Road and Washington Road with a wheelwright shop, a tavern, a blacksmith shop and a tanyard, which were established circa 1800. Dating from the early-to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century is an example of early commercial architecture, which was originally associated with Rickett's Saddlery/Tavern (078-5018-0004). A crow-stepped parapet with corbeled brackets marks the two-story masonry building, which is constructed of four-course American-bond brick. The two-bay-wide building is symmetrically fenestrated, although the windows have been replaced and an additional window has been added. A shed porch extends to the north, sheltering the entrance.



**Figure 64. Historic View of Yates/Cary/Bradford Store at 617 Zachary Taylor Highway (Flint Hill PIF area)  
from *A Journey Through Flint Hill***

The rural commercial buildings of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were more modest in size compared to the larger inns and taverns of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Overwhelmingly, this building type was constructed of wood frame, standing one story in height with a shallow-pitched roof. The buildings were generally located close to the road on property that also was improved by a single-family dwelling that was set back to ensure a visual separation. Typical of vernacular commercial construction in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is the Yates/Cary/Bradford Store

at 617 Zachary Taylor Highway (PIF area, circa 1830) in Flint Hill, which featured the owner's dwelling next door. The store, which now houses offices for a real estate agency, features a gable-front form with a flush façade and parapet, a recessed center entrance flanked by store windows, a one-story full-width shed porch, and a long rectangular plan. Other examples of commercial architecture that remain occupied, functioning in their original capacity, include the Viewtown Store (078-0171, ca 1900) and Hackley's Store (078-0170, ca 1934). Both are located near Amissville and feature original owner dwellings on the adjoining lots.



**Figure 65. Commercial, 650 Zachary Taylor Highway (078-5018-0007)**

In the more populated towns, commercial buildings are generally set close to the street, including Flint Hill, Washington, Sperryville, and Woodville, as well as in the crossroads communities. The buildings typically stand one to two stories in height and are constructed of either wood frame or masonry, such as brick or concrete block. Located in Flint Hill is the commercial building at 650 Zachary Taylor Highway (078-5018-0007, 1922), now functioning as the Four and Twenty Blackbirds Restaurant. Measuring three bays in width, the wood-frame building features a flush façade, a two-story porch, and an inset central entry flanked by multi-light commercial display windows. The building is detailed with a bracketed and paneled parapet, hiding the shed roof and recalling the influences of the previously fashionable Italianate style.

### Mixed-Use Commercial/Domestic Buildings

The mixed-use store/dwelling at 3 Castleton View Road in Castleton (078-5101, circa 1900) is an excellent example of a commercial building type located at a crossroads at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This two-story wood-frame building, capped by a front-gable roof, is located exceptionally close to the intersection. The narrow rectangular structure presents a three-bay-wide commercial entry on the primary facade. Set on a stone foundation, the first story consists of a central entry flanked by large 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows. The second story has a single-leaf central entry flanked by standard-sized 2/2 double-hung, wood sash windows. A two-story wood-frame porch with scroll-sawn balustrade unites the stories. The residential portion of the building is delegated to the rear of the structure in an attached wing. Added circa 1930, the side-gabled wood-frame wing is set on a solid foundation and detailed with a shed porch and exposed rafters.



**Figure 66. Store/Dwelling at 3 Castleton View Road (078-5101)**

## Service Stations

In 1900, more than 8,000 cars were on the road nationwide; just fifteen years later the number was well over two million. In 1910, gasoline stations for roadside refueling were limited to bulk depots, but an organized system of retail gasoline outlets had not yet been formed. “To maximize quick profit return and realize low initial expenditures, the gasoline-producing oil companies initiated a crash campaign to secure existing businesses as new outlets to sell their gasoline to the public...soon this glut of gasoline could be purchased virtually anywhere along urban taxpayer strips, city streets, or country roadsides.”<sup>47</sup> Even though there were approximately 15,000 gas stations operating nationwide in 1920, most buildings were quite primitive.

The small house type of service station, some with constructed with canopies, supplanted the curbside and shed-type gas stations of the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The mid-1920s brought the “classic” filling station with ornamentation in the Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Georgian, and Romanesque styles. The most popular style was the small house station that could be built with materials readily available and were compatible with the landscape and neighboring residential architecture. The sight of a little house selling gas along the roadside could also trigger thoughts of friendliness, comfort, and security to a motorist. The buildings were generally rectangular with a hipped or front gable roof, some with a canopy supported by two columns projecting out over a driveway. Most of these stations contained small offices, one or two storage rooms, and public restrooms. Serving the needs of the rural community, the modest buildings typically provided a limited selection of groceries.



**Figure 67. Service Station, 12004 Lee Highway (078-5042)**

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<sup>47</sup> Michael Karl Witzel, *The American Gas Station* (Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1992), 29 and 39.

Examples of such service stations were recorded in Rappahannock County, including the Service Station at 12004 Lee Highway (078-5042, circa 1920) and Fox's Service Station in Woodville (078-5017-0002, circa 1920). Each of these buildings, dressed in the Bungalow/Craftsman style, has an inset canopy where the cars could be serviced and a small convenience store. Both structures are vacant. A later example of the service station was noted at 13830 Lee Highway (078-5064) near Ben Venue. Constructed circa 1940, the masonry building measures three bays in width with a central entry flanked by two one-light store windows. Standing one story in height, the concrete block structure features a shed roof, which is concealed by a masonry parapet. A slightly taller one-bay addition was added, as was a shed-roofed porch, which stretches across the façade of the main block. Instead of a porte cochere-type awning, the gas pumps feature a small gabled roof supported by replacement wood posts. A modern, circa 1950, streamlined station known as Shaw's features enameled cladding and a flat roof. It is located at the corner of Lee Highway and Sperryville Pike in Sperryville, but was not surveyed.

### Financial Institutions

A single example of an historic financial institution, specifically a bank, was noted during the survey. Located in the Town of Washington, the Rappahannock National Bank (322-0011-0051) was constructed in 1902. The two-story building, constructed of brick, is fashionably ornamented in the Colonial Revival style of architecture in an attempt to show the institution's stability and traditional practices. Measuring three bays in width, the building features a central entry with pediment and engaged columns, brick quoins, and a parapet roof. Two modern banks have been constructed in Rappahannock County, including one in Flint Hill and one along Route 211, near Washington.



Figure 68. Rappahannock National Bank in Washington (322-0011-0051)



### Fruit Stands

Similar to the development of the motor court industry, fruit and produce stands followed on the heels of the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park along the county's highways. The stands sold produce grown throughout the agricultural county. The fruit stand at 11644 Lee Highway (078-5043, circa 1930) is an example of this type of commercial development. Many stands continue to function in their original capacity throughout the county, along major transportation corridors.



**Figure 69. Fruit Stand, 11644 Lee Highway (078-5043)**

**THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION**  
**RESOURCE TYPES: Slave Quarters and Schools**

The Ethnicity/Immigration theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time in Virginia. Although all property types may be associated with this theme, properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant and ethnic groups, the distinctive cultural traditions of peoples that have been transplanted to Virginia, or the dominant aspirations of an ethnic group are of particular interest. Following this directive, properties were documented in Rappahannock County for their association with a specific ethnic group and its lifestyle in Virginia, including the slave quarters at Ben Venue (078-0003), Horseshoe Farm (078-0021), and Meadow Grove (078-0059), and the African American Scrabble School (078-5107). The Rosenwald school, erected specifically for the education of African American children, is discussed in detail under the Education theme. The now abandoned African American church in Castleton (078-5102), located on Castleton View Road, is also associated with the theme of religion.



**Figure 102. Castleton Church (078-5102)**

### Slave Quarters

The architectural survey of Rappahannock County revealed five properties with extant slave quarters, although an additional number of servant quarters were noted. Ben Venue (078-0003), Horseshoe Farm (078-0021), Meadow Grove (078-0059), Stonehaven (070-5072), and Middleton Inn/The Maples (322-0011-0030) each have resources associated with African American slaves during the Antebellum Period (1830-1860) and the Civil War Period (1861-1865). As discussed under the Domestic theme, these plantation estates have extant slave quarters.



**Figure 103. Middleton Inn (078-0011-0030), Slave Quarters**

As stated by John Michael Vlach in *Back of the Big House*, “only a small percentage of plantation slaves was employed as domestic servants. Even if a plantation’s labor force included hundreds of slaves, the domestic staff would usually not number much more than half a dozen. Work in the Big House – unlike field labor, which would usually end at sunset – had a perpetual quality because house slaves were always on call.”<sup>59</sup> “Big House” slave quarters, as Vlach

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<sup>59</sup> Vlach, p. 18.

labeled them, were generally set behind or to the side of the planter's residence, where they would not contend with it visually. Yet, the smaller, subordinate buildings were often viewed as an indicator of wealth, providing visitors with an inventory of a portion of the plantation's labor force.<sup>60</sup> Typically, the slave houses were clustered together, often creating street-like patterns. Many of the cabins were almost duplicate in design, illustrating an early practice of mass production of dwelling units. Black craftsmen and artisans, who employed the same craftsmanship that went into the elegant houses of the plantation owners, typically constructed this building type.

Several building types were used to house the slaves. The smallest consisted of only one room, usually square in plan. The most common type during the late antebellum period was a two-room structure that usually had its chimney centrally located between the two rooms. Another type of slave quarter was, in its plan, essentially a double-pen house built two stories high. Often the first floor would serve as a kitchen with the sleeping space on the upper story. During Reconstruction, many former slaves' houses continued to be occupied by their residents.

The V-notched log dwelling at Meadow Grove Farm, one of three originally on the property, measures two bays in width and is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. Set on a stone foundation, the one-story building features an exterior end stone chimney, a single-leaf two-panel wood door, a 6/6 wood window, and a boxed wood cornice. The gable end features weatherboard cladding.

### Schools

As discussed in the education section of this report, African-American education in rural areas was greatly encouraged by the Anne Jeanes Fund of 1908 and the Julius Rosenwald Fund of 1913. The Anne Jeanes Fund provided monetary support to established schools to increase African American education, particularly in the areas of home making and vocational skills. The program, which was administered through a paid supervisor, operated until 1943. In 1913, Sears, Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald initiated the largest single program benefiting public schools for African Americans in the South since the Reconstruction years. His private contributions and subsequent Julius Rosenwald Fund Rural School Building Program motivated rural communities desiring better schools. By 1928, one in every five rural schools for African American students in the South was a Rosenwald school. Rosenwald schools housed one-third of the region's rural African American schoolchildren and teachers.

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<sup>60</sup> Vlach, p. 21.

## **THEME: FUNERARY**

### **RESOURCE TYPES: Cemeteries and Graves**

Fourteen resources associated with the Funerary theme were documented during the survey of Rappahannock County. Of those, six of the cemeteries are directly associated with religious institutions. The remaining properties include family cemeteries, a common type of funerary interment in rural communities. Additionally, one cemetery was noted for its association with the Odd Fellows (078-5051, circa 1921). Similarly, local community cemeteries were noted in Sperryville and Washington during the survey, but were not surveyed.

#### Cemeteries Associated with Religious Institutions

Of the nearly thirty churches included in the survey of Rappahannock County, seven have associated cemeteries. Religious cemeteries in Rappahannock County tend to be modest in scale and in plan. Families are grouped closely together in assigned plots, which commonly have been arranged in rows sited directly behind or to the side of the church. Several examples of church cemeteries containing between 101 and 1,000 interments were recorded, such as at the Amissville Baptist Church (078-5087) and the Amissville United Methodist Church (078-5015). Many of these cemeteries are currently receiving interments.



**Figure 104: Amissville Baptist Church, Cemetery (078-5087)**

The congregation of the Amissville Baptist Church was formed in 1887 to serve the growing Amissville population. The present church was constructed on Viewtown Road in 1891, with significant additions dating from circa 1920, 1953, and 1960. The associated cemetery was added in 1910, after a half-acre lot was given to the church by the heirs of B.H. Spilman. This large cemetery is located at the rear of the property, encircled by a wood and metal fence. The variety of gravemarkers includes bevel markers, obelisks, flush markers in the ground, headstones, and footstones. The headstones are square in form or have ornate caps such as a segmental or semi-circular arch. The ornamentation on the markers at the Amissville Baptist Church cemetery includes carved scenes and/or symbols such as crosses, hearts, doves, and floral motifs.

### Family Cemeteries

The dispersed settlement patterns of the Middle Atlantic region and the South often made the custom of churchyard burials impractical for all but those living close to the churches. Burial in a churchyard was often problematic as towns were located far apart, a single church often served geographically large parishes, and transportation was difficult. The distance of family farms and plantations from churches necessitated alternative locations for cemeteries, which took the form of family cemeteries on plantation grounds. Usually established on a high, well-drained point of land, the family plots were often surrounded by a fence or wall. Although initially dictated by settlement patterns, plantation burials became the tradition once the precedent was set. Along with the variety of dependencies, agricultural lands, and other features, family cemeteries help illustrate the degree of self-sufficiency sustained by many of these plantations.<sup>61</sup>

The family cemeteries recorded as part of the survey in Rappahannock County were historically associated with farmsteads or large landholdings. Unfortunately many family cemeteries have become separated from the primary dwelling as the large tracts of property were subdivided. Examples of family cemeteries in Rappahannock County include those at Horseshoe Farm (078-0021, circa 1770), Sunnyside (078-0049, circa 1770), Meadow Grove (078-0059, circa 1739), Locust Shade (078-5061, circa 1910), the house at 72 Weaver Lane (078-5083, circa 1870), the Newby House (078-5106, circa 1810), and the Campbell House (078-0011-0118, circa 1920), among others.

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<sup>61</sup> Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992), p. 4.



**Figure 105. Locust Shade, (078-5061), Family Cemetery**

The family cemetery at Locust Shade (078-5061) is located at 1363 Richmond Road. Pre-dating the circa 1900 dwelling, the cemetery, which is enclosed by a stone wall, features approximately twenty markers, commemorating members of the Anderson family. Interments include Captain Joseph Anderson (1813-1865), Joseph Mason Anderson (1866-1868), Peyton Anderson (1779-1854), and Ernest James Anderson (1869-1891), among others.

### Community Cemeteries

Community cemeteries were established for many of the same reasons family cemeteries were created. Many of those interred in community cemeteries were affiliated with religious institutions that were not easily accessible and transportation was often difficult. The cemeteries typically contain hundreds of interments, although a single example of a community cemetery with less than fifty burials was noted. Community cemeteries were noted in the towns of Washington and Sperryville.

### Organization-related Cemeteries

Masonic Halls and Odd Fellows Halls were established throughout Rappahannock County, providing social outlets to fraternal members. Both the Masons and Odd Fellows established organization-related cemeteries. The Odd Fellows Cemetery (078-5051, circa 1921) is located on Crest Hill Road just to the east of Flint Hill, while the Masonic Cemetery was established on Fodderstack Road, adjacent to the community cemetery in Washington.



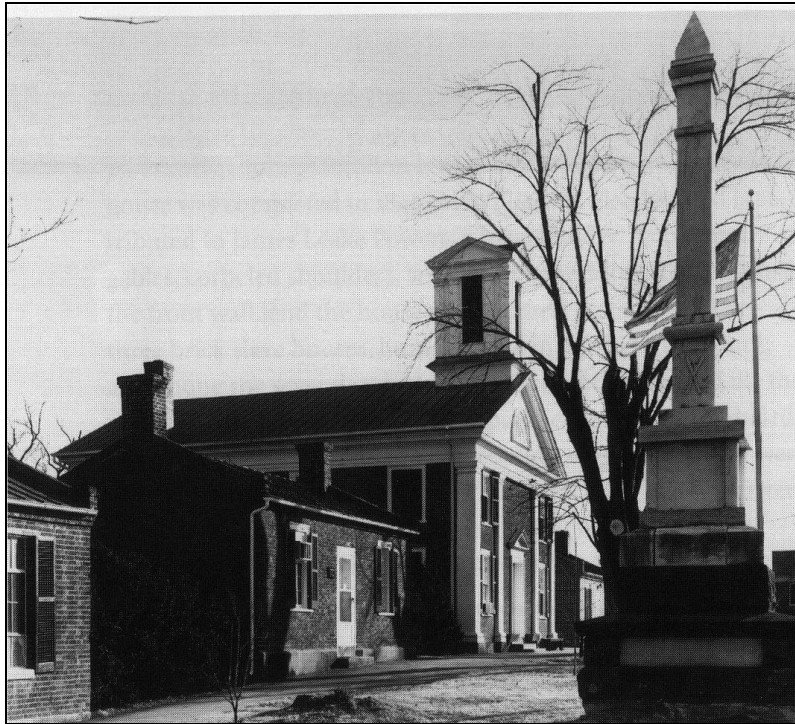
Figure 106. Odd Fellows Cemetery (078-5051), Crest Hill Road

### **THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL**

#### **RESOURCE TYPES: Public Administrative, Service Buildings, and Post Offices**

The governmental context of Rappahannock County extends back as far as its founding in 1833, with resources from the period surviving in the Town of Washington, which was established as the county seat. The Rappahannock County Courthouse (322-0005-0001) on Gay Street was erected in 1833 by John Leake Powers after Washington was chosen over Woodville as the county seat. The brick two-story Greek Revival-style building features Flemish-bond construction, a front-gabled roof with a cupola. Symmetrically fenestrated, the façade is capped by a closed tympanum with lunette window, a molded cornice, pilasters, and a central pedimented entry.





**Figure 107. Washington Court Complex (322-0011) from the *Virginia Landmarks Register***

The courthouse complex also includes a clerk's office (322-0011-0058) and a treasurer's office (322-0011-0061), both constructed circa 1835. Similarly designed, the brick buildings each stand one story in height and measure three bays in width with parapet gable ends and interior-end brick chimneys. The clerk's office is constructed of Flemish-bond brick, while the treasurer's office features a staggered Flemish-bond pattern. The original Rappahannock County Jail (322-0011-0110, circa 1835) on Porter Street in Washington was erected circa 1835 to meet the needs of the local community. The one-story building, constructed of brick, was renovated in 1978 with an addition. The building currently serves as a private residence.

The governmental influence is also reflected in the numerous historic post offices that remain throughout the county. By 1833, when Rappahannock County was officially formed, there were at least thirteen post offices. Often, the early post offices were located in a mill, store, or dwelling. An example includes the Flint Hill Post Office, which was established in what is now Althea Terrace (078-5018-0005, circa 1742) in 1823. Other examples of rural post offices include the Massanova Post Office at Meadow Grove (078-0059, circa 1739), the Huntly Post Office (078-0074, circa 1870), the Pullen Post Office (078-0129, circa 1900), and the Hawlin Post Office (078-0143, circa 1914), among others. The Viewtown Store (078-0171, circa 1890) is an example of a post office that was established in a general store. Many of these former post offices have been converted into secondary resources and other outbuildings of larger farm properties.



**Figure 108. Keysville Post, Lottie/Keysville Post Office (078-5022)**

One example includes the Lottie/Keysville Post Office on the property now called the Keysville Post. The one-and-a-half-story wood-frame post office, circa 1870, features a gable roof with corrugated metal, weatherboard cladding, and a solid stone foundation. A one-story shed addition on stone piers extends from the south elevation. Detailing includes overhanging eaves, cornerboards, a wood cornice, and exposed decorative rafters. The building is pierced on the north elevation by a pair of 8/8 wood windows on the first story and a 6/6 window in the gable peak. The building has been renovated into a garage. Two roll-up wood paneled garage doors were added to the west elevation.



**Figure 109. County Poor Farm, Quarters (078-5052)**

Also representative of the government in Rappahannock County are the reminders of county poor farms that were established in the 1830s, with each district of the county featuring an overseer of the poor. Poor farms were established near Flint Hill and off of F.T. Valley Road, on Poortown Road. A quarters building (078-5052) remains on the Poor Farm property, which was divided and sold in the late 1940s. The wood-frame building, clad in weatherboard, features a side-gabled roof, 6/6 wood windows, and two single-leaf vertical-board doors.



**Figure 110. Rose Cottage, Dearing Road (078-5109)**

The parkland, dedicated in July 1936, was acquired from eight Virginia counties, including Warren, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, and Rappahannock. Madison, Page, and Rappahannock counties each contributed over 30,000 acres to the park. Although ninety-percent of the land was owned by non-residents, including large corporations, over six hundred families resided there. Congress passed a Condemnation Act allowing the state to acquire the land by right of eminent domain. Displaced families were aided by the Resettlement Act. Altogether 172 families were relocated to homesteads, which in Rappahannock County were located near Flint Hill and Washington. Rose Cottage (078-5109, ca 1938) on Dearing Road is an example of the typical resettlement cottages constructed by the government. Other nearby dwellings, including the neighboring house on Dearing Road (1938, not surveyed), were also constructed as resettlement houses.

**THEME: HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE**  
**RESOURCE TYPES: Clinics**

There have been several well-established medical doctors' offices and clinics in Rappahannock County over the years. Prominent doctors have included the Amiss brothers of Amissville in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Dr. A.W. Reed of Washington and Dr. J.L. Booton in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Dr. Gideon Brown of Woodville, Dr. Edgar Browning of Flint Hill, and Dr. W.J. Smith of Sperryville by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, among others. However, only two properties were identified during the survey that had an historical association with the Health Care/Medicine theme, including the Dr. Gideon Brown House and Office (part of the Woodville PIF area) and the Commercial Building at 670 Zachary Taylor Highway (part of the Flint Hill PIF area).



**Figure 111. Dr. Gideon's Brown Office (Woodville PIF area)**

The wood-frame, weatherboard-clad Dr. Gideon Brown's Office (circa 1900) at 4659 Sperryville Pike measures two bays in width and displays a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. The façade is marked by 2/2 wood windows and an off-center single-leaf entry sheltered by a gabled portico with turned-post wood supports.

The commercial building at 650 Zachary Taylor Highway (1922) served as a store and housed the rental office of Dr. Edwin Eastham. Measuring three bays in width, the wood-frame building features a flush façade, a two-story porch, and inset central entry flanked by multi-light commercial display windows. The building is detailed with a bracketed and paneled cornice, recalling the influences of the previously fashionable Italianate style.

## **THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION**

**RESOURCE TYPES: Mills, Apple Packing Houses**

### Mills

In addition to the agricultural activities, residents of Rappahannock County actively pursued alternative methods to achieve economic stability in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Transected by numerous rivers and streams, Rappahannock County had an important milling industry soon after the area's settlement, which aided in the growth of the local economy. Other manufacturing facilities were historically active in Rappahannock County. Manufacturing in 1840 included tanneries (8), other manufacturers of leather including saddleries (15), distilleries (5, producing 7,725 gallons of distilled spirits), flour mills (20), gristmills (38, and sawmills (32). By 1860, Rappahannock County was dotted with only a handful of flour and gristmills (11), sawed lumber mills (2), and plaster mills (6). Rappahannock County was home to a small number of successful manufacturing establishments. The greatest number of these was devoted to the milling of flour and meal (11), but also included blacksmithing (2), wagons/carts (4), boots/shoes (5), leather (3), and (1) saddlery/harness shop. The thirty-four manufacturers included in the census inventory provided the county with over \$102,859 in products yearly. Mills were the only surveyed historic resource associated with the industrial theme.

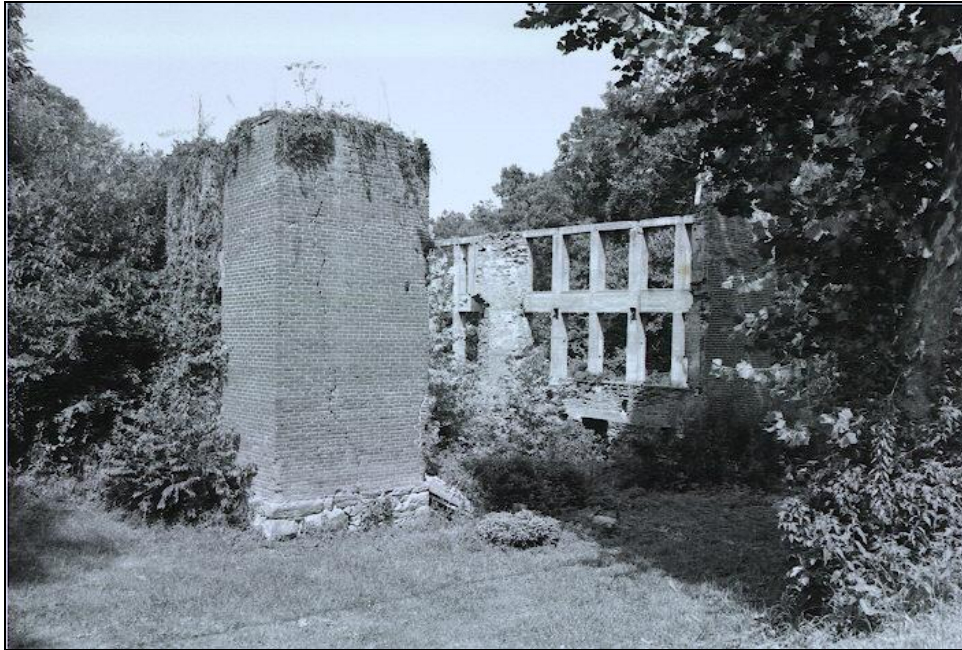


**Figure 112. Fletcher's/Pass Mill (078-0139)**

Historic maps reveal that numerous mills were scattered throughout the county, including Thornton's Mill, Germany Mills, Brigg's Mill, Parker's Mill, Battaile's Mill, Robert's Mill, Kennerley's Mill, Pendleton's Mill, and Slaughter's Mill in 1776. By 1866, maps show additional mills, including Brown's Mill, Peola Mills, Walden's Mill, Hand's Mill, Neather's Mill, Berry Mill, Reed's Mill, Jenkin's Mill, Triplet's Mill, Woodward's Mill, Rock Mills, Corbin's Mill, Leavitt's Mill, Jett's Mill, Peak's Mill, Chancellor's Mill, Beggarly's Mill, Cooksey's Mill, Blue Ridge Mill, Clark's Mill, Brown's Mill, and Martin's Mill, among others.

A significant number of historic mills, or mill ruins, remain visible throughout Rappahannock County. Documented Rappahannock County mills include the Estes Mill (078-0012, circa 1850), Turner's Mill (078-0082, circa 1810), Baggarly's Mill (078-0089, circa 1800), Fletcher's/Pass Mill (078-0139, circa 1870), Hand's Mill (078-0145, circa 1836), Gibson's Mill (078-5019, circa 1800), the ruins of the Rappahannock Woolen Mill (078-0058-0002, circa 1900), and the Calvert/Washington Mill (circa 1800, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982), among others.

The Washington Mill is typical of early-19<sup>th</sup>-century mill design. Set on a raised stone foundation, the wood-frame structure stands two-and-a-half stories in height. Clad in weatherboard, the mill features a gambrel roof, 6/6 wood windows, and overhanging eaves. The mill originally functioned as a gristmill, located just outside the Town of Washington.



**Figure 113. Rappahannock Woolen Mill Ruins (078-0058-0002)**

Although a wood-frame flour mill existed in Laurel Mills before 1850, an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century fire destroyed the original building. Constructed of brick, the present woolen mill, constructed circa 1900, functioned until 1927 when economic circumstances forced it to close. The mill remains as a skeletal ruin, a reminder of early-20<sup>th</sup>-century industrial architecture. The ruins include three partial walls standing two stories in height. The structure is constructed of five-course American-bond brick with concrete parging on the interior walls.



**Figure 114. Thermopylae (078-0051), Hawkins' Sawmill**

The Hawkins family sawmill remains on the Thermopylae (078-0051) property, representing a 19<sup>th</sup>-century form of the historic mill. The wood-frame lumber mill features a gable-front roof with standing seam metal, pressed metal exterior cladding, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. The building measures three bays in width and five bays deep. It is marked with a double-leaf cross-braced entry, 6/6 wood windows, a second-story door with wood flush balcony, and square surrounds and sills. The Hawkins family was a prolific family of master builders in Rappahannock County from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

After World War II, Charles and Brue Wood opened the Wood Brothers Apple Packing House (PIF area) on the north end of Flint Hill, selling apples they grew. The Wood family, who began growing apples in orchards at Sunnyside (078-0049) is credited with popularizing the apple harvesting business in Rappahannock County just after the Civil War. The wood-frame structure in Flint Hill features asbestos shingles, a side-gabled roof, and a warehouse-type form.



**THEME: LANDSCAPE**

**RESOURCE TYPES: Parks, Gardens**

The Shenandoah National Park and the surrounding Blue Ridge Mountains are an integral part of the landscape of Rappahannock County. Opened in 1936 on more than 30,000 acres of Rappahannock soil, the National Park and Skyline Drive provided scenic recreational activities for millions of Americans, primarily traveling by automobile. As discussed in depth under the Government/Politics theme, the park played a dramatic role in the history and landscape of Rappahannock County. The Skyline Drive Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997.

Also associated with this theme is Ben Venue (078-0003), which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 with an area of significance relating to landscape. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century formal boxwood gardens on the property are noted for their contrast to the surrounding agricultural fields. Although this is the only property noted for its landscape associations, the rural and scenic landscape of Rappahannock County plays an important role in the historic context of many of the extant structures.

**THEME: MILITARY/DEFENSE**

**RESOURCE TYPES: Military Facilities**

The Military/Defense theme relates to the system of defending a territory and sovereignty, encompassing all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history. No Civil War battles were fought in Rappahannock County, although numerous encampments and skirmishes are known to have taken place on county soil. However, no resources have been surveyed to date that were being directly involved in military activities and, therefore, are not recognized under the Military/Defense theme.

**THEME: RECREATION/ARTS**

**RESOURCE TYPES: Theaters; Music Facilities; and Sports Facilities**

The Recreation/Arts theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and the academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts; literature; recreational gatherings; entertainment and leisure activity; and broad cultural movements. One such property was documented in the Rappahannock County survey. Dating from about 1950 and in continuous use as a theater, the Gay Street Theater (322-0011-0050) in Washington has housed cinemas, live performances, and other community events.

## **THEME: RELIGION**

### **RESOURCE TYPES: Places of Worship**

The reconnaissance survey of Rappahannock County documented approximately thirty properties related to the Religion theme, although others were noted on the maps. The properties are churches, the denominations of which include Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian. The earliest documented church in Rappahannock County was the Bromfield Parish Church. Although no longer standing, this Episcopal church was originally constructed in 1754.



**Figure 115. Sperryville United Methodist Church (078-0093-0034)**

Interestingly, of the twenty-eight churches recorded, seventeen were erected during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Architectural styles represented include the Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, and Gothic Revival. Much of the churches' ornamentation is presented in the pointed-arch openings, stained glass, multi-light transoms, and projecting towers or steeples.

The Flint Hill Methodist Church (078-0067) at 651 Zachary Taylor Highway, constructed in 1847, stands as the oldest church in the village. The stucco-clad wood-frame building has a rectangular plan, features a central steeple, and is capped by a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof. The church measures three bays wide and three bays deep. Originally a Greek Revival-style structure, the church features weatherboard cladding, a closed tympanum, and a square tower with pyramidal roof. A later addition across the façade features a closed tympanum and an inset central entry with Tuscan post supports, further recalling the Greek Revival style. An historic cemetery is associated with the church.

## **THEME: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

### **RESOURCE TYPES: Villages, Crossroads Communities, and Towns**

The Settlement Patterns theme relates to the evolution and establishment of permanent communities in a particular area. As populations expanded westward, Rappahannock County was formed from a portion of Culpeper County in 1833. Early settlements, including frontier outposts, dotted the landscape as early as the mid-1700s. Washington (1749), Woodville (1798), Flint Hill (1823), and Amissville (1810) were the most successful early villages, with Washington serving as the County Seat by 1835. The majority of the villages in the county began as small crossroads communities, located along major transportation or trade routes. By 1850, Rappahannock included almost 1,000 dwellings with Sperryville (1840), Black Rock (1842), Laurel Mills (1847), and Peola Mills (1848), among other small communities, supporting the growing population. Further development was based on transportation routes, industry and commerce, westward settlement, and shipping sources.

The Settlement Patterns theme is discussed in more detail in the PIFs for Flint Hill, Woodville, and Laurel Mills, which form the appendices of this report. Additionally, the recommendations section recommends that the villages of Slate Mills and Peola Mills and various rural historic districts be studied and documented, each significant for its early settlement patterns.

Other examples of churches with stylistic associations include the Mount Salem Baptist Meeting House (078-0005), the Flint Hill Baptist Church (078-0066), the Sperryville Bookshop/Episcopal Church (078-0093-0015), the Sperryville United Methodist Church (078-0093-0034) and the Slate Mills Baptist Church (078-0150), to name a few. These buildings are all constructed of wood frame with front-gabled roofs and a rectangular form. However, a number of the church buildings were deemed to have no specific architectural influences, but reflected the vernacular interpretations of the building type, religious beliefs, local builders, and indigenous materials. A few of the churches have been so substantially altered that any original stylistic influence is no longer discernible. Examples of the more vernacular church form include the Chester Gap Church (078-5048, circa 1900), Castleton African American Church (078-5102, circa 1900), the Oakley Baptist Church (078-5103, circa 1890), and the Macedonia Baptist Church (078-5018-0001, circa 1887), among others.

**THEME: SOCIAL**

**RESOURCE TYPES: Meeting Halls**

The overall rural nature of Rappahannock County during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries generally impeded the establishment of social centers, however, social activities flourished within crossroads communities and larger towns. Buildings typically served as the central focus of the community, providing commercial space in addition to meeting space for churches, schools, and various lodges and temperance groups.

Masons (also known as Freemasons) belong to the oldest and largest fraternal organization in the world, although the actual origins and the date it commenced are not known. Most scholars believe Masonry arose from the guilds of stonemasons who built the majestic castles and cathedrals of the Middle Ages. In 1717, Masonry created a formal organization when four lodges in London joined in forming England's first Grand Lodge. By 1731, when Benjamin Franklin joined the fraternity, there were already several lodges in the colonies. Today, there are more than two million Freemasons in North America, representing virtually every occupation and profession. Many of North America's early patriots were Freemasons: thirteen signers of the Constitution and fourteen presidents of the United States including George Washington.

Although no Masonic organizations are active in Rappahannock County at present, three once existed. The Washington Lodge Number Seventy-Eight was originally chartered in Culpeper County in 1806, but rechartered in Rappahannock in 1840. The lodge was established in the Washington Baptist Church (322-0011-0122, circa 1881), where it continued to hold meetings for many years. The Blue Ridge Lodge met in the Flint Hill Methodist Church (078-0067, circa 1870) until 1890. The space has since been altered. The Mount Moriah Lodge had its own building near Woodville (not surveyed).

**THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE**

**RESOURCE TYPES: Farmsteads, Agricultural Fields, and Animal Facilities**

Historically, farming and agriculture have been the most important industries in Rappahannock County and the Piedmont region. For example, in 1850, there were 472 farms on 96,068 acres of improved and 69,727 unimproved acres. Swine was the largest livestock group raised with 15,000 head, followed by cattle and sheep each with approximately 10,000 head. The sheep produced 24,948 pounds of wool. There were also 2,504 horses, 28 asses and mules, 2,270 milch cows, 620 oxen, and 6,884 other cattle. The total livestock value was \$343,910. Agricultural production was led by the cultivation of Indian corn with 281,216 bushels and was followed by 157,699 bushels of wheat. Other crop production included 10,864 bushels of rye, 55,726 bushels of oats, 2,785 pounds of tobacco, 1,578 bushels of peas and beans, 15,249 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2,745 bushels of sweet potatoes, 2,322 bushels of buckwheat, 8,079 pounds of flax, 8,782 pounds of beeswax and honey, and \$2,420 worth of orchard produce. The

majority of Rappahannock County residents were farmers, which including slaves, was equal to 2,004 persons in 1850. In 1850, the average annual income was \$600.



**Figure 116. Cabaniss House (078-5020), Barns**

The agricultural production in Rappahannock County played a significant role in defining its character through a wide variety of agricultural-related buildings. The most common agricultural buildings surveyed in the county included sheds (119 identified) and barns (ninety-three identified), although corncribs, granaries, silos, and stables were also present. Ninety-two properties were associated with this theme. Due to the rural nature of Rappahannock County and its isolation from commercialization and widespread residential growth, a large number of historic farmsteads remain intact, replete with their associated agricultural outbuildings.

### Corncribs and Granaries

The term corncrib or granary historically referred to a square or rectangular pen formed by interlocking logs within a larger barn structure. Over time, the definition has come to mean any freestanding structure used to store corn, whether log or not. Thus, corncribs were also constructed of timber frame, cut lumber, masonry, metal, and steel-wire. As the general design of this freestanding corncrib has not changed substantially over time, assigning dates to the structures proves to be rather difficult. According to Allen G. Noble, the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established. One theory is that the type was

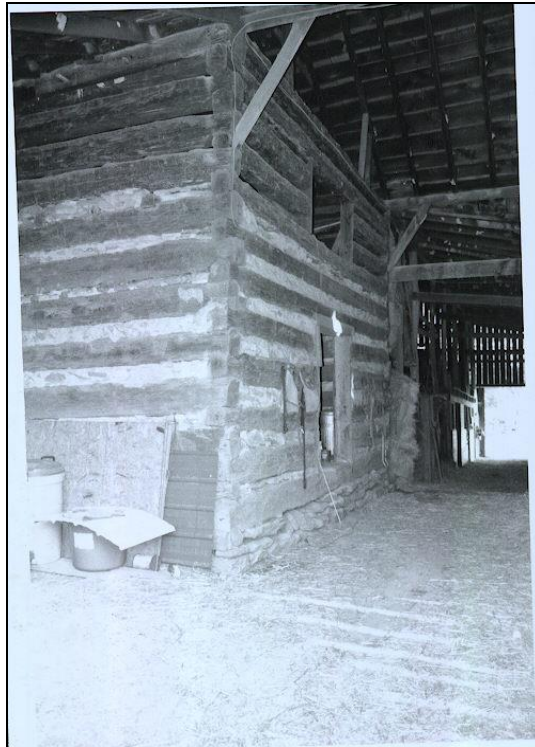
derived from a simple shelter built by American Indians.<sup>62</sup> In the colonial period, corn production was limited, and the corn could be quickly harvested and stored in a corner of the barn. As farm sizes grew, farmers and planters began to gather the cut corn stalks in vertical stacks in the field, leaving them throughout the winter. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the need for corn feed for livestock prompted husking to be done in the fields when harvested. All unhusked corn was then taken to a barn, stripped, and then loaded into freestanding corncribs. Being newly harvested, the corn was moist, and the cribs needed to allow for slow, steady drying in order to reduce mold and mildew. To accomplish this, the crib had to possess certain basic design features that can often be used to classify the structure during surveys. First, the walls must contain a high proportion of open area, usually attained by widely spacing narrow wood slats. Second, the structure must be narrow in order to ensure adequate circulation of air. Traditionally, "the narrower the crib, the freer the movement of wind through the corn, and the greater the likelihood of successful natural drying. The proper width of an ordinary crib in a particular locality depends on the date at which corn normally matures and on the prevailing weather conditions during the first eight months of storage. Among the weather factors that should be considered are humidity, temperature, and amount of sunshine and wind."<sup>63</sup> The walls of some corncribs were constructed to slant outward toward the top, thus providing maximum protection from the weather and practicality for unloading. The openings usually included a man-sized door located in the gable end, as well as a series of smaller doors located at the base of the walls for unloading. The designs usually included an overhanging skirt or other such device for reducing pillaging by rodents.

The survey included the identification of twenty corncribs and granaries. These include the front-gable wood frame corncribs/granaries at Clifton (078-0009, circa 1830), Clover Hill (078-0010, circa 1830), Horseshoe Farm (078-0021, circa 1770), Meadow Grove (078-0059, circa 1739), the Dodson House (078-5034, circa 1870), Stonewall Farm (078-5050, circa 1910), and the House at 73 Weaver Lane (078-5083), among others.

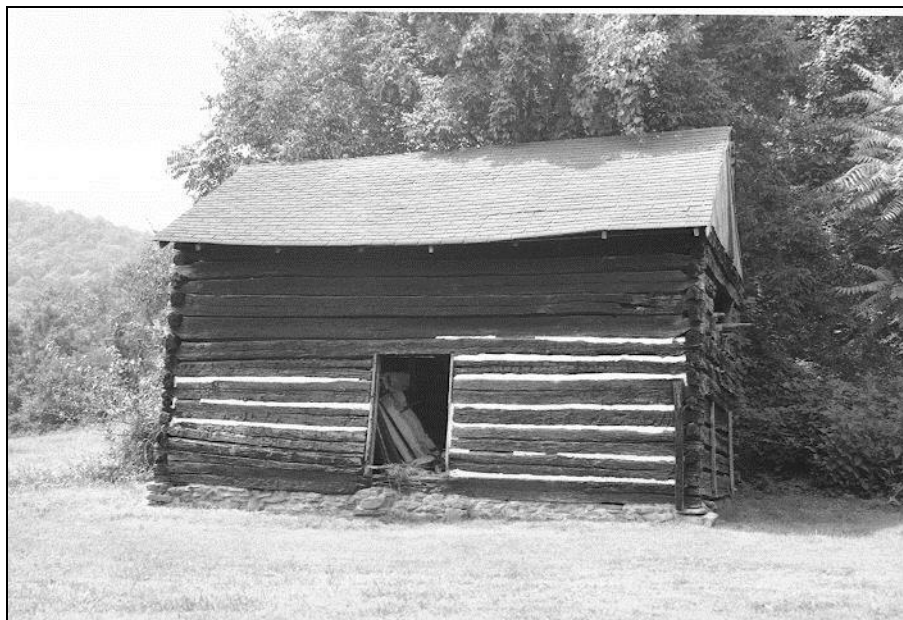
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<sup>62</sup> Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), p. 105.

<sup>63</sup> Noble, p. 106



**Figure 117. Locust Shade (078-5061), Log Portion inside Barn**



**Figure 118. Horseshoe Farm (078-0021), Log Barn**



**Figure 119: 73 Weaver Lane (078-5083), Corncrib**

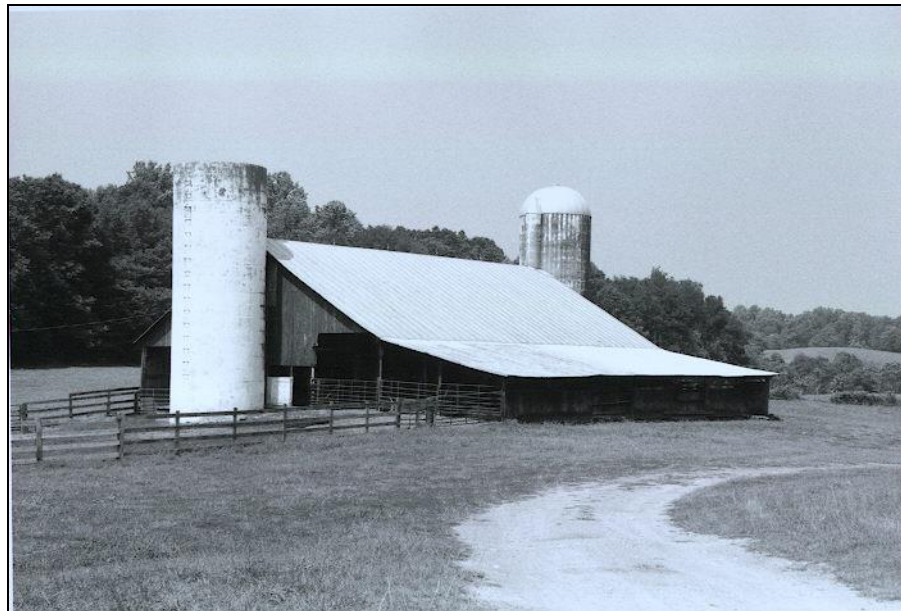
The double-drive-thru corncrib at 73 Weaver Lane (078-5083) stands one-and-a-half stories in height. The wood-frame structure features a weatherboard clad center crib with shed vertical-board wings. A front-gabled standing-seam metal roof, overhanging eaves, and a central single-leaf entry.

Similarly, the corncrib at 3 Trotter Lane (0787-5070, circa 1920) dates to circa 1920. This wood-frame structure has a double-drive-thru form. The front-gable roof has exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves, and is clad in standing-seam metal. The building is clad in weatherboard siding and features a central corncrib with louvered vents on the interior. It is set on a pier foundation with cornerboards, open bays, and a peak 4/4 vinyl replacement window.



### Dairy Barns, Hay Barns, Tobacco Barns

Generally identified by their relatively large size and distinctive shapes, early-20<sup>th</sup>-century dairy barns are often long, two-story wood-frame buildings with gambrel roofs and hay hoods. Rows of small window openings providing natural interior lighting can be found at the first story on the long elevations. The interior spaces of the dairy barns are arranged to accommodate rows of livestock on the first floor and hay storage above. The large loft, created by the gambrel roof, provides maximum storage area for hay and feed for the dairy herds. Hay barns are often identical in exterior form, but generally do not provide the interior partitioning for the dairy cattle on the first floor. The hay barn was documented in varying sizes.



**Figure 120: Red Hill (078-0040), Barn and Silos**

A total of ninety-three barns of varying sizes and shapes were documented in the survey of 462 properties. This includes barns at Clifton (078-0009, circa 1830), Clover Hill (078-0010, circa 1830), Red Hill (078-0040, circa 1810), Moore's Orchard (078-0104, circa 1820), Glen Eyrie (078-0114, circa 1883), High Meadows Farm (078-0119, circa 1760), the Miller House (078-5067, circa 1910), and Beech Spring Farm (078-5108, circa 1890), among others. Log barns, often incorporated into later additions, were noted at Horseshoe Farm (078-0021, circa 1770), Meadow Grove (078-0059, circa 1739), and Locust Shade (078-5061, circa 1910). Typically clad in wood weatherboard, the barns documented in the survey have gambrel and gable roofs with a variety of roof extensions. In several instances, the construction materials visible on the interior of the barns were marked with Roman numerals. Many of the barns were banked into

the sloping hillside, making access to the upper story effortless. These barns are appropriately called bank barns. The gable ends are often pierced with lattice to allow for proper ventilation.



**Figure 121. Miller House (078-5067), Tobacco Barn and other Farm Buildings**



**Figure 122. Keysville Post (078-5022) with Original Mule Barn Wing**

The log wing of the Keysville Post, on the site of the Lottie/Keysville Post Office, was a mule barn. It was moved to the site in 1922 and renovated for use as a foxhunting lodge by Colonel Larrabee, who established the Old Dominion Hunt Club here. In 1955, Witold Kuncewicz owned the Keysville Post property. He expanded the dwelling with the addition of a circa 1870 side-hall plan dwelling, which he moved from an adjacent farm and attached to the east side of the log structure.

### Animal Shelters and Poultry Shelters

Another type of barn, specifically stables and animal shelters, are common among the active agricultural farms of Rappahannock County. Providing open shelter for livestock, animal shelters were documented twenty-one times during the survey. With a rectangular form, the shelters were typically enclosed by wood frame on three sides and covered by shed roofs. Poultry shelters, used to house hens/chicken coops, were identified thirty-two times in the survey. The buildings are typically one story, built of wood frame with wood siding and capped by a shed or gable roof.



**Figure 123. Turner-Millan House (078-5017-0008), Chicken Coop**

Examples of these shelters include the stables associated with Clover Hill Farm (078-0010, circa 1830) and Hampton Stock Farm (078-5089, circa 1910), the chicken coops at Thermopylae (078-0051, circa 1750) and Eastham House/Nine Gate (078-0087, circa 1820), and the animal shelters at Jordan River Farm (078-5021) and Morningstar Farm (078-5111).



**Figure 124. Clover Hill Farm (078-0010), Stable**

The wood-frame stable at Clover Hill was constructed circa 1920. The two-and-a-half-story structure features a cross-gabled standing-seam metal roof, weatherboard cladding, and overhanging eaves. Other detailing includes a decorative scalloped wood cornice, shed and gable-peak overhangs, double-hung and louvered windows, a rear shed animal pen, and a central porte cochere with three rounded-arch openings.

## Silos

The silo is an agricultural outbuilding for storing green fodder or ensilage (fermented fodder). Typically, the silos are cylindrical wood or concrete structures with conical or hipped roofs. Cylindrical silos constructed of concrete, hollow-core tile, or vertical wood staves were held together by iron or wooden hoops. Within the survey area, thirteen silos were identified. The circa 1940s silos at Red Hill (078-0040) are concrete structures standing approximately forty feet in height with domed metal roofs. Similar silos were documented at Meadow Grove (078-0059), Mount Elery (078-0029), Hampton Stock Farm (078-5089), and Little Eldon (078-5131), among others.



**Figure 125. Stark House (078-5017-0001), Silo**

## Sheds

Many of the properties surveyed include sheds (119 were identified), which served a myriad of uses. They generally are constructed of wood frame covered by gable or shed roofs. The shed is typically one story with a square or rectangular form set directly on the ground. The shed category includes machine and tractor sheds, wood sheds, storage sheds, and potting sheds.

**THEME: TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING**  
**RESOURCE TYPES: Bridges**

Although the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis for the interpretation of all themes, the Technology/Engineering theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment. This, however, is far beyond the limits of the architectural survey that was conducted in Rappahannock County. Yet, this theme also involves the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. In this context, one resource type has been identified in Rappahannock County that relates to the Technology/Engineering theme, all of which are bridges. Metal truss bridges and concrete bridges, like the ones documented during the survey, are generally associated with the steady expansion of transportation networks, specifically roads and railroads. The highway and railroad bridges of the 1900-1960 period are associated with the increasing standardization of highly useful, simply designed truss types. Seventeen bridges have been documented to date in Rappahannock County.



**Figure 126. Bridge, Route 522 (078-5005)**

An example of a metal truss bridge (078-5005) spans the Thornton River in Sperryville at the juncture of Routes 522 and 211. The narrow, one-lane, metal, pony Warren truss bridge has a single span, terminating at concrete retaining walls on both sides of the river's steep banks. Dating to 1929, the vehicular bridge is constructed of steel trusses with an asphalt roadway. It was built by the Roanoke Bridge and Ironworks.

**THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION**  
**RESOURCE TYPES: Rail-related; Road-related**

The Transportation/Communication theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Seventeen bridges have been surveyed in Rappahannock County. These metal truss and concrete bridges, used for automobiles, are discussed under the Technology/Engineering theme. Tollhouses, turnpikes, and bus stations also reflect the transportation related theme.



**Figure 127. Toll House, 12717 Lee Highway (078-0090)**

Also associated with this theme are the three identified tollhouses that remain in Rappahannock County. The need for transportation routes connecting the county with thriving commercial centers statewide by the middle part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century prompted the establishment of five turnpikes in the 1850s. The turnpikes linked to two waterways, the Hazel and Rappahannock Rivers, leading to the shipping points of Falmouth and Fredericksburg. A tollhouse was



established in Flint Hill at the present 667 Zachary Taylor Highway in a previously existing dwelling. The tollhouse was known as the Creel Tollhouse (Flint Hill PIF area) after M.L. Creel, who owned it from 1898-1942. It operated as such until the 1920s. The tollhouse at 12717 Lee Highway (078-0090) dates to circa 1850 and was constructed along the Sperryville-Rappahannock Turnpike. Altered over time, the stone structure features a side-gabled roof with exposed rafters and overhanging eaves and a wood-frame second story. The building is accessed by an off-center single-leaf entry with a lug wood lintel. The building is pierced with 6/6 wood windows and currently serves as offices for the Piedmont Environmental Council. The third tollhouse in Rappahannock County is known as Toll Gate Farm (078-0117) at 423 Ben Venue Road and dates to circa 1800.



**Figure 128. Jenkins Bus Station, Main Street (322-0011-0025)**

The bus station, located in the Town of Washington, is a one-story wood-frame building with weatherboard cladding. Dominated by a full-width canopy with standing-seam metal hipped roof and battered post on brick pier supports, the station measures three bays in width. The building currently functions as a law office.

## **SURVEY FINDINGS**

### **RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY DATABASE HOLDINGS**

The survey and documentation of properties in Rappahannock County was completed to the approved standards of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). The results of the project survey are as follows:

**One hundred and sixty-four Properties were recorded to the Reconnaissance Level.** Each Reconnaissance-Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and secondary resources.

One hundred and sixty-four properties were evaluated as historic and fully surveyed to the reconnaissance level. Each form provided a detailed physical description of the primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It included a brief evaluation of the property, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Labeled, black-and-white photographs that adequately document the property's resources accompanied each form. Adequate photographic documentation included several views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per historic secondary resource or group of secondary resources if they were located close together. Photographs illustrated the architectural character of the resource, with at least one photograph taken at close range. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was included for each surveyed property. The site plan sketch indicated the main road and any significant natural features such as creeks and rivers. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was filed with each form.

**Twenty-Six Properties were recorded to the Intensive Level.** Each Reconnaissance Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and secondary resources.

Twenty-six properties were evaluated as historic and fully surveyed to the intensive level. The intensive-level survey form required complete and comprehensive coverage of individual resources. The survey process included a physical examination of the exterior of the primary resource and its related secondary resources, producing a detailed description and evaluation of the property. In all instances, a physical examination of the interior of the primary resource was also included. Labeled, black-and-white photographs and color slides that document the resource accompanied all forms. The photographic documentation included a range of ten or more views that adequately document the primary resource, any secondary resources, and the property's immediate and general setting or context. For interior inspections, interior photos and a main floor plan of

the property's primary resource were also included. A simple site plan sketch of the property, indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources, was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was submitted with each form.

### SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS

#### *Summary*

The VDHR-Data Sharing Software (VDHR-DSS) is an on-line system developed to meet VDHR's computer needs and desires. VDHR-DSS contains an individual database for Rappahannock County; created as part of previous survey efforts and accessed as part of this project. With the survey documentation gathered by Tracerics, the Rappahannock County database at VDHR contains 462 records. Of these 462 records, 140 were documented by E.H.T. Tracerics in 2002. Fifty of the existing DSS records were updated as part of this project by E.H.T. Tracerics.

Various computer-generated DSS reports have been produced for the survey, including:

1. Rappahannock Properties Sorted by VDHR ID#, Showing Individual Resource Types
2. Rappahannock Properties Sorted by Address, Showing Date
3. Rappahannock Properties Sorted by Resource Name, Showing Style
4. Rappahannock Properties Sorted by Date, Showing Address

## ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS

Statistical information was derived from the survey findings by producing computer-generated reports. These reports are designed to yield specific kinds of information for the appropriate analysis of survey findings. Some of the information entered into the database is factual, based upon quantitative analysis; other information is valiative, and is based upon E.H.T. Tracerics' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and valiative assessments, and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the built environment of Rappahannock County.

The following analysis was prepared by architectural historians at E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc. and is based upon a professional understanding of the historic properties and resources surveyed, taking into consideration the needs and requirements of Rappahannock County and VDHR.

- Identification of Properties

Each record in the database represents a property, that is a location defined by a perimeter measurement, such as a lot or parcel of land or a determined environmental setting. One hundred sixty-nine properties were identified and surveyed during the course of this project. These properties were identified in two ways: first, by using the property archives located at the county level and at VDHR; and second, through visual identification of primary resources that appeared to hold architectural significance associated with the recent past.

- Categorization of Properties

Each property record was initiated with the determination of a category for the property. The five property categories are as follows: building, structure, site, district, and object. The definitions used are included in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* as follows:

**Building:** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also refer to an historically, functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

**District:** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

**Site:** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, when

the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**Structure:** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

**Object:** The term "object" is used to distinguish between buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature and design, movable, it is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

In Virginia, it is anticipated that a property will include at least one resource, usually considered its primary resource. The historic character of that resource is usually the basis upon which the determination of the property's overall historic or nonhistoric status is made.

The proper categorization of a property is dependent on the proper identification of the primary resource. For example, a property that includes a large residence built in the 1870s and several outbuildings from the same period would be categorized as a "BUILDING." Another property that includes a large residence built in 1995 near the foundation of an 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse would gain its historic status from the archeological potential of the site that is composed of the foundation and its environs, not from the no longer extant original building nor from the new house, therefore this property would be categorized a "SITE."

PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION	2002 SURVEY FINDINGS
Buildings	182
Sites	4
Structures	4
Objects	0
Districts	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>

- Determination of Historic Status

The identification of properties and their categorization was followed by the determination of a historic status for the property. For this survey, the term “historic” was defined as possessing the capacity to convey reliable information about the physical and cultural development of Rappahannock County. It was not interpreted as a measure of the level of significance of that information.

Properties were considered HISTORIC if:

- the primary resource was fifty years of age or more; and
- the resource possessed the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Rappahannock County.

Properties were determined to be NONHISTORIC if:

- the primary resource was less than fifty years of age;
- no primary resource was visually evident; and
- the primary resource was altered to a level that any historic integrity it might hold was significantly obscured.

**TOTAL VDHR DATEBASE HOLDINGS:**

<b>PROPERTY CATEGORIES FOR PRIMARY RESOURCES</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>HISTORIC</b>
Buildings	437	378
Sites	4	4
Structures	18	18
Objects	1	2
Districts	5	5
<b>TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES</b>	<b>Total 465</b>	<b>407 historic</b>

- Primary Resources

For the 462 total properties included in the database, twenty-eight different primary resource types were identified. The following report identifies the number of each identified resource type of the property's primary resource:

<b>PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE</b>	<b>NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES</b>
Barn	1
Bridge	17
Cemetery	4
Church	32
Commercial Building	35
Courthouse	1
Fire Station	1
Garage	1
Government Office	6
Hospital	1
Hotel/Inn	1
Kitchen	1
Mill	9
Mixed: Commerce/Domestic	1
Monument/Marker	2
Motel/Motel Court	1
Museum	1
Office/Office Building	1
Post Office	3
Restaurant	2
Ruins	1
School	7
Service Station	4
Single Dwelling	323

PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES
Store	1
Store/Post Office	3
Theater	1
Toll House/Booth	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>462</b>

- Identification and Count of Resource Subtypes

For each property surveyed in Rappahannock County, a complete list of the resources associated with the property was compiled. Each property count not only included a count of the resources by general type, but a determination and count of the specific resource subtype. These resource subtypes refer to the *original* purpose for which the resource was constructed and range from single-family dwellings to corncribs to cemeteries. For the 462 total properties documented in the database, sixty-seven resource subtypes were identified. A complete list in alphabetical order of the type of resource subtypes identified and the number of each subtype counted in the course of this survey was compiled.

RESOURCE SUBTYPE	NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN SURVEY
Animal Shelter	7
Barbecue Pit	2
Barn	84
Blacksmith Shop	1
Bunkhouse	1
Carport	4
Carriage House	1
Cemetery	9
Ceramics Workshop	1
Chicken House	32
Church	1
Commercial Building	1
Corncrib	14



<b>RESOURCE SUBTYPE</b>	<b>NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN SURVEY</b>
Dairy Barn	4
Dog House	1
Foundation	6
Garage	30
Gas Station	1
Gazebo	3
Granary	6
Greenhouse	5
Guest House	2
Hay Barn	1
Ice House	4
Kitchen	4
Log Building	6
Machine Shed	21
Milk House	2
Mill	2
Mounting Platform	1
Office/Office Building	4
Other	2
Pavilion	2
Playing Field	1
Pool House	3
Pool/Swimming Pool	11
Porte-Cochere	1
Post Office	1
Privy	19
Pump	5
Quarters	1

<b>RESOURCE SUBTYPE</b>	<b>NUMBER IDENTIFIED IN SURVEY</b>
Quonset Hut	2
Restaurant	1
Restrooms	1
Root Cellar	11
Ruins	6
School	5
Secondary Dwelling	1
Servant Quarters	4
Shed	98
Shelter	1
Shop	7
Silo	13
Single Dwelling	1
Slave Quarters	2
Smokehouse	25
Spring/Springhouse	12
Stable	14
Store	1
Tenant House	20
Tobacco Barn	3
Treehouse	2
Wall	1
Warehouse	2
Well	10
Wood Shed	4
Workshop	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>555</b>

- VDHR Historic Themes and Period Contexts

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material culture history from prehistoric times to the present. Although a surveyed property may relate to one or more of the defined themes, only the most relevant themes are indicated in the database. The following list shows the number of historic properties within the current boundaries of Rappahannock County that are primarily associated with the historic context themes.<sup>64</sup>

<b>CULTURAL THEMES</b>	<b>Number of Associated Properties</b>
Architecture/Community Planning	147
Commerce/Trade	53
Domestic	324
Education	11
Ethnicity/Immigration	7
Funerary	14
Government/Law/Political	11
Health Care/Medicine	1
Industry/Processing/Extraction	12
Landscape	4
Military/Defense	0
Recreation/Arts	1
Religion	31
Settlement Patterns	3
Social	1
Subsistence/Agriculture	38
Technology/Engineering	1
Transportation/Communication	22

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<sup>64</sup> Note: There is a margin of error for these numbers as the previously documented resources were originally entered into IPS. Some data may not have been included when the IPS records were transferred to DSS.

- Architectural Style

Rappahannock County is host to a variety of architectural building styles. Below is a computer-generated report listing the style and the number of historic resources presenting that style.

<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES</b>
BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN	11
CLASSICAL REVIVAL	2
COLONIAL	1
COLONIAL CRAFTSMAN	1
COLONIAL REVIVAL	11
COMMERCIAL STYLE	10
DEMOLISHED	1
EARLY REPUBLIC	3
FEDERAL	10
FEDERAL/GREEK REVIVAL	1
GOTHIC REVIVAL	10
GOTHIC REVIVAL/OTHER	1
GREEK REVIVAL	14
ITALIANATE	5
LATE VICTORIAN	2
MID 19TH CENTURY	5
SPANISH COLONIAL/MISSION REVIVAL	1
MODERN MOVEMENT	1
OTHER	363
QUEEN ANNE	8

### *Conclusion*

The information gleaned from computer-generated reports and presented here is only a small sampling of the type of analysis that can be done using VDHR-DSS. At this stage, all of the survey information has been entered into the database and is available for retrieval and analysis as necessary. The findings listed in this report are generally summary findings; the information

can be further analyzed by looking at the actual computer-generated reports and customizing them to meet specific needs and requests.

## SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Recommendations for Further Study

- Architectural Survey at the Reconnaissance Level

Although a substantial number of historic properties have been documented in Rappahannock County, additional survey work remains. This work should continue throughout the county. Particular focus should be on the remaining pre-1950 resources located throughout the county, relating to the eighteen historic themes.

The survey effort should be continued to ensure the documentation of all historic resources. This includes a substantial number of late-19<sup>th</sup>-and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular dwellings. Additionally, a number of early-20<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings remain unsurveyed, although a sampling of these were documented. It is therefore suggested that a second reconnaissance-level survey be conducted in an effort to document all properties in Rappahannock County that are fifty years or older. Each of the unsurveyed resources was documented on USGS maps and a circa date of construction was indicated. This method of recordation will allow for a more thorough survey of all historic properties in the county.

- Properties to be Resurveyed

The following properties have been previously documented by VDHR. However, sufficient time has passed to warrant the resurvey of these properties, particularly as modern additions and alterations may have occurred. These properties should be documented at the reconnaissance level and then evaluated, possibly on-site, to determine if an intensive-level survey should be conducted. Based on the resurvey, each property should be assessed for its potential eligibility to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. These include:

<b>VDHR #</b>	<b>Property Name /Address</b>	<b>USGS Quad</b>
078-0002	Bowyer Mountain Hill Farm	Massies Corner
078-0024	Jessamine Hill, Route 626	Washington
078-0026	Locust Grove, Route 522	Flint Hill
078-0032	Mountain Green, Route 624/622	Washington
078-0037	Piedmont, Route 231	Woodville
078-0045	Rosewood, Route 612	Washington
078-0047	The Shades/Locust Shade	Washington
078-0065	Weaver House, Rt. 522	Woodville
078-0080	Glenway, Route 635	Flint Hill
078-0086	Robin Hill, Route 641	Flint Hill
078-0088	Bowling Green, Route 659	Flint Hill
078-0091	Log House/Absalom Jordon, Route 677	Flint Hill
078-0096	Greenwood, Route 622	Washington
078-0098	Oak Hill	Washington
078-0102	The Oaks, Route 628	Chester Gap
078-0109	Delamore/Homeland, Route 628	Washington

078-0116	Log House, Route 622	Washington
078-0121	Fodderstack Farm, Route 628	Washington
078-0122	Coates House, Route 600	Washington
078-0128	Mount Airy, Route 612	Washington
078-0136	The Oaks/Keyser House, Route 626	Washington
078-0142	Hawthorn, Route 618	Woodville
078-0151	The Doctor's House, Route 604	Woodville
078-0156	Pace House	Woodville
078-0163	Hughes-Varner House, Route 621	Woodville
078-0169	Cannon Bros./Castleton Store	Castleton
078-0172	Hillsboro	Flint Hill
078-0178	Carpenter Hill	Woodville
078-5037	Shingle/Piedmont Post Office/Mill, 105 Route 600	Old Rag Mountain
No Number	Stone Gate Farm, Castleton View Route (Route 616)	Massies Corner
No Number	Brookside, Route 729 /Richmond Rd.	Woodville
No Number	The Kennels, Crest Hill Road at Poes Road	Flint Hill

- Properties to be Surveyed at the Intensive Level

The following properties were identified during the reconnaissance-level survey. However, the architectural and/or historical significance of the primary resource and/or outbuildings warrants intensive-level survey as these properties may be eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

<b>VDHR #</b>	<b>Property Name /Address</b>	<b>USGS Quad</b>
078-0010	Clover Hill/Eldon Farm, 4432 Sperryville Pike	Woodville
078-0012	Estes Mill, Route 600/211	Washington
078-0013	Mount Prospect, Route 211/522	Washington
078-0021	Horseshoe Farm, 469 Fodderstack Road	Washington
078-0040	Red Hill, 50 Red Hill Lane	Massies Corner
078-0044	Rose Hill, Route 211	Massies Corner
078-0050	Thornton Hill, Route 620	Washington
078-0051	Thermopylae, 5187 Sperryville Pike	Woodville
078-0055	Laurel Mills Store	Woodville
078-0068	Clarks Gate, Crest Hill Road	Flint Hill
078-0095	Black Rock Farm, 221 Zachary Taylor Hwy.	Massies Corner
078-0104	Moore's Orchard, 630 Fodderstack Road	Chester Gap
078-0114	Glen Eyrie Farm	Washington
078-0115	Pleasant View/Harris Hollow, 112 Pleasant View Lane	Washington
078-0138	Erin, Route 620	Washington
078-0140	Mount Vernon, Route 1002	Washington
078-0141	Barlow, Route 231	Woodville
078-0143	Hawlin Post Office, Route 618	Woodville
078-0144	House at Hawlin, Route 618	Woodville
078-0173	Rose Cliff (Flint Hill PIF area)	Flint Hill
078-5026	Mont Medi, 403 F.T. Valley Road	Woodville
078-5058	Spring House Farm, 13581 Lee Highway	Massies Corner
078-5067	Miller House, 179 F. T. Valley Road	Woodville
078-5078	House, 456 Scrabble Road	Woodville
078-5089	Hampton Stock Farm/Hampden Hall,	Massies Corner

078-5096	4 Hampton Stock Farm Lane Bunree, 256 Bunree Road	Jeffersonton
078-5106	Newby House, 698 Laurel Mills Road	Massies Corner
No Number	Armstrong House (PIF area Woodville)	Woodville

- Preliminary Information Form (PIF) Documentation

It is recommended that Preliminary Information Forms (PIF) be prepared for the following villages to determine if the concentration of buildings that are united historically and aesthetically by physical development merit designation as an historic district.

1. Peola Mills
2. Slate Mills

Additionally, PIFs should be prepared for the following Rural Historic Districts:

1. Yancey Road
2. FT Valley Road/Route 231
3. Fodderstack Road
4. Wakefield District
5. Ben Venue Road
6. Sunnyside property

A highway marker should also be prepared for:

1. John Jackson Birthplace at Millwood (078-0039)

### **National Register Nominations:**

It is recommended that National Register of Historic Places nominations be prepared for the three PIF evaluated districts, including Flint Hill, Woodville, and Laurel Mills. These should be prepared while the survey information remains current. National Register nominations should also be prepared for the properties that were surveyed at the intensive-level and determined eligible by the VDHR Evaluation Team. This is discussed in depth later in this chapter. Further, it is recommended that the National Register Nomination for Sperryville be expanded to include the Sperryville School, Smoot's Addition, and the Chapman Pin Factory area. The National Register Nomination for the Sperryville and Washington Historic Districts should be updated with expanded inventories and current photographs.



## **B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation**

### Standards for Evaluation

The properties identified in the intensive-level survey of Rappahannock County have been evaluated on a preliminary basis for their historic significance at the local, state, and national levels. This evaluation process was also conducted for the villages of Flint Hill, Woodville, and Laurel Mills. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation*, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria.

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation* is the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation*. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Rappahannock County, both the *Standards* and *Guidelines for Evaluation* were consulted. As a first step, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Rappahannock County, the evaluation process was conducted using the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria and the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The Virginia Landmarks Register criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, which is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

The quality of *significance* in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;  
or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D.** that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Similarly, the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

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

Presently, ten properties in Rappahannock County have been listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and in the National Register of Historic Places:

<b>078-0003</b>	<b>Ben Venue</b>
<b>078-0028</b>	<b>Montpelier</b>
<b>078-0033</b>	<b>Mount Salem Baptist Meeting House</b>
<b>078-0064</b>	<b>Caledonia Farm</b>
<b>078-0066</b>	<b>Flint Hill Baptist Church</b>
<b>078-0089</b>	<b>Washington Mill</b>
<b>078-0093</b>	<b>Sperryville Historic District</b>
<b>078-0161</b>	<b>John W. Miller House</b>
<b>093-0001</b>	<b>Skyline Drive Historic District</b>
<b>322-0011</b>	<b>Washington Historic District</b>

A second consideration cited by the guidelines suggests that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Rappahannock County, the criteria were examined to determine how they might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by the VDHR and listed as follows:

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.

Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities.

Domestic Theme: This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.

Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.

Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.

Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of gravesites for demographic data to study population, composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.

Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.

Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly and disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.

Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.

Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.

Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the worldview of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.

Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.

Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food.

Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.

After determining how the criteria apply, the Secretary of Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation* suggests that the integrity of a property should be assessed. In evaluating the integrity, factors such as structural problems, deterioration, and abandonment should be considered if they have affected the significance of the property. In surveying the properties of Rappahannock County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using seven aspects defined in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The seventh aspect, association, was not always evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and often requires further archival research.

Based upon the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in Rappahannock County were evaluated for potential nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations for Designation to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places:

Rappahannock County currently contains ten properties listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The research conducted for the historic context report indicated that at least twenty other properties, identified during the intensive-level survey of Rappahannock County, are eligible for individual listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Each property surveyed at the intensive level was presented to the VDHR Evaluation Team at the conclusion of the survey. Those properties found to be potentially eligible by the Evaluation Team have a rating score of 30 points or more. It should be noted that the scoring of a property below 30 points (Not Eligible) does not preclude it from listing, but suggests further documentation be compiled regarding the historical and/or architectural merit of the resource. This process is an internal evaluation conducted by and for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

***INTENSIVE-LEVEL DOMUMENTED PROPERTIES:***

**ALTA VISTA**

**078-0001**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture/Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Agriculture

Criterion C: J. Carpenter had Alta Vista constructed in the Greek Revival-style in 1832 on a large agricultural tract. The dwelling, constructed of six-course American bond brick, is anchored by interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps and sits on a five-course American bond brick foundation. Measuring five bays in width, the dwelling is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with a center gable and boxed wood cornice with modillion course and flush fascia board. A one-story central three-bay-wide porch on parged piers, rebuilt circa 1940, features paired Tuscan post supports, a molded wood cornice with modillions, and a solid brick balustrade. The original porch was removed and rebuilt in 1940. In 1968, the south porch was removed and a gable-fronted wing was added. Significant outbuildings support the property. The interior is primarily intact. The period of significance extends from 1832-1953.

***EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION***

***ELIGIBLE***

## **ALTHEA TERRACE**

**078-5018-0005**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion A: One of the early log dwellings in Flint Hill, a post office was added in the basement circa 1820. The Period of Significance extends from 1742-1847.

Criterion C: The dwelling was constructed in four phases, including a 1742 log building, a circa 1820 addition, an 1847 expansion and renovation, and a modern 1992 ell addition. Measuring five bays in width, the symmetrically fenestrated Greek Revival dwelling sits on a solid random rubble stone foundation and is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. Clad in weatherboard, the log and wood frame dwelling features a boxed wood cornice with returns, molded wood surrounds with square-edged sills, operable louvered wood shutters, 6/6 and 6/9 wood windows, and cornerboards. Two exterior-end six-course American-bond-brick shouldered chimneys flank the dwelling, which is accessed by a central single-leaf paneled wood door with Greek Revival-style surround featuring fluted pilasters, a dentiled entablature and diamond-patterned one-light transom. The interior is primarily intact.

### *EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Would be a Contributing Resource in the Flint Hill Historic District (PIF area).*

## **CAMPBELL HOUSE**

**322-0011-0118**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: The Campbell House was constructed by Curtis Campbell, a civil engineer and World War I veteran. Constructed in the Spanish Mission style, the Campbell House features a four-bay-wide façade, facing northeast onto Mount Salem Avenue in the Washington Historic District. The main block of the building is rectangular in plan and stands one story in height. It is augmented by a one-story wing, parapeted porches, and a two-story tower. A hipped roof with an off-center two-story tower caps the distinctively designed stucco-clad dwelling that sits on a solid parged foundation. A one-story porch with decorative Mission-style stuccoed parapet dominates the façade. The building is further detailed with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, a square-edged beltcourse on the tower, and exterior end stone chimneys. The interior has been altered. The period of significance for the property is 1920-1953. The cemetery on the property includes the grave of Middleton Miller and his family. Miller was a prominent county resident, who in 1860 was a Justice of the Peace and helped serve indigent families. In 1850, he served on the board of the

Sperryville and Rappahannock Turnpike Company and was also renowned for his design of the Confederate uniform. He died in 1893 at age 77.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Contributing Resource in the Washington Historic District.*

**CONYERS HOUSE**

**078-0094**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture/Commercial
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/

Criterion C: Constructed as a side-hall plan by Bartholomew Conyers circa 1810, the wood-frame dwelling was significantly enlarged by 1815 with the addition of a circa 1790 commercial block. Conyers established Conyers Store in the addition and later the dwelling was known as the F.T. Tavern. In 1850, P.M. Finks purchased the property and established Finks General Store. The property fell into disrepair by the 1970s and housed a commune before being purchased by Lane Corporation. In 1979, the Cartwright-Browns purchased the property from a Mrs. Davis and began restoration of the structure. In 1981, the Conyers House Bed and Breakfast was established. The period of significance is from 1790 to 1950.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

**D. STARKS HOUSE**

**078-5025**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: The circa 1850 log dwelling sits on a stone foundation. The property is known as the D. Stark House. Measuring three bays in width and capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves, the building features German weatherboard cladding and wood cornerboards. The façade, which faces northeast, is marked by a slightly off-center single-leaf replacement door flanked by replacement 6/6 wood windows. There is a shed porch on brick piers with wood post supports and two concrete steps. The building measures one bay deep and is marked by a large exterior-end shouldered stone chimney. A circa 1940 shed addition extends across the rear elevation. The interior has been altered.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*NOT ELIGIBLE*

**DWYER-PULLEN PLACE**

**078-5024**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Vernacular in design, the Dwyer-Pullen House originally displayed Greek-Revival-style influences. Altered from its original appearance, the main block stands two stories in height and measures three bays in width. It is set on a stone foundation and capped by a side-gabled standing seam metal roof with overhanging eaves and exterior end stone chimneys. The weatherboard-clad wood frame dwelling currently features an enclosed shed porch, which stretches full-width across the first story and basement levels. Although clear architectural evidence of multiple periods of construction is present, numerous alterations present difficulties in definitively deciphering exact construction dates. It appears that the original circa 1830 dwelling measured two bays in width and with a side-hall plan featuring a decorative Greek Revival door surround. Based on this theory, it appears that in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, circa 1870, a one-bay-wide wing was added, extending the dwelling to the northwest. A one-and-a-half story ell with an exterior-end half-shouldered stone chimney was added to the wing addition circa 1915.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*NOT ELIGIBLE*

**GREENFIELD**

**078-0015**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Constructed circa 1830 by Willis A. Browning, the five-bay-wide single-pile transitional Federal/ Greek Revival dwelling stands two-and-a-half stories in height. Set on a solid, random rubblestone foundation, the masonry dwelling, constructed of five-course American-bond brick, is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with a molded wood cornice with returns. Originally presenting a rectangular footprint, a two-story ell was added circa 1850. Exterior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps anchor the gable ends of the main block and ell. The main block is dominated by a one-story gabled portico with closed tympanum, paired reeded Tuscan column supports, reeded pilasters, a solid stone foundation, square balusters, and a molded cornice with scroll-sawn brackets. A central portico shelters double-leaf paneled doors with a transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style surround. A recessed wood-frame wing was added circa 1920. The Greenfield property included a dwelling as early as 1735. Although this building was destroyed by fire prior to 1830, the original stone chimney and attached oven survive and have been incorporated into



a circa 1900 tenant house. The interior is primarily intact. The Period of Significance is 1830-1900.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: May also be Eligible under Criterion B for its association with Willis A. Browning, an early Justice in the County. Additional research would be required.*

**ISAIAH-CORBIN HOUSE**

**078-5130**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Set on a solid random rubblestone foundation, the Isaiah-Corbin House, currently known as Greenlefe, measures five bays in width and is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. The wood-frame single-pile dwelling consists of a two-story main block, constructed circa 1835, that was added to an original one-and-a-half story log dwelling dating to circa 1750, according to the owner. The log portion currently serves as the rear ell. An interior-end brick chimney and an exterior-end shouldered stone chimney with brick stack anchor the main block, while a rebuilt exterior-end brick chimney marks the ell. The main block, which faces toward Viewtown Road, was originally clad in weatherboard, but was faced with a stretcher-bond brick veneer in 1979. The interior of the addition is intact. The period of significance is circa 1750-1830.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*NOT ELIGIBLE*

**JORDAN RIVER FARM**

**078-5021**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: The circa 1790 vernacular dwelling, was constructed in two phases. The dwelling includes a one-and-a-half story log structure and a two-story circa 1820 Federal-period addition. Measuring three bays in width, the stucco-clad log portion sits on a solid random-rubblestone foundation, features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, an exterior-end shouldered stone chimney, and a boxed wood cornice. Measuring one bay in width, the circa 1820 addition sits on a stone foundation and is capped with a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION,*

*Individually NOT ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Would be a Contributing Resource to the proposed Wakefield Rural Historic District.*

## KEYSVILLE POST

078-5022

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture/Recreation
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Recreation

Criterion A: Keysville Post, known for the post office that occupied the site, was constructed in three distinct phases. In 1922, a dilapidated early 19<sup>th</sup> century log mule barn was moved to the property and restored. Soon thereafter, the rear elevation one-story wood-frame additions were added. Another owner, in 1955, moved a circa 1870 two-story, vernacular, wood-frame dwelling to the property, attaching it to the east end of the log structure.

Criterion C: The Lottie/ Keysville Post Office operated on this site until 1880 in the building that now functions as a garage. It was also known as the Lottie Post Office. Colonel Sterling Larrabee moved a log mule barn to the site in 1922 and renovated for use as a foxhunting lodge. Larrabee established the Old Dominion Hunt Club here and entertained numerous guests, including King Edward VIII, while he was the Prince of Wales. By 1955, Witold Kunczewicz, who continues to own the adjacent farm, The Kennels, owned the Keysville Post property. He expanded the dwelling with the addition of a circa 1870 side-hall plan dwelling, which he moved from an adjacent farm and attached to the east side of the log structure. The period of significance extends from circa 1880 to 1955.

### *EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*NOT ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Should be re-evaluated in 2005. Research should include evolution of the Old Dominion Hunt.*

## LAUREL MILLS FARM

078-0058-0001

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Originally constructed as a typical circa 1840 I-house, the wood frame dwelling was significantly enlarged with rear ell and addition, as well as by an elaborate high-style Queen Anne renovation in the late 1880s. Sited on a bluff overlooking the village of Laurel Mills, the dwelling faces east, as originally designed. The original single-pile wood-frame dwelling, enveloped into the existing structure, featured a two-story center hall plan with flanking parlors and a raised stone basement. Evidence of the original side-gabled roof with wood shingles and a molded cornice with decorative scroll-sawn brackets remains encased in the attic. The details reveal strong Italianate-style influences. Circa 1870 a two-story ell and a rear elevation extension were added to the

dwelling. In the late 1880s, under the direction of prolific county builder G.W. Hawkins, the dwelling received an elaborate Queen Anne-style alteration, reflecting the prosperity of the mill, which the owner ran. The interior is primarily intact, dating to the Queen Anne period. The period of significance is from 1840 to 1927.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Would Contribute to the Laurel Mills Historic District (PIF)*

**MEADOW GREEN**

**078-5073**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture/Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/ Agriculture

Criterion A: The dwelling stands as a significant example of transitional Greek Revival and Italianate architecture. Constructed circa 1840, the three-bay-wide masonry dwelling stands two stories in height with a raised basement. As originally constructed the building features a T-shaped plan with a two-story central ell and a hipped standing-seam metal roof with overhanging eaves. Two central-interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the main block, while a similarly designed exterior-end chimney anchors the ell. Set on a solid foundation, the building is constructed with stretcher-bond coursed brick. A molded cornice features a bulls-eye fascia board, a dentil course, and transitional Italianate-style scroll-sawn brackets. A central entrance with a one-bay one-story portico dominates the symmetrically fenestrated facade, which faces southeast. The raised portico is set on a brick foundation with rounded-arch side elevation openings. Square balusters, chamfered Tuscan wood posts with lambs-tongue detailing, a tongue-and-groove wood deck, and shallow gabled roof with a bracketed cornice further detail the portico. Sheltered by the portico, the central entry has an elaborate design with a single-leaf rounded-arch four-paneled door, an element revealing the influence of the Italianate style. A more Greek Revival-style surround frames the door.

Criterion C: John Quaintance arrived in Virginia from England in 1780 and soon thereafter acquired a large land grant in Fauquier County. Meadow Green, located along the Hughes River, was originally purchased by John Quaintance in 1812 for \$315 pounds. The foundation of the original Quaintance dwelling remains on the property. Henry Harford Quaintance, son of John, was born in 1808 and constructed the present Meadow Green dwelling circa 1840. Later owners included P.M. Finks (ca 1900, Finks ran the general store at the Conyers House), James Yates (1951), Lane Industries, and John Kiser III (1977-present). The rural property, located along the Hughes River, supports numerous agricultural outbuildings. The period of significance extends from 1840-1953.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

## **MEADOW GROVE**

**078-0059**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture/Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Agriculture

Criterion A: Meadow Grove was constructed in four distinct phases between 1739 and 1965, each vernacular in construction. The evolution of the dwelling included the original one story log structure, a circa 1820 façade addition, and a circa 1870 wing. A 1965 renovation incorporated the log structure into an ell addition and replaced the majority of the circa 1870 wing.

Criterion C: Acquired by the Massie family through a land grant from Lord Fairfax, the property is significant as it remains in the original family. The large agricultural tract retains numerous outbuildings, including a log granary, barn, and slave quarters. The Massanova post office was established in the circa 1820 hall. An historic school remains on the property. The period of significance extends from 1739 to 1953.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

## **MIDDLETON INN/THE MAPLES**

**322-0011-0030**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture/Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/ Agriculture

Criterion B: Constructed for Middleton Miller, designer of the Confederate Army uniform, the Maples, now known as the Middleton Inn, was built circa 1840 as a brick Greek Revival-style dwelling with Federal-period influences. Middleton Miller, great grandson of Henry Miller of Sunnyside, was a merchant, miller, farmer, and served as president of the Rappahannock Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Miller, with his cousin and brother, owned the woolen mill at Waterloo on the Rappahannock River, possibly in Fauquier County. Miller married twice and his youngest son, Clarence Jackson inherited the Maples. The dwelling remained in the Miller family until the 1960s. Mary Ann Kuhn purchased the property in 1994 and opened the house as an Inn, renaming it in honor of Middleton Miller. The Miller cemetery is on the adjoining property to the east, Campbell House (322-0011-0118). The period of significance extends from 1840 to 1910.

Criterion C: Constructed in the Greek Revival style, the Middleton Inn, historically known as The Maples, measures five bays in width. Influenced by the Federal-style, the circa 1840 double-pile dwelling is a masonry structure, constructed of seven-and-eight-course Flemish-bond brick with a stretcher-bond façade. Set on a solid, partially parged brick foundation, the two-story dwelling is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal

roof with a boxed wood cornice with dentil course and decorative gable-end stepped parapets with paired interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The façade is marked by a central entry with single-leaf, paneled door and a Greek Revival-style surround featuring a five-light transom and four-light-and-dado-panel surround. A one-story half-hipped porch supported by Tuscan wood posts shelters the central entrance. One-story wing additions were added to the north and south elevations. The north wing, which houses an attached garage, was constructed circa 1960, while the southern office wing was built circa 1930.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: The Property Contributes to the Washington Historic District*

**MILLWOOD**

**078-0039**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C:

The symmetrically fenestrated three-bay-wide Greek Revival-style dwelling features a wood frame structure with brick nogging, a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, a stone foundation, and weatherboard cladding. A central gabled portico with paired Tuscan posts, a closed tympanum, molded wood cornice, and a Chippendale-style balustrade marks the façade. Other detailing includes a boxed wood cornice with dentils and returns, a flush fascia, cornerboards, and interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps. A large addition and interior renovation occurred in 1976. Joseph Reid, a local merchant originally from Woodville, constructed Millwood circa 1835 on 368 acres of farmland spanning both sides of Sperryville Pike. Reid dug a gold-mine shaft on the property, which also featured late 19<sup>th</sup> century stone mill and skating rink. The property remained in the Reid family, including ownership by relatives, including Dr. Gideon Brown, until it was sold to Jon Morgan in 1976. The period of significance extends from 1835 to 1924.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*Individually, Not ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Eligible as contributing resource to Woodville Historic District (PIF), if district expanded. As the birthplace of blues singer John Jackson in 1924, the property is eligible for VDHR's highway marker program.*

## NICHOL HOUSE

**322-0011-0006**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: The Nichol House was constructed in four phases, including three log portions, dating to the late-18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup>-centuries. Although it appears that the wing was constructed first, architectural evidence suggests that the main block may have been first. However, since the two parts were constructed in such a short period of time and later alterations have occurred, it is difficult to definitively decipher the exact chronology. The dwelling features a circa 1810 two-story, three-bay-wide, single-pile log main block with a stone foundation, weatherboard cladding, a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, boxed wood cornice with molded edge and flush fascia, and interior end brick chimney with corbeled cap. The façade features a one-bay-wide central porch on the main block with square balusters, a southern entry, fluted Tuscan posts and pilasters, and a boxed cornice. A one-and-a-half story circa 1798 log wing, which appears to be the oldest portion of the dwelling, extends two bays to the north. The wing features a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, a large exterior-end shouldered stone chimney with rebuilt brick stack and corbeled cap, and a boxed wood cornice matching that of the main block. A one-and-a-half story log ell, connected to the main block by a masked dogtrot hyphen, features a standing-seam metal gabled roof, a stone foundation, boxed wood cornice with flush fascia, and weatherboard cladding. A rear addition was added circa 1970.

### *EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Eligible as Contributing Resource to Washington Historic District*

## NINE GATE/EASTHAM HOUSE

**078-0087**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Originally known as Locust Hill, Benjamin Wills constructed the dwelling circa 1820. Also known as the Eastham House, and currently as Nine Gate, the dwelling was constructed in the late Federal style. The dwelling, which faces west, sits on a stone foundation, measures three bays in width and is capped by a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof with a corbeled and dentiled brick cornice. The dwelling, constructed of five-course American bond brick, is anchored by paired exterior-end shouldered brick chimneys with corbeled caps on the north elevation and a central similarly designed chimney on the south elevation. A one-story central porch, rebuilt circa 1920, features paired Tuscan column supports and a molded wood cornice dominates the forty-foot-wide façade. The porch shelters the central entry, which originally displayed a Federal-style

fanlight. The original high-style door surround remains, featuring attenuated reeded pilasters, an elaborate carved entablature, bulls-eye cornerblocks, and a paneled reveal. A Greek-Revival-style paneled wood door was added with a four-light transom.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

**OAK FOREST**

**078-0035**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Constructed in two phases, Oak Forest is composed of a circa 1790 vernacular stone wing, and a circa 1892 transitional Italianate/Queen Anne-style brick addition designed by G.W. Hawkins. As originally constructed, Oak Forest was a one-and-a-half-story wood frame or log dwelling that was demolished in 1892 for the construction of the wing addition. The dwelling now presents a T-shaped plan with a stone wing and an off-center projecting brick gable. The dwelling sits on a solid stone foundation and is capped by a standing-seam metal roof, two central interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, and an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

**PADUA**

**078-5023**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: The circa 1769 vernacular dwelling was constructed in three distinct phases. The dwelling includes a one-and-a-half story log structure, a one-and-a-half story circa 1830 log addition with an incorporated wood-frame hyphen, and a 1968 Dutch Colonial Revival rear addition. Measuring one bay in width with a one-bay hyphen, the original log structure sits on a solid stone foundation and features weatherboard cladding, a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, a boxed wood cornice, and large exterior end shouldered stone chimney. The farm has been in the same family since 1947 when the property consisted of 96 acres. The period of significance extends from 1769 1953.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*NOT ELIGIBLE*

## SCRABBLE SCHOOL

**078-5107**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture, Education,  
and Ethnic Heritage
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture, Education,  
and Ethnicity

Criterion A: The stucco-clad wood frame building, set on a parged foundation, measures seven bays in width and is capped by a shed standing-seam metal roof with central bracketed shed overhang marking the main entrance. The entrance is composed of an open bay (the double-leaf doors have been removed) with a surround featuring a molded backband and lipped lintel. The entry, accessed by five concrete steps, opens to an interior vestibule. The façade also features overhanging eaves, a wood cornice, exposed rafter tails, and 6/6 wood windows that have been boarded up. The symmetrical fenestration consists of a 1/3/1-window-pattern flanking the central sheltered entrance. Two interior end chimneys cap the roof. The interior is primarily intact.

Criterion C: The Scrabble School was constructed in 1922 to serve the educational needs of the African-American population. The school was a Rosenwald School. It served the community with primary through seventh grades until 1967. The school is remarkably intact. The school replaced a one-room school that had served the children of Woodville, Castleton, and Boston. The building stands as a good example of the Rosenwald type school. The period of significance extends from 1922-1953.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

## SPERRYVILLE SCHOOL

**078-5098**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture,  
Education
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture,  
Education

Criterion C: Set on a solid, random rubblestone foundation, the wood-frame, stucco-clad school building stands two stories in height and measures three bays in width. Constructed in 1908 in the Classical Revival style, the school consists of a two-story main block with a standing-seam metal, hipped roof with shallow rear gable extension. Detailing includes overhanging eaves, a flush fascia, a boxed wood cornice, and scroll-sawn exposed rafters. The main block measures two bays in depth and presents a square footprint. The main block was expanded in 1937 with the addition of the rear gymnasium/auditorium featuring a cinderblock foundation, stucco cladding, a gabled standing-seam metal roof, and a molded wood cornice with returns. A one-story gabled hyphen connects the two phases of construction. The building is capped by an interior-



end brick chimney on the main block and gymnasium/auditorium and is anchored by an exterior-end brick chimney on the south side of the hyphen.

Constructed in 1908 as the Sperryville High School, the school served in that capacity until 1950 when it was consolidated with the Washington High School. The Sperryville School functioned as an elementary school from 1950-1969. The Classical Revival school is one of the most intact early 20<sup>th</sup> century schools in the county. The period of significance extends from 1908 to 1950.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: The Sperryville Historic District boundaries should be expanded to include this property.*

**STARK HOUSE**

**078-5017-0001**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Charlie Hawkins, a prolific architect in Rappahannock County, constructed the wood-frame dwelling in Woodville circa 1896. Queen Anne in style, the dwelling stands two stories in height, sits on a solid random-rubble stone foundation, and is capped by a standing-seam metal cross-gabled roof. Two central interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the roofline. Known as the Stark House, the dwelling is constructed of a wood frame with German weatherboard siding and wood cornerboards. Measuring five bays in width across the southeast elevation, the dwelling presents a projecting gable with two-story, three-sided bay and a two-bay recessed wing. A three-bay half-hipped porch extends across the wing. The porch features decorative Tuscan wood post supports with chamfered lambs-tongue edges and arabesque scroll-sawn brackets with a central star motif. The Queen Anne dwelling is further detailed with a molded wood cornice with side elevation returns, Italianate-influenced decorative brackets with drop pendants, and decorative wood gable-end shingles with a square-butt, fishscale, and sawtooth pattern.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: Contributes to the Woodville Historic District (PIF)*

## STONEHAVEN

**078-5072**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Stonehaven, historically known as Ashland, is an excellent example of late-18<sup>th</sup>-century Virginia architecture. The non-symmetrical hall-parlor plan presents a symmetrical façade, a signature Georgian architectural feature. It is likely that the dwelling was constructed circa 1780 with a wing addition dating to circa 1800. The single-pile stone main block of Stonehaven stands two stories in height and measures three bays in width. The one-and-a-half-story wing is also constructed of stone. A side-gabled standing-seam metal roof caps the vernacular dwelling, which is detailed with symmetrical fenestration, a central entry, a three-bay porch, 6/6 wood windows, stone quoins, a molded wood cornice with engaged returns, and exterior-end shouldered stone chimneys. A circa 1950 wood-frame screened porch projects to the west. The one-story porch features weatherboard cladding, a shed roof, and a single-leaf entry. An historic office/quarters building is located in the front courtyard. The period of significance extends from 1780 to 1953.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

## SUNNYSIDE

**078-0049**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Agriculture

Criterion A: The Sunnyside property was granted to German-immigrant Henry Miller from Lord Fairfax in 1749. The 1100-acre tract, located just north of the town of Washington, was divided into two tracts, given to Miller's sons George and Henry II. The portion owned by Henry II became what is today known as Sunnyside. The original dwelling was a two-story log structure, which was constructed in the late 1780s. A one-and-a-half-story kitchen wing was added circa 1800. The dwelling was further expanded with a wood-frame addition circa 1850. A modern two-story addition and a main-block renovation date to circa 1996.

Criterion B: The property remained in the Miller family for two-and-a-half centuries, originally willed to Warner Miller from Henry II. Relatives through marriage that owned Sunnyside include the Keyser and Wood families. C.B. Wood, a local apple entrepreneur in Rappahannock County, planted the original commercial apple orchards on the property in the 1870s, which remain in use. Wood is renowned for his prize apples that won awards throughout the state, at the Paris Exposition, and even from Queen Victoria. The period of significance extends from 1780 to 1953.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: May be eligible as a Rural Historic District*

## **TURNER-MILLAN HOUSE**

**078-5017-0008**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion C: Constructed circa 1799, the four-bay-wide early Federal-style dwelling stands two stories in height. As originally constructed, the single-pile wood-frame dwelling featured a rectangular footprint. A one-and-a-half story recessed wood-frame wing was added circa 1820. The weatherboard-clad dwelling is capped with a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof and features two exterior-end shouldered chimneys anchoring the main block. These include a stone chimney with brick stack and a five-course American-bond chimney, probably added in the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Partially exposed, a stone interior-end chimney with corbeled brick cap accents the side-gabled wing. The dwelling was constructed as a typical late-18<sup>th</sup>-century hall-parlor plan. The interior of the circa 1820 wing reflects Federal-style detailing. The period of significance extends from 1799 to 1953.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION, Individually NOT ELIGIBLE*  
*Note: Would be eligible as Contributing Resource in Woodville Historic District (PIF).*

## **VIEWTOWN STORE**

**078-0171**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture

Criterion A: The commercial building was constructed for Henry Spilman circa 1890. The building functioned as Spilman's Store from 1890-1918, specializing in "dry goods, notions, clothing, boots, and shoes." A millinery store was located on the second floor, while a post office was established in the main space in 1890. In 1918, the store was renamed Barron's Store when the ownership changed. The store remained known as Barron's Store until 1988. Circa 1960, the post office was moved from the rear of the store to the front. In 1988, the Schmidt family, who ran the store for the next three years, purchased it. John Weise purchased the store in 1992. Known as the Viewtown Store, the store and post office ceased operation in 1998. Currently, the building serves as a meeting space for church functions. The owner hopes to return the store to commercial operations. Photographs, newspaper articles, and other memorabilia remain in the store's collection. The period of significance extends from 1890 to 1953.

Criterion C: Presenting a typical late-19<sup>th</sup>-century rural commercial-building form, the Viewtown Store stands two stories in height with a gable-front-and-shed-wing footprint. Set on a solid, random-rubble stone foundation, the wood-frame building features aluminum siding, overhanging eaves, a wood cornice, scroll-sawn exposed rafters, a

central interior brick chimney, cornerboards, and a front-gabled standing-seam metal roof. Measuring four bays in width, the façade features a full-width one-story half-hipped porch with chamfered wood post supports and modern wood steps. Flanking the central entry are projecting three-sided display windows. Each features a paneled spandrel and four-light transom. A lancet-arch louvered wood vent marks the attic story.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*Note: NR Nomination should include the Store and Associated Dwelling (078-5092)*

***PIF-LEVEL DOCUMENTED HISTORIC DISTRICTS:***

**FLINT HILL**

**078-5018**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Settlement Patterns, Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Settlement Patterns, Architecture

**Criterion A:** Flint Hill, located along the northern portion of Rappahannock County, Virginia, was established as a crossroads community by 1800. The small village was laid out according to established roads, including Chester's Road, which became a prominent North-South turnpike in the county. The buildings line this central road. Flint Hill is important for its cohesive collection of mid-to-late-18<sup>th</sup>-century architectural resources. The village, established by 1800, is important for its transformation from a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century crossroads community to a thriving village with a period of significance extending from 1742-1940. Although it is documented that area development began as early as 1713, the period of significance reflects the earliest known standing dwelling within the village boundaries.

**Criterion C:** The village of Flint Hill is a cohesive residential and commercial neighborhood dating to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The proposed boundaries for the Flint Hill Historic District follow the original layout of the village, primarily lining Zachary Taylor Highway (Route 522) from the Wilson Branch Creek south to Ben Venue Road. Two buildings east of the corridor on Crest Hill Road are also included. Although the village was not officially established until 1843, development began as early as 1742. The settlement patterns remain consistent, with development generally following the original patterns along a central transportation corridor. The buildings generally date from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century to circa 1940, with some infill construction during the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A total of 56 properties exist in the village of Flint Hill, 47 of which contribute to the historic context.

Historically a thriving, self-contained village, Flint Hill is marked with a collection of domestic, commercial, religious, and educational buildings. Flint Hill is composed of buildings primarily dating from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century to circa 1940, displaying fashionable architectural styles of the period in which they were constructed. The

dominant forms and styles, vernacular in interpretation, include the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Bungalow/Craftsman, Classical Revival, and the Colonial Revival. The log, wood frame, and masonry buildings are primarily oriented along the north-south axis of Zachary Taylor Highway, as originally intended. The early domestic and commercial dwellings are set closer to the road, while the later buildings feature larger setbacks with grassy yards.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

**WOODVILLE**

**078-5017**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture, Settlement Patterns
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture, Settlement Patterns

**Criterion A:** Originally laid out in a grid-shaped pattern, the village was established along what became the Sperryville-to-Culpeper Route, or Thornton's Gap Turnpike. Set on half-acre lot building parcels, Woodville was established along horizontal and vertical street axes encompassing over fifty acres by 1801. Over time, the grid system as a whole has been altered, although many of the original streets remain discernible. In addition, Woodville is important for its architectural resources and community planning and development and settlement patterns, its dependence on various modes of transportation, and its transformation from a rural farming crossroads to a thriving village. Woodville is recognized for its association with early town planning in rural Virginia, despite a 1929 tornado that destroyed numerous buildings. Charlie Hawkins, a prominent Rappahannock County builder who made significant contributions to regional architectural and building practices, rebuilt many of the buildings after the tornado. These buildings, although not original to Woodville, have become significant in their own right, representing a cohesive example of early-to-mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century architecture. Woodville has a period of significance extending from circa 1798 to 1930.

**Criterion C:** Located in the southern central area of Rappahannock County, the village of Woodville is a cohesive residential and commercial neighborhood dating to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The proposed boundaries for the Woodville Historic District follow the original forty-acre layout of the village with thirty lots and includes a southern 12-acre addition to the south from 1801. The district boundaries were slightly enlarged to the north along the east side of Sperryville Pike to include the Armstrong House, to the west along Hawlin Road to include the late-19<sup>th</sup>-century Stark House, and south along the west side of Sperryville Pike to include two dwellings dating to the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that are in keeping with the architectural development of the village. Although the original grid plan laid in 1798 is somewhat obscured, it remains discernible with development generally following the original patterns. The buildings generally date from the 1830s to the 1930s, with some infill construction during the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A tornado in 1929 demolished a handful of historic buildings. Although no longer reflecting Woodville's early history, many of the buildings were promptly rebuilt,

primarily by prominent area builder Charlie Hawkins. A total of thirty-three properties exist in the village of Woodville, twenty-seven of which contribute to the historic district. Historically a thriving, self-contained village, Woodville is marked with a collection of domestic, commercial, religious, and educational buildings. Woodville is composed of buildings primarily dating from the late 18th century to the 1930s, displaying fashionable architectural styles of the period in which they were constructed. The dominant forms and styles, albeit vernacular in interpretation, include the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman, and the later ranch.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

*NOTE: The boundaries should be expanded to the South and West to include the Millwood and Little Eldon Farm properties.*

**LAUREL MILLS**

**078-0058**

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture, Commercial, and Industry
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture, Commercial, and Industry

**Criterion A:** Laurel Mills, located along the Thornton River in southeast Rappahannock County, Virginia, was established as a mill village in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Small, but significant growth, including residential and commercial interests, supported this milling in the largely agrarian county. The small village was laid out according to topographical features including the Thornton River and a large bluff. The buildings line a central road, which also follows the landscape. Laurel Mills is important for its cohesive collection of mid-to-late-19<sup>th</sup>-century architectural resources associated with the Rappahannock Woolen Mills. The village, established by 1847, is important for its transformation from a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century crossroads milling community to a thriving woolen mill.

**Criterion C:** Located in the southeast area of Rappahannock County, the mill village of Laurel Mills is a cohesive residential and commercial community dating from the mid-19th century. The buildings generally date from the 1840s to the early 1900s when the mill was rebuilt. The period of significance in Laurel Mills extends from 1847, when the post office was established, to 1927 when the woolen mill closed.

Historically a thriving, working village, Laurel Mills is marked with a collection of domestic and commercial buildings. Laurel Mills is composed of buildings primarily dating from the early 19th century to the early 1900s, displaying fashionable architectural styles of the period in which they were constructed. The dominant forms and styles, vernacular in interpretation, include the Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and a non-historic ranch. The row of worker's housing dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century features a vernacular form, while the mill represents early-20<sup>th</sup>-century industrial architecture.

*EVALUATION TEAM DETERMINATION*

*ELIGIBLE*

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**APPENDICES:**