SHENANDOAH COUNTY
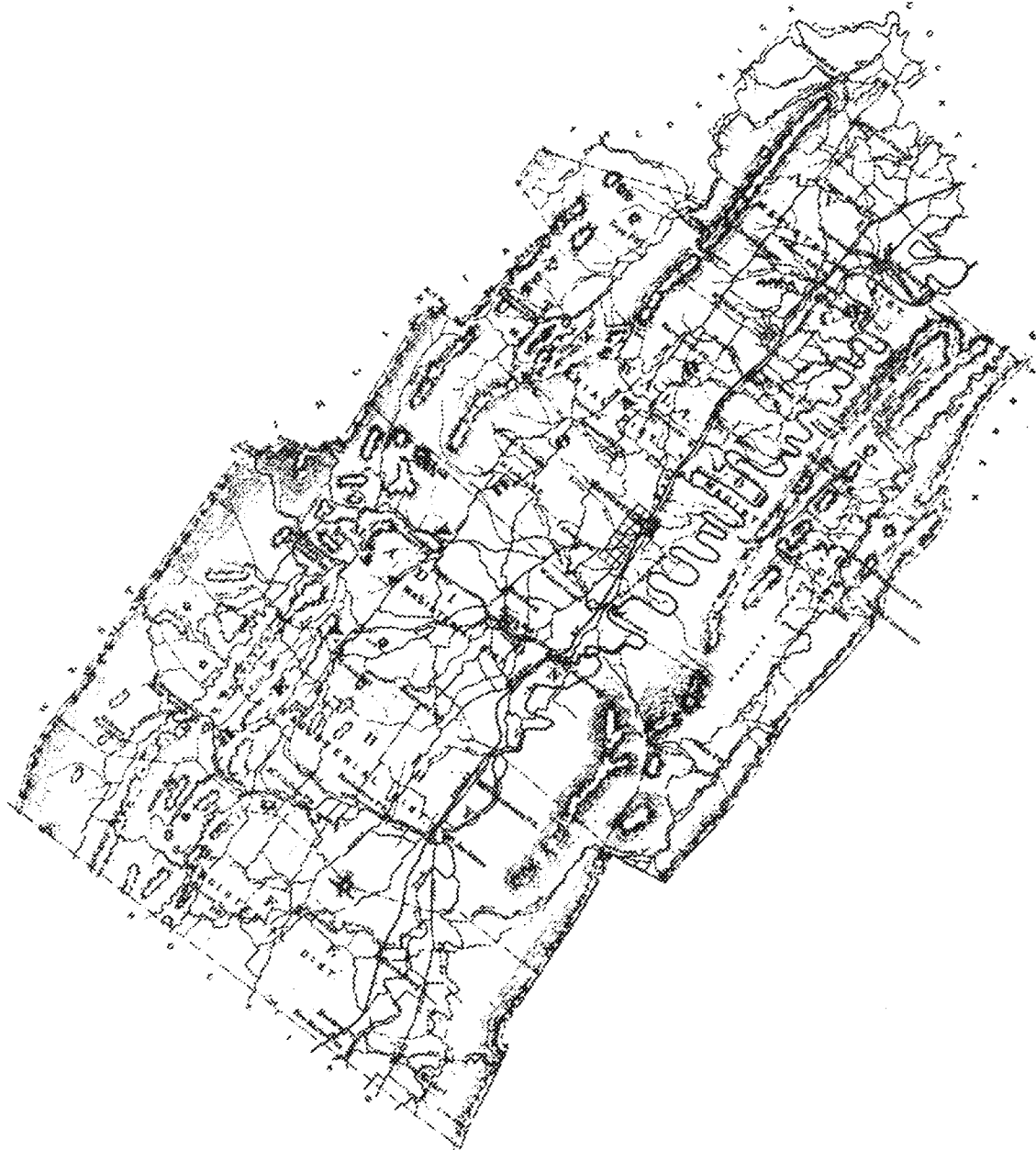
HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY

SURVEY REPORT

Maral S. Kalbian
Preservation Consultant
Boyce, Virginia

J. Daniel Pezzoni
Preservation Technologies, Inc.
Roanoke, Virginia

July 1993

SHENANDOAH COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY

PHASE I SURVEY REPORT

Maral S. Kalbian
Preservation Consultant
Rt. 1 Box 86, Boyce, VA 22620
(703) 837-2081

J. Daniel Pezzoni
Preservation Technologies, Inc.
PO Box 7825, Roanoke, VA 24019
(703) 342-7832

written by

J. Daniel Pezzoni and Judy B. Reynolds

with contributions by

Maral S. Kalbian, Scott M. Hudlow, Susan E. Smead, and Marc C. Wagner

prepared for

July 19, 1993

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

II. ABSTRACT

The Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey was undertaken during the winter and spring of 1993 to investigate the architectural and historic resources of Shenandoah County, Virginia. The survey was funded by the County of Shenandoah and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and was carried out by Maral S. Kalbian, Preservation Consultant; J. Daniel Pezzoni, Preservation Technologies, Inc.; and a team of sub-contractors (hereafter referred to as "the consultant"). The survey covered the rural areas of Shenandoah County outside of incorporated communities and outside the boundaries of the George Washington National Forest, a survey area of between 240,000 and 250,000 acres. The two main objectives of the survey were to survey a total of 350 resources, 315 at the reconnaissance level and thirty-five at the intensive level, and to produce a survey report that would provide historic contexts for surveyed properties. Additional products were to include survey files prepared with the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), photographic negatives and prints for all sites, United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps indicating the location of survey sites, and a scripted slide program on the county's historic resources.

Completed in July 1993, the survey resulted in the documentation of 329 sites at the reconnaissance level and thirty-eight sites at the intensive level for a total of 367 sites. Fourteen of the intensive sites were rural communities for which VDHR Preliminary Information Forms were prepared. The survey also resulted in the mapping of all accessible properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age. This report recommends that more survey be conducted in the county in order to document the many historic sites that were not surveyed during the initial phase and in order to define the threshold of National Register eligibility for various property types. This report also recommends that six intensive-level sites be considered for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NR).

III. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Shenandoah County survey was funded by Shenandoah County and the VDHR. Shenandoah County Administrator John D. Cutlip assisted as the county contact, and David Edwards administered the survey at the VDHR. Guidance was provided throughout the course of the survey by the Shenandoah County Historical Society, with the president of the society, Mrs. Bruce Helsley, serving as the contact for the society. The society alerted the consultant to important resources and suggested knowledgeable informants among its own ranks and outside. The society also arranged for the use of a phone and office space in the old county courthouse in Woodstock. Several society members accompanied the consultant in the field. Numerous property owners opened their homes and farms to the consultant and provided valuable site-specific information.

IV. LIST OF MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS, TABLES

A. Shenandoah County, important highways, railroads, watercourses, and towns and villages.
B. Shenandoah County, USGS quadrangles and George Washington National Forest lands.
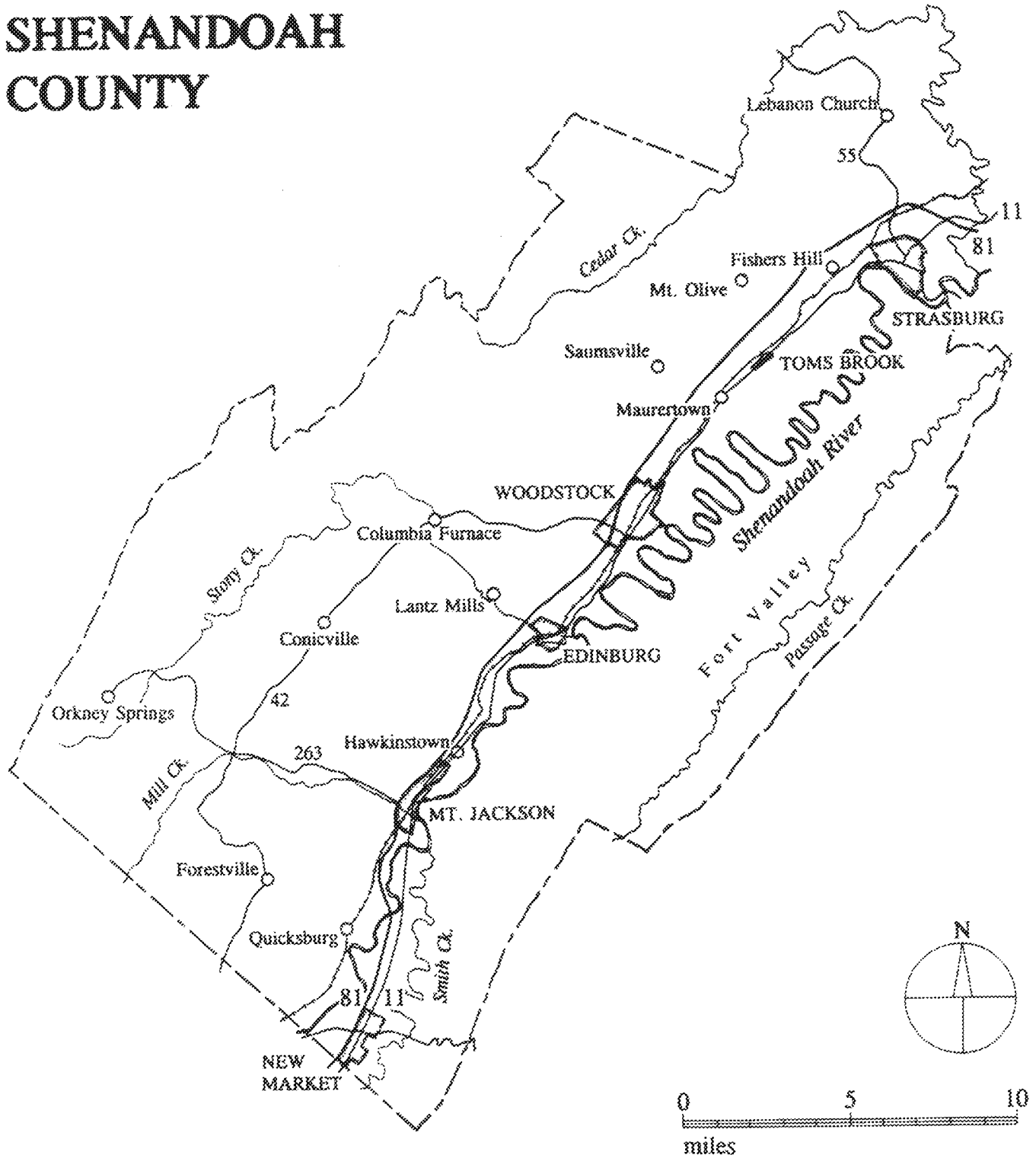
V. INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey was undertaken during the winter and spring of 1993 to investigate the architectural and historic resources of Shenandoah County, Virginia. The survey was funded by Shenandoah County and the VDHR and was carried out by Maral S. Kalbian, Preservation Consultant; J. Daniel Pezzoni, Preservation Technologies, Inc.; and a team of sub-contractors. The focus of the survey was the rural acreage of Shenandoah County outside of incorporated communities and outside the approximately 77,000 acres owned and administered by the George Washington National Forest, a survey area of between 240,000 and 250,000 acres (USDA, Soil Conservation Service: 1). The two main objectives of the project were to survey a total of 350 resources, 315 at the reconnaissance level and thirty-five at the intensive level, and to produce a survey report that would provide historic contexts for surveyed properties and recommendations as to NR/VLR eligibility. In addition to this scope of work and attendant products (IPS survey files, negatives and photographs, USGS maps, a scripted slide program on the county's historic resources, etc.).

The survey was managed by Maral S. Kalbian, an architectural historian/preservation consultant based in Boyce, Virginia and J. Daniel Pezzoni, an architectural historian/ preservation consultant with the firm of Preservation Technologies, Inc., based in Roanoke, Virginia. Kalbian and Pezzoni conducted the majority of the windshield reconnaissance that preceded the survey and resulted in the mapping of all properties that appeared to be over fifty years in age, and they ultimately surveyed thirty-eight intensive sites, three more than the thirty-five sites specified in the contract. Individually, Kalbian served as contact for the agencies and individuals involved in the project and gathered site information at the VDHR, and Pezzoni prepared the final report and scripted slide program. The project managers were assisted by several sub-contractors. Historian Judy B. Reynolds of Front Royal, Virginia assisted in the research and writing of the religion, education, and population statistics sections of the survey report historic context, and she served as the survey factotum. Architectural historians Marc C. Wagner and Susan E. Smead of Charlottesville, Virginia-based Preservation Associates of Virginia surveyed 166 reconnaissance sites. Architectural historian Scott M. Hudlow of Williamsburg, Virginia surveyed 105 reconnaissance sites. Pezzoni surveyed fifty-eight reconnaissance sites. The total number of reconnaissance sites surveyed was 329.

On January 7, 1993 the consultant initiated a windshield reconnaissance of the county in order to identify historic resources that appeared to be over fifty years in age. Kalbian, Pezzoni, and Reynolds completed this reconnaissance in February. Survey by Hudlow, Kalbian, Pezzoni, Smead, and Wagner was conducted between January and May. The consultant made several presentations to the county board of supervisors and the historical society. Towards the end of the project the deadline for completion of the project from May 31 to October 1, 1993. The main reason for the extension was to compensate for delays occasioned by IPS, the experimental software that was field tested by the Shenandoah County survey and other 1993 surveys. Bad weather in February and March and other delays experienced by the consultant also contributed to the need for an extension. The survey was completed and files and reports delivered to the VDHR on July 19, 1993.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY

Lebanon Church

55

11

81

Cedar Ck.

Fishers Hill

Mt. Olive

STRASBURG

Saumsville

TOMS BROOK

Shenandoah River

Maurertown

WOODSTOCK

Fort Valley

Passage Ck.

Columbia Furnace

Stony Ck.

Lantz Mills

Conicville

EDINBURG

Orkney Springs

42

Mill Ck.

263

Hawkinstown

MT. JACKSON

Forestville

Smith Ck.

Quicksburg

81 11

NEW MARKET

N

0   5   10

miles

SHENANDOAH
COUNTY

Shown are the principal USGS
quadrangles covering Shenandoah
County. The stippled areas
indicate George Washington
National Forest lands not
included in the 1993 survey.

Wardensville | Mountain Falls | Middletown

Woodstock | Toms Brook

Strasburg

Wolf Gap

Orkney Springs | Conicville | Rileyville

Edinburg

Timberville | New Market | Hamburg

N

0   5   10

miles
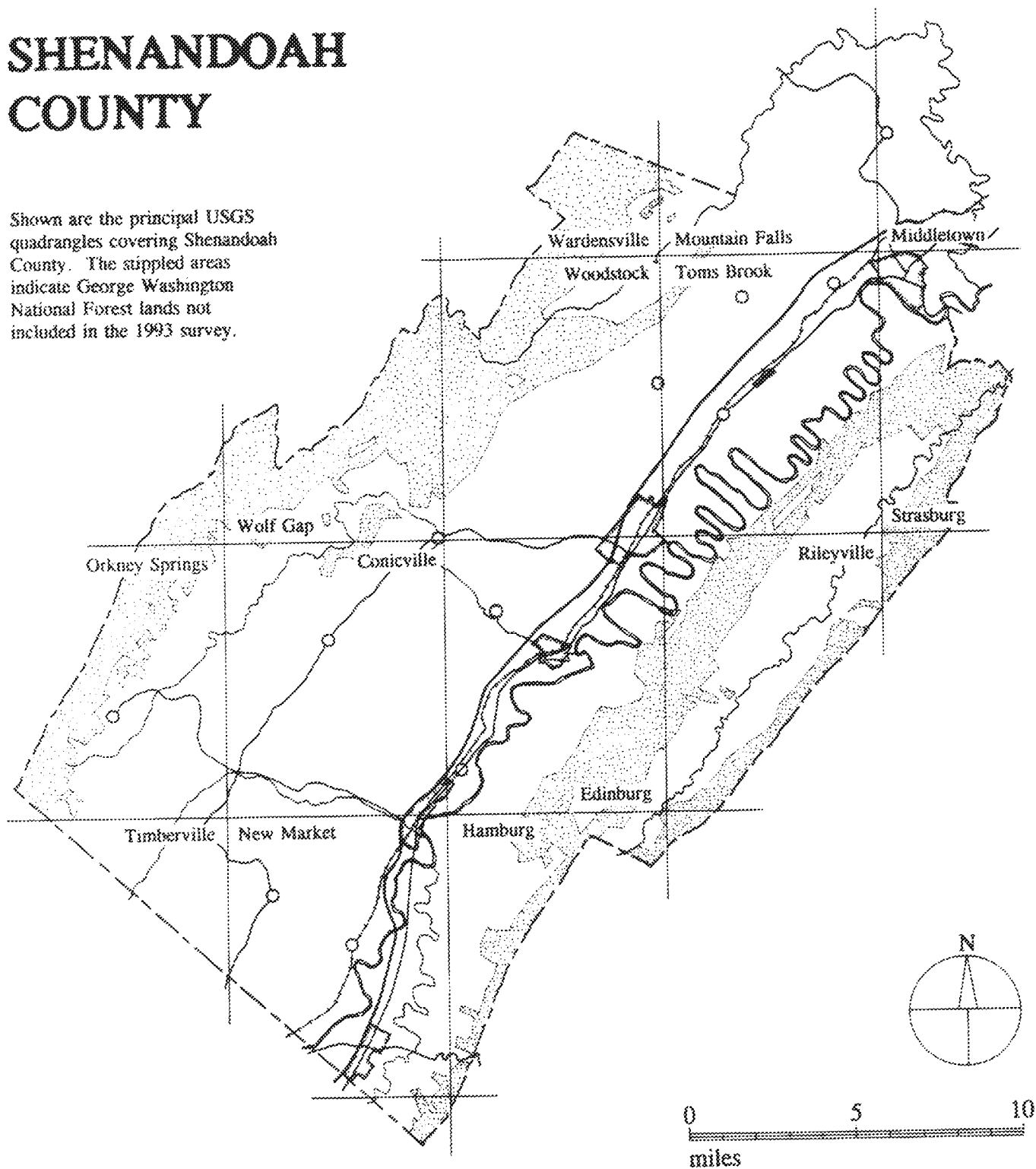
VI. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic Overview

The settlement history of Shenandoah County extends over 10,000 years into the past with the arrival of the first Native Americans to the area. European settlement commenced in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, and in 1772 Shenandoah County was formed out of Frederick County as a result of population increase. The eighteenth-century population of the county was largely Germanic in derivation, and German-American culture permeated every aspect of daily life in the county from religion and agriculture to architecture and funerary art before acculturation diluted the German influence during the nineteenth century. Town formation commenced during the third quarter of the eighteenth century with the establishment of Woodstock, later chosen as the county seat, and other important towns such as Strasburg, Mount Jackson, and New Market. Shenandoah County was renowned for the productive limestone soils of its central valley, and with neighboring counties it contributed to the reputation of the Shenandoah Valley as the "Granary of the Confederacy." As a consequence of this reputation and the area's proximity to Washington, the county was the scene of important military engagements during the Civil War. After the war, the county experienced a significant agricultural expansion that resulted in the establishment of many historic farms and the growth of the county's towns and secondary communities. The iron industry was another important component of the county's economy from around 1800 into the early twentieth century; in the mid-nineteenth century the county boasted one of the most productive complexes of iron furnaces in the state. Other important industries included milling, tanning, and limestone quarrying and lime production. The county's agricultural and industrial products were transported on roads (principal among them the Valley Road) and increasingly during the second half of the nineteenth century on railroads (principal among them the B&O). Transportation improvements benefitted county springs resorts such as Orkney Springs. The twentieth century saw the continued dominance of agriculture (with apple and turkey production gaining in importance), the rise of automobile-dominated landscapes and architecture, and the gradual decline of the importance of the county's secondary communities.

Topography and Political Organization of Shenandoah County

Shenandoah County is located in the Shenandoah Valley at the northwestern edge of Virginia. The county contains 512 square miles or approximately 327,900 acres and measures approximately thirty-three miles in length from its southernmost to its northernmost points (USDA, Soil Conservation Service: 1). The county is bounded on the north by Frederick County, on the east by Warren and Page counties, and on the south by Rockingham County. The western border of the county is formed by the state line and adjoins Hardy County, West Virginia. The county is drained exclusively by the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, a tributary of the Potomac River. (For the sake of convenience, the North Fork of the Shenandoah River will be referred to as the "Shenandoah River" throughout the report.) Topographically,

the county is considered a part of the Lower Shenandoah Valley on account of its position near the confluence of the north and south forks of the Shenandoah River and the Potomac River, although historically the county shared many demographic and cultural characteristics with Upper Valley counties such as Augusta and Rockbridge (Mitchell: 100). The county's elevation varies from around 1,200' in the Valley to over 3,000' in the mountains on the western edge of the county. In 1991 it was estimated that approximately 60% of the county land area was forested. (USDA. Soil Conservation Service: 1-2).

The county may be divided into three physiographic sections, each trending southwest-northeast with the alignment of the Shenandoah Valley. The middle section, the Valley itself, accounts for roughly half of the county's land area. At the northern end of the county this central valley is at its narrowest, measuring approximately seven miles across. The central valley gradually broadens until it is approximately ten miles across at the southern end of the county. The valley floor has a well watered, gently undulating surface underlaid by limestone bedrock that weathers into a rich soil. The Shenandoah River clings to the eastern edge of the central valley and is characterized by numerous meanders. In the Seven Bends area between Woodstock and Strasburg these meanders have a rhythmic looping quality, and in the 1850s the Woodstock section of the river was described as "glisten[ing] in its doublings and windings like a silver serpent" (Strother, *Virginia Illustrated*: 79). Along the river and the watercourses flowing into it are level fertile lowlands, one of the largest and most celebrated being Meems Bottom, situated at the confluence of the river and Smith Creek. The abundance of rich bottomland and generally level uplands made the central valley attractive to early agriculturalists.

The central valley is bounded on the west by a chain of ridges that culminates in the Great North Mountain along the Virginia-West Virginia border. The headwaters of many of the streams that water the central valley section of the county have their sources in these mountains. Across the central valley on the eastern side of the county is another series of ridges backed by Massanutten Mountain. Nestled between Massanutten Mountain and a line of ridges running along the Shenandoah River is Fort Valley (sometimes referred to as "the Fort"), a high, narrow valley running approximately fifteen miles in length and watered by Passage Creek. The mountainous sections along the east and west sides of the county generally have shale and sandstone substrates that weather into poorer soils than those found in the central valley. The relative poverty of the soils and the lack of level ground made these areas less attractive to early settlers. Extractive industries such as lumbering and mining played a more important role here than in the central valley, although agriculture was still practiced. (The maps appearing after the introduction to this report contain graphic information on the topography of the county.) The visually appealing character of the county's topography was described as follows in the 1860s: "The broad meadows carpeted with velvet green and watered by crystal streams; the rock-crested mountains overlooking the river, and bordering the valley on either side in long perspective ranges, vanishing in the distance in a haze of delicate blue; all combine to form a picture of marvelous beauty" (Strother, *Sampler*: 390).

The area now contained in Shenandoah County was included in Frederick County when the latter was established in 1738 (Kalbian: 18, 25). The area was also included in Lord Fairfax's

Northern Neck grant of 8,000 square miles. A new county was formed from the southern portion of Frederick County in 1772 and named Dunmore in honor of the Commonwealth's new colonial governor, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore. In 1777, "after Lord Dunmore had taken a decided stand against the colonies in the contest with the mother country," Dunmore fell from grace with the inhabitants of the county named after him, and in 1778 the name of Dunmore County was changed to politically neutral Shenandoah County (Martin, 1836: 445). In 1831, Page County was formed from the eastern portion of Shenandoah County, and in 1836 a part of the county went to form Warren County. The area of the county has remained stable at 512 square miles ever since the determination of the boundary between the Shenandoah and Frederick counties in the late 1840s (Williams: 409). In the early 1870s the county was divided into six magisterial districts, called "townships" in the enabling legislation. (These districts are portrayed in the "Outline Plan of Shenandoah [County], Virginia" from the 1885 Lake Atlas that appears after the introduction to this report.)

Town formation began in the county even before its division from Frederick. The first formally established town was Woodstock in March 1761, followed closely by Strasburg in November 1761 (Henings, 1756-1763: 406, 474). Woodstock became the county seat in 1772, and Strasburg developed into an important regional pottery center. Other early towns include Newmarket, Mount Jackson, and Edinburg. Secondary towns and villages developed throughout the nineteenth century. (Due to the fact that the area in the incorporated towns of Edinburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Toms Brook, and Strasburg has been excluded from this survey, the development of these communities is not addressed in this report.)

Prehistoric Native American Settlement: 10,000 B.C-1606 A.D.
European Settlement to Society: 1607-1749
Colony to Nation: 1750-1789

Native Americans probably first appeared in the Shenandoah County at the end of the most recent episode of continental glaciation around 10,000 B.C. This earliest era of occupation is referred to by anthropologists as the Paleo-Indian period, extending to 8,000 B.C. Warren County, Shenandoah's neighbor to the east, is home to one of the nation's most significant Paleo-Indian sites, the Flint Run Site (also known as the Thunderbird Site). The sparse, nomadic Native American populations of the Paleo-Indian period hunted game and gathered wild plants for subsistence. Following the Paleo-Indian period was the Archaic period (8,000 B.C. to 1,2000 B.C.), characterized by increased sedentism and a gradual increase in Native populations. The Woodland period (1,200 B.C. to 1606 A.D.) saw the introduction of agriculture by 1,200 A.D., continued population growth, and the rise of tribal social structures. During the late Woodland period after 1,000 A.D., pallisaded villages began to appear in Shenandoah County, notably the Miley Site near Maurertown and the Quicksburg Site on the Shenandoah River near Quicksburg. These sites preserve evidence of Native American lifeways such as food storage pits, hearths, graves, and (at the latter site) circular dwellings (Loth: 424-425).

European exploration of the Valley probably began in the second half of the seventeenth century,

when traders operating from bases on the Virginia fall line began to pass through the area in search of contacts with Native American groups either in the Valley or further inland. An early, well-documented expedition to the Valley was that of Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood and his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." In August and September of 1716, Spotswood and a party of sixty-three men and seventy-four horses crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and camped on the banks of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. Spotswood's precise route is not known for certain, but one interpretation has him reaching the river near the village of Alma in Page County, approximately four miles east of the southern tip of Shenandoah County (Dabney: 79). When European settlers began to move into the Valley during the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Native Americans were apparently no longer resident, although Indian hunting and war parties continued to pass through the area. In fact, one provision of the 1722 Treaty of Albany stipulated that the Indians were to abandon their north-south route east of the Blue Ridge in favor of a path through the Valley (Newton and Pawlett: 19).

The European settlement of Shenandoah County began in the 1730s, contemporaneous with other areas of the Shenandoah Valley. The greatest influx of settlers occurred in the late 1760s, as the Valley progressed from a frontier footing to a more settled state (Bailyn and DeWolfe: 259). Although some early settlers trickled in from eastern parts of Virginia, the vast majority moved into the area from the north, principally southeastern Pennsylvania. These settlers were largely German and Scotch-Irish in ethnic composition, with a scattering of English (Mitchell: 34). Generally, settlers were drawn from what might be considered today the "middle class." As cultural geographer Robert Mitchell has put it, they were "upwardly mobile bearers of a liberal, individualistic ideology which they quickly put into practice by entering the ranks of landownership" (Mitchell: 110).

The first settler in present-day Shenandoah County is believed to have been George Bowman, who located in 1731 or 1732 on Cedar Creek. Bowman was a son-in-law of one of the Lower Valley's principal early developers, the German Jost Hite (Wayland, 1927: 49; Mitchell: 28). Most of the county's initial settlers were apparently German, but the settlement near Mount Jackson in 1734 of three families with the surnames Allen, Moore, and White, suggests English and/or Scotch-Irish were present from the beginning (Wayland, 1927: 49). Some students of the Shenandoah Valley have claimed that in certain instances Scotch-Irish represented a pioneer vanguard that sold partially improved holdings to a German second wave (Wayland, 1907: 94).

Whatever the initial ethnic makeup of Shenandoah County, by the Revolutionary War period Germans accounted for a majority of the white population. Based on an examination of county records, Mitchell has estimated the German population of the county at 60%, followed by 22% English, 10% Scotch-Irish, and 8% other. This compares to German population estimates of 43% in Rockingham County and 30% in Frederick County (Mitchell: 43). The estimated proportion of Germans in Shenandoah County is similar to that of heavily German counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania; Germans may have accounted for 68% of the population of Lancaster County in 1782 (Lemon: 469). The German numerical majority translated into political power: "Only in Shenandoah County were Germans consistently prominent in local legislatures during the colonial period" (Mitchell: 106). The demographic and cultural ramifications of this strong

German presence will be discussed throughout this report.

African-Americans were present in Shenandoah County during the colonial period, although their numbers were small in comparison to the Piedmont and Tidewater sections of the state, and even in comparison to other counties in the Valley (Mitchell: 108). The Germaness of Shenandoah County appears to be the major factor in the low incidence of slavery. Mitchell noted that, "The most heavily settled German county, Shenandoah, consistently had the fewest number of slaves, the lowest proportion of slaveowners, and the highest proportion of owners with only one or two slaves," of all the Valley counties (Mitchell: 130). Some have attributed German resistance to slave-owning as a result of ethical beliefs, but Klaus Wust, the foremost student of Virginia's Germans, has stated that, "The main reason for the small number of slaves in sections settled by Germans is likely to be found in the different economic and ensuing social structure of German neighborhoods" (Wust: 121). Another form of enforced labor--indentured servitude of European immigrants--was present in the Valley as early as the 1730s (Bailyn and DeWolfe: 345).

The ethnic cohesion of Shenandoah County's German community appears to have limited its participation in the Anglo-controlled, slave-based Virginia economy. Whereas other counties of the Valley indulged in the labor-intensive cultivation and processing of hemp during the late colonial period, the Germans of Shenandoah County displayed only a tepid interest in the lucrative cash crop (Mitchell: 166). The county's economic otherness was also reflected in the value of personal estates. In a study of inventory evaluations, Robert Mitchell has shown that the median value of personal property for citizens of Shenandoah County who died during the 1770s registered far below residents of neighboring counties. The median value for Shenandoah County was 70 pounds, compared to 114 pounds for Augusta County and 165 pounds for Frederick County, where slave ownership was more pervasive. The inequality persisted into the 1790s, when the median Shenandoah County inventory was valued at 117 pounds and that of Frederick County at 198 pounds (Mitchell: 113). Although Shenandoah County's resistance to slave labor and cash crop cultivation may have hindered its material progress during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (when measured in strictly monetary terms), the consequent reliance on white indentured labor and tenancy, kinship- and community-based labor pooling, and mixed farming may have prepared the county to compete more effectively in the dramatically altered economic landscape of Reconstruction Virginia (Wust: 194; Wayland, 1907: 187).

As noted in passing above, Shenandoah County's agricultural and industrial base was established during the eighteenth century. According to Wust, the strategy of the county's German farmers was to "take up as much land as could be readily farmed by their family without outside help" (Wust: 194). Crops were diversified; wheat was important, but corn, rye, oats, and flax were also grown in quantity. As with other backcountry counties (as Shenandoah was for much of the eighteenth century), the raising of livestock figured prominently. Mills were established early in the settlement process to supply local needs as well as to grind flour for export. Carpenters, wagonmakers, blacksmiths, tanners, shoemakers, tailors, and tradesmen of every description established themselves in the countryside and in the towns that began to appear during the second half of the eighteenth century. Shenandoah County's celebrated nineteenth-century iron industry

had its origins in the eighteenth century.

The religious make-up of early Shenandoah County reflected the ethnic composition of the area. Although the Church of England was the official church in the county, as elsewhere in the English colonies, the majority of the county's early settlers were Germans who subscribed to the Lutheran, Reformed and Mennonite faiths (Wayland, 1927: 390). Of the six oldest congregations in Shenandoah County identified by John W. Wayland, four were Lutheran and/or Reformed (ibid.: 388). During the years of initial settlement, most religious denominations lacked church buildings and ministers. People of different faiths met in the homes of members of like religious affiliation and relied on itinerant ministers, known as circuit riders, to preach the gospel and perform sacraments of the church.

Germans so dominated religious life in Shenandoah County that seven of the twelve vestrymen appointed to the newly-formed (Church of England) Beckford Parish in 1769 were German (Wust: 75). When looking for a rector for the new Anglican chapel in Woodstock, the vestry decided "to find a Person of an unexceptional Character, either Ordained or Desirous of Obtaining Ordination in the Clergy of the Church of England, who is capable of Preaching both in the English and German Language" (ibid.: 75). Peter Muhlenburg, who was ordained in the Lutheran and Anglican church, was sent to Woodstock in 1772 to minister to the Lutheran Church. He ministered to the Anglican congregation in Woodstock, as well as to Lutheran and Reformed congregations throughout the county (ibid.: 76-82; Wayland, 1927: 400-407).

One of the early German sects, the Mennonites who settled mainly in the southern end of the county, began to sell their holdings in Shenandoah County and migrate south into present Rockingham County after the drawing of the Fairfax Line in 1746, presumably to minimize contact with Lord Fairfax (Wayland: 424). Another German religious denomination, the Dunkards, settled at Flat Rock in the Forestville area in 1775. John Garber acted as patriarch and spiritual leader for this group, the first to establish a Dunkard Church in the Valley (ibid.: 398).

Several English denominations other than the Church of England were established in Shenandoah County prior to the Revolutionary War. Quakers settled in the southern end of the county around New Market; by 1738 a Quaker Meeting House was erected on Holman's Creek about a mile northeast of Quicksburg (ibid.: 389, 433). In his "Memoirs and Journal of Hugh Judge: A Member of the Society of Friends, and Minister of the Gospel," Hugh Judge chronicled his visits to this Quaker meeting in 1782 and 1784 (ibid.: 433-435). The Baptist also made inroads in the southern part of Shenandoah County, beginning in the 1750s. Baptist on Smith Creek were organized as early as 1756 and land for the construction of a church building was deeded in 1765 by John Sevier, founder of New Market, to the Smith Creek Baptists (ibid.: 389). The eminent Baptist minister James Ireland settled in New Market between 1769 and 1770 (ibid.: 391, 467).

Formal education was synonymous with religious instruction in Shenandoah County during the eighteenth century. The earliest schools in Shenandoah County were German Schools, conducted

as adjuncts of German churches. Lessons were taught in German from Bibles and catechisms (Wust: 110; Wayland, 1927: 466). After 1760, with the coming of the "New Light" movement in the Shenandoah Valley, a flurry of church and school construction began in the German community, especially among Lutherans, Reformed, Brethren and Dunkards. Leaders of the German community grew concerned that the younger generation's enthusiasm for this charismatic movement was leading them away from their traditional German heritage. At the same time, local leaders reacted to the inaction of the church leadership in Pennsylvania, whom Valley Germans felt failed to supply them with a sufficient number of ordained ministers and educated teachers to maintain German Schools and churches (Wust: 66). One "New Light" minister of particular concern to German leaders was the Reverend James Ireland, a prominent Baptist minister, who settled in New Market and conducted one of the earliest English-language schools in the area from 1768 to 1770 (Wayland, 1927: 467).

Domestic Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)
Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
Civil War (1861-1865)

The house and its complement of domestic outbuildings was an early fixture of Shenandoah County's cultural landscape. The 1785 state enumeration reported 930 dwellings in the county and 1,186 "other buildings," presumably largely a mix of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. By 1850, according to the federal census of that year, the number of dwellings had risen to 2,143, occupied by 2,163 families. The county's antebellum housing stock ranged from simple one-room log houses to the massive German log and stone three-room-plan houses constructed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and their successors, the Federal- and Greek Revival-style double-pile center-passage plan houses built out of stone, brick, or frame from the tail end of the eighteenth century through the Civil War (and beyond).

The single space in Shenandoah County's smallest houses, its one-story or one-story with garret one-room-plan dwellings, probably accommodated most household activities from cooking and eating to sleeping and socializing without architecturally-defined functional differentiation. Hall-parlor-plan houses exhibited some degree of differentiation, with most daily activities occurring in a main room known as the hall, and a smaller side room known as the parlor used for sleeping and as a "best room" for special occasions such as visits by honored guests. A handful of these minimal dwellings dating to the antebellum period have been identified in the county. A 1-1/2-story v-notched log dwelling with a whitewashed exterior (85-437) is one of these; another is the 1-1/2-story v-notched Fleming House (85-143). One section of the possibly eighteenth-century log dwelling on the Boehm-Coffelt Farm (85-62) appears to originally have been a 1-1/2-story one-room dwelling with a stone gable-end chimney and an enclosed winder stair.

The county's German settlers brought with them a distinctive three-room house plan generally known as the *Flurkuchenhaus* plan. The three rooms contained in these houses were associated

11

with specific functions. Usually the largest room served as a kitchen and informal sitting room and was known as the *Kuchen*. Adjoining the *kuche* was a more formal parlor or dining room known as the *Stube* and a *Kammer*, or bed chamber. These rooms were usually grouped around a central chimney mass, although in some instances the chimney was located on the gable end or ends of the house. The *Kuchen* extended from the front to the rear of the house and was usually situated to the right of the central chimney. The wide, front *Stube* was separated from the narrow, rear *Kammer* by a partition. Some *Flurkuchenhaus*-plan dwellings had only two rooms: the *Kuchen* and an unpartitioned *Stube*. In certain large examples, a small room was partitioned off at the rear of the *Kuchen* (Chappell: 57; Bucher: 14).

The *Flurkuchenhaus* plan was one of several cultural traits that distinguished the county's German majority from other ethnicities. It was often combined with other architectural features such as hillside siting, cellars containing springs, and characteristically German roof structures. Although clearly German (or Pennsylvania German) in derivation, the *Flurkuchenhaus* often incorporated architectural features that were Anglo-American in origin. Symmetrical, tripartite door and window arrangements on the principal facade and the migration of the central chimney to a peripheral placement may indicate "selective cultural assimilation," the gradual adoption of non-Germanic characteristics prior to the eventual abandonment of the *Flurkuchenhaus* plan after 1800 (Chappell: 61-62; Weaver).

As of Summer 1993, a total of three houses with classic central-chimney three-room German plans (or clear evidence of the former presence of such plans) have been identified in Shenandoah County. These houses are Fry's Fort (85-58), the E. Frye House (85-477), and the Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487). In addition, six houses with central chimneys and three room plans are similar to the classic examples cited above: the Coffelt House (85-456), the Funkhouser House on Rt. 263 at Rinkerton (85-433), the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482), the two-story log house next to Vesper Hall (85-470), the Windel House (85-464), and the Stickley family house on Bellview Farm (85-65). Further investigation may show that these houses are or were in fact *Flurkuchenhaus*-plan dwellings. The plan of the aforementioned Van-Barton House (85-401) has German characteristics. The Gochenour-Foltz House (not yet surveyed) appears to have had a central chimney originally and possibly a three-room plan, although in the mid-nineteenth century the chimney was removed and the house was given a double-pile center-passage plan. Other houses (extant and demolished) that may have or may have had German plan elements include the Mounce Byrd House (85-3), the George Huddle House (85-5), the Thomas Hudson House (85-20), the Barb House (85-426), and the Keller House (85-71). Future survey will undoubtedly identify more of these significant dwellings. (The plan of the eighteenth-century house known as Fort Bowman is not considered in this account.)

The Dellinger-Vetter House illustrates many of the features associated with the county's early German houses. Probably constructed during the second half of the eighteenth century, the Dellinger-Vetter House is a full-dovetailed log dwelling with a characteristic three-room German plan. Extending from the house are extensions of gable-end wall logs that form cantilevered supports for front and rear porches. The front and rear entries to the *kuche* are fitted with dutch doors hung on wrought "rat tail" hinges. (Other early houses with Dutch doors are the Philip

Baker House, 85-77, and the Waggoner-Foltz House, 85-482.) The central chimney mass has a large fireplace opening into the *kuche*; on the opposite side, facing into the *stube*, is a small rectangular aperture that formerly received the flue of a stove. Under the *stube* and *kammer* is a puncheon floor (halved logs laid side by side that form both the floor structure and surface), a domestic construction technique now extremely rare in the state.

The Dellinger-Vetter House cellar is a relatively simple space compared to the cellars of other early German houses. The remarkable Hupp House (85-7) is a three-story stone dwelling of eighteenth-century date with the two lower stories built into a steep bank above a spring-fed pool in Strasburg. The lower cellar features a spring trough and an iron-barred loophole window for ventilation; the upper cellar served an adjoining kitchen room. Other bank houses include the Philip Baker House (85-77), the Brumback House (85-202), the John Beeler House (85-462), the Rickard House (85-441), and the Barb House (85-87). The latter two houses are otherwise relatively typical Anglo-American dwellings with symmetrical facades and brick construction.

A number of dwellings with cellar springs or spring troughs like the Hupp House have been identified: the Thomas Hudson House (85-20), the Snapp-Hupp House (85-29; otherwise known as Wildflower Farm), the John Beeler House (85-462), the ruins of an eighteenth-century full-dovetail log house on the Craig-Hepner Farm (85-455), the Coffelt House (85-456), and a wash house/tenant house on the Levi Gochenour property near Alonzaville (85-472). This latter house has a spring that flows out of a cleft in the bedrock into a semi-circular basin; in the wall over the basin is an arched niche that was presumably used for food storage. At the opposite end of the cellar is a large fireplace that was probably used for food preparation, lard rendering, and washing.

A classic example of a partially acculturated German-plan dwelling is the Van-Barton House (85-401), a 1-1/2-story log dwelling of about 1800 with a symmetrical five-bay front elevation and a relatively narrow gable-end with an exterior chimney. Squeezed into this otherwise Anglo-American shell is a three-room plan with undeniable analogues of the *kuche*, *stube*, and *kammer*. Emblematic of the hybrid character of the house is the front door, which has a conventional Georgian raised six-panel outside face, and a more typically German diagonal beaded batten inside face. The battens are attached with countersunk nails forming a six-panel design that mirrors the treatment of the outside face.

Symmetrical Anglo-American houses made their Shenandoah County debut during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with examples such as Mt. Airy (85-18), the Snapp House (85-12), and Halfway House (85-83). The typical center passage of these houses offered the household a greater degree of privacy than the hall-parlor and (to a lesser degree) three-room German arrangements, by creating a separate circulation path that obviated the need to pass through living and sleeping rooms in order to enter or move around inside the house. By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, most of the houses built for the county's wealthier inhabitants featured symmetrical three- or five-bay facades that usually (but not always) reflected a center-passage plan on the interior. The majority of these houses featured single-pile center-passage plans in a two-story envelope, a form generally referred to as the I-house. The largest

13

examples had double-pile plans (with a second range of rooms behind the front rooms) giving the house a distinctive cubic form.

The county's landless workers—black slaves and white tenants—were sometimes provided separate lodgings on farms. Slave numbers were low in antebellum Shenandoah County; nevertheless, two possible slave houses have been identified. On the Cone Farm (85-136) near New Market is a one-room log bank house formerly with a large gable-end brick chimney that is believed to have functioned as a slave dwelling and/or tenant house. Another slave dwelling is reported to stand on the James W. Smoot Farm (85-484; not yet surveyed). Tradition associated with the Rinker-Bowman Farm (85-430) states that a dwelling known as the "Old Martha House"—named for its occupant, a black cook—stood behind the antebellum main house. The few slave dwellings that existed in the county probably existed singly on farms, since they provided lodgings for an individual or single family. Detached kitchens and other buildings may also have served as slave housing.

Most of the county's identifiable tenant houses date to after the Civil War. One exception may be a two-story weatherboarded frame tenant house on the George Minnick Farm (85-411). This dwelling has simple Greek Revival styling like the main Minnick house, suggesting a date of construction on the eve of the Civil War. It is likely that some tenants lived in the main house with their employers.

Many of the daily activities of the county's antebellum homes took place in domestic outbuildings that surrounded the main house. One of the more important of these outbuildings was the detached kitchen. Also known as a summer kitchen for its use during the warm months, the detached kitchen removed unwanted heat and unpleasant odors from the main house and minimized the threat of a disastrous fire. Sometimes the detached kitchen was actually connected to the main house by an open breezeway, as in the case of at least one Shenandoah County log house (85-360). Breezeway attachments appear to be rare in the county; instead the kitchen is usually located at some remove behind the main house. Kitchens were also located in rear ells, basements, and in the main body of the house (as in the case of the *kuche*).

Other antebellum domestic outbuildings observed in Shenandoah County include smokehouses and meathouses, cellars, washhouses, and springhouses. Smokehouses were commonly constructed of logs, as at the Waggoner-Foltz Farm (85-482), or of brick, to lessen the threat of fire and to secure the contents from animals and theft. One of the county's more impressive brick smokehouses stands on the Cone Farm (85-136), and is a two-level random American-bond building with barred vents. Springhouses could be large, approximating dwellings in size, and probably also doubling as dwellings. A large stone springhouse stands on the John Wisman Farm (85-125). An example of a smaller log springhouse survives near the Benjamin Wine Farm (85-181).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

14

The increase in the number of Shenandoah County's farms during the late nineteenth century undoubtedly resulted in an increase in the rural housing stock. The vast majority of the county's farmhouses of the period, for both owners and tenants alike, are two stories in height. This preference for two stories is culturally based, and relates the area more strongly to the Mid-Atlantic region than to the South (Jakle et al: 75). Although Shenandoah's citizenry harbored a cultural predilection towards two-story dwellings, they could not have built them had it not been for the agricultural wealth of the county.

The two-story single-pile (I-house) dwelling that became popular during the antebellum period remained the form of choice among the county's inhabitants. Usually these dwellings had a center-passage plan, although certain four-bay examples (window-door-door-window) have two-room plans. Many more summer kitchens survive from this period than preceding periods. On occasion, as at the Isaiah Bowman Farm (85-438), the kitchen served as a temporary dwelling while the main house was being built. A particularly notable summer kitchen stands on the Clanahan Farm (85-22). It is a two-story building constructed during the early twentieth century out of glazed ceramic block, a fire-preventive measure and a product of the architectural experimentation of its builder, contractor "Green" Clanahan. The numerous domestic outbuildings typically found on Shenandoah County farms contribute to the historic character of the county's rural landscape.

Agriculture Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

Mixed farming typified Shenandoah County agriculture during the early national period much as it had during colonial times. Grain and livestock production remained important. After the Revolutionary War, tobacco was grown in the county on a limited basis and was used to pay taxes in lieu of currency (Mitchell: 180). The federal census of industry taken in 1810 lists Shenandoah County as one of twelve counties in the state where snuff was produced, additional evidence of tobacco cultivation (Mitchell: 201). The 1810 industrial census also provides an indication of the dimensions of flax cultivation in the county. Shenandoah County produced 15,000 gallons of linseed oil in that year, amounting to 45% of the total recorded output of the state of Virginia, then the leading producer of linseed oil in the South (Mitchell: 182; Gray: 821). The flax itself went towards the county's burgeoning production of linen cloth.

The property type reflecting the early agricultural history of the county is the farm, and within the farm property type are numerous functional sub-types, principal among them the barn. The majority of Shenandoah County's barns are Pennsylvania bank barns, a form believed to have originated from Swiss protoypes in southeastern Pennsylvania during the early eighteenth century and to have diffused southwestward into the Shenandoah Valley with the heavy Pennsylvania German settlement of the area. A bank barn is a multi-level structure built into a bank so that both the basement stables and the upper-level hay mows, granary, and threshing floor can be accessed from ground level. Another defining attribute of the type is the forebay, a projection

of the upper level over the down-slope side of the basement (Ensminger: 53-55). In Shenandoah County, as in Pennsylvania, the barn type was historically referred to as a "Switzer" or "Swisher" barn, etymological evidence of its ultimate origin (Wayland, *German Element*: 191; Martin: 38). Unlike the German-derived houses that succumbed to acculturation by the early nineteenth century, the bank barn was adopted by all cultural groups living in Shenandoah County and is one of the more important cultural contributions of the German population. Another barn type, generally found in the more mountainous sections of the county, is built on level ground without a projecting forebay. This type has precedence both in British and continental cultures.

Agricultural buildings such as barns are notoriously difficult to date, owing to the timeless technologies used in their construction and the general absence of stylistic features. Probably many of the earliest barns in the county were constructed of logs. One log barn that may date to the late eighteenth century is the Windel barn (85-464), which has two log units with batten doors constructed with wrought nails and hung on wooden strap hinges. On many log barns the wood hinges of former threshing floor doors survive, although the doors themselves have been dismantled. Other agricultural property sub-types may survive from the late-eighteenth-/early-nineteenth-century period, although none have been definitively identified.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Beginning in 1840, the federal government collected agricultural information along with population statistics as part of its decennial census, providing the first hard data on the nature and scale of Shenandoah County's agricultural production. The 1840 census indicates that mixed farming continued as the dominant form of agriculture in the county, with one major exception. Flax production had attained huge proportions (as the 1810 industrial census had hinted): total county output in 1840 amounted to 116,000 pounds. Shenandoah's closest rivals in the Valley were Botetourt County, which produced 74,000 pounds of flax in 1840, and Rockingham County, which produced 37,500 pounds. Many counties of the region reported no flax production. The magnitude of Shenandoah's flax production suggests that the crop had acquired a local importance comparable to hemp or tobacco in other sections of the state.

An analysis of the three censuses of 1840, 1850, and 1860 reveal certain trends in Shenandoah County's agriculture. Flax production plummeted to 1,465 pounds in 1850, whereas production remained relatively strong in neighboring Rockingham County (12,992 pounds in 1850) and in the counties of the upper Valley. Corn and especially wheat production remained at fairly constant levels comparable to production in Frederick County but considerably less than in the large Valley counties of Augusta and Rockingham. Still, Shenandoah County contributed to the phenomenal wheat production of the Valley, the principal wheat-growing region of the South during the antebellum period (Gray: 876). Oats and rye production fell off during the period, a regional trend. Shenandoah's other agricultural products included buckwheat, cloverseed, grass-seed, buckwheat, orchard products, and a small amount of hemp.

Shenandoah witnessed a decline in livestock numbers during the 1840 to 1860 period. In 1840

there were 4,153 horses, 10,582 cattle, 12,345 sheep, and 16,424 swine in the county. In 1860 these numbers had dropped to 2,526 horses, 6,442 cattle, 3,742 sheep, and 8,905 swine. Neighboring counties also experienced fluctuations, but none saw a steep decline of all four livestock groups.

Information of a more anecdotal nature exists for Shenandoah's antebellum agriculture. An 1835 gazetteer reported that the county's farmers raised wheat, rye, Indian corn, and oats, and produced staples such as flour, bacon, beef, and butter. The same source noted the use of plaster, clover, and timothy in manuring fields, and observed of Fort Valley, "It is tolerably fruitful in grass, corn, rye, buck-wheat, potatoes, turnips, &c" (Martin: 444-446).

The characteristics that define the farm property type and sub-types for the preceding period also apply to the county's antebellum farms. One antebellum farm building, the Hockman Barn (85-93) is significant to Shenandoah County and to the state on account of its extreme rarity as a brick bank barn with ventilation slits and decorative brick latticework in the gable ends. Another barn, the Snapp-Hupp Barn (85-126), features brick walls with ventilation slits on three sides of its hay-mow level. In Pennsylvania, most brick barns like the Hockman and Snapp-Hupp barns were built after 1850, although some date earlier. The accomplished brickwork of such barns may indicate the influence of Anglo-American culture on what is otherwise a German-derived form (Ensminger: 98-101).

Civil War (1861-1865)
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

During the Civil War, Shenandoah County and the other counties of the Valley gained a reputation as the "Granary of the Confederacy." Initially, the Valley's farm economy may have benefitted from hostilities. Many of the area's farmers objected to military service on religious grounds and instead stayed home to farm, whereas the enlistment and conscription of farmers and the general disruption of the slave-based economy interfered with agriculture in other regions of the state (Aten et al: 15). The Federal government recognized the importance of the Valley's farms to the Southern war effort, and in October 1864 Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan set about to destroy the region's agricultural potential. Sheridan reported: "I have destroyed over 2000 barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements; over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over 4000 head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3000 sheep" (Dabney: 347; Aten et al: 10). Sheridan's estimate of the number of cattle he drove from the Valley equals the entire Shenandoah County herd enumerated by the 1860 census.

The oral traditions of many families in Shenandoah County, one of the principal theaters of action, record the details of barn burnings and other aspects of the communal calamity. Anecdotal evidence suggests that some barns were spared, either because they were missed or because they belonged to Union sympathizers. The latter appears to have been the case in strongly pro-Union Fort Valley; according to a period account, "The Fort has been greatly favored by the Federals. The torch was applied to almost every barn and mill along the Pike

17

and river . . . whilst in the Fort nothing but the furnaces were burned" (Letter from Addison Munch to Silas Munch, March 17, 1865, in Clower, 1984). As another (second-hand) account has it, an apparently empty log bank barn belonging to the Koontz family near Calvary was left untouched because the commanding officer charged with its burning interpreted his orders to apply only to "full mills and barns" (Martin, 1977: 38).

Despite the ravages of the war, the decennial agricultural censuses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century indicate that Shenandoah County rebounded relatively quickly and eventually surpassed antebellum levels of production. Underlying this expansion was an increase in the amount of improved land available for cultivation. From 1860 to 1870, the amount of improved farmland (cropland, cleared pasturage, etc.) in the county jumped 50% from 76, 641 acres to 114,931 acres. (At the same time, the state total decreased 42%.) The improved acreage continued to expand, reaching 143,375 acres in 1890. Between 1890 and 1930 the total hovered in the range of 138,000 to 144,000 acres.

Paralleling the expansion in improved acreage was a dramatic increase in the number of farms in the county, from 493 (according to census compendiums) or about 514 (based on a cursory scan of agricultural schedules) in 1860 to 1,078 in 1870 and 1,806 in 1880. From 1890 to 1930, the number of farms fluctuated between 2,200 and 2,700. The increase in improved acreage did not keep pace with the increase in the number of farms; consequently, the average number of improved acres per farm decreased from about 155 acres in 1860 to 106 acres in 1870, 73 acres in 1880, and 64 acres in 1890. From 1890 to 1930 the average hovered around 60 improved acres per farm.

The relative size of county farms also evolved during the late nineteenth century. In 1860, 438 or 88.8% of the 493 farms contained fifty to 499 acres. The percentage of these farms gradually decreased through the remainder of the nineteenth century; by 1890 the figure stood at 56.7%., although the absolute number of farms in the size range had increased to 1,264 out of a total of 2,228 farms. At the same time, the number and proportion of farms containing less than fifty acres increased phenomenally, from fifty-three in 1860 (10.8%), to 237 in 1870 (22%), to 599 in 1880 (33.2%), to 922 in 1890 (41.4%). Also, very large farms increased in number, from twelve farms of 500 or more acres in 1860 to fifty-one farms of over 500 acres in 1880 (after 1880, the number of farms in this size range gradually decreased). Fifteen farms contained 1,000 or more acres in 1880.

Associated with, but not directly corresponding to these developments was an increase in the total population of the county. Between 1860 to 1870, the population of Shenandoah County rose from 13,896 to 14,936. This 7.5% increase in population is much smaller than the 50% increase in the amount of improved acreage during the period and the over 100% increase in the number of farms. The county population did increase more rapidly during the 1870s, rising to 18,204 in 1880--a 22% jump over 1870.

An explanation other than simple population growth must be found to explain the developments of the 1860s. The number of farms and the amount of improved acreage in farms appear to have

18

been well under the county's potential before 1870. Perhaps the county's social structure--the heavily Germanic composition of its population and its general aversion to slavery--prevented a more intensive use of the land. The gradual acculturation of the German population and the abolition of slavery, which placed the county on a more equal economic footing with the rest of the state, may have allowed Shenandoah County to participate more fully in commercial agriculture. Certainly the Civil War had a traumatic effect on the social structure of the county, possibly leading to a change in the way farms were owned and operated. Another by-product of the Civil War--the devastation of the county's farms by Sheridan in 1864--may have contributed to the postbellum developments.

These crude hypotheses are highly speculative; a more thorough study of population and agricultural statistics, land records, and social composition would shed needed light on the subject. A cursory examination of land book entries for the county's rural properties shows an increase from approximately 1,700 entries in 1850 to 2,400 entries in 1870 (the 1860 landbook is apparently missing). This very preliminary data corroborates the census information, although the percentage rise in holdings is not as dramatic. Another factor that should be considered in the interpretation of the census data is the possibility that farms were counted in different ways before and after the war.

Cropland and pasturage increase and the cumulative effect of technological advances led to a growth in agricultural output over antebellum levels. Production totals from census year to census year might fluctuate, but the overall trend from 1860 to 1920 was for larger harvests of corn and wheat and for larger herds of horses, beef cattle, milk cows, and swine. The increases for these agricultural mainstays are shown below:

Table 1. Agricultural production in Shenandoah County, 1860 to 1920. (Corn and wheat measured in bushels.)

	Corn	Wheat	Horses	Cattle	Milk Cows	Swine
1860	195,778	172,292	2,526	4,340	2,071	8,905
1920	790,323	421,611	6,153	8,083	9,540	20,339
%inc.	304%	145%	144%	86%	361%	128%

As with the growth in improved acreage and the number of farms, the increase in agricultural production between 1860 and 1920 cannot be explained as a simple function of population growth. The county population during those years grew by 50% from 13,896 to 20,808, far less than the 86% to 361% range in increase for the products in the table above. Rather, Shenandoah County's farmers increasingly engaged in the production of surpluses for sale in markets outside the area. Mechanization, the adoption of more productive scientific farming techniques, the

refinement of national transportation networks, and the growth of nearby urban centers such as Washington as well as markets further afield motivated and facilitated the agricultural expansion. The simple two-story frame farmhouses of the period that throng Shenandoah County's countryside are a legacy of this expansion and the resulting prosperity, as are the county's many late-nineteenth-century villages and crossroads communities.

Whereas mixed farming--the production of a variety of crops and animals for home use and consumption and for market--remained strong, the period also saw the rise of more specialized forms of agriculture. Shenandoah County joined in the apple craze that swept the lower Valley during the late nineteenth century. The growth in orchard production appears to have begun as early as the 1860s, when the value of orchard products increased from $553 in 1860 to $7,896 in 1870. In 1890 the county produced 269,411 bushels of apples, over 3% of the state total. One commentator noted that: "Since 1890 the planting of commercial orchards, especially of apples, to some extent of peaches and other fruits, has gone forward to surprising proportions" (Wayland, 1927: 354). Apple production increased even more during the period between World War I and II.

Shenandoah County has many farms dating to the postbellum period; in fact, late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth century farms are the dominant property type of the county's countryside. Large, heavy frame bank barns were built to replace the log and frame barns destroyed during the war, oftentimes on the foundations of the earlier barns. The framing members of postbellum barns could be hewn, straight-sawn, or circular-sawn, with hewn logs serving as joists under the mows, threshing floor, and forebay. Framing members were invariably tied together with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. County barn builders apparently found mortise-and-tenon heavy frame construction to be superior to nailed light frame construction, and the former technique persisted until at least the 1940s (Phyllis Wright, personal communication). The bents, the structural units comprising the barns, vary considerably in form, and may ultimately prove useful in the identification of individual barn builders and as aids in dating barns. The roof structure of the typical postbellum Shenandoah County barn usually consists of canted queen posts that support purlins that in turn support rafters. Hay forks and their tracks are common features of the period.

The Shenandoah Valley has a concentration of a type of bank barn referred to as a multiple-overhang barn (Ensminger: 75-79). These barns have cantilevered overhangs on all sides, not just the forebay side. Shenandoah County examples survive at sites 85-22, 85-219, and 85-229 among others. A barn with a bank and entry on its gable end survives at site 85-149. Barns with gabled hay mow extensions on their forebay sides are also found. These barns have T-plans and are to be seen on the Cone Farm (85-136) and the Waggoner-Foltz Farm (85-482). Livestock shelters constructed from one corner of the basement story under the forebay and extending into the barn yard were another method of extending the functional space of the barn. An example of this kind of wing can be observed on the Coffelt Farm (85-456). Several barns were observed with basement-level drive-throughs, one example being the barn on the Clanahan Farm (85-22). The postbellum barn on the George Minnick Farm (85-411) has a limestone-walled barnyard off of its forebay side. In short, Shenandoah County harbors representatives

of nearly every type and sub-type of bank barn observed in the Pennsylvania Culture Region defined by cultural geographers.

Perhaps the largest collection of barns in the county survives on the Mt. Airy Farm near Mount Jackson (85-18). Located at the foot of the ridge on which the 1790s Mt. Airy House stands is the farm's north complex of barns. The largest barn in this complex has Gothic Revival-inspired gables, bargeboards, and board-and-batten siding, and is probably the product of a late-nineteenth-century architect rather than a traditional barn builder. (Another Gothic Revival barn is located on the Newman Farm, 85-99.) Dating to the early twentieth century is the farm's south complex, including several immense gambrel-roofed dairy barns with attached mills for grinding animal feed. Ironically, these later barns employ the more traditional mortise-and-tenon heavy frame construction, yet their gambrel roofs reflect the influence of national, scientifically-informed concepts of barn design.

A wide range of property sub-types are to be found on Shenandoah County farms of the period, including granaries, pig pens, wagon sheds, tractor sheds, corn cribs, scales houses, work shops, and silos. On the Hepner Farm near Alonzaville (85-455) is an unusual farm outbuilding: a small frame drying house used for drying apple "snits." An interesting collection of poured concrete farm buildings appear on a farm near St. Luke (85-423), including a pig pen, a chicken house (dated 1914), a wash house, and a silo. An unusual number of poured concrete farm buildings populate the vicinity of this farm.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The period between the two world wars saw the further development of a trend that characterized the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: the increased specialization of the county's agriculture. Apple production continued its spectacular rise, with production topping 711,000 bushels in 1930 and 741,000 bushels in 1940, according to the agricultural census of those years. The 1940 figure represented over 6% of the state's total output. Probably due to its good rail facilities, the county ranked among the state's top apple shippers (Moore and Miller: 29). The Turkey Knob orchard near Quicksburg encompassed 1,400 acres, and was one of only two irrigated apple orchards east of the Mississippi River (ibid.). Peaches and grapes were also produced on a commercial scale in the county during the period, but did not approach apple production in importance.

"Our county has more poultry per square mile than any county in Virginia," wrote one local observer in 1931. The total value of eggs and poultry sold in 1928 amounted to $971,600, greater than any other class of crop or livestock product, including apples, which brought $680,000 (Ibid.). Shenandoah County remained an important producer of more traditional commercial agricultural products; the 1925 harvest of over 409,000 bushels of wheat ranked among the largest in the state according to the agricultural census of that year, surpassed only by the neighboring counties of Augusta and Rockingham.

If the quantity and value of agricultural products is any guide, Shenandoah County does not seem

21

to have suffered appreciably from the nation-wide agricultural depression of the 1920s. However, the general Depression of the 1930s did have a profound effect on the county. According to the agricultural censuses, the total amount of improved acreage in farms dipped from 138,854 acres in 1930 to 102,000 acres in 1935, and improved acreage remained lower than the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century norm in 1940. Corn and wheat production were also down.

As noted in the discussion of farm property types for the preceding period, the traditional heavy-frame Pennsylvania bank barn remained the normative barn form into the early twentieth century. The continued popularity of the form can be attributed largely to its functional superiority. Reinforcement may also have come from agricultural research institutions and the agricultural press, which promoted bank barns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Several property sub-types associated with poultry production deserve comment. Typically during the period, chicken houses were crude frame structures, often with shed roofs and south-facing windows. Another form appears in Shenandoah County, the so-called round brooder house. Round brooder houses have circular or nearly circular plans that are said to have prevented chicks from piling up and suffocating in corners. The majority of the county's ____ round brooder houses are frame, although one stone one was observed (85-458). Towards the middle of the twentieth century, farmers began to construct large, often multi-story chicken and turkey houses. Early examples of these large poultry houses survive in Conicville (85-402) and at Smith Creek Farm (85-133). A huge example from a later period was surveyed on the B. F. Humston Farm (85-191).

Education Theme

<u>Early National Period (1790-1829)</u>

During this period, Shenandoah County saw a continuation of the struggle by the German community to preserve its cultural identity through its schools and churches. The German educational institutions maintained to have a strong link with the church, and together these institutions worked to ensure that German be the language used in church and school. Some German schools established during this period include one at Solomon Church around 1796, in Strasburg around 1799, in New Market in 1804, and an elementary school at New Market in 1805 (Wayland, 1927: 11, 160, 466; Wust: 160).

At the same time there were several leaders in the German community who attempted to assimilate the German population into the English culture of the Valley. They were able to do this through the introduction of the English language in the church and through publications for children that used German and English vocabulary. The Henkels, who established a press at New Market in 1806, published bilingual books for children. These books included the "German Virginia Children's Book" of 1807, followed by the "Virginia ABC and Name Book" in 1808 and the "Large ABC Book" published in 1817 (Wust: 156). Samuel Simon Smucker, as well

22

as other Lutheran ministers, gradually introduced English into the church through his sermons. In 1820 he established a school in New Market that was charged with training ministers in both English and German. In 1826 Smucker moved his school to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where it developed into the Gettysburg Theological Seminary (ibid.: 164).

English schools became more numerous in Shenandoah County during the early nineteenth century. These schools were operated in much the same manner as the German schools, providing the basic educational skills of reading, writing, and ciphering. For those students desiring an education beyond that obtained in primary schools, seminaries and academies began to appear in the county. In 1804, the state legislature permitted the holding of a lottery to raise money for a seminary in Strasburg, the first English school in that town (Wayland, 1927: 466-467). In 1817, the legislature granted charters for the establishment of Woodstock Academy and New Market Academy (Wayland, 1927: 469; Wust: 162).

As an institution of learning, the academy became very popular in the South from the 1830's through the Civil War. The early academies were established mainly for men providing an expanded curriculum much like that used later in high schools. They were financed by tuitions, lotteries, endowments or a combination of the three and governed by a board of trustees (Cremin: 427).

Few rural school houses dating to this period have been identified in the county. A possible early-nineteenth-century stone school house survives at site 85-59.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
Civil War (1861-1865)

Educational opportunities in Shenandoah County increased and became more universal during the decades preceding the Civil War. A greater number of community schools were established, and secondary educational facilities were established for women. The period also witnessed the disappearance of German schools.

Leaders of the German community began to recognize and understand the value of the English culture in their lives, as well as the use of the English language. As a result, more and more Germans began sending their children to English schools (Wust: 159-162). In a report sent to the Virginia Synod in 1830 by the Lutheran church in Shenandoah County, it was noted that only one German school still existed in the county (Wust: 161). Another sign of this assimilation was the decision of the Henkel Press to discontinue printing its children's books and even its church literature in the German language by 1841 (ibid.: 157).

By 1830 residents of many communities throughout the county had banded together to establish schools for their children. These community schools usually provided instruction in reading, writing, and ciphering through the seventh grade. They were usually housed in a one-room building located within five miles of the residents using the school. The operation and management of these schools was controlled by the community, which saw to the maintenance

23

of the school, the purchase of materials, and the hiring of the teacher. By 1870, when the free public school system in Virginia was enacted, there were approximately sixty of these schools in existence in Shenandoah County (Grabill diaries).

A number of institutions of higher learning were established in the county after 1840, including several female seminaries. Woodstock Female Seminary was established in 1844, New Market Female Seminary in 1850, and the Orkney Springs Female Seminary in 1860 (Wayland, 1927: 469-470). The female seminaries did not always provide the same type of instruction as that provided in the male academies. The female student was taught art, needlework, and literature, whereas their male counterparts were taught more mathematics and science. Another institution of higher learning chartered in 1849 was Shenandale College in New Market. Its charter barred the teaching of theological subjects and provided for a department of agriculture (ibid.:291).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The educational system in Virginia and in Shenandoah County underwent dramatic change after the Civil War. Free public education was introduced throughout the state as a consequence of the Underwood Constitution of 1870. William Ruffner was appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools, and John H. Grabill was appointed the first Superintendent of Public Schools in Shenandoah County (*Echoes*: 15-17). As with other educators throughout the South, Grabill combatted the "strong traditions of community control combined with vigorous political and ideological hostility toward governmental intrusion" (Link: 7). Most southerners equated common schools with higher taxes (ibid.). For decades the citizens of Shenandoah County had built schools, operated and maintained school buildings, hired teachers, and decided what curriculum would be taught without assistance from governmental agencies. With the introduction of the free public school system, they saw control over their schools transferred to Richmond or the county government. A lack of compulsory school laws allowed many parents to refuse to send their children to the newly organized public schools, nor would they pay the school taxes levied to maintain these schools (ibid.: 26-27). It was in this climate that private schools remained an important educational institution through the remainder of the nineteenth century.

Grabill worked unceasingly for the cause of free public education in Shenandoah County (*Echoes*: 8). He used his position as editor of the *Shenandoah Herald* to lead this fight and he insisted that his children attend public schools when friends were sending their children to private schools (ibid.: 9). In 1872, the county hired sixty-six teachers for sixty-two schools that enrolled 3,536 children. In 1882, when Superintendent Grabill retired, the county hired 127 teachers for 103 schools that enrolled 4,496 students (ibid.: 6). These figures attest to Grabill's success in promoting free public education. Another indicator of the rising fortunes of public education in the county was the organization of the Virginia Teachers League in Mount Jackson in 1898. This was the first teacher association in the state of Virginia (ibid.: 19-20; Wayland, 1927: 477).

During this period several important private schools were established and operated in Shenandoah County. From 1870 through 1890 the Polytechnic Institute operated in New Market. This

24

institution was headed by the eminent educator and poet, Joseph Salyards (Wayland, 1927: 472). From 1874 to 1882 the Virginia Normal Music School was conducted at the Polytechnic Institute (ibid.: 478-480). Massanutten Academy in Woodstock was established in 1899 by the Reverend J. Silor Garrison, a minister in the Reformed Church. This school for boys was organized as a military academy during World War I (ibid.: 477-478). Shenandoah Valley Academy was established in New Market by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in 1908 (ibid.: 478).

The earliest sizeable group of rural school houses survives from the last third of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Most of these early public schools were one-story, one-, two-, or three-room buildings of weatherboarded frame construction. Barbs School (85-416), located in a remote valley south of Orkney Springs, is typical of the simplest of these buildings: a gable-fronted one-room building with a single entry on the gable front, three windows on each side elevation, a windowless rear wall that would have accommodated the blackboard, and provision for a stove. A somewhat larger and finer school from the period stands in the Cedar Creek valley (85-389). Among the largest rural schools of the day are two-story, multi-room frame elementary and/or high schools dating to the early twentieth century such as survive at Conicville (85-106; 85-402), Forestville (85-405), and Hamburg (85-435).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Free public education underwent several significant changes between the World Wars. Consolidation brought an end to localized control of community schools. Lengthening of school terms and additions to the curriculum broadened the educational opportunities of students in Shenandoah County's public schools.

In 1922 the state legislature enacted a law that consolidated the separate magisterial school board districts into one countywide School Board made up of one person from each magisterial district (*Echoes*: 24). Before 1922, each magisterial district had three or more school trustees. These trustees held titles to schoolhouses, saw to the maintenance of the facilities, hired teachers, and levied taxes to support the schools in their districts (Link: 143). With this new legislation, titles to school property were turned over to the county, the treasurer of the county handled the finances for the school system, and the School Board hired teachers. Thus, the power of governing county schools became more centralized with the county government (*Echoes*: 33-34).

The other piece of legislation which provided for a more centralized school system was the compulsory school law of 1918. Superintendent C. V. Shoemaker worked over a decade to get a compulsory school law passed and enforced in the county. In 1914 the School Board voted to submit the issue of a compulsory school law to the people at the next general election, but it was not until 1925, when the School Board established a plan whereby parents of truant students would be prosecuted, that compulsory education became a reality in Shenandoah County (ibid.: 27-28).

Although several men succeeded John H. Grabill as county school superintendent, C. V. Shoemaker, who served from 1913 till 1940, proved to be particularly effective (ibid.: 23-32).

In addition to leading the fight for compulsory education, Shoemaker was instrumental in the consolidation of Shenandoah County schools and the initiation of an extensive building program in the late 1930's. "When Mr. Shoemaker took office in 1913, there were seventy-nine schools in the county employing 156 teachers. There were four schools for blacks. When he resigned in 1941, there were thirty-six schools employing 146 teachers" (ibid.: 24). Through Shoemaker's efforts, most of the one room schoolhouses were closed by the fall session of 1939 (ibid.: 25-27).

Also during this period, the school year was lengthened to nine months and new curricula were introduced. Under the Smith-Hughes Act, agriculture and home economic classes were established. The first vocational-agricultural departments were formed at Woodstock and Strasburg high schools in 1925. Vocational-agricultural classes were added to the curriculum at New Market High School in 1926 and to Toms Brook and Edinburg high schools in 1931 (ibid.: 67). Home economic classes began at Woodstock and Strasburg high schools in 1930 and in the four other high schools in 1934 (ibid.: 77). Music, physical education, and health programs were also introduced into the curriculum (ibid.: 25-26). In 1926 a Shenandoah County Geography Supplement was written by two Shenandoah County school educators; James Moore, principal of Toms Brook High School, and Marguerite Miller of Oranda School (ibid.: 25; Wayland, 1927: 448).

Milton Hollingsworth, superintendent form 1940 to 1945, completed the consolidation effort and building program begun by C. V. Shoemaker. By 1945 there were six high schools and ten graded schools in the county. Blacks in the county were bused to Manassas for vocational training. For a high school education, blacks living in the southern end of the county were bused to Harrisonburg and those in the northern end were bused to Winchester (*Echoes*: 42).

Consolidation meant a decrease in the number of rural schools built in the county. One of the few schools built during the period (or possibly the early post-war period) is located in the village of Columbia Furnace (85-400): a one-story stretcher-bond brick or brick-cased building on a raised basement with Colonial Revival details such as a cupola and quoining.

Military Theme

Civil War (1861-1865)

As with the rest of the Valley, Shenandoah County was contested by Federal and Confederate forces throughout the Civil War. The strategic importance of the Valley has been summarized as follows: "Confederate armies used the Shenandoah Valley as a natural corridor to invade or threaten invasion of the North. Because of its southwest-northeast orientation, Confederate armies marching down the Valley approached Washington and Baltimore, while Union armies marching up the Valley moved farther away from Richmond" (Aten et al: 14). The Valley also provided the Confederacy with a relatively concealed staging ground for its military operations.

Important battles were fought at New Market, Fishers Hill, Toms Brook, and Cedar Hill in Shenandoah County during the Lynchburg Campaign of May and June 1864 and the early months of Sheridan's Valley Campaign during the second half of 1864. In May 1864 a Federal force of 6,275 men under the command of General Franz Sigel marched up the Valley to cut Confederate supply and communications lines at Staunton in order to assist Federal operations in Piedmont Virginia. On May 15 at the northern outskirts of New Market the Federal army met a force of 4,090 men under the command of Confederate general John C. Breckinridge. The ensuing battle resulted in the defeat of Sigel and the loss of 146 lives. As a result of New Market, Sigel was replaced with General David Hunter, who campaigned successfully in the upper Valley before retreating. Confederate general Jubal A. Early then occupied the Valley and from it launched attacks on Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington (ibid.: 18, 26-27).

Far more momentous for the Confederacy and for Shenandoah County were the events of September and October 1864. General Ulysses S. Grant, then in command of the Federal armies, sought to break Confederate strength in the Valley. He chose General Phillip H. Sheridan for the task in August 1864. After a series of encounters in Maryland and Virginia culminating in a Union victory at the battle of Opequon or Third Winchester, Sheridan's 29,444-strong army pursued General Early's force of 9,500 men to the latter's entrenchments at Fishers Hill. Fighting on September 21 and 22 resulted in eighty-two fatalities and forced Early to withdraw further south. Over the following weeks, Sheridan's army laid waste to the area's farms in what became known as "The Burning" (ibid.: 21, 26-27).

Early struck back on October 9 but his cavalry was defeated at the battle of Toms Brook. Early persisted, reoccupying the fortifications at Fishers Hill on October 13 and launching an attack on Sheridan's army, then encamped in Frederick County. On October 19, Early's force of 15,265 men attacked the Federal army of 31,944 men in the battle of Cedar Creek, fought in both Frederick and Shenandoah counties. What looked like a Confederate victory in the morning was reversed in the afternoon, and Early retreated southward. With 964 fatalities, the battle of Cedar Creek proved the Valley's bloodiest. After Cedar Creek, Early attacked the Federals at Rude's Hill in Shenandoah County on November 22 and elsewhere but could not dislodge the enemy. Sheridan's destruction of produce and livestock in October 1864 deprived the Confederate army of winter provisions, and in the following spring Early was finally defeated and Confederate control of the Valley ended (ibid., 22, 26-27).

Civil War defensive works survive in the county on a hill overlooking downtown Strasburg. Important battlefields are Fishers Hill (85-1) and New Market (85-27). (These battlefields were not resurveyed.)

Religion Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

During this period three new church bodies appeared in Shenandoah County; the Methodists, the

Presbyterian, and the United Brethren. The period is also marked with controversy concerning the use of the English language and, in some cases, English doctrine in the German churches.

Bishop Francis Asbury traveled through Shenandoah County at least eight times during the period, stopping to preach in 1790 at Bethel near Red Banks and at the Episcopal Church in Woodstock, and again in 1806 in Strasburg (Wayland, 1927: 405, 409, 425). Asbury commented on his 1790 visits in his diary: "We had a crowd of people at Bethel, who appeared very insensible. Rode on to Miller's Town, properly Woodstock; here I was permitted to preach in the Episcopal Church, many attended and behaved well, and I had light and liberty in speaking" (ibid.: 405). Two methodist ministers were licensed in Shenandoah County in 1792 and the first church building used for Methodist worship was built around 1808 in Woodstock (ibid.: 427, 429).

By 1822 three Presbyterian churches had been established in Shenandoah County, one at Woodstock and two at Strasburg. In 1824, the Reverend William H. Foote organized these three congregations into the Union Church of Shenandoah County with thirty-one members. Then in 1826 the Union Church was divided into the Woodstock and Strasburg Presbyterian Churches. The Strasburg congregation dedicated their first church building in 1830 and a church at Woodstock was erected around 1833 (ibid.: 431-432).

The third new denomination in Shenandoah County was the United Brethren. Around 1800, Reformed Pastor William Otterbein and Mennonite Martin Boehm founded the United Brethren Church that taught the doctrine of evangelism and a freer communion much like that of the Methodists. In fact, they were sometimes called German Methodists. The ministers in this new church would preach with Methodist ministers at camp meetings throughout the Valley. This bilingual team was very effective with the Germans of the Valley (Wayland: 444-446, Wust: 134-135).

Mirroring struggles in the German schools of the period, the German churches debated the question of using English instead of German for church services and publications. German church elders believed their traditions and values were not being transmitted to younger generations, and the language issue was at the heart of their concerns. The Henkel Press, as well as other conservative printers, continued to print church literature in German throughout the period (Wust: 157). The lack of English translations of church catechisms and other doctrinal literature contributed to the continued use of German in the German churches, especially the Lutheran Church. However, some German churches during this period began to allow the use of English in sermons, and church records were increasingly kept in English (ibid.: 140).

In the Lutheran Church, the language issue was associated with doctrinal questions that eventually led to the division of Lutheran congregations throughout the state and county into the Tennessee Synod, organized by Paul Henkel in 1820, and the Virginia Synod, organized in 1829 (ibid.: 137). Because the Reformed Church had similar religious tenets as the Presbyterian Church, it lost membership due to the language issue. Likewise, the United Brethren lost membership to the English speaking congregations of the Methodist Church (ibid.: 141).

The Dunkards took a more conciliatory approach to the language issue. They realized that the conversion of the younger generation necessitated the use of English, but the retention of members of the older generation required the use of German. Thus, English- and German-speaking ministers were paired, resulting in the "English Arm" and "German Arm" of the Dunkard Church (ibid.: 146).

Few churches dating to this period have been identified in the county. A remarkable exception is the original building of St. Paul's Lutheran Church (85-485), which probably dates to the 1820s. A simple v-notched log building of domestic scale and form, the church originally stood on the site of the present St. Paul's in Jerome, but was moved in the nineteenth century to Isaac J. Foltz Farm (85-425) where it has served an agricultural function. In addition to its great age, the building is significant as an example of first-generation church construction, most other first-generation churches having been torn down or dismembered when they were replaced.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
Civil War (1861-1865)

The Lutheran Church remained the largest church body in Shenandoah County during the late antebellum period. As in the case of the German schools, the use of German in the church was eliminated by the 1840's, except for special occasions. The Henkel Press printed its last German text in 1841. The process of translating the literature of the church into English began with Paul Henkel, and ended with the English translation of the "Book of Concord" in 1851 (Wust: 157, 138). The separation of the Union Churches, Reformed and Lutheran congregations that shared property and clergy, was also nearing completion by the time of the Civil War (ibid.: 139). The county's Quaker meeting and Mennonite congregations disappeared from Shenandoah County during the period (Wayland, 1927: 433; Wust: 147). Little is known concerning the fate of the Quakers, but as stated previously, the Mennonites moved further south into Rockingham and Augusta counties (Wust: 146; Wayland, 1927: 424). The Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, appeared in Shenandoah County at mid-century. The first congregations were formed around Strasburg, Woodstock, Edinburg, and Alonzaville (Fairview) in the 1850's. Other congregations and churches were organized following the Civil War (Wayland: 396).
Considerably more rural churches survive from the late antebellum period than from preceding periods. These churches generally share similar nave-plan forms with gable fronts and interior seating arrangements directed towards a pulpit at the rear gable end. Most churches that survive from this period are of weatherboarded frame construction with tall side windows. Few survive in their original state; belfries, entry towers, and lancet-ached stained-glass windows are common alterations. A notable grouping of antebellum churches occurs in the tiny community of Hudson Crossroads (85-410), where St. James Lutheran Church and St. Johns United Church of Christ mimic the spired skyline of a New England village.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The results of the survey conducted for D. J. Lake's *Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia*, published in 1885, show that there were seventy-nine churches--seventy-three white and

six black--in the county at that time. In summarizing the findings of the atlas, John Wayland listed the following denominations for Shenandoah County: one Baptist church, two Episcopal churches, two Presbyterian churches, two Lutheran and Reformed Union churches, five Reformed churches, five United Brethren churches, seven Christian churches, seven Dunkard churches, seven Union churches, ten Methodist churches, eighteen Lutheran churches, seven unidentified churches, and six black churches (Wayland, 1927: 447-448). From this survey it is apparent that the Lutheran Church continued to have the most congregations whereas the Methodist Church was gaining in popularity. The Baptist and Presbyterian Churches did not expand their memberships. The county's Episcopal churches were built shortly before the publication of Lake's atlas. Around 1872, the Episcopal Church in Mt. Jackson was built, and in 1882 the one in Woodstock was erected (ibid.: 399-400). Two other denominations organized congregations in the county following 1885: a Catholic Church was erected in Woodstock around 1890, and a congregation of the Seventh Day Adventist Church was organized in New Market around 1883 (Wayland: 444). A large camp meeting ground was located just south of Lantz Mill in 1885 (Lake).

The largest group of rural churches surveyed in the county date to the half century between the end of the Civil War and the nation's entry into World War I. Like their late antebellum predecessors, these churches are generally of frame construction with nave-plan forms. Stylistically, these churches borrow architectural motifs such as lancet-arched windows, doors, and belfry openings from the Gothic Revival, which was promoted as an appropriate ecclesiastical style through much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Church building committees and their builders sometimes experimented with different architectural forms and motifs. Otterbein Chapel United Methodist Church (85-434), built around 1900, combines a basically T-shaped plan with unusual round windows and banks of small rectangular windows. The architectural forms of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries continued into the period between the world wars. More recently, some congregations have opted to encase their historic church buildings in brick.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

In their *Geography Supplement of Shenandoah County*, published in 1927, authors Moore and Miller provided a survey of the religious population of Shenandoah County. Their survey listed churches and memberships. The Lutherans had the largest membership with 3,206 members, followed by the Methodists with 2,027, the Disciples of Christ with 1,438, the Brethren known as German Baptist or Dunkers with 1,207, and the Reformed Church with 1,086. The United Brethren in Christ had 709 members followed by the Christian Church with 310 and the Presbyterians with 252 members. The three denominations with the least members were the Baptists with 105, the Catholics with 65, and Episcopalians with 49 (Wayland, 1927: 448). A major event in the life of the Lutheran Church in Virginia occurred in 1925 when the churches of the Tennessee Synod and the Virginia Synod united into the Virginia Synod (Wust: 137).

Health Care and Recreation Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)
Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
Civil War (1861-1865)

One outcome of improved road and rail connections was the development of springs resorts in Shenandoah County. Since early settlement the county's mineral springs were valued for their alleged curative powers. The county's largest and most famous resort, Orkney Springs, was frequented by the afflicted as early as the Revolutionary War period. Early accommodations were simple: tents or temporary log huts erected by adjacent landowners (Cohen: 80). Samuel Kercheval, the Valley's earliest chronicler, recollected one Orkney Springs-goer of the 1820s hauling in framing members, weatherboards, and shingles for a simple cottage erected in the space of a day and a half (Kercheval: 332). The pace of development quickened in the mid-nineteenth century, facilitated by the South's expanding rail network. Wealthy planters and urbanites from the southern tidewater flocked to the Virginia mountains during the summer as a relief from heat and yellow fever. Patrons were also drawn by the opportunity to socialize amid breathtaking mountain scenery, an attraction that may have been more germane in the case of the Shenandoah County resorts, which were frequented by visitors from the Middle Atlantic states.

Initially, the leading springs resort in the county was Burner's White Sulphur Springs (also known as Seven Fountains), located in Fort Valley. In 1850, Noah Burner built a three-story frame hotel and ballroom, guest cottages, and bathing houses Clower: 27). The resort boasted "Eight Springs of different waters . . . White, Blue, and Black Sulphur; also Chalybeate, Limestone, Freestone, Slatestone, and Alum water," and period advertisements solicited patronage from Baltimore, connected to the lower Shenandoah Valley by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Mordecai: 13). Orkney Springs (85-39), incorporated in 1858, developed on the opposite side of the county in the shadow of the Great North Mountain (Wayland, 1927: 212). Although the first substantial structure, the two-story Maryland House, was erected in 1853, a village existed at Orkney Springs prior to the 1850s (Loth: 425). Both the resort and its support community experienced their greatest growth after the Civil War.

On a smaller scale of operations than the springs resorts were the taverns and houses of public entertainment sprinkled across the Shenandoah County landscape. Among the more impressive of these is Crabil Tavern (85-97), an early-nineteenth-century brick building. Many private homes provided lodging for travelers and other guests.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Orkney Springs took its place as one of the premier watering places in the state after the Civil War. In 1876, the springs proprietors erected the Virginia House, a four-story colossus with a 155'x40' dining hall, a 100'x50' ballroom, a reading room, a billiard room, 175 bedrooms, and an ornamental pedestrian bridge linking it to the verandas of the Maryland House. By the late

1880s the resort also boasted Jersey Row, a file of seven two-story guest cottages; an octagonal band stand; a ten pin alley; several spring houses, ice houses, and auxiliary buildings; and a quadrangle of guest houses of varying shapes and sizes known as Van Burenville (Cohen: 80-85; Lake). The village of Orkney Springs prospered with the resort. Miss A. M. Stribling operated a boarding house in the village for less affluent visitors, J. H. Smurr kept a saloon for those who required stronger medicine than mineral water to relieve their afflictions, and several merchants sold groceries and dry goods to guests and local denizens alike (Lake; Chataigne, 1884-1885, 1893).

In 1908, William R. Bryce of Philadelphia acquired a farm near Orkney Springs and began the development of the Bryce Resort (85-415). Bryce converted a pre-existing farmhouse into guest facilities, built two lodges adjacent to it, and in the early 1910s began the construction of the detached Rustic-style cottages that eventually numbered twenty-two in all. The resort offered dancing, bowling, croquet, tennis, horseback riding, and mountain climbing, and assured guests that the location was free of malaria and did not cater to consumptives. In the 1960s the resort management opened ski slopes and began an ambitious development of private homesites and condominiums. In 1993 the resort was worth $120 million and generated 14% of county tax revenues (Bryce; "Bryce's Hillside Cottages").

Burner's White Sulphur Springs, or Seven Fountains, declined after the Civil War, but boarding houses took the place of the hotel and a ten pin alley remained in operation (Clower: 27; Cohen: 25; Lake). A third resort was developed in the 1870s by A. J. Myers at the site of the defunct Henrietta Furnace (Wayland: 151). Shenandoah Alum Springs (85-44), as it was known, featured two hotel buildings, a row of log guest cabins (possibly recycled ironworker housing), and the obligatory ten pin alley and colorfully-named mineral springs (Lake).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Springs resorts throughout Virginia suffered decline during the first half of the twentieth century, largely due to the development of more exotic tourist destinations and the accessibility of those destinations by automobile. Orkney Springs fared better than most resorts. In the 1960s, the American Symphony Orchestra League established a summer institute at the resort, and in 1979 Orkney Springs was acquired by the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, which has undertaken an ambition renovation of the many surviving historic buildings (Cohen: 84).

The year 1922 saw the commercial transformation of a cave near Quicksburg into Shenandoah Caverns (85-166), served directly by the Southern Railroad. "An electric lighting system sufficient to illuminate a town of two thousand people" was installed to accommodate the thousands of tourists who visited every year during the 1920s, and a three-story rock-faced concrete-block hotel was constructed at the cavern entrance (Wayland, 1924). To further tempt weekend spelunkers, the management endowed the cave's natural formations with names such as Diamond Cascade, Grove of the Druids, and Rainbow Lake (Moore and Miller: 15).

32

Transportation Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

All aspects of Shenandoah County's early economy depended on transportation. The principal land route during the period was the Valley Road, also referred to as the Great Wagon Road, that extended from Philadelphia southwestward down the center of Shenandoah County and ultimately into the Carolina Piedmont. This route became a conduit for settlers moving into and through the area and for the transport of agricultural products to tidewater markets and finished goods to the backcountry. Winchester, located to the north of Shenandoah County, became a point of intersection for roads leading east and west, as did Staunton to the south of the county (Kalbian: 150; Newlon and Pawlett: 19). The section of the great road leading southwestward from the southern boundary of Shenandoah County was also known as the Indian Road. The Shenandoah River constituted an important transportation route. Batteaus--shallow-draft, keel-bottomed boats--plied the river from the eighteenth century into the mid-nineteenth century, carrying bulk agricultural and industrial goods to market.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Shenandoah County underwent a tremendous expansion of its transportation infrastructure during the antebellum period. Roads and waterways were considerably improved, enhancing the county's access to distant markets and accelerating integration with the national economy and national culture. The railroad made it first inroads into the county during the period.

The Valley Road became the subject of renewed attention when a third Valley Turnpike Company was chartered in 1834 with the goal of macadamizing the great artery from Winchester to Harrisonburg. One of the road's engineers was Joseph Anderson, later head of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond and owner or lessor of the county's iron furnaces (Wayland, 1967: 2, 13-15; Newlon and Pawlett: 19-20). With its extension via other turnpikes into Southwest Virginia and points west by mid-century, the hard-surface Valley Pike represented one of the nation's primary land routes.

The success of the Valley Pike generated a turnpike mania. Increasingly, the old method of local surveyors and laboring tithables gave way to a system of professionally managed, capitalized, and sometimes state subsidized turnpike companies. The town of New Market appears to have taken the lead in these developments, first with the incorporation of the Newmarket and Buffalo Springs Turnpike in 1839-1840, and then with the incorporation of the Newmarket and Sperryville Turnpike in 1847-1848. The latter road was the only major route to cross the Massanutten Mountain, linking the Valley and the Piedmont via Luray (Aten et al: 14). The 1850s saw a flurry of incorporations including the Mount Jackson and Howard's Lick Turnpike, the Mount Jackson and Howardsville Turnpike, the Strasburg and Capon Turnpike, and the Woodstock and Wardensville Turnpike (Williams). These regional turnpikes contributed to the economic development of the county by alleviating one of the primary limiting factors: bad roads. Their impact on the cultural development of the county would be hard to quantify, but

it is reasonable to assume that they tied both town and country more closely to national life.

One important route that did not gain turnpike status was the Back Road, a route that paralleled the Valley Road along the western edge of the central valley (corresponding to routes 42 and 623 today). It is possible that the absence of tolls on this route made it more attractive to drovers than the Valley Road. The Craig-Hepner Farm (85-455) near Alonzaville was used as a campsite for drovers and a watering place for livestock during the antebellum period; Hepner family tradition states that the owner of the farm during the period maintained another farm twelve miles to the south along the Back Road that also functioned as a campsite and watering place. A string of small service communities developed along the Back Road during the nineteenth century, catering to the needs of travelers and nourished by their trade. Listed from south to north, these communities are Forestville (85-405), Hudson Crossroads (85-410), Conicville (85-402), Columbia Furnace (85-400), St. Luke (not surveyed), Alonzaville (not surveyed), Saumsville (85-503), Mt. Olive (85-504), and Lebanon Church (85-118).

Turnpikes were vital to the development of the Valley, but as early as the 1830s their importance was overshadowed by the great transportation innovation of the nineteenth century: the railroad. At first, railroads passed near but not into Shenandoah County. The first was the Baltimore & Ohio, which bridged the Potomac to Harpers Ferry in 1836. There it was met by the Winchester & Potomac, with its terminus in the Frederick County seat only a dozen miles from Shenandoah (Hungerford: 150). The first railroad actually to penetrate the county was the Manassas Gap, the brainchild of Chief Justice John Marshall's entrepreneurial son, Edward Carrington Marshall. The Manassas Gap branched off of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad at Manassas Junction and passed westward through Manassas Gap and Front Royal to Strasburg, with the ultimate goal being Harrisonburg. Upon its completion to Strasburg in 1854, Marshall remarked: "The iron horse of Manassa this day takes its first drink of limestone water" (Davis: 113). By March 1859 the road had pushed as far as Mount Jackson, its terminus until after the Civil War (ibid.: 112-113).

Civil War (1861-1865)
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The Civil War wreaked havoc on Shenandoah County's transportation network. The Manassas Gap railroad was repeatedly damaged by Confederate forces to prevent its use by the Federal army during the latter's intermittent occupation of the Valley (Aten: 13; Johnston: 50-51, 113, 219). After the war, the Manassas Gap and the Orange & Alexandria railroads merged and extended their Valley line to Harrisonburg by 1868 (Wine: 40). In 1872 the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas merged with the Lynchburg & Danville to form the Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern. The WCVM&GS went into receivership in 1876 and was reorganized by the Baltimore & Ohio as the Virginia Midland Railroad (Davis: 194). By 1885 the Baltimore & Ohio had pushed the old Winchester & Potomac line southward to connect with the Virginia Midland at Strasburg Junction. The Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, as the OA&M line had become known, connected through to Staunton and beyond (Lake; Stover: 65). Later the majority of this line was acquired by the Southern Railroad, its present management,

although the stretch leading eastward from Strasburg remained under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio until after 1931 (Moore and Miller: 31). The railroad activity of this period precipitated considerable development in the Shenandoah County towns along the Valley Branch. An entirely new community, Quicksburg (originally known as Forest Station), grew up along the railroad, and a number of smaller hamlets centered on depots.

As noted above in the discussion of postbellum industry, a short line known as the Shenandoah Iron & Coal Railroad was constructed from Edinburg to Liberty Furnace in 1891. The "Edinburg Dinky" hauled iron to the main line and also extended to ore banks on Middle Mountain. After the furnace closed in the early twentieth century, the railroad hauled timber for a while before finally ceasing operations in 1917 (Cooper and Zimmerman).

Shenandoah County's roads continued to serve as they always had for pedestrian, horse, vehicular, and livestock traffic. Whereas most Virginia turnpikes failed to survive the Civil War and its attendant economic disruptions, the Valley Turnpike did, operating profitably until its takeover by the state in 1918 (Newlon and Pawlett: 20). Tollhouses were maintained along the pike, including a two-story frame structure that stands today on Meems Bottom at the foot of the bridge leading into Mount Jackson (85-151; Lake). Nearby is the Meems Bottom Covered Bridge (85-103), a single-span, wooden, Burr truss (or arch) bridge constructed in 1893-1894. At 200' long, the covered bridge is the longest to survive in the state, and accordingly it was listed in the National Register in 1975 (Loth: 424; Newlon and Pawlett: 27).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Shenandoah County fully entered the modern automobile age during the period between the world wars. The Southern and Baltimore & Ohio lines remained important, but increasingly country doctors, farmers, and others relied on cars and trucks to perform their work. Consequently there emerged a greater need for hard-surface roads. In 1930 the State Highway Department counted 1,067.26 miles of county and district roads and 90.74 miles of state highways. This latter figure included a 35.5-mile stretch of the Valley Turnpike, acquired by the state in 1918. The department widened and repaved the Valley Turnpike as U. S. Route 11 during the 1920s and 1930s, and throughout the period and later commenced the construction of the ubiquitous wood, steel, and concrete bridges that dot the county. As during almost two centuries of settlement history, freight moved through the county north and south along the Valley Road/Route 11, although in 1930 it was being hauled by truckers rather than teamsters (Moore and Miller: 31-32).

Commerce Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)
Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
Civil War (1861-1865)

During the eighteenth century, most commercial activity took place in Shenandoah County's towns. Presumably, stores were located in rural areas as well. Stores and other commercial property types are virtually non-existent for this period of the county's history. One notable exception is Moore's Store (85-33), a one-story, two-unit, brick building, possibly dating to the early nineteenth century, that formerly contained a post office and store or office.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

The majority of Shenandoah County's historic rural commercial buildings date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1871, the date of Andrew Boyd's *Virginia State Business Directory*, approximately fifteen stores had been established outside of the county's larger towns. By 1893, this number had grown to fifty-two (Chataigne, 1893: 1149-1151). Most of these country stores were located in villages and small towns and were usually operated in conjunction with post offices. Typically, country stores shared a similar gable-fronted form, sometimes with a side shed that was used for bulk storage. The upper level of two-story stores was also used for storage, but occasionally it served as lodging or meeting space as well.

A prime example of the commercial property type is the Ephraim Baker Store (85-473) in the village of Mt. Olive. The original one-story section of the two-story frame store was probably built in 1867 (the date of the store's earliest surviving ledger), and the upper story added soon afterwards. Off the north side of the store is a wing for bulk storage; across the front of the store extends a reworked one-story porch. The beaded-board-sheathed interior of the store's main sales space features long wooden counters and shelves lining the walls. Another well preserved late-nineteenth-century store that also functioned as a post office is the Lockstampfer House and Zepp Post Office (85-47).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Commercial development in the county's rural areas slackened after World War I, with fewer country stores constructed in villages and small towns. The increasing popularity of the automobile generated several changes in the county's rural commercial architecture. First, gas pumps and drive-through canopies began to appear on the front of some store buildings. Also, along major routes such as the Lee Highway, hard-surfaced in the 1920s, filling stations, motor courts, and diners sprang up. A fine example of the filling station property type is a 1920s or 1930s station in Columbia Furnace (85-400) that features imaginative limestone masonry. Similar stations were built up and down the Lee Highway in adjoining counties. Other early service stations identified by the survey include Rude's Hill Grocery (85-147) and a store and service station on Rt. 720 (85-150). Also associated with increased automobile use is Dorothy's Inn (85-197), a white quartzite-faced building with stepped gable parapets constructed on a bluff between the Lee Highway and the Shenandoah River in the 1920s or 1930s.

Industry Theme

<u>Early National Period (1790-1829)</u>

Shenandoah County has been described as a "leading iron-producing county of the state" for the period before the Civil War, a distinction it gained at an early date (Watson: 430). One of the Shenandoah Valley's earliest furnace and forge complexes was established in the mid-eighteenth century by Isaac Zane on both sides of Cedar Creek at Marlboro (the furnace itself was situated on the Frederick County side of the creek). Apparently the first furnace physically located within Shenandoah County's present boundaries was Columbia Furnace (85-400), sited on Big Stony Creek where it issues from the mountains six miles west of Woodstock. Columbia Furnace was developed by George Mayberry & Company shortly after 1800; in 1808 it was acquired by John Arthur & Company and afterwards was commonly known as Arthur's Furnace. Another early furnace was Liberty Furnace, established around 1821 several miles upstream from Columbia Furnace (Wayland, 1927: 237-238; Bruce: 454). Pig iron was the principal product of the early furnaces, and was either sold to local blacksmiths or transported by bateaux or wagon to Fredericksburg and other tidewater markets (Wayland, 1927: 241). The importance of the iron industry and other manufacturing enterprises can be read in the population statistics of the 1820 federal census. Of Shenandoah County residents engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing, the proportion of the latter was 20.9%, whereas statewide the percentage of individuals involved in manufacturing was 10.4%.

<u>Antebellum Period (1830-1860)</u>
<u>Civil War (1861-1865)</u>

Iron manufacturing became even more important in Shenandoah County during the antebellum period. Columbia Furnace supported a population of 200 workers and others by the 1830s (Martin: 452). The 1830s saw the addition of four more furnaces to the county: Paddy, located on Cedar Creek near the Frederick County line; Caroline Furnace, located at the southern end of Fort Valley; Fort Furnace, also known as Elizabeth Furnace, located at the north end of Fort Valley; and Van Buren Furnace (85-51), located at the headwaters of Cedar Creek (Bruce: 454; Gilmer). The location of these furnaces in the heavily forested mountainous areas of the county was intentional; the furnaces required charcoal for fuel, and the production of charcoal consumed vast quantities of timber. Other factors in the siting of furnaces were the availability of iron ore, limestone for flux, and water power to operate the huge furnace bellows and (when a forge was associated with the furnace) trip hammers. As at Columbia Furnace, work camps and occasionally *bona fide* communities sprang up around the furnaces. Workers at Henrietta Furnace (another, Civil War-era furnace located near Orkney Springs) may have been housed in a row of a half-dozen or so log cabins, as was the practice in the iron manufacturing region of antebellum Pennsylvania (Lake).

The 1860 industrial census contains detailed information on the scale and workings of the county's iron furnaces. The census lists four manufacturers of pig iron with one furnace "in course of construction." The four operational furnaces employed a total of fifty-eight workers,

and produced 2,481 tons of pig iron representing 27.3% of the state total (Capron: 13). The county's most productive furnace, Columbia Furnace, consumed 3,304 tons of ore, 280,000 bushels of charcoal coal, and 340 tons of lime to produce 1,365 tons of pig iron valued at $30,098. Columbia Furnace was water-powered, as was one other furnace, but the remaining two were steam-powered.

A related industry was the forging of iron into more finished forms. Two early forges were Pine Forge, located on Smith Creek four miles north of Newmarket, and Union Forge, located at the eastern end of the village of Lantz Mills. In 1860 the industrial census lists six foundries with annual output in excess of $500. Most of these foundries converted pig iron into bar iron, but one, the Valley Foundry of Solomon Moore & Company, manufactured "all kinds [of] machinery." Like the furnaces, the early forges attracted settlement (Wayland, 1927: 241). Blacksmith shops operated throughout the countryside, and a total of nine were listed for the county's towns in 1835 (Martin: 450-452).

With the loss of northern and European iron suppliers during the Civil War, the Confederacy turned to Virginia's iron industry to supply plate, railroad rails, and other essential articles. The Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, one of the South's leading manufacturers, leased Caroline, Columbia, and Fort furnaces during the war (Bruce: 371). Federal commanders were not unaware of the importance of the furnaces to the Southern war effort, and most if not all of the furnaces were destroyed or disabled during the war.

Other materials were mined in Shenandoah County during the antebellum period. Manganese ore was recovered from several locations along the upper waters of Cedar Creek beginning in the 1830s, and it is claimed that these were among the earliest manganese mines in the nation (Moore and Miller: 19). Small coal deposits were mined during the period, providing enough fuel to supply local foundries and blacksmith shops (Rogers: 99; Moore and Miller: 22). A small lead and silver mine was opened one mile southeast of Moore's Store in 1839, and reopened in 1869 and again in 1893 (Wine: 181).

Crucial to the agricultural economy of the county were the large grist mills and flour mills that stood along streams throughout the central valley. The largest of these mills were multi-story log or heavy frame buildings with massive stone foundations. Mills were targeted by Federal general Sheridan in his destructive campaign of 1864, but a number of rural antebellum mills managed to survive. Among these are the Forestville Mill (85-), the Stoner Mill (85-83), the Spengler Mill (85-17), the Swartz Mill (85-80), and the Walton Mill (85-26). At the Stickley Farm (85-13) on Cedar Creek are the stone foundations of two mills dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Both mills feature segmental- and round-arched door and wheel-pit openings and other finely crafted masonry features.

A mill of a different sort is the Morgan-Rinker Woolen Mill (85-502), located on Mill Creek just outside Mt. Jackson. Through much of the early and mid-nineteenth century, the Morgan-Rinker mill was the only woolen mill in operation in the county. The two-story heavy frame building features a limestone basement story with a fireplace, crane, and remnants of a later tomato

canning operation, and an attic with an unusual roof structure. Another antebellum industry of importance to the county was the tanning of animal hides to make leather. The aforementioned Walton Mill may also have functioned as a tannery. At Zepp in the northern corner of the county are the remains of a mid-nineteenth-century tannery (85-46).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

Most Shenandoah County iron furnaces were repaired or rebuilt after the Civil War. Some, such as Caroline Furnace, were never returned to blast. At least one new furnace was established after the war: the Boyer or Mine Run furnace in Fort Valley (85-45). The Boyer furnace was built in 1872 but closed within two years as a result of disruptions in the national market (Bland). The furnaces that survived the war also faced an uncertain future, as the larger and more efficient Northern iron industry gained dominance. The postbellum history of the Columbia and Liberty furnaces illustrates the tenuous character of the local industry. Columbia Furnace operated in fits and starts after the war. In the mid-1880s it came under the control of the Philadelphia-based Columbian and Liberty Iron Company, which then went into receivership in 1886. Production at Columbia apparently ended in 1886, with the company focusing instead on Liberty, to which it constructed a narrow-gauge railroad in 1891 (Wayland, 1927: 237). Large casting houses and other timber and brick structures had been built at Liberty by 1900, and in 1907 Liberty produced twenty-five tons of hot blast charcoal iron per day. Liberty Furnace closed shortly thereafter, a victim of antiquated technology, finite timber reserves, and outside competition (Shen. Co. Bicen. Com.: 40; Watson: 431).

Contemporaneous with the postbellum furnaces were a number of forges and foundries. One of these was the foundry of Nathaniel Armentrout, operated at Moores Store in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s before moving to Belgrade Post Office in the 1890s (Wine: 38-39; Lake; Chataigne, 1884-1885, 1893). And, as before the war, blacksmith shops flourished, with as many as forty-five advertising their services at the end of the century, and probably many more maintained on a private basis for common farm repairs and horse shoeings (Chataigne, 1893).

Limestone was quarried for construction purposes in the eighteenth century; many of the surviving (definitively dated) eighteenth-century houses in Shenandoah County are constructed of the indigenous limestone. In the mid- and late nineteenth century, farmers constructed lime kilns for the conversion of stone into lime for agricultural purposes (Wayland, 1927: 354). Several of these small masonry lime kilns have been identified in the Zepp vicinity, and one near Wheatfield (85-450) has been surveyed (Shull: 185). Limestone quarrying was begun on a large scale in the late nineteenth century. Between 1890 and 1910, as many as five companies opened pit and shaft mines in the Strasburg Junction vicinity. Most of the limestone was ground and then burned in cylindrical iron kilns to produce agricultural lime. One historian of the Shenandoah County limestone industry reports that as many as 250 men were employed by the lime plants, with "others occupied in connected businesses, furnishing wood, coal, coke, barrels, staves, etc." (Shull: 71). An office, storage building, and possible gate house associated with a limestone quarry at Strasburg Junction have been identified by the survey (85-254).

The milling industry continued into the late nineteenth century, with many of the mills that were destroyed during the Civil War reconstructed in the postbellum period. One postbellum mill of note is the Armentrout Mill in Moore's Store (85-37), a heavy frame building built on the stone foundations of an earlier mill that burned around 1870. Connected with the Armentrout Mill is a long one-story frame shed that functioned as a sawmill. Another late-nineteenth-century sawmill is the Sheetz Sawmill (85-196), a ruinous two-story weatherboarded frame building that may have been powered by a turbine. On another Sheetz property is small frame building that functioned as a saw mill office (85-223).

Tanning remained an important industry until the end of the nineteenth century. In 1868, Thomas Cover established a large-scale tannery on Cedar Creek at the Shenandoah-Frederick county line. Known as the Star Tannery, the facility included tanning vats, a bark barn, and log worker housing (Shull: 27-29). Smaller tanneries were operated on farms and in and near a number of Shenandoah County towns and villages such as Alonzaville, Conicville, Forestville, Toms Brook, and Zepp (Chataigne, 1893). One of the last of these small-scale tanneries was the Zirkle Tanyard near Mount Clifton, which may have ceased operations by 1900 (Wayland, 1927: 354).

Many farms have property sub-types associated with some small-scale industrial activity. Blacksmith shops were common; one on the Filtzmyers Farm (85-480) has a stone forge and a large flip-down shutter used to light the interior and dissipate heat. The George Minnick Farm (85-411) has a log outbuilding that served as Minnick's chair and coffin shop during the second half of the nineteenth century. Another coffin and general carpentry shop was constructed by Joseph C. Lonas in 1922 (85-414). The Lonas shop is a two-story frame building with a commercial gable-fronted form.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Shenandoah County's once prolific iron industry was defunct by the second decade of the twentieth century, but the mining and processing of other materials continued. Beginning in 1920, the Hy-Grade Manganese Company developed an extensive manganese mining operation in the northern tip of the county. By 1930 the company had excavated over 6,000 feet of tunnels in Mineral Ridge (Moore and Miller: 19). Limestone production remained an important industry, especially in the area around Strasburg, Toms Brook, and Forestville. Near the latter, a quarry was opened about 1925 that has remained in continuous operation to the present (Wine: 182). The development of electric power and its extension to rural areas throughout the state lead to the development of the Dove Farm Power Station (85-164), presently a poured concrete ruin.

Funerary Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

The Shenandoah County survey focused mainly on architectural resources; consequently, minimal information was gathered on the county's historic cemeteries. Also, what information that was gathered is far from systematic. Nevertheless, a few generalizations may be made concerning the county's early funerary art and spatial planning. First, grave markers definitively dated to the eighteenth century are relatively rare. Probably most early markers were fieldstones or wooden planks that were never inscribed or have had their inscriptions weathered away. Second, most early cemeteries appear to be family plots, or plots used by several families living in a relatively small area. Some of these family plots are walled, such as the large cemetery on the Painter Farm near Hamburg (not surveyed). Early church cemeteries are infrequent, mainly because early churches are infrequent. As the number of churches increased with time, and as churches became more stable, church cemeteries also increased.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
Civil War (1861-1865)

More dated grave markers survive in the rural areas of Shenandoah County from the late antebellum period than from preceding periods. Several factors may account for this: increasing population stability--less frequent out-migration; increasing population numbers; the relatively younger age of later grave markers, hence a greater survival rate; and increasing personal wealth accompanied by a desire for greater gentility in funerary practices, leading to the carving of larger, more durable, and more elaborate inscribed markers. A notable headstone from the period is the Emily Bo(?)ner marker in the cemetery at Mount Pleasant Lutheran Church (not surveyed) in the northern corner of the county. The Bonner headstone features a winged cherub, a motif associated with New England gravestones of the eighteenth century. The headstone is no longer dated owing to spalling of the soft sandstone out of which it is made. More typical in form but late in execution is the headstone of L. R. Zimmerman, located in the churchyard of Zion Lutheran Church near Columbia Furnace (85-440). The Zimmerman stone is dated 1842 and is carved in the so-called Georgian form with a complex curved top. Headstones fashioned out of white marble or other fine imported and indigenous stone, and carved with weeping willows and other popular nineteenth-century motifs, began to appear in rural areas by the end of the antebellum period. Two headstones in the Zirkle Cemetery near Forestville bear German inscriptions (Wine: 52). A set of headstones in the cemetery of Solomon's Church (85-113) bear star motifs in their tympanums that may be German in inspiration.

Despite the trend towards greater permanence, crude, less durable grave markers were still used. A collection of (now undated) wooden markers that are probably typical of the period survive at the Wetzel Cemetery near Columbia Furnace (85-404). These markers have bulbous head-like tops (or tympanums) flanked by smaller epaulet-like projections, and may be modeled on the Georgian gravestones of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. Fieldstone markers apparently continued in use.

41

Several anonymous vernacular stone carvers operated in the mountainous sections of the county during the mid-nineteenth century. A stone carver in Fort Valley carved small but elegant sandstone markers with floral and star motifs during the 1850s and early 1860s that appear in the Clem Cemetery (85-452) and the McInturf Cemetery (not surveyed). On the opposite side of the county in the Biller Cemetery south of Orkney Springs (85-413), a less accomplished but imaginative stone carver produced a headstone for Elijah Estep, who died in 1864 or 1865. The Estep marker is fashioned out of a sandstone flagstone and features a delicate sawtooth border around a crude inscription and a feather (or possible tree of life motif) scratched into one corner.

Two unusual cast-iron grave markers survive in the yards of St. James and St. John's churches at Hudson Crossroads. One marker is identified as that of David H. Armentrout (1857-1858), the son of Nathaniel and Lucinda Armentrout. Nathaniel Armentrout operated a foundry at Moores Store in the late 1860s and 1870s and possibly earlier. It seems likely that he had the marker made for his infant son at his own ironworks.

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Family cemeteries continued in use through the early twentieth century in Shenandoah County, but their importance diminished compared to the increasing popularity of church cemeteries. By 1900, most rural churches were surrounded by even rows of marble and granite headstones and obelisks. Few if any of the county's rural church cemeteries incorporated advanced design concepts such as the winding drives and walkways that were common in urban cemeteries of the late nineteenth century. Most church cemeteries are fenced. The cemetery of Columbia Furnace Union Church (85-403) is surrounded by an immense polygonal limestone wall that may have been built with the church in 1854, or that may date to the period of the earliest dated interments shortly after the Civil War.

The county's inhabitants experimented with new materials such as concrete for grave markers. In the cemetery of Patmos Evangelical Lutheran Church near Woodstock (85-460) is a pressed metal marker fashioned for the Rev. William M. Kibler, who died in 1905.

Stone carvers signed their work more often during the period. A carver named Jordan who worked in marble and indigenous sandstone produced markers for the Biller Cemetery (85-413) and the Funkhouser Cemetery (85-424) near Orkney Springs in the 1860s and 1870s. A carver named Allin, operating out of Woodstock during the 1870s and 1880s, created marble obelisks and recumbent lamb markers for the Columbia Furnace Union Church cemetery (85-403). E. Redfern also carved marble markers during the period.

A maker of wooden grave markers has been identified for the period. Coffin maker and undertaker Joseph C. Lonas, who plied his trade in the Orkney Springs area from the 1890s through the 1920s, made simple grave markers by sawing the corners off of an 8"-wide 30"-long plank and carving the initials of the deceased on the front. (An example of a pointed wooden marker similar to the ones Lonas made, although now lacking an inscription, survives in a small

grave plot behind Bethany Church near Columbia Furnace.) The Lonas wooden markers were usually meant to serve only until the family of the deceased could save money for a more permanent memorial, but often they were never replaced (Lonas interview, see 85-414).

Settlement and Ethnicity Theme

<u>Early National Period (1790-1829)</u>

For the colonial and the Revolutionary War periods, county enumerations of tithables were the only population statistics collected in Shenandoah County. The first relatively accurate data on the county's population was gathered in 1783 as part of a statewide enumeration. In that year, Shenandoah County reported 7,908 white inhabitants (95.8%) and 347 black inhabitants (4.2%). The first national census in 1790 reported a population of 10,510 persons, including 512 slaves-- representing 4.9% of the total--and 19 individuals classified as "free colored." In 1790, Shenandoah County was less populous than its neighbor to the north, Frederick County, which had a population of 19,681. Also, the number of slaves in Shenandoah County was absolutely and proportionally far less than in Frederick, where the slave population of 4,250 amounted to 21.6% of the county total. In fact, Shenandoah County had fewer slaves than any county in the present state with the exception of Washington County in far Southwest Virginia.

The population of the county rose steadily through the first decades of the nineteenth century, reaching 19,750 in 1830. During the same period, the slave and free black populations rose at a faster rate than the over-all population. By 1830, the slave population numbered 2,423, or 12.3% of the total population, and the number of free blacks had risen to 458. Although migration into the county had subsided by the 1780s, the opening of Kentucky and Tennessee to settlement after the Revolutionary War precipitated a massive movement of peoples through the area (Mitchell: 57). The white population of the county remained predominately German in ethnic origin. The German language and other aspects of German culture persisted and even flourished in the county through the first third of the nineteenth century (Mitchell: 106). Ethnic cohesion was enhanced by German-language newspapers such as the *Volkberichter* of New Market (Wust: 117).

<u>Antebellum Period (1830-1860)</u>

The formation of Page and Warren counties from sections of Shenandoah County during the 1830s reduced the total population from 19,750 in 1830 to 11,618 in 1840, according to the federal census. Thereafter the county's population grew steadily and moderately, reaching 13,896 in 1860. The slave population of the county also declined abruptly during the 1830s, to 1,033 individuals in 1840. Some of this decline is attributable to the reduction in the county area, yet the 1840 slave population represented a smaller proportion of the total population than in 1830, a decline from 12.3% to 8.9%. The decline continued through the antebellum period; in 1860, the slave population represented only 5.4% of the total population, almost as low a proportion as in 1790. The reasons for the proportional rise in the Shenandoah County slave

population during the early nineteenth century have not been studied, nor has the antebellum decline. It may be conjectured, however, that the decline is associated with the tightening of Virginia's slave codes following Nat Turner's 1831 slave rebellion, and with the evolution of thought concerning slavery in the county's German churches. Contrary to the trend in the slave population, Shenandoah County's free black community remained stable during the antebellum period at 2.3% of the total population in both 1830 and 1860.

Civil War (1861-1865)
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The principal demographic trend of the eighty-year period from the end of the Civil War to the end of World War II was the growth in number and population of Shenandoah County's principal towns and outlying villages.

Table 2. Populations of Shenandoah County communities, 1917 (Hill, 1917: 946-948).

Bowmans: 20	Hepners: 3	Quicksburg: 75
Capon Road: 40	Jerome: 100	Saint Davids Church: 20
Carmel: 20	Lantz Mills: 30	Seven Fountains: 50
Columbia Furnace: 70	Lebanon Church: 75	Shenandoah Alum Springs: 10
Conicville: 50	Liberty Furnace: 25	Strasburg: 762
Detrick: 60	Macanie: 10	Strasburg Junction: 40
Edinburg: 574	Maurertown: 150	Toms Brook: 200
Edith: 25	Moores Store: 40	Wheatfield: 17
Fishers Hill: 25	Mount Jackson: 479	Woodstock: 1,314
Forestville: 110	New Market: 638	Zepp: 100
Getz: 5	Orkney Springs: 25	
Hawkinstown: 75	Pelton: 16	

Architecture Theme

Early National Period (1790-1829)

The earliest dwellings in Shenandoah County were probably of log and stone construction. Log and stone building were typical of the source regions of the county's German settlers and were the common building materials of the formative Pennsylvania Culture Region. The county's non-German settlers probably adopted log and stone building from their German neighbors. Frame and brick domestic construction may also have been practiced in the county during the first half-century of settlement, although no examples of eighteenth-century frame or brick houses have been positively identified. Several instances of full-dovetail log corner notching have been identified, namely the Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487) and the original house on the Craig-Hepner Farm (85-455), but the dominant notching technique (at least in the nineteenth century)

was v-notching. V-notching was uncommon in the German source regions of the county's settlers. Some cultural historians have suggested that the technique was introduced to the Mid-Atlantic by Scandinavian settlers and adopted by Germans, Scotch-Irish, and others (Jordan and Kaupps: 141-151).

Stylistically, Shenandoah County's surviving architecture begins with the Georgian style. Several late-eighteenth/early-nineteenth-century houses such as Bellview Farm (85-) and the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482) have second-story fireplaces with simple architrave mantels indicative of the Georgian style. As of yet, sophisticated Georgian styling has not been encountered in the county.

The majority of houses dating to the first third of the nineteenth century for which early interiors survive are detailed in the Federal style. Three outstanding examples of Federal styling are Mt. Airy (85-18), Spengler Hall (85-9), and Mt. Pleasant (85-72). Mt. Airy, a two-story double-pile stone house dating to the 1790s and later, has an ell and side wing that contain elaborately carved Federal mantels of a vernacular character. (The mantels in the principal first-story rooms of the house are carved from imported black and gold marble and may represent an antebellum remodeling.) Spengler Hall, situated on a bluff above the Valley Road at the south end of Strasburg, is a two-story, five-bay, Flemish-bond brick house with a double-pile center-passage plan. Throughout the house are delicately carved mantels and press surrounds featuring fan-like motifs and covered urns. Mt. Pleasant is a two-story brick house located on a bluff above Cedar Creek north of Strasburg. The house features quarter-round windows in the gables, fan-light entries, a center-passage with an archway, arched niches flanking the fireplace in one parlor, and several imaginative mantels. Federal-style houses are typically less elaborate than the examples cited above. The two surviving mantels in the first story of the Funkhouser House on Rt. 263 (85-433) are more reflective of the norm, relying on reeding and multiple delicate moldings for much of their visual appeal.

One early architectural detail that deserves treatment hear is a distinctive door hinge pintel style that has been noted at four sites in the midsection of the county. Based on contextual information, the pintels date to the period around 1800. They were produced by a single talented blacksmith or school of blacksmiths and feature twisting of the stem forming the support for the pintel. The pintels have been observed on doors in the Van-Barton House (85-401), the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482), and the Gochenour-Foltz House (not surveyed), and reused on a farm building at site 85-437. A closer study of locally manufactured hardware such as twisted pintels can, in combination with stylistic analysis, prove helpful in modeling the early architectural history of the county.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
Civil War (1861-1865)

The late antebellum period witnessed the eclipse of the Federal style by the Greek Revival style in Shenandoah County, part of a process that occurred simultaneously throughout the nation. Probably the largest and most elaborate Greek Revival house in the county is the Hupp House

outside Strasburg (85-8), a huge porticoed brick mansion that functioned as the seat of one of the county's largest landholdings during the antebellum period. More typical of the rural Greek Revival dwellings of the period is the Rinker-Bowman House (85-430), a two-story center-passage-plan house of weatherboarded frame construction dating to about 1840. The house features a two-tier gabled portico and fireplaces with simple trabeated surrounds.

Added to the roster of traditional construction techniques practiced in the county during the antebellum period is a form of building that entails stacking dimensional sawn lumber to form the walls of the house. Three houses have been identified in the northern section of the county's central valley that employ this unusual and seemingly wasteful construction technique: the Cook House (85-384), the Keller-Humphries House (85-367), and the James W. Smoot House (85-484; not yet surveyed). The Cook House, believed to date to around 1840, stands adjacent to the site of a mid- and late-nineteenth-century sawmill (Gilmer; Lake).

Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Shenandoah County architecture is notable for the dazzling array of painting techniques employed in the decoration of its domestic interiors. Much of the finest painting dates to the second half of the nineteenth century, although notable examples survive from before and after the period as well. Techniques ranged from the ubiquitous graining and marbling (the simulation of wood grain and marble or other stone) to less common stone blocking (a subcategory of marbling), smoking (the use of a sooty flame to make designs in fresh paint), stenciling (the use of a stencil to create repetitive designs), scenic painting (the depiction of landscapes or other figural scenes), and *trompe l'oiel* (the simulation of three-dimensional detailing). Nearly all houses have some form of interior painting, whether it be simple whitewashing of exposed log walls or extravagant polychromatic displays keyed to architectural elements. Wall-papering survives primarily in late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century interiors.

Several early three-room German houses retain traces of original painting. The massive fireplace lintel in the *kuche* of the E. Frye House (85-477) was painted a garish carmine red. The dutch doors of the Dellinger-Vetter House (85-487) are painted somber black and green; a dutch door in the Waggoner-Foltz House (85-482) is painted dark brown and green. An early example of stenciling survives in an upstairs hallway of Spengler Hall (85-9). The stenciling--a row of red urns linked by swag-like motifs--is in keeping with the early-nineteenth-century Federal styling of the house.

Perhaps the most spectacular display of decorative painting in the county is to be found in Vesper Hall (85-73), a Greek Revival brick house of the mid-nineteenth century with parlor walls and ceiling painted in *trompe l'oiel* to simulate molded plasterwork. Vesper Hall also preserves remnants of stone blocking in the stairway to the attic. A contemporaneous house known as Green Hope (85-124) features similar *trompe l'oiel* painting, and the Jonathan Harpine House (85-429) of about 1870 featured blocking in the center passage until a recent renovation. In contrast to the refinement of Vesper Hall and Green Hope are the interiors of more vernacular

dwellings such as an abandoned house near Lebanon Church (85-465), which has a downstairs room with an entire partition grained in vivid brown and yellow, and green and red stenciling on the exposed ceiling joists. Another dramatic example is the mid-nineteenth-century James W. Smoot House (85-484; not yet surveyed). Green, brown, and cream paint was applied to the house's interior doors by a painter who used his hand and fingers as his paint brush, creating paisleys and other repetitive free-form figures. The Armentrout House (85-34) in Moores Store has a Federal mantel and baseboards with smoked finishes said to have been produced with tallow candles.

Little is known about the artists who were responsible for the county's painted interiors. Evidence from other communities would indicate that much of the painting was the work of itinerants, although the frequency of the painting in Shenandoah County may point to home-grown talent (Phillips: 156). One local artist for whom there is ample documentation is William F. Rupp, who emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1854 and later lived in Luray and possibly New Market. In 1872 Rupp painted a fresco of "Blind Justice" in the Shenandoah County Courthouse, and he is believed to have executed the parlor and hallways of Vesper Hall (Bauserman, 96-98; Painter, *Shenandoah County and Its Courthouse*: x). Rupp's work probably also survives at Green Hope and (until recently) the Jonathan Harpine House. Contractor D. G. "Green" Clanahan, who built a lavish Queen Anne farmhouse for himself near Hamburg in 1900-1902 (85-441), is believed to have executed the dark brown knotty graining on the doors of the house.

Government/Law/Political Theme

Few resources associated with this theme were identified by the survey. The virtual absence of such resources is largely due to the rural character of the project area. Post offices, which may considered to belong under this theme, are discussed under the commerce theme due to the fact that most were adjuncts of general merchandise stores during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Social Theme

Few resources associated with this theme were identified by the survey. The virtual absence of such resources is largely due to the rural character of the project area. General merchandise stores and schoolhouses probably provided meeting space to fraternal and other organizations in most rural communities.

Technology and Engineering Theme

Property types associated with this theme--roads, bridges, railroads, etc.--are discussed under the transportation theme.

The New Dominion: 1946-Present

Shenandoah County at the end of the twentieth century remains a predominately rural area, with livestock and poultry production constituting the basis of the county's agriculture. In fact, Shenandoah County was the eighth largest turkey producing county in the nation in 1960 (Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning). Fruit growing and shipping are important agribusinesses. Most industry is located in the county's larger towns, with only a few large plants located in rural areas.

The county's transportation network was transformed in the 1960s with the construction of Interstate 81, paralleling the route of the eighteenth-century Valley Road. Interstate 81 has increased the amount of automobile and truck traffic passing through the county, resulting in an economic boost to existing communities and the formation of new commercial nodes at highway interchanges. Despite the gradual hard-surfacing of secondary roads, Shenandoah County has many gravel roads.

In 1960, the county had 7,208 housing units (Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning). Since that time, additional units have been added, primarily in suburban neighborhoods established on the peripheries of the larger towns. Smaller subdivisions have been made in rural areas, mainly along highway frontages. The one-story brick-cased ranch house was the housing form of choice during much of the second half of the century.

VII. RESEARCH DESIGN

The main objectives of the Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey were to survey 350 historic resources and to evaluate the significance of those resources. To achieve these ends, the consultant engaged in an initial information-gathering phase involving photocopying pre-existing survey files curated at the VDHR, and transcribing site location information from VDHR survey maps to a set of USGS field maps. This initial phase also involved discussions between the consultant, VDHR staff, and members of the Shenandoah County Historical Society, including a pre-survey meeting in Woodstock on January 6, 1993. The consultant then proceeded to conduct a windshield reconnaissance of the county in order to determine the number and location of historic resources. These resources were map-coded on USGS field maps according to their survey potential. Special symbols were used to denote whether a resource appeared to warrant intensive or reconnaissance survey, or whether (upon cursory investigation) the resource appeared to retain fabric over fifty years in age that did not, however, appear to warrant survey under the scope of work defined for the project. The information gained during the windshield reconnaissance acquainted the consultant with the type, density, and distribution of resources, and enhanced planning for later phases of the survey. VDHR staff accompanied the consultant during several days of reconnaissance to assist in making judgements about the level of survey that would be appropriate for a given resource. Priority was given to pre-1860 resources and to representative examples of resources dating to the period 1860 to 1943. An attempt was made to select resources that illustrated a range of building types and historic functions. Due to the wealth of resources in rural Shenandoah County, not all pre-1860 resources were surveyed.

Reconnaissance survey of what ultimately grew to become 329 resources commenced in January and concluded in May. Wagner, Smead, Hudlow, and Pezzoni were provided with the map-coded field maps to enable them to locate and survey the sites marked for reconnaissance survey during the windshield reconnaissance. The surveyors drove every passable public road that was determined to have survey sites or that had not been driven during the windshield reconnaissance. Reconnaissance sites were surveyed to VDHR specifications; that is, the recording of the salient exterior architectural features for historic buildings and outbuildings, the gathering of historic information on the sites when that information was provided by owners and/or other informants, the preparation of simple site and/or building plan sketches, and the taking of two or more black-and-white photographs per site.

Concurrent with the reconnaissance survey, Kalbian and Pezzoni conducted intensive survey of thirty-eight resources. As determined with the input of VDHR staff, priority was given to collections of notable resources such as villages and unincorporated towns, the earliest buildings and farm complexes, and buildings known or discovered to have outstanding architectural qualities such as unusual plans or fine craftsmanship. The intensive survey was more in-depth than the reconnaissance survey, involving the inspection of interiors, the preparation of site-plan sketches and (often) principal building floor plan sketches, the taking of ten or more black-and-white photographs per site, and the taking of color slides. Information on individual sites surveyed at both the reconnaissance and intensive levels was entered into IPS. For rural communities, VDHR Preliminary Information Forms were prepared.

49

Before, during, and after survey, researchers Pezzoni and Reynolds gathered relevant historical information. The researchers relied mostly on the copious secondary sources relating to the county's historic development. In addition, the researchers gathered and analyzed agriculture, industry, and population statistics from the United States census, and they made a cursory analysis of nineteenth-century county tax records. This information, combined with the analysis of the findings of the survey itself, provided the basis for the discussion of historic contexts and property types, and also assisted in the preparation of Preliminary Information Forms for rural communities.

VIII. SURVEY FINDINGS

The Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey resulted in the documentation of 364 resources located disproportionately throughout the county and representing a range of historic periods. As one might expect, the greatest concentration of resources was in the central valley, the largest and most intensively settled physiographic section of the county. In the valley are located the largest farm complexes, the earliest surviving houses, the finest works of domestic architecture, and the majority of the county's rural communities. Resource densities in the central valley are patterned. Significant resources are grouped along the Shenandoah River and tributaries where the highest quality farmland was available, and they are found in greater number along the Valley Road and in the vicinity of the major towns where commercial and cultural opportunities existed. Most of the many hundreds of historic resources that were identified but not surveyed are located in the central valley. The density of these resources contributes to the historic character of the central valley landscape. Certain areas exhibit an architectural and historic richness, a high level of integrity, and a relative lack of modern intrusions that may warrant consideration for the National Register after additional survey is conducted. (See the recommendations section of this report for a more detailed discussion of these areas.)

The ruggedness of the terrain in the mountainous eastern and western sections of the county and the generally poorer quality of the soils deterred settlement in those sections, resulting in smaller farms, fewer early houses, and a relative lack of rural communities. Although the eastern and western sections are sparser than the central valley in a quantitative sense, those sections have the potential to preserve resources associated with more traditional mountain lifeways that are less well represented in the valley. The fact that much of the county's mountain land is located in the George Washington National Forest, which was excluded from the survey, made the lack of resources appear greater than is truly the case.

The requirements and methodology of the survey have resulted in a temporal distribution of surveyed resources that probably diverges from the true distribution of all historic resources. For example, the survey focused on resources that appeared to antedate the Civil War, with less attention paid to late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century resources. These latter resources probably far outnumber antebellum resources, owing to the younger age and hence statistically higher survival rate of postbellum resources and also to the fact that more resources were built after the Civil War. Another factor affecting the observed distribution of resources is the inherent difficulty of dating vernacular resources that are surveyed at the reconnaissance level, and even some vernacular resources that are surveyed at the intensive level. The absence of stylistic features, the persistence of styles in rural areas, the persistence of traditional construction practices (for example, heavy timber framing of barns into the mid-twentieth century), the recycling of older fabric in more recent construction, and the incorporation of older dwellings into newer ones or the thorough refurbishing of older dwellings--all these factors complicate the dating of resources and can skew observed distributions in unpredictable ways.

With these qualifying factors in mind, it is possible to make some tentative statements concerning

the temporal distribution of historic resources in the rural areas of Shenandoah County. Eighteenth-century resources appear to be rare, although intensive architectural and archival documentation of potentially early resources may raise the number of examples. Stylistic evidence suggests many more resources survive from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, with a linear increase through the second, third, and fourth decades of the century. The increase in building activity after the Civil War--the result of the dramatic expansion in agricultural production and the growth in the number of farms during the period, coupled with a modest rise in the county's population--is the cause of the observed abundance of postbellum resources. The first half of the twentieth century may have witnessed a slowing of the rate of increase in resources (although the absolute number of resources continued to grow) as development shifted from the agriculturally-oriented countryside to the industrial and service-oriented major towns. This may account for the apparent equality in the number of late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century resources.

The survival rates of specific kinds of resources do not necessarily obey the general trends outlined above. More houses of the county's wealthier inhabitants survive from earlier periods than do the smaller and less permanently constructed houses of less affluent inhabitants. Relatively few barns remain from the antebellum period--a direct consequence of Sheridan's barn-burning campaign in 1864--but many survive from the period of rebuilding that followed the war. Public schools, built in large numbers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, have a poor survival rate, the result of consolidation in the second quarter of the twentieth century and the subsequent abandonment of smaller school buildings or their conversion into dwellings.

IX. EVALUATION

Considering the wealth of historic resources in rural Shenandoah County, the resources that were surveyed during this first relatively comprehensive survey effort rank among the most significant historic sites in the county. Many of these resources probably meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. However, given the inherent limitations of the survey, definite statements of eligibility can only be made for individual buildings and farms that have been investigated on the interior, and that clearly represent a resource of outstanding historic or architectural merit. For most of the thirty-eight resources documented at the intensive level, determinations of eligibility should wait until a fuller sample of potentially eligible sites is achieved. The same holds true for most of the 326 reconnaissance sites, with the added stipulation that a given resource be surveyed at the intensive level and that additional historic documentation be gathered.

National Register eligibility is determined by evaluating resources according to certain federal guidelines. The "National Register Criteria For Evaluation" are as follows:

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

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

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

Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to these criteria, a resource generally must be fifty years or older at the time of evaluation, and it must possess integrity. There are also a number of considerations (or exceptions) to the above criteria that are discussed more fully in National Register literature. For the purposes of this report, the evaluation of resources is based solely on criterion C (see recommendations section below). Eligibility criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register do not differ substantially from the National Register criteria.

A number of registration requirements must be satisfied for a given property to be determined eligible for the National Register. These requirements differ for various property types, but for properties being considered for listing under criterion C--architectural significance--the requirements are relatively straight-forward. An architecturally eligible property may be an outstanding local example of a particular style, with sophisticated or otherwise notable massing, plan arrangement, and exterior and interior detailing and finishes. For example, a large brick house dating to 1820 with original porticos, a spacious double-pile center-passage plan, and

varied and beautifully crafted Federal mantelpieces might be eligible. A property may be a representative example of a distinctive or unusual construction technique, form, or plan, or it may preserve a distinctive or unusual architectural feature. For example, a full-dovetail log house of the late eighteenth century with a three-room German plan, a puncheon floor, and a cellar spring might be eligible, as would an early-twentieth-century village store with a well defined gable-front-with-side-shed form and rubble and concrete infilling between wall studs.

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

The integrity of a property's surroundings is also of concern. A house surrounded by its yard and early outbuildings retains integrity of setting, but a house with a major highway and unsympathetic development surrounding it may be considered to have lost its integrity of setting. Generally, the relocation of a property damages its integrity in that it removes it from its historic context. Even in this case, however, there are qualifying factors; for example, many smaller dwellings and farm buildings are inherently movable, and their relocation is not necessarily out of keeping with their historic usage.

As noted above, determinations of eligibility for most surveyed resources should wait until a fuller sample of potentially eligible resources is obtained, probably after another round of survey. However, the outstanding architectural character of several intensive sites warrants their consideration at the present time, since it is already clear that they rank among the most significant architectural works in the county. These sites are listed below:

1. Barb Farm (85-87)

> Constructed around 1839 by Jasper Barb, the Barb Farm is a formidable example in Shenandoah County of the Greek Revival Style executed in brick. The property's significance is further enhanced by the presence of a log, double-pen bank barn- one of only a few identified in the county. The house at Barb Farm was supposedly constructed in 1839 by Jasper Barb. The exterior of the brick house is laid in 5-course American bond and features: a wooden cornice with brackets and pendants; wooden lintels with plain corner blocks above the paired 4/4 windows; louvered wooden shutters; a 1-bay

flat-roofed portico with a balustrade; a hipped roof; four interior brick chimneys; a decorative door surround with brackets, corner blocks and a broken transom and sidelights; and a rear enclosed porch. The house is square in shape and has a double-pile center-passage plan. It has a full basement that opens to the back of the house. The interior woodwork features built-in cabinets; grain-painted 4-panel doors; ramped, pedimented-door surrounds; and fairly plain mantels, some with Tudor-style arched openings. There are 2 contributing outbuildings: a brick and stone, 2-story guest quarters that was probably originally a summer kitchen and has been highly remodeled; and a log, v-notched, double-pen bank barn with central threshing floor. The barn is now clad in corrugated metal siding. It sits on a stone basement. A painted signature was found on one of the logs in the pens " E.J. Barb/1878". In addition, wooden hinges were also found in the barn. There is one non-contributing stone 2-car garage on the property.

2. Mount Airy (85-18)

Mt. Airy is an interesting example of a late 18th-century stone dwelling constructed in the Georgian style which has undergone several Federal-style additions and alterations. The interior architectural details in the main house are extremely varied and illustrate a large vocabulary of the Federal style. The property is not just significant for its architectural merit, but also for its large collection of 19th and 20th century agricultural buildings, and its role in the Battle of Rude's Hill. This property appears to meet several of the National Register Criteria covering a period of close to 150 years. The original 2-story, 5-bay, hip-roofed section of the house has a central hall leading into a large room with two rooms off of one side. It appears that the floor plan might have been reworked during the late 19th century. The mantel in the principal room on this first floor is made entirely of black marble and features fluted Corinthian columns and a fluted frieze. This mantel was moved to its present location from one of the two rooms to the left of the entrance hall. The other room to the left of the doorway has the identical mantel. The two rooms are separated by folding multi-paneled doors. The entrance doorways in this part of the house are made up of 6-panel doors with a round-arched transom window above with a sunburst tracery pattern. The doors are framed by Doric pilasters and the arch above the transom is capped with a keystone. The door reveals are flat-paneled. The first addition to the house appears to be the east wing, which is one story and one bay deep, and consists of two rooms which share a central chimney. The woodwork in these two rooms, particularly the room to the west, is highly decorative. Both rooms feature impressive woodwork including wainscots, chair rails, cornices, built-it cabinets, and mantels. The mantel in the first room is more decorative than the one in the other and is Federal in inspiration. Off of this wing is another which houses the library. Its south and west sides are of stone construction and its north and east sides are of brick construction. There are two early-20th century additions off of the north end of the main block of the house. These currently house the dining room, kitchen, and pantry. It is possible that this addition incorporates earlier fabric as indicated by the fine Federal mantel in the dining room. Mt. Airy is complex house that needs much further study and

investigation to be fully understood. Only the first story was open to inspection at the time of the site visit.

3. Mount Pleasant (85-72)

Constructed around 1812 by Lt. Isaac Bowman, son of the pioneer George Bowman, Mt. Pleasant is a large and sophisticated brick dwelling. The interior of the house features elegant woodwork including original mantels, cupboards, flooring, doors, and locks. The property also features an attached stone kitchen wing, a brick smokehouse, and several early-20th-century farm buildings. Mt. Pleasant's refined architectural integrity is further enhanced by its pristine rural setting. It is located about 1/2 mile south of Isaac Bowman's father's house, Fort Bowman, on a bluff overlooking Cedar Creek. The 2-story, 5-bay, symmetrical house features many interesting architectural details. The exterior of the building is laid in Flemish-bond on the front and back and 5-course American bond on the sides. The gable roof is clad in slate and has two interior end brick chimneys. The house is crowned by a wooden cornice with modillions and dentils. The double-hung windows are crowned by stone lintels with keystones. Circular and semi-circular attic windows are found in the gable ends. The front of the house features a 1-bay pedimented portico with Tuscan columns. The front door is a double 4-panel door and has a semi-circular transom with wooden tracery above. To the east end of the house is a 1-story, 3-bay, attached, stone summer kitchen with an interior end stone chimney. This appears to have been constructed at the same time as the main house. The entire interior of the house features fine Federal-style details. The entrance hall is interesting because the stairs face the back door, not the front as would be expected. The house has a center-passage, double-pile plan. Midway down the length of the center passage is a paneled archway with a keystone that is supported by fluted pilasters. The woodwork throughout the house includes chairrails, built-in cupboards, paneled wainscots, paneled door and window reveals, mantels with reeding, herringbone patterns and fluted pilasters. The second-story NW room features two fine arched niches with a keystone supported by fluted columns (similar to the archway in the main hall). The majority of the 6-panel doors are still intact as are box locks and some locks with hand-forged escutcheons. The property includes five contributing buildings including: a brick meathouse (19th century); a barn constructed using the mortise and tenon technique (ca.1900); a small 6-room tenant house (ca.1930); a chicken coop; and various other 20th-century frame farm outbuildings. The property also includes a noncontributing brick garage that was recently constructed.

4. Spengler Hall (85-9)

Spengler Hall is a fine example of an early 19th-century brick dwelling constructed in the Federal style. Its interior Federal-style details are highly sophisticated and include unusual stenciling. The front portico with its squat baseless Doric columns was probably

added later in the nineteenth century. The two-story, five-bay brick house is laid in Flemish bond on the front and 5-course American bond on the sides and back. It features a central door with a fanlight with wooden tracery above on each floor. Above the doors there are rounded brick arches. The windows are nine-over-nine-sash, double-hungs on the first floor and six-over-six double hungs on the second floor. The windows have fine brick jack arches above them. The windows all have louvered wooden shutters and the house has two interior end brick chimneys. The house has a rear brick ell that housed the kitchen and servant's quarters above. It is laid in 5-course American bond and has a central brick chimney. There are two contributing outbuildings: a brick 1-story, 2-bay slave quarters laid in 5-course American bond with an exterior end brick chimney and a gable roof clad in wooden shingles; and a 1-story, 1-bay brick meathouse with an interior end brick flue and a gable roof clad in wooden shingles.

5. Valhalla (85-96)

Valhalla was supposedly constructed in the late 18th century. The woodwork in the house, particularly the fancy mantel in the parlor, is of the Federal style and may support such an early date. However, the property could have just as easily been constructed in the early 19th century. It is unusual because the front, which faces river, has no entrance except on the basement level. The house is associated with the Biedler and Hockman families. The parlor is the most exceptional room in the house. It features built-in cabinets with flatpaneled doors, reeded Doric columns as trim; an archway with a keystone; and an urn-like motif with a pineapple. The mantel has reeded pilasters; hatching in the banding; a central floral motif and pineapples in the frieze. This is one of the most elaborate mantels the surveyor has seen thus far in the survey. The other mantels in the house also feature reeding, and at least two have a bowed mantel shelf. The attic of the house was investigated and it appears that the front of the house was in fact constructed first and the rear ell added later. Hooks were also found in the attic that could have been used for hanging meat. The entrance must have therefore either been from the west side or one of the east side windows was changed from a door. I found no evidence supporting this second theory upon examination of the brickwork. The basement of the house is interesting and is made up of two rooms. There are two batten doors with a barred wooden vent windows on each side. The house has had several additions and alterations including closing in the side porches (1940s or 1950s); a side 1-story wing on a concrete block foundation; and new windows. Outbuildings include a fine brick summer kitchen with an interior end brick chimney; diamond-pattern vents; and a walk-out, split-level basement. It has a modern concrete block side wing. Not much is left of the old barn except for a small frame superstructure using parts of the old stone foundation. A modern metal barn has been built next to it. Across the road are the remains of the springhouse which was destroyed when the road was rerouted.

6. Vesper Hall (85-73)

Constructed around 1865 for Elijah Pifer, Vesper Hall is a fine example of a mid-19th century brick dwelling with some early Victorian architectural details. The exterior and interior of the house are surprisingly intact. The front parlor features fine trompe l'oeil fresco painting that was probably executed by the painter William Rupp. Rupp painted in the area after the Civil War. His work included churches like Mt. Hebron in Madison County, the Shenandoah County courthouse in Woodstock, and several private residences including ones in Luray. The property has further significance because of the earlier log tenant house located west of the main house. This building may be an example of an early German-plan house. Vesper Hall itself is a 2-story, 3-bay (symmetrical) brick building laid in Flemish bond on the front and 5-course American bond on the sides and rear. It has two interior brick chimneys and sits on a raised stone basement. It has a hipped standing seam metal roof and the remnants of a widow's walk. The windows are 6/6-sash double-hungs with an elaborate window cap with a shell and foliated scroll motif. The front windows have louvered wooden shutters. The house is fronted by a three-bay front porch with a hipped roof, square supports with sawn brackets and urn-like balusters. The house is crowned by a wooden cornice with fine brackets that match those found on the cornice of the porch. The house also has a rear, 2-story wing with an interior end brick chimney. Currently this part of the house is rented as a separate apartment and access was denied. The front doorway of the house features a broken transom and sidelights. The main block of the house is in the shape of a square with a double-pile center-passage plan. The interior of the house is highly unique and features fresco painting that was probably done by William Rupp during the last third of the 19th century. Many of the walls have been painted over but the front east parlor retains its fresco paintings. Rupp's trompe l'oeil technique is highly refined and in this room features paneled walls, an acanthus cornice, and a circular arch in the ceiling with a central medallion. The colors are shades of gray, tan and gold. The other surviving painting is found in the stairwell in the attic where the walls were block painted to look like cut stone using gray and white paint with red for the mortar. Probably other rooms in the house once featured decorative painting. The woodwork in Vesper Hall appears to be original. There are mantels in every room that are fairly plain with paneled friezes and columns. Some have a Tudor-style arch. There is some evidence that some had originally been grainpainted. The woodwork is primarily fluted with plain corner blocks. Many of the paneled doors have been grain painted. The staircase is slightly spiraled and has turned balusters. The rear of the house has a 2-story wing with enclosed side porches. There are two noncontributing outbuildings; a concrete block garage, and a frame shed.

Another resource group surveyed at the intensive level during the initial phase is the fourteen crossroads communities and villages of Calvary (85-406), Columbia Furnace (85-400), Conicville (85-402), Forestville (85-405), Hudson Crossroads (85-410), Lebanon Church (85-118), Moores Store (85-37), Mount Clifton (85-409), Mount Olive (85-504), Oranda (85-505), Quicksburg (85-407), Saumsville (85-503), Wheatfield (85-467), and Williamsville (85-408). (VDHR Preliminary Information Forms for these communities appear as an appendix to this report.) This sample represents about half of the communities ear-marked for intensive survey, and

determinations of eligibility should wait until all potentially eligible communities have received equal attention. Likewise, the few dwellings identified to date that preserve German architectural characteristics represent only a portion of the total number believed to survive in the county, and determinations of eligibility for these especially important resources should wait until more have been examined.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey is the first comprehensive documentation of a large number and broad range of historic resources in the rural areas of Shenandoah County. However, the 367 surveyed resources represent only a fraction of the total number of resources over fifty years in age. Additional documentation is needed. The recommendations that follow may serve as a framework for future investigations.

Further survey work should be carried out at both the reconnaissance and intensive levels, as was the case in the initial survey, but probably with greater emphasis on intensive documentation. One consequence of the richness of the county's historic and architectural legacy is a relatively large number of resources that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and therefore warrant intensive-level survey. The windshield survey of the county conducted in early 1993 identified approximately seventy-five individual properties and rural communities that appeared to warrant intensive survey, of which thirty-eight were surveyed. In addition, reconnaissance survey has turned up many more resources that require more in-depth documentation, and future reconnaissance survey will turn up even more.

The focus of additional survey work could be directed towards specific kinds of resources or resources in specific areas, now that a broad sample has been achieved. For example, the initial survey concentrated on buildings--houses, barns, villages, etc.--to the exclusion of sites of historic and artistic significance such as cemeteries. The few cemeteries that were surveyed revealed an unexpected richness of funerary art: headstones with German inscriptions and vernacular carving, unusual grave marker types such as wooden and cast-iron markers, and architectural features such as cemetery walls. Additional survey work could have as an objective a more thorough examination of funerary resources.

Another resource type of great interest to the scholarly community is Shenandoah County's large collection of eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century houses with German spatial elements and construction features. These houses reflect the persistence of German culture in the Shenandoah Valley and its gradual melding with the dominant Anglo-American culture of the state. The county may preserve the largest sample of German houses in the state, a resource group of statewide significance. The initial survey identified and recorded only a handful of these houses at the intensive level. Others--known or suspected--should receive special treatment in any future survey project. Documentation may include the preparation of scale drawings for the houses, as well as research into the case history of each house in an attempt to determine construction dates and the ethnicity and socioeconomic status of the original owners. One outcome of a survey and research focus on the county's German houses might be a Multiple Property Documentation Form that would form the basis for National Register designation.

Survey should also focus on specific areas that were either excluded or under-represented in the initial survey or that appear to have potential as National Register historic districts. The incorporated community of Toms Brook was excluded from the initial survey owing to the decision to examine only the unincorporated areas of the county. The county's other

incorporated communities have been the subject of individual survey and National Register projects in the past, but Toms Brook has not. Survey of representative sites in Toms Brook is warranted, as is a determination of what area or areas of the community may be eligible for the National Register.

The initial survey work revealed areas that appear to be eligible as rural National Register historic districts. The area extending from Columbia Furnace to Mount Olive features many historic villages and intact farm complexes set in an agricultural landscape that has been less altered by modern development than other historic areas in the county. The Jerome Valley in the county's western mountains may be another area with National Register potential. An area of recognized historic and prehistoric archaeological potential as well as architectural significance centers on Meems Bottom south of Mount Jackson. This area features Native American village sites, the site of a Civil War engagement and prisoner of war holding pen, and buildings and structures such as Meem's Covered Bridge (already listed in the National Register), the extensive Mt. Airy Farm, the impressive ruins of the Italianate mansion of Strathmoore, the possibly German-plan Rude House, a toll house associated with the Valley Turnpike, and other resources. Undoubtedly more potential rural historic districts will come to light with further survey work.

Additional survey should be accompanied by additional research. This report provides a basic discussion of several of the prominent themes in the county's history, although the conclusions of the report are necessarily tentative owing to the preliminary nature of the survey. As a larger sample of resources is surveyed, and as more specific areas of research are suggested, future generations of this report will contain a more thorough account of the architectural development of the county. Another pressing research need is the integration of the findings of survey projects outside of state-sponsored survey with the data base generated by the current round of survey. The survey work of the Shenandoah County Historical Society--specifically the photographic documentation of the county's oldest resources carried out by historian Fred Painter in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s--needs to be integrated with the present work, as does the mass of documentation generated by the Works Progress Administration during the 1930s and early 1940s.

Other, less architecturally-oriented sources need to be examined, one example being the Virginia Board of Public Works papers at the Virginia State Library. These papers sometimes contain detailed field notes and sketch maps of buildings and villages located along early-nineteenth-century turnpike and canal routes. Another potentially helpful source is county school records. In researching Conicville as part of the initial survey project, a Conicville Elementary School social studies unit dating to the 1930s was uncovered that contains valuable information (including oral accounts) on the history of the community (Lutz). A search of school records may turn up similar projects for other communities.

Future work, after additional survey and research has been completed, may include an assessment of Shenandoah County's archaeological potential accompanied by limited investigation of selected sites. The historic landmarks survey has dealt with the county's most recent history, extending back a mere two centuries. In actuality, human activity in the county extends back 12,000 years

61

to the end of the last Ice Age. An archaeological assessment would shed more light on this little understood but important period of the county's history, and would identify the types and distribution of below-ground resources associated with that history.

Archaeology can also increase our understanding of the county's more recent history and in so doing supplement analysis based on archival sources and architectural resources. For example, the county's nineteenth-century iron industry was a major component of the local economy, and it figured prominently in the industrial history of the state and the Confederacy. The parameters of the county's furnace sites, support communities, and resource locales (ore banks, charcoal pits, etc.) are at present poorly understood, as is the social structure and daily life of the furnace work forces. Archaeology can help in documenting the physical infrastructure of the county's iron industry, and it can bring to light the material culture of the men and women whose lives were intertwined with the industry.

Historic sites usually have an archaeological component, below-ground remains associated with the construction and use of above-ground structures. Archaeological investigation can help support the historic significance of a given property by revealing the full spectrum of the property's material remains. However, in the context of future historic survey work in Shenandoah County, archaeology should be used judiciously to determine the research potential and integrity of selected sites. Extensive testing and excavation would probably strain the budget of any survey project. Another rationale for a cautious approach to archaeology is the fact that intrusive archaeological investigation actually destroys some data in the process of salvaging information. Archaeological theory and practice are constantly improving; in the future, archaeologists will be able to retrieve more data from a site than at present. With this in mind, archaeological testing and excavation are best justified when a site is in imminent danger of destruction from development or natural processes.

The findings of the survey can be used in a number of ways to foster greater public and governmental awareness of and appreciation for the county's irreplaceable historic houses, farms, communities, and landscapes. Survey projects in other communities have led to the creation of work units and audio/visual units on local history and architecture for use with school-aged children. These units might be upgraded versions of the scripted slide program that was produced as part of the survey project. The business community should be made aware of the rehabilitation tax credit that is available for National Register properties and districts, the enhanced tourism potential of areas that are perceived to be historic, and the enhanced marketability of historic real estate. The survey should be used to inform planning decisions as a component of the county's comprehensive plan. Historic resources contribute to the quality of life in a community, and it is in the public interest to safeguard Shenandoah County's heritage.

XI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andriot, John L., ed. *Population Abstracts of the United States*. McLean, Va.: Andriot Associates, 1983.

Bailyn, Bernard, and DeWolfe, Barbara. *Voyagers to the West*. New York, N.Y.: Vintage Books, 1986.

Baker, Donna. "Built for survival." (Woodstock, Va.) *Shenandoah Valley-Herald*. n.d.

Bauserman, Gary. "William Rupp, Fresco Artist." *Page, The County of Plenty*. Luray, Va.: Page County Heritage Association.

Beyer, Edward. *Album of Virginia; or Illustration of the Old Dominion*. Berlin and Dresden: 1858 (Virginia State Library reprint, 1980).

Bland, Sidney. "Iron Working Industry Has Long Valley History; Governor Spottswood Early Sponsor." (Harrisonburg, Va.) *Daily News Record*. October 14, 1967.

Borden, Duane Lyle. *Tombstone Inscriptions: Toms Brook, and Vicinity, Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Ozark, Mo.: Yates Publishing Co., 1981.

_____. *Tombstone Inscriptions: Strasburg, and Vicinity, Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Ozark, Mo.: Yates Publishing Co., 1982.

_____. *Tombstone Inscriptions: Woodstock, and Vicinity, Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Ozark, Mo.: Yates Publishing Co., 1983.

_____. *Tombstone Inscriptions: Woodstock, and Fort Valley Vicinities, Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Ozark, Mo.: Yates Publishing Co., 1983.

_____. *Tombstone Inscriptions: New Market, Mt. Jackson, and Edinburg Vicinities, Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Ozark, Mo.: Yates Publishing Co., 1984.

_____. *Tombstone Inscriptions: Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia*. Ozark, Mo.: Yates Publishing Co., 1984.

_____. *Tombstone Inscriptions: Shenandoah County, Virginia and Bordering Counties, Frederick-Rockingham-Warren-Fauquier-Rappahannock and Hardy County, West Virginia*. Ozark, Mo.: Yates Publishing Co., 1986.

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72*. Richmond, Va.: Andrew Boyd & Co., 1871.

Bruce, Kathleen. *Virginia Iron Manufacture in the Slave Era*. New York, N.Y.: The Century Company, 1930.

Brunk, Harry A. *A History of Mennonites in Virginia*. Vol. 1, Staunton, Va.: McClure Printing Co., 1959.

Bryce, Paul B. "The History of Bryce Resort and Background of the Development of Bryce's Mountain Resort 1905 to 1993." Typescript, 1993.

"Bryce's Hillside Cottages." Brochure, *ca.* 1910.

Bucher, Robert C. "The Continental Log House." *Pennsylvania Folklife*. v. 12 n. 4 (Summer, 1962): 14-19.

Burke, Davis. *The Southern Railway, Railroad of Innovators*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1985.

Cadden, Virginia Hinkins. *The Story of Strasburg: and Other Historical Articles As Published in the Bicentennial Edition of the Northern Virginia Daily*. Strasburg, Va.: First National Bank, 1961.

Capron, John D. "Virginia Iron Furnaces of the Confederacy." *Virginia Cavalcade*. (Autumn, 1967): 10-18.

Cartmell, Thomas Kemp. *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, Frederick County, Virginia From Its Formation In 1738 To 1908*. Winchester, Va.: Eddy Press Corp., 1909.

Cassell, C. W.; Finch, W. J.; and Henkel, Elono. *History of the Lutheran Church in Virginia and Eastern Tennessee*. Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., 1930.

Chappell, Edward A. "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*. v. 124 n. 1 (February 1980): 55-89.

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1884-'5*. Richmond, Va.: J. H. Chataigne, 1884.

_____. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1893-94*. Richmond, Va.: J. H. Chataigne, 1893.

Clower, Joseph B., Jr. *Glimpses of the Past in Shenandoah County*. Woodstock, Va.: Woodstock Museum, 1984.

_____, ed. *Yesterday In Woodstock According to Fred Painter*. Woodstock, Va.: Museum of Shenandoah County, 1981.

Cohen, Stan. *Historic Springs of the Virginias, A Pictorial History*. Charleston, W.Va.: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1981.

Cooper, Karen. "Good old golden rule days." *The Shenandoah Free Press*. November 5, 1986.

Cooper, Mason, and Zimmerman, Bob. "Shenandoah Iron & Coal Company." *High Iron*. v. 17 n.s 4 & 5 (June & July, 1986).

Couper, William. *Shenandoah Valley*. 3 Vols. New York, N.Y.: Lewis Historical Company, Inc., 1952.

Crabill, Margaret R., and Simmons, Nancy E. *A History of Lantz Mill*. Project of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Cremin, Lawrence A. *American Education: The National Experience, 1783-1876*. New York, N.Y.: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1980.

Dornbusch, Charles H. "Pennsylvania German Barns." *Pennsylvania German Folklife Society*. v. 21 (1956).

Echoes of Shenandoah: A History of Shenandoah County's Public School System. Compiled by the Shenandoah County Retired Teachers Association. Stephens City, Va.: Commercial Press, Inc., 1977.

Edwards, Richard. *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia.* Richmond, Va.: 1855.

Eisenberg, William Edward. *The Lutheran Church in Virginia: 1717-1962.* Roanoke: The Trustees of the Virginia Synod, Lutheran Church in America, 1967.

"Elizabeth Furnace." n.d. Manuscript on file at the Edinburg Public Library, Edinburg, Va.

Ensminger, Robert F. *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America.* Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.

Garrison, Silor J. *The History of the Reformed Church in Virginia.* Winston-Salem, N.C.: The Clay Printing Co., 1948.

Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley, II, 1864.* Facsimile of original map published by the Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Glass, Joseph W. *The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View from the Barn.* Ann Arbor, Mi.: UMI Research Press, 1986.

"Good old golden rule days." (Woodstock, Va.) *Shenandoah Free Press.* November 5, 1986.

Grabill, Captain John. *Diary of Captain John Grabill.* 3 Vols. (Diaries in the possession of Margaret Jones, Madison, Va.)

Gulliford, Andrew. *America's Country Schools.* Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984.

Heatwole, Cornelius J. *A History of Education in Virginia.* New York, N.Y.: The MacMillan Company, 1916.

Hildreth, Arthur L. *A Brief History of New Market and Vicinity: The Battle of New Market Centennial.* New Market, Va.: Henkel Press, 1964.

Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917.* Richmond, Va.: Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1917.

Hofstra, Warren R. "'The Debatable Ground': Sectionalism and Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia." Barber, Michael B., and Barfield, Eugene B. *Upland Archaeology in the East: Symposium IV.* Atlanta, Ga.: USDA Forest Service, Southern Region, 1993.

Hungerford, Edward. *The Story of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1827-1927.* New York, N.Y.: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1928.

Jakle, John A.; Bastian, Robert W.; and Meyer, Douglas K. *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley.* Athens, Ga.: The University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Jennings, W., comp. *Heads of Families At the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Records of the State Enumerations: 1782 to 1785: Virginia.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908.

Johnston, Angus James, III. *Virginia Railroads in the Civil War*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The
University of North Carolina Press, 1961.

Jordan, Terry G., and Kaups, Matti. *The American Backwoods Frontier: An Ethnic and
Ecological Interpretation*. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989.

Kalbian, Maral S. *Rural Landmarks Survey Report of Frederick County, Virginia*. Winchester,
Va.: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1992.

Keister, E. E. *Strasburg, Virginia and the Keister Family*. Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah
Publishing House, Inc., 1972.

Kelley, Pierson. *200 Years in the Shenandoah Valley, The Settlers and Their Pine Church. With
Records Made By Paul Henkel*. Harrisonburg, Va.: Park View Press, 1973.

Kercheval, Samuel. *A History of the Valley of Virginia*. 1st ed., Harrisonburg, Va.: C.J. Carrier
Company, 1833.

Kleese, Richard B. *Shenandoah County in the Civil War: The Turbulent Years*. Lynchburg, Va.:
H. E. Howard, Inc., 1992.

Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia*.
Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

Lemon, James T. "The Agricultural Practices of National Groups in Eighteenth-Century
Southeastern Pennsylvania." *The Geographical Review*, v. 56 n. 4 (October, 1966):
467-496.

Link, William A. *A Hard Country and a Lonely Place: Schooling, Society, and Reform in Rural
Virginia, 1870-1920*. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986.

Long, Amos, Jr. "The Pennsylvania German Family Farm." *The Pennsylvania German Society*,
v. 6 (1972).

Loth, Calder. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press
of Virginia, 1986.

Lutz, Roy, ed. "Conicville History Project." Conicville, Va.: 1933.

Magin, Irvin D. *Shenandoah County Gazetteer and Historical Geography*. Stephens City, Va.:
Commercial Press, Inc., 1991.

Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*. Charlottesville, Va.:
Joseph Martin, 1835.

Martin, Robert Hughes. *A Boy of Old Shenandoah*. Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing
Company, 1977 (publication of *ca*. 1928 manuscript).

Mathers, Louise Currin. *Edinburg, Virginia: A Thrice Named Town in a Thrice Named County*.
1972.

McCleary, Ann. "Augusta County Schools Selected For State's First Thematic Nomination."
Notes on Virginia. No. 26, Spring 1985: 26-33.

_____. "Ethnic Influences on the Vernacular Architecture in the Shenandoah Valley."

Paper presented to the Cultural Diversity on the Virginia Frontier conference, Emory & Henry College, Virginia, October 10, 1992.

_____. *Evaluation of Architectural, Historic, and Archaeological Resources in Augusta County, Virginia.* Richmond, Va.: Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1985.

_____. *Evaluation of Architectural, Historic, and Archaeological Resources in Rockingham County, Virginia.* Richmond, Va.: Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, 1985.

McGill, William M. *Caverns of Virginia.* Richmond, Va.: State Commission on Conservation and Development, 1933.

Meinig, D. W. *The Shaping of America, A Geographical Perspective on 500 Years of History. Volume 1, Atlantic America, 1492-1800.* New Haven, Cn.: Yale University Press, 1986.

Mercer, Henry C. *The Bible in Iron.* Doylestown, Pa.: The Bucks County Historical Society, 1941.

Miller, C. O. "An Outline of the History of the Town of New Market and Vicinity." (Manuscript in the Shenandoah County Library, Edinburg, Va.)

Mitchell, Robert D. *Commercialism and Frontier: Perspectives on the Early Shenandoah Valley.* Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1977.

Moore, James T., and Miller, Marguerite. *Shenandoah County Geography Supplement.* Woodstock, Va.: Shenandoah County School Board, 1931.

"Moores Store Village, In the Heart of the Shenandoah Valley." Brochure, n.d.

Mordecai, Samuel. *Description of the Album of Virginia: or The Old Dominion, Illustrated.* Richmond, Va.: Virginia State Library, 1980 (reprint of 1857 pamphlet that accompanied Edward Beyer's *Album of Virginia*).

Newlon, Howard, Jr., and Pawlett, Nathaniel Mason. *Backsights.* Richmond, Va.: Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, 1985.

"New Market Battlefield Historical Park, Visitor Information." Brochure, n.d.

Norris, J.E. *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Clark.* Chicago, Il.: A. Warner & Company Publishers, 1890.

O'Dell, Jeff M., ed. *Ethnic Influences and Acculturation in the 18th and 19th Centuries and Villages and Popular Building Forms in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries.* Richmond, Va.: Division of Historic Landmarks, 1988 (guide to the 1988 Annual Meeting of the Vernacular Architecture Forum).

The Official Atlas of the Civil War. New York, N.Y.: Thomas Yoseloff, 1958.

Painter, Fred P. *The Alms House of Shenandoah County: A Brief History by Fred P. Painter.* Stephens City, Va.: Commercial Press, Inc., 1979.

_____. *Shenandoah County and Its Courthouse: A History by Fred P. Painter.* Stephens City, Va.: Commercial Press, Inc., 1979.

Peters, Margaret T., comp. *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers.* Charlottesville, Va.:

The University Press of Virginia, 1985.

Phillips, Laura A. W. "Grand Illusions: Decorative Interior Painting in North Carolina."
Carter, Thomas, and Herman, Bernard L., ed.s. *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture,
IV.* Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri Press, 1991.

Reynolds, Margaret C. "Assimilation and Acculturation in a Pennsylvania German Family:
Nisley Family and its Architecture in the Swatara Creek Basin." *Pennsylvania
Folklife,* v. 42 n. 3 (Spring 1993): 98-120.

Rice, A. H., and Stoudt, John Baer. *The Shenandoah Pottery.* Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah
Publishing House, Inc., 1929.

Rogers, William Barton. *Geology of the Virginias.* New York, N.Y.: D. Appleton & Company,
1884 (reprint of Rogers's Board of Public Works reports of the 1830s).

Shull, Marie. *Horsefeathers.* Lebanon Church, Va.: 1987.

Smith, Elmer Lewis; Stewart, John G.; and Kyger, M. Ellsworth. *The Pennsylvania Germans
of the Shenandoah Valley.* Allentown, Pa.: Schlechters, 1964.

Stevens, William Oliver. *The Shenandoah and Its Byways.* New York, N.Y.: Dodd, Mead, and
Co., 1941.

Stewart, Nancy Branner. *Schools in New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia, Vol. 1: 1766-
1870.* Edinburg, Va.: Shenandoah County Library, 1992.

Stover, John F. *The Railroads of the South, 1865-1900.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University
Press of North Carolina, 1955.

Strickler, Harry M. *A Short History of Page County, Virginia.* Berryville, Va.: Virginia Book
Co., 1952.

Strother, David Hunter. *Porte Crayon Sampler.* Richwood, W.V.: Jim Comstock, 1974.

_____. *Virginia Illustrated . . .* New York, N.Y.: Harper Brothers, Publishers, 1857.

Suter, Scott H. "Evidence of Continuity and Change in The Built Environment of Marble Valley,
Virginia." Barber, Michael B., and Barfield, Eugene B. *Upland Archaeology in the East:
Symposium IV.* Atlanta, Ga.: USDA Forest Service, Southern Region, 1993.

The Truth Crusader. Hamburg, Va.: n.d.

United States Census. Agriculture, industry, and population schedules, 1790 to 1940.

United States Decennial Census Publications, 1790-1970. Washington D.C.: Government
Printing Office.

United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service. *Soil Survey of Shenandoah
County, Virginia.* 1991.

Vaughan, E. Dean. *The Orkney Springs of Shenandoah.* New York, N.Y.: Carlton Press, Inc.,
1982.

Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning. *Economic Data, Shenandoah County,*

Virginia. 1962.

Watson, Thomas Leonard. *Mineral Resources of Virginia.* Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Company, 1907.

Wayland, John W. *Art Folio of the Shenandoah Valley.* Staunton, Va.: McClure Co., Inc., 1924.

_____. *Bird's Eye View of the Shenandoah Valley.* Staunton, Va.: McClure Co., Inc., 1924.

_____. *The German Element of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.* Charlottesville, Va.: John Walter Wayland, 1907.

_____. *Guide to the Shenandoah Valley.* Dayton, Va.: Joseph K. Ruebush Company, 1923.

_____. *Historic Landmarks of the Shenandoah Valley, Beauty and History.* Staunton, Va.: McClure Co., Inc., 1924.

_____. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia.* Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.

_____. *Twenty-five Chapters on the Shenandoah Valley.* Harrisonburg, Va.: C.J. Carrier Company, 1957.

_____. *Valley Turnpike, Winchester to Staunton and Other Roads.* Winchester, Va.: The Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1967.

Weaver, William Woys. "The Pennsylvania German House: European Antecedents and New World Forms." *Winterthur Portfolio.* v. 21 n. 4 (Winter 1986): 243-264.

Wilhelm, Hubert G. H. "Double-overhang Barns in the Pennsylvania Settlement Region." *Pioneer America Society Transactions* 12 (1989).

Williams, John W., comp. *Index to Enrolled Bills of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1776 to 1910.* Richmond, Va.: Davis Bottom, 1911.

Wilson, Charles Reagan, and Ferris, William. *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

Wilson, James D., and Wilson, Louise E. *Edinburg 1861 to 1865: Civil War Incidents and Anecdotes.* Woodstock, Va.: American Speedy Printing Centers of Shenandoah County, 1982.

Wine, Joseph Floyd. *Life Along Holman's Creek.* Boyce, Va.: Carr Publishing Co., 1982.

_____. *Tales From Shenandoah.* Stephens City, Va.: Commercial Press, Inc., 1989.

Worsham, Gibson. *Botetourt County Reconnaissance Level Survey.* Christiansburg, Va.: 1988.

Worsham, Gibson; Rotenizer, David; and Cooper-Ruska, C. A. *Pulaski County Heritage Conservation Study.* Christiansburg, Va.: 1985.

Wust, Klaus. *The Virginia Germans.* Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press of Virginia, 1969.

Zelinsky, Wilbur. "The Pennsylvania Town: An Overdue Geographical Account." *The Geographical Review*, v. 67 n. 2 (April, 1977): 127-147.

XII. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Numerical Inventory List

VDHR ID #	Name of Property/District/Resource	USGS Quad
085-0007-000	Hupp House & Distillery Hupp House & Distillery	Strasburg
085-0009-000	Spengler Hall Matin Hill	Strasburg
085-0013-000	Stickley Farm Daniel Stickley Farm	Middletown
085-0016-000	Sandy Hook Dunkard Settlement	Strasburg
085-0018-000	Mt. Airy	New Market
085-0022-	Clanahan Farm	Conicville
085-0028-000	Burnshire Dam	Toms Brook
085-0037-	Moores Store	Timberville
085-0058-000	Fry's Fort	Middletown
085-0060-000	Mountz House	Middletown
085-0061-000	Funkhouser, J. H. Farm	Middletown
085-0062-000	Boehm-Coffelt Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0064-000	Old Lindamood Place	Mountain Falls
085-0065-	Bellview Farm Stickley, David Farm	Middletown
085-0070-000	Green Mountain Farm	Middletown
085-0072-000	Mt. Pleasant Mount Pleasant	Middletown
085-0073-000	Vesper Hall Elijah Pifer House	Middletown
085-0078-000	Brittingham Place-Hammond Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0079-000	Rhodes Farm Mountain River Farm	Toms Brook
085-0087-000	Barb Farm	Toms Brook
085-0093-000	Hockman, Jennie Farm	Toms Brook
085-0096-000	Valhalla Farm Biedler House	Toms Brook
085-0097-	Helsley Farm	Edinburg
085-0098-000	Little River Farm	Toms Brook
085-0104-	Meems House	New Market

085-0109-000	Gochenour House	Woodstock
085-0113-	Solomon's Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0115-000	Funkhouser Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0117-000	Hockman, John Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0118-	Lebanon Church	Middletown
085-0123-000	Snapp House	Toms Brook
085-0133-000	Smith Creek Farm	New Market
085-0134-	Strickler, E. House	New Market
085-0135-	Glick House	New Market
085-0136-	Cone Farm	New Market
085-0137-	Connor House	New Market
085-0138-	House (U.S. 11)	New Market
085-0139-	Good House	New Market
085-0140-	Marva	New Market
085-0141-	House (Route 737)	New Market
085-0142-	Strayer Farm	New Market
085-0143-	Fleming House	New Market
085-0144-	Jonas Myer House	New Market
085-0145-	Good House	New Market
085-0146-	Locust Vale	New Market
085-0147-	Rude's Hill Grocery	New Market
085-0148-	Neff House	New Market
085-0149-	House (Route 720)	New Market
085-0150-	Store (Route 720)	New Market
085-0151-	Toll House	New Market
085-0152-	Shenandoah River Bridge	New Market
085-0153-	Mt. Jackson Cemetery	New Market
085-0154-	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0155-	Price Farm	New Market
085-0156-	Thistlewood	New Market
085-0157-	Kipps, John M. Farm	New Market
085-0158-	Hupp Farm	New Market
085-0159-	Kipps Farm	New Market
085-0160-	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church	New Market

085-0161-	House (Route 616)	New Market
085-0162-	Zirkle, Monroe House	New Market
085-0163-	Kipps, Moses Farm	New Market
085-0164-	Dove Farm	New Market
085-0165-	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0166-	Shenandoah Caverns	New Market
085-0167-	House (Route 720)	New Market
085-0168-	Pence, Adam Farm	New Market
085-0169-	Pence, Jonas Farm	New Market
085-0170-	Pence, Moses Farm	New Market
085-0171-	Farm (Route 42)	New Market
085-0172-	House (Route 727)	New Market
085-0173-	Wine House	New Market
085-0174-	Garber, Samuel House	New Market
085-0175-	Flat Rock Church of the Brethren	New Market
085-0176-	Zirkle, Rebecca House	New Market
085-0177-	Farm (Route 730)	New Market
085-0178-	Quick House	New Market
085-0179-	School (Route 616)	New Market
085-0180-	Zirkle Barn	New Market
085-0181-	Wine, Benjamin House	Timberville
085-0182-	Branner Farm	Timberville
085-0183-	St. Lukes Church	Timberville
085-0184-	Knapp, A. Farm	Timberville
085-0185-	Jones, Evan House	Timberville
085-0186-	Getz, John Farm	Timberville
085-0187-	Getz, Moses Farm	Timberville
085-0188-	Kurlin, J. House	Timberville
085-0189-	Miller, J. W. Farm	Edinburg
085-0190-	Fultz, W. Farm	Edinburg
085-0191-	Humston, B. F. House	Edinburg
085-0192-	Oak Level Methodist Church	Edinburg
085-0193-	Hockman, C. House	Edinburg
085-0194-	Painter, J. M. House	Edinburg

085-0195-	Keller, Dan'l House	Edinburg
085-0196-	Sheetz, Jas. W. Farm and Sawmill	Edinburg
085-0197-	Dorothy's Inn	Edinburg
085-0198-	Route 672 Suspension Bridge	Edinburg
085-0199-	Bowman House	Edinburg
085-0201-	Neal House	Edinburg
085-0202-	Brumback House	Edinburg
085-0203-	Belgravia	Edinburg
085-0204-	Frabel, S. Farm	Edinburg
085-0205-	Koontz, E. F. Farm	Edinburg
085-0206-	Clem, H. Farm	Edinburg
085-0207-	Pence, Perry Farm	Edinburg
085-0208-	Mt. View Court	Edinburg
085-0209-	Pence, Lewis Farm	Edinburg
085-0210-	Stoneburner Farm	Edinburg
085-0211-	Grandstaf, G. J. Farm	Edinburg
085-0212-	Keller, Dan'l Farm	Edinburg
085-0213-	Clainedinst House	Edinburg
085-0214-	Fultz, Raphael Farm	Edinburg
085-0215-	Newland, Lemuel House	Edinburg
085-0216-	Long-Wilkins House	Edinburg
085-0217-	Cofflett, John House	Edinburg
085-0218-	Shenandoah Vineyards	Edinburg
085-0219-	House (Route 682)	Edinburg
085-0220-	Readus Grocery	Edinburg
085-0221-	Haller, John Farm	Edinburg
085-0222-	Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church	Edinburg
085-0223-	Sheetz Farm and Mill	Edinburg
085-0224-	House (Route 698)	Edinburg
085-0225-	Humston, N. Q. House	Edinburg
085-0226-	Bowman, Dan'l House	Edinburg
085-0227-	Narrow Passage Community Church Narrow Passage Community Center	Edinburg
085-0228-	Sheetz, David Farm	Edinburg
085-0229-	Hammond, E. Farm	Edinburg

085-0230-	Tisinger, J. D. Farm	Edinburg
085-0231-	Lonas, J. Farm	Conicville
085-0232-	House (Route 42)	Conicville
085-0233-	Barrick House	Conicville
085-0234-	Store	Conicville
085-0235-	House (Route 717)	Conicville
085-0236-	Todd's Tavern	Edinburg
085-0241-000	Sandy Hook Farm	Strasburg
085-0242-000	Fairview Church of God	Woodstock
085-0243-000	Orndorff House, Rt. 648	Strasburg
085-0244-000	Riverbend Farm Zirkle Farm	Toms Brook
085-0245-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook
085-0246-000	Valley Diner Bud and Yanks	Toms Brook
085-0247-000	Four Mile House	Toms Brook
085-0248-000	Rudolph Farm	Toms Brook
085-0249-000	Rudolph House Round Hill	Toms Brook
085-0250-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook
085-0251-000	Highway Tabernacle	Toms Brook
085-0252-000	Bosman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0253-000	Fisher House	Toms Brook
085-0254-000	Quarry Buildings	Toms Brook
085-0255-000	Building (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook
085-0256-000	House (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook
085-0257-000	Waverly Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0258-000	St. Stephens Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
085-0259-000	Racey House	Mountain Falls
085-0260-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0261-000	Feathers-Neff House	Mountain Falls
085-0262-000	Rittenhouer Farm	Strasburg
085-0263-000	Boyer Farm	Toms Brook
085-0264-000	Coverstone Farm	Toms Brook
085-0265-000	House (Rt. 774)	Toms Brook
085-0266-000	Fox Ridge Farm	Toms Brook

085-0267-000	House (Rt. 601)	Strasburg
085-0268-000	Bethel Church (Rt. 648)	Toms Brook
085-0269-000	Scott Farm Stickley Farm	Toms Brook
085-0270-000	Sycamore Farm	Toms Brook
085-0271-000	Posey Hollow Farm	Strasburg
085-0272-000	Crabill Farm	Toms Brook
085-0273-000	Rhodes Farm	Toms Brook
085-0274-000	House (Rt. 799)	Toms Brook
085-0275-000	Coffman-Ryman Farm	Woodstock
085-0276-000	Stump-Foster Farm	Toms Brook
085-0277-000	Keller, Glenn Farm	Toms Brook
085-0278-000	Stoner House	Rileyville
085-0279-000	Shiley-Pravele Farm	Rileyville
085-0280-000	House (Rt. 763)	Woodstock
085-0281-000	Burner House	Rileyville
085-0282-000	Bowman Farm	Rileyville
085-0283-000	Keller House	Toms Brook
085-0284-000	Lester Farm	Toms Brook
085-0285-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 66)	Middletown
085-0286-000	House (Rt. 629)	Middletown
085-0287-000	Pine Grove School	Middletown
085-0288-000	House (Rt. 622)	Middletown
085-0289-000	Rush House	Toms Brook
085-0290-000	Rush-Bauserman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0291-000	Altavista Farm	Toms Brook
085-0292-000	Fishburne Farm	Toms Brook
085-0293-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 664)	Toms Brook
085-0294-000	Morrison House	Toms Brook
085-0295-000	Stonewall Mill Site	Toms Brook
085-0296-000	Marion Artz Farm-Riverholm	Toms Brook
085-0297-000	Drumheller House	Toms Brook
085-0298-000	Kibler-Shifflet Farm	Toms Brook
085-0299-000	House (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook
085-0300-000	School (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook

085-0301-000	Fink Farm Log or Frame House, Rt. 661	Toms Brook
085-0302-000	Lowe House	Toms Brook
085-0303-000	Copp Farm	Toms Brook
085-0304-000	Houses (Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0305-000	Lewis Farm	Toms Brook
085-0306-000	Farm (Rt. 795)	Toms Brook
085-0307-000	Saum Farm	Toms Brook
085-0308-000	Shaver-Wright Farm	Toms Brook
085-0309-000	Little Country Tabernacle	Toms Brook
085-0310-000	Zion Christian Church	Toms Brook
085-0311-000	McClennahan-Calvert Farm	Toms Brook
085-0312-000	Mill-Fen Farm	Toms Brook
085-0313-000	Stacey Farm	Toms Brook
085-0314-000	Clem Farm	Toms Brook
085-0315-000	Hashman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0316-000	Hammon House	Toms Brook
085-0317-000	Hockman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0318-000	Lynn Acres Farm	Toms Brook
085-0319-000	Holler Farm	Toms Brook
085-0320-000	House (Rt. 642)	Toms Brook
085-0321-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0322-000	Mt. Hebron United Methodist Church	Toms Brook
085-0323-000	House (Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0324-000	House (Rt. 651)	Toms Brook
085-0325-000	Bottle-Keller Farm	Toms Brook
085-0326-000	Richard Farm	Toms Brook
085-0327-000	Maple Shade Farm Whittington Farm	Toms Brook
085-0328-000	Springdale Farm	Toms Brook
085-0329-000	House (Rt. 654)	Toms Brook
085-0330-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0331-000	Saum Farm (Rt. 652)	Woodstock
085-0332-000	Orange Gate Farm	Toms Brook
085-0333-000	Saum-Peer Farm	Woodstock

085-0334-000	Swartz Farm	Woodstock
085-0335-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Woodstock
085-0336-000	Gray Farm	Woodstock
085-0337-000	Little North Farm Shanks Farm	Woodstock
085-0338-000	Evy Acres	Woodstock
085-0339-000	Cedar Creek Christian Church	Woodstock
085-0340-000	Orndorff House	Woodstock
085-0341-000	School (Rt. 713)	Woodstock
085-0342-000	Layman Springs Farm	Woodstock
085-0343-000	Stoneburner Farm	Toms Brook
085-0344-000	Rudy-Howard Farm	Woodstock
085-0345-000	Sager Farm	Woodstock
085-0346-000	Funkhauser Farm, Rt. 623	Woodstock
085-0347-000	Weaver House	Woodstock
085-0348-000	Mt. Airy School	Woodstock
085-0349-000	Reynolds Farm	Woodstock
085-0350-000	House (Rt. 675)	Hamburg
085-0351-000	House (Rt. 769 near Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0352-000	Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church	Rileyville
085-0353-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0354-000	St. David's Church	Rileyville
085-0355-000	Farm (Rt. 769)	Rileyville
085-0356-000	House (Rt. 775)	Rileyville
085-0357-000	Groger Farm	Rileyville
085-0358-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 768)	Rileyville
085-0359-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0360-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0361-000	Maggard House	Rileyville
085-0362-000	Building (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0363-000	House (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0364-000	Buck Davidson Farm	Rileyville
085-0365-000	Mount Hope Presbyterian Church	Middletown
085-0366-000	Farm (Rt. 628)	Middletown
085-0367-000	Keller-Humphries Farm	Middletown

085-0368-000	Singhass-Lindamood Farm	Middletown
085-0369-000	Millhouser Farm	Middletown
085-0370-000	Hockman Farm (Rt. 55 near Rt. 628)	Middletown
085-0371-000	McDonald House	Middletown
085-0372-000	Painter Farm	Middletown
085-0373-000	Campbell House	Middletown
085-0374-000	Capon Bridge Freight Depot-Vance's Market	Middletown
085-0375-000	Laurel Hill Christian Church	Mountain Falls
085-0376-000	House (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0377-000	Hockman Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0378-000	House (Rt. 632)	Mountain Falls
085-0379-000	Farm (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0380-000	House (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0381-000	Burner, John House Burner House-River'd Inn	Woodstock
085-0382-000	House (Rt. 665)	Toms Brook
085-0383-000	Hawkins Farm	Woodstock
085-0384-000	Cook House	Woodstock
085-0385-000	Gill-Rodehaver House	Woodstock
085-0386-000	Lonesome Pine Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0387-000	Bridge (Rt. 621)	Mountain Falls
085-0388-000	Lineweaver Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0389-000	Cedar Creek Valley Central Community Center-Cedar Creek Valley Central School	Wardensville
085-0390-000	House (Rt. 600)	Wardensville
085-0400-	Columbia Furnace	Conicville
085-0401-	Van-Barton Farm	Wolf Gap
085-0402-	Conicville	Conicville
085-0403-	Columbia Furnace Union Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0404-	Wetzel Cemetery	Conicville
085-0405-	Forestville	New Market
085-0406-	Calvary	Edinburg
085-0407-	Quicksburg	New Market
085-0408-	Williamsville	New Market
085-0409-	Mount Clifton	Conicville

085-0410-	Hudson Crossroads	Conicville
085-0411-	Minnick, George Farm	Conicville
085-0412-	Clark, S. D. House	Woodstock
085-0413-	Biller Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0414-	Lonas, Joseph C. Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0415-	Bryce Resort	Orkney Springs
085-0416-	Barbs School	Orkney Springs
085-0417-	Barb Farm (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0418-	Barb House (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0419-	Hepner Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0420-	Morning Star Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0421-	Ryman, John Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0422-	Farm (Rt. 612)	Orkney Springs
085-0423-	Farm (Rt. 623 at St. Luke)	Woodstock
085-0424-	Funkhouser Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0425-	Foltz, Isaac J. House	Orkney Springs
085-0426-	Barb Farm (Rt. 717)	Orkney Springs
085-0427-	House (Rt. 691)	Conicville
085-0428-	Funkhouser, S. Farm	Conicville
085-0429-	Harpine, Jonathan Farm	Conicville
085-0430-	Rinker-Bowman Farm	Conicville
085-0431-	Bowman, Moses Farm	Conicville
085-0432-	Bowerman-Dellinger House	Conicville
085-0433-	Funkhouser House (Rt. 263)	Conicville
085-0434-	Otterbein Chapel United Methodist Church	Conicville
085-0435-	Hamburg School	Conicville
085-0436-	Dellinger Farm (Rt. 710)	Conicville
085-0437-	Farm (Rt. 707)	Conicville
085-0438-	Bowman, Isaiah Farm	Conicville
085-0439-	Campbelite Church	Conicville
085-0440-	Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Conicville
085-0441-	Rickard Farm	Edinburg
085-0442-	Bowman Farm and Hamburg Post Office	Conicville
085-0443-	Dellinger-Ross Farm	Conicville

085-0444-	Bowman, Gordon House	Conicville
085-0445-	Fadley Farm	Conicville
085-0446-	Columbia Forge	Conicville
085-0447-	Snarr, G. H. Store and Wheatfield Post Office	Middletown
085-0448-	Hockman House (Rt. 55)	Middletown
085-0450-000	Naphis-Cook Farm	Woodstock
085-0451-	Lebanon Lutheran Church	Middletown
085-0452-	Clem Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0453-	House (Rt. 840)	Rileyville
085-0454-	Habron, John House	Rileyville
085-0455-	Craig-Hepner Farm	Woodstock
085-0456-	Coffelt Farm	Woodstock
085-0457-	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0458-	House (Rt. 605)	Woodstock
085-0459-	Farm (Rt. 681)	Woodstock
085-0460-	Patmos Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0461-	House (Rt. 679)	Woodstock
085-0462-000	Beeler, John House Baker's Acres	Mountain Falls
085-0463-000	Mowery House	Middletown
085-0464-000	Windel Farm	Middletown
085-0465-000	Farm (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0466-	Lime Kiln (Rt. 714)	Middletown
085-0467-	Wheatfield	Middletown
085-0468-	Pingley, David House	Middletown
085-0469-000	Ross-Chrisman Farm	Rileyville
085-0471-	Smoot, James H. Farm	Woodstock
085-0472-	Gochenour House (Rt. 623)	Woodstock
085-0473-	Baker, Ephraim Store	Toms Brook
085-0474-	Coffman, Alger House	Woodstock
085-0475-	Coffman, Charles Farm	Woodstock
085-0476-	Columbia Furnace Stables	Conicville
085-0477-	Frye, E. House	Conicville
085-0482-	Waggoner-Foltz Farm	Conicville

085-0485-	St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jerome (Original Building)	Orkney Springs
085-0488-	Wunder Farm	Timberville
085-0502-000	Morgan-Rinker Woolen Mill	New Market
085-0503-	Saumsville	Toms Brook
085-0504-	Mount Olive	Toms Brook
085-0505-	Oranda	Middletown

Appendix B: Alphabetical Inventory List

VDHR ID #	Name of Property/District/Resource	USGS Quad
085-0291-000	Altavista Farm	Toms Brook
085-0473-	Baker, Ephraim Store	Toms Brook
085-0087-000	Barb Farm	Toms Brook
085-0426-	Barb Farm (Rt. 717)	Orkney Springs
085-0417-	Barb Farm (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0418-	Barb House (Rt. 720)	Orkney Springs
085-0416-	Barbs School	Orkney Springs
085-0233-	Barrick House	Conicville
085-0462-000	Beeler, John House Baker's Acres	Mountain Falls
085-0203-	Belgravia	Edinburg
085-0065-	Bellview Farm Stickley, David Farm	Middletown
085-0268-000	Bethel Church (Rt. 649)	Toms Brook
085-0413-	Biller Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0062-000	Boehm-Coffelt Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0252-000	Bosman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0432-	Bowerman-Dellinger House	Conicville
085-0282-000	Bowman Farm	Rileyville
085-0442-	Bowman Farm and Hamburg Post Office	Conicville
085-0199-	Bowman House	Edinburg
085-0226-	Bowman, Daniel House	Edinburg
085-0444-	Bowman, Gordon House	Conicville
085-0438-	Bowman, Isaiah Farm	Conicville
085-0431-	Bowman, Moses Farm	Conicville
085-0263-000	Boyer Farm	Toms Brook
085-0182-	Branner Farm	Timberville
085-0387-000	Bridge (Rt. 621)	Mountain Falls
085-0078-000	Brittingham Place-Hammond Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0202-	Brumback House	Edinburg
085-0415-	Bryce Resort	Orkney Springs
085-0364-000	Buck Davidson Farm	Rileyville
085-0255-000	Building (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook

085-0362-000	Building (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0281-000	Burner House	Rileyville
085-0381-000	Burner, John House Burner House-River'd Inn	Woodstock
085-0028-000	Burnshire Dam	Toms Brook
085-0406-	Calvary	Edinburg
085-0439-	Campbelite Church	Conicville
085-0373-000	Campbell House	Middletown
085-0374-000	Capon Bridge Freight Depot-Vance's Market	Middletown
085-0339-000	Cedar Creek Christian Church	Woodstock
085-0389-000	Cedar Creek Valley Central Community Center-Cedar Creek Valley Central School	Wardensville
085-0213-	Clainedinst House	Edinburg
085-0022-	Clanahan Farm	Conicville
085-0412-	Clark, S. D. House	Woodstock
085-0452-	Clem Cemetery	Rileyville
085-0314-000	Clem Farm	Toms Brook
085-0206-	Clem, H. Farm	Edinburg
085-0456-	Coffelt Farm	Woodstock
085-0217-	Cofflett, John House	Edinburg
085-0474-	Coffman, Alger House	Woodstock
085-0475-	Coffman, Charles Farm	Woodstock
085-0275-000	Coffman-Ryman Farm	Woodstock
085-0446-	Columbia Forge	Conicville
085-0400-	Columbia Furnace	Conicville
085-0476-	Columbia Furnace Stables	Conicville
085-0403-	Columbia Furnace Union Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0136-	Cone Farm	New Market
085-402-	Conicville	Conicville
085-0137-	Connor House	New Market
085-0354-000	Cook House	Woodstock
085-0303-000	Copp Farm	Toms Brook
085-0264-000	Coverstone Farm	Toms Brook
085-0272-000	Crabill Farm	Toms Brook
085-0455-	Craig-Hepner Farm	Woodstock

085-0436-	Dellinger Farm (Rt. 710)	Conicville
085-0443-	Dellinger-Ross Farm	Conicville
085-0197-	Dorothy's Inn	Edinburg
085-0164-	Dove Farm	New Market
085-0297-000	Drumheller House	Toms Brook
085-0338-000	Evy Acres	Woodstock
085-0445-	Fadley Farm	Conicville
085-0242-000	Fairview Chuch of God	Woodstock
085-0171-	Farm (Route 42)	New Market
085-0177-	Farm (Route 730)	New Market
085-0465-000	Farm (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0422-	Farm (Rt. 612)	Orkney Springs
085-0423-	Farm (Rt. 623 at St. Luke)	Woodstock
085-0366-000	Farm (Rt. 628)	Middletown
085-0379-000	Farm (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0459-	Farm (Rt. 681)	Woodstock
085-0437-	Farm (Rt. 707)	Conicville
085-0355-000	Farm (Rt. 769)	Rileyville
085-0306-000	Farm (Rt. 795)	Toms Brook
085-0261-000	Feathers-Neff House	Mountain Falls
085-0301-000	Pink Farm Log or Frame House, Rt. 661	Toms Brook
085-0292-000	Fishburne Farm	Toms Brook
085-0253-000	Fisher House	Toms Brook
085-0175-	Flat Rock Church of the Brethren	New Market
085-0143-	Fleming House	New Market
085-0425-	Foltz, Isaac J. House	Orkney Springs
085-0405-	Forestville	New Market
085-0247-000	Four Mile House	Toms Brook
085-0266-000	Fox Ridge Farm	Toms Brook
085-0204-	Frabel, S. Farm	Edinburg
085-0058-000	Fry's Fort	Middletown
085-0477-	Frye, E. House	Conicville
085-0214-	Fultz, Raphael Farm	Edinburg
085-0190-	Fultz, W. Farm	Edinburg

085-0346-000	Funkhauser Farm, Rt. 623	Woodstock
085-0424-	Funkhouser Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0115-000	Funkhouser Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0433-	Funkhouser House (Rt. 263)	Conicville
085-0061-000	Funkhouser, J. H. Farm	Middletown
085-0428-	Funkhouser, S. Farm	Conicville
085-0174-	Garber, Samuel House	New Market
085-0186-	Getz, John Farm	Timberville
085-0187-	Getz, Moses Farm	Timberville
085-0385-000	Gill-Rodehaver House	Woodstock
085-0135-	Glick House	New Market
085-0109-000	Gochenour House	Woodstock
085-0472-	Gochenour House (Rt. 623)	Woodstock
085-0145-	Good House	New Market
085-0139-	Good House	New Market
085-0211-	Grandstaf, G. J. Farm	Edinburg
085-0336-000	Gray Farm	Woodstock
085-0070-000	Green Mountain Farm	Middletown
085-0357-000	Groger Farm	Rileyville
085-0454-	Habron, John House	Rileyville
085-0221-	Haller, John Farm	Edinburg
085-0435-	Hamburg School	Conicville
085-0316-000	Hammon House	Toms Brook
085-0229-	Hammond, E. Farm	Edinburg
085-0429-	Harpine, Jonathan Farm	Conicville
085-0315-000	Hashman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0383-000	Hawkins Farm	Woodstock
085-0097-	Helsley Farm	Edinburg
085-0419-	Hepner Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0251-000	Highway Tabernacle	Toms Brook
085-0317-000	Hockman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0377-000	Hockman Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0370-000	Hockman Farm (Rt. 55 near Rt. 628)	Middletown
085-0448-	Hockman House (Rt. 55)	Middletown

085-0193-	Hockman, C. House	Edinburg
085-0093-000	Hockman, Jennie Farm	Toms Brook
085-0117-000	Hockman, John Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0319-000	Holler Farm	Toms Brook
085-0325-000	Hottle-Keller Farm	Toms Brook
085-0232-	House (Route 42)	Conicville
085-0161-	House (Route 616)	New Market
085-0219-	House (Route 682)	Edinburg
085-0224-	House (Route 698)	Edinburg
085-0225-	House (Route 717)	Conicville
085-0149-	House (Route 720)	New Market
085-0167-	House (Route 720)	New Market
085-0172-	House (Route 727)	New Market
085-0141-	House (Route 727)	New Market
085-0285-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 66)	Middletown
085-0293-000	House (Rt. 11 near Rt. 664)	Toms Brook
085-0245-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook
085-0250-000	House (Rt. 11)	Toms Brook
085-0376-000	House (Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0390-000	House (Rt. 600)	Wardensville
085-0267-000	House (Rt. 601)	Strasburg
085-0458-	House (Rt. 605)	Woodstock
085-0288-000	House (Rt. 622)	Middletown
085-0260-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 55)	Mountain Falls
085-0321-000	House (Rt. 623 near Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0286-000	House (Rt. 629)	Middletown
085-0378-000	House (Rt. 632)	Mountain Falls
085-0380-000	House (Rt. 633)	Mountain Falls
085-0256-000	House (Rt. 638)	Toms Brook
085-0320-000	House (Rt. 642)	Toms Brook
085-0323-000	House (Rt. 646)	Toms Brook
085-0324-000	House (Rt. 651)	Toms Brook
085-0330-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0335-000	House (Rt. 652 near Rt. 600)	Woodstock

085-0329-000	House (Rt. 654)	Toms Brook
085-0299-000	House (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook
085-0382-000	House (Rt. 665)	Toms Brook
085-0350-000	House (Rt. 675)	Hamburg
085-0359-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0360-000	House (Rt. 678)	Rileyville
085-0461-	House (Rt. 679)	Woodstock
085-0427-	House (Rt. 691)	Conicville
085-0363-000	House (Rt. 758)	Rileyville
085-0280-000	House (Rt. 763)	Woodstock
085-0358-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 768)	Rileyville
085-0353-000	House (Rt. 769 at Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0351-000	House (Rt. 769 near Rt. 776)	Rileyville
085-0265-000	House (Rt. 774)	Toms Brook
085-0256-000	House (Rt. 775)	Rileyville
085-0274-000	House (Rt. 799)	Toms Brook
085-0453-	House (Rt. 840)	Rileyville
085-0138-	House (U.S. 11)	New Market
085-0304-000	Houses (Rt. 600)	Toms Brook
085-0410-	Hudson Crossroads	Conicville
085-0191-	Humston, B. F. House	Edinburg
085-0225-	Humston, N. Q. House	Edinburg
085-0158-	Hupp Farm	New Market
085-0007-000	Hupp House & Distillery Hupp House & Distillery	Strasburg
085-0144-	Jonas Myer House	New Market
085-0185-	Jones, Evan House	Timberville
085-0283-000	Keller House	Toms Brook
085-0212-	Keller, Dan'l Farm	Edinburg
085-0195-	Keller, Dan'l House	Edinburg
085-0277-000	Keller, Glenn Farm	Toms Brook
085-0367-000	Keller-Humphries Farm	Middletown
085-0298-000	Kibler-Shifflet Farm	Toms Brook
085-0159-	Kipps Farm	New Market
085-0157-	Kipps, John M. Farm	New Market

085-0163-	Kipps, Moses Farm	New Market
085-0184-	Knapp, A. Farm	Timberville
085-0205-	Koontz, E. F. Farm	Edinburg
085-0188-	Kurlin, J. House	Timberville
085-0375-000	Laurel Hill Christian Church	Mountain Falls
085-0342-000	Layman Springs Farm	Woodstock
085-0118-	Lebanon Church	Middletown
085-0451-	Lebanon Lutheran Church	Middletown
085-0284-000	Lester Farm	Toms Brook
085-0305-000	Lewis Farm	Toms Brook
085-0466-	Lime Kiln (Rt. 714)	Middletown
085-0388-000	Lineweaver Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0309-000	Little Country Tabernacle	Toms Brook
085-0337-000	Little North Farm Shanks Farm	Woodstock
085-0098-000	Little River Farm	Toms Brook
085-0146-	Locust Vale	New Market
085-0231-	Lonas, J. Farm	Conicville
085-0414-	Lonas, Joseph C. Farm	Orkney Springs
085-0386-000	Lonesome Pine Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0216-	Long-Wilkins House	Edinburg
085-0302-000	Lowe House	Toms Brook
085-0318-000	Lynn Acres Farm	Toms Brook
085-0361-000	Maggard House	Rileyville
085-0450-000	Maphis-Cook Farm	Woodstock
085-0327-000	Maple Shade Farm Whittington Farm	Toms Brook
085-0296-000	Marion Artz Farm-Riverholm	Toms Brook
085-0140-	Marva	New Market
085-0311-000	McClennahan-Calvert Farm	Toms Brook
085-0371-000	McDonald House	Middletown
085-0104-	Meems House	New Market
085-0312-000	Mill-Fen Farm	Toms Brook
085-0189-	Miller, J. W. Farm	Edinburg
085-0369-000	Millhouser Farm	Middletown

085-0411-	Minnick, George Farm	Conicville
085-0037-	Moores Store	Timberville
085-0502-000	Morgan-Rinker Woolen Mill	New Market
085-0420-	Morning Star Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Orkney Springs
085-0294-000	Morrison House	Toms Brook
085-0409-	Mount Clifton	Conicville
085-0365-000	Mount Hope Presbyterian Church	Middletown
085-0504-	Mount Olive	Toms Brook
085-0060-000	Mountz House	Middletown
085-0463-000	Mowery House	Middletown
085-0018-000	Mt. Airy	New Market
085-0348-000	Mt. Airy School	Woodstock
085-0322-000	Mt. Hebron United Methodist Church	Toms Brook
085-0153-	Mt. Jackson Cemetery	New Market
085-0072-000	Mt. Pleasant Mount Pleasant	Middletown
085-0208-	Mt. View Court	Edinburg
085-0352-000	Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church	Rileyville
085-0160-	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0457-	Mt. Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0227-	Narrow Passage Community Church Narrow Passage Community Center	Edinburg
085-0201-	Neal House	Edinburg
085-0148-	Neff House	New Market
085-0215-	Newland, Lemuel House	Edinburg
085-0192-	Oak Level Methodist Church	Edinburg
085-0064-000	Old Lindamood Place	Mountain Falls
085-0505-	Oranda	Middletown
085-0332-000	Orange Gate Farm	Toms Brook
085-0340-000	Orndorff House	Woodstock
085-0243-000	Orndorff House (Rt. 648)	Strasburg
085-0434-	Otterbein Chapel United Methodist Church	Conicville
085-0372-000	Painter Farm	Middletown
085-0194-	Painter, J. M. House	Edinburg

085-0460-	Patmos Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Woodstock
085-0168-	Pence, Adam Farm	New Market
085-0169-	Pence, Jonas Farm	New Market
085-0209-	Pence, Lewis Farm	Edinburg
085-0170-	Pence, Moses Farm	New Market
085-0207-	Pence, Perry Farm	Edinburg
085-0287-000	Pine Grove School	Middletown
085-0468-	Pingley, David House	Middletown
085-0271-000	Posey Hollow Farm	Strasburg
085-0155-	Price Farm	New Market
085-0254-000	Quarry Buildings	Toms Brook
085-0178-	Quick House	New Market
085-0407-	Quicksburg	New Market
085-0259-000	Racey House	Mountain Falls
085-0220-	Readus Grocery	Edinburg
085-0349-000	Reynolds Farm	Woodstock
085-0079-000	Rhodes Farm Mountain River Farm	Toms Brook
085-0273-000	Rhodes Farm	Toms Brook
085-0326-000	Richard Farm	Toms Brook
085-0441-	Rickard Farm	Edinburg
085-0430-	Rinker-Bowman Farm	Conicville
085-0262-000	Rittenhouer Farm	Strasburg
085-0244-000	Riverbend Farm Zirkle Farm	Toms Brook
085-0469-000	Ross-Chrisman Farm	Rileyville
085-0198-	Route 672 Suspension Bridge	Edinburg
085-0147-	Rude's Hill Grocery	New Market
085-0248-000	Rudolph Farm	Toms Brook
085-0249-000	Rudolph House Round Hill	Toms Brook
085-0344-000	Rudy-Howard Farm	Woodstock
085-0289-000	Rush House	Toms Brook
085-0290-000	Rush-Bauserman Farm	Toms Brook
085-0421-	Ryman, John Farm	Orkney Springs

085-0345-000	Sager Farm	Woodstock
085-0016-000	Sandy Hook Dunkard Settlement	Strasburg
085-0241-000	Sandy Hook Farm	Strasburg
085-0307-000	Saum Farm	Toms Brook
085-0331-000	Saum Farm (Rt. 652)	Woodstock
085-0333-000	Saum-Peer Farm	Woodstock
085-0503-	Saumsville	Toms Brook
085-0179-	School (Route 616)	New Market
085-0300-000	School (Rt. 661)	Toms Brook
085-0341-000	School (Rt. 713)	Woodstock
085-0269-000	Scott Farm Stickley Farm	Toms Brook
085-0308-000	Shaver-Wright Farm	Toms Brook
085-0223-	Sheetz Farm and Mill	Edinburg
085-0238-	Sheetz, David Farm	Edinburg
085-0196-	Sheetz, James W. Farm and Sawmill	Edinburg
085-0166-	Shenandoah Caverns	New Market
085-0152-	Shenandoah River Bridge	New Market
085-0215-	Shenandoah Vineyards	Edinburg
085-0279-000	Shiley-Fravele Farm	Rileyville
085-0368-000	Singhass-Lindamood Farm	Middletown
085-0133-000	Smith Creek Farm	New Market
085-0471-	Smoot, James H. Farm	Woodstock
085-0123-000	Snapp House	Toms Brook
085-0447-	Snarr, G. H. Store and Wheatfield Post Office	Middletown
085-0113-	Solomon's Lutheran Church	New Market
085-0009-000	Spengler Hall Matin Hill	Strasburg
085-0328-000	Springdale Farm	Toms Brook
085-0354-000	St. David's Church	Rileyville
085-0183-	St. Lukes Church	Timberville
085-0485-	St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Jerome (Original Building)	Orkney Springs
085-0258-000	St. Stephens Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
085-0313-000	Stacey Farm	Toms Brook
085-0013-000	Stickley Farm	Middletown

	Daniel Stickley Farm	
085-0210-	Stoneburner Farm	Edinburg
085-0343-000	Stoneburner Farm	Toms Brook
085-0278-000	Stoner House	Rileyville
085-0295-000	Stonewall Mill Site	Toms Brook
085-0234-	Store	Conicville
085-0150-	Store (Route 720)	New Market
085-0142-	Strayer Farm	New Market
085-0134-	Strickler, E. House	New Market
085-0276-000	Stump-Foster Farm	Toms Brook
085-0334-000	Swartz Farm	Woodstock
085-0270-000	Sycamore Farm	Toms Brook
085-0156-	Thistlewood	New Market
085-0230-	Tisinger, J. D. Farm	Edinburg
085-0236-	Todd's Tavern	Edinburg
085-0151-	Toll House	New Market
085-0096-000	Valhalla Farm Biedler House	Toms Brook
085-0246-000	Valley Diner Bud and Yanks	Toms Brook
085-0401-	Van-Barton Farm	Wolf Gap
085-0073-000	Vesper Hall Elijah Pifer House	Middletown
085-0482-	Waggoner-Foltz Farm	Conicville
085-0257-000	Waverly Farm	Mountain Falls
085-0347-000	Weaver House	Woodstock
085-0222-	Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church	Edinburg
085-0404-	Wetzel Cemetery	Conicville
085-0467-	Wheatfield	Middletown
085-0408-	Williamsville	New Market
085-0464-000	Windel Farm	Middletown
085-0173-	Wine House	New Market
085-0181-	Wine, Benjamin House	Timberville
085-0488-	Wunder Farm	Timberville
085-0310-000	Zion Christian Church	Toms Brook
085-0440-	Zion Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Conicville

085-0180-	Zirkle Barn	New Market
085-0154-	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0165-	Zirkle Farm	New Market
085-0162-	Zirkle, Monroe House	New Market
085-0176-	Zirkle, Rebecca House	New Market

Appendix C: Text of Preliminary Information Forms for Fourteen Rural Communities.

Calvary HD, Shenandoah Co.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Calvary is a small village located on a hillside above Narrow Passage Creek, about 2-1/2 miles west of downtown Woodstock. In form the village is essentially linear, with dwellings, stores, and farms situated along present Highway 42 for the space of nearly a half mile. A small arm or pocket of development consisting of Mount Calvary Church and cemetery and two houses is located just south of this axis on Route 605. The principal historic buildings in the village are two churches, a store, a broom factory, and about a dozen log, frame, and brick houses dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century farm buildings are associated with many of the houses.

Probably the earliest dwelling in the village is the house on the Rickard Farm (85-441), a two-story brick I house dating to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The Rickard house has a raised basement, a gable roof with a houndstooth cornice, 6/6 sash windows with jack-arched heads, and a two-story formerly detached brick kitchen now joined to the house by twentieth-century frame infill. The hall-parlor-plan interior features Federal-style mantels (one with reeded pilasters) flanked by presses, an enclosed winder stair, and six-panel doors with feather-like graining in the panels. Behind the house is a bank barn constructed about 1870 of mortise-and-tenon straight-sawn timbers. In addition to the Rickard house are two other brick I houses, one probably dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the other to the third. There are two stuccoed I houses in the village that are probably constructed of rubble masonry. The remaining half dozen or so houses appear to be frame (although some may incorporate log cores) and generally feature weatherboard or vinyl siding and various forms of sawn ornament. Two of the houses are one-story Craftsman bungalows that probably date to the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The two churches are one-story frame nave-plan buildings. Antioch Church of the Brethren has been modernized on the exterior, but Mount Calvary United Church of Christ retains stained glass windows and an entry tower with an open belfry. Next to Mount Calvary Church is a small cemetery with marble and granite markers dating from the late nineteenth century to the present. The Rickard Store and Calvary Post Office is a one-story frame building dating to about 1880 with a gable-fronted form, sawn ornament in the front gable, and vinyl siding. The Kibler Broom Factory and Shoe Shop is a two-story brick building dating to about 1880 with corbeling at the tops of the side elevations and large four-pane display windows flanking the front gable-end entry. Located on the west side of Narrow Passage Creek are the foundations of the Kibler Cabinet Shop and an associated dwelling.

6. HISTORY

The village of Calvary appears to have coalesced around Mount Calvary Church at some point before the Civil War. On the 1864 Gilmer Map of the Lower Shenandoah Valley it appears as a string of houses along the main road leading southwestward from Woodstock, near the 1811 mill of Mathias Sheetz (also known as the Koontz Mill) on Narrow Passage Creek. By 1885 a post office had been established for the village; in 1893 the post office was kept in the general store of John Rickard. Businesses of the 1880s and 1890s included the blacksmith shop of Samuel Hisey, L. F. Kibler's broom factory and shoe shop, the James A. Kibler cabinet shop, S. F. Miller's coach and wagon shop, the A. Beemis sawmill (located a quarter mile to the south on Narrow Passage Creek), and L. Sheets, millwright. In addition to running the village general store, John Rickard operated a grist mill and possibly a sawmill.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Calvary is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C in the area of architecture, for the architectural refinement of several of its buildings, notably the Rickard House and the Kibler Broom Factory and Shoe Shop, and for the extensive use of brick and rubble masonry in domestic construction, rare in a county where log and frame construction are more typical of houses in the smaller villages.

Sources:

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5*. Richmond, Va.:
        J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893*. Richmond, Va.:
        J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley, II (1864)*.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia*.
        Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).
Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Strasburg, Va.:
        Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

"Conicville, formerly 'Cabin Hill,' enjoys a matchless panorama of the Valley from its elevated position," wrote John Wayland in 1927. Located 6-1/2 miles west of Edinburg, this linear village follows the crest of a steep ridge above Swover Creek, along present Highway 42. The predominate building type in the village are the late-nineteenth-century, two-story frame I houses that line both sides of the main street. One of the earlier dwellings is the William Lutz House, a two-story circular-sawn frame house possibly dating to the 1850s with beaded board partitions on the interior. Atypical for the village is the rambling 1-1/2-story frame Coffman-Pippin House, with its wraparound porch and stained glass panes over the front windows. Perhaps as many as a half-dozen stores and work shops survive in the village, including the blacksmith shop of Luther Funkhouser. The Ryman Store and Conicville Post Office, located at the intersection of Highway 42 and Route 694, is a two-story gable-fronted frame building of about 1900 built onto an earlier house. The Jesse McQuay Store is a two-story shed-roofed building of about 1900 with a sawn balustrade on the front porch. At the south end of the village is the 1911 Conicville High School (85-106), a two-story weatherboarded frame building with a hip roof, a belfry, and, on the interior, a two-story entry hall with a double flight of stairs rising to the second story. Across from the school are the house and office of Dr. J. R. Fletcher, probably dating to the 1880s. At the opposite (north) end of the village is the 1887 Christ Reformed Church, a frame building with an entry/bell tower, peaked stained glass windows, and an extensive cemetery.

6. HISTORY

Conicville (the name was changed from Cabin Hill in 1892) first appears in local records in the 1850s. By 1864, as depicted on the Gilmer map of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, the village had acquired its linear form with a cross axis formed by present routes 694 and 703. It is possible the community was also known as Georgetown during the antebellum period. In 1868 the village is said to have contained only three houses; by 1885 the number had increased to about ten. Conicville's first merchant appears to have been Conrad Long, a Pennsylvanian who moved to the community just prior to the Civil War and had opened a general store by 1871. Businesses of the 1880s and 1890s included the general stores of H. H. Coffman & Brother and Dr. Andrew J. McQuay (the latter included a ten-pin alley); Adney B. Miller's blacksmith shop; the foundry of Walter Foltz; the coach and wagon shop of Isaac D. Good; J. R. Fletcher's doctor's office; and W. T. Moonly's law office. H. H. Coffman advertised in 1885 as a "Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries ... and all goods usually kept in a first-class country store." The first church in the village was the United Brethren Church, built in 1879 and demolished in the twentieth century after the congregation dwindled. In 1887, Dr. Andrew J. McQuay subsidized the construction of the Christ Reformed Church, which survives. According to one account (Lutz), the name of the village was changed to Conicville "at the time when several of the houses had undergone a transformation and the place was becoming modern in appearance." Conicville was reported to have a population of fifty in 1917.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Conicville is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A in the area of commerce as a local service and trade center in southwestern Shenandoah County. Several stores, offices, and shops survive to illustrate the former significance of the village to the commerce of the surrounding countryside.

Sources:

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72*. Richmond, Va:
    Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.

Dodson, Ora. Telephone interview, Conicville, Va., March 9, 1993.

Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley, II (1864)*.

Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917*. Richmond, Va.:
    Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1917.

Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia*.
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

Lutz, Roy. "Conicville." 1933.

Millett, Bill. Interview, Conicville, Va., March 7, 1993.

Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Strasburg, Va.:
    Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The village of Forestville is located on Holmans Creek five miles southwest of Mount Jackson. In plan the village is cross-shaped, with buildings radiating outward from a central crossroads formed by the intersection of Highway 42 and routes 614 and 767. The village features a rich collection of different building types, with houses, store/post offices, a mill with a mill race and miller's house, a school, and a church. The large weatherboarded Forestville Mill (85-122) at the east end of the village dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century or earlier. The mill retains a large overshot wheel, a wooden flume at the end of a mill race that meanders through the entire village, and a two-story weatherboarded frame miller's house that probably dates to the second half of the nineteenth century and formerly had a much earlier log section. The earliest houses in the village are of weatherboarded log and frame construction and date to the late antebellum period. Later houses include the A. C. Biller House of about 1910, a large frame house with Victorian gable ornament and crestings. Two small, gable-fronted, frame post offices survive in the town; both date to the late nineteenth century, and one has board-and-batten siding. The one house of worship in the village is St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, a weatherboarded nave-plan frame building dating to 1873 that features sawn brackets in the gables and under cornice returns, decorative front windows, and a finely carved cornerstone. Overlooking the town from a hill on the east side is the Forestville High School, an imposing weatherboarded frame building dating to the early twentieth century with a belfry and banks of large 6/6 sash windows.

6. HISTORY

Forestville was apparently platted in the late 1830s, for in 1838 Jacob Bower, the owner of Bower Mill (Forestville Mill), and Andrew Zirkle II sold a total of six lots. One of the original lot purchasers, Henry H. Hess, built the community's first house and store which he christened "Hesse-Cassel." By 1869 the population of the village had risen to approximately 200 individuals and there were two stores, two physicians, a "free church and school," and the mill. The two stores were likely run by J. F. and J. W. Zirkle. Businesses of the 1880s and 1890s included the stores of J. W. Zirkle & Brother, H. A. Jordan, Charles Shutters, and W. J. Getz; William P. Moore's shoe shop; M. F. Tusing's tannery; the John Whitmire & Sons saddle and harness shop; undertaker J. W. Burkett; and C. M. Andrick's grist mill. In addition to these businesses were two blacksmith shops. A pre-1885 town hall stood on Route 767 below the Forestville High School into the twentieth century. In the early twentieth century were the stores of Lutz and Phillips and the Whitmire Cheese Factory. Forestville was reported to have a population of 110 in 1917; in the 1920s the village boasted three stores.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Forestville is a classic example of a nineteenth century service and trade center that developed around a pre-existing mill. The village is eligible for the National Register under several criteria and areas of significance. Under criterion A, the existence of industrial resources such as the well-preserved Forestville Mill (VDHR Site # 85-122; listed in the National Register in 1982) render it eligible under industry, and the Forestville High School and the two nineteenth-century post offices make the district eligible under education and government. Under criterion C, the village is significant for the architecture of its houses, church, mill, and other buildings.

Sources:

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.

Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley. II (1864).*

Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917.* Richmond, Va.:
    Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1917.

Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

Link, John P. Interview, Forestville, Va., March 6, 1993.

Moore, James T., and Miller, Marguerite. *Shenandoah County Geography Supplement.*
    Woodstock, Va.: Shenandoah County School Board, 1931.

Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia.* Strasburg, Va.:
    Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.

Westfall, Roscoe, Jr. Interview, Forestville, Va., March 6, 1993.

Westfall, Rayma. Interview, Forestville, Va., March 6, 1993.

Wine, J. Floyd. *Life Along Holman's Creek.* Boyce, Va.: Carr Publishing Company, 1982.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The small village of Hudson Crossroads is located at the intersection of Highway 42 and Route 720 in the southwestern section of Shenandoah County, about six miles northwest of Mount Jackson at the headwaters of Crooked Run. The oldest building associated with the community is the Thomas Hudson House, a two-story stone dwelling believed to date to the late 1790s, with crude jack arches over door and window openings, 9/6 sash first-story windows, and a basement spring. The Hudson House stands to the northeast of the community center, the crossroads itself, where two churches, a store, a school, a repair garage, and a house are located. The churches—St. James Lutheran and St. Johns United Church of Christ—are frame nave-plan buildings that probably antedate the Civil War. St. James has stained glass windows, a belfry, and gravestones clustered against its south side that include a mid-nineteenth-century cast-iron marker. St. Johns has a front entry/bell tower flanked by entries with two-panel doors, and an extensive cemetery that includes an iron marker for David H. Armentrout (1857-1858), possibly cast at one of western Shenandoah County's furnaces. The Hudson Crossroads Store is a two-story gable-fronted frame building with weatherboard siding, a one-story front porch, and a one-story shed-roofed side wing. The Hudson Crossroads School is a one-story "state plan" frame building with weatherboard siding, a hip roof with belfry, banks of large 12/12 sash windows, and an outdoor GEM water pump. The other two primary buildings in the community are Polk's Garage, a one-story corrugated-metal-sided frame building that probably dates to the second quarter of the twentieth century, and a two-story frame house surrounded by a steel rail fence with white and green concrete posts supporting red concrete balls.

6. HISTORY

The history of Hudson Crossroads begins with the history of the settlement of the Hudson family at the location. Thomas Hudson is said to have begun construction of the two-story stone house that bears his name in the late 1790s. By the Civil War, St. James Lutheran Church and a German Reform church, predecessor of St. Johns United Church of Christ, had been established at the crossroads. The two churches were joined by Public School No. 13 by 1885, which was located on the north side of St. James Church. A commercial component was added relatively late in the community's history with the establishment of the Hudson Crossroads Store around 1900. Early in the twentieth century the public school moved to a new building located on the east corner of the crossroads, and the present complement of historic buildings was completed with the construction of Polk's Garage and a two-story frame residence on the east branch of Route 720 by the mid-twentieth century.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Hudson Crossroads is one of Shenandoah County's smaller historic communities. The village is eligible for the National Register under criterion A in the areas of commerce and education for the survival of the well-preserved country store and schoolhouse that played an important role in the life of the community and surrounding countryside.

Sources:

Baker, Donna. "Built for survival [the Thomas Hudson House]." *Shenandoah Herald.* (?) n.d.
Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley, II (1864).*
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).
Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia.* Strasburg, Va.:
    Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Moores Store is a small village located at the intersection of routes 614 and 738 near the Rockingham County line, 6-1/2 miles northwest of New Market. Flowing through the village is Holmans Creek, on which is situated the Armentrout Mill (85-35) at the center of the village. The mill is a two-story stone and frame building constructed in the 1870s, although it may incorporate fabric from an earlier mill on the site. Behind the grist mill is a one-story frame sawmill; both mills were served by a mill race that follows Rout 738 as it leaves the village on the west side. Most of the surviving buildings date to the same period as the mill or earlier. The oldest may be the Showalter House , a two-story weatherboarded dwelling with a v-notched log section and a large stone chimney Across from the Showalter House is a one-story brick store and post office (85-11) that may date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, or that may be a remodeled building of earlier date. The building has gable-end chimneys, two rooms (each with a front door and 6/6 sash window), and Greek Revival mantels on the interior.

The store and post office is associated with a house that formerly stood next door, replaced in 1870 by the two-story buff-colored brick Wunder House (85-488). The Wunder House has many interesting interior features such as late Greek Revival mantels (one with traces of gilded decoration), grained two-panel doors, and florid Victorian wallpaper, as well as outbuildings including a brick meat house and/or ice house, a frame chicken house with brick nogging, and a split-level bank barn with mortise-and-tenon hewn members. Another notable house and outbuilding complex is the Armentrout House (85-34), probably the antebellum home of the community's late-nineteenth-century miller. The Armentrout House interior features baseboards, stair risers, and a transitional Federal/Greek Revival mantel with curious squiggled black-on-white smoking, and near the house are the remains of a stone and brick bake oven and a two-story circular-sawn-frame summer kitchen/wash house with a massive stone chimney and a sluice for pouring washwater out of the building. Other buildings in Moores Store include a one-story frame undertaker's shop and the two-story Benjamin B. Wierman House.

6. HISTORY

Like many of Shenandoah County's villages, Moores Store appears to have developed around the nucleus of a grist mill. The first mill is believed to have been built by Joseph Moore, probably before 1800, and was known as Hockman's Mill during the Civil War. The mill (and an adjacent foundry) burned in 1870 and was rebuilt by Nathaniel Armentrout. A post office was established in 1839 and was kept by merchant Charles S. Wunder and later his associate Benjamin B. Wierman almost continuously until 1917. Wunder & Wierman were the only mercantile firm listed for the village in state business directories of 1871, 1884, and 1893. Other businesses of the late nineteenth century included Nathaniel Armentrout's grist mill, saw mill, and foundry (the only foundry in operation in the county in 1884), H. R. Funk's blacksmith shop, one or two doctor's offices, and an undertaker's shop. Moores Store was reported to have a population of forty in 1917.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Moores Store is a classic example of a nineteenth century service and trade center that developed around a pre-existing mill. The village is eligible for the National Register under several criteria and areas of significance. Under criterion A, the existence of the early brick store and post office and the 1870s Armentrout Mill renders the village significant in the areas of commerce and industry. Under Criterion c, the village is eligible for the significance of its architecture, with accomplished brick and stone masonry and vernacular and popular interior decorative finishes being among the notable architectural characteristics.

Sources:
Boyce, Marilyn Klein. Interview, Moores Store, Va., March 6, 1993.
Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72*. Richmond, Va:
    Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Dove, Marilyn and Ron. Interview, Moores Store, Va., March 6, 1993.
Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley, II (1864)*.
Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917*. Richmond, Va.:
    Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1917.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia*.
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).
"Moores Store Village In the Heart of the Shenandoah Valley." Undated brochure.
Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*. Strasburg, Va.:
    Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.
Wine, J. Floyd. *Life Along Holman's Creek*. Boyce, Va.: Carr Publishing Company, 1982.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Quicksburg is a large village located in southern Shenandoah County roughly mid-way between Mount Jackson and New Market. The village is situated at the convergence of routes 767, 616, and the late-1860s line of the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad (later the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, presently the Southern Railroad). Two-story frame houses are the typical dwelling form in the village, although the two-story 1870s Robert Clark House is of stuccoed rubble construction. Decorative treatments are generally limited to sawn ornament on porches and in gables. During the first half of the twentieth century, several one- and one-and-a-half-story frame Craftsman-style bungalows were built in the village.

The village has several stores, the earliest being the 1870s two-story frame J. B. Clem Store, which has modest Greek Revival detailing. The largest commercial building is the Quicksburg Grocery, a two-story frame building dating to around 1900 with large display windows and a bracketed cornice. Across the street from the Quicksburg Grocery is the 1909 Quicksburg Mill, a two-story frame merchant mill with decorative ridge-top cupola vents, and beaded tongue-and-groove freight doors sheltered under cantilevered porches. The Quicksburg United Methodist Church, which dates to around 1880, is a nave-plan frame building with a decorative belfry.

6. HISTORY

Quicksburg owes its existence to a branch line of the Orange, Alexandria & Manassas Railroad built through Shenandoah County in the late 1860s. A post office known as "Forest Station" was established at the location in 1872; by 1877 the name had been changed to Quicksburgh (later Quicksburg) in honor of an early village promoter, William A. Quick. By the mid-1880s the village contained the stores of J. B. Clem, T. J. Adams, and Clark & Company, the saloon of William Clem, the stave dealership of H. W. Baker, a blacksmith shop, a school, and the Quicksburg United Methodist Church. For a brief period around 1890 the *Quicksburgh Times* was published in the village.

The original village developed largely to the north side of the railroad crossing of present Route 767. In 1890 a landowner named David Neff laid off quarter- and half-acre lots just south of the village around the pre-existing church, initiating an expansion in that direction. By 1912, when the depot was moved closer to this new development, the town had gained a butter factory (1896), a cannery (1902), and the Quicksburg Mill (1909). Quicksburg was reported to have a population of seventy-five in 1917. At present, two stores remain in operation, but industrial activities have ceased.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Unlike most nineteenth century Shenandoah County villages, which grew up around a mill, store, or church, Quicksburg developed along a railroad. The plan of the village is inflected towards the railroad, and the principal surviving non-domestic buildings cluster along its length. Quicksburg is eligible for the National Register under criterion A in the areas of commerce and industry for its collection of late-nineteenth-century stores and its fine 1909 roller mill.

Sources:

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917.* Richmond, Va.:
    Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1917.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).
Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia.* Strasburg, Va.:
    Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.
Wine, J. Floyd. *Life Along Holman's Creek.* Boyce, Va.: Carr Publishing Company, 1982.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Mount Clifton is a small village located in southern Shenandoah County approximately four miles west of the center of Mount Jackson. The village is situated on top of a bluff on the north side of Mill Creek, a location that probably inspired the community's name. The frame dwellings, stores, and church that comprise the village cluster along present-day Highway 263 and several irregular streets that branch off of the main road. Probably the oldest building in the village is the Moses Hamman House, a two-story weatherboarded frame (?) dwelling with large gable-end stone and brick chimneys and ornate frieze and front porch detailing of about 1870. The other dozen or so houses in the village generally date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and are two stories in height with gable roofs. At least three commercial buildings stand in the village, all of which are contemporaries of the housing stock. These include a two-story weatherboarded frame store with a traditional gable-front form; a small frame store or office to the west side of the larger store; and, in front and to the east side of the Moses Hamman House, the Gee Per Store, a one-story shed-roofed frame building. Mount Clifton United Methodist Church, the probable successor to the Free Church of the 1880s, is a novelty-sided frame building with a nave form, an open belfry, and a star-shaped window over the front entry. Hugging the road side above Mill Creek near the center of the village is the early-twentieth-century Plauger Garage, a small unpainted frame building.

6. HISTORY

Mount Clifton probably predates the Civil War. An 1864 map of Shenandoah County shows a Clifton Mill located on the north side of Mill Creek at what would now be the west end of the village. Across the Howard Lick Turnpike (present-day Highway 263) from the mill was the residence of a "Hamman," probably Moses Hamman, the owner of the Clifton Mill in the 1880s and 1890s. By 1871, two mercantile firms--J. D. Barb and Osbourn & Bausiman--had established themselves in the village; by 1893 the number appears to have grown to three. The 1885 Hammond Atlas shows a total of twenty buildings in the village, including the Clifton Mill, a blacksmith shop, two stores (one containing the post office), a "Free Ch[urch]," a public school, and a toll house. Mount Clifton businesses during the first half of the twentieth century included the Gee Per Store, operated by the Hamman family; the Clifton Mill or its successor, run by Earl Turner; Earl Turner's sawmill on the north side of the village; and the Plauger Garage.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Mount Clifton is typical of the small service and trade centers that sprang up in rural Shenandoah County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. What is unusual about the town is its dramatic siting on a rocky bluff overlooking Mill Creek. Mount Clifton is eligible for the National Register under criterion A in the area of commerce for its collection of varied historic commercial buildings.

Sources:

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72.* Richmond, Va:
    Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.
Bowers, Marion. Interview, Mount Clifton, March 7, 1993.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Oranda is a small village located in northern Shenandoah County approximately three miles north of Strasburg. The village is located in the midst of the county's largest concentration of historic lime plants. Rt. 629 forms the main axis of the village, with several houses also located on roads that intersect with Rt. 629. Most houses are two-stories in height, and are of frame construction. At least three houses are constructed of mortar and limestone rubble, readily available from nearby limestone quarries. Two of these rubble-and-mortar houses are stuccoed; the third, located at the northwest corner of routes 629 and 622, is unsheathed. The principal commercial building in the village, the two-story weatherboarded M. M. Orndorff Store of about 1900, has rubble and mortar infill between the studs of its frame walls. Other notable buildings include the 1930 Oranda School, a one-story frame building with a hip roof, belfry, and inset porch; and the Walnut Spring Christian Church, a curious brick building that incorporates or replaces a nineteenth-century building.

6. HISTORY

The village of Oranda began to take shape in the late nineteenth century. The Hammond Atlas of 1885 shows a cluster of houses, Walnut School, and Walnut Spring Christian Church at the location, just north of the Stickley lime quarry and kiln on the B&O Railroad. The name "Oranda" is said to have been invented by an early community leader, Marion M. Orndorff, who combined his last name with his wife's name, Annie. The Oranda Post Office was established by 1893. In the early twentieth century, most of Oranda's inhabitants worked at the several limestone quarries and kilns located in the general vicinity, and specifically at M. M. Orndorff's lime plant, established in 1897. Orndorff also operated the principal store in the community and in his later years he kept a shoe shop located in the side yard of his residence at the center of the village.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Oranda developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries adjacent to the county's largest concentration of lime plants. The village functioned as a support community for the plants, and as such is eligible for the National Register under criterion A in the area of industry. The village is also eligible under criterion C for the unusual method of stone construction employed in several of its dwellings and its principal historic store.

Sources:

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72.* Richmond, Va:
    Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Homesinger, Randolph. Interview, Oranda, Va., April 14, 1993.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).
Shull, Marie. *Horsefeathers, II.* Lebanon Church, Va.: *ca.* 1990.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Saumsville is a small village located in north-central Shenandoah County approximately 3.5 miles north of Woodstock. The village features a cluster of frame houses, mostly two stories in height with adjoining outbuildings and barns, a small gable-fronted frame store, and the Saumsville Christian Church, an aluminum-sided nave-form frame building of about 1900 with a large adjacent cemetery. At the northern end of the village is the Spiker Farm, featuring a two-story five-bay brick house of about 1840 and a large collection of outbuildings including a wash house and a v-notched log barn (probably single crib) incorporated into a larger barn.

6. HISTORY

Saumsville antedates the Civil War. An 1864 map of the county shows the village (labeled "Soamville") in its present northeast-southwest linear configuration with houses lining present-day Route 652. From the early 1870s through the early 1890s, J. Rhodes & Co. operated a general merchandise store in the community, and in 1883, N. Milton Rhodes sold agricultural implements from his shop, the only such business located outside of the county's larger towns in that year. The 1885 Lakes Atlas shows several stores, a wagon shop (probably that of J. W. Saum & Co.), and the office of James Spiker located in the village.

Sources:

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72*. Richmond, Va:
    Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley, II (1864)*.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia*.
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The village of Lebanon Church is located in the northern part of Shenandoah County along present-day Route 55. Most of the principally two-story frame dwellings in the village are located on the north side of Route 55 and along a continuation of the main axis formed by Route 628. One of the more interesting residences is the Hockman House, an aluminum-sided late-nineteenth-century dwelling with an elaborate parlor mantel with a painted scene in place of the fireplace. Near the south end of the village is the Arthur Snarr Broom Shop, a simple one-story frame building with modern board-and-batten siding. Another cottage-industrial building that may survive in the village is the coffin shop of Silas Feely. The building formerly featured a hex sign on the front door. At the north end of the village are the Hockman Store, a one-story frame building with conventional gable-fronted form; the Lebanon Church School, a one-story frame building dating to the early twentieth century with a belfry and large banks of classroom windows; and Lebanon Lutheran Church, a reworked mid-nineteenth-century frame building with lancet stained glass windows, a modern side wing, and, inside, an arcaded chancel-like area.

6. HISTORY

Lebanon Church developed after the Civil War around Lebanon Lutheran Church, which was organized in the 1840s. An 1873 map indicates that the village had attained its essentially linear form by that period, with most dwellings grouped along the northwest side of present Rt. 55. J. W. Bowman operated a general store in the village during the late nineteenth century. The 1885 Lake's Atlas shows the Bowman Store and Post Office, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop (possibly that of C. B. Little), as well as a school and the church. The Arthur Snarr Broom Shop and the Hockman Store were added to the community's complement of businesses around 1900.

National Register Status:

The community of Lebanon Church was first surveyed in the 1970s. In 1979, a draft National Register form was prepared for the community. More recently, a consultant studying a proposed Corridor H route is reported to have recommended that the community is eligible for the National Register. The VA Department of Historic Resources has no record of a determination of eligibility for the community.

Sources:

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72.* Richmond, Va:
    Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Hoge, Elizabeth, Review & Compliance, VDHR. Telephone interview, Richmond, Va.,
    June 4, 1993.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).
Kern, John R., Dr. "Lebanon Church District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-
    -Nomination Form, 1979.
Official Atlas of the Civil War. New York, N.Y.: Thomas Yoseloff, 1958.
Shull, Marie. *Horsefeathers, I.* Lebanon Church, Va.: 1987.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Columbia Furnace is a large village located on present-day Highway 42 approximately 6.5 miles west of downtown Woodstock. The village straddles Big Stony Creek where it issues from a gap in the mountains that define the western border of Shenandoah County. The section of the village on the west side of the creek includes the site of the Columbia Furnace itself, which survives above ground as a series of low stone walls and embankments. Directly to the north of the furnace site on the north side of Highway 42 stands the Columbia Furnace Stables (85-476), a long one-story limestone building that is probably contemporary with the furnace. The stables has deep eaves overhangs on its south (front) and north sides, traces of exterior whitewashing, and stone jack arches over windows and stable doors. In front stands a 1920s or 1930s limestone service station that plays on the architectural character of the stables. Other buildings in the vicinity of the furnace and stables include a large two-story frame building dating to about 1900 or earlier that may have served as a store and hotel/boarding house; a two-story frame dwelling that is believed to have served as a saloon and post office, with an ornate one-story Victorian porch; and a 1930s or early 1940s (WPA?) Colonial Revival-inspired brick or brick-encased school now subdivided into apartments.

On the east side of Big Stony Creek is a residential quarter associated with the furnace. Approximately a dozen houses dating from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century line the east side of Route 748. The southernmost house is a two-story, five-bay, five-course American-bond brick house dating to the first third of the nineteenth century, with a single-pile center-passage plan and possible Federal interior detailing. Extending from the rear of the house is a one-story Flemish-bond brick ell that may have served as an office. The refinement of this house and its possible dual function as an office suggests it may have served as the residence of the furnace ironmaster. Other houses in this residential quarter include a diminutive stuccoed log (?) dwelling (possibly the house of a laborer at the furnace), and a 1-1/2-story frame (?) house said to have been built in 1850 and later owned by the Kingree family. On a hill top to the east overlooking the village is Columbia Furnace Union Church (85-403), an 1854 frame building with a large stone-walled cemetery adjacent.

6. HISTORY

Columbia Furnace was probably established during the first decade of the nineteenth century, although some accounts suggest origins in the late eighteenth century. John Wayland, in his history of the county, states that the furnace was developed by George Mayberry & Co. and was sold to John Arthur & Co. in 1808 (hence the alternative historic name, Arthur's Furnace). The furnace was well situated at the foot of the county's western mountains, which abounded in ore and timber, and on the banks of Big Stony Creek, which supplied power for the furnace bellows and other activities. In the 1830s, Columbia Furnace supported a population of 200 workers and others, entitling it to a post office and suggesting the present village was in existence. According to the 1860 census, Columbia was the county's most productive furnace, consuming 3,304 tons of ore, 280,000 bushels of charcoal coal, and 340 tons of lime to produce 1,365 tons of pig iron valued at $30,098.

An 1864 map of the county shows Columbia Furnace, an adjacent hotel, and a row of houses and a church located on the east side of Big Stony Creek. The 1885 Lake's Atlas portrays a diversified community with a store and post office, mills, a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, a school, and both private and company-owned housing. The company during the latter part of the nineteenth century was the Philadelphia-based Columbian and Liberty Iron Company, which operated a store and mill at the location. Production at Columbia Furnace apparently ended in 1886, but the village continued to function as a local service and trade center. Columbia Furnace was reported to have a population of seventy in 1917.

Draft Statement of Significance:

The village of Columbia Furnace is a rarity in Virginia--a community that developed around a nineteenth-century iron furnace and survives today with most of its historic range of building types intact. In addition to the ruins of the furnace, the village retains a historic hotel, stables, and housing associated with the furnace workforce as well as the furnace management and professionals who served the furnace in a support capacity. Columbia Furnace is eligible for the National Register under criterion A in the area of industry, as a rare example of a relatively complete nineteenth-century iron furnace community.

Sources:

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72.* Richmond, Va:
    Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.

Bruce, Kathleen. *Virginia Iron Manufacture in the Slave Era.* New York, N.Y.:
    The Century Company, 1936.

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893.* Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.

Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley, II (1864).*

Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917.* Richmond, Va.:
    Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1917.

Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia.* Charlottesville, Va.:
    Joseph Martin, 1835.

"The Truth Crusader." Harrisonburg, Va.: n.d.

United States Census. 1860 Industrial Schedules for Shenandoah Co., Va.

Wayland, John. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia.* Strasburg, Va.:
    Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Mt. Olive is a small village located on present-day Rt. 623 approximately five miles west of downtown Strasburg. The village has a linear plan aligned along Rt. 623 and extending from the junction of routes 623 and 651 northeastward to the junction of routes 623 and 646. The village features approximately ten houses—principally two-story frame dwellings—a church and cemetery, and two commercial buildings. The church is Mt. Olive Methodist Church, a vinyl-sided nave-plan frame building of the second half of the nineteenth century with an entry tower on the north gable end. Behind the church on Rt. 651 is a cemetery with late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century marble and granite markers, and a limestone wall fronting on the road. At the north end of the village is the Ephraim Baker Store (85-473), a two-story frame building begun about 1867 with a decorative frieze and unusual construction features. To the north side of the store is a one-story frame building with a false front that probably served for the sale of bulk items; to the south side is the Ephraim Baker House, a two-story, five-bay, weatherboarded frame house with an elaborate Victorian front porch. At the southern end of the village is a two-story weatherboarded Gothic Revival frame house with unusual multi-gabled turreted window bays and a steep central gable.

6. HISTORY

Mt. Olive was already a well established village by the time of the Civil War. A map of the county made during the war shows it in more or less its present linear form. The 1885 Lake's Atlas shows a dense row of houses and other buildings lining both sides of present-day Rt. 623. Among the businesses noted in the atlas are the Ephraim Baker Store and Post Office, another store, a blacksmith shop, a shoe shop, a carpet shop, and the broom shop of D. E. Edmondson, who advertised, "My prices are low, my stock complete. Country produce taken." Business directories of the period reveal that the village had three "country stores" in 1871, a large number of stores for a community of Mt. Olive's size, and a tanner, David Maphis.

Draft Statement of Significance:

Mt. Olive is typical of the small service and trade centers that sprang up in rural Shenandoah County during the nineteenth century. The village is eligible for the National Register under criterion A for the existence of the Ephraim Baker Store, a well-preserved late-nineteenth-century country store, and under criterion C for the distinctive architecture of its dwellings.

Sources:

Boyd, Andrew. *Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72.* Richmond, Va:
        Andrew Boyd & Company, 1871.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5.* Richmond, Va.:
        J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893.* Richmond, Va.:
        J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Gilmer, Jeremy Francis. *Lower Shenandoah Valley. II (1864).*
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
        Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Williamsville is a small village located on Rt. 730 about three miles southwest of Mt. Jackson in the midst of Shenandoah County's principal apple growing section. The village has a diffuse form, with houses located along the curves of Rt. 730 and an off-shoot lane. The housing stock is relatively conventional, with two-story, frame, gabled dwellings of the late nineteenth century predominating. One exception is the easternmost house in the village, a two-story frame "shed house," or house with shed roof.

6. HISTORY

Little is recorded about Williamsville in secondary sources. The community appears--unnamed--on the 1885 Lake's Atlas as a collection of about a dozen residences without stores or other functional types. One of the houses in the village was owned by George S. Meem in 1885, whose large Meems Bottom farm was located a little over a mile to the east; the village may be associated with the operation of Meems's farm. The village is also located near the present Southern Railroad line, built through the area in the late 1860s; the village may also have a railroad connection. In the early twentieth century, the 1,400-acre Turkey Knob orchard was established adjacent to the village. The orchard was one of only two irrigated apple orchards east of the Mississippi River at the time.

Sources:

Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.* Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).

Moore, James T., and Miller, Marguerite. *Shenandoah County Geography Supplement.* Woodstock, Va.: Shenandoah County School Board, 1931.

5. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Wheatfield is a small village located on Highway 55 approximately six miles north of Strasburg, in the mountainous northern tip of Shenandoah County. The village consists of a cluster of 1-1/2- and two-story houses and two stores dating to the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Prominent in the community is the G. H. Snarr House (85-119), a two-story Queen Anne-inspired frame dwelling with a wraparound Craftsman porch. Behind the house is a simple two-story frame building that was used as a barber shop by a Snarr family member. To the north side of the house is the G. H. Snarr Store and Post Office (85-447), a much-altered two-story frame building with a conventional gable-front form, an extensive side "stock room" or storage area, and 2/2-sash windows with peaked lintels suggesting a late-nineteenth-century date for the building. Behind the Snarr Store is another store building that probably dates to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. This one-story frame store has rubble nogging between the wall studs, and a gable-front roof supported by butted and nailed log sapling rafters. The lane passing between the two stores is the former main road through the village.

6. HISTORY

Wheatfield is one of Shenandoah County's more recent rural trade and service centers. The community coalesced after the Civil War during a period of agricultural expansion, presumably as a consequence of more intensive cultivation of the rugged northern tip of the county. An 1873 map shows the village as consisting of the store and residence of George H. Snarr and little else. The Wheatfield Post Office was commissioned by 1884 and was kept in the store of George H. Snarr, and the 1885 Lake's Atlas shows considerably more development than in 1873. Snarr also operated a grist mill, and he erected the community's largest dwelling (commonly known as the Harry Snarr House). G. W. Keller also kept a store in the village during the late nineteenth century, and A. F. Godlove operated a blacksmith shop. Wheatfield was reported to have a population of seventeen in 1917.

Sources:

Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1884-'5*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1884.
Chataigne, J. H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer ... 1893*. Richmond, Va.:
    J. H. Chataigne, 1893.
Hill Directory Company, Inc. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917*. Richmond, Va.:
    Hill Directory Company, Inc., 1917.
Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah & Page Counties, Virginia.*
    Strasburg, Va.: GP Hammond Publishing, 1991 (reprint of 1885 atlas).
Kern, John R., Dr. "Harry Snarr House." National Register of Historic Places Inventory-
    -Nomination Form, 1979.
Official Atlas of the Civil War. New York, N.Y.: Thomas Yoseloff, 1958.

Appendix D: Selected Shenandoah County Census Data

Population Totals: 1790-1990

1790 - 10,510	1870 - 14,936	1950 - 21,169
1800 - 13,823	1880 - 18,204	1960 - 21,825
1810 - 13,646	1890 - 19,671	1970 - 22,852
1820 - 18,926	1900 - 20,253	1980 - 27,559
1830 - 19,750	1910 - 20,942	
1840 - 11,618	1920 - 20,808	
1850 - 13,768	1930 - 20,655	
1860 - 13,896	1940 - 20,898	

Population by Race and Status: 1790-1870

Year	Total	White	Free Col'd	Slave
1790	10,510	9,979	19	512
1800	13,823	12,947	85	791
1810	13,646	12,461	147	1,038
1820	18,926	16,708	317	1,901
1830	19,750	16,869	458	2,423
1840	11,618	10,320	265	1,033*
1850	13,768	12,565	292	911
1860	13,896	12,827	316	753
1870	14,936	14,260	676	---

* Page County was formed from Shenandoah County in 1831 and part of Shenandoah County was taken to form Warren County in 1836.

Data from State Enumerations (1783 and 1785) and the 1790 Census
(Source: Jennings, 9-10)

Summary of Shenandoah County Population and Buildings from State Enumerations:
        1783:   whites: 7,908
                blacks: 347
        1785:   whites: 6,460
                dwellings: 930
                other buildings: 1,186

Shenandoah County Population, 1790:
        Free white males of 16 years and upward: 2,409
        Free white males of under 16 years: 2,779
        Free white females: 4,791
        All other free persons: 19
        Slaves: 512
        Total: 10,510

Virginia counties with fewer slaves than Shenandoah in 1790:
        Greenbrier (including Kanawa), Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Ohio, Monongalia,
        Pendleton, Randolph, Russell, Washington.

Data from the 1800 Census

	1800 Shen. Co.	1800 Stras.	1800 Wood.	1800 N. Mkt.
Free White Males				
Under 10	2,261	64	128	56
10 - 16	1,032	20	52	11
16 - 26	990	24	54	29
26 - 45	982	36	78	35
Over 45	762	32	29	9
Free White Females				
Under 10	2,166	68	101	59
10 - 16	934	18	35	13
16 - 26	949	27	41	21
26 - 45	1,015	46	64	32
Over 45	634	12	32	4
All other Free Persons except Indians not taxed	84	-	1	--
Slaves	738	15	19	19
Total	12,547	362	634	288

Data from the 1820 Census

No. of Shenandoah County inhabitants engaged in agriculture: 3,160
No. of Shenandoah County inhabitants engaged in commerce: 55
No. of Shenandoah County inhabitants engaged in manufacturing: 851

Data from the 1850 Census

Shenandoah County Population:

White, male: 6,203	Free Col'd, male: 144	Slave, male: 482
White, female: 6,362	Free Col'd, female: 148	Slave, female: 429
White, total: 12,565	Free Col'd, total: 292	Slave, total: 911

Other information:

Foreign born: 180
Dwellings: 2,143
Families: 2,163

Data from the 1860 Census

Shenandoah County Population:

White, male: 6,394	Free Col'd, male: 157	Slave, male: 376
White, female: 6,433	Free Col'd, female: 159	Slave, female: 377
White, total: 12,827	Free Col'd, total: 316	Slave, total: 753

Population of Communities (or, more correctly, areas surrounding those communities) for 1860, recorded in 1870 Census Report (note: discrepencies in data):

	White	Black
Mount Jackson	440	120
Strasburg	534	90
Powell's Fort	1,026	5
New Market	692	55
Edinburg	427	87
Woodstock	800	198
Cabin Hill	357	1
Columbia Furnace	554	3
Cross Roads	346	13
Forestville	347	12
Hamburg	395	4
Lantz Mill	493	18
Liberty Furnace	439	--
Moore's Store	316	2
Mount Clifton	477	--
Mount Olive	277	2
Orkney Springs	316	4
Toms Brook	587	11

SHENANDOAH COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY

SLIDE PRESENTATION

Written and Produced for the County of Shenandoah
and
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Maral S. Kalbian
Preservation Consultant
Boyce, VA 22620

J. Daniel Pezzoni
Preservation Technologies, Inc.
Roanoke, VA 24019

May 1993

INTRODUCTION

This scripted slide presentation is one of several products to come out of a survey of the rural areas of Shenandoah County, Virginia. The Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey was funded by the County of Shenandoah and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with support from the Shenandoah County Historical Society. The survey was conducted by principal investigators Maral S. Kalbian, a preservation consultant based in Boyce, Virginia, and J. Daniel Pezzoni, a preservation consultant with the firm of Preservation Technologies, Inc., based in Roanoke, Virginia. The presentation was written and produced by J. Daniel Pezzoni with contributions by Maral S. Kalbian.

The presentation focuses on the types of buildings that make up the county's rural farms and villages. It also addresses topics such as architectural style, building materials, and decorative interior finishes. The presentation does not attempt to portray every historic site in the county. Instead, it seeks to illustrate general trends in the historic and architectural development of the county through the use of a relatively small set of examples. The presentation is intended for an adult audience, although the script is written so as to be understandable to children. Technical terms (such as style names and materials) are usually defined in the text. At the end of the script is a list of acknowledgments and suggestions for those seeking additional information.

SCRIPT

1. A typical Shenandoah County scene at the turn of the century: a house and barn and surrounding fields nestled in a bend of the Shenandoah River. Shenandoah County's landscape is a rich tapestry of historic farms such as this one.

2. In 1993, three-hundred and fifty of the county's farms and small towns were surveyed during the course of the Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey. The project was sponsored by the county government, the Shenandoah County Historical Society, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Because farms are the basic unit of the rural landscape, this slide show begins with an examination of the county's farms.

3. The county's earliest farms were established by German and British settlers who began moving into the area in the mid-1700s. Representative of the houses built by early German farmers is the Dellinger-Vetter House, located near Conicville.

4. The Dellinger-Vetter House is constructed of logs joined with a kind of corner notching known as full-dovetail notching.

5. The house has Dutch doors with upper and lower sections that can be opened independently.

6. The doors are hung on beautifully crafted strap hinges.

7. Typical of early German dwellings like the Dellinger-Vetter House is a large chimney located at the center of the house.

8. Rising next to the chimney is a boxed stair with triangular steps known as winders.

9. Many of the county's historic houses are built of sawn lumber rather than logs. Initially, frame construction was more difficult and expensive than log, but with improvements in sawmill technology in the nineteenth century, frame building gradually replaced log construction. Frame dwellings could have complex forms, like this house . . .

10. Or they could be quite simple. Frame and log houses usually have weatherboard siding, if it hasn't been replaced with modern aluminum or vinyl siding.

11. Masonry construction was more durable than log and frame, but it was also more expensive. The John Beeler House, dramatically sited on the slope of Little North Mountain, was built of sandstone in 1833.

12. The Beeler House has a feature that is common to many early houses: a spring located in the cellar. Spring water kept the cellar a constant cool temperature that was ideal for storing perishable food.

13. Other houses with stone cellars have slits for ventilation.

14. In the village of Oranda, established near a limestone quarry, cast-off rubble was mixed with mortar to create an inexpensive form of masonry construction.

15. Brick construction was preferred by Shenandoah County's wealthiest farmers during the nineteenth century. The clay used to make bricks was often dug, molded, and fired at the construction site.

16. One of the county's historic brick houses is Spangler Hall, built on a knoll overlooking Strasburg in the early nineteenth century.

17. Spengler Hall has fireplace mantels carved in the delicate Federal style. The urn in the center panel was a popular Federal-style motif.

18. Urns also figure in a section of painted stencilling that survives in the stairway at Spengler Hall.

19. Shenandoah County's older homes feature many different types of decorative interior treatments. This wreath-like stencilling runs along the top of the stair hall in the Filtzmyers farmhouse near Mount Jackson.

20. One common decorative technique was graining, the painted simulation of natural wood

grain. The early-nineteenth-century Rickard House in the village of Calvary has six-panel doors with sophisticated graining intended to simulate expensive veneer.

21. Less convincing but no less dramatic is this grained partition in an abandoned farmhouse near Lebanon Church. Note the stencilling on the ceiling joists.

22. Marbling was another imitative technique. These marbled stair risers are in the Mountz House, also near Lebanon Church.

23. Vesper Hall, outside Strasburg, has attic walls painted to simulate blocks of ashlar masonry.

24. The walls and ceiling in the main parlor at Vesper Hall are painted in a technique called *trompe l'oeil*, meant to fool the eye into seeing three-dimensional plaster- or stonework.

25. The county's wealthiest homebuilders did not have to settle for imitations. The mantels in Mount Airy, a large stone house constructed in the 1790s, are carved from imported black marble.

26. Scenic painting is not as common as graining and marbling in the county. One rare example appears in a parlor of the late-nineteenth-century Hockman House in Lebanon Church. Instead of a fireplace, the mantel features a landscape scene.

27. Homeowners also had a taste for wallpaper. This view is a stairway in the Wunder House, built about 1870 in Moores Store.

28. The typical Shenandoah County farmhouse was surrounded by an extensive complex of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The house stands at the center of this view of the Minnick Farm near Mount Clifton. On the left are a cellar and tenant house; on the right is a wash house.

29. Also located on the Minnick Farm is this log carpenter shop.

30. Many farms have wells or cisterns fitted with pumps manufactured by the Gem Company. "Pump" is a misnomer for the apparatus, which lifted water in small buckets mounted on a continuous chain.

31. Barns are what naturally come to mind when we think of farm buildings. The Mount Airy Farm near Mount Jackson has an outstanding collection of barns. This Gothic Revival barn dates to the late nineteenth century.

32. Other barns, silos, workshops, tractor sheds, and miscellaneous buildings were built at Mount Airy during the twentieth century.

33.	The immense size of one of the later barns is conveyed by this view of a hay mow.

34.	The same barn contains a water-powered mill where animal feed was ground. The metal cylinder contains the two millstones.

35.	Also on the farm is a scale house for weighing loaded wagons, complete with the scales.

36.	Some of the county's early barns are log. The Windel Barn outside Lebanon Church has two log units separated by an open threshing floor. The door in this view is hung on wooden hinges and is constructed with hand-wrought nails. Many early barns were destroyed during the Civil War.

37.	One of only two early brick barns identified in the county is the Hockman Barn, located in a bend of the Shenandoah River near Maurertown. The Hockman Barn is a bank barn; it is built into a bank to permit easy access to the upper and lower levels.

38.	The walls of the Hockman Barn are perforated with slits that ventilated the hay and kept it fresh.

39.	Corn was stored on the cob in log corn cribs or, as in this example, slatted frame cribs.

40.	Scattered throughout the county are odd circular structures that served for the rearing of chicks. The form of these brooder houses, as they are known, is said to eliminate corners where the chicks might pile up and suffocate.

41.	Shenandoah County farmers began to raise turkeys on a commercial scale just before World War II. This turkey house was built near Shavertown in 1940. Today, turkey production is a major agribusiness in the county.

42.	Throughout history, most people in Shenandoah County lived on farms, but for shopping, schooling, church-going, and other activities people usually went to one of the county's many rural communities. Crossroads hamlets, villages, and small towns played an important role in the functioning of the historic landscape. Hudson Crossroads is a classic example of a community at the smaller end of the spectrum. The two churches, country store, and schoolhouse represent the hamlet in its entirety.

43.	Many of the county's villages grew up around mills. In the center of this view of Moores Store is the mill that gave the village its start. The brick building on the left served as a store and post office.

44.	Another mill village is Forestville, which like Moores Store has its origins in the antebellum period. Prominent in this view is St. Mark's Lutheran Church, built in 1873. Churches like St. Mark's were vital to the social life of a community.

131

45. Forestville developed next to the Zirkle Mill, established in the 1700s. Notice the wooden flume that channels water to the mill wheel, just visible at the lower left-hand corner of the building.

46. In front of the mill is the miller's house.

47. This large frame residence belonged to a doctor.

48. On a hill overlooking the village is the Forestville School, now a community center. Most of the county's historic schools are smaller than this one.

49. This building served as the Forestville post office . . .

50. As did this building at another date.

51. Iron furnaces, like mills, sometimes formed the nucleus of a small community. Van Buren Furnace, built in the 1830s, stood at the center of a community of the same name.

52. This 1885 map shows another furnace community, Liberty Furnace.

53. Although the furnace at Columbia Furnace no longer stands, the support community remains. Across a creek from the furnace site is a neighborhood where furnace employees, merchants, professionals, and their families once lived.

54. This view shows three houses from the community's heyday before the Civil War. The brick house in the distance . . .

55. May have been the home of the furnace owner.

56. Another catalyst for community formation was the railroad. After the Civil War, when the railroad was extended southward from Mount Jackson towards Harrisonburg, a village sprang up at Forest Station. This view shows that village, renamed Quicksburg in the 1870s.

57. Located next to the railroad tracks is the Quicksburg Mill, established in 1909 . . .

58. And its contemporary, the Quicksburg Grocery. The large display windows the grocery were stacked with merchandise and helped entice customers into the store.

59. The Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey documented over three hundred farms and communities. For abandoned buildings, the survey was a last look at aspects of the county's history that will soon be gone. For buildings that are still lived in and cared for, the survey will aid property owners and local governments in their efforts to preserve the county's distinctive architectural heritage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND SOURCES

The factual information in this presentation is derived from the Shenandoah County Historic Landmarks Survey Report. The report contains a bibliography of important primary and

secondary sources for Shenandoah County history. The sources for images and buildings not identified in the slide presentation script are as follows:

1. Shenandoah River view, about 1900. Stickley Family Collection. Photo courtesy of Michael and Veerle Foreman.

9. Dellinger House and Funeral Parlor, Rt. 710, Hamburg vicinity.

10. Columbia Forge and Fitzwater Farm, Rt. 675, Columbia Furnace vicinity.

13. Hupp House and Distillery, Rt. 11, Strasbburg.

14. House, corner of Rt. 629 and Rt. 622, Oranda.

15. Spiker Farm, corner of Rt. 600 and Rt. 652, Saumsville.

30. David Stickley Farm, Rt. 11, Strasburg vicinity.

39. Farm, Rt. 600 at I-81, Maurertown vicinity.

40. Farm, Rt. 626, Getz Corner vicinity.

41. Smith Creek Farm, Rt. 620, Shavertown vicinity.

52. Lake, D. J. & Co. *Hammond's Edition of the Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia* (1885).

60. Barb Farm, Rt. 601, Fishers Hill vicinity. Painting shows house and outbuilding and was probably painted in the late nineteenth century. Courtesy of owner.

Fig. 1. Barb Farm (85-87). House, front (southwest) elevation.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 2. Barb Farm (85-87). House, first-story southeast room mantel.
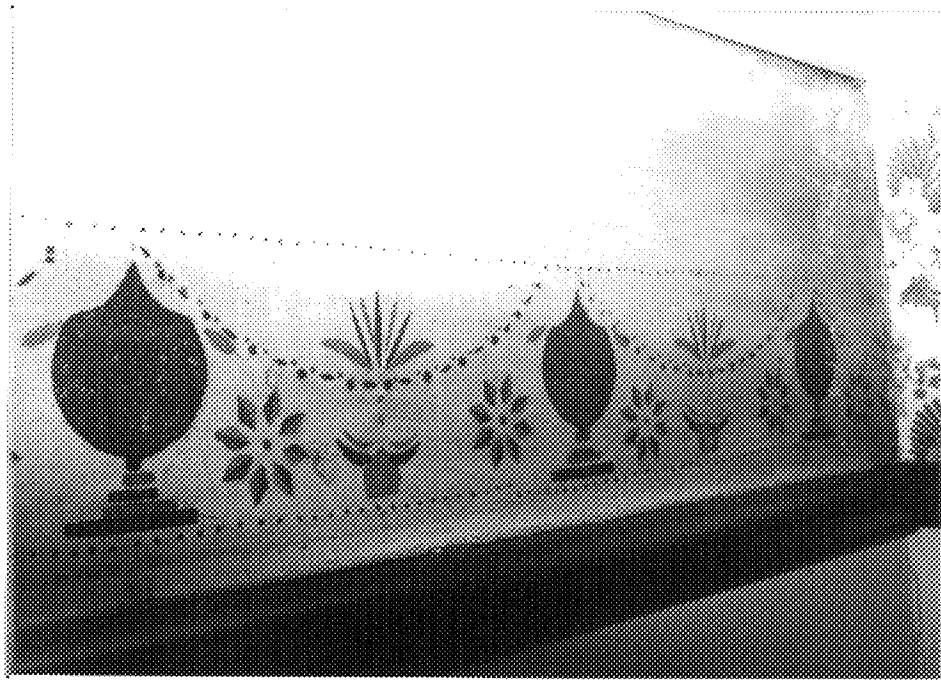(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
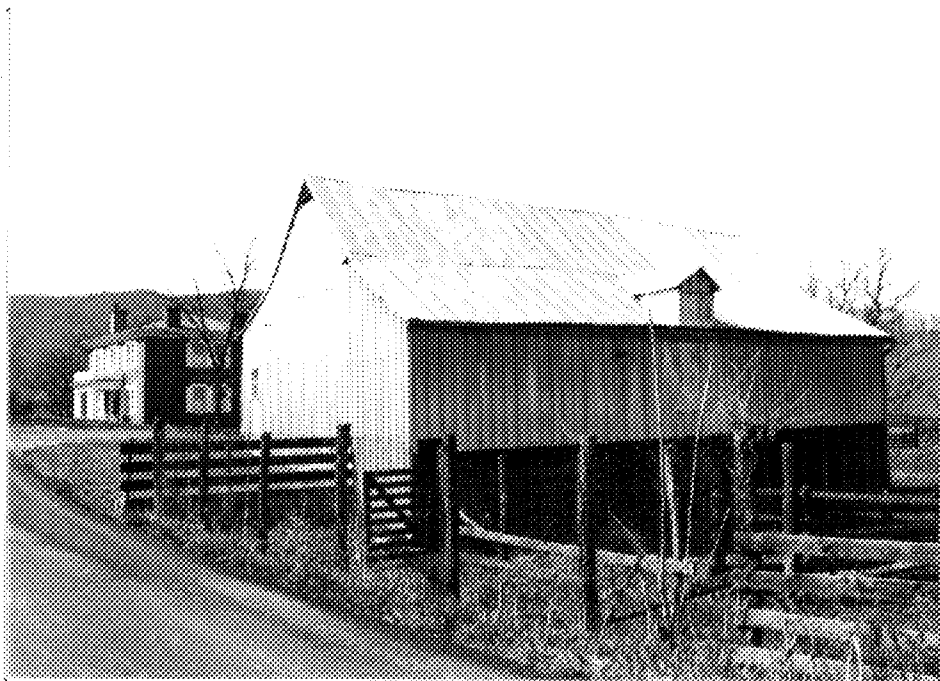
Fig. 3. Barb Farm (85-87). View of house and barn.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
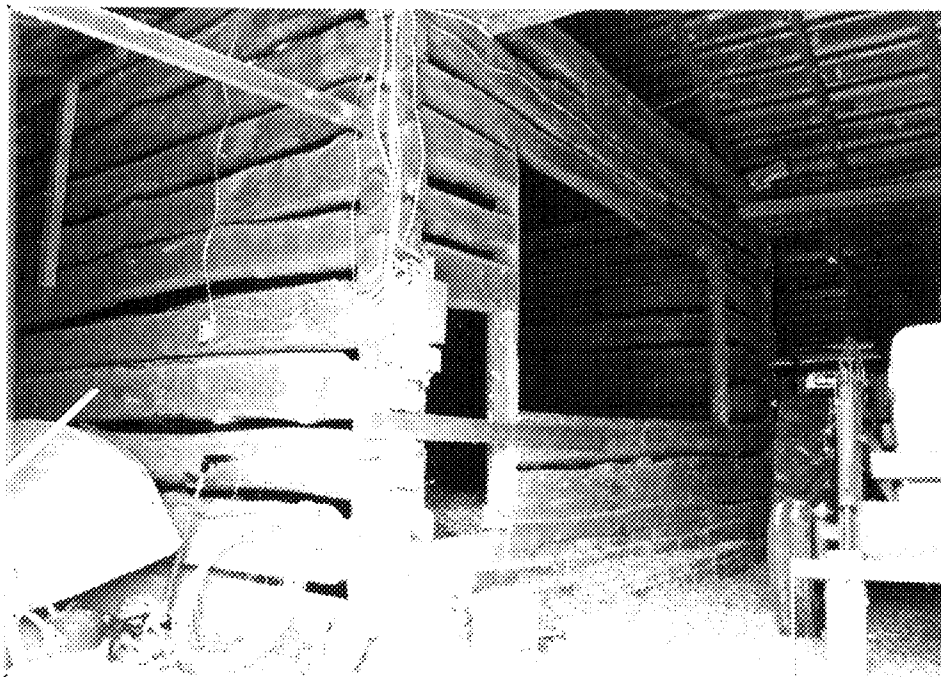
Fig. 4. Barb Farm (85-87). Log crib on barn interior.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 5. Mt. Airy (85-18). House, front (west) elevation.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 6. Mt. Airy (85-18). House, first-story ell room mantel.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 7. Mt. Airy (85-18). Nineteenth-century Gothic Revival barn.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 8. Mt. Airy (85-18). Twentieth-century barn complex.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 9. Mt. Pleasant (85-72), House, south elevation.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 10. Mt. Pleasant (85-72), House, second-story window and cornice
detail. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
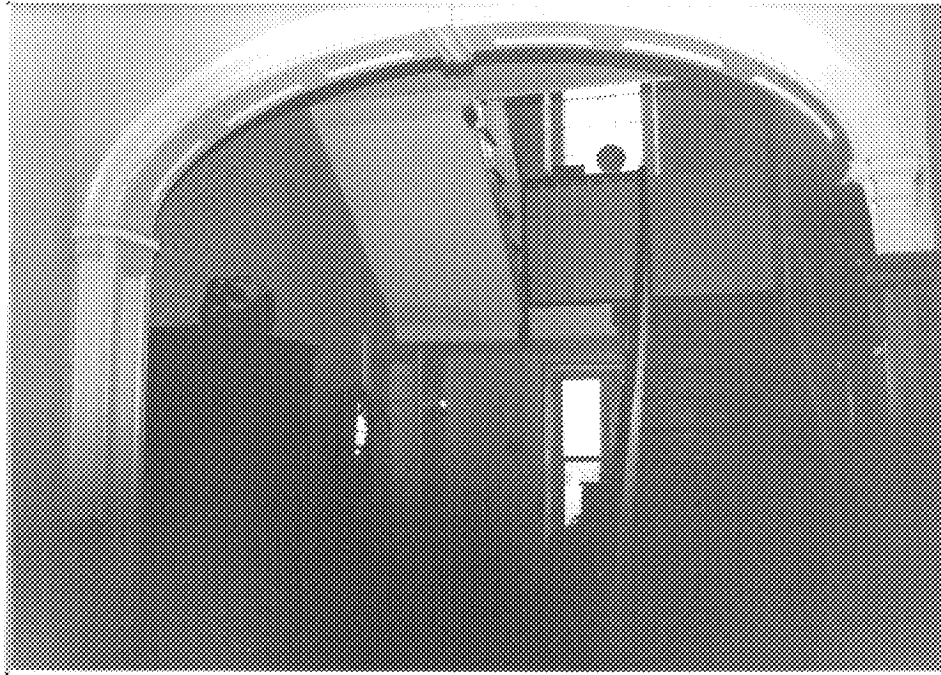
Fig. 11. Mt. Pleasant (85-72). House, first-story center-passage archway. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
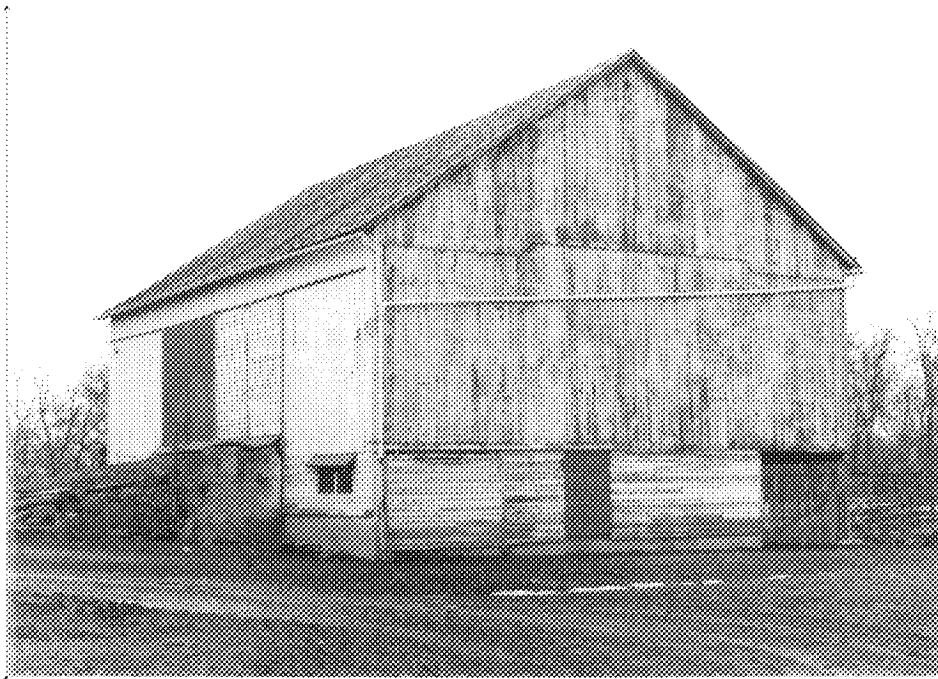
Fig. 12. Mt. Pleasant (85-72). Barn. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 13. Spengler Hall (85-9). House, south (front) elevation.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 14. Spengler Hall (85-9). House, first-story southeast room mantel.
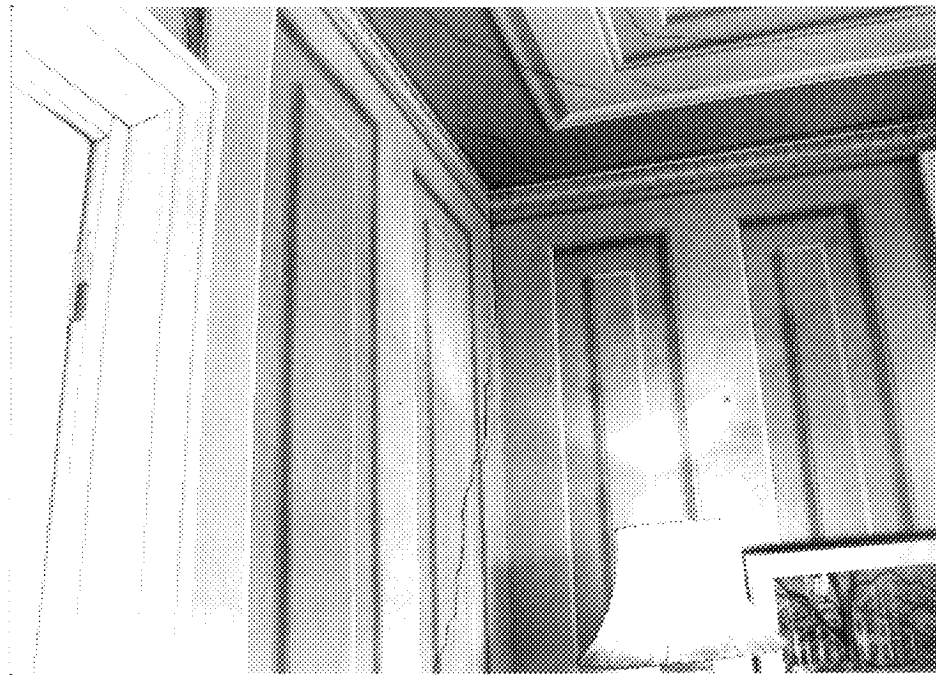(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 15. Spengler Hall (85-9). House, stenciling in stair to attic.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
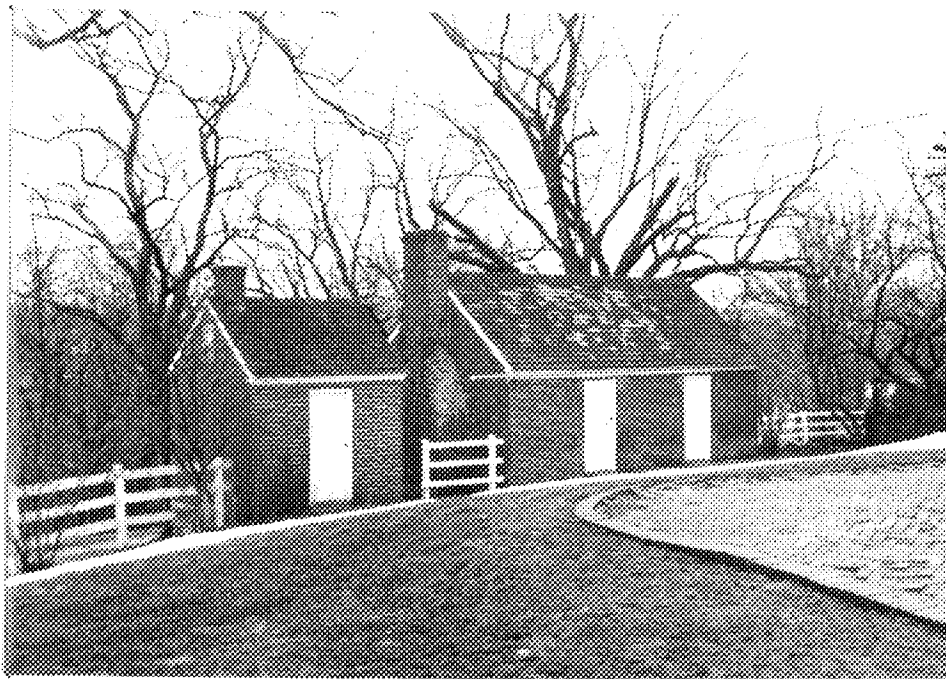
Fig. 16. Spengler Hall (85-9). Outbuildings to northeast of house.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 17. Valhalla (85-96). View of house and meathouse.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 18. Valhalla (85-96). House, first-story room with mantel and
presses. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
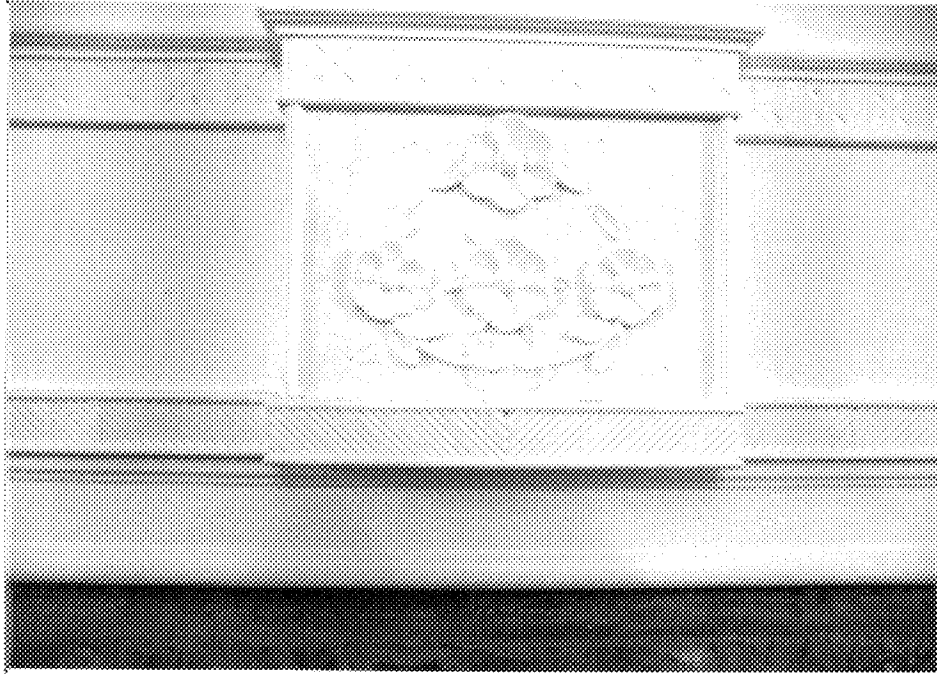
Fig. 19. Valhalla (85-96). House, first-story room mantel detail.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
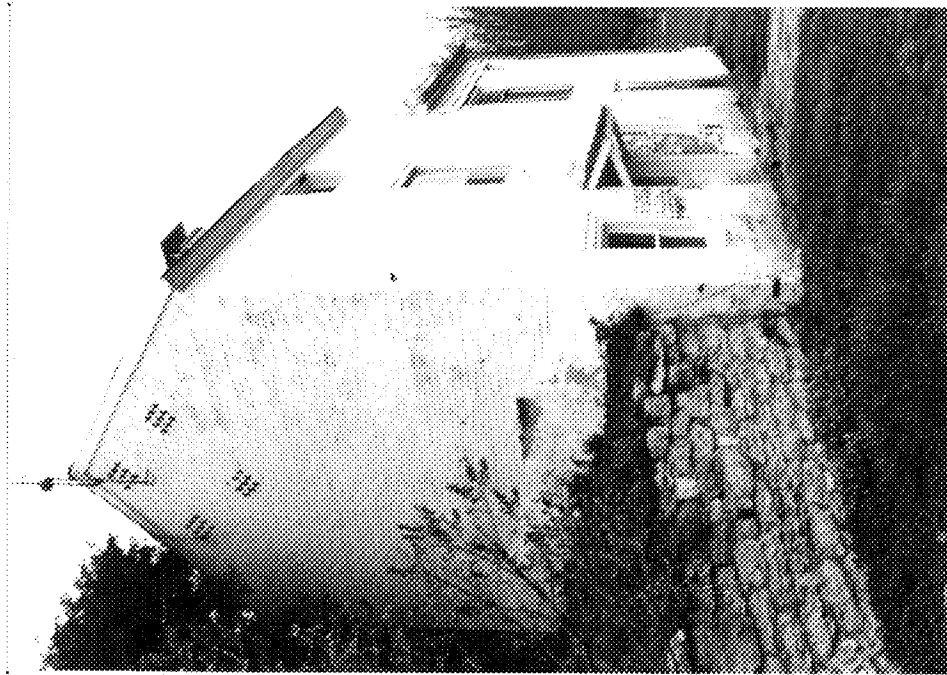
Fig. 20. Valhalla (85-96). Meathouse.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 21. Vesper Hall (85-73). House, front (east) elevation.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
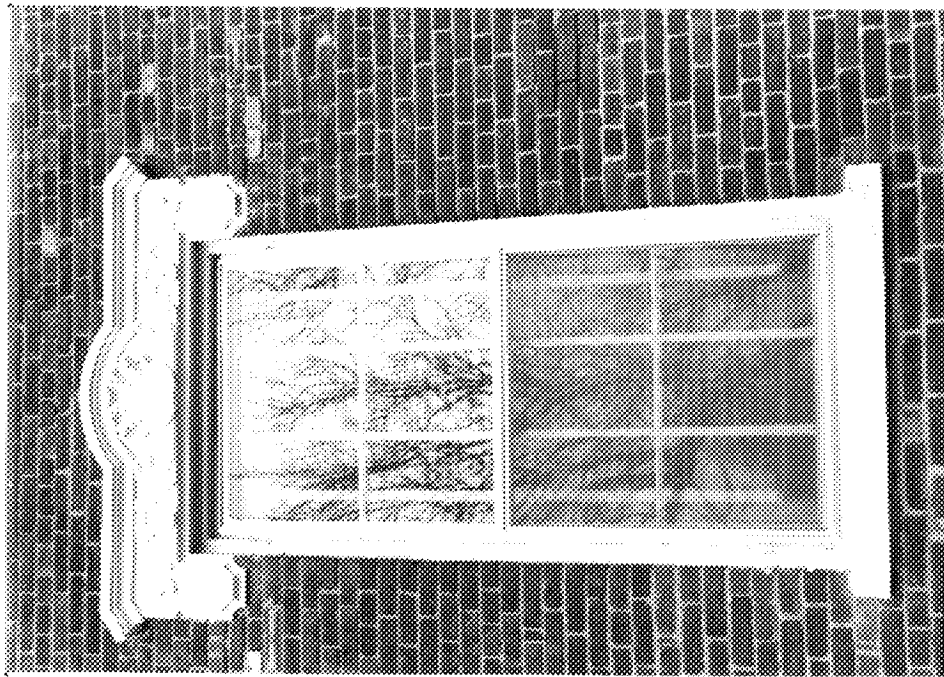
Fig. 22. Vesper Hall (85-73). House, window detail.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 23. Vesper Hall (85-73). House, first-story southeast room *trompe l'oeil* painting. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 24. Vesper Hall (85-73). House, first-story southeast room *trompe l'oeil* painting. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)
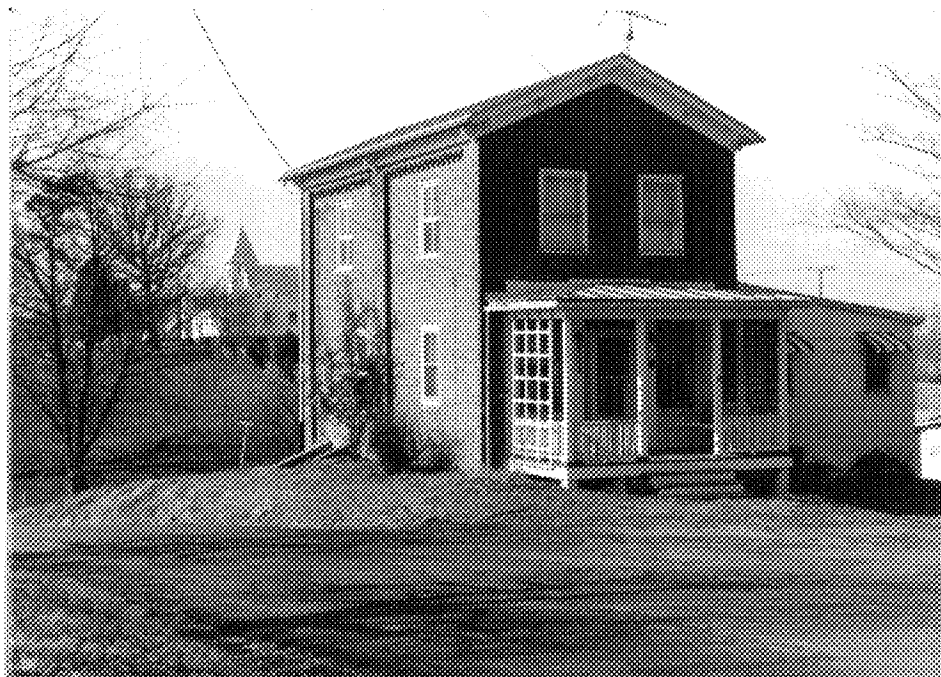
Fig. 25. Calvary (85-406). Kibler Broom Factory in foreground; Mt. Calvary Church in distance. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 26. Columbia Furnace (85-400). Residential area; view looking southeastward along Rt. 675. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 27. Conicville (85-402). View looking northeastward along
Rt. 42. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 28. Forestville (85-405). View of village from
Forestville School. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)
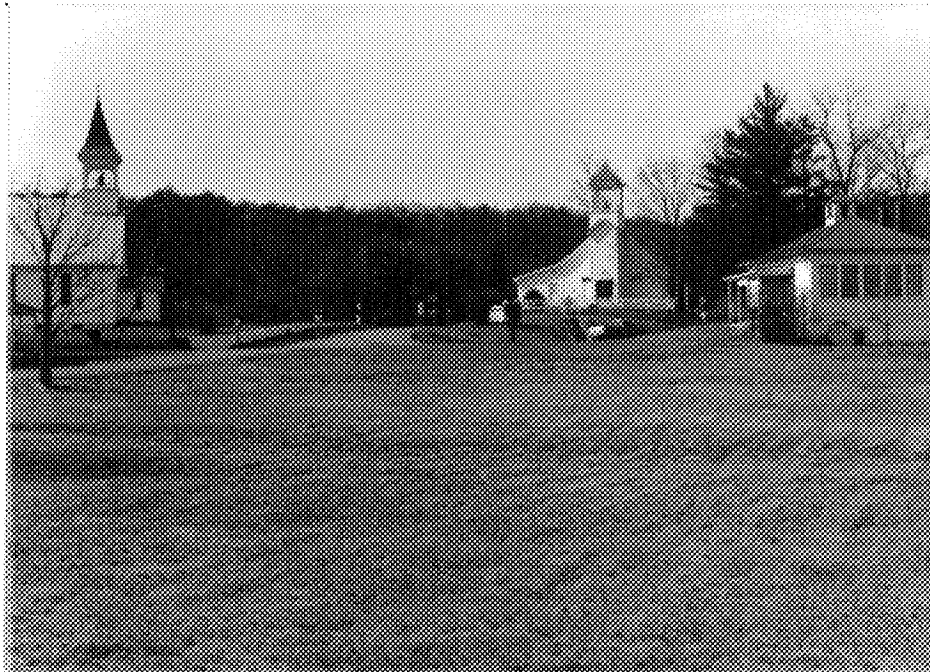
Fig. 29. Hudson Crossroads (85-410). St. James Church, St. Johns Church, and public school. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 30. Lebanon Church (85-118). View looking southwestward along Rt. 628. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 31. Moores Store (85-37). Post office, Armentrout Mill, and
Showalter House. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 32. Mt. Clifton (85-409). View looking northward across
Mill Creek of houses and store. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 33. Mt. Olive (85-504). House (probably Ephraim Baker House). (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 34. Oranda (85-505). View looking northwestward along Rt. 629. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 35. Quicksburg (85-407). View of village from railroad.
(Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 36. Saumsville (85-503). View of houses and outbuildings on
north side of Rt. 652. (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

153

Fig. 37. Wheatfield (85-467). Stores and houses.
(Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 38. Williamsville (85-408). "Shed house" at east end of village.
(Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

Fig. 39. Lime Kiln (Rt. 714). (Photo: Maral S. Kalbian, 1993)

Fig. 40. Wetzel Cemetery (85-404). (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)
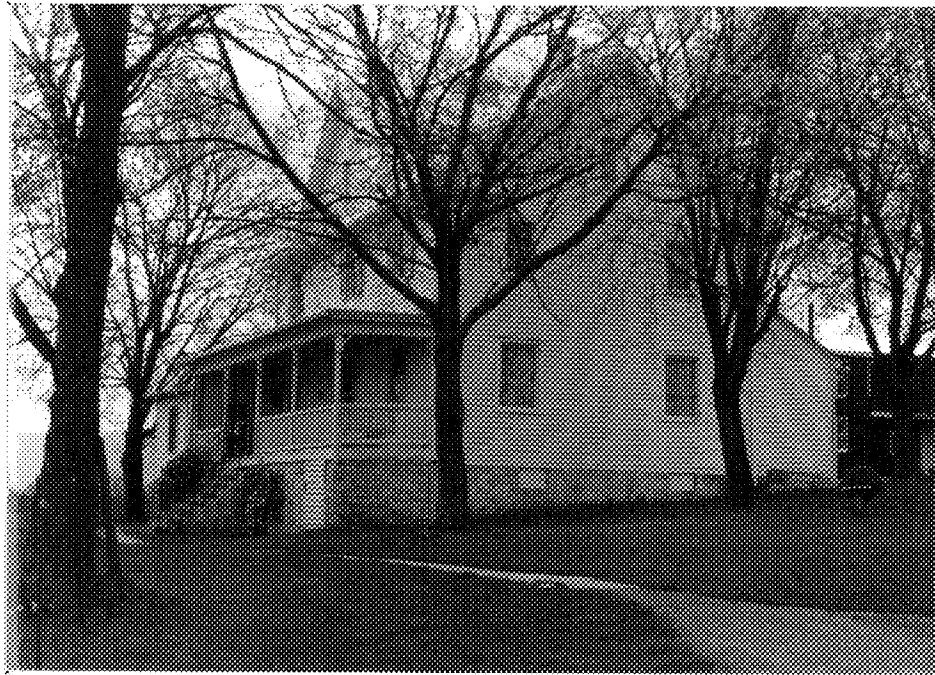
Fig. 41. Waggoner-Foltz Farm (85-482). House, front (north) and west elevations. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)
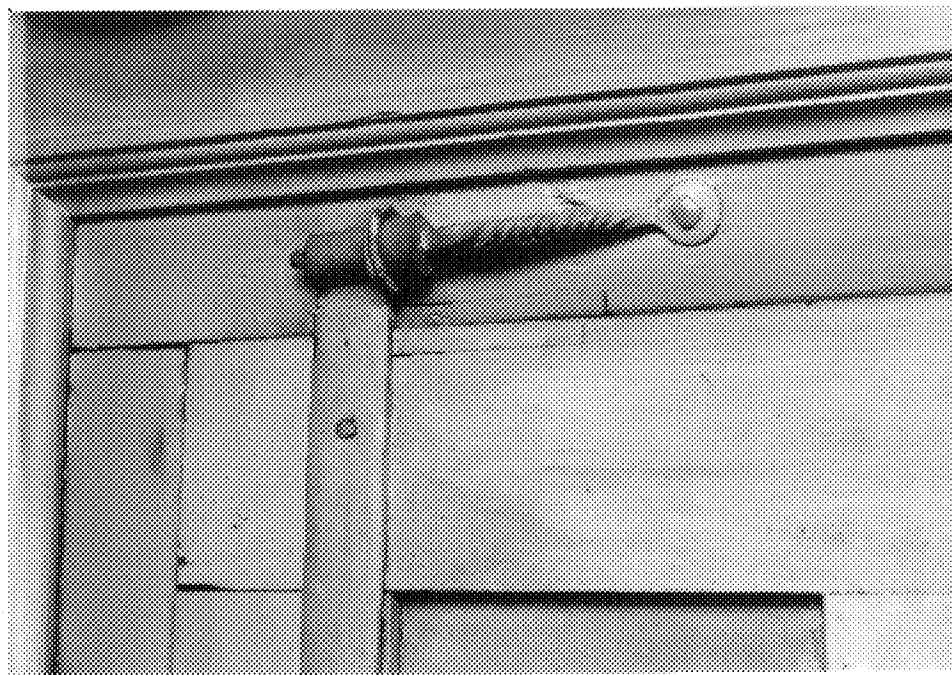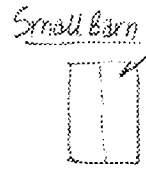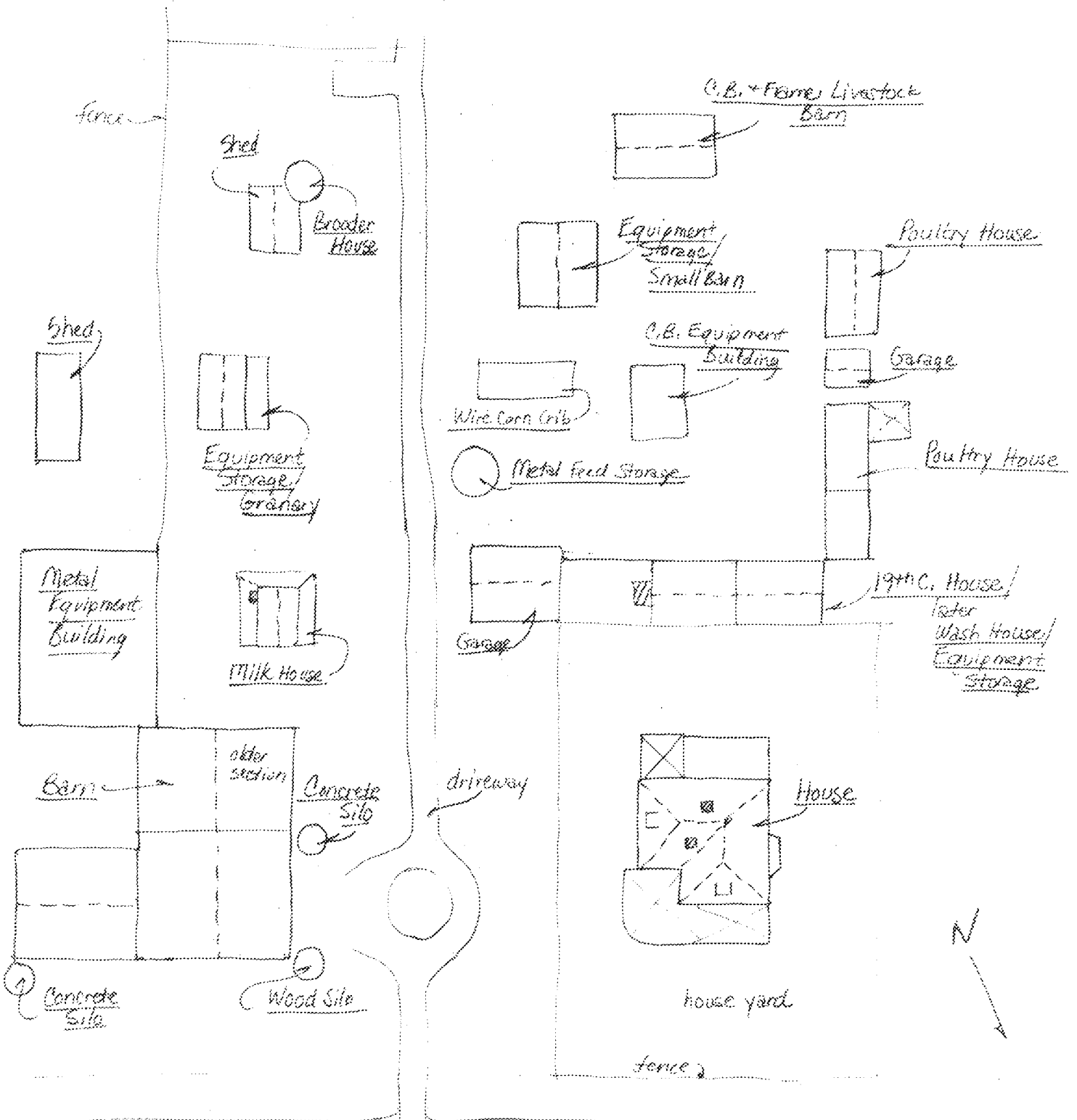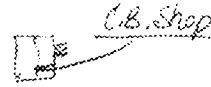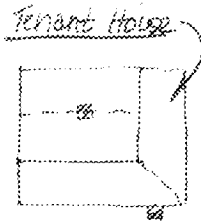

Fig. 42. Waggoner-Foltz Farm (85-482). House, first-story southwest room door hinge pintel. (Photo: J. Daniel Pezzoni, 1993)

ALTAVISTA FARM
N.T.S.

Small Barn

85-291
PAV/CES

Tenant House

C.B. Shop

C.B. + Frame Livestock Barn

fence

Shed

Broader House

Equipment Storage/ Small Barn

Poultry House

Shed

Equipment Storage/ Granary

C.B. Equipment Building

Garage

Wire Corn Crib

Metal Feed Storage

Poultry House

Metal Equipment Building

Milk House

Garage

19th C. House/ later Wash House/ Equipment Storage

Barn

older section

Concrete Silo

driveway

House

Concrete Silo

Wood Silo

house yard

fence

N

Rt. 664