

VLR-4/21/87 NRHP-11/16/87

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Cedar Grove Farm; Heater House

and or common Monte Vista (preferred) (DHL File No. 34-14)

2. Location

street & number 8100 Route 11 South N/A not for publication

city, town Middletown X vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county Frederick code 069

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Newman

street & number P.O. Drawer 251

city, town Middletown N/A vicinity of state VA 22645

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse, Clerk of Court of Claims

street & number 5 North Kent St.

city, town Winchester state VA 22601

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission  
title Frederick County Surveys, 1973—has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_ yes \_\_\_ X no  
1974

date 1987 \_\_\_ federal \_\_\_ X state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date <u>        </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		<u>        </u> N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Monte Vista (Cedar Grove Farm; the Heater House), 8100 Route 11 South, Frederick County, south of Middletown, Virginia, is a large, three-story, five-bay brick dwelling constructed in 1883. The boldly drawn, stylishly eclectic design incorporates Eastlake and Queen Anne elements. The house is impressively sited on a five-acre lot, part of an earlier 540-acre farm called Cedar Grove, and the property contains a number of well preserved 19th and early 20th-century dependencies. The nominated property consists of 5.0 acres. In addition to the main house, there are five outbuildings and one structure which are judged to contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the property: a large bank barn with cupola and weathervane, a scale house dating at least to 1907, a frame summer kitchen, a two-level stone ice house, a smoke house, and a brick bake oven. The summer kitchen, ice house, smoke house and oven may predate the main house. There are five non-contributing outbuildings and structures with construction dates that range from the 1920s through the 1970s: a frame show barn, equipment shed, chicken house, granary, and garage/carport/storage shed. The house and dependencies are in excellent condition.

## ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Monte Vista is an imposing, three-story, five-bay red-brick house with stone water table set above a full, raised, rubble stone basement. The walls are laid in six-row common bond and are covered by old white paint.<sup>1</sup> On the main block of the house, a hipped roof with ornamental iron cresting and five gabled dormers is covered in slate shingles. There is a simple wooden cornice with plain brackets and boxed eaves. The five-bay front (northwest) facade terminates at each end in a large, pedimented brick dormer containing a four-part Diocletian window. There is a small square dormer with peaked roof and double window at the center. A two-story portico with four full-height Tuscan columns, added ca. 1942 to replace an earlier porch, stretches the width of the building.<sup>2</sup> The second floor of the porch has been cut back in the center to accommodate a hanging electric lantern. Evidence of the earlier porch, which also extended across the entire front of the house, remains in the brickwork under the present portico. The double entrance door in the center of the facade is flanked by slim, rectangular pilasters of Eastlake design and narrow three-light sidelights and is surmounted by a three-part transom and low-arch brick lintel. To the right of the door a rectangular stone panel is incised with the initials "C.W.H." On the first story are four one-over-one-light windows with wooden sash and low-arch brick lintels, two on each side of the doorway.

On the northeast side a five-sided bay rises through three stories. A high peaked, six-sided roof and three dormers with ornamental cresting crown the bay, which contains three one-over-one, wood sash windows with low-arch brick lintels and stone sills on each of the first two stories.

On the southwest side of the building, a large gabled dormer with an arched, three-part Diocletian third-story window emerges between two massive corbeled brick chimneys with brick caps. On each of the first two stories there are three one-over-one-light windows with wooden sash, low-arch brick lintels, and louvered shutters with arched tops.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

**Specific dates** 1843-1919; 1883      **Builder/Architect** Not known

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Monte Vista (Cedar Grove Farm; Heater House), constructed in 1883 south of Middletown, Frederick County, Virginia, is a rare and exceptionally handsome lower-Shenandoah Valley example of a high-style, late-19th century country residence. Impressively sited overlooking the old Valley Turnpike, the historic north-south route through the Valley of Virginia, it is remarkable both for its size and for its architectural sophistication. Not only is it the major domestic building of its period in the countryside between Winchester and Woodstock, but it also compares favorably with the best residential architecture of the Reconstruction era within these towns. The five-acre property, once part of a prosperous 540-acre family farm, contains an unusually intact collection of well-preserved 19th and early 20th-century farm dependencies, some of which may predate the residence. The house was built for Charles W. Heater, a prominent Frederick County farmer and businessman whose mother, Caroline Heater, achieved notoriety in this predominantly Confederate community for her activities as a Union partisan during the Civil War. Monte Vista, particularly when viewed with the earlier Heater house still extant immediately across the turnpike (now U.S. Route 11) on the site of the Battle of Cedar Creek, or Belle Grove, evokes the complex history of the Valley during the second half of the last century, from pre-War days through the Reconstruction.

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From 1843 to 1919, the property now known as Monte Vista was part of Cedar Grove, a 326-acre farm purchased by Solomon Heater from the estate of Cornelius Baldwin and subsequently expanded.<sup>1</sup> Heater bought the property using \$15,000 that his wife, Caroline Wunder Heater, had inherited from her mother's estate.<sup>2</sup> Solomon Heater was a skilled and conscientious farmer, his wife an astute and tenacious businesswoman. By the outbreak of the Civil War, the Heaters had built their property, which stretched along both sides of the Valley Turnpike (now U.S. Route 11), into a prosperous farm of between 500 and 600 acres.<sup>3</sup> Their residence seems to have been a small log house, still standing on the northwest side of the turnpike near Belle Grove, an imposing stone "mansion" built ca. 1794 for Major Isaac Hite, brother-in-law of James Madison, after a design suggested by Thomas Jefferson.

Following the Civil War, the Heaters, like most of their neighbors, found themselves in straitened financial circumstances. Their two elder sons had died in the service of the Confederacy, and Solomon Heater, who had been frail enough to cause his family considerable concern before the war, was now called upon to recoup the severe losses of crops, stock, timber, buildings and fences caused by recurring occupation by Union forces, as well as raids by Southern troops and bushwhackers. Battle maps prepared by the Confederate cartographer Jed Hotchkiss indicate that during the Battle of Cedar Creek in October 1864, Union and Confederate troops were deployed on Heater property along both sides of the Pike, including the land on

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Cartmell, T. K. Cartmell's History of Frederick County, Virginia: Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants. Berryville, Va.: Chesapeake Book Co., 1963 (reprint of original 1908 edition).

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5.0

Quadrangle name Middletown, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	7	7	34	6	80	4	3	2	2	3	00
Zone	Easting		Northing								

B 

Zone	Easting		Northing								

C 

Zone	Easting		Northing								

D 

Zone	Easting		Northing								

E 

Zone	Easting		Northing								

F 

Zone	Easting		Northing								

G 

Zone	Easting		Northing								

H 

Zone	Easting		Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at a point on the southeasterly right of way line of U.S. Route 11, said point being S. 52° 52' 44", W. 273.95' and S. 54° 54' 54", W. 111.6' from a corner of a tract of land in the name of Driskell; thence departing said Route 11 through the

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #9)

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shirley Maxwell; James C. Massey, Historic Preservation Consultants

organization Massey Maxwell Associates

date February 6, 1987

street & number P.O. Box 263

telephone (703) 465-4566

city or town Strasburg

state VA 22657

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



H. Bryan Mitchell, Director  
title Division of Historic Landmarks

date September 22, 1987

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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7. DESCRIPTION — Architectural Analysis

The rear wing has a gable roof and a small, interior, brick chimney at the gable end (southeast facade), flanked by small quarter-circle windows at the attic level. A two-story porch with shed roof, curved brackets and square posts runs the length of the southwest side of the wing. There is also an enclosed one-story rear porch of frame construction with a shed roof. The rear wall of the wing contains a single one-over-one wood-sash window with low arch brick lintel on the first story and two narrow one-over-one windows with low-arch brick lintels and arched shutters on the second floor. The northeast side of the wing has three such windows with shutters on each story.

The first, second and third floors of the main block are arranged in a center hall plan, with two rooms on each side. The straight staircase to the second floor has a wooden handrail and simple, turned balusters; it ends in an intricately incised and carved Eastlake-style square newel with floriated decoration. The newel is set at an angle. The staircase was apparently mail-ordered for insertion, and it partially covers a transom at the rear of the hall. The double front door has recessed paneling and is flanked by narrow sidelights; a stained glass panel has been inserted in the curved fanlight. The hall floors are laid in alternating stripes of light and dark woods, possibly chestnut and walnut.

On the northeast side of the ten-foot wide hall are a sitting room at the front and a dining room at rear; the dining room has a handsome three-sided bay. On the southwest side, double parlors are separated by sliding pocket doors of paneled wood. Each of the four rooms contains a round-arched fireplace with a slate mantel with a scrolled center; the mantels have been painted white. Tall windows in the front rooms extend to the floor.

Throughout, the interior of the house features heavy, simple door and window trim, without corner blocks.

On the second floor of the main block, four bedrooms are arranged two on each side of the center hall of the main block. From the hall, a door, apparently gained by enlarging an existing window opening when the porch was added in 1942, leads to the second floor porch at the front of the house. Another door on the rear wall leads to the rear wing. Glazed, two-light, working transoms are over the doors to bedrooms. Each bedroom contains a fireplace and simple wood door and window trim.

From the rear of the second story hall a narrow enclosed staircase rises to the third floor, where three rooms are arranged around a center hall. A large double room on the

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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7. DESCRIPTION — Architectural Analysis

right side is lighted by two large Diocletian windows, with sash divided into multiple lights. A ladder rises to a deck on the main roof.

There is a full concrete-floored basement under the entire house, with the plan matching that of the first floor. The basement stair is beside the porch at the rear of the rear wing.

A kitchen, pantry, back stair and narrow hall comprise the first floor of the two-story rear wing. A modern brick fireplace is on the rear wall of the kitchen. An arched opening leads to the pantry between the kitchen and dining room. A door with low-arch transom to the right of the fireplace leads to the enclosed porch; a one-over-one-light window is to the left of the fireplace, and two more are on the flanking walls. The pantry and small connecting vestibule to the dining room each have one window.

Outbuildings and Farm Structures:

(See attached sketch for layout. Although no documentary evidence has been found to prove the existence of an earlier house on the site of Monte Vista, the brick bake oven and the summer kitchen, smoke house and ice house suggest that there may well have been one. The function, appearance and layout of these all strongly hint at an earlier 19th-century construction date, possibly related to the purchase of the land by the Heaters in 1844. A careful examination of the basement of Monte Vista provided no clues indicating the reuse of earlier foundation walls.)

1. Barn (260' southeast of main house) This unusually large barn, believed to be roughly contemporaneous with the house (ca.1883-ca.1900), is a two-story, five-bay frame structure with clapboard siding, sliding wooden doors and a standing-seam metal main roof. A large center gable with one window is under a four-sided, slate-covered cupola with gabled dormers, each containing a single window, on each side. It is topped by an old metal weathervane. Circular ventilating stacks pierce the main roof on either side of the cupola. A ramp leads to the sliding doors, which open to a massive central space. The ground floor is in stalls flanking a center aisle. A long, one-story frame addition was added at the southwest side, probably in the 1930s. Contributing.

2. Ice House. (approx. 30'southeast of main house). Ca. 1883, or earlier. This small dressed rubble stone building, two stories high at the front gable end (south side) and one story in the rear, has been converted to a rental residence. There is a large,

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7. DESCRIPTION — Architectural Analysis

one-over-one wood window on the upper level (formerly a door) and a ground-floor entrance doorway with sash door at the left front. A small pent roof has been added over the entrance. Contributing.

3. Summer kitchen (approx. 30' south of main house). Ca. 1883 or earlier. The summer kitchen is of frame construction with clapboard siding and corner boards. It has a sheet metal roof. There is one six-over-six double-hung wood window on the first floor, left of the vertical board entrance door on the long side; another vertical board exterior door opens to the loft in the gable end. It has a stone exterior end chimney with plain brick chimney cap. Contributing.

4. Smoke House. Approx. 60' south of main house. Ca. 1883 or earlier. The smoke house is of frame construction with wood clapboard siding. In the front (southwest) gable end is the entrance door of vertical board, with one small, single-light sash window on side. The roof is of composition shingles. Contributing.

5. Chicken House. 2nd quarter of 20th century. Approx. 90' southeast of main house. This is a modern frame one-story building with clapboard siding and shed roof. It is in three bays of two double windows each, with wood covers. A sliding vertical board door is at the east end. Non-contributing.

6. Granary. 2nd quarter of the 20th century. Approximately 190' south of house. To the northwest of the barn is the granary, a long, one-story frame building with vertical board siding and a gable roof of sheet metal. Non-contributing.

7. Equipment Shed. 2nd quarter of 20th century. Approximately 150' southeast of house. This is a one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed structure, open at one end and roofed and sided with corrugated metal. (pre-1950) Non-contributing.

8. Scale House. Ca. 1907. Approximately 250' east of main house. Of frame construction with vertical board siding this utilitarian building contains its original cattle-weighing scale, with weight notations dating to 1907. It has a sheet-metal roof and hinged double doors at the northwest gable end. Contributing.

9. Show Barn. 2nd quarter of the 20th century. Approximately 290' southeast of house. This is a one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame structure with clapboard siding. The

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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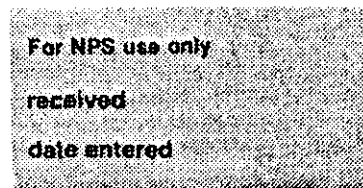
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7. DESCRIPTION — Architectural Analysis

entrance is through a sliding horizontal wood door at one gable end. There are eight small windows along each long side, plus one on each side of the entrance door. The roof is of sheet metal. Non-contributing.

10. Garage/storage shed/carport. 2nd and third quarters of the 20th century. Approximately 30' south of the main house. Built in several stages, this is a recent construction of frame with lap siding. The two-bay garage has a gable roof covered in composition roll roofing. The covered storage area to the left has a flat roof with composition roll roofing. To the right a one-bay carport with gable roof is covered in composition shingle roofing. Non-contributing.

11. Brick oven. Early 19th century. Approximately 70' southeast of main house. This brick bake oven with a stone foundation is believed to be at least as old as the house, probably older. It appears to be similar to an oven presumed to have been in use prior to the Civil War at Belle Grove. Contributing.

FOOTNOTES TO ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

1. Interview with Mrs. Edwin Omdorff, June 24, 1986.

2. Ibid.

3. Tim O. Rockwell, *Belle Grove Excavations, Middletown, Va., 1972-73*. (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1974), pp. 17-23.



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8. SIGNIFICANCE — Historical Background

which Monte Vista was later constructed. The Heaters managed to acquire a stock of Army horses, a feat that may have been facilitated by Mrs. Heater's pro-Union activities, and, aided by a series of, unusually successful crops immediately after the war, they soon rebuilt their fortune.<sup>4</sup>

The story of Mrs. Heater's wartime activities is detailed in testimony taken during her protracted suit against the Federal government for reimbursement for the property losses she sustained during the war. A native of Roxborough, Pennsylvania, she claimed to have been a staunch Union supporter, despite the fact that two of her sons served, against her will, in the Confederate Army, and her husband's sympathies may have rested with the South. Like her neighbors (most of whom were Confederate sympathizers), she lost all of her cattle, hogs, fences, timber and outbuildings. Most of the items were apparently taken either for use by Federal troops quartered at Belle Grove and the Heater place, or in Sheridan's "raid" of the Valley, intended to prevent Confederate forces from making use of them. When the Act of March 3, 1871 took effect, authorizing payment of reparation claims to Union loyalists, Mrs. Heater was among the first in her area to appeal for payment. She had frequently entertained Union officers and provided lodging and supplies for their troops, and was able to provide certificates attesting to her assistance and loyalty from General Sheridan and others. Her petition was at first approved; however, certain neighbors, apparently disgruntled because of business quarrels with the Heaters, later questioned her "continuous" loyalty. Her petition was laid aside and later rejected. She also became the subject of a "perjury" hearing by her fellow parishioners at the Strasburg Presbyterian Church. She was found not guilty of perjury but was nonetheless admonished for having failed to give due consideration to the meaning of the loyalty oath she had taken. For the next thirty years, Mrs. Heater and her son, Charles, continued to petition for payment. Finally, in 1901, nearly ten years after Mrs. Heater's death,<sup>5</sup> her estate was awarded \$5,480, less than half of what she had originally asked.

Solomon Heater died in 1871.<sup>6</sup> His wife, to whom he had deeded Cedar Grove in 1860,<sup>7</sup> died, debtless and intestate, in 1892, and the property descended to Charles W. Heater, their sole surviving son.<sup>8</sup>

At least as early as 1883, however, Charles Heater had apparently already taken possession of the property across the turnpike from his parents' modest log home to erect an impressive new residence, for the date stone to the right of the front door reads, "C.W.H. 1883." (His mother, whose maiden name was Wunder, might have used the same initials, but she is consistently referred to in the transcript of her suit against the government as Caroline H. Heater. Furthermore, in 1883, she was 71

(See Continuation Sheet #6)

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years of age, which seems an unlikely time of life to begin an elaborate new home. Charles, on the other hand, was thirty years old that year.)

Stylistically, Heater's new home was as far removed from the quiet horizontality of Belle Grove's early Federal-style facade as it was from the vernacular lines of the house in which he grew up. Although the Valley's economic wounds were repaired only slowly during the Reconstruction period, the last two decades of the century saw a spurt of economic growth. As a result of the new prosperity, a modest number of stylish and substantial dwellings, some designed by architects, were erected for upper-middle class owners in Winchester and Woodstock, the relatively populous county seats of Frederick and Shenandoah Counties. Monte Vista, embodying much of the architectural eclecticism of the 1880s and 1890s in its mix of Eastlake and Queen Anne design features, has no rivals in the countryside between the two county seats, and it more than holds its own with the best contemporary examples found in either town. Moreover, its prominent siting on the Valley Turnpike added to the aura of wealth and importance in a way no city lot could match. Its size, its visibility, its sturdy brick construction and its distinctive styling aptly symbolized the prestige that its owner would enjoy as a prosperous farmer and president of the State Board of Agriculture. Twenty-five years after its construction an early 20th-century local historian would refer to Charles Heater's home as "one of the most beautiful residences in the Valley."<sup>10</sup>

In Winchester's fashionable South Washington Street neighborhood, for instance, only 5 South Washington Street (now the Gables Apartments), built ca. 1899, some sixteen years later than Heater's house, in an asymmetrical welter of corner towers, tall chimneys and varied materials, surpasses Monte Vista's design for dash and spirit. Strikingly similar to Monte Vista in its parts but very different in overall effect, the Northwest Trail Visitors' Home at 302 West Boscawen Street, was built in 1881, two years before Monte Vista. The Northwest Trail, with its gabled end bays and central gabled dormer, is a relatively conservative application of Eastlake elements. At Monte Vista, the confident use of oversized gables, towering bay and huge Diocletian windows lends a distinctive boldness to the design and enriches the effect of its basically symmetrical massing.

The three-story brick building is entered through an Eastlake-style front door. On the east side, a five-sided bay springs the entire height of the building, and peaked and gabled dormers cap the house on all sides. Nonetheless, beneath the hipped roof and the air of Victorian bravado, lies a resolutely symmetrical floorplan, reflecting the architectural conservatism of the Valley even in those exuberant times.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE — Historical Background

Monte Vista's capacious bank barn, enlarged in the 1930s, appears to be contemporaneous with the main house. The frame summer kitchen and smoke house, the brick bake oven and stone icehouse may predate the house, raising the possibility that an earlier residence may have existed on the site.<sup>11</sup> The scale house, used for weighing cattle, was in use by 1907, according to the earliest dated weight notations found inside the building. It contains the original scale.

Charles Heater and his wife Cora sold the 282-acre portion of Cedar Grove on which they lived in 1919 to Minnie L. Conway,<sup>12</sup> who sold it in 1928 to M. C. Frost for \$37,800.<sup>13</sup> When Frost defaulted on the mortgage note, ownership reverted in 1930 to Mrs. Conway.<sup>14</sup> The property (which at that time included a "large brick barn, outbuildings and tenant house") was purchased in 1942 by Edwin B. Omdorff.<sup>15</sup> Soon after the Omdorffs bought the house, they replaced the original porch, which was severely deteriorated<sup>16</sup> and may have have been destroyed or irreparably damaged in a storm around that date<sup>17</sup> with the present two-story portico with Doric columns. The Omdorffs also painted the brick house white.<sup>18</sup> Mrs. Omdorff sold the property to Monte Vista Corporation in 1970.<sup>19</sup> The utility of the house and its adjoining acreage as a farmstead was hopelessly compromised by the construction of U.S. Interstate 81, dividing the buildings from the bulk of the farm. After further division of the land remaining along U.S. 11 for the construction of an industrial park, the five-acre lot containing the house and outbuildings was acquired by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Newman in 1979.<sup>20</sup>

FOOTNOTES

1. Frederick County, Va., Land Records. Deed Book 73, page 341. (Mar. 1, 1843)
2. "Caroline Heater vs. United States, Cong. No. 3580," National Archives, Record Group 123. Brief on Loyalty, Caroline Heater, October 24, 1871.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid. Testimony of L.T. Moore, January 13, 1873.
5. Ibid.
6. Frederick County Will Book 30, page 441.
7. Frederick County Deed Book 89, page 417.
8. "Caroline Heater vs. U.S.," Testimony of Charles W. Heater, May 16, 1898.

(See Continuation Sheet #8)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE — Historical Background

Footnotes (cont.)

9. T.K. Cartmell, *Cartmell's History of Frederick County, Virginia: Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, 1738-1908* (Berryville, Va.: Chesapeake Book Co., 1963. Reprint.) pp. 489-90.

10. Ibid.

11. The same possibility has been suggested by John G. Lewis, in Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form No. 34-14, March 1, 1974.

12. Frederick County Deed Book 143, page 312.

13. Frederick County Deed Book 157, page 541.

14. Frederick County Deed Book 160, page 210.

15. Frederick County Deed Book 184, page 556.

16. Mrs. Edwin Omdorff, interview June 24, 1986.

17. Lewis, op. cit.

18. Mrs. Edwin Omdorff interview.

19. Frederick County Deed Book 366, p. 445.

20. Frederick County Deed Book 515, page 348.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

MONTE VISTA, FREDERICK COUNTY, VA

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 9

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9.1. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (cont.)

Frederick County, Va., Land Records. Frederick County Courthouse, Winchester, Va.  
"Heater, Caroline vs. U.S., U.S. Court of Claims," Cong. No. 3580, National Archives,  
Record Group No. 123.

Hotchkiss, Jed. "Sketch of the Battle of Belle Grove or Cedar Creek, Wednesday,  
October 19, 1864. Prepared to accompany the report of General J.A. Early,  
Commanding A.V.D." (Library of Congress)

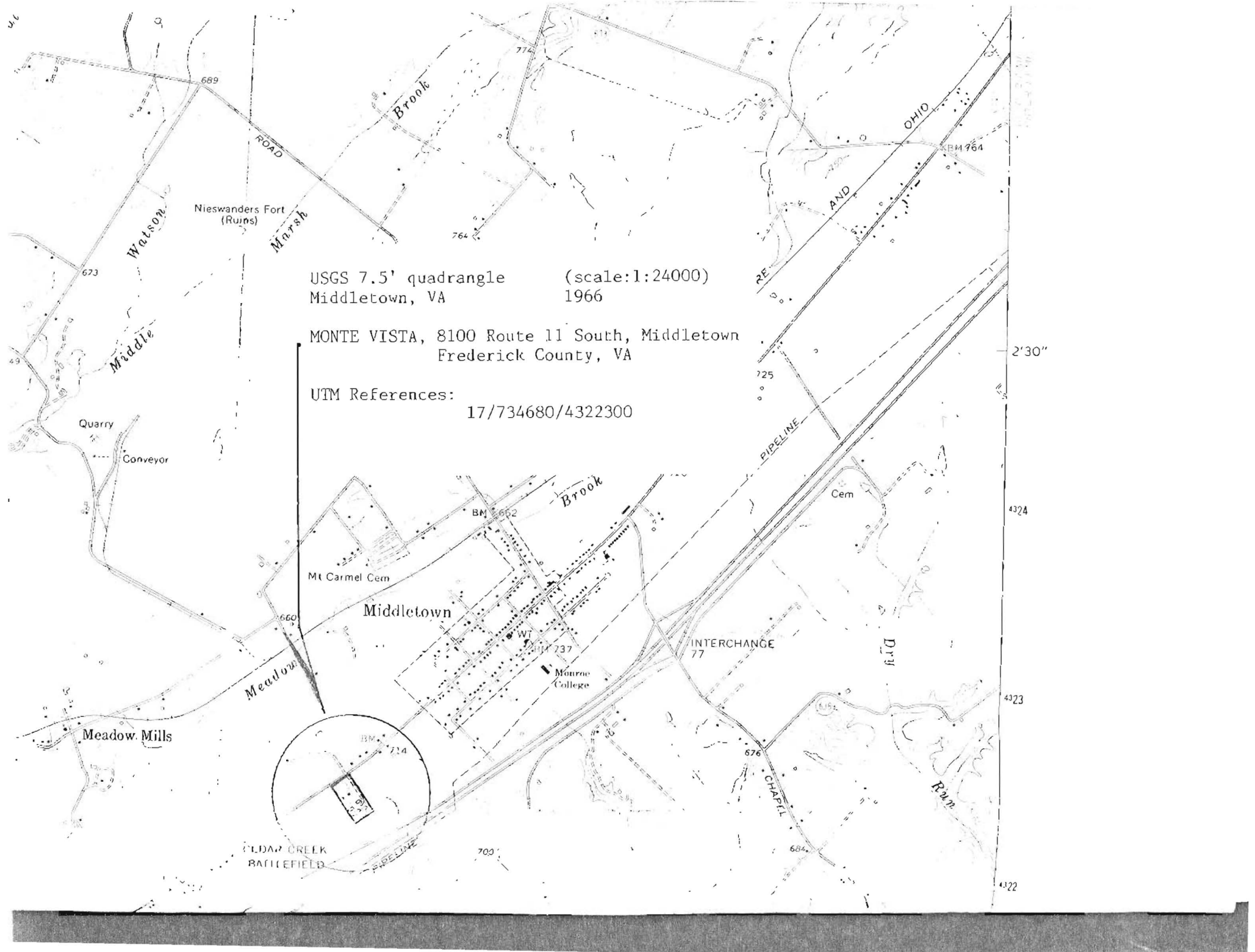
Norris, J.E. *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley: Counties of Frederick, Berkeley,  
Jefferson and Clarke.* Chicago: A. Warner & Co. Publ., 1890.

Rockwell, Tim O. *Belle Grove Excavations, Middletown, Va., 1972-73.* Washington,  
D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1974.

10.1. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA — Verbal boundary description and justification  
(cont.)

tract S. 35° 43' 00" E. 724.35' and S. 54° 17' 00" W. 300' to a point  
in the line of Stowe Woodward South, another part of Parcel "A"; thence  
with Stowe Woodward South N. 35° 43' 00" W. 727.65' to a point on the  
aforementioned right of way line of U. S. Route 11; thence with said  
right of way N. 54° 54' 54" E. 300.02' to the point of beginning  
containing 5.0000 acres (Deed, Oct. 23, 1979, Monte Vista Associates  
to Eugene L. Newman and Dorothy E. Newman, Grantees. Fred. Co. D. B.  
515, p. 348)

The boundaries have been drawn to include the house and the 19th and  
early 20th-century dependencies which have been associated with the  
property.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)  
Middletown, VA 1966

MONTE VISTA, 8100 Route 11 South, Middletown  
Frederick County, VA

UTM References:  
17734680/4322300

