

VLR 2/8/6
NFAP 4/28/6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Collier
other names/site number Isaac Stine House; DHR File No. 034-0165

2. Location

street & number One mile north of Winchester on Route 11 not for publication N/A
city or town Winchester vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Frederick code 069 Zip 22603

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby, certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meet the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Michael J. Kusser 3/17/2006
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
 - Determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - Other (explain): _____
- _____
Signature of Keeper
- _____
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-state
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DEFENSE</u>	Sub: <u>Fortifications: Earthworks</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Single Dwelling: Residence</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Secondary Structure: Meathouse; Root Cellar;</u>
	<u>Blacksmith Shop; Office; Wash House</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Storage: Corn Crib</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Animal Facility: Barn; Chicken House</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding: Shed</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instruction)

Cat: RECREATION AND sub: Museum; Meeting Facility
CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof METAL: Tin
walls BRICK
other WOOD

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying this property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE; MILITARY;
ARCHITECTURE; ARCHAEOLOGY

Period of Significance 1861 – 1956

Significant Dates 1861; 1862; 1863; 1864; circa 1865

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative State of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67 has been requested).
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

10. Geographic Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 10.00 Acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A 17	745729	4343085	B 17	745809	4343069
C 17	745833	4343070	D 17	745916	4343039
E 17	745778	4342846	F 17	745646	4342890

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/Title: Gary Moore, Register Architect / DHR Staff
Organization Foreman Architects Engineers, Inc. date September 1, 2005
street & number: 2685 Hossler Road Telephone 717-653-0589
city or town Manheim state PA zip code 17545

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minutes series) indicate the property's location.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Fort Collier Civil War Center, Inc.
street & number 922 Martinsburg Pike telephone [540]- 667-5572
city or town Winchester state VA zip code 22601
ATTENTION: KATHERINE WHITESELL

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Historic Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to be average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintain data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Fort Collier
Frederick County, Virginia

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Fort Collier, earlier known as the Isaac Stine House, is a two-story, five-bay, symmetrical, five-course American-bond brick dwelling probably built circa 1865 on the site of an earlier home destroyed in the Civil War. It is a fine example of a vernacular Greek Revival-style house with a stone foundation, two interior-end brick chimneys, a shallow pitched standing-seam metal gable roof, and six-over-six double hung wooden windows. Exterior decorative details include windows with lintels flanked with bull's-eye blocks, a stepped brick cornice, a tripartite six-over-six central window with sidelights on the second floor, and a Gothic Revival door surround consisting of an eight-light transom and three-light sidelights with frosted glass and Gothic arches. The front door panels have Gothic arch designs as well.

The front porch displays elements of the Greek Revival style and is one story in height with a wooden pediment, fluted Doric columns, and a balustrade consisting of wood members in a diamond pattern. The rear two-story brick ell has an interior-end brick chimney, four-over-four windows, and a stepped brick cornice. The ell is shorter in height than the main house. An original two-story recessed porch on the south side of the ell has recently been enclosed and an attached garage with a breezeway has been built to the north.

Contributing outbuildings include a shed, chicken house, meat house, and a root cellar, all circa 1900 frame buildings located east of the house. To the north of the house is a circa 1900 large frame corn crib, a large late-nineteenth-century bank barn on a stone foundation with a 1950s concrete block addition and a circa 1900 frame wash house. A circa 1900 frame blacksmith shed and a modern office [non-contributing building] are located southwest of the main house. Preserved Civil War fortifications in the form of earthworks surround the house and are a well preserved contributing structure.

Detailed Stine House Description

Little definitive information is available on the original house. A *Harper's Weekly* woodcut, dated September 28, 1861, is believed to depict the original house (see Attachment A). It appears that the original Stine House may have been built around 1833 in the Federal style and built on a north/south orientation. The Stine House was probably standing until 1864 when at sometime during the Third Battle of Winchester some, or all, of the house was destroyed.¹

After the end of the war in 1865 Isaac Stine returned to his home site and hired a Mr. Clark to rebuild his house.² The total area of the reconstructed house was approximately 4,100 gross square feet in area. In deference to the five-bay symmetry of the Greek Revival style, a false interior-end chimney appears at the northern exterior wall of the north/south portion of the house.

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Exterior walls consist of multi-layer solid brick construction with plaster applied directly onto the brick on the inner surface, both of which are in remarkable condition after more than 140 years. The floors and interior walls appear to be wood framing with a plaster finish over wood lath. Ceilings are 9 feet-10 inches in height. The upper and lower floors consist of random-width pine boards measuring 5 inches to 8 inches that have been coated with a clear finish.

In terms of decoration each room on the first level in the main section is finished with a 4-inch crown molding and an 8-inch baseboard at the floor with a continuous $\frac{3}{4}$ inch quarter-round at the wall/floor juncture. Around each room is a relatively complex four-inch chair rail with a one-inch quarter round at the upper wall/chair rail joint. The window apron and the top of the chair rail quarter round are at the same elevation of 31 inches above the finished floor. Windows are double hung, with six-over-six wooden sashes and six-inch-wide trim, both fluted and plain, with bull's-eye corner blocks. Windows have deep reveals set at a 45-degree angle to accommodate the wall thickness.

Most of the interior doors have four vertical, flat panels with the door surrounds and bull's-eye corner blocks matching those of the windows.

The central staircase consists of four-foot-wide steps, each with a $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch riser and a twelve-inch-wide tread, that ascend to a landing where the stairs return toward the front of the home. There are fifteen risers from the entry to the landing and five additional risers from the landing to the second floor. The staircase has a heavy turned newel, tapering round balusters, and a rounded handrail. Crown moldings and chair rails are decorative features in the stair hall as well as the first-floor rooms.

The entry door and sidelights occupy essentially the width of the central passage. The sidelights and transom are of beveled and frosted glass with lead caning in the Gothic style. The entrance door has two pointed-arched vertical panels.

The upper floor is essentially a duplicate of the lower level except that the rooms have a 12-inch crown molding rather than the 4-inch type on the first floor. Overall these spaces are less adorned than the first level. The ceiling height is the same as the first floor, 9 feet-10 inches.

The two-story rear ell of the house contains two rooms on the first floor, one used as a dining room, the other as a kitchen. A narrow, enclosed stair between these two rooms descends to the basement which has a cooking fireplace and is accessed from the short passageway between the dining room and the kitchen. The opposing stair, which ascends to the second floor, is accessed from the dining room. Windows and door trim in this section are unadorned and the windows have four-over-four double-hung sashes. The same baseboard and chair rail molding appear in the rear ell, as in the front section of the house, with wide vertical beaded paneling below the chair rail. The current kitchen area has evolved over time and the floor is now a more modern $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch yellow pine or oak flooring material with a dark stain. The floor to ceiling height in this

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section of the house is only 7 feet-7 inches as opposed to the 9 feet-10 inches of the front section. This lower height allowed a second floor to be accessed from the landing of the original stair which is how it is currently configured. The upper level is a duplicate of the lower level--two rooms with an intermediate stair and two fireplaces for heating. Another smaller room was also constructed as part of the ell and is located on the south side of the kitchen. There is no clear indication of the intended purpose of this small room at either the lower or upper levels. It appears that the rooms were used for storage. A bulkhead, located at the east end of the rear ell, provides access to the basement.

The sunroom on the south side of the rear ell was originally a two-story recessed porch but is now enclosed.

Secondary Buildings

The Stine House property includes numerous outbuildings --eight contributing buildings and one non-contributing building. All of the contributing buildings appear to have been built circa 1900 and supported a farming/dairy operation.

Bank Barn

The existing barn, which is located north of the main house, was built in two sections. The earliest section is a late-nineteenth-century bank barn utilizing balloon wood framing. The height from the lower level to the main barn floor is around ten feet. From the main barn floor to the roof ridge is approximately thirty feet. The structural frame rests on a stone foundation. The exterior is clad in four-inch horizontal weatherboard siding extending full-height to the roof line. The roof framing has one-inch-by-four-inch and one-foot-by-six-inch purlins and is covered by a corrugated metal roof. At the ridgeline the roof is topped by a large, round, sheet metal cupola surmounted by a weathervane in the shape of a fish.

The barn's framing, cladding, and roof is in generally good condition but the heavy wood timber framing needs significant repair work due to considerable insect damage over the years.

The later section of the barn has a lower level approximately equal in elevation to the bank barn but the second floor to roof ridge measurement is only about ten feet. It is constructed of concrete block on poured concrete footings, foundations, and column piers. The roof framing has one-inch-by-six-inch purlins with a corrugated metal roof. The estimated construction date was approximately 1950 according to a recent telephone interview with I. Fred Stine, grandson of Isaac Stine.³

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Corn Crib

The corn crib is a wood framed building constructed circa 1900. It has a structural base of ten-inch-by-twelve-inch and twelve-inch-by-twelve-inch wood beams resting on rough stone slab piers. The stone piers vary in height to accommodate the sloping ground. The overall building size is approximately thirteen feet-six inches wide by 31 inches long. The two-inch-by-four-inch wooded wall framing is clad on the east and west ends by one-inch-by-three-inch vertical wood siding with irregular ¼ inch to ½ inch gaps between the boards up to the lower eave line while at the gable ends it changes to a board-and-batten wood cladding. The north and south elevations each have two doors – a smaller door, measuring approximately three feet by three feet, used for venting to facilitate drying of the corn and a larger door, measuring four feet by seven feet. The roof framing has one-inch-by-six-inch purlins with approximately twenty-inch-wide standing-seam metal roofing.

The overall condition of the structure and roofing is good: however, some of the heavy timber members of the structural base will require replacement due to heavy insect damage.

Wash House

The wash house is a small wood framed building built in two sections circa 1900 and resting on a poured concrete foundation. Its length runs east /west. The western section is approximately ten feet and two inches wide and eight feet long. The exterior cladding is four-inch weatherboard similar in profile to the barn's cladding. The east section is also wood framed and similar in size to the western section. Its wood wall framing also rests on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior cladding is one-inch-by-ten-inch vertical boards up to the eave line and board and batten on the gable end, similar to the corn crib.

Blacksmith Shed

The blacksmith shed is oriented east/west with an overall dimension of thirty feet-six inches long and fifteen feet-two inches wide. The building consists of essentially two equal sections. The eastern section appears to be the original building with the forge and chimney in the northwest corner. The western section is a large storage area accessed by a sliding wooden door which faces south.

The eastern section is wood framed resting on randomly placed stone blocks with a dirt floor and clad with vertical one-inch-by-six-inch and one-inch-by-eight-inch wood boards. Its roof framing features purlins covered with a twelve-inch standing-seam metal roof.

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The western section is similar with wood framing sitting on randomly placed stone blocks, a dirt floor, and clad with four-inch-wide weatherboard similar in profile to the barn and the wash house. The roof is clad with sheet metal laid atop widely spaced purlins. This entire building was restored by Boy Scout Travis Omgs, resulting in earning his Eagle Award in March, 2005.

As a result of the considerable work by Boy Scout Travis Omgs, the blacksmith shed and roof are in very good condition.

Office Building / Garage (NC)

This is a modern non-contributing building, originally housing a small engine repair shop and later an upholstery shop. It is oriented in a north/south direction and consists of two sections with a low twenty-foot-by-six-inch-long and twenty-three-foot and six-inch-wide one-story office space at the south end and a high, one-bay garage approximately twenty feet by twenty eight feet at the northern end.

The entire one-story portion and the eastern elevation of the garage are covered by wood furring strips, insulation, and four-inch horizontal vinyl siding. The roof of the lower section is slate while the roof on the garage section is flat and covered with asphalt rolled roofing.

Meat House

This building was originally used to butcher wild and domestic animals. It is a small wooden frame building built circa 1900. Its overall size is approximately ten feet-six inches long and nine feet-two inches wide. The walls rest on randomly placed stone blocks varying in height to accommodate the sloping ground. There is a small window in the western wall with the access door at the southern end of the building. On the east side is an open-air lean to, approximately five feet wide. The floor appears to have originally been stone, now broken into pieces with most of the pieces missing. The roof consists of wooden purlins covered by a twelve-inch-wide standing-seam metal roof.

Root Cellar

This is a small wood framed shed constructed circa 1900 and clad with one-inch-by-six-inch and one-inch-by-eight-inch vertical boards. It is built on a brick foundation approximately eight feet by four inches wide and ten feet by five inches long. The roof consists of widely spaced purlins covered with flat sheet metal. This small shed has a dirt floor and continuous shelf the full length of the shed on both sides for storing food stuffs. At the eastern end is an underground recess used for storing perishable foods.

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Chicken House

This small wood framed shed roofed building, constructed circa 1900, has no foundation and a dirt floor. The walls are clad in four-inch-wide weatherboard similar in profile to the barn's siding, portions of the washhouse, and the blacksmith shed. This building is oriented east / west and is approximately sixteen feet long and ten feet wide with several door openings and windows to the south. The roof is composed of flat sheet metal resting on widely spaced purlins.

Storage Shed

This small, circa 1900, wood framed shed has no foundation and a dirt floor. The building is oriented east/west and is approximately fourteen feet long by seven feet wide. The wall framing is clad with one-inch-by-six-inch and one-inch-by-eight-inch vertical board siding. The roof is covered with flat sheet metal laid on widely spaced purlins.

Earthworks

The current Fort Collier earthworks are located on ten acres surrounded on three sides by Fort Collier Industrial Estates and on the fourth side by the current U. S. Route 11 [old Valley Turnpike] with a parallel rail line owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The earthworks fortifications surrounding the Stine House on the south, west and north sides are still in reasonably good condition after 144 years. The site is now covered by mature trees with some overgrowth in the original entrenchments. The fortifications were built in 1861 under the command of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston to guard Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley from three threatening Union armies: one at Washington, commanded by Major General Irvin McDowell; one at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Robert Patterson; and the third at Romney in northwestern Virginia, commanded by Colonel Lew Wallace.

It is alleged that Fort Collier was named for a Lieutenant Collier who was the officer in charge of the construction of the earthworks, although research has not substantiated the existence of the officer.³ Fort Collier was the site of three battles in 1861, 1863, and most notably in 1864 when it served as the anchor for Confederate General Jubal Early's flank during the decisive Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864.⁴ This led directly to the final removal of a Confederate military presence in the Shenandoah Valley.

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The earthworks at Fort Collier were designed by a Major William Henry Chase Whiting who served under Confederate General Johnston after he took command of the troops at Harpers Ferry and assumed the responsibility for the defense of the Shenandoah Valley on May 24, 1861.⁵ General Johnston was convinced that Harpers Ferry was not defensible and that Winchester would be a more suitable location. Subsequently, Harpers Ferry was abandoned and Johnston moved his troops and some cannons to Winchester. The earthworks designed by Major Whiting began construction early in July, 1861.

These may have been the only earthworks designed by Whiting during the war. Whiting served in the Army Corp of Engineers until he resigned his commission as captain on February 20, 1861 and began to work for General Johnston during which time he designed the Fort Collier earthworks.⁶ By August 28, 1861 he had been appointed brigadier general and given a command in various locations throughout the South until he was mortally wounded and died at the Battle of Fort Fisher on January 15, 1865.⁷ To date, after an extensive search, no original drawings showing the design of the earthworks at Fort Collier have been found.

While no official government documents relating to the specific construction plans by Major Whiting have been found, there is a sketch of how the fort appeared on August 3, 1861 taken from the diary of Sergeant Francis West Quarles, E Company [Miller's Rifles], 8th Georgia Infantry Regiment, Confederate States of America, drawn when he was briefly bivouacked in Winchester.⁸ [see Attachment B] Sergeant Quarles's sketch shows the Stine House surrounded by the earthworks with two raised fortress areas, one to the north and one to the south, nearly opposite each other centered on the house. The ring of earthwork entrenchments was open to the northwest quadrant. In this space several structures are noted which do not seem to correspond to any existing structures today. In the northeast quadrant, resting on the entrenchments, are shown three cannons, one on a turret. There is a code beside each gun which appears to indicate the poundage of the size of the projectile, C49P, C32P and C22P [49 pounds, 32 pounds and 22 pounds, respectively]. The C49P designation is for the gun mounted on a turret. Further northwest from the house are shown three additional cannons facing north-northwest of the house. It is reasonable to surmise that these are some of the guns rescued from Harpers Ferry when Confederate General Johnston abandoned Harpers Ferry and regrouped further south at Winchester in mid-1861. The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War depicts Fort Collier on two maps.⁹ [Attachments C,D, and E]

It should be noted that a once-found and then-lost diary of Colonel Charles Shryock, attached to the 51st Virginia Militia, purports to have extensive, detailed information about the construction of Fort Collier.¹⁰

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Today the bulk of the earthworks in the southeast, southwest, and northwest quadrants remain in excellent condition although overgrown with brush and trees in some areas. The entrenchments in the northeast quadrant have been either filled in or removed to make way for the buildings that exist there. The entrenchment itself consists of a slope from grade down to about three feet to four feet below grade, then up a steep slope to a height approximately two feet to three feet above the existing grade. This would allow a Confederate soldier to crouch behind the slight hill for protection from Union bullets while the approximately five-foot steep slope up would make it difficult to breach either by cavalry or infantry.

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ENDNOTES

1. From personal family history assembled by I. Fred Stine, 1971.
2. From telephone interview by the author with I. Fred Stine, June 15, 2005.
3. *Civil War Battles 1861-1865: Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia*, Revised by Brandon H. Beck, Pub: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 2002, p. 34.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Jon L. Wakelyn, [Frank E. Vandiver- Advisory Editor], *Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy*, (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1977), p. 711.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Diary of Sergeant Francis West Quarles, May 1861-August 1862, E. Company [Miller's Rifles], 8th Georgia Infantry Regiment, Confederate States of America, August 3, 1861 entry located at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
8. *Harper's Weekly*, September 28, 1861. Woodcut depicting Fort Collier entitled "Rebel entrenchments on the Martinsburg Turnpike, near Winchester, Virginia."
9. George B. Davis, Leslie J. Perry, and Joseph W. Kirby, *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (Hong Kong: Arno Press Inc. and Crown Publishers, Inc., 1983), Plate XLIII and p. 99.
10. Stine, 1971.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in Frederick County, Virginia just on the northern edge of the City of Winchester, Fort Collier stands as a testament to nearly 150 years of history. Situated on approximately ten acres, the stately brick, two-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style house with a two-story ell is believed to have been constructed circa 1865 after the former house was damaged during the Civil War. The property's primary significance relates to Criterion A in military significance as Fort Collier was the site of a Civil War defensive fortification, being the left flank anchor of Confederate General Jubal Early and his troops at the decisive Third Battle of Winchester fought on September 19, 1864. The earthworks, a contributing structure, nearly surround the house and are in very good condition. Also eligible under Criterion A in agricultural significance, the property was a working farm throughout most of its history. Although diminished in size from its original acreage, the property retains its agricultural setting with numerous outbuildings. Fort Collier is also significant under Criterion C in architecture. During the Third Battle of Winchester, the original house, believed to have been built around 1833, was destroyed resulting in the construction of a Greek Revival-style house for Isaac Stine. The dwelling has architectural integrity and is one of the latest examples of Greek Revival-style architecture in the region. It is one of the finest mid-19th-century dwellings in Frederick County. Fort Collier is also significant under Criterion D in archaeology. Although no archaeological investigations have been conducted at the site, the property has potential to yield information relating to Civil War fortifications and the lives of soldiers who served there. Situated in a grove of trees with a circular driveway leading to the front portico, and nearly surrounded by Civil War earthworks, the house and its secondary resources have retained a rural setting throughout its history. The existing acreage includes nine secondary buildings, eight of which are contributing resources including a bank barn, corn crib, wash house, blacksmith shed, meat house, root cellar, chicken house, and storage shed, all believed to have been built circa 1900. A non-contributing office building/garage is also located on the property.

Detailed History

Fort Collier guarded the main northern approach to Winchester, which served as the northern gateway to the Shenandoah Valley. The fort and valley were of major importance to the Confederacy for three primary reasons. First, the Shenandoah Valley served as a direct channel of attack into the north and was a constant source of anxiety for those living in the capital. Secondly, the valley also provided the major source of food supplies for the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. It was commonly referred to as the Breadbasket of the Confederacy and in Confederate General Stonewall Jackson's mind vital to the survival of the Confederacy.¹ And thirdly, it was the base for continued raids into Pennsylvania and acted as a diversion pulling troops from Union General Grant's attacks on Richmond and Petersburg. To control the Shenandoah Valley both sides needed to control Winchester and Fort Collier.

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Three battles were fought at or immediately around Fort Collier, the last of which, the Third Battle of Winchester, fought on September 19, 1864 (the Federals referred to this battle as the Battle of The Opequon) in which legendary Confederate General Jubal Early was defeated, beginning the battles that opened the Shenandoah Valley to Federal control and indirectly led to the defeat of the Confederacy.

The site which came to be known as Fort Collier was originally a part of a 320-acre grant made to Robert Rutherford by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, on June 5, 1754². Rutherford and his wife had migrated to the United States from Scotland in 1728 and settled in Pennsylvania before coming to Frederick County. From 1758 until 1790 he served first as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and later in the Virginia Senate. From 1793 to 1797 he served in the United States House of Representatives.³

Rutherford divided 100 acres of his original land grant into 10-acre plots and sold all ten plots on April 1, 1774.⁴ Surveys indicate that the Stine House, and later Fort Collier, were located on plot No. 8.⁵

In 1785, Thomas Smith, owner of plot No. 8, sold his plot to William Holliday. By 1787 William Holliday owned all of the 10 plots except Nos. 3 and 4. Holliday was a prominent merchant in Winchester and the grandfather of Virginia Governor Frederick W.M. Holliday (1878-1882). Three years later in 1790, William Holliday died leaving his son Elijah 148 acres north of Winchester. Elijah sold this property to William Davison, a merchant in Winchester, who held it until his death in 1822.⁶

Due to creditor claims, the Chancery District Court decreed that 211 acres acquired by Davison be sold to Henry Baker, another Winchester merchant and owner of lots in the city and land in the county, on April 23, 1831.⁷ All of this property was deeded to his son, Jacob Baker, in two stages, one in 1833 and the second in 1835.⁸ The first house on the current site was probably built by Jacob Baker around 1833.

By 1844 Jacob Baker acquired lot Nos. 3 and 4, plus other adjoining land for a total area of 380 acres which was eventually conveyed to Benjamin Stine and then to Isaac Stine, both conveyances occurring on October 1, 1859.⁹ When the Confederates began to build the earthen entrenchments on his property in July, 1861, Isaac Stine was essentially evicted from his home. He moved his wife, family, and possessions to the Coe farm (a distant relative), a short distance from the Fort Collier site across the Valley Turnpike (currently U.S. Route 11). After the Second Battle of Winchester on July 14-15, 1863, the trauma of being so close to the battle (huddling in the cellar while cannon fire hit the house above) caused Isaac Stine and his family to move to "Rosney" in Clarke County near Boyce to live with his brother Franklin.¹⁰ Sometime between 1863 and 1865 the original circa 1833 Stine House built by Jacob Baker was destroyed. Union General Wesley Merritt in a report indicated that Confederate soldiers used the

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house as a place of cover before being overcome at the Third Battle of Winchester.¹¹ After the war ended in 1865, Isaac Stine returned to his home and began to rebuild at the age of 45. The exact construction date of the new Stine House, built in the Greek Revival style, is not known but construction probably began soon after the war ended, and it was built by a Mr. Clark.¹²

Military Context

In the early weeks of the war, Harpers Ferry was considered a natural stronghold for the best defense of the Shenandoah Valley as it was strategically located on the Potomac River and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (B & O Railroad). When Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston took over command of the troops located near Harpers Ferry on May 24, 1861,¹³ he had his engineer, Major W.H.C. Whiting survey the area to determine what was the most strategic position available to protect Winchester from the north.

Major Whiting soon convinced General Johnston and his staff that Harpers Ferry could not be defended. Winchester, however, seemed much better suited to their needs. The city had two main roads: one leading from Maryland (U.S. Route 11) through Martinsburg, now in West Virginia and Pennsylvania; the other (U.S. Route 340) from Frederick, Maryland, through Harpers Ferry into the Shenandoah Valley. In addition, roads from Romney to the west and another east of Winchester over the Blue Ridge Mountains through Ashby's Gap to Manassas all met in Winchester. This gave the Confederacy a great deal of flexibility in moving troops to either attack north or reinforce other Confederate troops if necessary. Harpers Ferry was evacuated by General Johnston on June 15, 1861 who moved his troops to Winchester to prepare for the defense of the Shenandoah Valley. They arrived on June 18, 1861.¹⁴

Major Whiting was directed to have a few light defensive works constructed on the most commanding position northeast of Winchester and to place the heavy guns removed from Harpers Ferry on ship carriages in Winchester. The Stine House site was chosen as the best position and the entrenchments designed by Major Whiting were begun on July 7, 1861. Manpower was provided by a detail from the Virginia Militia and 45 Federal prisoners.¹⁵ The first officer in charge of this work is believed to be a Lieutenant Collier. Later in July General Johnston was ordered to join General P.G.T. Beauregard in the First Battle of Manassas to the east of Winchester. General Johnston never returned to Fort Collier.

First Battle of Winchester

The First Battle of Winchester could probably be more accurately called a series of battles leading to the retreat of Federal troops north across the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland. The final battle in this series took place at Winchester on May 25, 1862.

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On October 7, 1861 General Thomas Jackson was promoted and tasked with the defense of the Shenandoah Valley.¹⁶ Jackson left Winchester in March in face of a Federal advance and moved to the Staunton area. In early May, 1862 now Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson began his Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Jackson had a single division of men reinforced by General Richard S. Ewell's troops. Their combined total strength was 17,000 troops and 48 cannon.¹⁷

To relieve Federal pressure on Richmond, Jackson decided to move north toward Winchester, after overcoming Federal troops of General Robert Schenck at McDowell, Virginia. Opposing Jackson was General Nathaniel Banks who was building fortifications south of Winchester at Strasburg. Banks had placed a small 1,100-man garrison at Front Royal a few miles east under the command of Colonel John Kenly. Jackson's troops crossed the Massanutten Mountain into the Page Valley where they joined Ewell's troops and proceeded to march north toward Front Royal along the south fork of the Shenandoah River.

On May 23, 1862 Jackson's troops attacked the Federal troops at Front Royal, overwhelming the small garrison and capturing approximately 1,000 troops while a small group escaped to report the rout to General Banks. Banks was slow in responding and did not order a retreat from Strasburg until the morning of May 24, 1862. In the meantime, Jackson ordered Ewell's troops to continue north along the Front Royal road to Winchester while he turned west and pursued Banks north to Winchester along the Valley Pike (now US Route 11), with Ashby's cavalry leading the advance.

Jackson's troops entered the Valley Pike near Middletown, approximately 13 miles south of Winchester. It was filled with Union supply wagons evacuating to the north and defended by a cavalry escort. Ashby's cavalry attacked the escort, scattering it and allowing Jackson to capture a great deal of badly needed medical supplies. Jackson's troops then proceeded down the Valley Pike to Winchester. Federal troops arrived at Winchester around 2:00 a.m. on May 25, 1862. They were exhausted from the running battle. Jackson's troops were also tired and the battle lulled for several hours while each side recuperated.

Early the next morning Jackson renewed the attack. Union cavalry halted Jackson's troops long enough to allow most of the supply wagons to escape ahead of the retreating troops. Fort Collier was one of the last points of resistance on the Valley Pike as Banks's troops retreated 35 miles north across the Potomac to safety in Maryland. The Confederate troops took over the Fort Collier entrenchments but only for a short time. Federal troops coming from the east through Manassas Gap and the regrouped troops of Fremont from the west threatened to capture Jackson's and Ewell's division at Strasburg. This forced them to retreat further south up the Shenandoah Valley. Fort Collier was back in Union hands. During May 23-25, 1862 Jackson lost 400 men, while Banks lost 4,000.¹⁸

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Second Battle of Winchester

The Second Battle of Winchester occurred on June 13, 14 and 15, 1863. In the summer of 1863 General Robert E. Lee was preparing for his second invasion of the North, which ended with the Battle of Gettysburg. In June of that year Lee moved his army over the Blue Ridge west into the Shenandoah Valley and began to advance north to the Potomac. Union General Robert Milroy had been given the command of the District of Winchester in early 1863 after his promotion to major general on November 29, 1862.¹⁹ At that time Milroy was stationed in Winchester with some 6,900 troops from the 2nd Division, VIII Corps, with orders to break up Confederate raids on the C & O Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.²⁰ Confederate General George Ewell with his 2nd Corps was moving north toward Pennsylvania as part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg. Milroy learned of this movement and advised Washington that he could hold Winchester if given reinforcements by General Joseph Hooker's army near Washington.

In the days before the battle there was much discussion as to what to do with the Federal troops in the area. On June 11, 1863 at the request of General-in-Chief Henry Wager Halleck, his Chief of Staff for the VIII Corps, Colonel Donn Piatt, telegraphed General Milroy to call in Colonel McReynolds at Berryville and pull the entire division back to Harpers Ferry, thereby abandoning Winchester. Milroy, as ordered, did order Colonel McReynolds to leave Berryville (approximately 12 miles to the east) and his 1,800 troops to Winchester and the Star Fort [a short distance to the south and west of Fort Collier]. However, Milroy objected to the general withdrawal order, so within the hour an order from General Robert C. Schenck was received by Milroy essentially countermanding the earlier withdrawal order and said only to be ready to move if necessary.²¹ Ewell meanwhile sent General Robert Emmett Rodes with his division contingent to Berryville to capture McReynolds's troops but he was too late.

On June 12, 1863 a Federal patrol commanded by Colonel John W. Schall of the 87th Pennsylvania Cavalry encountered an advance unit of Confederate troops on the J. Chrisman farm (at Vaucluse) north of Middletown on the Valley Turnpike (U.S. Route 11). The Confederate troops were ambushed with casualties of 50 dead and wounded and 37 captured.²² Milroy telegraphed Schenck to ask if he should retreat. Schenck's reply ordered him to retreat to Harpers Ferry immediately, but Milroy never received it because the Confederates had cut the telegraph wires from Martinsburg. The following day, June 13, Union patrols reported that Confederate troops were advancing along the Front Royal road toward Winchester. Skirmishes were reported east of Winchester on the 13th and 14th of June.

Intelligence reports and Early's flank attack supported by heavy artillery fire quickly convinced Milroy that he was facing a major force and without reinforcements his position was untenable. Consequently, during the night of June 14 he spiked his guns, abandoned his wagons, and at 1:00 a.m. the morning of June 15 began to lead his troops from Fort Milroy, Star Fort, and Fort Collier north along the Valley Turnpike toward Martinsburg. Ewell, anticipating such an action, had earlier dispatched Major General Edward Johnson with his division to proceed north of

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Winchester to intercept Milroy. Johnson attacked as Milroy approached the bridge across the railroad near Stephenson's Depot, five miles north of Winchester. The Confederates achieved surprise and a heavy battle ensued between 3:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m. Milroy understood that additional Confederate forces were moving north on the Valley Turnpike at his rear. He decided to break off the engagement and withdraw. But the orderly withdrawal became a rout and many prisoners were taken by the Confederates. Milroy and some of his troops escaped but the Federal losses were heavy and the Confederates had firm control of the Shenandoah Valley once again. For Ewell and the Confederates this was a great victory. He had lost only 269 men but captured thousands of prisoners, 23 artillery pieces, 300 wagons, and as many horses and a large store of provisions.²³

This battle was a particularly harrowing experience for the Stine family. They spent the entire time of the Second Battle of Winchester huddled in the cellar of the farmhouse at the Coe Farm located northwest of Fort Collier along the Valley Turnpike and during the night of June 14 the house above them was hit a number of times by cannon fire. After this battle, Isaac Stine moved to his brother Franklin Stine's house, (approximately 10 miles southeast of Winchester) for the remainder of the war.²⁴

Third Battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864

Union General Philip Sheridan relieved David Hunter as commander of what he designated as the Army of the Shenandoah on August 7, 1864.²⁵ The Third Battle of Winchester was the first real battle of Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign against Jubal Early. He established his base of operations at Halltown, West Virginia, about four miles south and west of Harpers Ferry. Sheridan was new to the Valley and cautious. Early, on the other hand, was aggressive and attempted to entangle Sheridan in an engagement. Sheridan was determined to avoid open conflict until he could dictate the time and place.

In early August, Early was reinforced by an infantry division commanded by General Joseph B. Kershaw and a cavalry division commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee. Lee had sent these divisions to Early from the Richmond area under the overall command of General Richard Anderson. Grant advised Sheridan of this movement and also told him that he was putting greater pressure on Richmond which would result in their recall. Sheridan was commanded not to attack as long as these troops were with Early. Early, on the other hand, misinterpreted this inaction by Sheridan as timidity and disorganization. So, on September 14 Early sent Anderson's infantry back to Lee. Only Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry remained. On September 17 a spy in Winchester, a Quaker named Rebecca Wright, sent word to Sheridan that Anderson's infantry was leaving. On September 17 Grant came to Charles Town, West Virginia, to advise Sheridan and approve his plan to go on the offensive.

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Early, still convinced of Sheridan's timidity, sent John Gordon's division to Bunker Hill, 13 miles north of Winchester. Robert Rodes's and Gabriel Wharton's divisions were at Stephenson's Depot, five miles north of Winchester, while Early's last remaining infantry division under the command of Stephen Ramseur remained at Winchester, guarding the road to Winchester from Berryville to the east. One of Early's two cavalry divisions (Lomax's) was deployed southeast of Winchester while Fitzhugh Lee's division was deployed on the north side of the city. In all, Early had approximately 17,000 men compared to Sheridan's 37,000. Having deployed his troops, Early went with John Gordon to Martinsburg on September 18.²⁶

While casually thumbing through several messages left on the desk at a captured telegraph station, Early was stunned to read one which referred to Grant's visit to Sheridan the day before. Early immediately left with Gordon and returned to Bunker Hill. From there he dispatched Rodes's division on a night march to Stephenson's Depot and instructed Gordon to have his division at the same location by dawn the next day, September 19. Confederate General John Breckenridge's division was to move east to prevent the Union cavalry brigades of Thomas Devin and Charles Lowell of Wesley Merritt's Division from entering into the conflict via the road from Charles Town.

Sheridan's plan was to send William Averell's cavalry division to Winchester down the Valley Turnpike and bring Merritt's Division in from the northeast along the road from Charles Town. James Wilson's cavalry division would come into Winchester from the east along the Berryville Pike, across Opequon Creek, and through a canyon and capture the high ground of the canyon heights before Ramseur realized he was there. Wilson was to be reinforced by the VI Corps and the XIX Corps. When Wilson's initial goal was reached, he was to move south along the Valley Turnpike to prevent Early from retreating south. The VIII Corps (behind the VI Corps and the XIX Corps) under the command of George Crook was to be held in reserve.

The battle began at 2:00 a.m. on September 19, 1864 with Wilson crossing Opequon Creek and putting great pressure on Ramseur's troops causing him to fall back toward Winchester. Early ordered the troops of Rodes and Gordon south from Stephenson's Depot to reinforce Ramseur's left flank. They joined Ramseur around 11:00 a.m. Federal troops under the command of Generals William Averell and Wesley Merritt moved south along the Valley Turnpike pushing Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry division ahead of him. Crook's troops were called into battle reinforcing the right flank of the Federal line to counter the reinforcements Ramseur got from Rodes's and Gordon's divisions. By 3:00 p.m. the Confederate line broke and they retreated to the earthworks north of Winchester – Star Fort and Fort Collier. By 4:00 p.m. the Confederate troops had regrouped further west and south with Fort Collier now anchoring the Confederate left flank. Between 4:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. the Confederate left flank came under a large cavalry charge – more than 6,000 horsemen. This blow crushed the Confederate left flank position and collapsed the entire battle line, sending the Confederate troops into a chaotic retreat south through the City of Winchester.

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Early retreated south and reorganized at Fisher's Hill near Strasburg, where on September 22, he was attacked by Sheridan, losing badly and falling back to Fishersville. On October 19, Early attacked Sheridan at Cedar Creek, leading to yet another victory over Jubal Early.

As a result of the Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, Jubal Early lost nearly 4,000 men out of a total of 14,000, while Sheridan lost 5,018 out of an army of nearly 42,000.²⁷ Confederate control of Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley was never to be regained. Most of Sheridan's troops left the Winchester area in November and December rejoining Grant in his attacks on the Army of Northern Virginia. Early's troops also left the area and mostly returned to assist Lee.

Isaac Stine returned with his family, livestock, and equipment and began again at his farmstead at the age of 45. The original house of Isaac Stine had been destroyed sometime after he went to live with his brother Franklin in 1863 and the end of the war in 1865. Undeterred however, he returned to his land and rebuilt the beautiful Greek Revival-style dwelling that currently stands in the midst of the Fort Collier earthworks.

In 2002 the Fort Collier Civil War Center purchased the Stine House with the intention of preserving this important site and developing it into an educational center highlighting the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley.

Overview of Greek Revival-style Architecture in America

The first half of the nineteenth century saw a dramatic increase in industrial development and dramatic economic expansion that brought prosperity to many and great wealth to some. For the first time since the country's founding many Americans had both money and leisure time to contemplate and explore intellectual ideals. By the 1840s and 1850s America became fixated on Greek architecture, the Parthenon becoming the standard architectural ideal. Americans took these ideals and adapted and regionalized them for their own purposes and convenience.²⁸

While the early 1800s saw many majestic and monumental government structures built, this exuberance met with a stylish conservatism in the design and building of dwellings. Master architects were often replaced by builders with plan books whose designs and details were site adapted and built by master carpenters. Plan books that contained details and drawings of Greek orders, such as *The Builder's Assistant* by John Haviland,²⁹ a prominent architect in the Philadelphia area, were first published around 1820. Later Haviland revised and added material to Owen Biddle's work.(OMIT) The builder handbook, *The Young Carpenter's Assistant*,³⁰ also by Haviland, became commonplace throughout the region.

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Most Greek Revival-style houses had similar floor plans that featured a central passage, containing a stair, flanked by single or pairs of rooms and a rear ell. Facades were symmetrical and normally three to five bays wide with a simple one-story portico most often with classical columns sheltering the central bay. Often the front entrances had rectangular transoms and were flanked by sidelights. Interior woodwork usually included simple broad window and door trim, sometimes with bull's-eye corner blocks, and mantels with broad, flat pilasters and thick simple shelves. Staircases usually had tapered, round balusters and a heavy turned newel post.

After the Civil War the structure of the southern economy was in ruins. As a result much of the post-Civil War architecture was very simple in design often because of the owner's financial constraints. The Stine House, built circa 1865, was one of the last vestiges of the Greek Revival style in the area, incorporating classic Greek detail and order as well as a hint of the Gothic Revival style as evidenced in the pointed-arched sidelights and door panels at the front entrance. It is one of the finest and most well preserved mid-19th-century houses in Frederick County.

Agriculture

While the Fort Collier site was important militarily, the Stine farm on which the fort was located was also representative of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, an important agricultural region in Virginia. Prior to the end of the Civil War, General Stonewall Jackson (killed in action May 1863) referred to this area as the breadbasket of the South, the loss of which would doom the South to defeat. In 1860 the Shenandoah Valley and Frederick County, due to the rich soil and a generous climate, was noted for producing a significant percentage of the wheat, corn, oats, rye, and hay for the state of Virginia. The "great burning" campaign of Sheridan in 1864 decimated the valley's agricultural infrastructure but by the 1870s the farmers had rebuilt and production mostly returned to the pre-Civil War levels.³¹ Wheat production in particular not only exceeded pre-Civil War levels by the 1870s but out-produced, on a yield per acre basis, any of the twelve north central wheat belt states, including Kansas and Nebraska, for the next 30 years.³²

One can surmise that due to the fact that Isaac Stine moved his cattle and other farm animals to his brother's home a few miles to the east, he was spared the brunt of Sheridan's campaign which gave him a possible advantage when time for rebuilding came after the war. Although family tradition indicates that several members [Franklin, Isaac Stine's brother and Henry Stine] of the Stine family received remuneration from the federal government, a check of the Southern Claims Commission records indicates that, while they made application for remuneration from agricultural and other losses during the war, they were both denied any restitution.³³

The rapid agricultural expansion of the valley was spurred on by a variety of influences such as greater mechanization, more scientifically based agricultural methods, better transportation systems, and a burgeoning northern population that demanded ever larger amounts of food stuffs.

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Farmers in this area flourished. This is demonstrated by the presence of many large barns and houses in the area despite the fact that farm size diminished by more than 50% from 1870 to the turn of the century.³⁴

It appears that a greater diversity of crops and the relative lack of dependence on slave labor, only 14% of the total population, allowed Frederick County and Winchester to rebound more quickly from the devastations of the war than many more southern regions.³⁵

Potential Archeological Investigations and Research

Research questions that may be addressed by further archaeological and records investigation of the Fort Collier earthworks focus on four areas:

1. How was the fort constructed? Was this fort's construction typical of earthworks from the Civil War or was it adapted to local conditions? Basic resource surveys have already detailed some aspects of the earthwork's construction; however, other information may be yielded both within the fort site or on the surrounding grounds.
2. What was the nature of Civil War occupation of the Fort Collier site? The city of Winchester reportedly changed hands at least 72 times during the Civil War and saw three major battles. What evidence remains of such transitory occupations? How did the fortifications based upon Federal occupation and Confederate States occupation differ?
3. Why was the Fort Collier earthworks apparently not documented in the cartographic record of the Civil War in Frederick County? Is it possible that documents exist in some unexplored repository, antique shop, or family attic? Would the discovery of some supplementary documentation provide additional details on the fort's design, construction, and fortifications?
4. Given the known differences in supplying the Confederate and Federal troops in the field, what was the impact on camp organization, weaponry, machinery, and shelter, especially during winter occupation?

Further archaeological investigations at the Fort Collier earthworks should be designed to address these four questions as well as to enhance the interpretation of this important Civil War site. Also, an early well and a family cemetery are thought to exist on the site, but their location is unknown. Archaeology could reveal these locations.

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the 10-acre district are particularly described on the plat and survey of H. Bruce Edens, C.L.S., dated April 15, 1982, of record in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Frederick County, Virginia, in Deed Book 547 at pages 512-513 and being the same property conveyed to OMNI, a Virginia General Partnership, by deed dated August 25, 1993, from First American Bank of Virginia, of record in the aforesaid Clerk's Office in Deed Book 546 on page 733. The Frederick County Tax Parcel ID number is 54 – A – 81G.

Boundary Justification

The recommended boundaries are based on current legal boundaries and historical considerations. All historic resources associated with the property are within the current 10-acre property boundaries under tax Parcel number 54 – A – 81G.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Fort Collier
Frederick County, Virginia

Section Photographs Page 25

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS ARE OF: Fort Collier
LOCATION: Frederick County
VDHR FILE NO.: 034-0165
PHOTOGRAPHER: Gary K. Moore
DATE: December 13, 2005
ALL NEGATIVES STORED: Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, Virginia

VIEW OF: Main House facade; view looking east.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 21
PHOTO 1 of 14

VIEW OF: Main House east elevation; view looking west.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 26
PHOTO 2 of 14

VIEW OF: Main House front entrance door; view looking east.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 24
PHOTO 3 of 14

VIEW OF: Main House, interior entrance doorway; view looking west.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 19
PHOTO 4 of 14

VIEW OF: Main House, interior main staircase; view looking east.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 6
PHOTO 5 of 14

VIEW OF: Main House, interior main staircase newel post; view looking southeast.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 7
PHOTO 6 of 14

VIEW OF: Main House, north front parlor; view looking northwest.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556:5
PHOTO 7 of 14

VIEW OF: Main House, south front parlor; view looking south.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 1
PHOTO 8 of 14

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Fort Collier
Frederick County, Virginia

Section Photographs Page 26

VIEW OF: Main House, dining room mantel; view looking west.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 13
PHOTO 9 of 14

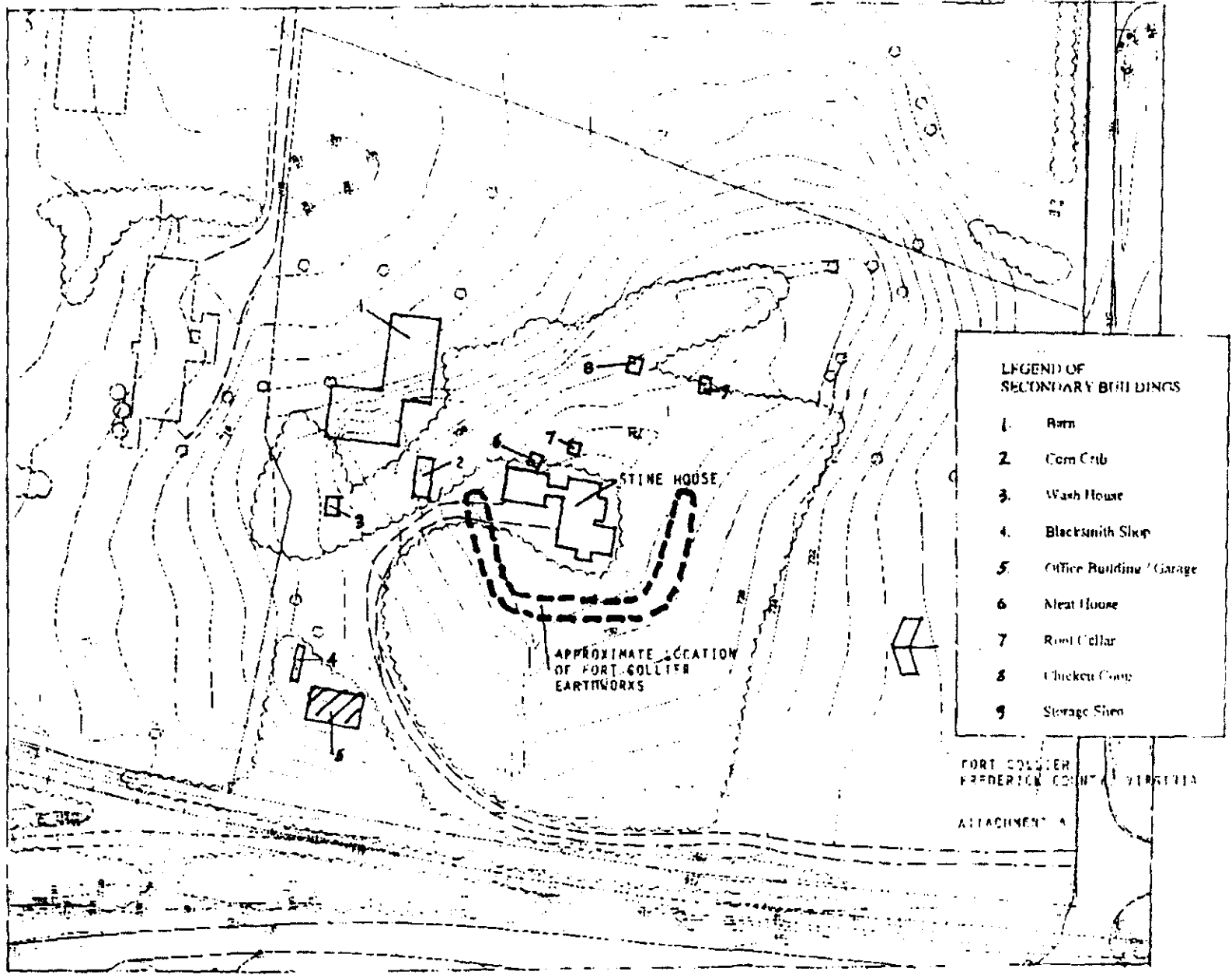
VIEW OF: Barn, west elevation; view looking east.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 35
PHOTO 10 of 14

VIEW OF: Corn Crib, north elevation; view looking southeast.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 33
PHOTO 11 of 14

VIEW OF: Root Cellar, east elevation; view looking northwest.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 31
PHOTO 12 of 14

VIEW OF: Garage/Office (left) and Blacksmith Shed (right), east elevations ; view looking west.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 34
PHOTO 13 of 14

VIEW OF: Earthworks, north of Main House; view looking west.
NEGATIVE NO.: 22556: 20
PHOTO 14 of 14



LEGEND OF SECONDARY BUILDINGS

1	Barn
2	Corn Crib
3	Wash House
4	Blacksmith Shop
5	Office Building / Garage
6	Meat House
7	Root Cellar
8	Chicken Coop
9	Storage Shed

- Contributing Resources
- ▨ Non-contributing Resources

Fort Collier
 Frederick County, Virginia

FORT COLLIER
 FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 ATTACHMENT A



34-165

Fort Collier
 922 Martinsburg
 Pike
 Frederick County,
 VA
 Winchester
 Quadrangle
 UTM Ref:

- A 17/745729E
4343085N
- B 17/745809E
4343069N
- C 17/745833E
4343070N
- D 17/745916E
4343039N
- E 17/745778E
4342846N
- F 17/745646E
4342890N