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THE ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCES OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

A STUDY OF RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

October 1986

by Ashley Neville

INTRODUCTION

This report was written as a result of a Field School of Architectural Survey which was held at James Madison University during the summer of 1986. During the summer several areas in Rockingham County were surveyed. Data collected by the field school students for survey areas as well as the historical context themes is contained in this report.

*Archives/Research Library
Virginia Department of
Historic Resources
Richmond, Virginia 23219*

76°

36°
74°

39°

79°

West Virginia

80°

38°

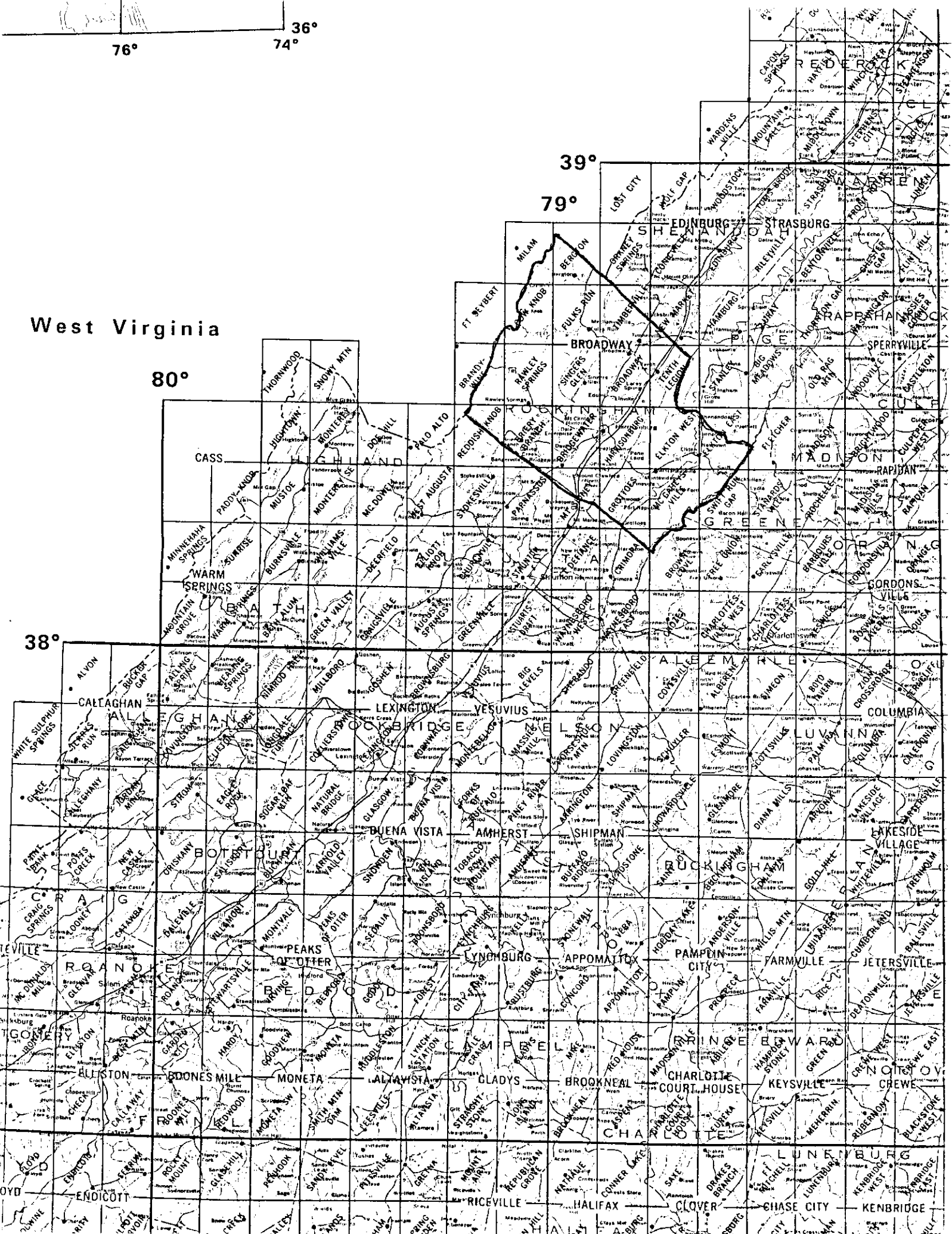


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Architectural Survey of Rockingham County

This report focuses primarily on a reconnaissance level survey that resulted from a summer Field School of Architectural Survey held at James Madison University in conjunction with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks during the summer of 1986. Those areas surveyed by the Field School are discussed in detail later in this report. This section provides an overview of all survey work in Rockingham County.

Prior to the summer Field School, 320 buildings had been surveyed in the county. For a detailed discussion of this portion of the survey as to when the survey was made and by whom, please refer to the Valley Regional Preservation Plan for Rockingham County, pages 5 - 9. There are also four Historic Districts in the county which include 452 major structures:

Bridgewater	158 buildings
Dayton	192 buildings
Singers Glen	69 buildings
Port Republic	33 buildings
	63 Historic Archaeological Sites

The town of Mt. Crawford was surveyed in the summer of 1984 for a proposed district which includes approximately 75 buildings. Although these sites have been surveyed, this district has never been registered.

The Field School surveyed 260 new sites at the reconnaissance level. In addition, several surveys done in the early 1970s were re-surveyed to improve the quality of the survey. The areas surveyed were the town of Broadway, the Timberville, Grottoes, McGaheysville quads and a portion of the Elkton West and Harrisonburg quads. The area of the new Coors Brewery was given special emphasis in the McGaheysville and Elkton West quads.

The total survey for Rockingham County is now 530 buildings plus four Historic Districts with 452 buildings. The current distribution of surveyed sites by quadrangle is as follows:

<u>Quad</u>	<u>Architecture</u>	<u>Archaeology</u>
Bergton	0	0
Brandywine	0	0
Bridgewater	106	1
Briery Branch	79	0
Broadway	79	7
Browns Cove	0	0
Cow Knob	0	0
Crimora	0	0
Elkton East	4	1
Elkton West	21	1
Fulks Run	0	0
Grottoes	114	40
Harrisonburg	20	9
McGaheysville	56	4
Milam	0	0
Mt. Sidney	13	1
New Market	1	0
Orkney Springs	0	0
Parnassus	2	0
Rawley Springs	0	0
Reddish Knob	0	0

<u>Quad</u>	<u>Architecture</u>	<u>Archaeology</u>
Singers Glen	8	5
Swift Run Gap	0	5
Tenth Legion	13	1
Timberville	66	1

The Valley Regional Preservation Plan prepared in 1985 noted that Rockingham is one of the most rapidly developing counties in the region. It also noted that a large portion of the District Economic Development Center is located in Rockingham County. The center extends from Harrisonburg east to Elkton and south along Route 11 to Augusta County, and includes the entire southeastern portion of the county from Elkton to Grottoes. Because of its facilities, it has the greatest potential for growth in the future. At the time this was written, it was felt that the area was poorly represented in an architectural survey. With the survey work of the Field School, the majority of this area has been surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Briery Branch and Parnassus quads have been surveyed intensively and an intensive survey of the Bridgewater quad was almost completed before 1985. Grottoes, McGaheysville and a portion of the Elkton West quad have now been surveyed at the reconnaissance level. More survey could be done in the Harrisonburg and Elkton East quads and the town of Elkton needs to be surveyed soon.

Little survey has been done in the mountainous areas of Rockingham. The Timberville quad has now been surveyed and could serve as representative of some of the mountainous areas. Several important structures have been found in the Timberville area and further survey should be undertaken in other mountainous areas for a more complete understanding.

Some suggestions and recommendations for the Virginia and National Register, both thematic, district and individual, have been made for the areas surveyed in the summer of 1986. These are included in the individual quad reports. Suggestions that were previously made and included in the 1985 Preservation Plan for Rockingham, have been included here for easy reference.

Rockingham County now has 580 buildings plus 452 buildings in four districts surveyed. Although the entire county of Rockingham has not been surveyed, the VDHL feels that for planning purposes the county can be reported as surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Attention can now be focused on planning for the historic resources of Rockingham and the development of thematic and district nominations.

Individual Nominations

Residential/Domestic

1. Fort Lynn - One of the best preserved Continental plans in the county, with a rare, dated stone barn.
2. Herringsford - An early 19th century house substantially remodeled at the turn of the 20th century with fine Colonial Revival detailing unusual for farmhouses in this region.
3. Peter Acker House - Although the survey material is scanty, the report indicated that this house contains fine local Federal detailing and a vaulted cellar which might make it a good example of early 19th century acculturated Continental houses.
4. Slave House at Mannheim - A rare survival of this building type, but due to its fair to poor condition, it is possible that the structure has been razed since the survey. Archaeological attention should be focused here to provide more comprehensive documentation of the farmstead.

Agriculture

1. Fort Lynn Barn - A rare, dated stone barn. Archaeological study should document other older outbuildings that may reveal German influence.

Religion

1. Frieden's Church - Already determined eligible with a high rating, a fine example of mid-19th century Valley church architecture with a superb collection of early German gravestones.
2. Oak Grove Mennonite Church - The oldest Old Order Mennonite Church in the county, reflecting the strong Mennonite traditions and associations that persist to this day.
3. Rader's Cemetery - One of the oldest Lutheran cemeteries in the county, with a fine collection of early stones with German influence.

Commerce

1. Lono's Store - One of the least altered of the country stores that characterize rural Virginia in the late 19th century.
2. Montevideo Store and Post Office - A rare survival of a pre-Civil War store, reflecting the use of domestic building forms for early commercial structures.

Industry/Manufacturing/Crafts

1. Simmers Mill - One of the least altered of the surviving antebellum mills, retaining much of its machinery dating from the early 20th century.
2. Wheelburner and Runsey Lime Kiln - A rare, and little disturbed survival of this industrial building form, with many structures remaining and other features surviving through the archaeological record.
3. Morris Kiln - One of the few surviving pottery kilns in Rockingham County, reflecting the rich pottery traditions of this area.
4. Emmanuel Suter Pottery Site - The site of one of the best known local pottery kilns, with few disturbances to the site.
5. Peter Zimmerman Sawmill - One of the very few survivors of what was once a very common building type in 19th century Rockingham County.
6. Natural Falls - An important industrial center in the county, whose natural falls led to a flurry of early industrial activity in the 19th century. Resources survive largely in archaeological forms.
7. Glick Cannery - A rare surviving and well-preserved example of a common and very important early 20th century rural industry.
8. Margaret Jane Furnace - The best preserved furnace in Rockingham County.

Thematic Nominations

1. Transportation thematics could focus on Route 11, the Valley Turnpike, from the turnpike trade through the tourist business, or on the railroads. This type of thematic would best be accomplished by including surrounding counties also participating in this development.
2. Representative school forms could be included in an education thematic on public schools, drawing on the historic context developed for neighboring Augusta County.
3. Antebellum cemeteries with significant and numerous early gravestone designs drawing upon German decoration could be organized into a thematic, such as the Cook's Creek Presbyterian Church, Trissels Mennonite Church, and Rader Church cemeteries.
4. Industrial themes range from mills in Rockingham County to other types of local industries, such as potteries, furnaces or canneries. For example, two rare but preserved examples of canneries survive, the Glick cannery in the DNL records and the cannery barn in the VRCA files. Several themes, like furnaces might best be included in regional thematics including adjacent counties. Additional survey should lead to other industrial thematics.
5. Rockingham County interior decoration could prove to be a fruitful nomination, focusing on the regional styles of interior decoration that characterized its houses. This would probably focus heavily on antebellum houses with the distinct regionalized Federal finish, such as the Kratzer-Long House, the Devier-Patterson House, or the Dell House.
6. Paralleling the decoration thematic would be one on interior painting found in Valley architecture through the early 20th century. This could include such examples as the John Funkhouser House, the Daniel Cupp House, the Jacob Miller House, and any other surveyed examples of graining, marbling, stenciling, and frescoes.
7. Perhaps the best way to illustrate architectural development in the residential/domestic theme would be through a thematic emphasizing house forms and plans and including representative county examples and archaeological sites.
8. Another potential residential/domestic thematic could focus on the German influence on Rockingham County, including such examples as the Winfield House and Fort Lynn, along with other more acculturated plans and designs. This nomination should include the related agricultural buildings, which in examples like Fort Lynn, also reflect German influence.

9. Agricultural thematics could highlight local developments, such as the very profitable poultry farming, or on representative local agricultural building forms.

Historic Districts

1. Mt. Crawford - A fine example of a Valley Turnpike town located along Route 11, this town retains an excellent collection of vernacular architecture from the early 19th century through the eclectic designs of the late 19th century. The district has been surveyed and the final report needs to be prepared.
2. Spring Creek - This small village in southwestern Rockingham County developed as a trading center in the late 19th century and retains a good and little altered collection of vernacular architecture from the Civil War through the early 20th century. Two local residents have volunteered to prepare the nomination, with the assistance of a DHL staff architectural historian, and work on the historic context began in the spring of 1985.
3. Mt. Clinton - Another small, late 19th century village located in western Rockingham County, Mt. Clinton contains a large collection of late 19th century houses with distinct local styles and a decoration that may be attributed to the work of P. S. Suter, a local carpenter and craftsman. With its more remote location in the county, it has experienced little growth and few changes to its architectural fabric.
4. A potential rural historic district would be the Wise Hollow area of Rockingham and Augusta Counties. Settled primarily by the Germans at the turn of the century, the Hollow contains an excellent representation of the rich German influence on vernacular architecture while chronicling the architectural forms and styles of the County. For example, there is a Continental plan house, an early Federal period house with fine interior painting, a little altered hall-parlor plan log house from the early 19th century, and several late 19th century houses reflecting styles of the period, along with a German Reformed church with architecture representative of its period. This nomination should include both above and below ground resources.

Individual Quad Reports

This portion of the report discusses survey completed in the summer of 1986 by students of the Field School of Architectural Survey. The Field School was held at James Madison University in conjunction with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. The course was taught by Ann McCleary, Architectural Historian and Assistant Director, Museum of American Frontier Culture and Jeffrey O'Dell, Architectural Historian with the Division of Historic Landmarks. Students who participated in the class were: Jennifer Haskell, Lisa Hill, Sara Hollberg, Sydney King, Ashley Neville and Neal Rogers.

McGaheysville Quad

I. Survey

The McGaheysville team consisted of Sara Hollberg and Neal Rogers. The team's goal was to survey an area in eastern Rockingham County to include the large tract acquired recently by Coors Brewery for its eastern facility. This approximately 2,500 acre tract lies mainly in the McGaheysville quad, but also spills into the Elkton West quad.

The priorities of the team were to survey intensively the area in both quads within or closest to the Coors property; survey fairly intensively the town of McGaheysville in the McGaheysville quad and survey selectively the remainder of the McGaheysville quad.

This survey covered the McGaheysville quad and Coors property fairly well, getting a good sampling of the areas older buildings. Structures of interest were identified particularly thoroughly in McGaheysville town and nearest the Coors property. Approximately 31 square miles were surveyed. 53 buildings were surveyed in the McGaheysville quad and 16 buildings in the Elkton West quad were surveyed.

II. Survey Results

Over all, the quads surveyed were largely rural with distinct settlement patterns: 1.) along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River,

on both banks were large farms, some dating to the early 19th century; 2.) medium sized farmhouses were scattered throughout the McGaheysville quad; 3.) although small, McGaheysville held a wide variety of resources including town hall, stores, both fancy and moderately prosperous 19th century homes and an array of more recent modest dwellings; 4.) clusters of ranch houses and trailer parks had sprung up in the area, particularly near Elkton and McGaheysville; 5.) several small but once thriving cross-roads (Yancey and Island Ford) have declined and these held threatened structures.

The team found few structures dating before the early 19th century and these were identified by hearsay (Hedrick House, Long House) and had been incorporated into larger frame buildings that left little evidence of the original structure. In fact, this was true of all log buildings located in the survey. Presumably some, such as three modest dwellings in Berrytown/Yancey, were built no earlier than mid to late 19th century.

The largest and fanciest surviving pre-Civil War buildings generally were brick. Cave Hill Farm and River Bank stand out as gracious farmhouses, while the Weaver House and Bonnie Brook were located in the village of McGaheysville. There were many buildings and foundations of stone, but these generally were built after 1900 and used river rock rather than limestone. In general, most barns were of local banked style of continental influence. There were no German building plans.

The only school surveyed in this area is the Rocky Bar School (82-439) which is a fine example of river rock construction and should be included on an Educational thematic.

Several churches might be considered for inclusion in the Religious theme. Brown Memorial Church of Christ (82-355) is a good example of late 19th century vernacular religious architecture and New Hope Baptist Church (82-347) should also be considered. St. Stephen's The Good Shepherd Church is a good example of river rock construction and should be included.

Several stores were surveyed in this area that may warrant consideration in a Commerce theme. Sheetz Store (82-349) is still being used in its original function. Also worth consideration is Herring's Store (82-387) and the Frame Store on old Rt. 33 (82-357).

The wide variety of resources and interesting buildings found in the village of McGaheysville could make it a candidate for a historic district. It has a long and interesting history and the buildings would better be included in one district, rather than split among the different themes. Those buildings of interest include: McGaheysville Town Hall (82-353), Sheetz Store (82-349), Lambert Hall (82-389), McGaheysville Gas Station (82-358), and the Dr. L. B. Yancey House (82-377). These are only a few of the buildings in the town of McGaheysville, there are others that could be included.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
McGaheysville Quad Index
Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-348	Mauzy, Joseph House	MG	
82-349	Sheetz Grocery Store	MG	
82-350	Bolinger, Peter Ordinary	MG	
82-351	Hawkins Hatchery #1	MG	
82-352	Hawkins Hatchery #2	MG	
82-353	McGaheysville Town Hall	MG	
82-354	Mt. Olivet Cemetery	MG	
82-355	Brown Memorial Church	MG	
82-356	McGaheysville War Memorial	MG	
82-358	McGaheysville Gas Station	MG	McGaheysville Fruit Stand
82-359	Long, Reverend House	MG	
82-360	Davis, G. G. House	MG	
82-361	Hammen, Joseph A. House	MG	
82-377	Yancey, Dr. L. B., House	MG	
82-378	Hammen, C. E. House	MG	
82-379	Amoco Gas Station	MG	
82-380	Conn House	MG	
82-385	Argenbright, J. House	MG	
82-386	Cave Hill	MG	
82-389	Lambert Hall	MG	
82-437	Cane, John Farm	MG	
82-438	St. Stephen's the Good Shepherd Church	MG	
82-439	Rocky Bar School	MG	
82-440	Souers' Store	MG	
82-441	Kite Store/Hedrick House	MG	
82-442	Railway Station Agent's House	MG	Coors Property
82-443	Hedrick House	MG	
82-444	River Bank	MG	Capt. Yancey House Coors Property

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
McGaheysville Quad Index
Numerical Index

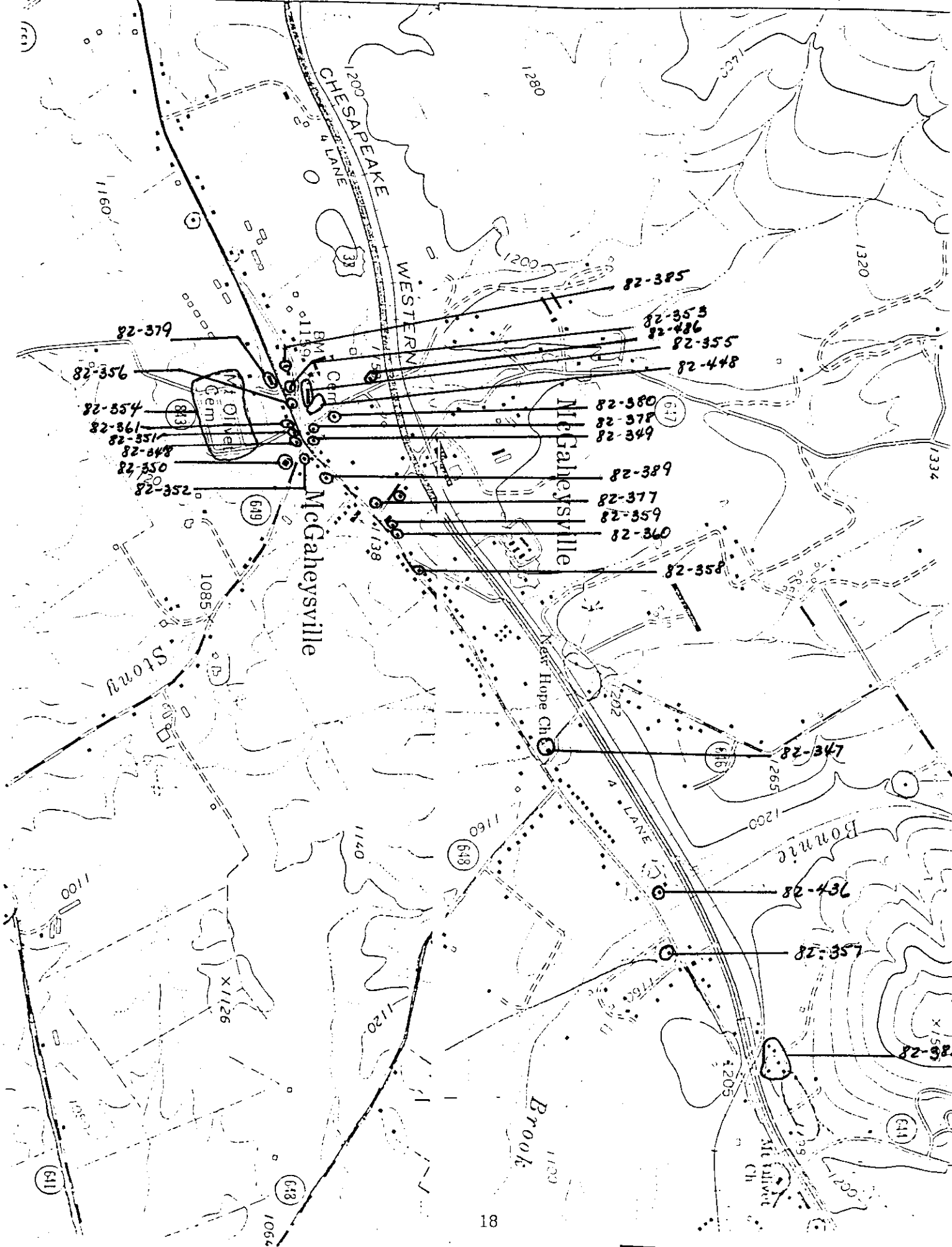
Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-445	Gibbons House	MG	
82-446	Sellers House	MG	
82-447	Gibbons Barn Site	MG	Coors Property
82-448	Peaked Mountain Lutheran Church Site and Cemetery	MG	
82-449	Gibbons Tenant House	MG	
82-482	Wood, J. J. Farm	MG	Coors Property
82-483	Lambert, E. L. Farm	MG	
82-484	Steel Truss Bridge, Rt. 651	MG	
82-485	Armetrout-Smith House	MG	
82-486	Rush, C. R. House	MG	
82-511	Frame Double-Pile, Central-Passage House on Rt. 340	MG	Coors Property
82-512	Frame Tenant House on Rt. 340	MG	Coors Property
82-514	Foursquare on Rt. 340	MG	
82-515	Maple Grove	MG	
82-516	Maple Grove, Tenant House	MG	
82-517	Bayfront House Farm	MG	
82-520	Sipe House	MG	Davis, Gladys
82-521	St. Stephen's Episcoapl Church Rectory	MG	
82-522	Lawson Log House	MG	
82-523	Log House on Rt. 754	MG	Shiflet, Henry
82-524	Harner Farm	MG	
82-525	Harner-Shiflet Tenant House	MG	
82-526	Barn on Rt. 754	MG	Coors Property
82-527	River's Bend	MG	Harnsberger, C. R.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Elkton West Quad Index
Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-346	Frame House on Rt. 641	EW	
82-347	New Hope Baptist Church	EW	
82-357	Frame Store on Old Rt. 33	EW	Smith, Fred
82-381	Under the Old Apple Tree Tourist Camp	EW	
82-382	River Rock Bungalow on Rt. 981	EW	
82-383	Stonewall District Community War Memorial	EW	
82-384	Solsburg Tourist Cabin	EW	
82-387	Herrings Store	EW	
82-388	River Rock Tourist Cabins	EW	
82-436	Bonnie Brook	EW	
82-450	River Bank Tenant House	EW	
82-481	Frame Church on Rt. 644 & 640	EW	Mt. Olivet Christian Church
82-504	Marvana	EW	
82-510	Hill Top	EW	
82-513	Frame Hall-Parlor House on Rt. 642	EW	Yancey, Bernard
82-518	Rivers End, Main House	EW	
82-519	Rivers End, Tenant House	EW	

Rockingham County
Coors Property Index
Numerical Index

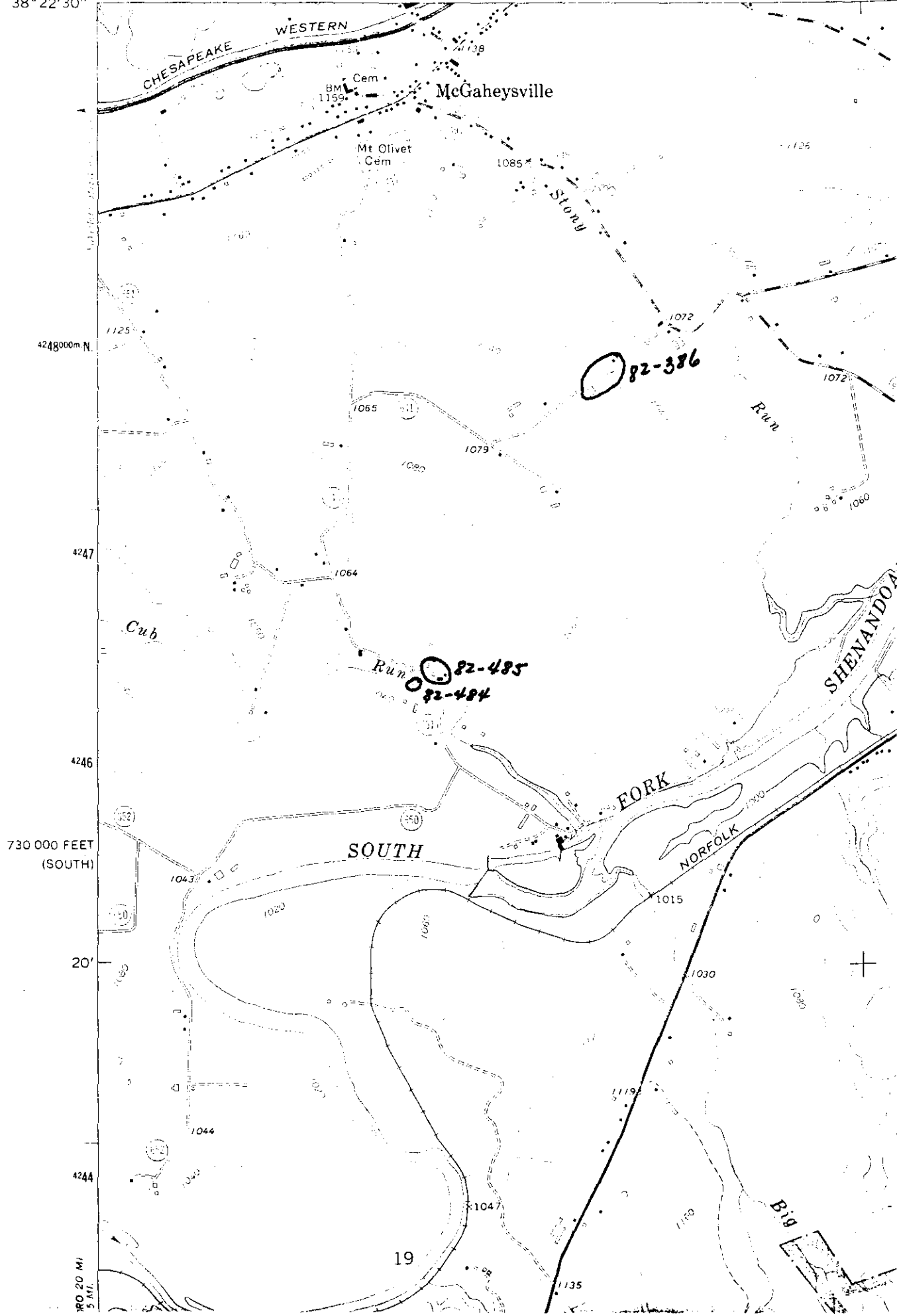
Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-442	Railway Station Agent's House	MG	
82-444	River Bank	MG	
82-447	Gibbons Barn Site	MG	
82-482	Wood, J. J. Farm	MG	
82-511	Frame Double-Pile, Central-Passage House on Rt. 340	MG	
82-512	Frame Tenant House on Rt. 340	MG	
82-526	Barn on Rt. 754	MG	



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

McGaheysville Quad

78° 45' 38° 22' 30" 697000m E 1 930 000 FEET (SOUTH) 698 699 700 42' 30"



1000 FT
5 MI

19

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
JAMES L. CALVER, STATE GEOLOGIST

McGaheysville Quad

700 42'30"

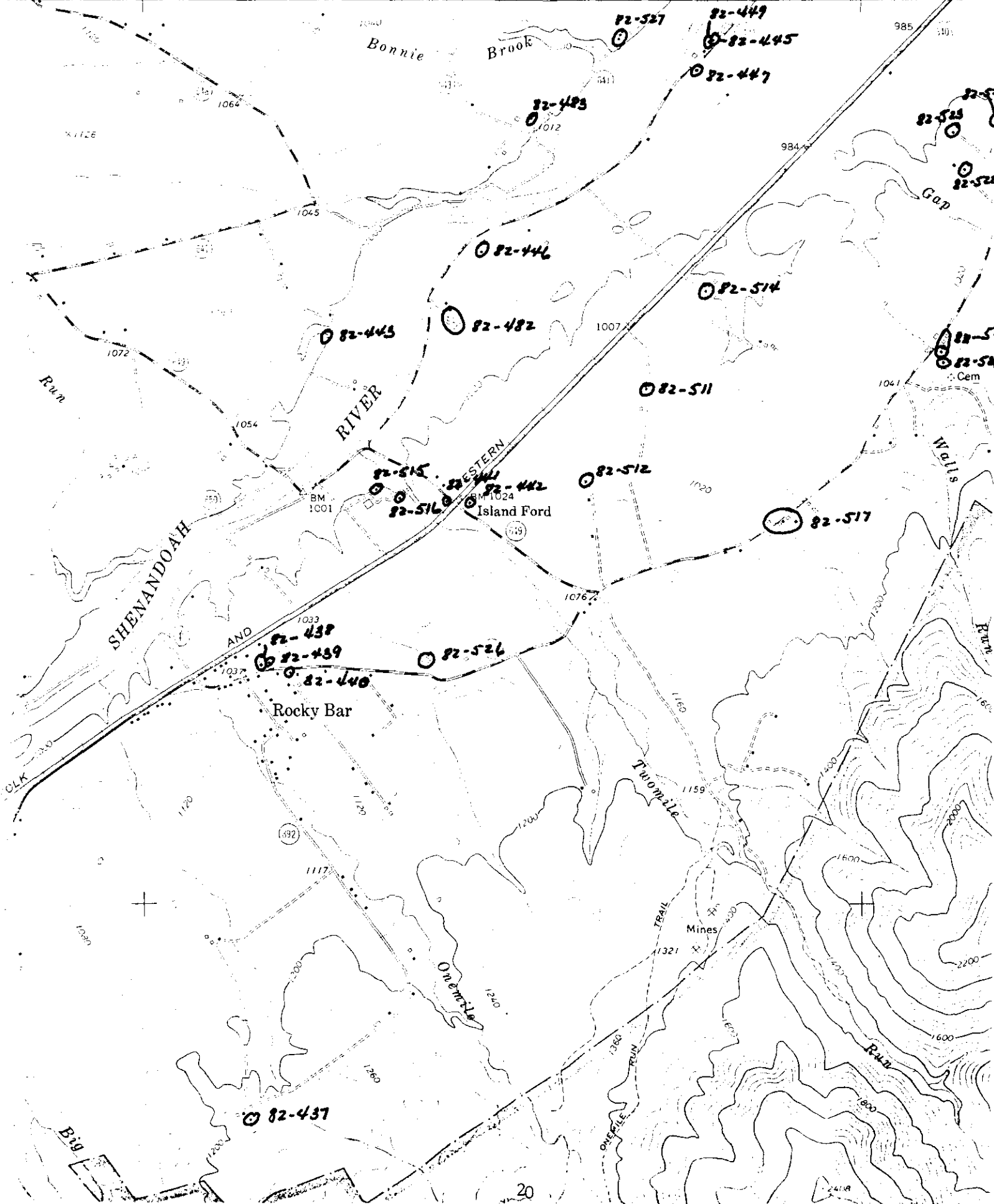
701

5260 1 NW
(ELKTON WEST)

703

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LUP
ELK



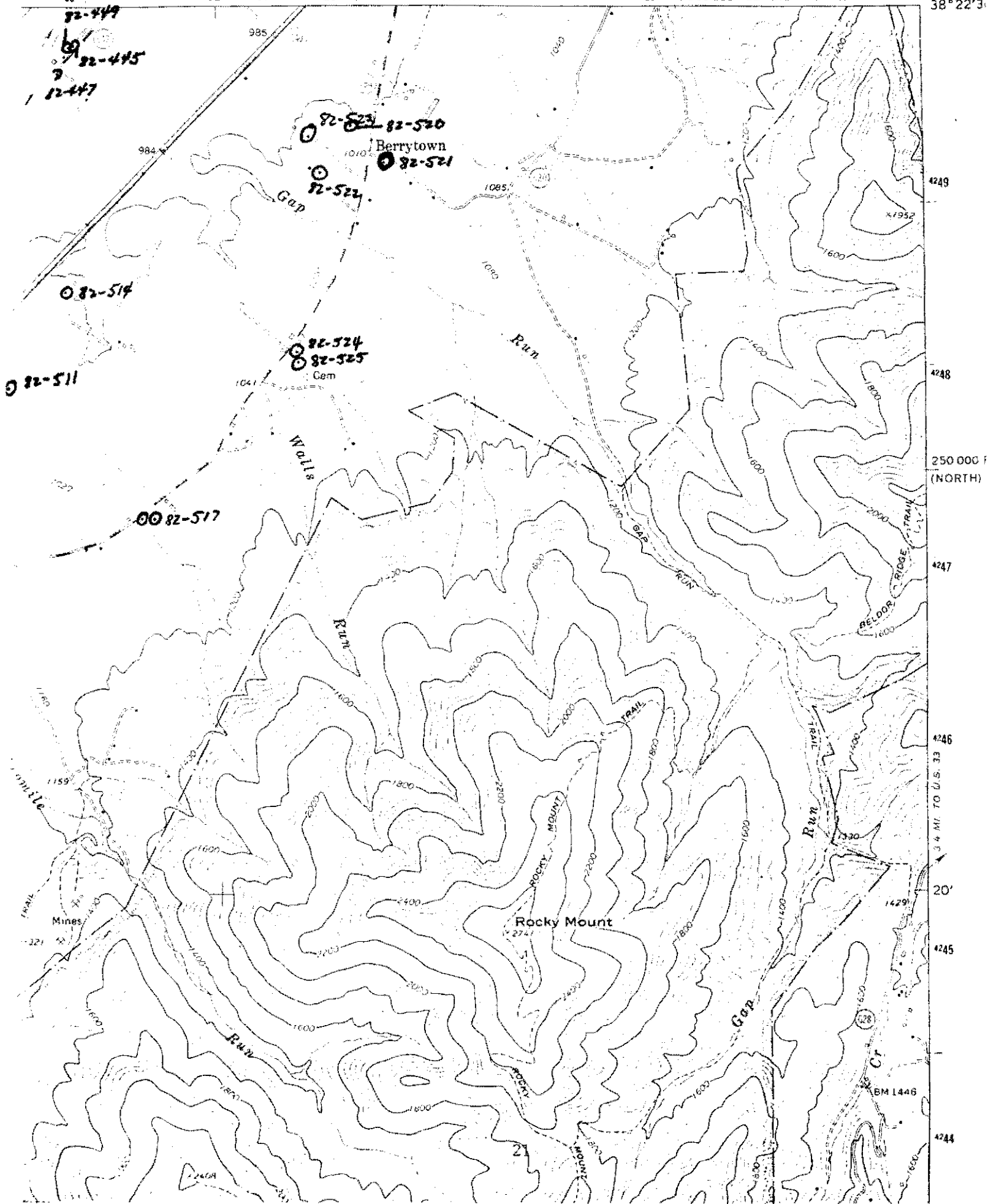
S
ST

McGaheysville Quad

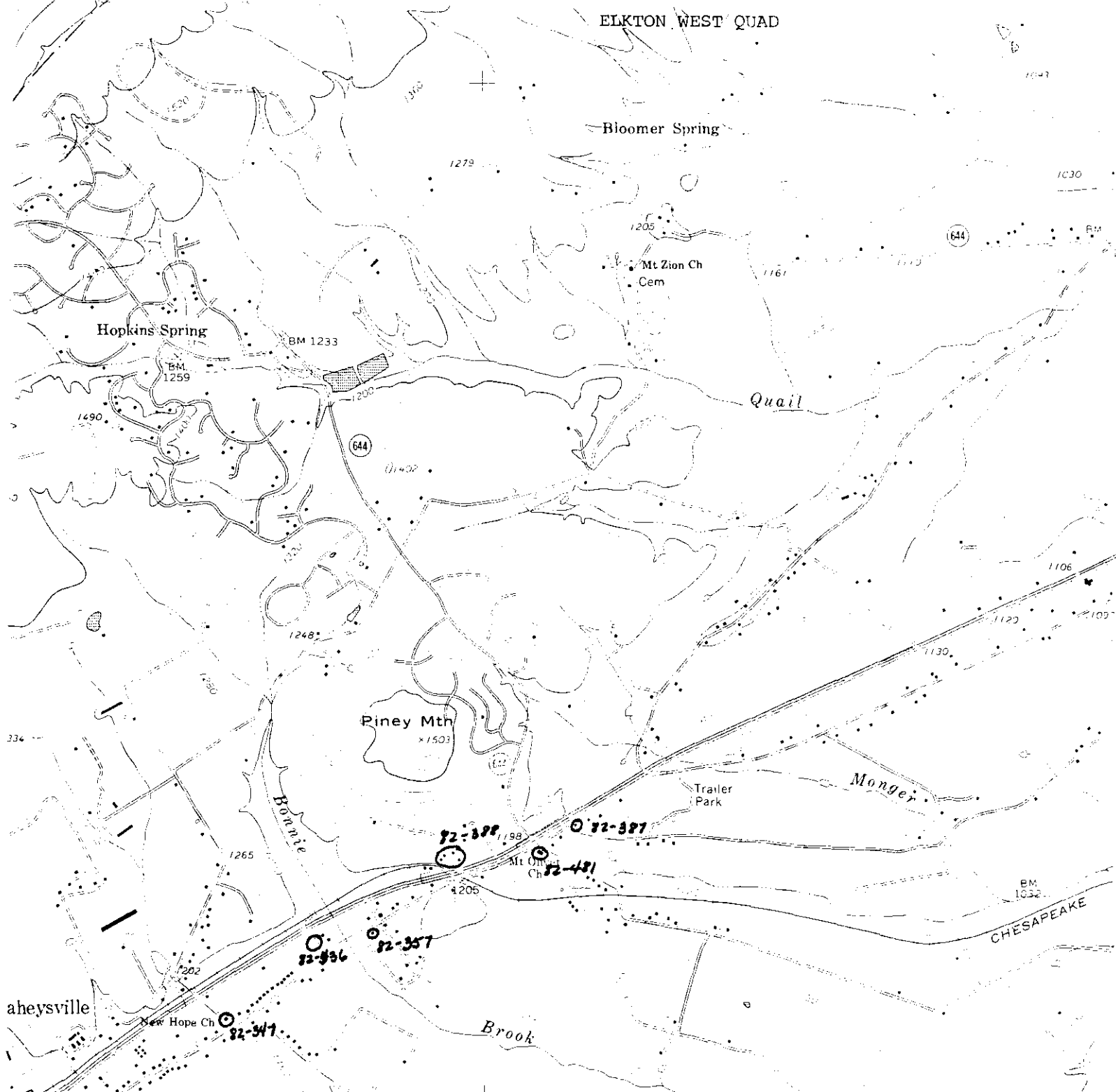
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

ELK

703 40' 704 705 706 1 960 000 FEET (NORTH) 707 78° 37' 30" 38° 22' 3"



ELKTON WEST QUAD



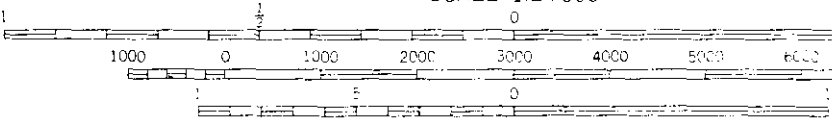
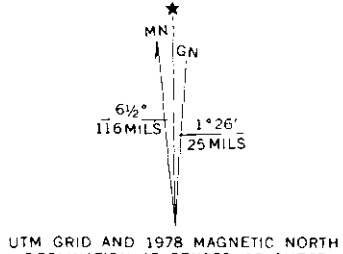
Biological Survey

aerial photographs

datum system, north zone 17

and field lines where information is unchecked

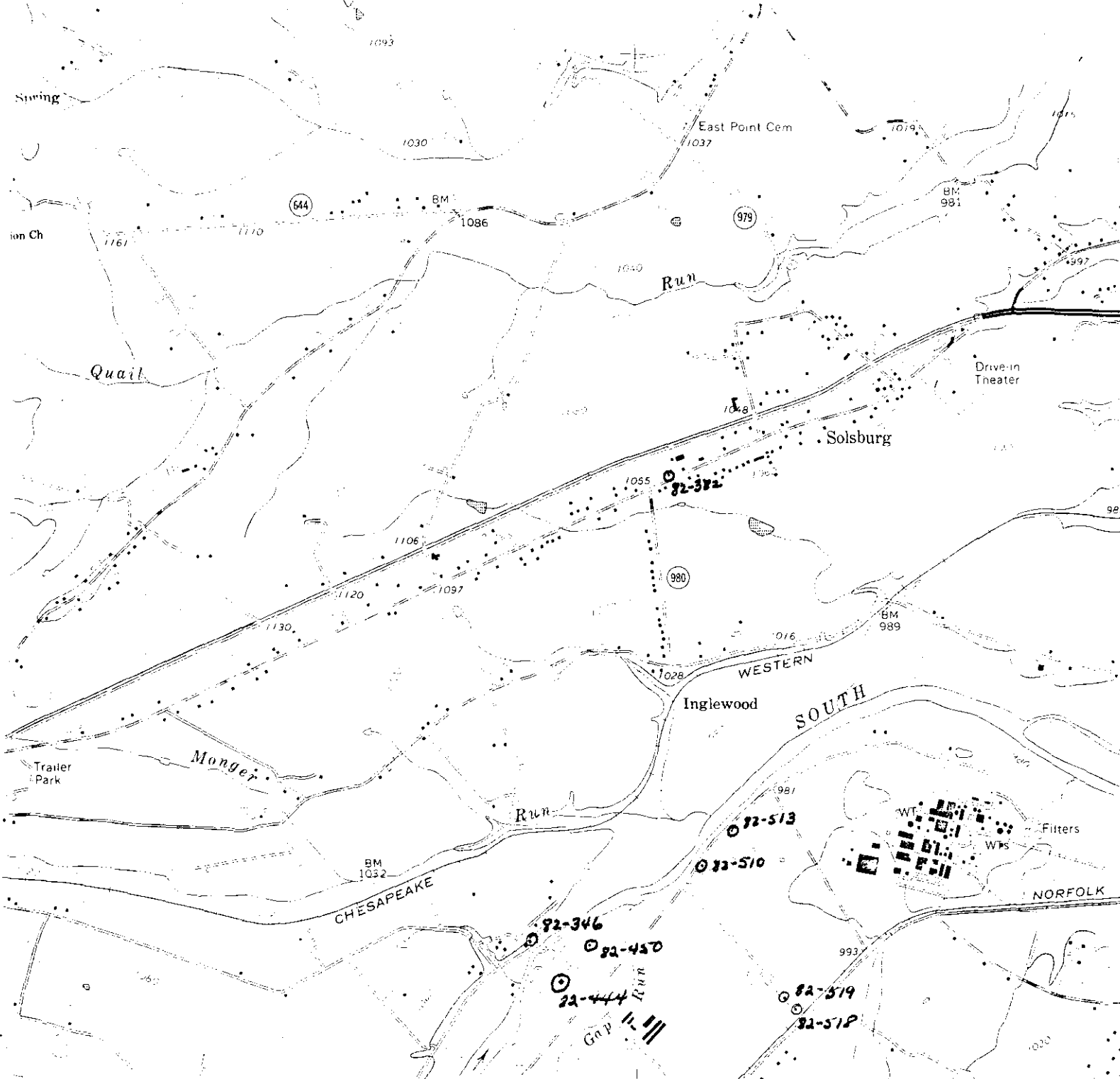
in with Commonwealth 1977 and other Map edited 1978



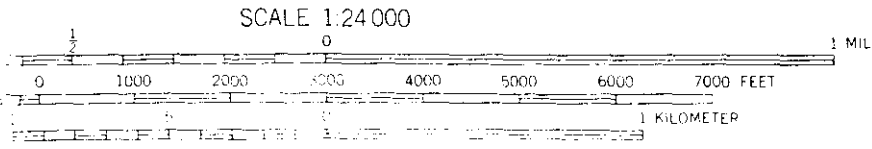
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARD FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 2. AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE O

ELKTON WEST QUAD



701 (MC GAHEYSVILLE) 5260 1 SW 703 40' 704 705 INTER



SCALE 1:24 000
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 20-FOOT CONTOURS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Heavy-duty
 Medium-duty

VIRGINIA

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 NIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
 DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Grottoes Quad

I. Survey

The Grottoes quad was surveyed by the team of Lisa Hill and Ashley Neville. The objective was a reconnaissance level survey of the entire quad.

Priorities were developed which included both geographical areas, such as the Keezletown Road and the small communities; and building types. An attempt was made to locate and survey as many log and pre-Civil War buildings as possible. Other building types to be surveyed were a representative sampling of the many I-houses and also the 4 bay, 2 front door houses which were numerous in certain areas of the quad. Although the large ante-bellum homes were surveyed, the emphasis was on vernacular architecture. Building types other than houses were surveyed. Agricultural and domestic outbuildings were noted and investigated further if warranted. Stores, churches, cemeteries, mills and bridges were also surveyed at the reconnaissance level.

The Keezletown Road area was thoroughly covered. This road is believed to have been an early route of the Valley Pike and is rich in pre-Civil War structures. The Port Republic Road, from Keezletown Road to Long's Hill was also thoroughly investigated with several log buildings, school and large farms surveyed. Little was surveyed between Long's Hill and Port Republic as the majority of the buildings were modern. The area between the Keezletown Road and Port Republic Road was selectively covered with several medium size farms surveyed.

All of the small villages in the Grottoes quad were surveyed. They included Cross Keys, Good's Mill, Pineville, Lynwood and Montevideo. At each village, the major structures were surveyed, such as churches, mills, stores, etc., as well as the older or architecturally significant homes. Houses or buildings typical of their area were briefly surveyed for context.

The town of Grottoes was surveyed at a reconnaissance level, but Port Republic was not surveyed at all as it has a historic district.

Approximately 42 square miles were surveyed in the Grottoes Quad with 93 buildings and four sites surveyed at the reconnaissance level.

II. Survey Results

The Grottoes quad is located east of Harrisonburg and runs from just east of the Keezletown Road (Rt. 276), west to the Blue Ridge Mountains. The northern boundry roughly follows Rt. 33, while the southern boundry is the Augusta County line. The land in the Grottoes quad is generally open, rolling farmland with the farms along the South Fork Shenandoah River being the largest. There are also several turkey farms in the quad, especially around Pineville. There is only one town, Grottoes, in the quad, the village of Port Republic and several smaller villages and communities. Two Civil War battles also took place in this quad, the Battle of Cross Keys and the Battle of Port Republic.

The topography of the area and the fertile land have made the Grottoes quad a farm-based area and the majority of the buildings surveyed were on farms. There were several farms surveyed which had interesting or good collections of domestic and agricultural outbuildings.

Few structures dating before the early 19th century were found. Generally, the earliest surviving buildings in the Grottoes quad are also the more substantial, stylish brick or stone houses. Only three houses of limestone have been located in this quad. Two of these have a central passage, three room plan. The early and mid 19th century brick houses were traditional I-houses, usually with an integral rear ell. There was occasionally a three room plan and double pile, central passage plan also.

Most early log structures have been incorporated into larger buildings, making it difficult to discover the original plan. One exception is the Hudlow House (82-404) which is two stories on a banked basement, one room house.

The mid to late 19th century architecture in the Grottoes quad was characterized by frame houses, with few brick houses found. The larger houses were I-houses with stylish trim and interior decoration. The smaller houses in this period tended to be the two room hall-parlor 4 bay, 2 front door houses. The two front door houses were found in both frame and log, with either gable end or central chimney. Both of these plans continued to be popular into the early 20th century.

All of the small villages surveyed have declined. While all at one time had stores, none are now operating. Two of the villages, Good's Mill and Lynwood, grew up around mills which are no longer standing. Pineville had the most complete collection of buildings with store, gas station, church and Queen Anne style doctor's office. Only the church retains its original function. There were also several farms in the Pineville area with both interesting houses and outbuildings.

The town of Grottoes is the largest town in the Grottoes quad. Grottoes was a railroad town established around 1890 and laid out in a grid pattern. Originally named Shendun, Grottoes was a paper town where the hoped for boom never happened and it has been slow to grow. Most buildings are 20th century but there is an interesting collection of turn of the century Victorian houses and other buildings that were built by the Eutsler Brothers, local builders in Rockingham and Augusta Counties. Several of the houses and their shop were surveyed. Other structures surveyed in Grottoes represent a variety of themes; social/cultural, commercial, government and transportation. River rock construction was popular in Grottoes, with local stonemason, John Hartman, no doubt responsible for many. A river rock gas station, jail and VFW Post were surveyed in Grottoes.

No survey was made of the small strip on the north side of Rt. 33, but this area would probably not substantially change the makeup of the quad. Another area not surveyed was along the Augusta County line in the vicinity of the North River. This area may yield several buildings of interest but will probably be similar to the area already surveyed.

One area not surveyed that may have a different influence on the quad is the area along the side of the Blue Ridge mountains to the Shenandoah National Park. No structures were surveyed east of Rt. 340 and buildings along Madison Run might prove interesting. The Mount Vernon Furnace was located in this area and further investigation may discover its remains.

III. Recommendations

A. Survey Recommendations

The Grottoes quad was fairly thoroughly surveyed at the reconnaissance level with the exception of three areas. The small strip north of Rt. 33 was not surveyed, nor was the area just north of the Augusta County line in the vicinity of the North River. These areas may yield interesting buildings but they will probably be similar to those rural buildings already surveyed in the quad.

One area which has not been surveyed, but should be is the area east of Rt. 340 along the side of the Blue Ridge mountains to the Shenandoah National Park. The structures along the mountain may differ from those found in the rolling farmland to the west. The Mount Vernon Furnace, built in 1848, was located in this area. A survey to locate any ruins of the furnace, as well as any buildings associated with it is needed. A survey of this area should only take a few days since the buildings are concentrated along a few roads.

The town of Grottoes was only briefly surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Grottoes is the largest town in the quad and should be surveyed more thoroughly and at a more intensive level. Particular attention should be given to buildings built by the Eutsler Brothers, locating and documenting all in the town. More attention also needs to be focused on John Hartman, the local stonemason, who may be responsible for several buildings of river rock construction in both the Grottoes and McGaheysville quads.

Several of the structures surveyed this summer need a more complete survey with more attention paid to the agricultural buildings such as the Calhoon Farm and Saufley Farms. Others, such as Boxwood Gardens and Lynwood were surveyed in the 1970s and 1980s only briefly and need more intensive study.

Future survey priorities:

1. Survey mountainous area east of Rt. 340, Mt. Vernon Furnace
2. More intensive survey of the town of Grottoes
3. Survey of area north of Augusta County line near the North River

B. Register Recommendations

Several of the larger farms in the Grottoes quad may warrant individual nominations such as The Dell (82-330), Lynwood (82-15), Bogota (82-29), Chris Kyger Farm (82-461) and the Alexander Kyger Farm (82-326).

The Grottoes quad is overwhelmingly agricultural and there are few buildings that fall in themes other than Domestic/Residential or Agricultural. A Transportation theme could include the Montevideo Service Station (82-448), Hulvey Service Station (82-367), Cross Keys Tavern (82-30), the railroad building on the Kaylor Farm (82-390) and the Cub's Run Steel Truss Bridge (82-494).

The Victor Hill School (82-374) an early consolidated school, Timber Ridge School (82-451) and possibly the Washhouse/School on the Joseph Beckone Farm (82-460) could be included in an Educational thematic.

A Religious theme might include the Grace Episcopal Church (82-325) and the Union Church Cemetery (82-362).

There were several farms which had interesting agricultural buildings. Both the Calhoon Farm (82-462) and the Sam Sanger Farm (82-419) are late 19th century farms with interesting barns and agricultural buildings. The Newton Saufley Farm has a large pole barn and several other interesting outbuildings. These might be included on an Agricultural thematic.

The town of Grottoes presents a different perspective. The town is not large and has many interesting buildings, but due to its grid layout and growth patterns, these resources are widely scattered. This may make it difficult to develop one cohesive district. Special attention needs to be paid to the Eutsler Brothers buildings. A thematic of the Eutsler Brothers should include those buildings in Grottoes as well as those outside the town. The buildings of river rock construction also deserve attention. If registration as a group is not possible, they should be registered under their various themes, such as Transportation, Messersmith Gas Station (228-8) and Claude Spitzer Garage (228-7); Government/Law/Welfare, Grottoes Jail (228-6); and Social/Cultural, VFW Post 4698 (228-9).

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Grottoes Quad Index
Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-362	Union Church Cemetery	GF	Cross Keys Presbyterian Church Cemetery
82-363	Tyler Johnson Farm	GR	Stickley, J.O.
82-364	Onawan Post Office	GR	
82-365	Hall-Parlor on Rt. 674 & 659	GR	
82-366	Armetrout, Ben Farm	GR	
82-367	Hulvey Service Station	GR	
82-368	Webb, Dr. J. B. Farm	GR	
82-369	VanLear, Mrs. E. E. Farm	GR	
82-370	Cline House	GR	
82-371	Showalter, W. A. Farm	GR	Gentle Giant Farm
82-372	VanLear, William Farm	GR	
82-373	Kisamore/Baker House	GR	
82-374	Victor Hill School	GR	
82-375	Rodeffer, Isaac Farm	GR	
82-376	Cross Keys Battle Monument	GR	
82-390	Kaylor Farm	GR	
82-391	Hooke Family Cemetery	GR	
82-398	Sanger/Smith House	GR	
82-399	Shady Grove Cemetery & Church Site	GR	
82-400	Shady Grove Church	GR	
82-401	Sauffley Farm	GR	Hoover, Eliza
82-402	Harshbarger Farm	GR	
82-403	Sauffley, Newton House	GR	Jarrels, Bennie
82-404	Hodlow House	GR	Jarrels, B. Log
82-405	Sauffley, Newton Farm	GR	Jarrels, Kemper
82-406	Baker House	GR	Jarrels, Bennie
82-407	Earlie Farm	GR	
82-408	Smith, J. Farm	GR	
82-409	Flory House	GR	Good, Lawrence

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Grottoes Quad Index
Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-410	Webb, Luther House	GR	
82-411	Greer, Joseph House	GR	
82-412	Miller, Dr., Frame House on Rt. 708	GR	
82-413	Longs Hill Service Station	GR	
82-414	Whitesel, Simon Farm	GR	
82-415	Messick/Rittle Farm	GR	
82-416	Miller, W. J. House	GR	
82-417	Hulvey, M. O. House	GR	
82-418	Meyerhoffer Store & Post Office	GR	Longs Funeral Home Stg.
82-419	Sanger, Sam Farm	GR	Smith, Ben
82-451	Timber Ridge School	GR	
82-452	Meyerhoffer, William Farm	GR	
82-453	Mt. Olive Brethran Church & Cemetery	GR	
82-454	Miller, Dr. House & Office	GR	
82-455	Pineville Store	GR	
82-456	Pineville Filling Station	GR	
82-457	Mt. Olive Brethran Church Parsonage	GR	
82-458	Seekford Farm	GR	
82-459	Bontz Farm	GR	
82-460	Beckone, Joseph Farm	GR	Bowman, Vallie
82-461	Kyger, Chris Farm	GR	Cline/Hinkle Farm
82-462	Calhoon Farm	GR	
82-463	Good's Mill Site	GR	
82-464	Good's Mill Warehouse	GR	
82-465	Good's Mill Store Site	GR	
82-487	Shuler, Noah School	GR	
82-488	Montevideo Service Station	GR	
82-489	Massada	GR	
82-490	Foltz Farm	GR	

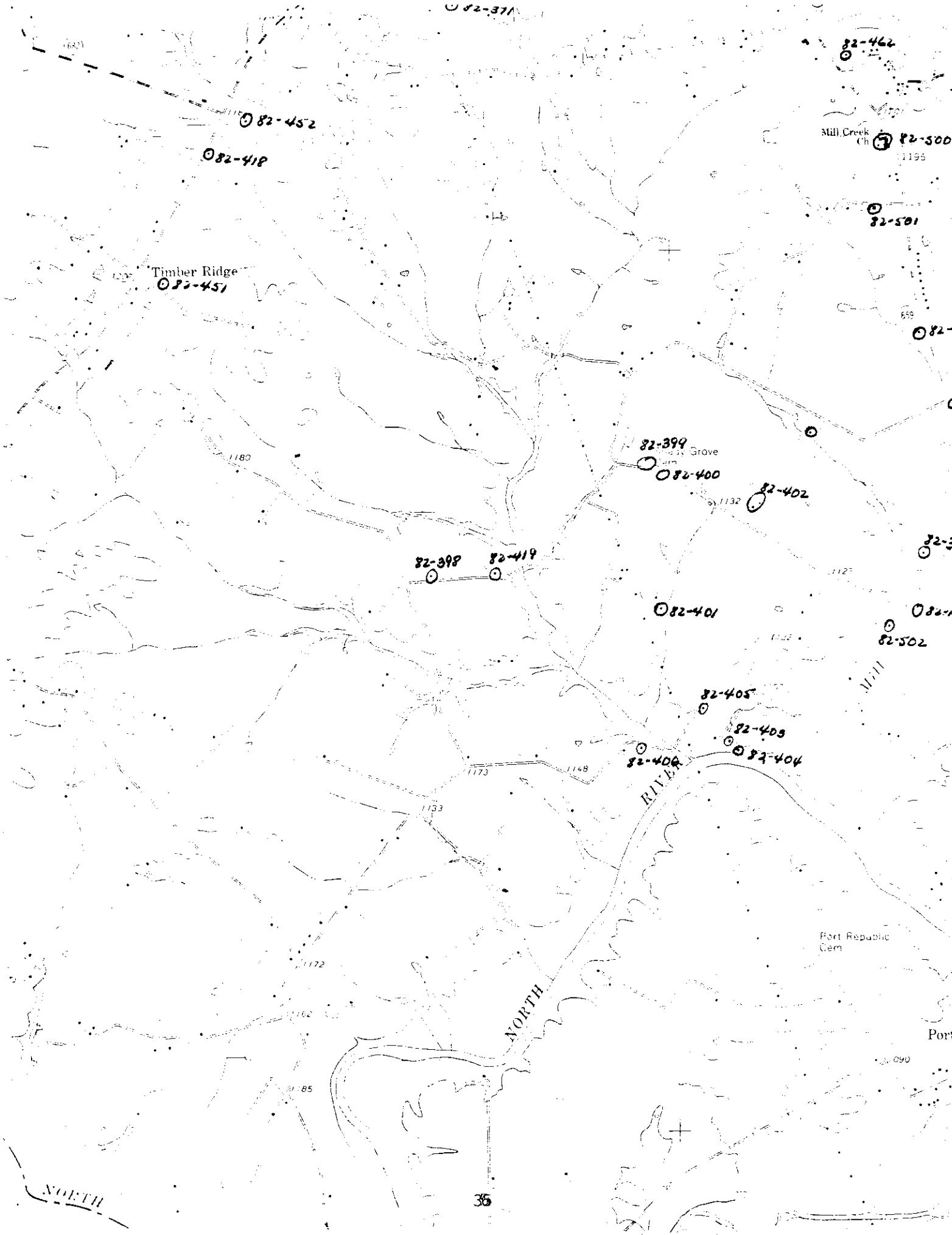
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Grottoes Quad Index
Numerical Index

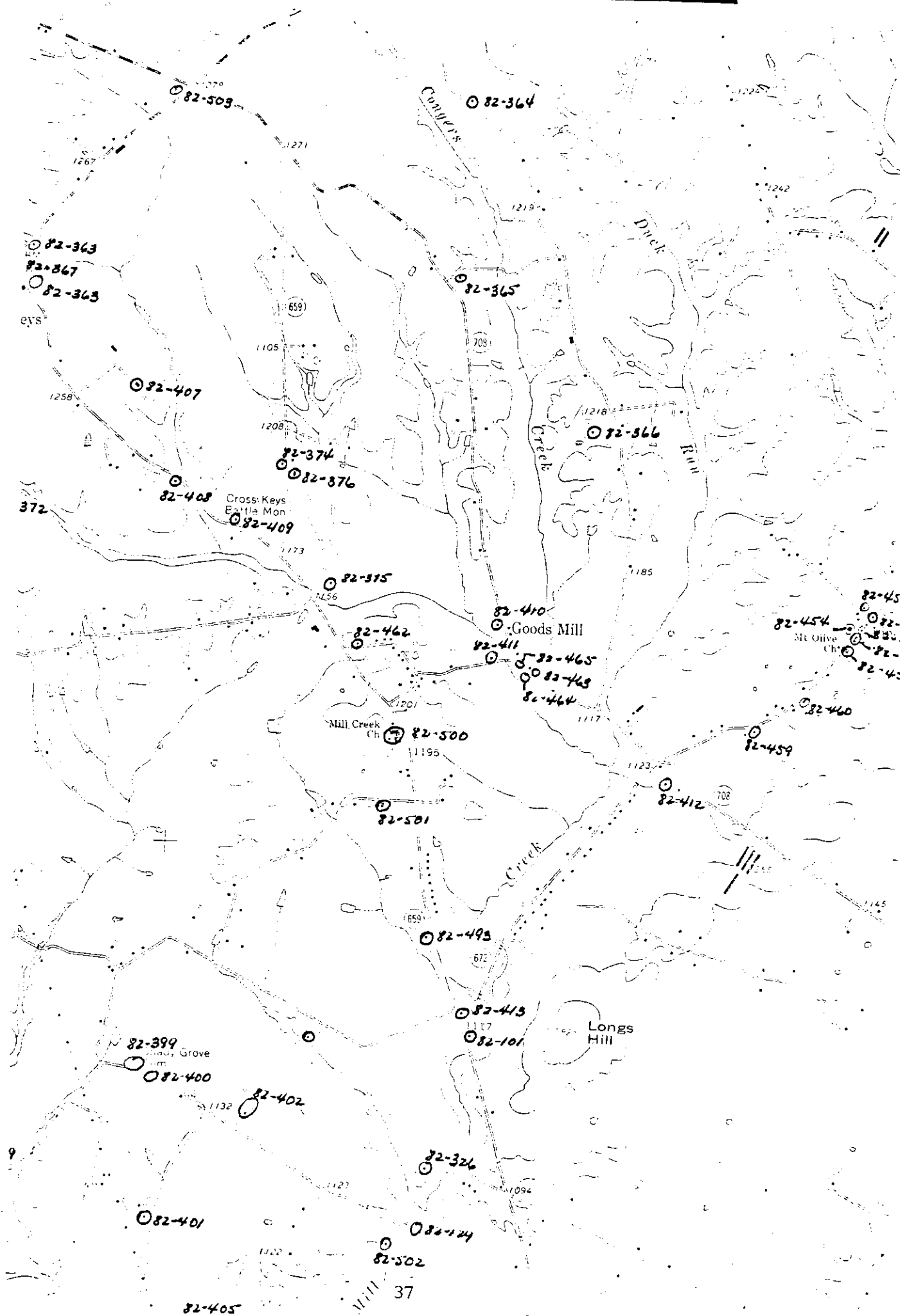
Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-491	Frame & Brick House, Rt. 655	GR	
82-492	Frame I-House Farm on Rt. 655	GR	
82-493	Yount, Benjamin Farm	GR	Michaels, Vern
82-494	Steel Truss Bridge, Rt. 6048	GR	Cubs Run
82-495	Royer Farm	GR	
82-496	Knox Crutchfield Mill Site & Warehouse	GR	
82-497	Lynwood Post Office	GR	
82-498	Log House at Lynwood	GR	
82-499	Port Republic School	GR	
82-500	Mill Creek Church	GR	
82-501	Harshbarger, C.P. Farm	GR	Arey, Cecil
82-502	Null Farm	GR	
82-503	Pirkey Family Cemetery	GR	
82-505	Cemetery at Flory House	GR	
82-506	Port Republic Battle Monument	GR	

TOWN OF GROTTUES
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

228- 1	Davis House
228- 2	Pearky, John House (Parson's House)
228- 3	Snap, Charlie (Youell House)
228- 4	Kauffman House (Dellinger House)
228- 5	Silt Mill (Maphis Industries)
228- 6	Grottoes Jail
228- 7	Claude Spitzer Garage (Valley Motor Service)
228- 8	Messersmith Pure Oil Gas Station
228- 9	Vetrans of Foreign Wars Post
228-10	Brick Church of Elm Street (International Pentacostal Church of Christ)
228-11	Brick Commercial Building at 5th & Elm Streets (Christian Community Center)
228-12	Mt. Moriah Colored Church and Cemetery
228-13	Grinding Mill on Riverside Drive
228-14	Eutsler Shop
228-15	Grottoes Elementary School





82-509

82-364

82-363
82-367
82-365

82-365

82-407

82-366

82-374
82-376

82-408
82-409

82-375

82-410
Goods Mill

82-454
Mt Olive

82-462

82-411
82-465
82-463
82-464

Mill Creek Ch
82-500

82-460

82-501

82-412

82-493

82-413
82-101

Longs Hill

82-399
82-400

82-402

82-326

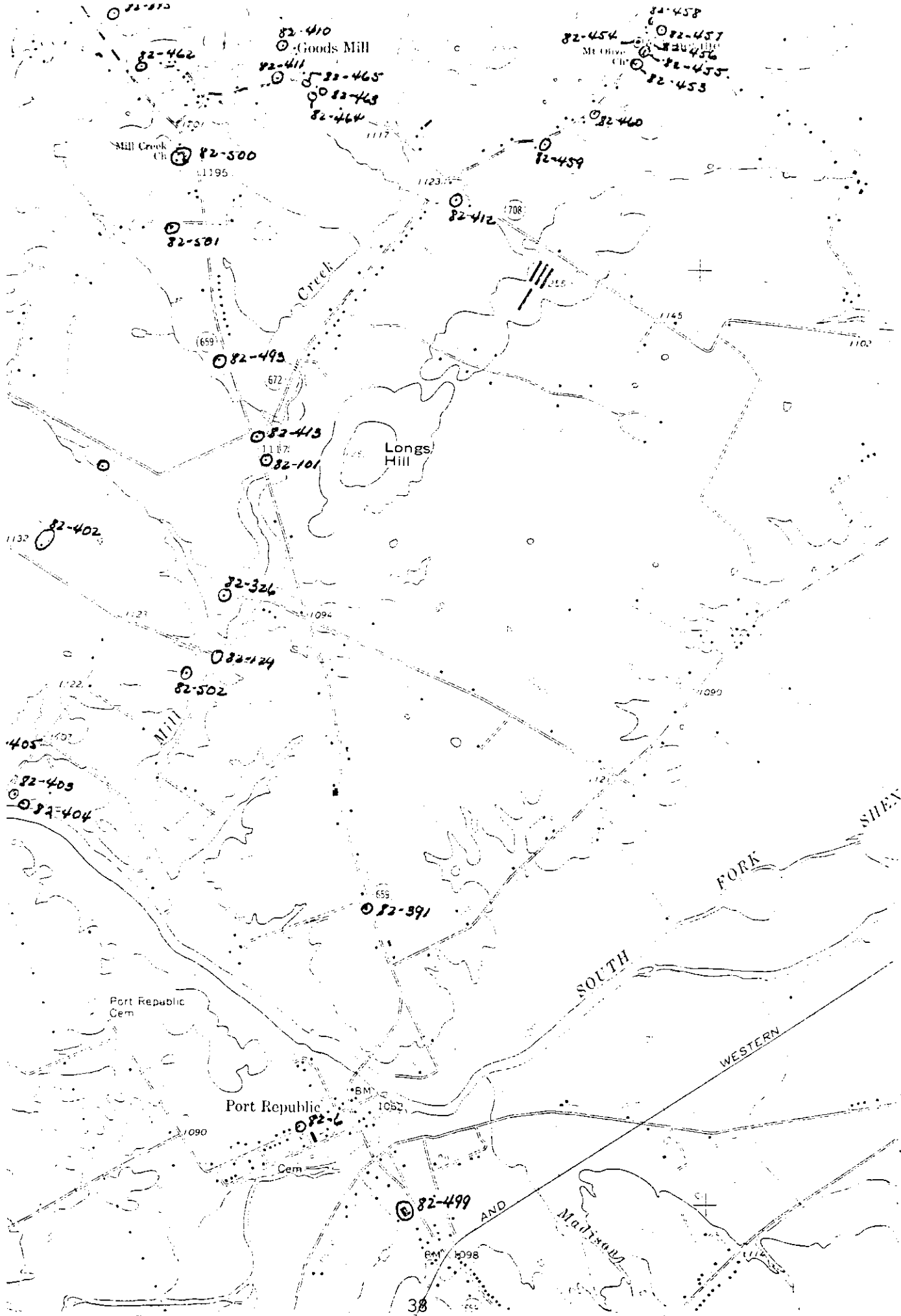
82-401

82-124

82-502

82-405

37



82-410 Goods Mill

82-454
82-457
82-456
82-455

Mill Creek Ch
82-500
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82-501
82-493
82-413
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82-101
Longs Hill

82-402
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82-326
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82-124
82-502
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82-403
82-404
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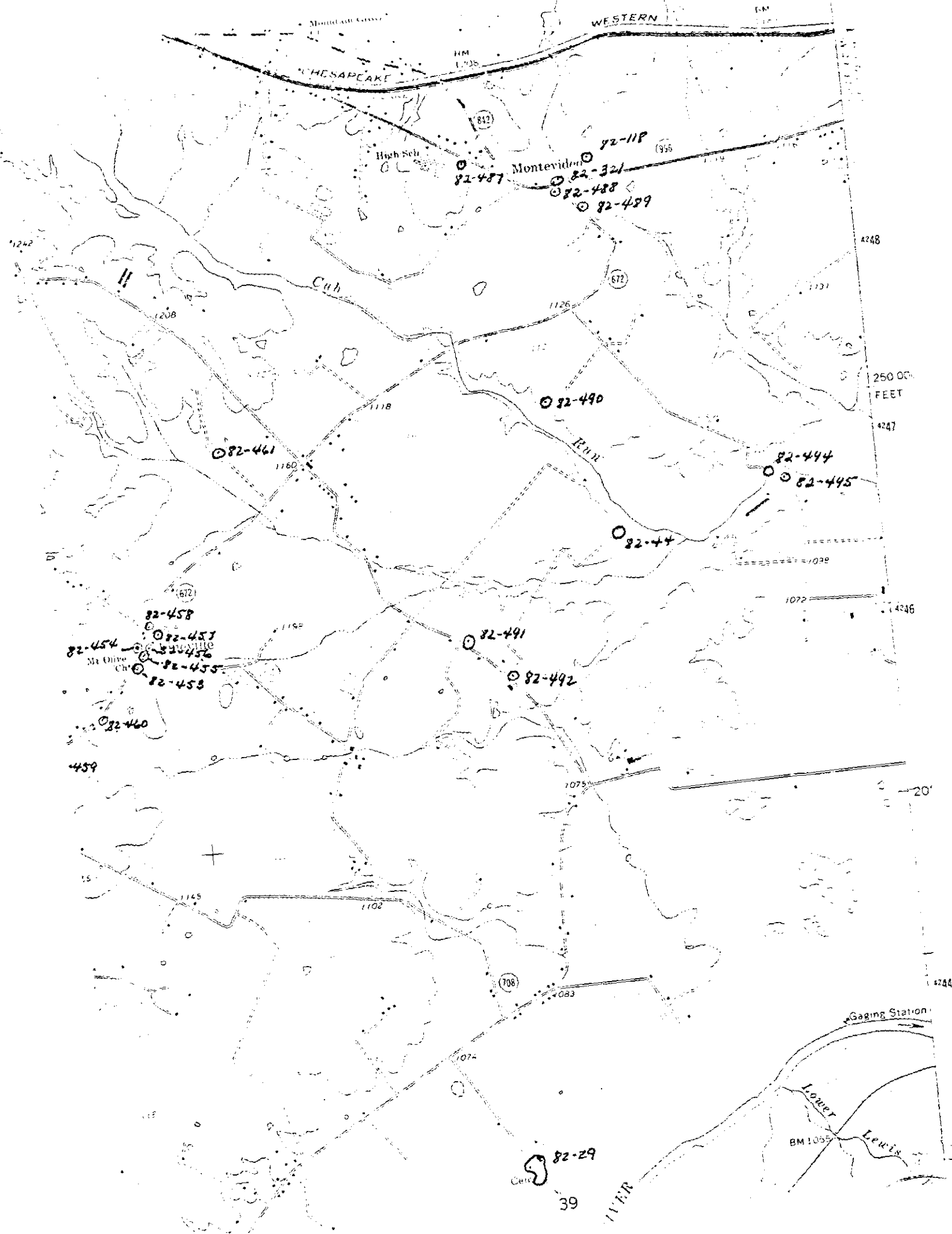
82-591
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Port Republic
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Port Republic
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FORK
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82-490

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82-44

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82-458

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82-454

Mr Olive
Ch

82-455

82-458

82-460

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82-491

82-492

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(708)

083

Gaging Station

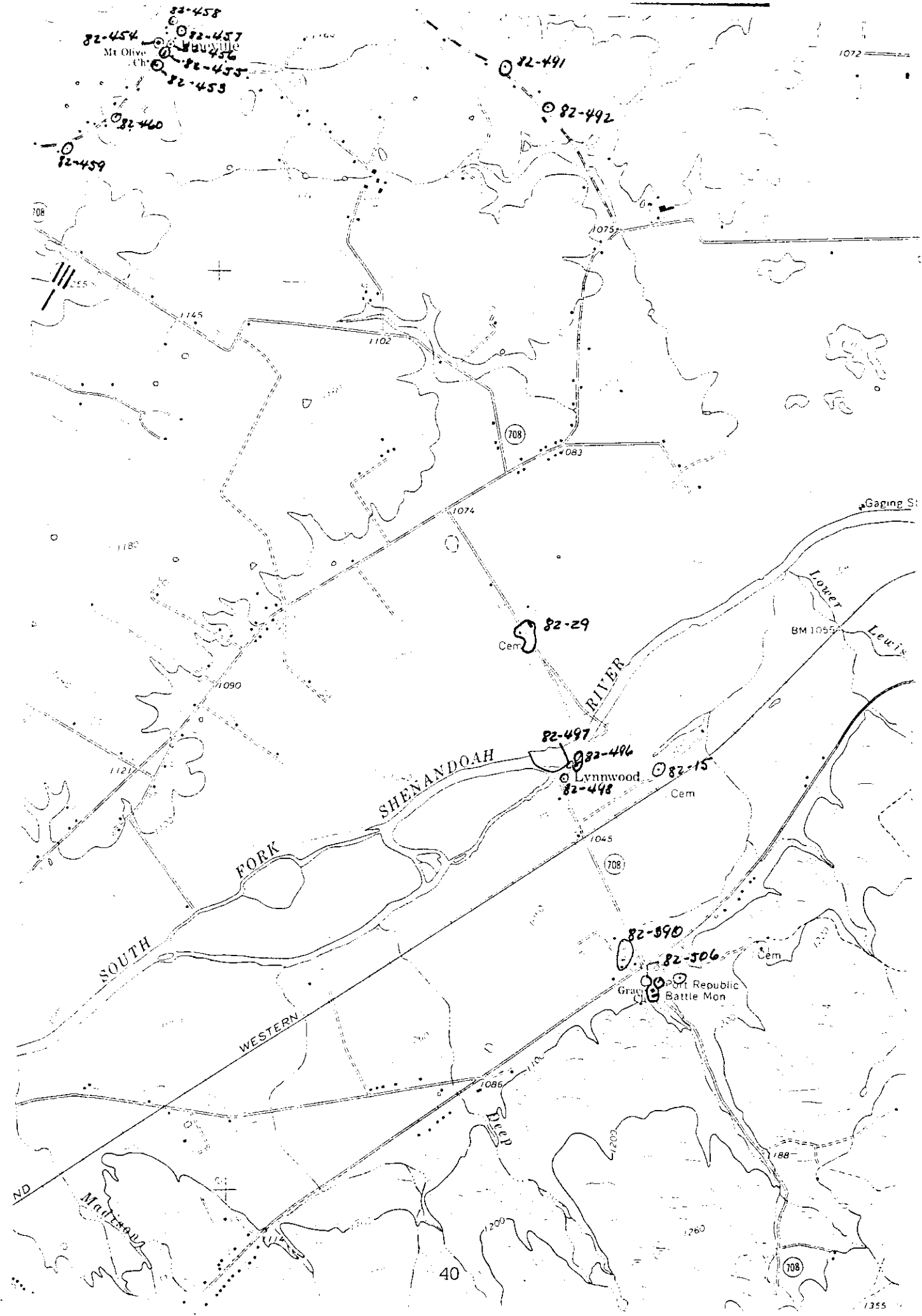
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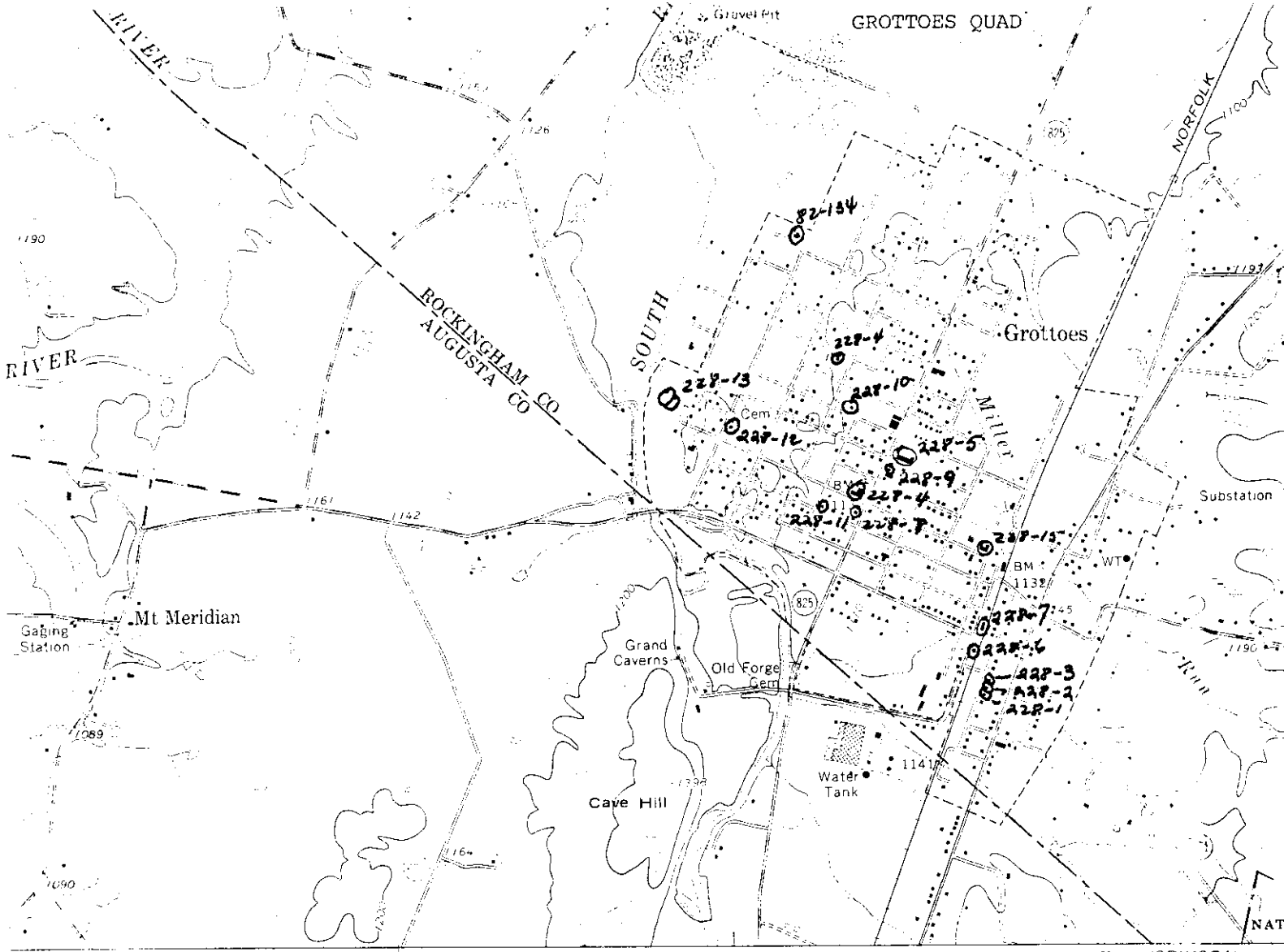
82-29

39

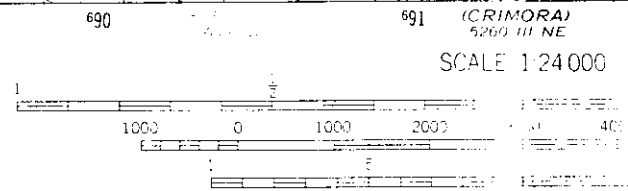
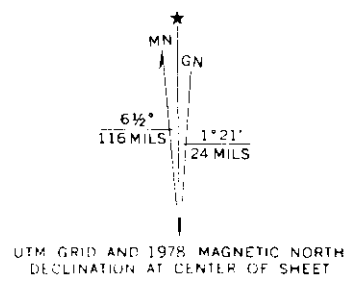
MONOCACY

Lower
Lewis





Published by the Geological Survey
 USGS and USCE
 Metric methods from aerial
 field checked 1964
 1927 North American datum
 in Virginia coordinate system, north zone
 inverse Mercator grid ticks.
 Date selected fence and field lines where
 photographs. This information is unchecked.
 Compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth
 aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
 data not field checked. Map edited 1978.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VA
 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTE, VA
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE

Timberville Quad

I. Survey

The survey of the Timberville quad was begun by Sydney King and Jennifer Haskell. Due to changes in the class, the majority of the survey was accomplished by Sydney King with help in the last week from Ashley Neville. The objective of the survey was a reconnaissance level survey of the entire quad. Little survey had been done in northern Rockingham County and the mountainous areas. The Timberville quad is representative of northern Rockingham and could serve as a sample area. Only that section of the quad in Rockingham County was surveyed.

The priorities of the Timberville survey were a general survey of the area. The small communities such as Cootes Store, Runion's Creek and Mechanicsville were also targeted for survey. The survey tried to focus on the oldest structures and any log buildings found in the quad. Buildings that were abandoned or in poor condition were also to be surveyed, as well as the town of Timberville. The majority of the survey was at the reconnaissance level.

Approximately 47 square miles were surveyed with 60 buildings documented.

II. Survey Results

The geography of the Timberville Quad differs from the open rolling farmland of lower Rockingham County. The Timberville area is mountainous and characterized by small farms and large orchards. There are several

remote and lightly populated areas with only a few small communities such as Cootes Store, Tunis and Mechanicsville in the quad. The only town is Timberville. The town of Timberville is located on the North Fork, Shenandoah River and was a small town in the early 19th century. The late 19th century and early 20th century saw rapid growth for Timberville when the Southern Railroad was built. It became a center for tanning, hemp and livestock shipment.

The western portion of the Timberville Quad is a fairly remote and relatively unpopulated region. This area is dominated by pre-fabricated ranch style houses and mobile homes; however, some significant buildings were found. Several schools, churches and cemeteries were surveyed in the Runion's Creek area. A variety of buildings including store and post office, gas station and church were surveyed at the reconnaissance level at Cootes Store. The survey along Rt. 613 documented several log structures, stores and schools. In the Fort Run area several buildings were surveyed including the well preserved Andrick's Mill. Generally though, the rural area of the Timberville quad was characterized by mobile homes and post World War II houses with a few older buildings scattered through the area. Log construction seems to have been popular into the 20th century in contrast to other areas of Rockingham County where the practice declined in the mid to late 19th century.

The town of Timberville was briefly surveyed at the reconnaissance level. This small town has a good collection of buildings. There are

several stylish commercial brick buildings, including a 1940s gas station in a streamlined style, a rare find in a small town. There are several old houses along the main street including a log I-house. Only two of these houses were surveyed. The Zigler Barn was also surveyed in the town. This fine brick early 19th century barn has diamond pattern vents on the gable ends.

An area not surveyed is the region just west of the town of Timberville along Rt. 792, Rt. 617 and Rt. 789 south of Honey Run. This area may contain some early structures worth documentation, but probably not many.

III. Recommendations

A. Survey Recommendations

The town of Timberville was surveyed only briefly at the reconnaissance level. Due to time limitations, only one day was spent here. The town has many good examples of vernacular architecture as well as the more stylish brick buildings. The town should have an intensive survey in order to gain a complete picture of the town. There is an Orphan's Home and Old Folk's Home in Timberville which were an integral part of the community. Both need to be located and surveyed. The Zigler House and Barn (312-4) in Timberville, also needs further study.

The area west of town needs to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level. The significant buildings in the quad are widely scattered

and this area should be checked for possibilities. The buildings in this region, while not many, are dispersed. It would probably take no more than two or three days to make a thorough reconnaissance level survey.

The area north of Timberville along Rt. 42 and Rt. 615 should be briefly surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Since there are few structures in this area it should only take a day or two.

B. Register Recommendations

There are several structures in the Timberville quad that merit consideration for individual nomination to the National Register. The Runion's Creek (Primitive) Baptist Church (82-345) is a late 19th century two room building with one room used for the church and one room for the school. The original pews and desks remain and it is in good condition. This should be considered for an individual nomination.

The John Zigler House and Barn (312-4) are also individual register potential if not included in a district in the town of Timberville. The early 19th century brick barn is in good condition and the diamond design ventilators give the barn a unique quality in this area.

The Aerhart-Branner House (82-432) may also have register potential as it is a well preserved mid 19th century log house.

The town of Timberville should be considered for a historic district. The early 20th century stylish brick architecture combined with the older vernacular houses and the cohesiveness of the town make it an

ideal candidate for a district. Those buildings already surveyed which stand out in Timberville are the Baer Building (312-5), Timberville Gas Station (312-4), Timberville Post Office Building (312-1), Rockingham Milling Company (312-9), Trinity Lutheran Church and Cemetery (312-12, 312-13), the Herbert-Miller House (312-3) and the John Zigler House and Barn (312-14).

There are several buildings in the quad that merit consideration in a thematic nomination. There are several churches in the quad that would fall under a religious theme. For example, Cootes Store Brethren Church (82-334), St. John's Lutheran Church and Cemetery (82-424), Old Bethel Mennonite Church (82-393), Rader Evangelical Lutheran Church (82-431) and Runion's Creek (Primitive) Baptist Church (82-345).

The well preserved Andrick's Mill should be registered in an Industrial thematic. This is one of the few pre-Civil War mills remaining in Rockingham County. Possibly the log, C. Runion Wagon Shop would also fit in this theme.

A Commerce thematic could include Cootes Store and Post Office (82-339), the Corner Store on Rt. 613 & 812 (82-428) and the Campbell Store (82-471).

There are two structures in the Timberville quad which would fall under a Transportation thematic. The Brunk House/Tollhouse (82-396) is one of the few structures found that may have been connected with a turnpike. The Shifflet Filling Station might also be a possibility for this theme.

Outside of the town of Timberville, the only building which could be considered in the Government/Law/Welfare category is Cootes Store and Post Office (82-339).

The remoteness of many areas in this quad have protected the small schools built in the early 20th century. There are several that could be included in the Education theme. The Orebaugh School (82-472) and the School on Rt. 614 (82-474) are two room schools and the Runion's Creek School (82-342) is a one room school. All are frame and while they have been converted to dwellings, they retain most exterior features. Again, there is the Runion's Creek Baptist Church (School).

The Agricultural theme might consider the Josh Custer Log Barn (82-343) and the Zigler Barn if not registered individually or in a district.

The buildings in Timberville (town) have not been mentioned under the themes, but should be included if a district in town is not possible.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
 Timberville Quad Index
 Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-334	Cootes Store Dunker Brethren Church	TV	
82-335	Old Runion Creek Cemetery	TV	
82-337	Biller House	TV	Williams House
82-338	Shiflet Filling Station	TV	
82-339	Cootes Store & Post Office	TV	
82-340	Ford, Chester House	TV	
82-341	Trumbo, A.J. House	TV	
82-342	Runion's Creek School	TV	
82-343	Custer, Josh Log Barn	TV	
82-344	Bethel Mennonite Church	TV	
82-345	Runion's Creek (Primitive) Baptist Church/School	TV	
82-393	Old Bethel Mennonite Church	TV	
82-394	Estep, E. A. House	TV	
82-395	Turner, William House	TV	
82-396	Brunk House-Tollhouse	TV	
82-397	Fawley-Rumer House	TV	
82-420	Fawley, John A., House	TV	
82-421	Alger, Harvey House	TV	
82-422	Shoemaker Cemetery	TV	
82-423	Miller Family	TV	
82-424	St. John's Lutheran Church & Cemetery	TV	
82-425	Andes, Noah House	TV	
82-426	Runion, C. Wagon Shop	TV	
82-427	Bowers, William House	TV	
82-428	Corner Store at Rt. 613 & 812	TV	
82-429	Cemetery on Rt. 614	TV	
82-431	Rader Evangelical Lutheran Church	TV	
82-432	Aerhart-Branner House	TV	Miller Branner
82-433	Fitzmoyers House	TV	George Branner

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
 Timberville Quad Index
 Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-434	Runion's Creek Cemetery	TV	
82-435	Orebaugh House	TV	
82-466	Golladay House	TV	
82-467	Dellinger Farm	TV	
82-468	Estep, C. Farm	TV	
82-469	Andricks Mill	TV	
82-470	Campbell Farm	TV	
82-471	Campbell Store	TV	
82-472	Orebaugh School	TV	
82-473	Zigler Packing Shed	TV	
82-474	School on Rt. 614	TV	
82-475	Messick-Orebaugh House	TV	
82-476	Ryman, Samuel House	TV	Fadeley House
82-477	Log House on Rt. 7	TV	
82-478	Mongold House	TV	
82-479	Pence, Isaac House	TV	

TOWN OF TIMBERVILLE
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

312- 1	Timberville Post Office
312- 2	Timberville Drug Store
312- 3	Helbert-Miller House
312- 4	Gulf Service Station
312- 5	Baer Building
312- 6	Valley Farm Service
312- 7	Oddfellows Lodge & Store
312- 8	Julia Hepner House
312- 9	Rockingham Milling Company
312-10	Wampler Store
312-11	Timberville School
312-12	Trinity Reformed Church
312-13	Trinity Cemetery
312-14	John Zigler House
312-15	Strickler House

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N

TIMBERVILLE

82-262

82-394

82-426
82-345
82-395

Bem
82-434

Bethel Ct
82-344

SHENANDOAH CO
ROCKINGHAM CO

(611)
1977
1810

1964
1794

1955
Cook Lick

1901
1762
1884
Middle

1436
1416
Creek

1901
1762
1884
Cowger
JEEP

1762
1884
Mill

GEORGE WASHINGTON

NATIONAL FOREST

Runion

SUPIN TRAIL

LICK

MOUNTAIN CO

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1977

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1964

1955

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1322

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1205

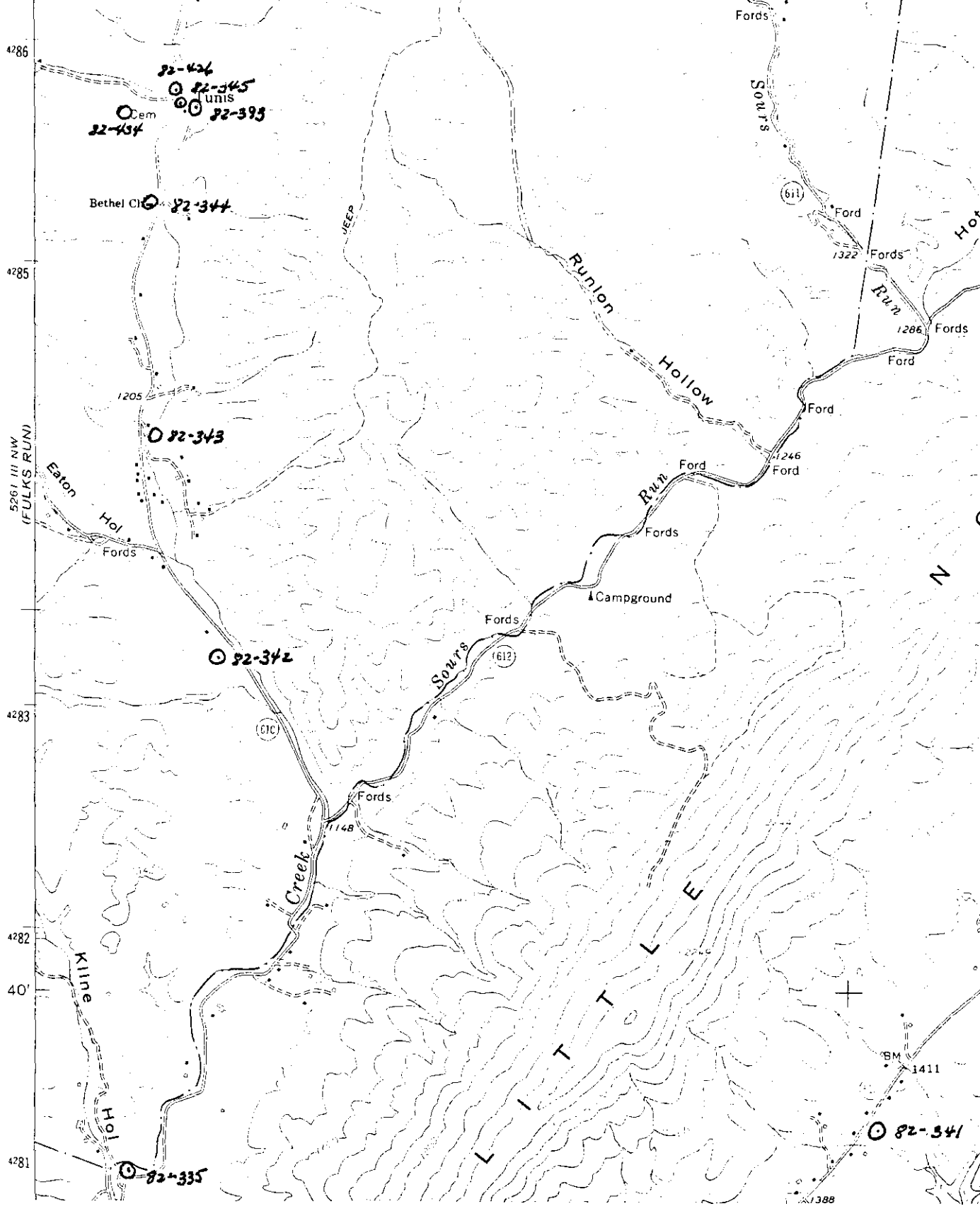
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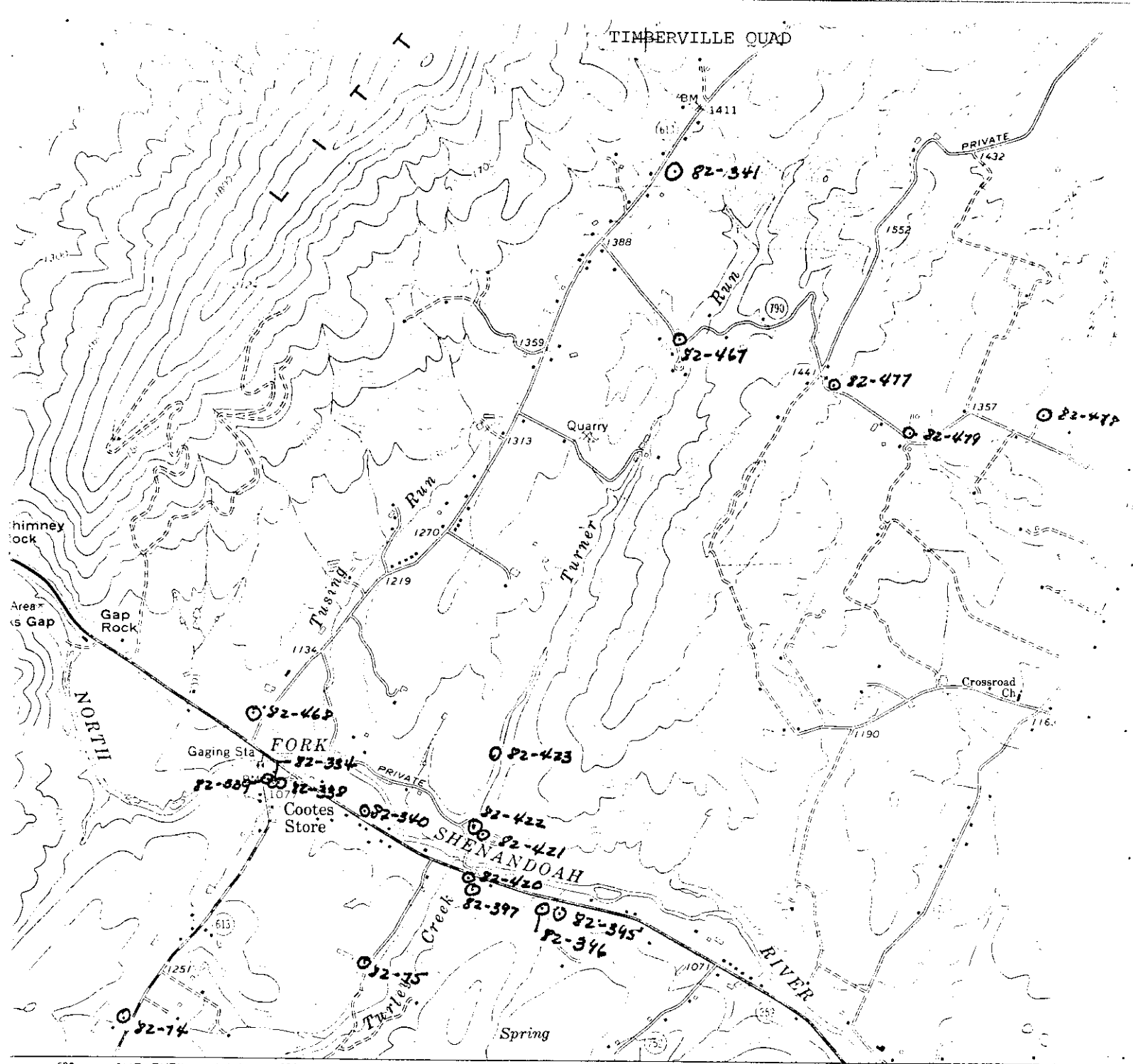
42°30'
4286
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4283
4282
40'
4281

TIMBERVILLE QUAD

NATIONAL FOREST

5261 III NW
(FULKS RUN)





686 TURLEYS GAP 1.1 MI 687 1 900 000 FEET 688 50' 690 (BROADWAY) 5261 III SE

Published by the Geological Survey

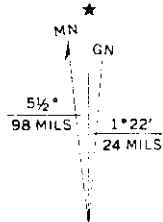
NOAA

Photographic methods from aerial
Field checked 1967

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North zone
Transverse Mercator grid ticks
1927 North American Datum
1983 North American Datum
100 meters south and
100 yard corner ticks

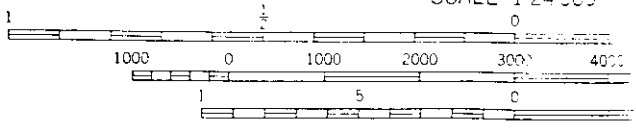
Contours within the boundaries of
Contours shown on this map

Indicate selected fence and field lines where
available. This information is unchecked



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DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

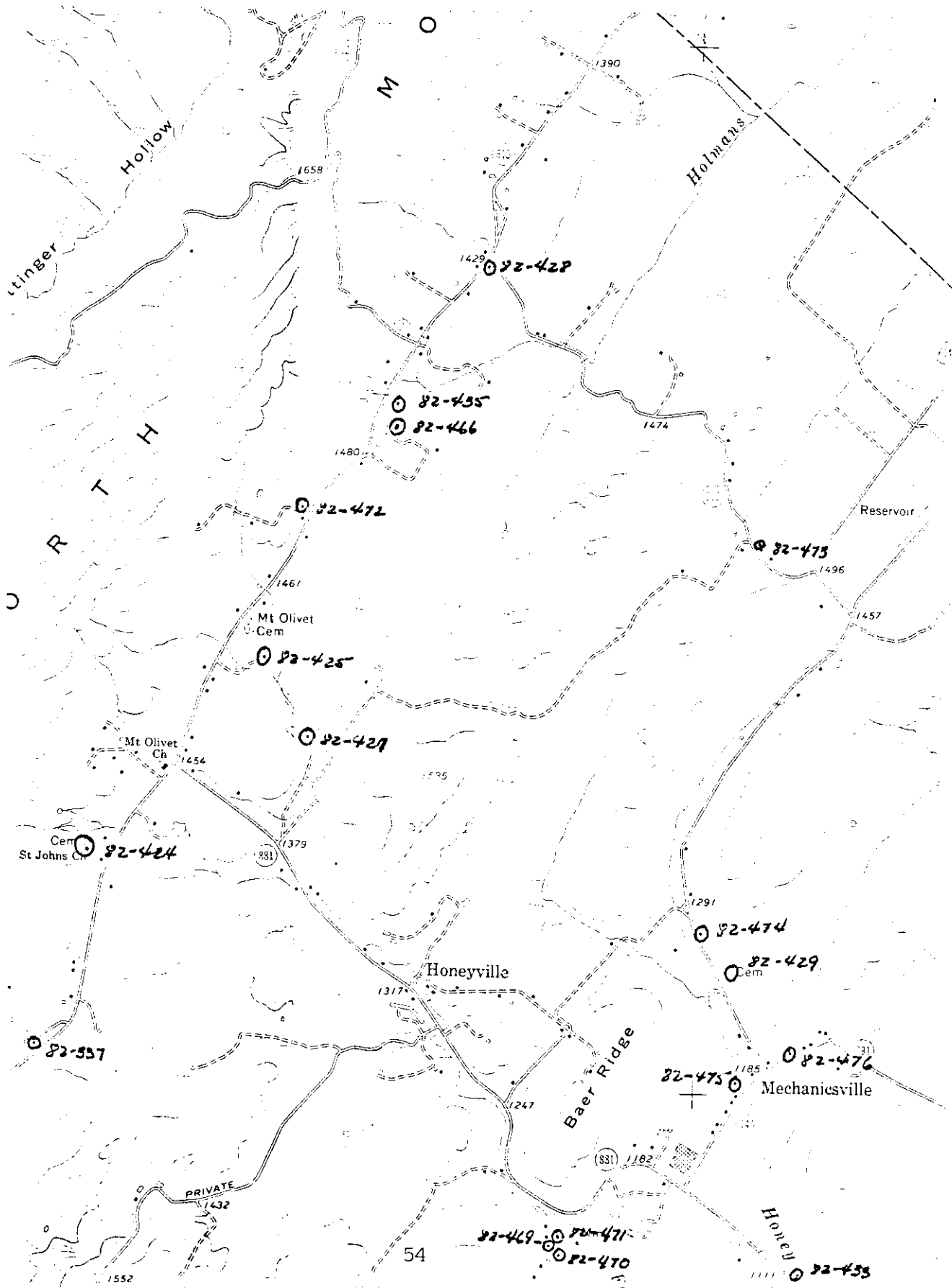
Map photosinspected 1972
No major culture or drainage changes observed

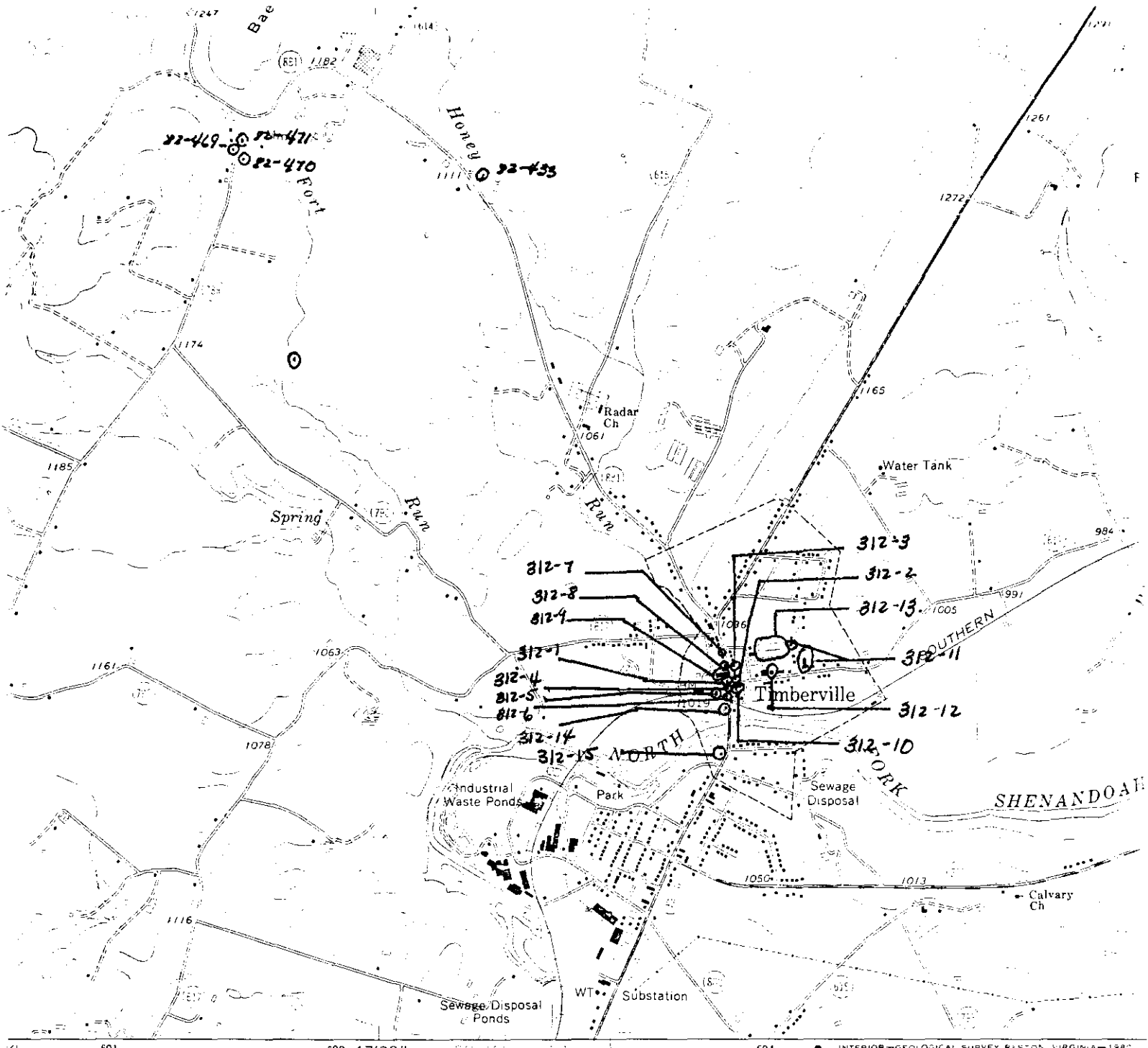


CONTOUR INTERVAL 20'
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM

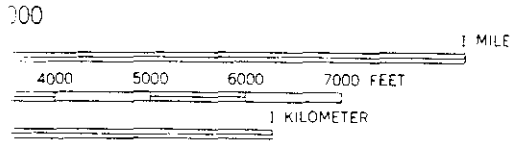
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VA
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTE, VA
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE

TIMBERVILLE QUAD

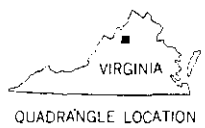




691 692 47'30" 694



1" = 20 FEET
 DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair to poor weather
	State Route

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 VEY RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
 SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

TIMBERVILLE
 NE/4 BROADWAY 15' QUAD
 N3837.5—W7845

Other Survey

There were several buildings surveyed that were located in areas other than those quads previously discussed. Several of these buildings deserve discussion. The Old Neff Mill (82-336) is located in Turleytown in the Broadway Quad. This early 20th century flour mill contains the original equipment and mill wheel and should be considered for an individual nomination or inclusion in an Industrial thematic.

Several older homes and farms were surveyed intensively. Fort Lynne is a 1790 - 1810 Flurkuchenhaus plan. The barn at Fort Lynne is a pre-Civil War limestone barn built in 1803 and is in good condition.

The Shultz House (82-07) is a limestone house built in 1792. The house is in good condition but the interior has been renovated. There is also a limestone springhouse on this property. Both of these farms might be considered for possible register nomination.

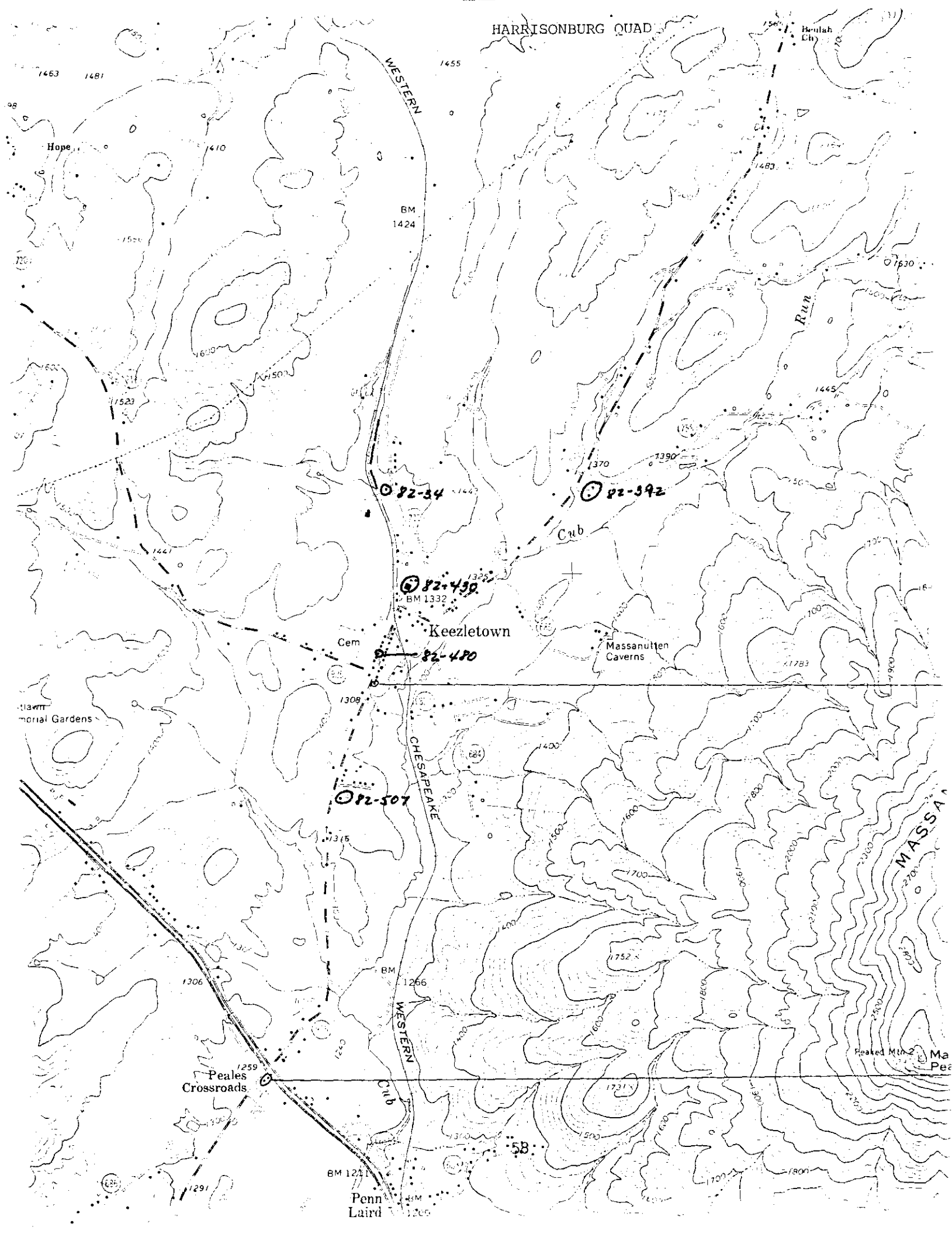
Only several buildings in the Harrisonburg quad were surveyed and only at the reconnaissance level. The Massanetta Springs Hotel and Conference Center was only briefly surveyed and needs an intensive survey.

Several buildings were also surveyed in Keezletown. This is an old town, established in 1791, and should be surveyed at an intensive level. Further survey may determine that Keezletown should have a historic district.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Harrisonburg Quad Index
Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-392	Crowe House	HB	
82-430	Keezletown School	HB	
82-480	Keezletown Hall-Parlor on Rt. 925	HB	
82-507	Taylor, Archibald Taylor House	HB	
82-508	Massanetta Springs Hotel	HE	
82-509	Massanetta Springs Conference Center	HE	

HARRISONBURG QUAD



WESTERN

Run

82-34

82-392

82-439

Keezletown

82-480

82-507

CHESAPEAKE

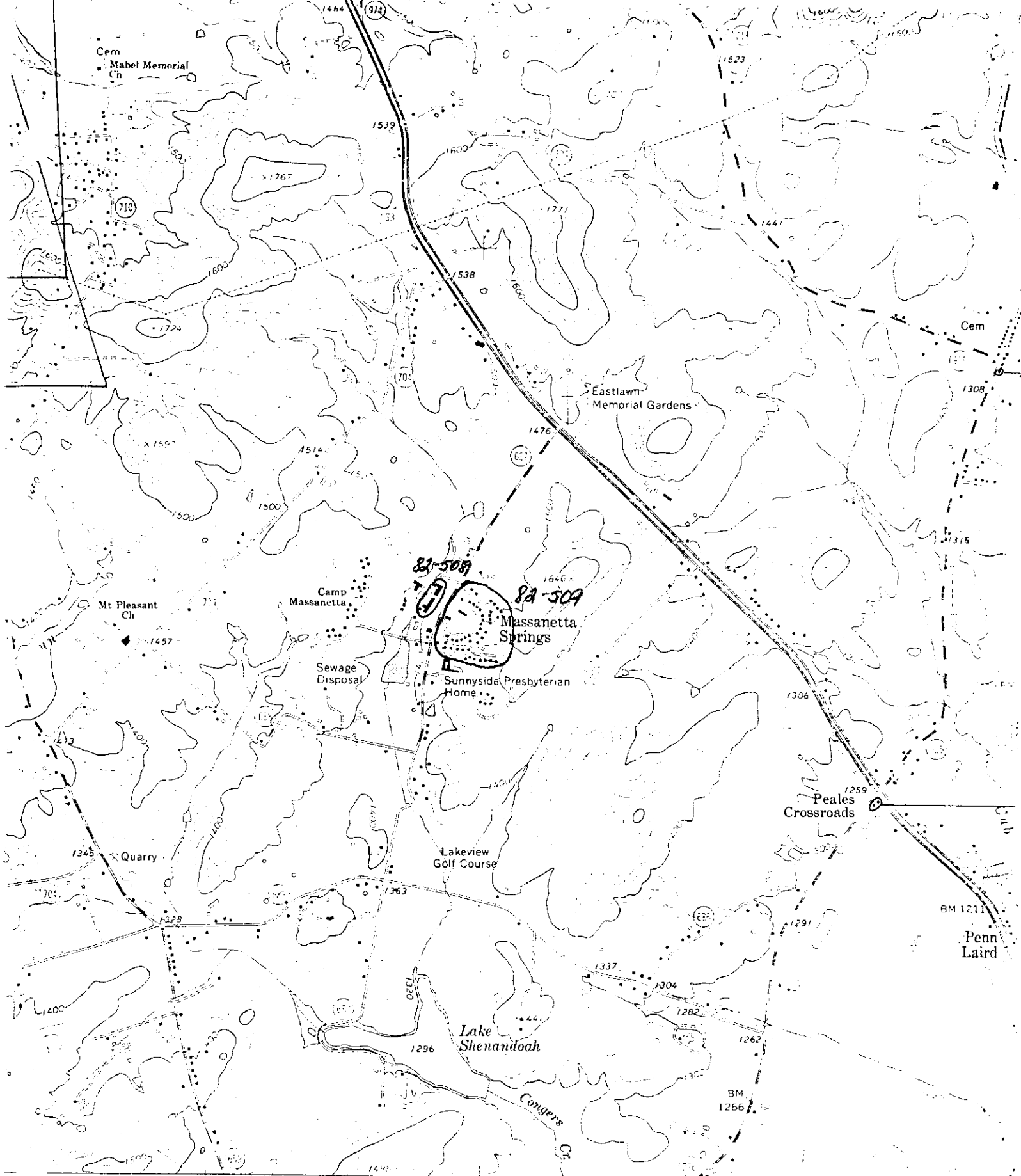
WESTERN

Peales Crossroads

Penn Laird

MASSA

Peaked Mtn



1 900 000 FEET 688 689 50'

Geological Survey

from aerial photographs

can datum

92 MILS

MN: GN

59

(GROTTOES) 5260 IV SE

SCALE 1:24,000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

Town of Broadway

I. Survey

The town of Broadway was surveyed as a class project by the entire class and was the first actual survey experience for the students. The object was to survey as much of the town as possible in order to gather a representative sampling of the town's architecture and history.

Priorities were to thoroughly survey at a reconnaissance level the commercial center of Broadway and industries that might be discovered. Residential areas were also surveyed in Broadway, with an emphasis on the older houses or any that formed a related group, such as worker's housing. Several of the older homes along the edge of town which had once been a part of larger farms were to be surveyed also.

The commercial center of Broadway along Main Street (Rt. 42) was thoroughly surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Several industries, such as grain mill, lumber mill and pottery were also surveyed in this general area.

The older residential area in the northern end of Broadway was fairly thoroughly surveyed at the reconnaissance level. The buildings were located along North Main Street; east of the commercial center and in the northern end of town along Lee and Park Avenues. Another residential area surveyed, known as Old Broadway, is located on the peninsula formed by the Linville Creek and the North Fork Shenandoah River. This was the first section of Broadway to be developed and

held several important structures. Most were surveyed at the reconnaissance level, but one, the Winfield House was surveyed intensively.

Approximately 3 square miles were surveyed with 34 buildings surveyed at the reconnaissance level and one building surveyed intensively.

II. Survey Results

The area around the town of Broadway has a long history of settlement in Rockingham County and it was a small town in the early 19th century. The town largely developed along the railroad though, in the late 19th century. Broadway was considered a good prospect for growth and a grand hotel and other structures were planned. The boom never materialized and Broadway developed a cohesive settlement pattern with the commercial and industrial center along the railroad and road. The residential areas are located at the end of the commercial center and to the east.

The majority of the commercial buildings surveyed were built around 1900 and were frame with a few brick buildings. Most are two story, gable entry, some with common storefronts. The bank, now an office, was built in 1903 and retains some of its original features. One unique building is the Beanery (177-19) which is a small one story square structure with somewhat ornate decoration. Its original purpose is unclear, but at some point was used as a restaurant. It has been moved from its original location on Main Street to a parking lot behind the commercial buildings.

Broadway has a variety of residential buildings. Several I-houses, both brick and frame, plain and with sawn decoration, were surveyed. A variation of the I-house seemed to be popular in Broadway. Instead of a central passage, many of the house had an enclosed central stair with small entrance foyer. There were also several ornate one story Queen Anne cottages in the north end residential area. At least one was used as the summer home of an out of state resident.

The residential area along Lee Avenue contained a row of worker's houses. The houses are 1½ story, 3 room plan with board and batten siding. These were homes for workers of the pottery, a major industry in the town for a time.

The oldest and perhaps largest homes surveyed were located in the old section of Broadway, between Linville Creek and the North Fork Shenandoah River. The Winfield House, c. 1800, (177-35) is located here and is the oldest house in Broadway. The original section is a three room Flurkuchenhaus. It was surveyed intensively. A well preserved 1870s foundry, located in this area, was also surveyed.

There were only two areas in Broadway that were not surveyed. One is a residential area in the south end of town. This area generally contains modern homes with a few older farmhouses. The town has grown out to and around these farmhouses, one of which, the Tunker House, is on the National Register.

The other area not surveyed is open land west of the railroad and Linville Creek. There may be some old farmhouses and other interesting structures in this area, but neither this area or the southern area would significantly enhance a Broadway survey.

III. Recommendations

A. Survey Recommendations

The Broadway survey covered a good sampling of structures, both residential and commercial. The area to the east of the commercial center was only briefly surveyed and should be more thoroughly covered. There are several churches in this area which need at least a reconnaissance level survey.

The residential area south of the town center should also be surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Any significant structures in that area which are found with a reconnaissance survey should then be surveyed intensively, especially the brick farmhouse near the Tunker House.

Future survey priorities:

1. Thorough reconnaissance level survey of residential area east of the commercial area
2. Reconnaissance level survey of southern residential area with attention to brick farmhouse
3. Reconnaissance level survey of area west of Linville Creek and south of Rt.

B. Register Recommendations

No buildings in Broadway seem to merit individual nominations, with the possible exception of the Winfield House, which might also be included on a residential/domestic theme of German plan houses. There are several buildings that could be included in thematic nomination. The Old Foundry (177-4), Broadway Milling Company (177-13) and Radford's Mammoth Pottery (177-20) could be included in an Industrial/Manufacturing/Crafts thematic. The two buildings that originally

were hotels, the Minnick Hotel (177-29) and the Virginia Inn (177-24) could be included in a Transportation thematic. Likewise, the Victorian cottages and worker's houses in the north residential area could be included in a Residential/Domestic theme and several of the commercial structures could be included under the theme of Commerce.

Broadway is also a cohesive town, with a linear plan and it might be possible to form a district here.

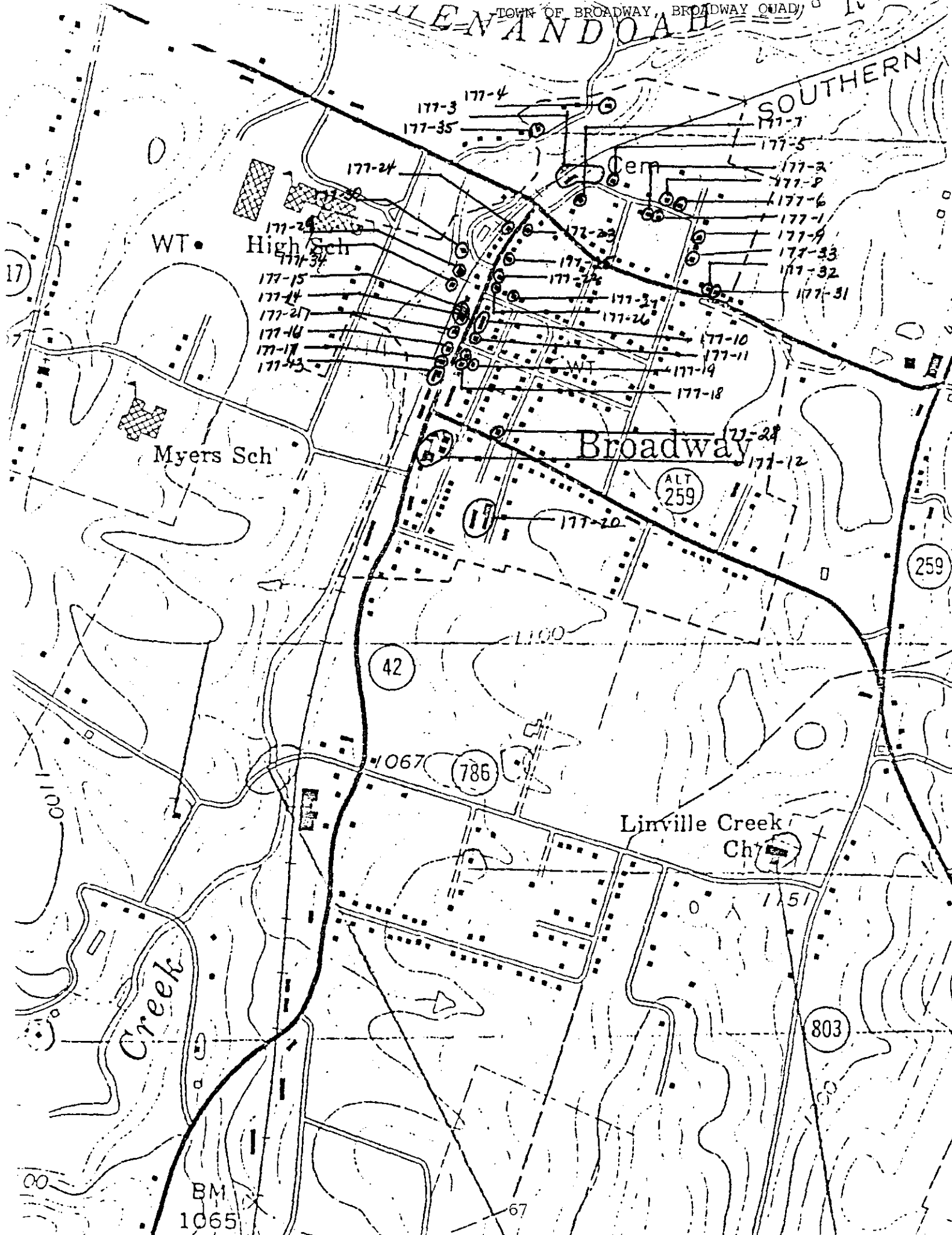
TOWN OF BROADWAY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

177- 1	Edna Fawley House
177- 2	Sethman House
177- 3	Broadway Presbyterian Church
177- 4	Old Foundry
177- 5	Jean Davis House
177- 6	D. W. Fawley House
177- 7	Cookus Funeral Home Site and Building
177- 8	Montague House
177- 9	Fawley Estate House
177-10	A. W. Whitmore Store (A)
177-11	A. W. Whitmore Store (B)
177-12	Broadway School
177-13	Broadway Milling Company
177-14	Broadway Motor Company (A)
177-15	Broadway Motor Company (B)
177-16	Deering (Town) Hall
177-17	Commercial Building at 136 & 138 South Main Street
177-18	First National Bank
177-19	The Beanery
177-20	Radfords Mammoth Pottery
177-21	Broadway Motor Company Showroom
177-22	Commercial Building at 173 Main Street
177-23	G. W. Baldwin House
177-24	Virginia Inn
177-15	Dr. Geil House
177-26	Sambo Williams House
177-27	Harvey Whitmore House
177-28	Branner House
177-29	Minnick Hotel
177-30	Sandy Planing Mill
177-31	Workers House at 249 Lee Avenue
177-32	Sally Williams House
177-33	Wenger House
177-34	The Saloon
177-35	Winfield House

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Broadway Quad Index
Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-331	Helbert House	BW	
82-332	Turner House	BW	Gay House
82-333	Hoover, L. E. House	BW	
82-336	Old Neff Mill	BW	



WT

High Sch

Myers Sch

Broadway

Linville Creek Ch

BM
1065

67

17

259

42

786

803

ALT
259

100

1100

1151

00

Residential/Domestic

I. Early Settlement to 1790

The earliest settlement in Rockingham was around 1727. In that year Adam Miller, a German, settled on the South Fork Shenandoah River near the present Rockingham-Page County line. The early settlers came from Pennsylvania down the Valley, some staying, others moving on. The early settlers were German, Scotch-Irish, Swiss and English and they brought their cultural heritage with them.

Building types were part of their cultural heritage and those ideas were carried with the settlers, along with their religious and political ideas. Early structures were of log, the most readily available building material. The tradition of log construction was brought to this country by Swiss and German immigrants. Other ethnic groups such as the Scotch-Irish, adapted these building techniques to the kinds of houses they were familiar with. Since no log houses are known to exist from this period, it would suggest that the first structures were insubstantial and impermanent in nature.

The 1740s began a period of heavy migration into the Valley. By the 1750s, farmsteads and small settlements could be found and churches were being established. Settlers were occasionally harassed by the Indians but major Indian attacks

were the result of the French and Indian War in the mid 1750s. Many of the settlers fought in this war to protect their homes on the frontier. The region also provided much of the food and raw materials for the soldiers.

The area continued to grow and by 1777 Rockingham County was created from Augusta County. By 1780, Harrisonburg was officially established and Keezletown followed in 1791. The area was evolving from a frontier with subsistence farming to a more established area. By 1781 the population was 5,000 and nine years later it had increased to 7,500. While new settlers were continuing to arrive, others chose to move on to new lands.

Survey Data

No structures which date from this period have been located through survey. Most houses built in this period were probably of log, one or two room plans. Log construction arrived with German and Swiss immigrants and it was brought from Pennsylvania with the early settlers.

II. 1790 - 1830

This was a period of continued growth. Towns were established along major routes and waterways. Port Republic and New Haven developed along the South Fork Shenandoah River, while McGaheysville grew up along the Swift Run Gap Road. Mt. Crawford was established in 1825 along the Wagon Road. Continued improvements in roads facilitated movement to the county.

There was a small black population in the county. In the 1788 census apparently all blacks were slaves, with 12 the largest number held by one owner. In 1790, they accounted for 10% of the population, but all were slaves. By 1810, 200 were counted as free blacks, perhaps due to the many religious groups active in the county that opposed slavery. The slave population in Rockingham never reached the level of ownership of eastern Virginia.

During this period more permanent houses were built. Log continued to be the most prevalent building material and its popularity would continue through the 19th century. Houses of stone were also being built. The native limestone was used to build larger, more substantial houses. Limestone was also a popular material for foundations and chimneys.

The one room plan was probably the most popular for log construction and early houses. The two room hall-parlor plan was a larger house. The larger room or "hall" was the room where most family activities took place. Eating, cooking and working took place here, while the parlor was the "best room" and might be used as a bedroom also. The loft was used for storage and sleeping.

The Germans who settled in the Valley and Rockingham formed a tight-knit group, maintaining their religion and their language. They also continued to build houses according to their tradition. The Flurkuchenhaus is a three or four room plan clustered around a central chimney, usually with a two story elevation. Often these houses were sited on a bank to give direct entrance into two levels, basement and main floor.

In the early 19th century as settlers and landowners progressed to a more established life, houses became more substantial with much more masonry construction. While stone was the early material used, brick became more popular. As more space became necessary, an ell was added to the rear. Usually the ell was aligned with the room from which it opened, but center ells were also built. The ell could be one or two stories, with the ell reaching maturity in the full two stories.

Interior decoration in this period was a blend of academic designs with folk motifs. Turned and carved woodwork was focused on the mantels and stairs. Combined with the vibrant colors used, it created an exciting interior.

Survey Data

More resources remain from this period. Those that do represent only a small portion built during the period and generally are the more substantial houses. Several log houses have been surveyed and they represent early plans popular in the county. The Winfield House in Broadway, and Fort Lynn are good examples of late 18th century Flurkuchenhaus. The Winfield House is a three room plan and Fort Lynn may originally have been three rooms also, later changed to four. Both are two story and have later frame additions.

The Orebaugh House, in the Timberville area, is a log hall-parlor, one and one-half story house with brick end chimney.

In the McGaheysville area the Peter Bolinger Ordinary began in the late 18th century as a two room log building with cellar and end chimney. The Hedrick House is also a log house, which may date to this period, but has not been surveyed.

Several stone houses date from this period. The most common plan of these houses is the central-passage, three room plan with corner fireplace. The Alexander Kyger House and the Shultz House date from the 18th century, while the Mauzy-Nicholas House dates to the later 1820s-1830s. The Shultz House also has a stone springhouse which was built in the 1750s. It is a rare survivor for an outbuilding.

The Joseph Wenger House, 1828, is an example of a traditional hall-parlor plan built in a more substantial material, in this case, brick. It was sited on a bank, with full basement which housed the kitchen and dairy. With a major addition in the 1840s, the house evolved into a more stylish central-passage, three room plan.

Other brick houses which date from this period illustrate two popular house plans. The Benjamin Yount House, c. 1820, is a central-passage, three room plan with corner fireplace. A two room, two story rear ell was added c. 1830. The Dell and the Joseph Mauzy House are brick examples of a plan that would become increasingly popular. Both are two story central-passage, single-pile plans or I-houses. The Dell originally had a one story central ell, while the Mauzy House had a log extension on one gable end which served as the kitchen. Possibly

this could have been the early house which became the kitchen when the brick house was built. A rear addition was added in the 20th century which resulted in a double-pile house.

The influence of national styles can be seen in the symmetrical balance of facades, generally three or five bay. Flemish bond was found on the facade and sides during this period, with American bond on the rear or ell. Often though, the house was entirely of Flemish bond, as at The Dell.

Dormers are a feature seldom found in extant houses from this period and into the 20th century in Rockingham County. Widely used in 1-1/2 story houses in eastern Virginia, in the Valley half windows in the half story were more common. One exception is Bonnie Brook, built in 1804. It has front and side dormers.

Interior decoration in many of the houses displayed the influence of the Federal style, but with a regional aesthetic. Mantels were often the focalpoint of much of the decoration with sunburst and elliptical shapes, turned columns and delicate fluting. Turned columns were especially popular in the region.

III. 1830 - 1865

This was a period which saw sweeping changes. The Civil War changed the lives of many in the county, but the county was changing even before the war.

The early years of this period witnessed a drop in population largely due to migration to the new western lands. Many times the younger sons of large families would move on seeking new land and opportunity. Part of the population drop was also due to the formation of Page County, which took part of Rockingham County. Two towns which would be important in Rockingham were incorporated during this period. Dayton in 1833 and Bridgewater in 1835.

The ante-bellum period was very prosperous for Rockingham. The size of farms grew as early residents increased their holdings or wealthy newcomers bought up parcels from older residents or those leaving to move west. The agricultural economy was broad based unlike that of eastern Virginia. However, tobacco was still a major product in the 1840s.

Houses for this period became more varied which reflected the greater diversity of the population. More permanent houses and outbuildings were built and they reflected a greater awareness of nationally popular trends and styles. Pattern books were increasingly used and interiors reflected a transition to the new Greek Revival styles. As Greek Revival became more popular, regional traditions were completely wiped out by mid-century. (Chappell p. 129.)

Many house plans of earlier periods continued to be built in this period. The two room hall-parlor house continued to be built with extra room gained by the addition of an ell. Many of the smaller houses have not survived, which creates a distortion in our information of the period.

The I-house gained in popularity. It was built in both brick and frame and occasionally, log. The larger and more stylish had an integral rear ell and the house became a symbol of an established agrarian society.

The central-passage, three room plan continued to be built, but the corner fireplace became less common. The double-pile, central-passage house was introduced in the Valley in the 1830s from Eastern Virginia, and became popular with the larger land-owners. It generally was a three bay facade.

Survey Data

In spite of the destruction of the Civil War, many resources remain from this period. The smaller houses of this period continued to be a hall-parlor house of frame or log. An unusual fenestration for this can be found in some areas of the county. A four bay facade had an entrance door into each room, creating a window, door, door, window rhythm. These houses generally had exterior end chimneys during this period, although a central brick chimney or flue became popular later. An enclosed stair was found in one of the rooms and often an ell was added for more space. The ell could be a central ell, creating a "T" plan, or off one room. At times, a lateral extension on one gable end can be found. These houses are found in both 1-1/2 and two story elevations.

On larger brick homes, many examples of decorative brickwork can be found. Flemish bond was often laid in a staggered or herringbone pattern. Often the entire house was Flemish bond with a staggered bond facade, as at Bogota, or just the front was Flemish bond. These patterns were very impressive, especially from a distance. The brick decoration extended beyond the bond to other features. Corbeled sawtooth and molded brick cornices were popular. Another feature that was very popular in the county were brick parapet ends on the larger brick houses. These could be found on a variety of house plans, double-pile, I-house and three room plan.

The largest and most stylish houses of the period were the central-passage, double-pile plan. The facade was almost always three bay and often, though not always, there was an integral rear ell. The Simon Whitsel House does not have any type of ell, but is bank sited with the extra space gained in the basement.

The I-house seemed to be the plan of choice for the agrarian society of Rockingham. It can be found in brick, frame and log. It apparently was a conscious choice by many prosperous farmers to build a large I-house with the most popular decoration, rather than a double-pile, central-passage house. The Chris Kyger House and Bogota are two examples. Built roughly at the same time, both have similar exterior decoration with large two story, two level porticos with large round columns. The Kyger House is an I-house, while Bogota is a double-pile, central-passage plan.

The majority of the I-houses are frame and vary in size. Most have an integral two story, two room ell, such as the Slusser House. The Herbert-Miller House in Timberville may date from this period and is an example of a log I-house with a two story, two room ell of log also. Many earlier houses which were one or two rooms were enlarged to become the currently popular I-house.

Interior decoration at this time reflected the growing awareness of national styles. Often a transitional Federal to Greek Revival mantel would appear in the same house with the newer Greek Revival style. The heavy corbeled cornice of the Federal mantels gave way to the larger heavier frieze of the Greek Revival. Mantel columns became more robust. Pattern books were widely used and exact copies can be found while individualistic interpretations fade. The ornamental stair brackets at the Sauffley Farm were taken from the pattern book of Owen Biddle.

While few domestic outbuildings from earlier periods survive, several from this period have been surveyed. Brick slave quarters have been identified at Bogota, Mannheim and the Harnsbarger Farm. The Harshbarger Farm has a two story frame building which was the original house and was later used as washhouse and then smokehouse. In many cases the large chimney of the washhouse or summer kitchen will survive with a newer building attached.

A few log outbuildings survive. There is a log springhouse with V notching at the Messick-Rittle House and a log outbuilding at the Baker House which possibly could have been the original dwelling.

IV. 1865 - 1914

The early years of this period were a time of rebuilding from the destruction of the war. The recovery of the railroad played a major role in the county. As new lines were built, older smaller towns grew along the railroad, while speculators planned new towns. Several towns were incorporated during this period such as Elkton and Timberville, although they were not new towns.

There was an industrial boom in the 1880s and early 1890s with an attendant growth in housing. Different types of houses were needed for those in the mining and metallurgical industries. Agriculture was still the main occupation, but there were more tenant farmers. By 1912, Rockingham had a population of 35,000 and 3,526 farms.

New building technologies were widely used in this period. Lighter framing for houses was possible and the circle saw was widely used. Ridgeboards to which attic rafters were nailed replaced lapped and pegged rafters. Foundations of brick and in later years, poured concrete began to replace limestone foundations.

Survey Data

Many houses were built in this period. Some followed the traditional plans such as I-house and hall-parlor, although they were generally smaller. Other houses were built in the new eclectic styles. Many older houses were remodeled. It was not uncommon to make major alterations to antebellum houses in the 1880s. The two story, one bay porch was replaced with a one story porch across the entire front of the house. A center front gable was added and decorative sawn work was added to gables and porches. The window sash was also changed.

Traditional plans continued to be built. Several double-pile, central-passage houses of a more modest size and without a rear ell have been identified. These are found in frame, the Newton Sauffley Farm; as well as brick, the Sam Sanger Farm.

Another traditional plan which continued its popularity was the two room house with two front doors. Almost always built in frame, these houses were often built as tenant houses.

Many I-houses have been identified from this period. Most built during this period are frame and are smaller and less pretentious than those built before the Civil War. An I-house variation was built in this period. Instead of a central-passage, and enclosed central stair took its place with a small entrance foyer. The first floor rooms opened off the foyer.

The facade on these I-houses was generally three bay, occasionally with two front bay windows. The arrangement of an ell seems to have some regional variation. In the rolling

farmland of eastern Rockingham, the ell generally was two rooms, but in the northern mountainous areas near Timberville, one room ells were more common.

Woodgraining and marbling were popular interior decoration as well as ceiling painting. The Sam Sanger Farm now has a reproduction of a spiral ceiling painting which was original. There were also geometric ceiling designs at the Earlie Farm. Mantels were smaller and lighter as chimneys moved to the inside of the end walls and flues on end or lateral walls became popular. Often there was only a shelf instead of mantel.

Before the turn of the century, more styles were introduced into the local builders' vocabulary. Found more often in towns than rural areas, Queen Anne and Italianate styles were built. Lambeth Hall in McGaheysville is a well preserved Italianate house. It has board and batten siding and a cupola. Grottoes was the home of the Eutsler Brothers, a very large and prominent construction firm who built in southern Rockingham and Augusta Counties. Park Avenue in Grottoes is lined with several of their houses. Ornately decorated, they were built with balconies, towers, finials, bargeboards and gingerbread trim. Rural houses, while more conservative, were influenced by new styles also. These usually took the form of projecting bays, bargeboards and brackets.

The domestic influence can be seen in structures built for other purposes. The Minnick Hotel in Broadway, was built in the

1870s. Even though it was built as a hotel, the plan is the familiar I-house. Several of the early consolidated schools also used domestic plans. The Victor Hill School, built in 1903, is a two story, central passage, single-pile plan or an enlarged I-house. Other schools were built along the double-pile, central-passage plan which resulted in 8 room schools.

Many more outbuildings survive from this period. They include summer kitchen, washhouse, smokehouse, root cellar, springhouse and storage sheds. Few privys have been found. These buildings typically were frame and usually close to the house. Most were arranged in a tight group around the rear of the house, such as the Calhoon and Beckone Farms. The Newton Sauffley Farm has an unusual arrangement. The outbuildings are arranged in a line at the rear of the almost square double-pile, central-passage house. The individual buildings share common walls and roof.

Family cemeteries were also found. Several were identified in the Timberville and Grottoes areas. Often no house could be identified with the cemetery, such as the Hooke and Pirkey Family cemeteries. These cemeteries tended to be small, sometimes surrounded by an iron fence, but more often, neglected.

V. 1914 - Present

Rockingham has become more diversified in the 20th century, but continues to be agriculturally oriented. Many industries have developed to support agriculture. Improved technology such as the automobile, rural electrification and telephones have greatly influenced domestic life and housing patterns.

There was a need for smaller houses for industrial workers and those not farming. The Bungalow helped to meet this need. National building trends were adopted in the county. Classical forms were popularized with Colonial Revival houses. The American Foursquare became popular, especially in urban areas. Pre-fabricated houses were convenient and popular and after World War II, the modern ranch and tri-level homes became popular.

Survey Data

While many resources remain from this period, few domestic house forms were surveyed. Bungalows, of various sizes were popular. They were built in small communities, such as the Brethren Church parsonage in Pineville. They can occasionally be found on small farms also. This plan was combined with local building traditions. The River Rock Bungalow in the Elkton West quad is a good example.

Agriculture

I. Early Settlement to 1790

The 1730's marked the beginning of settlement in the Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia. Shortly after the Scotch-Irish and Germans had settled in Pennsylvania they began to migrate into the west and south, carrying their traditions with them into Maryland, across Harpers Ferry and into the Valley of Virginia. These two ethnic groups made up the majority of early settlers in the region and the architectural forms in the area reflect their traditional building methods.

Early settlements in Rockingham County consisted mostly of small farms based on subsistence crops. Among the early crops were wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley. Wheat was most important as a bread grain; rye was produced as a base for whiskey and barley for beer and ale; and corn was used primarily as livestock feed.

Flax was another important crop of the period. Although it was only planted in small quantities, it served well as a fiber crop which was woven with wool or linen for cloth. In the 1760's flax production declined and was replaced by the growing of hemp.

Livestock production during this period existed on a small scale basis. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine were among the most prevalent resource types. Horses were used for transportation and as draft animals. Cattle were numerous and valued as a source of both beef and dairy products. Sheep were raised more for their wool than mutton. Swine were a primary source of bacon, pork and lard. Geese, ducks and chicken might also have been found in small numbers.

II. 1790 - 1830

The post-Revolutionary War years witnessed a great increase in the number of farm buildings in Rockingham County, as elsewhere in the Valley. Frame and masonry construction replaced the log and stone barns early in the 19th century, although log probably was still much more common than frame for larger barns. The Pennsylvania bank barn was introduced and accepted into the region at this time and predominated through the 19th century.

The year 1825 signaled a formal movement in the county for agricultural societies. A number of agricultural improvements and innovations begin to emerge at the end of this period.

III. 1830 - 1865

The pre-Civil War years brought new agricultural innovations and implements into the Valley region, along with several new agricultural societies and journals on recent agricultural developments and experimentation. An interest in agricultural education was sparked in the 1820s but no formal institutions were established until 1872.

Around 1842, George W. Rosenberger brought some fine livestock into the county and started a breed improvement program (Hess, p.77). Good beef cattle were being bought and sold throughout the county from 1850 on, and especially after the Civil War.

Although tobacco was never really an important crop in the agriculture of the Valley, it was produced in large quantities in Rockingham County from about 1840 to 1870. By 1910, however, only about three acres of land in the entire county were devoted to tobacco production.

The 1830s, 40s and 50s show a growing trend toward specialization and an appeal for scientific technology in the region. The mid 19th century barns change along with domestic buildings. More stylistic, decorative features are incorporated into all forms of architecture. The barn is consolidated into a multi-functional building.

IV. 1865 - 1914

Steam powered threshers and other farm implements fully replace horse power in the 1900s.

Improved farmland increases considerably from low antebellum levels. Corn and wheat production increase from 1860 to 1910, but the size of farms decreases during this post-war period.

The cultivation of grapes was a booming business in the county by 1866. Virtually all farms had a small vineyard from which wine was made and sold. Some of the largest vineyards were located at Timberville, Mt. Clinton, Bridgewater and McGaheysville.

Orchard production grew in importance in the Valley's agriculture beginning with fruit nurseries in the 1880s. By 1900, orchards had

sprung up all over the Valley and even today, fruit production is an important asset to the Valley's economy. Rockingham County is one of the highest producing fruit beds in the Valley. Apples and peaches are among the most popular fruit types of the region. As fruit growing increased, the need for cold storage facilities increased. Fruit packing houses emerge at this time.

Rockingham County is perhaps best known for its fine poultry produce. As wild fowl became less and less plentiful, the early farmers began raising more domestic fowl. In 1884, a county farmer, Samuel Blosser, devised the first incubator used in Virginia. From this beginning, Rockingham County has become famous for its poultry. From the late 19th century until today, livestock farmers of the county have been commended for their fine quality animals.

Soon after the Civil War, beef rings were started in the county to provide fresh meat to families during the summer. These "rings" were discontinued about 1950.

From this period on, the demand for dairy products increased and Rockingham County supplied a great deal of the products for the market. More dairy-related barns began to emerge.

V. 1914 to Present

The population of farmers in the Valley declined after World War I. Cash crops remain relatively the same as those of pre-war years.

Prefabricated barns appear on the market in the 1920s and are soon replaced by all metal types. Metal silos also emerge out of this period.

In 1919 the Broadway Hatchery was established specifically for the raising of turkeys. Around 1928, the turkey business began to operate on a large scale, and by 1939, 14 commercial hatcheries existed in Rockingham County.

In 1918 dairy companies begin to appear within the county. 1934 witnessed the development of the walnut kernel industry by Ernest Acker. He erected the first building designed for this business in 1937.

Survey Data

The survey data in this theme is discussed by type of building rather than chronologically.

In rural areas such as Rockingham County, agricultural buildings play an essential role in the workings of the family farm. Unfortunately, they receive little attention from students of the area and historians. It is almost impossible to come up with any good comparative or theoretical conclusions about these structures because so little research has been focused on them. However, of those that are mentioned in the survey reports and those exceptional examples which have received more intensive study, one can make some reasonable assumptions about patterns in agricultural building forms and construction methods over time in the area studied.

The Farmyard

Invariably, of the farmsteads documented in Rockingham County most farm yards, regardless of the period, are clearly differentiated from the domestic areas either by wide spaces, or more commonly, by fences. Spatial separation may take several forms. A common pattern is for the barn and agricultural buildings to be located behind and to the side of the domestic complex. Either both house and barn are sited parallel to the road, barn slightly to the rear with the house more prominently sited or the barn is located at right angles to the house. In several complexes in the Grottoes quad the barn is located to the right as you face the house. The E. E. VanLear, Calhoom and Harshbarger farms follow this pattern. The opposite, siting to the left may be as common, but were just not surveyed. Occasionally, the barn may be located accross the road from the house such as the Sam Sanger and Newton Saufley farms. Barns and other buildings were also sited directly behind the house, but some distance away.

Snake and split-rail fences were more commonly used in earlier periods but today most farmyards are contained by wire fences. The domestic space is often surrounded by a cast iron, rail or wooden picket fence; the latter being the most commonly found form in Rockingham County. The John Zigler House, c.1830, in Timberville was once surrounded by an iron fence which was later replaced by a picket fence. The rail fence seems to have been widely used throughout the 19th century and remains popular today. The Filtzmoyers-Branner House, c. 1848, is completely surrounded by a rail fence with all other outbuildings

outside its borders. Although most farm and domestic buildings remain exclusively separate, some outbuildings such as chicken coops can be found in both areas.

Barns

It is a widely known fact that many of the early barns in Rockingham County were burned during the Civil War. Because of this and the fact that agricultural buildings suffer a higher rate of deterioration than domestic structures, few barns still exist from pre-Civil War years. Of those that do, the stone barn at Fort Lynne, 1803, and the brick barn on the John Zigler farm, c. 1820, are two of the earliest and finest examples of barn construction from the period 1790 to 1830.

Most of the barns that exist from the period after the Civil War are bank barns of frame construction, with stone foundations such as those found on the Joseph Wenger and Cave Hill farms. The gambrel roof barn began to appear in the early 20th century and became a popular form in the region. These were still generally bank barns though. Other features that appear at this time are the two story hay sheds added on to the forebay of the bank barn. An increasing amount of decoration occurred with quadrant corner painting the most popular. White on red, red on white and dark green or black on white are the most common color patterns. Brown glazed terra-cotta silos emerge around 1910 as part of a national trend. After the 1930s they were replaced by metal silos. Prefabricated metal barns began to replace the frame bank barn during this time also.

Corn Cribs/Granaries

Like barns, few early examples of corn cribs and granaries survive in the region. In most cases, they are combined with other buildings such as wagon sheds and barns. On the Cave Hill farm one set of corn cribs is situated "saddlebag" fashion on each side of the wagon shed drive-through. The other is in the middle with the drive-through on each side. Another type of corn crib has become more popular in recent years. It is constructed with a wire mesh stretched around four or more poles with a shed roof. Such corn cribs are found on the Kaylor and Foltz farms in the Grottoes area. Corn cribs are found on virtually every farm.

Chicken Houses/Hatcheries

Most chicken houses existed on a small scale before the 1920s. After this period the raising of fowl on a commercial scale increased greatly. The early ones are of concrete block or frame. Throughout the countryside now, rows of long metal chicken and turkey houses appear which are fairly recent. From the earliest examples to the most recent examples of chicken houses, the form is fairly recognizable and has not really changed over time - rectangular, shed roof structures with small windows. They may vary in size from several hundred feet in length to ten feet.

The Hawkins Hatchery in McGaheysville (c. 1930) is an example of an early 20th century hatchery in the county. It has low windows on the bottom floor, gable end entry, two stories and a square plan. Hatcheries were developed in the county in the late 19th century and continue into the 20th.

Miscellaneous Farm Buildings

Miscellaneous buildings range from small stables to hog pens, woodsheds, small sheds and shops of various kinds. Many small out-buildings are unidentifiable and were probably storage sheds of some sort. Small stables are common on late 19th century farms and are often combined with storage barns.

Packing sheds and other orchard-related buildings also appear in the late 19th century. An example is the Zigler Packing Shed in Timberville, a two story frame structure with several windows and a single-pile narrow plan.

Blacksmith shops, tanneries and other farm related shops were apparently popular in the early and late 19th century, but few exist today.

AGRICULTURE

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Mtrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
312-4	Zigler Barn & O/B	TV	Barn Barn	c. 1820	Brick	2	Rec. Blk. w/Ell	Flemish bond, diamond pattern on gable ends, Also used for church meetings	Wash.,	Good smoke, pumphouse Garage.
82-343	Josh Custer Log Barn	TV	Barn Barn	c.1850	Log	2	1 Room	Another room added to gable end		Fair
82-473	Zigler Packing Shed	TV	Pkg. Shed Storage	L.19th E.20th c.	Frame	2	rec. blk.	Representative of regional agriculture of orchards & fruit production.		Fair
82-351	Hawkins Hatchery #1	MG	Hatchery Storage	1910's	Stucco	2	Gable entry rec. blk.	Popular business in McGaheysville area		Good
82-352	Hawkins Hatchery #2	MG	Hatchery Post Office	1930's	Concrete Block	1	Rec. Blk.	Popular business in McGaheysville area. Remodeled for P.O.		Good
82-386	Cave Mill	MG	Barn, Corn Cribs Granary	1865-70 1930's 1900	Frame Frame Frame	2 1 1	Bank Single & Dbl.	Large farm with good collection of farm buildings		Good
82-443	Hedrick Barn	MG	Barn	1830-40	Frame		Bank	Well preserved pre- Civil War barn		V. Good
82-447	Gibbons Barn Site	MG	Site Silo	1920's			Tile	Only the silo remains		
82-485	Armentrout/Smith Farm	MG	Barn, Other O/B		Frame Frame		Bank	Good collection of farm and outbuildings		Good
82-524	Harner Farm	MG	Barn, Corn Cribs		Frame Frame		Bank & Pole	2 Barns and good collection of outbuildings		Good

AGRICULTURE

2

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Mtrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-526	Barn on Rt. 754	MG	Barn	c.1930	Frame	2	Almost square	Unusual barn in the area.		Fair
82-371	W. A. Showalter Farm	GR	Barns, other O/B	20th c.	Frame		Bank	Large farm with several good farm buildings		Good
82-390	Kaylor Farm	GR	Barn, Silo corn crib, Sheds	20th c.	Frame Tile Silo	2	Bank Single Corn Crib	Good collection of farm buildings		Good
82-402	Harshbarger Farm	GR	Barn, Sheds Corn Crib	20th c.	Frame Frame Frame	2 1 1	Bank	Large barn has no supports in center of barn, only side supports		Good
82-405	Newton Suafley Farm	GR	Barn Wagon Shed	20th c.	Frame Frame		Pole	Large pole barn		Good
82-419	Sam Sanger Farm	GR	Barn	L.19th c.	Frame	2	Bank	Large barn painted white with black quadrant corners and hex designs.		Good
82-462	Calhoon Farm	GR	Barn Corn Crib Wagon Shed	L.19th c.	Frame Frame Frame		Cupola Single	Well preserved medium sized farm with good buildings.		Good

Government/Law/Welfare

I. Early Settlement to 1790

The early years of settlement saw very little government or law, and it was up to the individual or family to provide for their own welfare. At the time of settlement, around 1727, the nearest government was east of the Blue Ridge. The area of what is now Rockingham County was part of the county of Spotsylvania and the county seat was Fredericksburg. It is doubtful that there was much interaction between county government and the people. In 1734 Orange County was formed out of Spotsylvania and Augusta County was formed out of Orange in 1738. Courts were not held in Augusta County until 1745. Government was slowly moving westward.

One of the major governmental actions in this area took place because of Indian attacks and the French and Indian War. The colonial government ordered a string of forts to be built to protect the frontier settlers.

In October, 1777, the Act creating Rockingham County was passed by the Virginia Legislature. The first session of the county court was held in 1778. County courts were the nucleus of government in the county. They appointed a variety of officials including sheriff, constables,

county attorney, militia officers, surveyors and coroners. In addition to the usual court business of trials and the settlement of estates, it also planned for county services. The courts made provisions for the poor, arranged for the construction of roads and government buildings such as the courthouse and jail and set rates for ordinaries.

Survey Data

Few structures from this period have survived in Rockingham County. There have been no structures from this resource identified or surveyed for this period.

II. 1790 - 1830

This was a period of growth for the county. Several towns were established and it was a time of organization.

The courts continued to be the main source of government in the county. The magistrates courts dealt with the improvement of facilities for the county, especially that of transportation. They saw to it that roads were laid out and maintained and fords were cleared. The first session of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery was held in 1809.

Many of the towns in Rockingham were organized during this period. Harrisonburg, which became the county seat and largest town, was officially established in 1780. In

1798 it was the only post office in the county and the site of the county courts. By 1808, the town government had levied taxes in order to raise a fire department.

Keezletown is the second oldest town in the county. Established in 1791, some believe that for a time it competed with Harrisonburg to become the county seat. Between 1801 and 1804, three more towns were established; McGaheysville, Port Republic and New Haven. By 1813 there were three post offices; Harrisonburg, McGaheysville and Kite's Store. More towns were established as the county continued its growth. Bridgewater was established in 1810, Mt. Crawford in 1825 and Dayton in 1833.

While the county was becoming organized and small settlements became towns, there were times when Rockingham actually lost population. Much of the loss was due to the migration westward to lands which were just beginning to open for settlers. Rockingham also lost some of its land to Pendleton County (now West Virginia) when it was formed in 1787 and another small piece when Shenandoah County was formed in 1832.

Survey Data

Although more structures survive from this period, few have been surveyed which fall under this resource. The Onawan Post Office Site may date from this period,

but more likely falls in the next period. The building was a one room log structure with basement, stone foundation and stone chimney. It was later incorporated into a larger building, but only the chimney and foundation remain. Wayland states that it served 15 families, but no date is given.

III. 1830 - 1865

This period began as a time of internal improvements but was also a time of increased state and national participation. The Civil War and the battles fought in the Valley, drew the citizens of Rockingham County into a much closer participation with their local and state governments.

Residents of Rockingham took an active role in their government, both state and local. In the early 1830s they voted in favor of calling the Constitutional Convention and then the new Constitution. In 1838 there were six voting places in the county: Court House, Riddles in Brock's Gap, Zigler School House in Timberville, Richard Pickerings at Sparta, Conrad's Old Store (Elkton), and Solomon Pirkey's at McGaheysville. One more was added at Beaver Creek in 1842. By 1861 there were nine voting districts with each district having at least two voting

places. Most of the voting places were schools or stores.

A popular method of raising money for "good causes" was a lottery. Free bridges were often built with money raised in this fashion. The bridge of the South Fork Shenandoah River on the Swift Run Gap Road and the bridge over the North River near Mt. Crawford were both built with money raised by a lottery.

The coming of the Civil War brought more involvement with government by the people, as well as the formation of organizations and societies to promote the welfare of county residents. In response to the war, home guards were organized and an infantry regiment was formed in Rockingham County.

Early in the war, a soldier's aid society was organized in the county. Their object was to provide supplies in the field and to hospitals. This organization was composed of women. Women of the county used other means, such as giving entertainments, to raise money for the benefit of the sick and wounded. They also supplied socks to soldiers. In 1865-66, merchants, lawyers, doctors and merchants of Harrisonburg formed a Thespian Society for the relief of widows and orphans. Another was formed in Bridgewater.

Survey Data

While many more structures survive for this period, none have been surveyed which relate to this resource. Many of the post offices and voting places took place in stores, schools and even homes. These buildings may survive, but because of their multiple uses, have not been identified.

IV. 1865 - 1914

The early years of this period were devoted to rebuilding the county from the devastation of the war. Wayland suggests that there was much lawlessness at this time with vandalism and thievery. Government at this time was by the military and civil law was subordinated to and dependant upon the military. Reconstruction ended in 1876 and Federal troops were withdrawn.

1870 saw several changes in the county government. The old county court composed of Justices of the Peace continued until 1870. Political divisions of the county were also changed in that year with nine townships arranged. This was later reduced to seven in 1872. Voting districts and polling places continued to grow in this period.

The early 20th century saw the growth of the county and a recovery from the war. Efforts, both public and private, were made to provide for the welfare of county

residents. By 1912 a hospital had been built in Harrisonburg; there were two almshouses, one for the county and one for the countyseat and two courthouses, one for the county and one for the United States government. In the town of Timberville, the Church of the Brethren operated an Old Folks' Home, 1892, and an Orphans' Home, 1905.

Survey Data

Many of the buildings which fall under this theme are located at the countyseat, Harrisonburg. Since this is largely a rural survey, few buildings have been surveyed. Investigation of historic districts may provide additional information.

Several of the buildings surveyed from this period are post offices which were often only a separate area in a country store. Cootes Store and Post Office, Meyerhoffer Store and Post Office and Minnick's Store and Post Office share this in common. Since the post offices were located in stores, the buildings generally follow a commercial form. At Cootes Store the post office is a small addition onto the side of the store. Meyerhoffer's Store was also used as a voting place. One of the more stylish buildings which housed a post office is in Timberville. Built in 1912, this two story brick building with two story, two level wraparound porch, housed other functions as well and was not built only as a post office.

As towns grew in this period, community and town halls were built. Usually these served a variety of functions; town meeting room, school and school related functions, community events, and meeting hall for fraternal, social and church organizations. The Deering Hall, 1890s, in Broadway is a frame, two story, rectangular building with gable end entry. The first floor is commercial, while the second floor is the town hall. The second floor was also used as a school.

The McGaheysville Town Hall, 1893, is also frame, two story, rectangular block with gable end entry. It was built with a sloped floor with pews that are numbered. There was a stage at one end which had since been replaced by a kitchen.

V. 1914 - Present

This period has seen the continued growth of government on all levels, local, state and national. While this has touched most aspects of life, it is concentrated in the cities and towns of the county. With improved transportation, services have been consolidated.

There has been a growth in service organizations related to an area's welfare. There has been an increase the volunteer rescue squads and fire departments.

Survey Data

There have been few 20th century buildings surveyed for this theme although many survive. Again they are concentrated in Harrisonburg and major towns.

Post offices have been consolidated and few remain in country stores as they once did. Buildings are designed specifically for post offices and follow a familiar pattern nationwide. The two 20th century post offices surveyed in Rockingham do not fit this pattern. The Lynwood Post Office is a one story, two room stucco building with front porch. It was built in the 1940s but is no longer used as a post office. The McGaheysville Post Office is housed in a building that was formerly a hatchery.

The town of Grottoes has several buildings which relate to this resource. The Grottoes Jail is a small one story square building of river rock. It was formerly the "death cell" in Harrisonburg, which was moved to Grottoes for a jail. The Claude Spitzer Garage is also of river rock construction and is typical of a garage. For many years the volunteer fire department met in the basement until a building was built specifically for the fire department, which has not been surveyed.

RELIGION

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
312-12	Trinity Reformed Church	TV	Church Church	1881, 1912	Frame	2	Rec. Blk. w/ Corner Tower	Fine bell tower Stained glass windows		Good
312-13	Trinity Cemetery	TV	Cemetery	e. 19th c. - Present				Unique stones & stones of residents of Old Folks Home		Good
82-334	Cootes Store Dunker Brethren Church	TV	Church Vacant	L.19th c.	Frame	1	Rec. Blk w/ tower	Excellent example of small late 19th c. church		Good
82-393	Old Bethel Mennonite Church	TV	Church Vacant	1890- 1910	Frame	1	Rec. Blk.	Good example of plain rural church		Good
82-424	St. John's Lutheran Church	TV	Church Church	1870's	Frame	1	Rec. Blk. w/ vestibule	Typical of late 19th c. Lutheran churches in the area		Good
82-431	Radar Evangelical Lutheran Church	TV	Church Church	1943	Brick	1	Rec. Blk w/ vestibule & side wings	1st Radar Church estab. in 1765		Good
177-3	Broadway Presbyterian Church	BW	Church Church	1925, 1957	Brick	2	Rec. Blk.w/ 2 corner towers	Gothic Revival, cemetery behind church		Good
82-347	New Hope Baptist Church	EW	Church Vacant	c.1900	Frame	1	Rec. Blk w/ apse	Typical of Black vernacular churches		Good
82-481	Frame Church on Rt. 644 & 640	EW	Church Church	1900's	Frame	1	Orig. rec. Blk w/additions	Active McGaheysville church		Good
82-438	St. Stephen's The Good Shepherd Church	MG	Church Church	1919	River Rock	1	Rec. Blk.w/ Tower	Possible by stonemason John Hartman. One of 3 churches on a charge		V.Good

GOVERNMENT/LAW/WELFARE

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
177-16	Deering Town Hall	BW	Town Hall, <u>School</u> Commercial	1890- 1900	Frame	2	Gable Entry 1 Room Rec. Block	1st.Floor Commercial -- 2nd, school & meeting room, opera house?		Good
82-339	Cootes Store & Post Office	TV	<u>Store</u> , P.O. L.19th c. Dwelling		Frame	2	Orig. 1 room w/side add.	Not the original Cootes -- Store, 2nd sty. porch		Good
82-353	McGaheysville Town Hall	MG	<u>Town Hall</u> Community Center	1893	Frame	2	Rec. Blk.	Originally had sloped -- floor, benches & stage. Used by town, school & church, Masons.		Good
228-6	Grottoes Jail	GR	<u>Jail</u> Police Sta.	1924	River Rock on Steel Frame	1	Square Block	Harrisonburg Death -- Cell, moved to Grottoes for jail.		Good
82-364	Onawan Post Office Site	GR	<u>Post Office</u> , M.1800's Demolished		Log	1	1 Room	Post office for 15 -- families, Chimney remains		Demolished
82-418	Meyerhoffer Store & Post Office	GR	<u>Store</u> , P.O. 1880's Storage		Frame	1	1 Room	Moved from original -- site across the hwy. Few details remain.		Fair
82-497	Lynwood Post Office	GR	<u>Post Office</u> 1940's Vacant		Frame	1	2 Rooms	Covered with stucco, -- No post office in Lynwood		Good
228-7	Claude Spitzer Garage	GR	<u>Garage</u> , Gas Garage	1924, 1949	River Rock	1	Irregular	Fire Dept. met in -- Basement for many years		Good
312-1	Timberville Post Office	TV	P.O./ <u>Switchbd.</u> Grocery Store	c.1912	Brick	2	Rec. Blk w/ 1 round corner	Good example of brick architecture in small town, 2 level rounded porch.		Good

Education

I. Early Settlement to 1800

Educational opportunities were limited in the 18th century with the small and scattered population. The early German settlers were largely literate and rudimentary education was deemed necessary for religious and secular life. There were a few organized efforts, but a more stable population was necessary before education resources became widely available.

Most education in the Rockingham County area in the 18th century probably took place in the home with instruction by parents or tutors. Often several families would pool their resources and hire a tutor. He might live and teach in one of the homes or in an outbuilding set aside for that purpose.

Various churches and preachers were associated with schools established outside the home. Education was necessary to be able to read and understand the Bible. Preachers often organized a school to augment a meager income. As early as 1794, the Methodist Church had established a subscription school in Harrisonburg. The black slaves of the children were also allowed to attend for one year, but were separated from the white children.

The Germans who settled in the Valley and in Rockingham County were a literate group and were instrumental in establishing schools for their children. These were often in conjunction with German churches, but

were limited to an elementary education. Two of the earliest teachers mentioned in Rockingham County histories taught at German Schools. They were Peter Weber in Timberville, and Thomas Opp in McGaheysville.

More educational opportunities became available in the 19th century as the county grew and prospered.

Survey Data

Few buildings in Rockingham County remain which date from this period and no education related buildings have been found. Most schools would have been housed in buildings used for other purposes, such as homes, churches or outbuildings (washhouse, kitchen), and they are difficult to identify without documentary evidence.

II. 1800 - 1865

The 19th century saw some improvement in educational opportunities in Virginia and Rockingham County. Private schools flourished and were attended by those who could afford them, while public schools made some halting progress.

Thomas Jefferson proposed a tax supported public school system in 1779, but a public school measure was not passed by the General Assembly until 1796. The payment of local revenues for pauper schools was voluntary as was county participation in the program. In 1810 the State Literary Fund was created. This provided funds to educate poor white

children by distributing money to each county based on population. The Literary Fund continued to strengthen public schools by contributing to teachers salaries in 1819 and by 1829 could be used to construct school buildings. In 1826, Rockingham County received \$942.12. By 1860 there were 24 school districts in Rockingham County which operated with a combination of state, county and district funds. In spite of these measures by the State to create free public schools, they were mainly intended for poor whites and were not popular with the majority of county residents.

The majority of students in Rockingham County attended private schools. Tutors continued to teach in homes or in schools organized by parents. Private academies or classical schools, as well as female academies began to be organized during this period. The courses included Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher mathematics, and sciences such as physics, chemistry and botany.

Church sponsored schools continued in this period as well as the German parochial schools. The German schools taught hymns, prayer, Bible and catechism instead of the newspapers, history books and fables used in English schools (Wust,161). By the 1830s German schools began to teach English and the German language faded. Rockingham County still had five German schools as late as 1831.

Survey Data

There are few structures surveyed that can be documented as a school. There may be buildings that were used as a school among other uses, but they have not been identified and surveyed. One school which dates from this period is the Noah Shuler School, c. 1850. It is a one room, gable entry log structure with central chimney, built by Shuler on his farm in East Point. His children, as well as others in the area attended. Typical of the era, it was a private school with the tutor paid by parents of the children attending.

III. 1865 - 1914

During the Civil War many schools closed but after the war old ones were reestablished and new ones opened. By 1866, Harrisonburg had several classical schools, a female institute, a male academy and a "school for children."

This period also saw the growth in public education. The 1869 Underwood Constitution mandated that Virginia establish free public schools to open for the 1870-71 academic year. The State provided funds matched with local funds. Rockingham quickly responded and by 1871 there were 60 free schools with 2000 students. By 1889 there were 203 white and 16 black schools (Wayland, 303). In 1911 Rockingham County was the second county to adopt compulsory attendance. The curriculum in these schools was basic with the 3R's stressed and focused on primary education through the end of the 19th century. Therefore, there was a need for secondary education which was provided by private academies.

Under the new constitution, blacks were to receive a free public education also. The first black school in Harrisonburg met in the basement of the United States Courthouse and in 1879 an eight room structure was built. Black principals were paid less than white principals. Because of beliefs about the learning ability of blacks, they were taught domestic science and manual training, subjects not available to white students.

With an increased need for teachers, higher education, especially normal schools were significantly expanded in this period, and Rockingham County held a leadership position in the late 19th century. Beginning in 1870, it sponsored teachers summer institutes and by 1882, the Virginia Normal School had been established at Bridgewater. It was perhaps, the first in Virginia to provide real normal school education.

Churches continued their involvement in education with several church related collegiate institutions. Bridgewater College was organized in 1889 by the Church of the Brethren. The Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and Conservatory of Music, established in 1875, was associated with the United Church of the Brethren.

In 1904 Harrisonburg entered the competition for a normal school, and in 1908 the Harrisonburg State Normal School for Women was established.

In the early 20th century there was the beginning of the move to consolidate schools. This was more prevalent in the larger towns and cities. The smaller one and two room schools continued in rural areas.

Survey Data

There are a number of schools from this period which survive today from one room schools and school related buildings to early consolidated schools.

The continued support of education by churches is demonstrated by the Runion's Creek (Primitive) Baptist Church in the Timberville area. In this remote rural area, the two room structure has one room as a school and one room as a church. Entry is on the long side with a door into each room. This well preserved survivor contains the original benches and equipment.

Many of the one room schools of this period continued to follow the traditional gable entry with two side bays plan, such as the Hinton School. But there were also more stylish schools built during this time. Three schools that survive in the Timberville area have similar decoration with entry on the long side and sets of large, multi-paned windows. They have flared eaves, cornice brackets and cupola. The Runion's Creek School is one room while the School on Rt. 614 and the Orebaugh School are two room schools. In the two room buildings, each room is offset with internal communication between rooms.

Only one example of a three room school has been surveyed. The Dale Enterprise School, 1903, is one of the oldest three room schools in Rockingham County. It is brick with Neoclassical decoration and the familiar three room plan.

Two examples of early consolidated schools have been surveyed in Rockingham County, the Briery Branch School, 1908; and the Victor Hill School, 1903. Both are frame, entry on the long side with two rooms and central hall on each floor.

Two buildings, a girl's and a boy's dormitory of the West Central Academy at Mt. Clinton, have also been surveyed. Originally a two room school, it was upgraded to a high school and had the largest enrollment, 170, in high school classes at the time. Summer normal institutes were held here.

A number of other school related buildings have been documented. Several were built for purposes other than education. The second floor of the washhouse on the Joseph Beckone farm was used as a school until the one room Pineville School was built. In Broadway, the second floor of the town hall was used as a school with blackboards painted on the walls each year. The McGaheysville Town Hall, built with a sloped floor and stage was used for school graduations for many years.

IV. 1914 - Present

Many changes have taken place in education in the 20th century and the architecture of the schools reflect these changes.

Progressive reformers noted that rural life, particularly in the South, was falling behind the improvements found in cities. President Roosevelt appointed the Country Life Commission to study the problems

of rural life. The Commission determined that the poor quality of the small schools contributed to the decline and they needed to be modernized. This new philosophy promoted the school as community center where community and club meetings could be held.

Vocational education was also introduced in the early 20th century. Federal grants-in aid under the Smith Hughes Act in 1916 and the 1929 George Reed Act stimulated the development of vocational training.

As transportation improved, schools in the rural areas, as well as cities were increasingly consolidated which increased the need for new school designs. The State Board of Education exerted increasing control over school building plans and designs. By 1911 the Department of Public Instruction furnished designs for 16 different types of schools. By the 1920s county governments were required to obtain plans from the State for new buildings and any remodeling.

In the 1940s the cafeteria movement caught on in Virginia and kitchens and lunch rooms were added to existing structures. More specialized rooms, such as gymnasiums have become standard or added to older buildings.

The consolidation of schools continued in the 1940s and '50s and the end to segregation in the late 1950s and '60s provided more impetus to the movement. Often a large complex with high school and middle school buildings is built in a central area, served by several smaller elementary schools.

In 1946, the Division of School Buildings discontinued the production of school plans. The State continued to consult and issue specifications on school buildings, but county governments were now required to hire an architect to design plans. This has resulted in more diversity in design between counties.

Higher education and state supported colleges have grown tremendously in this period. The Teacher's College at Harrisonburg, now James Madison University, is a major and growing state university. Private colleges in the area have either grown or died. There are still church related colleges in Rockingham County, which have remained small liberal arts colleges, such as Eastern Mennonite College.

As the public school system has improved, the number of private schools has declined but several are found in Rockingham County. Two small multi-room Mennonite schools have been identified in Rockingham. There is also a school for retarded children which was originally begun in a frame outbuilding. The building has been enlarged and a gymnasium added. The main house, a pre-Civil War structure, has been converted into a dormitory for resident students.

Survey Data

There are many resources that survive for this period, but many, especially those built after the 1940s and 1950s have not been surveyed.

An early school of this period is the Rocky Bar School built in 1917. It follows a more tradition plan of only one or two rooms, but

is a fine example of river rock construction popular in that area.

The early consolidated schools of this period were an enlarged and more stylish version of the earlier 4 room consolidated schools. The later consolidated schools are often brick with colonial decoration and a double pile, central passage type plan. A typical example is the Keezletown School. Originally this was both the elementary school and high school for the area, but now houses only the elementary grades. It is a double pile, central passage plan of brick built in . As specialized rooms became popular, a 1½ story gymnasium/cafeteria was added to the rear with one story classrooms on each side. The Keezletown school also has the original agriculture/shop building. These buildings were popular in the 1930s and are usually sited a short distance behind the main school. Most are one story, rectangular buildings with many windows. They were built using a variety of construction materials. The building at Keezletown is frame, while the agriculture building as the Port Republic School is stone and the one at Timberville is brick.

Later consolidated schools tended to be one story with a large multi-purpose room in the center surrounded by classrooms. Grottoes Elementary School follows this design as does the gymnasium addition at Keezletown.

The only modern public school surveyed, Port Republic Elementary, was built in the early 1960s . It is a row of classrooms on either side of a hall, with a large gymnasium/cafeteria at a right angle to form an "L" shape. Other modern schools with similar plans, but different configurations have yet to be surveyed.

EDUCATION

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
177-12	Broadway School	BW	School Equip.Sales	c.1920	Brick	1	Rec. Block w/stage	Gym & Auditorium for school, all that remains.	--	Good
177-16	Deering Town Hall	BW	Town Hall, School Commercial	1890- 1900	Frame	2	Gable Entry 1 room, Rec. Block	1st.floor-commercial 2nd. school & meeting room, opera house	--	Good
82-342	Runion's Creek School	TV	School Dwelling	1905-06	Frame	1	1 Room	Bell tower, extended eaves w/brackets	Sheds	Good
82-345	Runion's Creek (Primitive) Baptist Church	TV	Church, School Vacant	1880's	Frame	1	2 Rooms	1 room was school, 1 room was church w/moveable partition. original equipment remain	--	Good
82-472	Orebaugh School	TV	School Dwelling	e. 20th c.	Frame	1	2 Rooms	2 rooms with offset extended eaves w/brackets, bell tower	Garage	Good
82-474	School on Rt. 614	TV	School Dwelling	1905- 1910	Frame	1	2 Rooms	2 Rooms with offset extended eaves w/ brackets, bell tower.	Shed	Good
82-353	McGaheysville Town Hall	MG	Town Hall Comm. Center	1893	Frame	2	Rec. Block	Originally had sloped floor, benches, stage. Used for school graduations.		Good
82-439	Rocky Bar School	MG	School Parish Hall	1917	River Rock	1	1 or 2 rooms	Large windows, protected entry.		V.Good

EDUCATION

2

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Mtrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
228-15	Grottoes Elementary School	GR	School School	1925, 1955	Brick	2	Auditorium & Gym with classrooms around it. Typical design and decoration	--	Good	
82-374	Victor Hill School	GR	School Dwelling	1903	Frame	2	4 Rooms w/ central hall	Example of early / Sheds consolidated school. Rare Survivor	Good	
82-499	Port Republic Elementary School	GR	School School	1938, 1960's	Brick/Stone	1	Rec. Blocks	Shop & Ag. Bldg. from old school remain behind modern school	Garage	Good
82-451	Timber Ridge School	GR	School Dwelling	1920's	Brick	1	Lg. Center room w/side classrooms	Typical design Replaced smaller School	--	Good
82-487	Noah Shuler School	GR	School Exhibit	c.1850	Log	1	1 Room	Moved & rebuilt beside modern Montevideo School	--	Good
82-460	Joseph Beckone Farm	GR	Washhouse School Storage	1870's	Frame	2	1 Room w/ Lg. chimney	1 room school on 2nd floor of wash-house. Used until Pineville school was built.	--	Good
312-11	Timberville School	TV	Lunch Room Unknown	e. 20th c.	Brick	1	Rec. Blk.	School demolished, only this remains on site		Good
			Home Ec. Bldg. Vacant	E. 20th c.	Brick	1	Rec. Blk., Gable Entry	This structure 1/2 block from school site		Good

MILITARY

I. Early Settlement through 1790

The Shenandoah Valley and the area that became Rockingham County were the frontier through most of this period. The military action that did take place were scattered Indian skirmishes with the white settlers. The majority of the Indian attacks were a result of the French and Indian war in 1753.

With the increase in Indian attacks because of the war, settlers united to defend their homes. This defense, led by George Washington, included a series of forts to be built along the 250 mile Augusta County frontier. Several, but not all, of these forts were built and individual homes were fortified to serve for this purpose. Apparently large, well constructed homes, especially those built of stone or with a German plan, were often called forts because their scale and materials suggested defensive qualities.

Rockingham County and Valley residents were involved in other related war time activities. Increased military activity resulted in an increased need for food and supplies. This led to increased food production, especially grain crops, beef and pork. Transportation facilities also improved during this period to facilitate the movement of food and supplies.

The Revolutionary War saw no battles or military engagements take place in the Shenandoah Valley. The major contribution of this area was men to fight and the provision of food and supplies. Once again, food production was increased to provide food for both the men and animals

needed by the army. Beef and pork production increased as well as the production of grain crops for the animals. The Valley region also began to supply raw materials such as iron.

Trade networks with population centers east of the Blue Ridge were established because of the war. These networks led to increased trade with eastern Virginia and facilitated the flow of food and supplies for the war. These networks also helped to open the Valley to a wide variety of people and ideas. Transportation once again improved to move the supplies.

Survey Data

There were no resources uncovered by survey for this period. Most resources for this period would be archaeological in nature.

II. 1790 - 1830

There were no direct military events that took place in Rockingham County for this period and residents enjoyed a time of peace and relative prosperity. Militia from the Valley served in the War of 1812 and several hundred volunteers went to Mexico in 1847. Local tradition notes that several place names in Rockingham County, such as Montevideo and Bogota, were brought back from this war, although much anglicized in pronunciation.

Survey Data

There is no survey data from this period.

III. 1830 - 1865

Though there was little military activity in Rockingham County in the early 19th century, the War Between the States had the greatest impact on the county and the Valley of any war in the history of the United States. There were several battles fought in Rockingham County and like the rest of the Valley, the county supplied large quantities of food, raw materials and supplies to the Confederate Army.

There were four battles and several calvary skirmishes in Rockingham County during the war. The Battle of Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862, was fought 1½ miles southeast of town on Chestnut Ridge. Virginia troops defeated troops from Pennsylvania but Confederate General Turner Ashby was killed.

The Battle of Cross Keys was fought on June 8, 1862, 7½ miles south of Harrisonburg. The name of the battle was taken from a nearby tavern that had a pair of crossed keys hanging over the door. Confederate troops under General R. S. Ewell repulsed a Federal attack by General John C. Fremont.

The next battle, fought on June 9, 1862, was the Battle of Port Republic. The Confederates under Generals Jackson and Ewell drove back Union troops under Generals Shields and Tyler. With heavy casualties, many buildings in the area served as hospitals.

The remainder of the military action in Rockingham County took place in the later years of the war. There were calvary skirmishes at Mt. Crawford, Bridgewater, and Brock's Gap in October of 1864. The Battle of

Lacey Springs was fought in December of that year and 3,000 cavalry under Custer were forced to retreat after a surprise attack by the Confederates.

The Valley, including Rockingham County, was a major supplier of food and raw materials. Grant ordered Major General Phillip Sheridan to destroy all potential Confederate supplies and by the fall of 1864 Sheridan had accomplished the task. Barns, mills and houses throughout the Valley and Rockingham County were burned and destroyed.

Survey Data

The majority of the military resources identified by survey in Rockingham County are related to the Civil War period. There are several monuments to individual battles. The Cross Keys Battle Monument and the Port Republic Battle Monument are square stone markers with a plaque describing the battle. These were erected in the 1920's and 1930's. Although not surveyed, there is also a monument to General Turner Ashby just outside Harrisonburg off the Port Republic Road at the site of the battle in which he was killed.

There are numerous examples of buildings which were used as headquarters or hospitals during the Civil War. The Miller-Kite House in Elkton served as one of Jackson's headquarters during his Valley campaign. Many houses, such as the E. E. VanLear farmhouse at Cross Keys; the log house at Lynwood or the Jennings House in Elkton were used as hospitals. Often there are blood stains on the floors which identify these homes. Melrose Caverns has also been identified as having Civil War ties. Many other building types, such as barns and churches were also used as hospitals or headquarters during the battles but remain to be identified.

There are also many oral traditions regarding buildings, especially barns, from the Civil War. Many barns were burned, such as the Shultz, Joseph Wenger and Cave Hill barns. Other oral traditions are about barns being saved by bribing Union soldiers such as the Hedrick barn. It is said a daughter convinced Union troops that the family had no slaves and were conscientious objectors on religious grounds that saved the John Zigler barn in Timberville.

There are several cemeteries in Rockingham County that have been identified as having graves of soldiers such as the Woodbine Cemetery in Harrisonburg. The cemetery at the Flory House on the Cross Keys battlefield supposedly has graves of both Northern and Southern casualties, but none are marked. Other small cemeteries near battlefields probably contain the graves of soldiers, but remain unidentified.

The effects of the Civil War on other resources have not been researched in depth. Agricultural, residential/domestic and transportation resources, especially the railroads suffered great destruction and were rebuilt after the war. More research could document these.

IV. 1865 - 1914

This period following the Civil War was a time of peace and rebuilding for Rockingham County. Transportation resources; bridges, roads and railroads were rebuilt. Barns and mills, destroyed by Sheridan were also rebuilt. Because of the destruction, the majority of the barns and mills in Rockingham County post-date the Civil War.

Survey Data

No resources were surveyed for this period.

V. 1914 - Present

Many citizens from Rockingham County served in the 20th century wars of World Wars I & II, Korea and Vietnam. Many community groups were organized to provide services during these wars, especially the two World Wars.

The Valley's large Mennonite population refused to serve during all wars and were assigned alternate service.

Survey Data

Since none of the 20th century wars were fought in the United States, there are few resource types surveyed in Rockingham County. Several monuments have been erected to those who fought and died in these wars. The McGaheysville War Memorial is dedicated "To Those in Past Wars" and the Stonewall District Community War Memorial commemorates those who died in World War I. There are probably other monuments and military related buildings such as armories that have not been surveyed.

MILITARY

No.	Name	Quad	Orig./Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-356	McGaheysville War Memorial	NG	Monument	Post W.W.II	Stone		Pyramid	To Those in Past Wars	--	Good
82-383	Stonewall District Community War Memorial	EW	Monument	1930	River Rock		W/Small Cannon	Comemorates W.W.I	--	Good
82-376	Cross Keys Battle Monument	GR	Monument	1920's	Stone			Comemorates Civil War Battle	--	Good
82-506	Port Republic Battle Monument	GR	Monument	1930's	Stone			Comemorates Civil War Battle	--	Good
82-369	Mrs. E. E. Van Lear Farm	GR	<u>Dwelling</u> Dwelling	1830 - 1850	Brick	2	I-House	Used as hospital during Civil War Battle	Farm Bldg.	Good
82-498	Log House at Lynwood	GR	<u>Dwelling</u> Dwelling	Pre 1860	Frame/Log	2	I-House	Used as hospital During Civil War Battle	Shed, Root Cellar	Good

Religion

I. Early Settlement to 1790

The first settlers in the Valley brought whatever religious beliefs they might have with them. On the frontier there were no established churches and only an occasional missionary or minister. Culturally related denominations often met together, sharing not only their religion, but their common culture. The Church of England was the established church of the colony, but seems not to have had much influence west of the Blue Ridge. Its main function there was political, as all office holders were required to be members of the Church, at least nominally. Most new demoninations were introduced into the Valley through small congregations that sometimes spread and became better established. The Presbyterian and Baptist churches were reintroduced in the lower Valley after becoming nearly extinct in the rest of the colony. The Germans were the most tightly knit group, sharing a language and the came cultural heritage. The ethnic homogeneity of the Valley was to some extent broken down by the evangelical movement in the 1750s, known at the Great Awakening, and the revivals of the Revolutionary War period. (Mitchell, 105).

Presbyterian

The Presbyterian Church had almost become extinct in the colony in the 18th century. The Donegal Presbytery in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, sent a minister to the capital at Williamsburg requesting freedom of conscience for Scotch-Irish settlers west of the Blue Ridge. This began a period of reintroduction of the Presbyterian Church. Itinerant ministers visited the growing communities in the Valley.

The Great Awakening, which involved an emotional response began to exert influence in the Presbyterian Church in the 18th century and created a deep division among the membership. From 1741 to 1758, the church split into New and Old Side. The New Side was more receptive to new attitudes fostered by the Great Awakening and gained in the Valley, except for Augusta County. The church was effectively reunited in 1758 and brought into the Hanover Presbytery of the eastern part of the state when the Old Siders failed to expand. There was rapid growth among the Presbyterians in the Valley and in 1786 the Lexington Presbytery was formed from the Hanover Presbytery. There were 12 ministers and 24 churches in the Valley, one of which was in Rockingham County. The first preaching was in Harrisonburg in 1780 and a congregation was organized in 1789 with the first church built in 1793.

German Churches

Germans were among the first settlers in Rockingham County and they brought with them their religious beliefs. The two principal German denominations in the Valley were Lutheran and Reformed. The Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded by Martin Luther in reaction to the abuses of the Roman Catholic Church. The Valley Lutheran faith was brought from Europe and Scandinavia to Pennsylvania.

The Reformed Church, had its American origins in Switzerland, Germany and was brought by the Germans to Pennsylvania. More than half the Germans in Pennsylvania were of the Reformed Church. The Reformed Church sided with Calvinism of Zwingli. In the Valley, the Reformed Church was very similar to the Presbyterians, with the exception of their language and culture.

The two major German denominations lacked pastoral service in the Valley. The Moravian Brothers at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania sent two ministers to travel throughout the south in 1743-44. The Moravians were an undogmatic, evangelical group which settled in Pennsylvania in 1740 and sought to unite all Germans, regardless of their belief.

Some of the earliest settlers in Rockingham County were Lutheran or Reformed and several of the first churches were held jointly by these two denominations. The Friedans

Church was organized jointly, as early as 1748 and the first baptismal on record occurred in 1762. Rader's Church near Timberville was organized as early as 1762, again by both the Lutherans and Reformed. The original building was log. In 1769, the Peaked Mountain Church was built in McGaheysville and in June 1777, St. Peter's was dedicated.

There was one Reformed congregation organized during this time. St. Michael's, south of Bridgewater, was organized in 1764.

Mennonites were also among the early settlers in the Valley and Rockingham County. The Mennonites were a dissenting group of Swiss Calvinist Brethren, who disagreed with Zwingli over his readiness to join church and state. They also denied the validity of infant baptism and were called Anabaptists. They suffered great persecution throughout Europe. As early as 1730, Mennonites were found at Massanutten, and one, Michael Kauffman, is probably the same man who later settled on Linville Creek. The Moravian missionaries reportedly found a number of Mennonites at Massanutten in 1748. Mennonites held services in their homes and no churches were built until later.

Another ethnic German group were the Sabbatarian Dunkers, a pietist group based at Ephrata in Pennsylvania. They were present in small numbers in the Valley in this period. They held their sabbath on Saturday and were scorned by other German groups.

Baptists

Baptists, an important British Protestant group which followed strict Calvinist theology, first appeared in Virginia in 1714 in the southeast. The Great Awakening initiated a split in the Baptist Church similar to that in the Presbyterian Church. The Baptist split into New Lights or Separate Baptists, who followed the new emotionalism of the Great Awakening, and Old Lights or Regular Baptists, who distrusted the emotionalism and revivalism.

In the Valley a Baptist Church was established as early as 1743 on Mill Creek (now in Page County) by English settlers. In August 1756, Linville and Smith Creek churches in Rockingham were constituted, but the Linville Creek Church was threatened by the Indians in 1757 and many of its members fled to eastern Virginia. It was some time before the church was reestablished.

Methodist

The Methodist Church was founded in England by John Wesley, an Anglican clergyman. Wesley was influenced by Moravian and evangelical Anglican thought. The movement stressed personal conversion and purity of life. The church's theology was Arminian, believing in universal salvation. There was rapid growth of Methodism in both England and America. The American church was established

in 1784, after the Anglican Church was disestablished. Methodists fully supported religious freedom, but opposed the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. Virginia proved to be fertile ground for the Methodists, with half of the Methodist Churches in America, in Virginia by 1777. A Methodist Church was established in Harrisonburg as early as 1788. Bishop Asbury visited Harrisonburg in 1794 and a subscription school was opened in Harrisonburg by the Methodists in that same year.

Anglican

The Anglican Church was the official church of England and as such, was the official church of the colony of Virginia. The greatest importance of the Anglican Church in the Valley was political. Office holders were required to be a member of the church and each area was divided into Parishes. Each Parish was governed by an elected Vestry who ran the church as well as took care of the poor. While the Anglican Church was mandated by law, government officials in the east, tended not to strictly enforce this as long as there were no blantant revolts.

The Rockingham Parish in Virginia was organized before the Revolutionary War, but what year is uncertain. There were two congregations, one at Dayton, and the other close

to Cross Keys. After the disestablishment, the Anglican Church almost disappeared, their churches neglected. There is no record for more than 60 years of any organized religious work in the Rockingham Parish, although occasional services may have been held at Port Republic.

Survey Data

There are few structures which survive from this period and no standing structures were identified and surveyed for this resource. The Peaked Mountain Church site has been surveyed. This church was built in 1769 and was jointly held by the Lutherans and Reformed. By 1800, the site of this church was occupied by the Union Church and several churches have been built on the site.

Rader's Church near Timberville has also been surveyed. This was another jointly owned church and there have been several buildings on this site also. The present church was built in 1943 and will be discussed under that time period.

II. 1790 - 1830

The Second Great Awakening, beginning in the first part of the period, did much to break down the ethnic structure of the Valley. The English speaking Scotch-Irish were probably the most affected by the religious mood. The German denominations were increasingly faced with the loss of younger members who were becoming acculturated and lost interest in services held in German. By the end of the period English was beginning to be used for worship. The Methodists and Baptists, evangelical groups, drew members from settlers with no previous religious beliefs, as well as those of other ethnic-based denominations. The Second Great Awakening was expressed in outdoor revivals and extended emotional camp meetings.

Presbyterians

A revival took place in the Presbyterian Church with evangelizing students traveling through the Valley. While camp meetings and sensational features were associated with the Presbyterians, as well as Methodists and Baptists, the unrestrained emotionalism does not seem to have been as much a part of the church in the Valley as it was elsewhere. No Presbyterian churches have been documented to have been organized during this period in Rockingham County.

German Churches

The Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Valley found themselves with few regular ministers during this period, the Reformed Church having even less than the Lutherans. There was increased debate and deep division over the use of English for worship services. Several rival synods were formed because of this division and the perceived dilution of Lutheran doctrine. A reunion did not occur until the 20th century.

Another German church became visible in the Valley after the Revolution. Like the Mennonites, Regular Dunkers or Brethren were organized in 1708 in Germany and required a way of life that confronted local customs and the laws of the state. They were German Baptists who took their theology and practice from the Pietists, who were former Lutherans attempting to recreate New Testament practices literally. Brethren refrained from worldly activities, were pacifists and did not take oaths. They took a stand against the practice of slavery, unlike many Germans of the more numerous denominations. The Seventh Day Baptists or Sabbatarian Brethren already in the Valley had split from the Regular Dunkers in 1728 to found the communal society at Ephrata.

Regular Dunkers did not believe in a trained clergy or written statement of belief. The informal evangelical nature of the sect helped it survive when other more conventional German churches suffered from a lack of ministers. Originally German speaking, English became necessary to proselytize in the community.

Until the 1820s they met in barns and houses. The Tunker House in Broadway was built during this period. The house, built between 1802 and 1806, was outfitted by its owner, Benjamin Yount, with hinged partitions that could be raised to accommodate religious gatherings. The first churches were Garber's and Linville Creek in Rockingham County.

After 1800, a new denomination, the United Brethren, was created by the activities of a Reformed minister, William Otterbein and Mennonite Martin Boehm in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Influenced by Methodist policy and theology, they were frequently called German Methodists. Originally there was no intent to form a new denomination, just to reach more open communication among Germans. Until the 1820s, all preaching was in German. They held camp meetings similar in spirit and agitation to the Methodists and frequently Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Mennonites and Methodists all participated. Camp meetings

were held for many years at George Hoffman's in Rockingham County. Whitesel's, near Pleasant Valley was founded in 1824 and is the oldest United Brethren Church in the Valley.

The Mennonites continued to be more seclusive than other German denominations. Traditionally they met in homes and only after they began losing members to other denominations did they build churches. Trissel's Church near Broadway, built 1823, was the first built in Rockingham County and the Valley. In 1826 Brenneman's was built west of Edom and in 1827 Weaver's Church, originally called Burkholder, was built. Both these churches had provisions for schools.

Baptist

The Baptists were never as popular in the Valley as many other denominations. Before 1782, the Strawberry Association was formed by Separate Baptists. It originally included all of the churches in Virginia south of the James River and southwest Virginia. In the central and lower valley the Regular Baptists predominated. The Linville Church which had been scattered due to Indian attacks, was reestablished by 1762. It was never a large or prosperous church, but was still meeting in 1809. Sometime after their reorganization, they became affiliated with the Separate Baptists.

Methodist

The Methodist Church membership declined in the beginning of this period due to a dispute over the strictness of church government. When conference boundaries were set up for the first time in 1796, the Valley was contained in the Virginia Conference. Two circuits of the Virginia Conference were located west of the Blue Ridge. After 1800, revivals brought a renewed strength to the Methodist Church. In Rockingham County a meeting continued for nine days and almost all secular business was curtailed (Sweet 161). Revivals began at Taylor's Springs (now Massanetta) during this time and the springs continued as an important site for camp meetings for many years. A Methodist Church was established in Elkton during this period, around 1821.

Survey Data

Two structures which date from this period have been surveyed in Rockingham County. The Tunker House in Broadway, already mentioned, is a plain two story house with interior arrangements for worship services. The Tunker House is on the National Register.

Frieden's Church and Cemetery has also been surveyed. It is one of the oldest church buildings in Rockingham and the cemetery has an excellent collection of German gravestones. It has been determined to be National Register eligible with a high rating.

III. 1830 - 1865

This was a period of growth for many denominations, while others continued to lose members. Two denominations, the Baptists and Presbyterians were torn by disputes over doctrinal matters. The question of slavery led to the creation of separate Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist groups by 1861. This period saw most German churches abandon the German language in favor of English.

Presbyterian

The Presbyterians, like most denominations in the south, struggled with the slavery issue. The Lexington Presbytery tried to skirt the issue by not discussing it at the General Assembly. They did accept a report deploring the moral and spiritual ignorance of slaves and recommending Sunday School for the slaves of members.

A proposed union with the Congregational Church of Connecticut split the church into Old and New School factions. While the division had little effect on the denomination east of the Blue Ridge, the Valley Presbyterians were torn apart. Both the Harrisonburg and Port Republic churches transferred to the New School.

German Churches

The German churches continued to struggle in this period with the language question. Older members

opposed English as a dilution of their heritage, but the churches continued to lose members to the English speaking Presbyterian and Methodists with similar theology. By the 1840s, English was spoken in most churches.

The Lutheran Church only built one church in Rockingham during this time. In 1837 they built a church in Dayton that was later used by the Methodists and United Brethren.

The Reformed Church also only built one church during this period, Mt. Crawford, built in 1842.

The Church of the Brethren appeared to be the most active, organizing or building four churches. A new congregation was organized at Mill Creek and the house built in 1860. In 1843 the Brush meeting house was erected, the Pine Grove house in 1850 and Greenmount in 1859. Their steadfast stand against slavery brought them many troubles and persecution during this period.

Methodists

Slavery proved to be a divisive issue for the Methodists as well. Methodists in the South had been opposed to slaveholding, but increased membership meant an increasing number of members who were slaveholders. Because of this, the church in the South moderated its position, but continued to ban a slave owning clergy. When a bishop, who

owned slaves, was dismissed by the General Convention, the southern church withdrew and convened in 1845 as the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In Rockingham County, four Methodist churches were established during this period. A church was built at McGaheysville in 1835 and a congregation in Mt. Crawford may have begun as early as 1835 also. The Port Republic Methodist Church was also established in this period and the first church in Ruchville was erected c. 1858.

Baptist

The Baptists, who had split over the emotionalism of the Great Awakening, had found common interests by the second quarter of the 19th century. They cooperated in the General Baptist Convention and tract and missionary activities. The missionary focus increasingly created a rift among those churches with an anti-missionary view who felt the Calvinist principles of the church were being compromised. They saw no scriptural support for Sunday Schools and felt ministers should not be paid a salary. Those churches with this viewpoint, withdrew from the majority and allied themselves with a group identified as Primitive Baptists.

In Rockingham County those churches which became Primitive Baptists were located near Dayton, Linville Creek,

Mt. Pleasant and Runion's Creek (still standing). The churches that remained regular Baptists were Mt. Crawford and Turleytown.

Other Denominations

Several other denominations began to appear in Rockingham County during this time. Antioch Christian Church was organized in 1833, south of Greenmont, but the church was not erected until 1880. Bethlehem was admitted to the Valley Christian Conference in 1851, but the congregation was apparently organized before 1844.

An effort was made in the 1850s to revive the Episcoapl parish in Rockingham. Roman Catholics and Jews are also mentioned during this period, but it was after 1865 that congregations were organized.

Survey Data

Few churches from this period have been identified and surveyed. One that has is the Bethlehem Church. It is a one room, one story, stone church. A new church has been built, but this remains.

Several cemeteries have been surveyed. Most of the churches connected with these cemeteries post-date the cemeteries, suggesting that the original church has

has been replaced by a newer building. The cemeteries are the Trinity Cemetery in Timberville, the Union Church Cemetery near Cross Keys and the Shady Grove Cemetery. There is a building near the Shady Groce Cemetery that was an early church and may date to this period. It is unclear whether it was a United Brethran or Methodist Church. A later church was built in front of the cemetery in the early 20th century which was a United Brethran Church.

IV. 1865 - 1914

In the post-war period most southern denominations continued their separation from the northern churches. With the freedom of blacks, numerous Black Churches were organized. Rural churches continued with the traditional architecture, but urban congregations began to build churches related to popular national styles.

Presbyterian

The Presbyterian Church grew in Rockingham with the organization of six new churches. The majority were built in the 1870s after a reconciliation between the Old School and New School which had divided in 1839. Those churches that were built were: Broadway, 1870; Edom, 1871; Cross Keys, 1872; Massanutten, 1874; Bridgewater, organized in 1878, church built 1889 and Mt. Olive, 1897.

German Churches

The German Churches continued to lose their cultural identification. Various new groups were formed as denominations split and reformed.

By 1812 there were between 600 and 700 members of the Lutheran Church in Rockingham and possibly three new churches were built.

The reformed Church was close in size to the Lutherans, with approximately 600 members in the county in 1912. They also built several churches in this period. Friedan's jointly held, was repaired and rededicated in 1894. Brown Memorial at McGaheysville was built in 1885 after a separation of the joint congregation. A congregation was organized in Harrisonburg and a church built in 1897. In Timberville, a new church, Trinity, was completed in 1884.

The Mennonites continued to be active in this period with several new churches built. They too, had their share of divisions. In the late 1800s, the Old Order Mennonites split from the main line church, mainly in opposition to "new order" innovations such as Sunday Schools and nighttime revival meetings. Most live on farms, use horse-drawn buggies and wear "plain dress."

"Black-bumper Mennonites" split from the Old Order over cars. They drive cars, but paint the bumper and chrome black.

In 1881, conservative members of the Church of the Brethren formed the Old Order Dunker Church. In 1882, Progressive Brethren, a liberal group, were expelled from the Brethren Church nationally. By 1912, there were approximately 350 members in Rockingham with four houses of worship; Dayton, Bethlehem, south the Harrisonburg, Mt. Olive near McGaheysville and Akton east of Tenth Legion.

The Church of the Brethren, who called themselves Conservative Dunkers, had about 2500 members in Rockingham in 1912. In 1880, they established Bridgewater College, the principal education arm.

The United Brethren, like the Mennonites, Dunkers, Methodists and others, were opposed to slavery and were unpopular during the war. Due to the war and loss of members to other denominations, especially the Methodists, this denomination was in very weak condition after the war. Much work was done by the Rev. John Williams Howe and the church increased its membership. By 1906, membership had reached 2,917. In 1876 a church school was established in Dayton, which grew to become the Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and Conservatory of Music.

Methodist

The Methodist Church continued to win converts and establish new churches during this period. Nationally,

the northern and southern churches remained separated with the North establishing a few churches in the Valley. The Rockingham District was established in 1869, but ceased operations after 1908. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, founded in 1818 in the North and other Black Methodist groups expanded rapidly in the south after the war.

In Rockingham, seven new congregations were established: Bridgewater, 1866; Keezletown, 1869; Broadway, 1881; Spring Creek, 1885; Clover Hill, 1886; Linville, 1890; and Mt. Hermon, 1893.

Baptists

The Baptist Church grew during this period with expanded missionary work in the Valley. In Rockingham, five new churches were constituted: Harrisonburg, 1869; Bridgewater, 1873; Singer's Glen, 1876; Broadway, 1892 and Riverview in 1908.

Episcopal

After the war there was a renewed effort to reestablish the Episcopal Church in Rockingham. The parish at Port Republic was reorganized in 1864 and a new church in Harrisonburg was finished in 1869. By 1912, four churches existed in East Rockingham: Sandy Bottom, St. Stephens, Rocky Bar and Grace.

Roman Catholic

Undoubtedly, there had been Catholics in Rockingham from the early years, but there was never any organized church. The first Catholic Church was organized around 1865. In 1866, they were meeting in a chapel and priests from other areas occasionally held services. It was not until 1876, that they purchased a church building from the Methodists.

Jewish Synagogue

The first Jewish families came from Austria and arrived in Rockingham in 1859. Following the Civil War their numbers increased and they began holding services in a member's home. Later they organized themselves under the name of Hebrew Friendship Congregation of Harrisonburg and purchased a lot for a cemetery. In 1894, they dedicated their Temple in Harrisonburg and by 1910 had a Rabbi.

Other Churches

As more people arrived in the Valley, more churches of different denominations began to be built. During this period, the Christian Churches in Rockingham sent delegates to the Valley Christian Conference and eight new congregations were organized.

There were also two Church of Christ churches organized at this time, one in Harrisonburg and one in Dayton.

Black churches grew after the Civil War. By 1912, there were eight Black congregations: four United Brethren, two Methodist and two Baptist.

Survey Data

The majority of the churches surveyed date from this period. This survey focuses on rural areas and most stylish churches are found in Harrisonburg and the larger towns. These typical rural churches are rectangular in form. Almost all are frame, with a vestibule or bell tower or both.

While the majority of the churches are frame, two built of other construction materials deserve further discussion. One is a brick church in the town of Grottoes. It is a one story, five bay, rectangular plan with particularly nice brickwork. Pilasters separate each of the side bays. The rounded windows have carving at the top with segmented brick arches. On the gable entry, the double door is set off by pilasters, segmented arch over the door with a stylized cross of raised brick. There is a corbeled belt-course and sawtooth cornice. The brickwork is typical of the Eutsler Brothers and may be associated with them.

St. Stephen, the Good Shepherd Church is a fine example of river rock construction. It, and the parish hall next door which

originally was a school, may have been the work of Grottoes stonemason, John Hartman. The church has a square crenelated entry tower and there is a slight kick to the eaves of the gable roof.

V. 1914 to Present

Few sources document major trends in the Valley for the 20th century. Major churches continue to grow and the trend has been towards ecumenicalism and unification. Several of the different Lutheran synods, which had churches in the Valley, are preparing to unify.

The Methodists have also reunited. The split that occurred over the issue of slavery was resolved and the various groups reunited in 1939, forming The Methodist Church. This denomination united with the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1968 to form the United Methodist Church of today. The Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music moved from Dayton to Winchester in 1960. It is now affiliated with the United Methodist Church due to the merger of the two denominations.

Survey Data

Several of the churches surveyed were built in this period. The majority of these are stylish brick churches and replaced earlier ones built on the same site.

RELIGION

2

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Mtrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-355	Brown Memorial Church of Christ	MG	Church Church	1876	Frame	1	Rec.Blk. w/ Central Tower	Large late 19th century church		Good
82-448	Peaked Mountain Lutheran Church Site & Cemetery	MG	Church, Cemetery Demolished	1700's				Several churches on this site, "Union", German Reformed Lutheran. Last church demolished in 1950. Some of the stones, but not bodies moved to Mt. Olivet Cem., others made into memorial.		
82-521	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Rectory	MG	Dwelling Dwelling	1890	Frame	2	Irregular w/ many additions	Originally a rectory, later an orphanage, now a private home.		
82-439	Rocky Bar School	MG	School Parish Hall	1917	River Rock	1	1 or 2 rooms w/additions	Originally a school, it now serves as parish hall for St. Stephen's the Good Shepherd Church		Good
228-10	Brick Church on Elm Street	GR	Church Church	1900- 1910	Brick	1	Rec. Blk.	Particularly nice brick work, associated with Eustler Brothers		Good
228-11	Brick Commercial Building @ 5th & Elm St.	GR	Store Church	1940's	Brick	2	Gable Entry Rec. Blk.	Commercial building converted to church		Good
228-12	Mt. Moriah Colored Church & Cemetery	GR	Church Church	1880- 1900	Frame	1	Gable Entry Rec. Blk.	Black church & cemetery		Good
82-362	Union Church Cemetery	GR	Cemetery	19th c. to Present				Earliest marker is 1799 Several stones with German designs		Good

RELIGION

3

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Mtrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-399	Shady Grove Cemetery & Church Site	GR	Cemetery Church Demolished	1850's 1909	Frame			Enclosed with fence Only stone foundation and marker remain		
82-400	Shady Grove Church	GR	Church Vacant	1870-80's	Frame	1	Rec. Blk.w/ Board & Batten	This was 1st Shady Grove Church before 82-399 built. Later used as store & dwelling		Poor
82-453	Mt. Olive Brethren Church & Cemetery	GR	Church Church	1884	Frame	1½	Rec. Blk. w/vestibule & Corner tower	Active Church Estab. in 1884		Good
82-457	Mt. Olive Brethren Church Parsonage	GR	Dwelling Dwelling	1940's	Frame	1½	Bungalow	Typical dwelling in Pineville		Good
82-500	Mill Creek Church & Cemetery	GR	Church Church	1921	Brick	2	Rec. Blk.w/ additions	1st church built in 1887. This church the 2nd.		Good

SOCIAL/CULTURAL

I. Settlement to 1790

The early settlement period in Rockingham County was a time of sparse population and few activities that fall under the social/cultural theme. In the early years the ethnic groups that migrated into the Valley kept their cultural identities. The linguistic differences and religious beliefs of the Germans kept them a distinct ethnic group longer than the Scotch-Irish and English settlers. Germans were the predominant ethnic group and a 1912 study notes that 70% of the Rockingham County population was of German descent. By the beginning of the 19th century, cultural differences were diminishing. Most social or cultural activities took place in the home or church.

The first public building that would have been used as social centers were ordinaries and taverns. The number of taverns in the 18th century remained small, with their numbers increasing in the 19th century.

The many thermal and mineral springs were beginning to be recognized and visited by tourists. However, the springs popularity lies mainly in the next two periods.

Survey Data

With few 18th century structures remaining in Rockingham County, no buildings related to this theme have been surveyed.

II. 1790 - 1830

The early 19th century saw an increase in social and cultural centers outside the home. The springs continued their growth and increased their popularity. As early as 1816, Massanetta Springs, originally named Taylor Springs, was designated as the site for camp meetings of the Methodist Church. As the springs grew, the roads and turnpikes, as well as taverns, developed in response to the increased travel demands. These improvements are discussed under the transportation theme.

As towns developed, they became centers for social and cultural activities. The Court Days in Harrisonburg were big social events with countywide attendance.

With increased population in the county and increased participation, newspapers were established in most Valley towns. In the 1820's a newspaper was begun in Harrisonburg and the area became a center for printing and publishing. In areas with large German populations, newspapers were also published in German.

Music and singing became popular in Rockingham County. The Singing School movement, popular in the northeast, spread to the Valley. This popularity was increased by the printing center which developed in the county. Kentucky Harmony, the first singing book in western Virginia was published in Harrisonburg by a Presbyterian teacher Anasias Davisson around 1810. Singing was further promoted by Joseph Funk of Mountain Valley (Singers Glen). He and others in the movement, assembled a

shaped-note tune book, Allgemein Nutzliche Choral-Music in 1816 which was also published in Harrisonburg. Funk's music efforts began in this period and expanded significantly in the next time period.

Survey Data

Resources from this period are still scarce. Cross Keys Tavern may date from this period but will be discussed under the transportation theme.

Massanetta or Taylor Springs still flow and continue to attract visitors, but none of the structures associated with the springs, date from this period.

There were no other resources surveyed.

III. 1830 - 1865

The singing movement continued to expand in this period with Joseph Funk playing a major role in Rockingham County. His first English work, first called Genuine Church Music, also became his most famous. It was published in 1832 but has been known since 1851 as Harmonia Sacra. Funk, with his sons, established a publishing firm in 1847 in Mountain Valley, later renamed Singer's Glen because of the Funk connection. The Funk & Sons publishing company later moved to Dayton and was renamed Ruebush Kieffer Company.

The antebellum period was the heyday of the springs in the Valley. Improved transportation and the confidence of the era, led to a boom in tourists. Elegant complexes featuring hotels and cottages were

built in the 1840's and 1850's. With the continued interest in the natural springs, other natural wonders such as caverns, began to be appreciated by tourists. Due to the geography of the area, Rockingham County has several caverns and others are located nearby.

During this period there was an influx of Irish who brought their cultural traditions to the county. They concentrated mainly in the Linville District and originally came to work on the railroad.

Towns and villages began a period of growth in this period. Towns with unimaginative plans were laid out by speculators along turnpikes. Usually they were just a string of lots along a road, sometimes with one back street. These resources will be discussed further under the transportation theme.

Another aspect of town growth was the establishment of community cemeteries. These augmented church and private cemeteries. In 1850 Harrisonburg purchased land for Woodbine Cemetery. It was used and enlarged throughout the century with many Confederate soldiers buried there. Others were reburied in Woodbine, so some stones may predate the cemetery.

Fraternal and social organizations were established and thrived during this period. Mt. Crawford became a center of the temperance movement and the Sons of Temperance were established in Harrisonburg. The Y.M.C.A. began in Harrisonburg in 1860, but lapsed a year later. Most Masonic organizations were founded in the 1840s and 1850s.

The Civil War had a great impact on the social and cultural life in Rockingham County. Many activities and organizations were curtailed while others assumed new importance as part of the war effort.

Survey Data

Old Runion's Creek Cemetery in the Timberville area probably dates to this period. It is probably a community plot because it is not associated with a church. There is no attempt at landscaping, the stones are clustered near a creek. Only one stone is marked.

Many of the social and cultural activities were centered in the larger towns or villages. Resources for this theme may be found in the historic districts, such as Singers Glen Historic District. It contains many buildings associated with Joseph Funk's growing musical enterprise. No doubt, there are resources in the Harrisonburg district as well.

IV. 1865 - 1914

The years following the war saw Rockingham County rebuild from the destruction caused by the war. As the economy and the area stabilized cultural and social activities increased.

There was another influx of immigrants to Harrisonburg. Many Jews from Germany and Austria settled in Harrisonburg and established the Hebrew Friendship congregation and the Ladies Auxiliary Society.

Other movements and societies were formed or re-established in this period. The Good Templars succeeded the Sons of Temperance and were active from 1873 to 1883. There were also temperance societies formed

among blacks and women and saloons were closed in Harrisonburg and elsewhere during the late 1880s. Agricultural organizations which were popular were the Grange and the Farmer's Alliance. These focused on efforts to improve the farmer's situation and introduce new farming methods.

Benevolent societies were formed. The Turn-Verein was active in Harrisonburg in the late 1860s and 1870s. It was based on moral qualities and German descent and language.

There was a renewed interest in the arts during this period and library organizations were begun. The Rockingham Library Association, chartered in 1867 in Harrisonburg, was one of the earliest in the Valley to promote libraries. Interest in the theater grew as well, with the Assembly Park established in north Harrisonburg in 1892 and the New Virginia Theater in 1905, also in Harrisonburg.

Rockingham County continued to be a major musical area. There were competitions for its town bands and in 1867, a musical convention was held in Harrisonburg. It latter became permanent as the Valley Musical Association. The town of Dayton soon became a music center. Dayton Church School, founded in 1876, later became Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and Conservatory of Music. It was also during this period (1878) that Joseph Funk's musical printing business moved to Dayton and the name was changed to Reubush-Kieffer Company. It became one of the largest musical printing houses in the South.

The Sunday School movement burgeoned during this time. The Sunday School Union was established in 1898 and many churches added classrooms on to the sanctuary for Sunday Schools.

As roads, railroads and other transportation facilities were rebuilt after the war, the springs became popular once again, both as resorts and for the water which could be shipped around the country. Massanetta Springs, smaller and less well known than those in neighboring counties, had a new and larger hotel built in 1909 to replace some of the older pre-Civil War buildings. Other natural resources, caverns, were increasingly popular and became commercial enterprises as well. Massanutten Caverns were discovered in 1892 and were popular in the 1890s with picnic parties held along with tours for scientists and scholars. Weyers Cave, near Grottoes but actually in Augusta County, continued its popularity.

The growth of railroads sparked building booms and towns were planned to take advantage of the increased movement in passengers and freight. Often grand hotels and other buildings to house cultural attractions were built to attract developers. Meeting halls were erected in towns and villages. They were often multi-use, with commercial space on the first floor and meeting rooms on the second floor. The Elkton Improvement Company was established to promote industries such as mining and to lay out towns and parks that were planned to incorporate natural areas. The majestic Elkton Hotel was built in 1890 and groups, such as the Masons held annual meetings there. Major employer industries in rural areas often sought to provide cultural and social activities for their workers. Many of these construction projects were halted due to the panic of 1893.

Survey Data

Many resources were uncovered in the areas of meeting facilities, community cemeteries, planned development and high style architecture. These resources are probably representative of what exists countywide from this period, however as these resources were concentrated in towns, historic districts should contain the majority of these buildings.

Around the turn of the century, groups such as town governments and Masons built their own meeting halls in rural communities. These were typically large, two story frame buildings with a gable entry. They were built in the center of town and frequently housed a commercial enterprise on the first floor. Deering Hall in Broadway exemplifies this pattern. It gives the appearance of a business; store front entry, long, large room; but beside the main door a separate smaller door leads straight upstairs to the meeting room. The continued inter-relation of religious and educational and social/cultural resources in these small towns is clearly shown in the functions of the town halls. The upstairs of Deering Hall was used as a school before the town's consolidated school complex was built. Blackboards painted on the wall demonstrate this use. Likewise, the McGaheysville Town Hall (1893) was clearly built as a social gathering place. The first floor was fitted with a floor sloping down to a stage and numbered pews arranged in aisles. The hall was used for school graduations and entertainment events. Upstairs, church groups held bazaars and cake walks. Groups using the meeting rooms upstairs have included the town government, Masons and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Planned development occurred in some of the rural areas surveyed in the late 19th century. Towns boomed as the railroad came in, sparking first a linear approach and later as towns anticipated huge growth, planned additions. In Grottoes (Shendun) a large area was surveyed into a grid pattern, incorporating small, regular lots. The plan was not heavily oriented to a dominant road or town center. Growth did not approach the anticipated levels, so the plan was never fleshed out. Broadway remained a linear town, spread along a main north-south route, Linville Creek and, after 1869, the railroad. As seems typical of most Rockingham County towns, sporadic sections of regular lots (additions) were added long after the town center had been established. Elkton also experienced isolated additions of surveyed lots, but these were not applied to a coherent town-wide plan.

Several community cemeteries were surveyed. Runion's Creek Cemetery in the Timberville quad and Mt. Olivet Cemetery in McGaheysville both are sited on hills and face east. Mt. Olivet, a planned community cemetery, succeeded a crowded church-related cemetery. It is laid out in three parallel lanes. Space was provided for expansion and, in fact, the third lane and an extraneous loop are additions. The oldest lane is flanked with planted maple trees.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a family of builders based in Grottoes produced many stylish houses in the area. The four Eutsler brothers built Queen Anne houses in the 1880s and 1890s,

creating elaborate exterior design and sometimes influencing entire neighborhoods. With the turn of the century, the Eutslers moved into Neo-colonial and Bungalow styles. They experimented with new forms. They also incorporated the latest technologies, such as early electricity. In their heyday, they reportedly employed 270 people, suggesting they were quite prolific.

IV. 1914 - Present

The 20th century has brought great change to the traditional social/cultural activities of Rockingham County. The increased mobility brought by the advent of the automobile and improved roads have caused small towns to yield to the larger population centers for cultural activities.

With these changes, there was new emphasis in the 1920s and 1930s on creating community centers in rural areas. Rural sociologists feared the demise of country life and advocated that the new consolidated schools double as community centers. Schools were designed with rooms that could serve both school purposes, such as gyms, and as community meeting rooms and the public was encouraged to use them. As new schools were built in the 1960s and 1970s, these older consolidated schools with their community centers were vacated, leaving a void. In some cases the local churches are the only community center left in small towns.

The automobile has also brought an increase in tourists to the Valley and Rockingham County. Many of the areas historic attractions have been promoted. Battlefield markers have been placed at Harrisonburg,

Port Republic and Cross Keys. Museums of local history and historical societies have formed which study the county's history.

Older tourist attractions such as caverns and springs have either become more adept at promotion, changed or closed. Massanetta Springs Hotel saw a rapid decline after 1920. It has been incorporated as the center of a large church related conference center, although it still takes private guests on a limited scale. In the 1920s and 1930s many of the caverns became commercial enterprises. Often they were the first to use electricity to light the caverns. By 1923 Massanutten Caverns had a large lodge and golf course and Endless Caverns, a lodge and camping grounds. Both caverns have been drastically scaled down from their heyday in the 1930s and 1940s.

Fraternal organizations continued to flourish and expand, but some of the smaller lodges have merged with larger lodges in bigger towns. Organizations which are both social and philanthropic were established such as Lions Club, Rotary, Ruitan, Jaycees, Women's and Junicr Women's Clubs. Other organizations based on military service such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars have continued as community centers despite the decreasing popularity during the Vietnam era.

Numerous cultural activities, theater and dance groups have been established, but tend to be concentrated in the cities and larger towns. Libraries have become common, run by either the city/town or county governments.

Survey Data

As the century progressed, town halls experienced changes and new forms took over as meeting places. First, consolidated schools came into vogue, taking some functions away from the town halls. In McGaheysville, the town hall was renovated in the 1930s. No longer needed, the stage was removed and replaced by a kitchen. Conversely, the St. Stephens Parish Hall, which was built as a school was transformed into a church affiliated social center once the school was removed to a larger complex. These school complexes, with gymnasiums, classrooms, cafeterias and playgrounds, played a large role in social and cultural activities. (See Education theme). Mention is made of opera houses, silent movie houses and dance halls in small towns, but which buildings were used is not documented.

After World War I, veterans' groups were organized. The Veterans of Foreign Wars post in Grottoes was built in the 1920s or 1930s. The front section is of river rock, the work of the builder of the St. Stephen's Parish Hall. A later frame rear ell provides extra room. This growing awareness of veterans also resulted in the establishment of war memorials and the marking of Civil War Battlefields. Two simple monuments of river rock were erected in the McGaheysville area. The Stonewall District Community War Memorial, erected by the American Legion to honor area soldiers killed in World War I, consists of a cannon mounted on a rock platform. The McGaheysville memorial honors all in the area who served their country in past wars. It is a simple pyramid with a flagpole beside it.

SOCIAL/CULTURAL

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Mtrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
312-7	Oddfellows Lodge & Store	TV	LodgeHall, <u>Store</u> LodgeHall, Store	c.1910	Frame	2	Rec. Block	Gable End Entry Lodge Hall on 2nd Floor	Garage	Good
82-335	Old Runion's Creek Cemetery	TV	Cemetery Abandoned	M.19th Cent.				All but one stone unmarked		Fair
82-434	Runion's Creek Cemetery	TV	Cemetery Cemetery	L.19th c. E.20th c.				Not associated with a church		Good
82-383	Stonewall District Community War Memorial	EW	Monument	1930	River Rock	w/Cannon		In memory of 49 county mem who died in W.W.I		Good
82-356	McGaheysville War Memorial	MG	Monument	Post W.W.II.	Stone		Pyramid	Comemorates those who died in past wars		Good
82-353	McGaheysville Town Hall	MG	Town Hall Community Center	1893	Frame	2	Rec. Block	Original had sloped -- floor, benches & stage. Used by town, school & church groups, Masons.		Good
82-354	Mt. Olivet Cemetery	MG	Cemetery Cemetery	1840- Present				Planned community cemetery		V.Good
82-439	St. Stephen Parish Hall	MG	School Parish Hall	1917	River Rock	1	Orig 1-2 Rooms	Large windows, -- protected entry; Church-run but serves entire community		V.Good
177-16	Deering Town Hall	BW	Town Hall, <u>School</u> Commercial	1890- 1900	Frame	2	Gable entry 1 room rec. block	Downstairs, commercial Upstairs, school & meeting room. Possible opera house		Good
228-9	VFW Post 4698	GR	Lodge Hall Lodge Hall	1920-30	River Rock	1	2 Rec. Block T Shaped	Long rear ell of frame --		Good

SOCIAL/CULTURAL

2

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-455	Pineville Store	GR	Grocery Store Dance Hall Dwelling	1920's	Frame	2	Rec. Blk. w/Add.	Used as a Dance Hall in 1950's	Garage	Good
82-508	Massanetta Springs Hotel	HB	Hotel Conference Center	1909	Brick	3½	Lg. Block w/side wings	Springs long popular, used as a Methodist Camp Meeting place as early as 1816, now Presbyterian Conf.	Many Center	V.Good

Transportation

I. Early Settlement to 1790

This earliest period of transportation concentrated on road building. The earliest roads in the Valley were no more than game and Indian paths. These were primarily foot paths that later developed into paths for riders on horseback and were later widened for wagons.

Gradually, as more settlers moved into the Valley, rudimentary roads began to be built. The early routes followed waterways and the physical geography of the land. Counties began to build roads in the 1740s and 1750s. Road building was under the control of the county courts who appointed citizens to locate roads or "view the way." Landowners were also appointed to maintain the roads.

The major north-south route through the Valley, even today, is the Great Wagon Road. Known by a variety of names, the State authorized improvements to the road north of Staunton in 1745 and the road was surveyed by George Washington the next year. This was the major route settlers used migrating from Pennsylvania to Virginia and beyond. The Moravians, early travelers in the Valley, followed the road through Virginia on their way to North Carolina from Pennsylvania.

Because the Wagon Road ran north and south, goods and products were channeled north to ports in Pennsylvania and

and Maryland, by-passing the ports of eastern Virginia. The development of east-west routes opened new trading networks with population centers east of the Blue Ridge. The first major east-west route in Rockingham County was through the Swift Run Gap. A major impetus for the development of east-west roads was the French and Indian War. The Valley region provided food and supplies and roads were necessary to move provisions and soldiers.

The oldest towns in Rockingham were established in this period and were located on the Wagon Road. The early route of the road may have been through Keezletown. When the route shifted a few miles to the west, Harrisonburg grew to become the county seat, while Keezletown remained a small village. Harrisonburg was established in 1780 and Keezletown in 1791.

There is no mention of ferries in Rockingham County histories. Fords, low and easy places to cross a river or stream, were used. Two often mentioned are the Pennsylvania ford, used by the Moravians on their journey, and one near the village of Lynwood on the South Fork Shenandoah River.

As more travel became possible ordinaries and taverns opened along well traveled routes to provide food and housing for travelers. Often these were houses and not a specifically designed building. An innkeeper might live there with his family and rent rooms to travelers. Two early ordinaries in the county were run by Samuel Gay of Harrisonburg whose license was granted in November 1781, and Peter Bolinger who had an ordinary in McGaheysville.

Survey Data

There are few remaining structures from this early period in Rockingham County. It was during this period that the major roads of the county were laid out. The present Keezletown Road was once a major portion of the Great Wagon Road before it shifted further west through Harrisonburg. The Cross Keys Tavern on the old section of the Keezletown Road may date from the late 18th century, but more likely falls in the next period.

II. 1790 - 1816

This period witnessed increased improvements in roads in the Valley and Rockingham County. The Revolutionary War emphasized the need for good roads and resulted in a heightened awareness of transportation problems in the Valley. To improve the situation, the General Assembly enacted a statute for a general survey of roads through the Blue Ridge in 1782. The Valley counties faced different problems than those in the east. Rougher terrain, a low tax base and fewer road building companies compounded the difficulty of the situation.

Increased migration in the late 18th century led to improvements in transportation networks. The Swift Run Gap Turnpike was established in 1802 as the southern Valley's first turnpike and a major east-west route. A second north-south route was created which ran from Shepherdstown south to Elkton.

Because of the success with water travel elsewhere, plans were made to improve the rivers in the Valley, especially the South Fork Shenandoah River. Wayland believes that Port Republic was an active river port on this river in the early 19th century, sending products down the Valley to Harper's Ferry. Although there was some water travel in Rockingham, the area did not possess great potential for river improvements and canals.

More towns grew in this period, especially along major routes and rivers. McGaheysville was established in 1801 along the Swift Run Gap road where it crosses Stony Run. Port Republic and New Haven were towns on the South Fork Shenandoah River. Port Republic, established in 1802, was located on the south bank, while New Haven, established in 1804, was on the north bank opposite or just below Port Republic.

Survey Data

The early 19th century saw more activity in the development of roads. It was the beginning of the turnpike era, although at this period turnpikes were in the planning stage. There are several extant taverns which date from this period. The previously mentioned Cross Keys Tavern and the Blue Ball Tavern probably date from this period. Both are two story frame buildings with end chimneys. In 1802 Peter Bolinger was licensed to run an ordinary in McGaheysville. The original section of this ordinary was a two room log structure with end Chimney and cellar. It has since been enlarged with several frame additions.

Many of the towns which began in this period continued to grow in the 19th century such as McGaheysville, while others did not. New Haven never reached the actual size of a town and is virtually unknown today.

III. 1816 - 1865

The antebellum period saw a tremendous growth in transportation facilities in Rockingham. New or improved turnpikes and the introduction of the railroad opened the county to increased commerce and travel. Early in this period the state, concerned with the poor transportation system, created a fund for improvements and a board to administer it. In addition, it created the position of principal engineer to formulate road specifications to insure that modern methods were used. Roads were built and railroad projects begun.

This was the heyday of the turnpike and many crisscrossed Rockingham. The Great Wagon Road was incorporated as a turnpike in 1817, but it was 1834 before the 68 mile stretch between Winchester and Harrisonburg was paved. By 1837, the next 25 miles to Staunton was chartered and tollgates were erected every 25 miles. The road was macadamized by 1840. Regular daily trips between Winchester and Staunton were made by Trotters Stage Line.

Several other turnpikes were built which opened up the county and areas to the west. Harrisonburg was the hub for

many of these. The Harrisonburg to Warm Springs Turnpike was chartered in 1829-30 and the next year the Harrisonburg and Thornton's Gap Turnpike was incorporated. Roads to the east continued to be improved. In 1850 the Rockingham Turnpike Company was authorized to macadamize the Swift Run Gap Road between Standardsville and Harrisonburg.

The most dramatic change in Valley transportation was the growth of railroads. Three main lines were built in Rockingham. One was located on the west side of Massanutten Mountain, one on the east side of the mountain and one crossed the Valley. Both the roads and railroad suffered major damage and destruction due to the Civil War. The major routes, especially the Valley Pike, were heavily travelled by both armies. Many of the bridges were burned and railroads also suffered. The Manassas Gap Railroad was completely destroyed. The Baltimore and Ohio, however, was maintained by Union forces and suffered little damage.

Survey Data

The antebellum period saw continued improvement in road conditions. The Valley Pike, Swift Run Gap and Harrisonburg-Warm Springs Turnpikes, as well as others, were improved. Many were macadamized and undoubtedly tollhouses and tollgates were erected. Several extant structures can be traced to this period. The Virginia Inn in Broadway was on a major road. One of the few tollhouses recorded by this survey is the Brunk Tollhouse and Inn on Rt. 253. This structure, possibly log, dates from 1840-1860 and has been used for a variety of

of purposes including Civil War hospital. The scarcity of tollhouses that have been located, raises questions of their impermanent nature or multiple uses. Due to the large number of turnpikes in Rockingham County, further investigation may uncover more examples.

This period also saw the rapid increase in what would become a major method of transportation - the railroad. There are few railroad related structures that survive from the antebellum period due to the massive destruction during the Civil War. Destruction of railroad property was heavy due to its strategic value to both armies.

IV. 1865 - 1914

The first decades of this period were a time of rebuilding the destruction of the war. Railroads were rebuilt and played an increasingly important role. Roads and bridges also had to be rebuilt.

The Manassas Gap Railroad quickly rebuilt after the war. By 1868, it reached Harrisonburg and work was begun to continue the line to Staunton in 1874. The line was later divided and the name changed. The portion in the lower Valley, Harrisonburg to Woodstock and Strasburg, became the Southern Railway Company. The upper section of the Valley, from Harrisonburg to Lexington, became the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

A narrow gauge railroad from Harrisonburg to Dayton was planned as early as 1870. This later became the Chesapeake & Western. Another small railroad began construction in 1895 from Elkton to Bridgewater.

As the railroad grew, land along the railroad developed also. Older towns grew and others were planned by speculators to take advantage of the boom. One such planned town was Grottoes. A boom town of the 1890s, it had a population of 709 by 1891. Planned in a grid pattern, it had streetcars by 1893.

The railroad also brought prosperity to older towns. Broadway grew with the railroad and seemed destined for greatness. A grand hotel was planned, but like many, it was never built.

There were continued improvements in the roads. The state transferred interest in the turnpikes to county governments. The Board of Public Works was abolished in 1902, the same year the Virginia Highway Commission was formed. Roads continued to be macadamized and by the turn of the century, nearly all major roads in the Valley were hard surfaced.

Many of the county's bridges had to be rebuilt after being burned during the war. They also suffered destruction from nature with the 1870 and 1877 floods. Several covered bridges were built by John Wood in this period; Bridgewater, Mt. Crawford, River Bank and Conrad's Store.

Survey Data

This period was the rapid recovery of the railroad from the destruction of the Civil War. Along the railroad towns

developed. Some, like Grottoes, were paper towns of land speculators, while others like Broadway, were older towns that benefited from the growth of the railroad. Many of the railroad related structures of this period are no longer standing. Of the several small towns along the railroad that were surveyed, no stations were found that date from this period. At Island Ford, which was a stop until the mid 20th century, there is a station master's house which is a Gothic board and batten structure. Kite's Store, a large, long two story structure benefited from the railroad stop and dates from this period.

Much town construction resulted from the railroad, especially in railroad boom towns such as Grottoes. One street along the railroad is lined with picturesque Queen Anne houses built by the Eutsler Brothers during this period.

The Minnick Hotel in Broadway was built in 1875. In plan, it is a large I-house which fronts the tracks. The brick Timberville Hotel, built 35 years later in 1908, is a vastly different and very stylish structure. The hotel occupied the second floor of a commercial building which also housed the bank.

The present Massanetta Springs Hotel was built during this period. The old hotel predates the Civil War and one antebellum structure remains. The main hotel, built in 1909, is a large 3-1/2 story stucco and brick structure. It has a

mansard roof and dormers. Two brick wings flank the main block. The hotel complex was given to the Presbyterian Church in the early 1920s and is maintained as a conference center.

This was a period of bridge building as many bridges were destroyed by the war and the floods of 1870 and 1877.

All of the covered bridges built in this period are now gone. Many steel truss bridges were built in this period, but the Highway Department is now replacing them. The bridge at Lynwood was the only double action intersection truss system in the county, but it has been replaced since it was surveyed in 1985.

V. 1914 - Present

This period saw a decline in passenger rail service, but a dramatic increase in automobile travel. With an increase in vehicular traffic, the importance of roads increased. The state purchased the Valley Turnpike in 1918 and turned it into a public road. Many roads and bridges which had been suitable for wagons, needed to be widened and regraded. The macadam surface did not provide the traction needed by automobiles and had to be replaced. Much of the road construction, both new and repair, took place during the Depression. The W.P.A. improved the old Rockingham Turnpike through Swift Run Gap.

The automobile also stimulated the tourist industry in Rockingham. Tourists still came to see the natural attractions of the area, caverns and springs. Gas stations and tourist courts were built to provide services for the tourists. The construction of Interstate 81 has produced a new series of motels and restaurants to accommodate tourists.

As automobiles and roads became the major means of passenger travel, railroads were increasingly used to haul freight. While new passenger stations were built at the beginning of this period, they were concentrated in the larger cities. As passenger service dwindled, the depots in smaller towns and villages were abandoned.

Survey Data

The majority of transportation facilities surveyed in this period are related to the automobile. The Broadway Motor Company was an early automobile showroom. It is a two story frame building with large windows and an extra heavy second floor support system so that cars could be stored on the upper story. Most service or filling stations surveyed date from this period. In two instances houses were pressed into service. In Timberville the Herbert-Miller House, a log I-house, was a store on the first floor and also sold gas from pumps installed in the side yard. The Long's Hill Station was also an I-house which was moved closer to the road and fitted with a porte cochere to become a filling station. Other stations were more

typical with a rectangular block which housed supplies and possibly a small store. Many had a porte cochere to protect the gas pumps from the weather, but several such as the Hulvey and Pineville stations were simply rectangular buildings with no overhang.

There are several examples of more architecturally stylish gas stations. The Gulf Station in Timberville is a prime example. Although the main block is a simple rectangle, the porte cochere is a streamlined design, very unusual for this area. Another example in Grottoes is the Pure Oil Station which is a Tudor style of river rock construction.

As the public began to travel more, lodging became more available. Tourist camps of detached cottages were built. Several remain in Rockingham County along the well travelled Routes 11 and 33. There are three tourist courts that are clustered around an exit from the Skyline Drive on Rt. 33. Under the Old Apple Tree are detached board and batten cottages. Another in the area featured cottages of river rock to give a rustic appearance. Many of these tourists camps are disappearing because the small cabins are difficult to adapt for new uses. More investigation is needed to uncover and document this rapidly disappearing resource along with the early service stations whose porte cochere is often removed.

TRANSPORTATION

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Mtrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
312-4	Gulf Service Station	TV	Gas Station Store	1930's	Brick	1	Rec. Blk.	Streamlined Style		Good
312-5	Baer Building	TV	Bank/Hotel Restaurant, Apartments	1908	Brick	2	Lg. Rec. Blk.	Good example of brick architecture, rounded windows, segmental arches		Good
82-338	Shiflet Filling Station	TV	Gas Station Dwelling	1920-30	Frame	2	"L" Shaped	2nd story overhang		Fair
82-396	Brunk House/Tollhouse	TV	Dwelling, Tollhouse Dwelling	1840-60	Frame	1	Irregular	May have been used as an inn and tollhouse		Good
177-24	Virginia Inn	BW	Inn Dwelling	c.1870's	Frame & Stucco	1½	Irregular	Gothic Revival style. Shed w/older section		Good
177-29	Minnick Hotel	BW	Hotel Dwelling	c.1875	Stucco	2	I-House w/ 2 sty. rear ell	Major Broadway Hotel On the Railroad.		Good
82-381	Under the Old Apple Tree Tourist Camp	EW	Tourist Cabins Storage	1930's	Frame	1	Detached Cabins	On old Harrisonburg Turnpike. Closed in 1954.		Good
82-384	Solsburg Tourist Cabins	EW	Tourist Cabins Storage	1930's	Frame	1	Detached Cabins	On old Rt. 33		Fair
82-388	River Rock Tourist Cabins	EW	Tourist Cabins Vacant	1930's	River Rock	1	Detached Cabins	On Rt. 33, river rock construction popular in the area.		Fair

TRANSPORTATION

2

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-350	Peter Bolinger Ordinary	MG	Ordinary Dwelling	L.18th c.	Frame	2	Orig a Hall- Parlor	P.Bolinger has a ordinary license in 1802. Has been greatly expanded.		Good
82-358	McCaheysville Service Station	MG	Gas Sta. Vacant	1940's	Concrete Block	1	Irregular	Several additions, also used as fruit stand		Fair
83-379	Amoco Gas Station	MG	Gas Sta. Car Repair	1950's	Concrete Block w/ plaster	1	Rec. Block	Large multi-paned garage doors		Good
82-442	Railway Station Agent's House	MG	Dwelling Vacant	1890's	Frame	1	3 rooms	Board & Batten siding, now on Coors property		Good
82-484	Steel Truss Bridge on Rt. 651	MG	Bridge	c.1910	Steel Truss		Single span pin connected	Bridge over Cub's Run		Good
228-7	Claude Spitzer Garage	GR	Garage, Gas Sta. Car Repair	1924, 1949	River Rock	1	Irregular	Local stonemason, John Hartman did the work		Good
228-8	Messersmith Gas Station	GR	Gas Sta. Auto Sales	1930's	River Rock	1	Tudor Revival	One of the Tudor style Pure Oil stations.		Good
82-367	Hulvey Service Station	GR	Gas Sta. Vacant	1921	Block w/ River Rock	1	Rec. Blk.	Early gas station on Keezletown Road		Fair
82-390	Kaylor Farm	GR	Railroad Bldg. Storage	c.1920	Frame	1	Sm.Cabin	Board & Batten, originally located on r.r. near switches used to store r.r. cleaning equipment		Fair

TRANSPORTATION

#3

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-413	Long's Hill Service Station	GR	Ser. Sta. Dwelling	1890, 1920	Frame	2	2 Room House	Orig. a house, converted to gas station w/overhang, a dwelling once more.		Fair
82-456	Pineville Filling Station	GR	Gas Sta. Dwelling	1930-40	Frame	1	1 Room	Converted to a dwelling few original features remain		Fair
82-488	Montevideo Service Station	GR	Gas Sta. Vacant	c.1940	Brick	1	1 Room w/ rear rest- rooms	Retains most original Features, grease pit.		Good
82-494	Cub's Run Steel Bridge	GR	Bridge	c.1910	Steel Truss		Single span pin connected	Bridge over Cub's Run		Good

Commerce

I. Settlement to 1830

The earliest settlers in Rockingham were farmers in search of land. During the first decades farming was primarily subsistence but the settlers were not self-sufficient. It was necessary to establish outside contacts to secure items they could not produce. The most critical import that was needed was salt, but cloth, rum and sugar were also imported. These were most often imported from southeastern Pennsylvania, Alexandria and Fredericksburg. Pack animals seemed to be the most readily available means of bringing needed products into the area. Individual operating groups with pack animals acted as intermediaries between the eastern Virginia merchants and a group of Valley farmers. Itinerant peddlars supplied smaller items to settlers. They were active by the 1730s and remained active throughout the 18th century. Their supply base was southeastern Pennsylvania.

Before 1750, there was very little surplus available for sale or trade by Valley settlers. Moravian missionaries traveling in the area in the 1740s and 1750s found it difficult to acquire supplies. They were forced to purchase food for their horses a bushel at a time, each bushel from a different farmer.

The French and Indian War in the late 1750s provided a market for agricultural products. The region provided much of the food and grain for the army and trading networks were established. Other commercial opportunities for area settlers were supplying new settlers until their first crops were harvested as well as supplying transients.

Staunton and Winchester became the major mercantile centers in the lower Valley. Most storekeepers were also farmers and the first stores were generally one or two rooms in a house. Country stores at this time performed a number of functions. They were a source of goods from the outside world, a market for farm surplus which were used for trade in an economy short of actual money and a reliable source of credit.

Stores were often built near the courthouse to take advantage of court days and centralized activities. One of the first stores in Rockingham was established by Felix Gilbert at a location one mile from Keezletown and five miles from Harrisonburg. (The location of Peale's Crossroads.) He ran the store from 1764 until 1785 when he moved to Georgia. Tobias McGahey, for whom McGaheysville was named, ran a mercantile business at his farm Bonnie Brook (Wayland, 195.) The town of Timberville in northern Rockingham had a store run by Abraham Williams in the early 19th century, possibly before 1820. The town was then known as Williamsport, but by the 1830s was known as Thompson's Store.

A mercantile class did not develop until the end of the 18th century. Growth of this class was slowed due to the fact that many settlers maintained their own contacts with suppliers in Fredericksburg and Richmond. Fredericksburg was a major source of supply. The early merchants dealt at both the wholesale and retail level. By 1800, most retail merchants continued to be merchant-farmers. The scarcity of this class is indicated by the fact that only in Keezletown, were merchants among the original founders.

Survey Data

Few resources remain from this period. At the time, most stores were located in homes and may be difficult to identify. From documentary evidence it is known that Tobias McGahey operated a store at Bonnie Brook which has been surveyed. It has not been determined if the business was in the main house or a dependency.

II. 1830 - 1865

Winchester and Staunton continued to dominate the Valley as a commercial center, but Rockingham County developed its own merchant class. Most small towns had a general store by this period. Banks and insurance companies also began and grew in this period.

Harrisonburg was well established as the county seat by this time and became a center of commerce for the county. Before the advent of the railroad, Harrisonburg merchants

"went below" twice a year. It required four to six weeks to secure the goods and return home. The goods were sent to Fredericksburg by water and from there brought over in wagons. It took two weeks from Fredericksburg. Other goods were brought up the Valley by way of the Keezletown Road. (Wayland, 188).

Wayland notes that approximately 66 merchant firms had gone out of business in Harrisonburg between 1851 and 1874, while 11 merchants made \$10,000 or more (p. 189).

Stores continued to be housed in other buildings. In 1844, Houck, Hosler and Company advertized a general store at Huffman's Tavern in Keezletown. McGaheysville had several stores during this period, one of which was a general merchandise store. Mt. Crawford, located between Harrisonburg and Staunton, had three mercantile stores by 1835. Many of the small rural towns had a store by this period.

When mail delivery began, post offices were often housed in stores. Cootes' Store at Brock's Gap was named for Samuel Cootes who ran a store there. The store was also the voting precinct by 1858 and housed the post office for many years.

The first bank was not established in Rockingham until the 1850s. The Rockingham Savings Bank was chartered in March of 1850. By 1852-53 several acts established branches

of several banks in Harrisonburg. Insurance companies were also chartered during this period. In the early 1850s the Rockingham Mutual Insurance Company was chartered.

Survey Data

More resources remain from this period but due to the rural focus of this survey, few were located. The John Chrisman House, built in 1833, again illustrates the combination house-store. On one side of the first floor of the five bay facade is a storefront. It is unclear if this is original, but by 1864, it is noted that John K. Beery, the owner, also had a store.

Another building with commercial connections is the Shady Grove Church. It is believed that William Sauffley held a meeting at the church in 1850 to organize the Rockingham Mutual Insurance Company.

III. 1865 - 1914

As the county recovered from the Civil War, commercial ventures recovered as well. In the booms of the late 19th century, many towns witnessed rapid growth and many stores were built as a result. Banking and insurance companies continued to expand in this period.

Most small towns had new stores open to handle the growing prosperity. In rural areas, stores continued to handle a wide variety of items. Often the post office was located in the store and stores became social centers where residents could meet and discuss events.

Most towns also had banks, such as the Bank of Grottoes, 1908; First National Bank of Broadway, 1903; and the Bank of Elkton, 1903. More insurance companies were also chartered during this period. Most were mutual fire insurance companies. They were formed to insure the contents of dwellings, stores, barns and other buildings, except mills, against loss or damage by accidental fire. (Wayland, 393).

Survey Data

The majority of the resources surveyed date from this period and most were surveyed in the town of Broadway. The late 19th century was a period of growth for Broadway and most of the stores date from the turn of the century. Most are rectangular in plan with gable end entry. Several have common walls and share storefronts. Early automobile related structures were opened in Broadway at this time with the Broadway Motor Company. The majority of stores in Broadway are frame.

Timberville, in northern Rockingham, contains excellent examples of brick structures which were built to several enterprises. The 1908 Baer Building, for example, has stylish brick architecture and when opened housed a hotel, bank and store.

IV. 1914 - Present

The introduction of the automobile brought many changes to the country store. As more automobiles were available, people found it easier to shop in the larger cities and towns where there was more variety of products. Many of the smaller villages lost their stores, which often functioned as the post office and social center as well. Because of the Depression, many banks as well as stores closed, and other consolidated, abandoning most small towns.

Survey Data

Several of the stores surveyed from this period are stores that were located in small villages, but are now closed. The Campbell Store near Timberville is a small one story square building with a front porch. The store served a small community for many years. The Pineville Store has also been closed and converted into a dwelling. The Sheetz Store in McGaheysville, is a good example of a country store. Although it began as a store, it has had several other uses during this period, but is once again functioning as a store.

The most architecturally stylish store surveyed in this period is the Rockingham Milling Company in Timberville. This otherwise plain brick building, is distinguished by the Carrara glass storefront. Also in Timberville is an example of the house-store. The Helbert-Miller House is a 19th century log I-house, which until World War II housed a store in the front rooms of the first floor.

COMMERCE

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
177-7	Cookus Funeral Home Site & Building	BW	Funeral Home Demolished					Funeral Home in Broadway	Storage Building	
177-10	A.W.Whitmore Store (A)	BW	Store Store	c.1900	Brick	1	Rect.Blk.	Major store in area for many years		Good
177-11	A.W.Whitmore Store (B)	BW	Store Store	c.1900	Brick	2	Gable Entry Rec. Blk.	20th c. commercial architecture		Good
177-14	Broadway Motor Co. (A)	BW	Auto Stg. Office, Apts.	c.1900	Log	2	Rect. Blk.	Built with 2 sections with common storefront		Good
177-15	Broadway Motor Co. (B)	BW	Auto Showroom Commercial, Apts.	c.1900	Frame	2	Rect. Blk.	Built with 2 sections		Good
177-17	Commercial Building @ 138 S. Main St.	BW	Commercial Store	c.1900	Brick	2	Cable Entry Rect. Blk.	Unusual gambrel roof, Interior well preserved		Good
177-18	First National Bank	BW	Bank Offices	1903	Brick	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Turn of the century bank 1st. floor modernized		Good
177-19	The Beanery	BW	Restaurant Storage	c.1900	Frame	1	Square Blk.	Unique, small building with Victorial decoration		Good
177-21	Broadway Motor Co. Showroom	BW	Store Store	c.1900	Frame	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Automobile showroom, early		Good
177-22	Commercial Building @ 173 Main Street	BW	Commercial Commercial	c.1900	Frame	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Bay window storefront		Good

COMMERCE

2

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
177-34	The Saloon	BW	Saloon Dwelling	L.1870's	Frame	2	I-House	Used as a saloon located next to the Hotel Minnick	Sheds	Good
82-339	Cootes Store & Post Office	TV	Store, P.O. Dwelling	L.19th c.	Frame	2	Gable Entry w/side add.	Not original CootesStore, Well preserved example of Late 19th c. commercial architect.		Good
82-426	C. Runion Wagon Shop	TV	Wagon Shop Corn Crib Dwelling	1870's	Log/Frame	2	Orig. 2 rooms	Early industrial building		Good
82-428	Corner Store at Rt. 613 & Rt. 812	TV	Store Vacant	E.20th c.	Frame	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Large 8/8 sash front windows. Typical early 20th century commercial building		Good
82-471	Campbell Store	TV	Store Vacant	1925-30	Frame	1	Small Rec. Block	Small store with original interior features.		Good
312-2	Timberville Drug Store	TV	DrugStore, Dr.Office Dwelling	1896	Frame	2	Rect. Blk.	Large Commercial Windows 2nd story porch enclosed		Good
312-3	Helbert-Miller House	TV	Dwelling, Store Dwelling	c.1870	Log	2	I-house w/ell	Weatherboard over log, Front rooms used as Garage store, early 20th c. Privy		Fair
312-5	Baer Building	TV	Bank/Hotel Hdwe.Store Restaurant, Apts.	1908	Brick	2	Large Rect. Block	Good example, segmental arches, large commercial windows w/fanlights		Good
312-6	Valley Farm Service	TV	Feed Store Vacant	c.1900	Frame	3	Large Rect. Block	Large building, grain chutes		Fair

COMMERCE

3

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matri.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
312-9	Rockingham Milling Co.	TV	Feed/Hdwe. Store Hdwe.Store	1934-35	Brick	1	Rect. Blk.	Carrara glass on front, parapet		Good
312-10	Wampler Store	TV	GroceryStore Auto Sales	c.1900	Brick	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Large Commercial windows, recessed entry		Good
82-387	Herring's Store	EW	Gen.Store Commercial	c.1900	Frame	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Well preserved Exterior of turn of the century store		Good
82-357	Frame Store on Old Rt. 33	EW	Store Vacant	1910-20	Frame	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Very plain store, parapet		Fair
82-440	Souers Store	MG	Store Vacant	E.20th C.	Frame	1	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	E. 20th century store, but only 1 story		Fair
82-441	Kite Store/Hedrick House	MG	Store, Dwelling Vacant	c.1915	Frame	1½, 2	2 Gable Structures	Used as store when railroad station was active. Unusual configuration		Fair
82-349	Sheetz Grocery Store	MG	GroceryStore Bank, Funeral Home GroceryStore	1918	Frame	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Retains original appearance 1st used as store, then as bank, retains vault		Good
82-418	Meyerhoffer Store & Post Office	GR	Store, P.O. Storage	1880's	Frame	1½	Gable entry Rect. Blk.	Once major commercial center of Timber Ridge. Moved, retains little of original appearance.		Good
82-455	Pineville Store	GR	Store Dwelling	c.1910	Frame	2	Gable bldg. Long side to road	Also operated as a funeral home. Now converted to dwelling		Good

COMMERCE

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-465	Goods Mill Store Site	GR	<u>Store</u> Site	c.1880				Was once major store in the area. Only chimney remains		
228-11	Brick Commercial Building @ 5th & Elm	GR	<u>Commercial</u> Church	E.-M. 20th Century	Brick	2	Gable Entry Rect. Blk.	Decorative cornice. Good example of vernacular commercial building		Good

Industry/Manufacturing/Crafts

I. Early Settlement to 1790

Industry, by necessity came with the earliest settlers to the Valley in the early 18th century. A person brave enough to try and tame the wilderness had to bring with him the knowledge and means to do it with little outside help. A jack of all trades and master of many. Early farms were industries unto themselves, producing nearly everything needed to sustain themselves. From these beginnings, the Valley has grown tremendously largely due to its ability to manufacture the wide variety of goods required to support a growing population.

Early times were marked by a great many and great variety of manufacturers in small establishments and homes. Grist and flour mills were among the first manufacturing facilities and the most important in the Valley. Mills were built on the banks of the numerous power producing streams. Early mills in Rockingham County were found in Timberville, Smith's Creek, Linville Creek, Port Republic and Beaver Creek.

Other smaller industries also came into the Valley with the early settlers. Tanning, one of the first industries, later became a prevalent industry in parts of

Rockingham County. Other light industry included blacksmiths, saddle and harness makers, shoemakers and weavers. The majority of the products produced in this early period were for local consumption with trade increasing as transportation facilities improved and trading networks were established.

Survey Data

Few structures survive in Rockingham County from this period and none for this resource have been identified and surveyed. It is possible that some of the early mill sites may be discovered by archaeological investigation.

II. 1790 - 1830

As the population increased and stabilized, more resources could be devoted to industrial endeavors. This period also saw the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Manufacturing started to move from the farm and small shop to the factory.

One industry, which for many years was centered in the home was weaving. Often a loom house was one of the dependencies on larger farms. While much of the weaving and wool preparation continued in the home, woolen mills were found in Bridgewater and Elkton as early as 1815.

A related industry, spinning wheels were commercially manufactured in Harrisonburg in 1826.

There were iron furnaces in operation in Rockingham County prior to 1800. The need for iron for the manufacture of weapons for the French and Indian War prompted an increase in production of iron. The same demand was felt during the Revolutionary War. One of the earliest furnaces was operated at Paulington before 1800. Mr. Vernon Furnace located near Madison Run, was built in 1848 and the Margaret Jane Furnace in 1849.

Timberville was the site of several early industrial enterprises begun during this period. In 1814, John Zigler opened a tannery, which at his death in 1856, was said to be the largest in the county. He started a pottery in 1830 and also operated a hemp mill. Another resident of Timberville started a blacksmith shop in 1830 and a mill was begun in 1831.

Grist and flour mills continued to grow in this period. A brewery was established in Harrisonburg in 1822 and Peter Bolinger of McGaheysville, who also ran an ordinary, was another brewer.

Survey Data

No buildings relating to this resource have been identified and surveyed. Many of the early mills built during this period which survived into the 1860s were burned during the Civil War.

III. 1830 - 1865

During this period heavy industry moved into the Valley, along with the craftsmen who produced items once made at home, or would have been impossible to manufacture in small scale operations. The heavy industries made thrashing machines, harvestors, cast iron stoves, corn shellers and late in this period, circle saw mills. Several machines were invented as well as produced in Rockingham County. In 1854, John W. Showalter was making an improved sausage machine; in 1858 Col. Henry Miller invented and patented a corn harvestor; and in 1866 W. H. Karicofe invented and patented the Virginia Corn Planter.

Light industry produced many articles used by residents. Wagons and wagon wheels, barrels, tin products, iron and steel tools, guns and dyed wool and cotton. Other industries which continued and grow were saddlers, sliversmiths, furniture and clockmakers.

The Civil War had a dramatic impact on industry in Rockingham County. Serious iron production began during the Revolutionary War and had become one of the major industries in the Valley. The iron industry boomed during the early war years and the Valley became known as the "Arsenal of the South." Because of their importance, furnaces were often targets of Union forces.

While the war may have provided a "boom" for iron production, it had the opposite effect on mills. In 1864, Major General Phillip Sheridan was ordered by Grant to destroy all potential Confederate supplies in the Valley. Rockingham County did not escape and practically all mills in the county, as well as barns and houses, were burned and destroyed.

Survey Data

More structures from this period have survived. While few mills survived the Civil War, several of those that did have been surveyed. Simmer's Mill in the Bridgewater area is a frame, 2½ story with full basement, rectangular plan. Similar in plan and construction, is the Andrick's Mill in the Timberville area. Both are rare examples of ante-bellum mills. The Knox-Crutchfield Mill at Lynwood near the Port Republic battlefield, survived the Civil War, but was destroyed by fire in the 1970s. Traces of the dam and mill race on the South Fork Shenandoah River remain.

Several of the iron furnaces in Rockingham County have been the subject of archaeological surveys. The Margaret Jane, in the Grottoes quad, and Shenandoah #2 in Elkton West, have been surveyed.

IV. 1865 - 1914

Much of the industry in the county that was destroyed during the Civil War came back even stronger in the 1870s. Larger and more diverse manufacturing appeared during this time. Many of the grist and flour mills that had been destroyed were rebuilt. By 1870, 20 grist mills were in operation and by 1900, there were 40.

With an increased need for lumber to rebuild after the war, sawmills became important. By 1870, 40 sawmills were in operation. 20 of these were waterpowered and 20 were powered by steam.

Pottery manufacturing had been important in Rockingham since the 1830s. Around 1890, two large potteries were started at Harrisonburg and Broadway.

Several unique industries prospered during this period. In 1880 the Massanutten Organ Company was organized at McGaheysville and in 1882 the Virginia Organ factory at Dayton was started. This factory burned in 1886 destroying about 70 organs. This area was known for its music printing business and the manufacture of organs in a musically inclined area was natural.

Another industry, that might not be expected in the Valley and in Harrisonburg, was the manufacture of cigars. The industry had begun in the 1840's but grew in the 1870s

and 1880s. In 1888 it was stated that Harrisonburg was the largest producer of cigars of any Virginia city, except Richmond.

Tanning and woolen mills continued during this period and foundries and machine shops were common. Coal mining and quarrying began in this period. Poultry houses were produced at Mt. Pleasant and there were several other smaller industries common to most areas.

The turn of the century also marked a turning point for industry in the Valley. During the 1910s and 1920s there was a shift from primary manufacturing to service industries which maintained the growing poultry, livestock and agricultural markets. Improvements in technology quickly made many of the older primary industries obsolete.

Survey Data

The majority of the resources surveyed date from this period. Several mills or mill sites and mill related resources were surveyed. The Neff Mill in Turleytown is a well preserved example of an early 20th century flour mill. The mill still contains the original equipment and wheel. Another flour mill is the Broadway Milling Company, a large 3½ story rectangular block. It produced "Virginia Gentlemen and Snowflake" brands.

Several sawmills have been identified and surveyed. The Peter Zimmerman Sawmill is a rare survivor from the late 19th century with a good collection of outbuildings. The Sandy Planing Mill in Broadway is a later lumber mill. This large, two story building with monitor roof was built in the early 20th century.

One of the largest potteries in Rockingham and a major employer in Broadway is Radfords Mammoth Pottery. This brick, one story building was built in 1890. In the beginning ceramics were made, but later the plant turned almost exclusively to the manufacture of bathroom fixtures; sinks, toilets and bathtubs. Broadway is also the location of one of the few remaining 19th century foundries. It is a one room brick structure built in 1870-80.

Several of the towns in Rockingham became centers of industry. As shown by this survey, Broadway became a center with pottery, lumber and grist mills and foundry. It was also the center of a large tanning industry at one time. Timberville was also a center for industry in the early 19th century. Few of Timberville's industrial resources have been identified through survey and further investigation is warranted. The town of Grottoes became a center for construction. The Eutsler Brothers, designers and builders, at one time employed as many as 270 people in their Grottoes shop. Much of the river rock construction

popular in the Grottoes and McGaheysville area had its genesis in Grottoes with stonemason John Hartman. In the McGaheysville area early hatcheries, an agriculture related industry, were quite popular. There was also an organ manufacturer in McGaheysville but no resources for this have been identified or surveyed.

V. 1914 - Present

In the 20th century, Rockingham County industry has become focused on agriculture and its related services. Poultry breeding has become a major industry of the county. Many of the industries are related to servicing this and other agricultural products.

New industries have located in the county. There has been a large chemical plant in the Elkton area for some time and a new brewery is under construction in the same area.

Unique to this area is the persistence of a number of industries which came in with the first settlers; saddlers, harness makers, wagon and carriage makers and wheelwrights. This is due mainly to the large population of Mennonites in Rockingham and most are run by the Mennonites.

Survey Data

Very few 20th century industrial or manufacturing resources have been surveyed. The majority of this survey is of rural areas, while present-day industry tends to gravitate toward the cities. Only one structure, Maphis Industries in Grottoes, was surveyed for this time period. This one story, long rectangular brick building was built in 1925 and has been used by a variety of industries including General Electric. At the present time it is vacant. This may be typical of this period. Structures are built that can be used for a variety of purposes, instead of a specialized building that becomes obsolete when the industry closes.

INDUSTRY/MANUFACTURING/CRAFTS

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
177-4	Old Foundry	BW	Foundry MachineShop	1870-80	Brick	1	1 Room, Rec. Blk.	One of few remaining	--	Good
177-13	Broadway Milling Co.	BW	Flour Mill Car Parts	1880- 1910'	Frame	3½	Large Rec. Block	Produced "Virginia Gentlemen & Snow- flake" Brands	--	Good
177-20	Radford's Mammoth Pottery	BW	Pottery Kiln Lumber Mill	c.1890	Brick	1	Two Rec. Blocks	Made bathroom fixtures	--	Good
177-30	Sandy Planing Mill	BW	Lumber Mill Car Repair	c.1900	Frame	2	Large Rec. Block	Moniter Roof	--	Fair
82-426	C. Runion Wagon Shop	TV	Wagon Shop, Corn Crib Dwelling	c.1870	Log/Frame	2	Orig. 2 Rooms	Originally had Board & Batten Siding	--	Fair
82-469	Andrick's Mill	TV	Flour Mill Wood Working Shop	1850- 1860	Frame	3	Rec. Block	Last used as Mill in 1929	--	Good
82-336	Old Neff Mill	SG	Flour Mill Vacant	E.20th C.	Frame	2½	Large Rec. Block	Contains Original Equipment & Wheel	--	Good
228-5	Silt Mill	GR	Silt Mill Vacant	1925	Brick	1	Long Rec. Block		--	Good
228-13										
228-14	Fustler Brothers Shop	GR	Construction Shop Const. Shop	E.20th Gen.	Brick	1	Two Rec. Blocks	Not the original Shop	--	Good
32-463	Good's Mill Site	GR	Grist Mill Demolished	c.1870's				Village sprung up around mill		Demol.

INDUSTRY/MANUFACTURING/CRAFTS

No.	Name	Quad	Orig/Prst. Function	Date	Const. Matrl.	Stories	Plan/Mass.	History & Style	O/B	Condt.
82-464	Good's Mill Warehouse	GR	Warehouse Vacant	c.1900	Frame	1	Rec.Block	May have also a community center	--	Poor
82-496	Knox Crutchfield Mill Site & Warehouse	GR	Flour Mill Burned	Pre 1860				Produced the "Crutchfield" brand Corn Meal		Burned
			Warehouse Storage	c.1910	Frame	1	Rec. Block	Warehouse for Mill	--	Fair

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name			Quad	Cross Ref.
82- 1	Barn			MS	
82- 2	Beery,	John K.	Farm	BW	Beery Honest
82- 3	Bethlehem	Church		TL	
82- 4	Bonnybrook	Farm		EW	
82- 5	Mannheim			BW	Kauffman H.
82- 6	Boxwood	Gardens		GR	
82- 7	Chenault	House		BW	Shultz H.
82- 8	Geil,	Jacob	House	BW	
82- 9	House			MS	
82- 11	Kite	Hiram	House	EE	
82- 12	Lethe			MG	
82- 13	Three	Springs	Farm	MG	
82- 14	Lincoln	House		BW	
82- 15	Lynwood			GR	
82- 16	Onyxford			MS	
82- 17	Miller,	Adam	House	EE	
82- 18	Myers	House		BW	
82- 19	Shank	House		BW	
82- 20	Kratzer-	Sipe	House	BW	
82- 21	Smithland			HB	
82- 22	Rader,	Adam	House	TV	
82- 23	Brennaman	Mill		SG	
82- 24	Rader	Luthern	Church	TV	
82- 25	Tunker	House		BW	
82- 26	Coffman	Church		EE	

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name			Quad	Cross Ref.
82- 29	Bogota			GR	
82- 30	Cross	Keys	Tavern	GR	
82- 31	Paul,	Peter	House	BG	
82- 32	Peale	House		HB	
82- 33	Log	House	destry.	BG	
82- 34	Winfield	House		BW	Winfield
82- 35	Sites	Plantation		BW	
82- 36	Thompson,	William	House	TV	Parhney H.
82- 37	Beard,	J. Owen	House	BW	
82- 38	Beery,	Noah	Farm	BW	
82- 39	Beery,	John	House	BW	
82- 40	Kratzer	House		BW	
82- 41	Brennaman	House		BW	
82- 42	Myers,	Homer	House	BW	
82- 43	Greenmount	Farm		SG	Aldhizer H.
82- 44	Mauzy-	Nicholas	House	GR	
82- 45	Cedars			HB	Ruffner H.
82- 46	Hedrick	House		MG	
82- 47	Cromer	House		HB	
82- 48	Mauzy			TL	
82- 49	Bowman-	Sellers	House	TL	
82- 50	Mason,	Robert	J. House	BW	
82- 51	Inglewood			HB	Englewood
82- 52	Sellers,	Silam	House	BW	
82- 53	Stickley	House		GR	Meadowview F

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name			Quad	Cross Ref.
82- 54	Mooreland	Hall		TL	Court Manor
82- 55	Blue	Ball	Tavern	HB	
82- 56	Craney	Island		TL	Byrd House
82- 57	Martz-	Harrison	House	TL	
82- 58	Herringford			BG	
82- 59	Wenger,	Issac	House	BW	
82- 60	Atchison	House		BW	Bryan Place
82- 61	Baldwin	House		BW	
82- 62	Contentment			MS	Grattan H.
82- 63	River	Bank		EW	Yancy, W.,H.
82- 64	Locust	Grove		BW	
82- 65	Beidler	House		TL	Springdale
82- 66	Armentroute	House		BW	
82- 67	Fultz	Log	House	BW	
82- 68	Funk,	Solomon	House	SG	
82- 69	Funk,	Joseph	House	SG	
82- 70	Zirkle,	Lewis	House	TL	
82- 71	Baxter	House		BW	
82- 72	Belle	Grove		HB	
82- 73	Laird	House		HB	
82- 74	Good,	Jacob	House	TV	
82- 75	Brunk,	Jacob	House	TV	
82- 76	Suter,	Emanuel	House	BG	
82- 77	Rice,	John	House	BB	Painted H.
82- 78	Keezle,	Henry	House	HB	

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Ref.
82- 80	Maplewood	SG	Hopkins H.
82- 81	Wenger, Jacob House	BW	
82- 82	River's Bend	EW	
82- 83	Fort Lynn	SG	
82- 84	Miller, Abe House	BW	
82- 85	Hays House	BW	Kline, S.,H.
82- 86	Roller House	MS	
82- 87	Acker, Peter House	BW	
82- 88	Shaver, Levi House	BG	Kaylor House
82- 89	Long, Jacob House	BW	
82- 90	Speck, Martin House	BG	
82- 91	Ottobine	BB	Paul, J.J.H.
82- 92	Rehard House	HB	
82- 93	Layman House	HB	
82- 94	Lincoln Hall	BW	
82- 95	Campbell House	BB	
82- 96	Kratzer Spring House, Linv.	BW	
82- 97	St. John's Evangelical Luthrn. Ch.	SG	
82- 98	Log School House at McG.	EW	
82- 99	Driver House	TL	
82-100	Harrison, Nathaniel Log House	BW	
82-101	Smith House	GR	
82-102	Friedens Church	MS	
82-103	Slusser House	GR	
82-104	Mountain Valley United Meth. Ch.	TL	

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name				Quad Cross Ref.
82-105	Sellers,	Grandma	House		TL
82-106	Shipp	Log	Barn	and H.	BW
82-107	Sorghamville	School	House		MS
82-108	Trissells	Mennonite	Church		BW
82-109	Linville	Creek	Church	Breth	BW
82-110	Zion	Mennonite	Church		BW
82-111	Rhoads,	Cyrus	House		TL
82-112	Chrisman	House			BW
82-113	Edom	Mill			BW
82-114	Burruss	House			BW
82-115	McDaniel	Log	House		EE Cedar Cliff
82-116	Driver	Place			BW
82-117	Harrison,	David	House		BW
82-118	Jackson	House			GR Stone H. Farm
82-119	Log	School	House	Mont. H.S.	EW
82-120	Bethel	Church			HB
82-121	Yancey	Log	House		HB
82-122	Trinity	Lutheran	Church		HB
82-123	Port	Republic	Histor. Dist.		GR
82-124	Toll	House	Farm		TL
82-125	Singers	Glen	Histor. Dist.		SG
82-126	Wise,	Adam	House		MS Armstrong, H
82-127	Linville	Creek	Bridge		BW
82-128	Spring	Creek	Truss	Brdg.	BB
82-129	Mill	Creek	Truss	Brid.	GR

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name				Quad Cross Ref.
82-130	Mt. Crawford	Truss	Bridge		MS
82-131	Lynnwood	Bridge			GR
82-134	Harnsberger,	Stephen	House		GR Castle-Leeth
82-136	Chrisman,	George	House		BW
82-137	Earman,	George	House		BC Earman-Logan
82-138	Century	House			BB Revercomb H.
82-139	Briery	Branch	Steel Truss Brdg		BB
82-140	Briery	Branch	School House		BB
82-141	Puffenberger	Cabin			BB
82-142	Clover	Hill	United Methd Ch.		BB
82-143	Clover	Hill	Store Sitas		BB
82-144	Funkhouser,	John	H. House		BB
82-145	Cupp,	John	H. House		BB
82-146	Cupp,	Daniel	House		BB
82-147	Hoover,	Issac	House		BB
82-148	Pharus,	Joseph,	House		BB
82-149	Arey,	John	House		BB
82-150	Rawley	Springs	Service Sta.		BB
82-151	Lily,	William	House		BB
82-152	Ritchie,	D. E.			BB
82-153	Sipe	Store	Site		BB Lily
82-154	Quick,	James	House		BB
82-155	Croushorn,	G.	House		BB
82-156	Croushorn,	George	House		BB
82-157	Union	Springs	Site		BB

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name				Quad Cross Ref.
82-158	Wheelberger &	Rumsey	Lime	Kiln	BB
82-159	Fulton	School			BB
82-160	Ottobine	Beaver	Creek	Truss Brdg	BB
82-161	Floyd,	D. E.	House		BB
82-162	Clover	Hill	School		BB
82-163	Davier,	Hugh	House		BB
82-164	McInturf	House			BB
82-165	Ottobine	United	Method. Ch.		BB
82-166	Souls,	Grasty	House		BB
82-167	Guyer	House			BB
82-168	Morris	Kiln			BB
82-169	Hadrick	House			BB
82-170	Garber,	Solomon	House		BB
82-171	Sites,	W. P.	House		BB
82-172	Stoutamoyer	House			BB
82-173	Beaver	Creek	Church	Breth	BB
82-174	Beaver	Creek	Steel	Truss Brdg	BB
82-175	Bidler,	Dr.	House		BB
82-176	Wine,	John	House		BB
82-177	Davier-	Patterson	House		BB
82-178	St.	Michael's	Church		MS
82-179	Wise,	Samuel	House		MS
82-180	Miller-	Huffman	House		MS
82-181	Click	Cemetery			PS
82-182	Click,	Jacob	House		PS

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name			Quad Cross Ref.
82-183	Click,	Abram	House	BB
82-184	Howdysshell	Cabin	-	BB
82-185	Miller-	Wright	House	BB
82-186	Thomas,	Jacob	House	BB
82-187	Weaver,	Solomon	House	BB
82-188	Wenger,	Daniel	House	BB
82-189	Weaver,	Daniel	House	BB
82-190	Riggold,	A. S.	House	BB
82-191	Spring	Creek	Coop. Farm Str.	BB
82-192	Eavers,	David	House	BB
82-193	Miller,	Martin	House	BB
82-194	Spring	Creek	Meth. Ch.	BB
82-195	Flory,	D. C.	House	BB
82-196	Spring	Creek	Comm. Lodge Hall	BB
82-197	Chandler,	Dick	House	BB
82-198	Graham	House		BB
82-199	Coyner,	Dr.	House	BB
82-200	Carrier,	Edgar	House	BB
82-201	Phillips,	George	House	BB
82-202	Blakemore,	Will	House	BB
82-203	McGlaughlin	House		BB
82-204	Swecker,	William	House	BB
82-205	Heatwole,	Charlie	House	BB
82-206	Heatwole,	Sam	House	BB
82-207	Spring	Creek	Mill	BB

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name			Quad Cross Ref.
82-208	Cline,	Peter	House	BB
82-209	Bell		House	BB
82-210	Zimmerman,	Peter	House & Saw- mill	BB
82-211	Hoover-Shifflett		House	BB
82-212	Muddy	Creek	Steel Truss Bldg	BG
82-213	Peake	Mennonite	Church	BB
82-214	Cook's	Creek	Presby. Ch.	BG
82-215	Mt.	Clinton	Mennon. Ch.	BG
82-216	Miller,	Daniel	House	BB
82-217	Harman,	Simon	House	BB
82-218	Revercomb's		Store	BB
82-219	Cline,	Anna	House	BG
82-220	Bowman,	B. D.	House	BG
82-221	Wright		House	BB
82-222	Showalter,	Henry	House	BG
82-223	Mt.	Clinton	United Breth Ch.	BG
82-224	Cook's Creek		Parsonage	BG
82-225	Mt.	Clinton	School	BG
82-226	West	Central	Academy Boy's Dorm	BG
82-227	West	Central	Academy Girls Dorm	BG
82-228	Suter,	P. S.	House	BG
82-229	Coakley's,	Lewis	Garage	BG
82-230	Long's		Store	BG
82-231	Driver,	W.	Perry House	BG
82-232	Driver,	Samuel	House	BG

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name			Quad Cross Ref.
82-233	Mt.	Clinton	Modern Wdmn. Ldg.	BG
82-234	Ralston	House		BG
82-235	Myers,	W. F.	House	BG
82-236	Driver-	Heatwole	House	BG
82-237	Heatwole,	J. Paul	House	BG
82-238	Kratzer-	Long	House	BG
82-239	Spitzer,	Abraham	House	BG
82-240	Weller,	Phillip	House	BG
82-241	Ralston's,	Dr. C. H.	House & Office	BG
82-242	Harper,	Delmer	House	BG
82-243	Harper's,	Jacob,	House	BG
82-244	Ralston,	Barbara	House	BG
82-245	Myers,	Rush	House	BG
82-246	Shaver,	George	W.	BG
82-247	Miller,	Nora	House	BG
82-248	Hahn,	Hammond	P.	MS
82-249	War Branch	Steel	Truss Bridg Site	BG
82-250	Heatwole-	Spangler	House	BG
82-251	Liskey,	Harvey	House	BG
82-252	Miller,	Jacob	House	BB
82-253	Forrer	House		BG
82-254	Grove,	The		BG
82-255	Weaver's	Mennonite	Ch.	BG
82-256	Heatwole,	Gabriel,	House	BG
82-257	Pleasant	View	Mennon. Ch.	BG

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name				Quad Cross Ref.
82-258	Rushville	Steel	Truss	Bridg	BG
82-259	Rushville	Dry	River	Truss B.	BG
82-260	Senger,	Jacob	House		BG
82-261	Heatwole,	Melvin	House		BG
82-262	Tusing,	Amos	House		TV
82-263	Hankel-Hoover	House			NM
82-264	Good-Suter	House			BG
82-265	Blosser,	Abram	House		BG
82-266	Trissel,	John	House		BG
82-267	Simmer's	Mill			BG
82-268	Heatwole,	Joseph	House		BG
82-269	Sillings,	J. R.	House		BG
82-270	Heatwole,	Abraham	House		BG
82-271	Bank	Mennonite	Church		BG
82-272	Riverside	Mennonite	School		BG
82-273	Mountain	View	School		BG
82-274	Wheelberger's	Mill &	Store		BG
82-275	Heatwole,	John G.	House		BG
82-276	Arey,	Mary	Warren	House	BG
82-277	Burkholder,	Mary	House		BG
82-278	Riverdale	Church			BG
82-279	Glick,	Arlie	House		BG
82-280	Glick's	Mill &	Cannery		BG
82-281	Glick,	Samuel	House		BG
82-282	Heatwole,	Jacob S.	House		BG

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name			Quad Cross Ref.
82-283	Minnick's	Store &	Post Office	BG
82-284	Silver	Lake	Milling Co.	BG
82-285	Dale	Enterprise	School	BG
82-286	Mt. Horeb	United	Breth. Ch.	BG
82-287	Silver Lake	Milling Co	Miller House	BG
82-288	Hinton	Grove	Breth. Ch.	BG
82-289	Hinton	School	House	BG
82-290	Dundore,	Jacob	House	BG
82-291	Shiflett,	Hardy	House	BG
82-292	Whitmer,	William	House	BG
82-293	Showalter,	Adam	House	BG
82-294	Burtner,	William	H. House	BG
82-295	Wilfong's	Grocery		BG
82-296	Montezuma	Hall		BG
82-297	Montezuma	Garage &	Country Store	BG
82-298	Gibbons,	George R.	House	BG
82-299	Miller,	J. A.	House	BG
82-300	Long,	S. E.	House	BG
82-301	Glick	House		BG
82-302	Wean,	C. J.	House	BG
82-303	Route 704	Steel	Truss Brdg.	BG
82-304	Oak Grove	Mennonite	Church	BG
82-305	Dry River Mill			BG
82-306	Koogler-	Heatwole	House	BG
82-307	Round Hill	Steel	Truss RE Br Site	BG

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See Attached List for Quad Abbreviations

Number	Site Name				Quad Cross Ref.
82-308	Showalter-	Cline	House		BG
82-309	Coffman,	Joe	House		BG
82-310	Ruebush,	J. K.	House		BG
82-311	Pure	Village	Cottgs.		BG
82-312	Valley Lee				BG
82-313	Green	Lantern			BG
82-314	Pike	Mennonite	Church		BG
82-315	Firebaugh-	Custer	House		BG
82-316	Miller,	Mary	House		BG
82-317	Wenger,	Daniel	House		BG
82-318	Retirement				BG J. Herring H
82-319	Hollen,	Adam	House		BG
82-320	Blosser,	Jonas	House		BG
82-321	Montevideo	Store &	Post Office		GR
82-322	Bridgewater	North	River Bridg		BG
82-323	Big Run Quarry	Archaeolog.	Site		GR
82-325	Grace	Episcopal	Church		GR
82-326	Kyger,	Alexander	House		GR Stone H. Farm
82-327	Cloverdale				GR
82-328	Mapleton				GR
82-329	Cherry	Grove			GR
82-330	The	Dell			GR

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Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-331	Helbert House	BW	
82-332	Turner House	BW	Gay House
82-333	Hoover, L. E. House	BW	
82-334	Cootes Store Dunker Brethren Church	TV	
82-335	Old Runion Creek Cemetery	TV	
82-336	Old Neff Mill	BW	
82-337	Biller House	TV	Williams House
82-338	Shiflet Filling Station	TV	
82-339	Cootes Store & Post Office	TV	
82-340	Ford, Chester House	TV	
82-341	Trumbo, A. J. House	TV	
82-342	Runion's Creek School	TV	
82-343	Custer, Josh Log Barn	TV	
82-344	Bethel Mennonite Church	TV	
82-345	Runion's Creek (Primitive) Baptist Church/School	TV	
82-346	Frame I-House on Rt. 641	EW	
82-347	New Hope Baptist Church	EW	
82-348	Mauzy, Joseph House	MG	
82-349	Sheetz Grocery Store	MG	
82-350	Bolinger, Peter Ordinary	MG	
82-351	Hawkins Hatchery #1	MG	
82-352	Hawkins Hatchery #2	MG	
82-353	McGaheysville Town Hall	MG	
82-354	Mt. Olivet Cemetery	MG	
82-355	Brown Memorial Church	MG	
82-356	McGaheysville War Memorial	MG	
82-357	Frame Store on Old Rt. 33	EW	Fred Smith House
82-358	McGaheysville Gas Station	MG	McGaheysville Fruit

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-359	Long, Reverend House	MG	
82-360	Davis, G. G. House	MG	
82-361	Hammen, Joseph A. House	MG	
82-362	Union Church Cemetery	GR	Cross Keys Presbyterian Cemetery
82-363	Johnson Tyler Farm	GR	J.O. Stickley
82-364	Onawan Post Office	GR	
82-365	Hall-Parlor on Rt. 674/659	GR	
82-366	Armetrout, Ben Farm	GR	
82-367	Hulvey Service Station	GR	
82-368	Webb, Dr. J. B. Farm	GR	
82-369	VanLear, Mrs. E. E. Farm	GR	
82-370	Cline House	GR	
82-371	Showalter, W. A. Farm	GR	Gentle Giant Farm
82-372	VanLear, William Farm	GR	
82-373	Kisamore/Baker House	GR	
82-374	Victor Hill School	GR	
82-375	Rodeffer, Isaac Farm	GR	
82-376	Cross Keys Battle Monument	GR	
82-377	Yancey, Dr. L. B., House	MG	
82-378	Hammen, C. E., House	MG	
82-379	Amoco Gas Station	MG	
82-380	Conn House	MG	
82-381	Under the Old Apple Tree Tourist Camp	EW	
82-382	River Rock Bungalow on Rt. 981	EW	
82-383	Stonewall District Community War Memorial	EW	
82-384	Solsburg Tourist Cabin	EW	
82-385	Argenbright, J. House	MG	
82-386	Cave Hill	MG	

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Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-387	Herring's Store	EW	
82-388	River Rock Tourist Cabins	EW	
82-389	Lambert Hall	MG	
82-390	Kaylor Farm	GR	
82-391	Hooke Family Cemetery	GR	
82-392	Crowe House	HB	
82-393	Old Bethel Mennonite Church	TV	
82-394	Estep, E. A. House	TV	
82-395	Turner, William House	TV	
82-396	Brunk House/Tollhouse	TV	
82-397	Fawley/Rumer House	TV	
82-398	Sanger/Smith Farm	GR	
82-399	Shady Grove Cemetery & Church Site	GR	
82-400	Shady Grove Church	GR	
82-401	Sauffley Farm	GR	Hoover, Eliza
82-402	Harshbarger Farm	GR	
82-403	Sauffley, Newton House	GR	
82-404	Hudlow House	GR	Jarrels Log House
82-405	Sauffley, Newton Farm	GR	Jarrels, Kemper
82-406	Baker House	GR	Jarrels, Bennie
82-407	Earlie Farm	GR	
82-408	Smith, J. Farm	GR	
82-409	Flory House	GR	Good, Lawrence
82-410	Webb, Luther House	GR	
82-411	Greer, Joseph House	GR	
82-412	Miller, Dr. Frame House on Rt. 708	GR	
82-413	Longs Hill Service Station	GR	
82-414	Whitesel, Simon Farm	GR	Morris, G.R.
82-415	Messick/Rittle Farm	GR	Liskey, Winston

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Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-416	Miller, W. J. House	GR	
82-417	Hulvey, M. O. House	GR	
82-418	Meyerhoffer Store and Post Office	GR	Longs Funeral Home Storage
82-419	Sanger, Sam Farm	GR	Smith, Ben
82-420	Fawley, John A. House	TV	
82-421	Alger, Harvey House	TV	
82-422	Shoemaker Cemetery	TV	
82-423	Miller Family Cemetery	TV	
82-424	St. John's Lutheran Church & Cemetery	TV	
82-425	Andes, Noah House	TV	
82-426	Runion, C. Wagon Shop	TV	Estep House
82-427	Bowers, William House	TV	
82-428	Corner Store Rt. 613 & Rt. 812	TV	
82-429	Cemetery on Rt. 614	TV	
82-430	Keezletown School	HB	
82-431	Rader Evangelical Lutheran Church	TV	
82-432	Aerhart/Branner House	TV	Miller Branner House
82-433	Fitzmoyers House	TV	Branner, George
82-434	Runion's Creek Cemetery	TV	
82-435	Orebaugh House	TV	
82-436	Bonnie Brook	EW	
82-437	Cane, John Farm	MG	
82-438	St. Stephen's The Good Shepherd Church	MG	
82-439	Rocky Bar School	MG	
82-440	Souers Store	MG	
82-441	Kite Store/Hedrick House	MG	
82-442	Railway Station Agent's House	MG	Coors Property
82-443	Hedrick House	MG	
82-444	River Bank	MG	Capt. Yancey House Coors Property

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-445	Gibbons House	MG	
82-446	Sellers House	MG	
82-447	Gibbons Barn Site	MG	Coors Property
82-448	Peaked Mountain Lutheran Church Site and Cemetery	MG	
82-449	Gibbons Tenant House	MG	
82-450	River Bank Tenant House	EW	
82-451	Timber Ridge School	GR	
82-452	Meyerhoffer, William Farm	GR	Cool Haven Farm
82-453	Mt. Olive Brethran Church & Cemetery	GR	
82-454	Miller, Dr., House and Office	GR	
82-455	Pineville Store	GR	
82-456	Pineville Filling Station	GR	
82-457	Mt. Olive Brethren Church Parsonage	GR	
82-458	Seekford Farm	GR	
82-459	Bontz Farm	GR	
82-460	Beckone, Joseph Farm	GR	Bowman, Vallie
82-461	Kyger, Chris Farm	GR	Cline/Hinkle Farm
82-462	Calhoon Farm	GR	
82-463	Good's Mill Site	GR	
82-464	Good's Mill Warehouse	GR	
82-465	Good's Mill Store Site	GR	
82-466	Golladay House	TV	
82-467	Dellinger Farm	TV	
82-468	Estep, C. House	TV	
82-469	Andricks Mill	TV	
82-470	Campbell Farm	TV	
82-471	Campbell Store	TV	
82-472	Orebaugh School	TV	
82-473	Zigler Packing Shed	TV	
82-474	School on Rt. 614	TV	

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-475	Messick/Orebaugh House	TV	
82-476	Ryman, Samuel House	TV	Fadeley House
82-477	Log House on Rt. 790	TV	Schmidt House
82-478	Mongold House	TV	
82-479	Pence, Isaac House	TV	
82-480	Keezletown Hall-Parlor on Rt. 925	HB	
82-481	Frame Church on Rt. 644 & Rt. 640	EW	Mt. Olivet Christian Church
82-482	Wood, J.J. Farm	MG	Coors Property
82-483	Lambert, E. L. Farm	MG	
82-484	Steel Truss Bridge, Rt. 651	MG	
82-485	Armetrout/Smith House	MG	
82-486	Rush, C. R. House	MG	
82-487	Shuler, Noah School	GR	
82-488	Montevideo Service Station	GR	
82-489	Massada	GR	
82-490	Foltz Farm	GR	
82-491	Frame & Brick House, Rt. 655	GR	
82-492	Frame I-House Farm, Rt. 655	GR	
82-493	Yount, Benjamin Farm	GR	Michaels, Vern
82-494	Steel Truss Bridge, Rt. 6048	GR	Cubs Run
82-495	Royer Farm	GR	
82-496	Knox Crutchfield Mill Site & Warehouse	GR	
82-497	Lynwood Post Office	GR	
82-498	Log House at Lynwood	GR	
82-499	Port Republic School	GR	
82-500	Mill Creek Church	GR	
82-501	Harshbarger, C.P. Farm	GR	Arey, Cecil Farm
82-502	Null Farm	GR	
82-503	Pirkey Family Cemetery	GR	

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

Number	Site Name	Quad	Cross Reference
82-504	Marvana	EW	
82-505	Cemetery at Flory House	GR	
82-506	Port Republic Battle Monument	GR	
82-507	Taylor, Archibald House	HB	
82-508	Massanetta Springs Hotel	HB	
82-509	Massanetta Springs Conference Center	HB	
82-510	Hill Top	EW	
82-511	Frame Double Pile, Central Passage House on Rt. 340	MG	Coors Property
82-512	Frame Tenant House on Rt. 340	MG	Coors Property
82-513	Frame Hall-Parlor House on Rt. 642	EW	Yancey, Bernard
82-514	Foursquare on Rt. 340	MG	
82-515	Maple Grove	MG	
82-516	Maple Grove Tenant House	MG	
82-517	Bay Front House Farm	MG	
82-518	Rivers End, Main House	EW	
82-519	Rivers End, Tenant House	EW	
82-520	Sipe House	MG	Davis, Gladys
82-521	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Rectory	MG	
82-522	Lawson Log House	MG	
82-523	Log House on Rt. 754	MG	Shiflett, Henry
82-524	Harner Farm	MG	
82-525	Harner-Shiflett Tenant House	MG	
82-526	Barn on Rt. 754	MG	Coors Property
82-527	Rivers Bend	MG	Harnsberger, C.R.

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TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

- 176- 1 J. G. Brown House, 111 South Main Street
- 176- 2 Barbee House, 403 North Main Street
- 176- 3 Bridgewater Historic District
- 176- 4 McGill House
- 176- 6 St. Claire Kyle House, 116 South Main Street
- 176- 8 John Dinkle House, 108 Wyant Place
- 176- 9 J. S. Loose House, 112 W. College Street
- 176-10 Dr. T. H. B. Brown House, 115 South Main Street
- 176-11 Natural Falls
- 176-12 Jacob Dinkle House, 215 South Main Street

TOWN OF BROADWAY
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

177- 1	Edna Fawley House
177- 2	Sethman House
177- 3	Broadway Presbyterian Church
177- 4	Old Foundry
177- 5	Jean Davis House
177- 6	D. W. Fawley House
177- 7	Cookus Funeral Home Site and Building
177- 8	Montague House
177- 9	Fawley Estate House
177-10	A. W. Whitmore Store (A)
177-11	A. W. Whitmore Store (B)
177-12	Broadway School
177-13	Broadway Milling Company
177-14	Broadway Motor Company (A)
177-15	Broadway Motor Company (B)
177-16	Deering (Town) Hall
177-17	Commercial Building at 136 & 138 South Main Street
177-18	First National Bank
177-19	The Beanery
177-20	Radfords Mammoth Pottery
177-21	Broadway Motor Company Showroom
177-22	Commercial Building at 173 Main Street
177-23	G. W. Baldwin House
177-24	Virginia Inn
177-15	Dr. Geil House
177-26	Sambo Williams House
177-27	Harvey Whitmore House
177-28	Branner House
177-29	Minnick Hotel
177-30	Sandy Planing Mill
177-31	Workers House at 249 Lee Avenue
177-32	Sally Williams House
177-33	Wenger House
177-34	The Saloon
177-35	Winfield House

TOWN OF DAYTON
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

- 206- 1 Fort Harrison (Harrison House, Harrison Plantation)
- 206- 2 Dayton Historic District
- 206- 3 Coffman, Alberta House, 95 Main Street
- 206- 4 Kieffer, Aldine, House, 175 Main Street
- 206- 5 Thompson House, 195 Main Street
- 206- 6 Thomas House, 222 Main Street
- 206- 7 Ruebush, Ephraim, House, 290 College Street
- 206- 8 Hedrick, George W., House, 201 Main Street
- 206- 9 Boyers House, 377 College Street
- 206-10 Kirkpatrick House, 376 College Street
- 206-11 Herring-Shrum House, 150 Main Street
- 206-12 Layman House, 264 Main Street
- 206-13 Bill Keyton House, 250 High Street
- 206-14 Shrum, Samuel, House, 218 Main Street
- 206-15 Payne, Gabriel, House, 215 Bowman Road

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TOWN OF ELKTON
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

- 216-1 Miller-Kite House
- 216-2 Conrad's Store
- 216-3 Elkton Library (Jennings House)
- 216-4 Blue and Gray Hotel (destroyed)
- 216-5 Hale Building

TOWN OF GROTTTOES
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

- 228- 1 Davis House
- 228- 2 Pearky, John House (Parson's House)
- 228- 3 Snap, Charlie (Youell House)
- 228- 4 Kauffman House (Dellinger House)
- 228- 5 Silt Mill (Maphis Industries)
- 228- 6 Grottoes Jail
- 228- 7 Claude Spitzer Garage (Valley Motor Service)
- 228- 8 Messersmith Pure Oil Gas Station
- 228- 9 Vetrans of Foreign Wars Post
- 228-10 Brick Church of Elm Street (International Pentacostal
Church of Christ)
- 228-11 Brick Commercial Building at 5th & Elm Streets
(Christian Community Center)
- 228-12 Mt. Moriah Colored Church and Cemetery
- 228-13 Grinding Mill on Riverside Drive
- 228-14 Eutsler Shop
- 228-15 Grottoes Elementary School

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TOWN OF MT. CRAWFORD
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

264- 1 Mt. Crawford Historic District

TOWN OF TIMBERVILLE
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Numerical Index

312- 1	Timberville Post Office
312- 2	Timberville Drug Store
312- 3	Helbert-Miller House
312- 4	Gulf Service Station
312- 5	Baer Building
312- 6	Valley Farm Service
312- 7	Oddfellows Lodge & Store
312- 8	Julia Hepner House
312- 9	Rockingham Milling Company
312-10	Wampler Store
312-11	Timberville School
312-12	Trinity Reformed Church
312-13	Trinity Cemetery
312-14	John Zigler House
312-15	Strickler House

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