

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stone's Chapel

Other names/site number: Jacob's Church, Steinkirche, Stein's Church, DHR #021-0229

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 4138 Crums Church Road

City or town: Berryville State: VA County: Clarke

Not For Publication:  N/A

Vicinity:  X

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   national         statewide      X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A         B      X C         D

<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p><u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p>In my opinion, the property <u>  </u> meets <u>  </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/ religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/ religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; BRICK; METAL

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

Stone's Chapel is located on Crums Church Road (Route 632) in northwestern Clarke County, just south of the intersection with Old Charles Town Road (Route 761). The present building was constructed in 1848-1849 as a three-bay, gable-front rectangular brick building in a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style. In 1905, a three-level vestibule tower was added to the front of the chapel and a "Sabbath School" room was added to the back. At the same time, stained glass windows were installed in the sanctuary. The standing-seam-metal roofing was installed in 2013, replacing a pressed tin shingle roof. Records indicate that a slate roof was installed in 1905 when the vestibule tower and rear addition were built. A cemetery with approximately 200 marked graves, dating from 1816 to 1939, lies to the south of the chapel building. In both appearance and setting, Stone's Chapel retains its historic integrity as a well-preserved antebellum brick church, representative of the cultural heritage of the several Protestant denominations that settled this region of Clarke County during the early 19th century. Stone's Chapel retains good integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with little to no modifications since the 1905 addition of the front tower vestibule and the rear addition. The integrity of setting is excellent, with the area around the church remaining rural, open farmland with little to no new development.

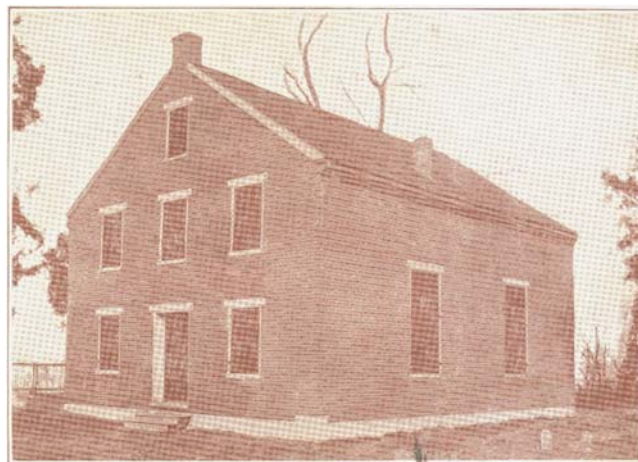
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## Narrative Description

### Exterior

Stone's Chapel is a three-bay, one-story rectangular brick building laid in a Flemish-bond pattern on the front (west) and five-course American bond on the sides. The building rests on a low limestone foundation. A projecting, square, three-level vestibule tower with a pyramidal roof was added to the west façade of the chapel in 1905 and is laid in stretcher-bond pattern. The chapel has a gable-end roof clad in standing seam metal, with exposed rafter ends and a plain wooden frieze.



*Stone's Chapel prior to 1905*

The chapel was originally two bays deep on both the north and south elevations, but a rear, gable-roofed wing was added in 1905. The windows on the north and south elevations of the original section of the chapel have rectangular, patterned stained-glass, double-hung wood sash with stone sills and are topped by fluted wooden lintels with bull's eye corner blocks.

The 1905 addition matches the original chapel in roofline, foundation material, and approximate size of window openings. The addition is frame construction with a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. The south side of the addition contains a doorway with concrete steps and a fluted wooden lintel with bull's eye corner blocks. An adjacent window is triple-hung Prairie sash with a stone sill and topped by a fluted wooden lintel with bull's eye corner blocks. The bottom two sashes have stained glass in a border around a clear center pane. The upper sash is divided vertically into three clear panes. The north side of the addition has a single matching window. The rear elevation of the chapel contains two centrally placed matching windows. The six-over-six double-hung attic window in the gable-end is missing.

The façade of the chapel originally had a central door flanked by two windows of the same height and an upper row of three windows. When the vestibule tower was added, the upper windows were removed. The lower windows on either side of the door were enlarged to match the windows on the north and south sides of the chapel in height. The original lintels of these two upper windows remain on the façade (see photo at right). The center window was removed to create an opening into the sanctuary for the interior balcony on the second level of the



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vestibule tower. The windows on the façade and the first two levels of the vestibule tower have rectangular, stained glass, double-hung wood sash with stone sills and brick jack arches. The windows on the third level of the vestibule tower are round-arched. The third level window on the west elevation is stained glass; the third-level windows on the north and south elevations have clear glass, suggesting that the original windows were stained glass and these two windows have been replaced.

### Interior

The entrance of the chapel is at the base of the vestibule tower through double-leaf five-paneled wood doors topped by a stained-glass transom. The entrance is fronted by a concrete stoop with concrete steps and metal handrails. The interior of the vestibule contains a boxed staircase along the north wall that leads to the balcony. Double-leaf wood doors lead into the sanctuary, which follows a center aisle plan. The interior walls are plaster, and the wooden floor is unfinished due to recent treatment for insect infestation. The apse is located at the east end, rests on a raised dais, and is framed by a simple round arch. A knee wall to the north, topped by a brass rail and curtain, defines the choir loft. Doors on either side of the apse, topped by rectangular transoms with stained-glass matching the exterior windows of the addition, lead into the 1905 addition. A balcony on the west wall, above the entrance, features a rectangular opening with folding wood doors and a simple balustrade. The rear wing contains a single large room with a wooden floor and tongue-and-groove wooden wainscot.

### Cemetery

The cemetery at Stone's Chapel contains approximately 200 marked graves and is located south of the chapel. The earliest marked stones date to 1816, but the cemetery certainly contains burials that date to the church's establishment in 1785. The cemetery includes burials of three veterans of the American Revolution: William Reed, John Fredrick Smith, and Peter Hunsicker. The Jones family plot in the northeast corner of the cemetery is surrounded by a wrought iron fence. Others buried at Stone's Chapel include members of the Allemong, Bennett, Bowen, Carter, Dutterer, Ellyett, Fuqua, Hardesty, Hawthorne, Huyett, Louthan, Mayers, McCormick, Pierce, Pope, Pultz, and Swartz families. The most recent burial dates to 1939.

### Integrity

Stone's Chapel has excellent integrity of location and setting. The building and cemetery are at their original locations and remain in a largely rural setting that evokes its historic setting. The cemetery has been maintained since 1958 by a succession of nonprofit organizations, today being the responsibility of the Stone's Chapel Memorial Association. A wrought iron fence in front of the chapel and wrought fences around several family plots in the cemetery were removed in 1960 and sold to generate proceeds for a newly established endowment fund. No other significant changes to the site have been noted since then. The chapel displays high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for both its original design and the 1905 addition of an entry tower and a rear extension. The stone foundation and brickwork are well-maintained and window

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openings have not been altered other than to replace the original sash with stained-glass sash in the early 20th century; the stained-glass sash now are considered a character-defining feature. The two exterior entries have stacked-panel wood doors likely related to the building's early 20th century upgrades; the church records mention cosmetic renovations in 1933 and installation of electric lighting in 1941, at which time the doors could have been installed. No other major interior alterations have occurred since then. The interior retains wood flooring and plaster walls, as well as historic wood pews. Cumulatively, the property's physical integrity allows it to convey its historic association with Clarke County's rural antebellum churches, and to have excellent integrity of feeling.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1816-1905

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1848

1886

1899

1905

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Stone's Chapel, located in northwestern Clarke County, Virginia, has roots that reach back to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century when the area was part of Frederick County. Although the present brick building was not constructed until 1848, the land on which it stands was the site of a predecessor wooden church that served both German and English-speaking parishioners, served by Lutheran, German Reformed and Presbyterian ministers. After the original wooden church building fell into disrepair, construction of the existing brick church was a community effort by multiple denominations. Through the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the church was used jointly by Lutheran, German Reformed, and Presbyterian congregations, the primary Protestant groups that dominated in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Clarke County has many historic Episcopal churches, reflecting the Anglican, Tidewater heritage of the largest landowners. Stone's Chapel, however, reflects the heritage of the German and Scots-Irish settlers who moved into the northwestern portion of the county from Maryland and Pennsylvania following the conclusion of the American Revolution. The simple brick chapel is significant as a tangible reminder of the early period of Virginia's history when less affluent Protestant denominations had to pool their resources to construct and maintain church buildings and cemeteries.

Stone's Chapel and its cemetery are significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of Religion for the property's significance as a shared house of worship and community cemetery for German and Scots-Irish settlers in a sparsely populated region of the northern Shenandoah Valley. Stone's Chapel, constructed in 1848 and enlarged in 1905, also meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a well-preserved example of an antebellum vernacular brick sanctuary and an illustrative representation of a small, evolved country church that continually served congregants living in rural parts of the region from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Likely constructed as a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style, Stone's Chapel underwent a number of notable changes over time, including the addition of the Sabbath room and the vestibule tower in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These changes, which also included the installation of memorial stained-glass windows in the sanctuary, elevated the style of the building, reflecting the improved financial situation of the church and its congregants. Given that it derives its primary significance from both its architectural distinction and its historic importance in Clarke County as an example of a shared house of worship among multiple non-Episcopalian Protestant denominations, Stone's Chapel also satisfies Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. The period of significance begins in 1816, the date of the oldest marked burials in the cemetery, and ends in 1905, when the most recent character-defining changes were made to the building. Additional important dates include 1848, when the present brick church building was constructed; 1886, when Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church was established and the German Reformed congregation dissolved; and 1899, when the Lutheran congregation was dissolved.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion A: Religion**

The land on which the present Stone's Chapel building stands was deeded to Jacob Stone (Steine) by William Brown in 1778.<sup>1</sup> In the years following the American Revolution, German families from Maryland and Pennsylvania began to settle in the area along the Opequon Creek. As their numbers grew, so did the demand for religious leadership.

The first mention of a congregation in the vicinity of Stone's Chapel comes from the diary of Paul Henkel, a self-trained Lutheran preacher. In June 1783, he recorded preaching in the barn of Johannes Mauser, "first to the Germans and then to the English."<sup>2</sup> The German families contracted with Henkel to preach for them once every four weeks, even though he could not administer the sacraments (baptism, marriage, communion) as he was not yet ordained. Later that year, Henkel noted in his diary that the congregation had acquired a lot "near the road from Winchester to Harper's Ferry," cut lumber for a new church building, and hauled it to the site, but the building was not completed until after the harvest the following summer.<sup>3</sup> The new church became known as Steinkirche after Jacob Stone, who had donated the land.

In July 1785, Christian Streit, an ordained Lutheran minister, assumed the pastorate of the Winchester Lutheran Church and its four out parishes, Steinkirche included. Over the next five years, Streit preached regularly at Steinkirche and performed numerous marriages, baptisms, and funerals, which he recorded in his diary.<sup>4</sup>

In 1791, another Lutheran minister, Johann David Young, arrived in the area from Philadelphia, licensed by the Pennsylvania Ministerium (Synod). Under Young's leadership, a Lutheran congregation was established in Smithfield (today Middleway, West Virginia), eleven miles north of Stone's Chapel. Smithfield became the main church of a new parish that included Stone's Chapel (Steinkirche) and the Lutheran church in Gerrardstown.<sup>5</sup>

In January 1793, Streit, Henkel (who had by this time moved to Shenandoah County), and Young met in Winchester with another Lutheran pastor and lay delegates from the Lutheran congregations in the area to organize the Virginia Special Conference. At this meeting, it was discovered that the deed to Stone's Chapel (Steinkirche) had not been properly recorded with Frederick County.<sup>6</sup> They took steps to correct this error and, in October 1793, the deed conveying Stone's Chapel from Jacob Stone and his wife Barbara to the "trustees of the Lutheran and Calvinist Societies in the vicinity of Jacobs Church" was officially recorded.<sup>7</sup> The term Calvinist refers to the German Reformed Church, predecessor to today's United Church of Christ. The construction of shared "Union" churches was a common practice among the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. In 1798, another such Union church was constructed in Smithfield (Middleway).

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In the 1820s, both the Lutheran and German Reformed churches in Virginia made the transition from German to English. Scant records of the German Reformed congregation at Stone's Chapel have survived. The congregation may have been served by ministers from the Martinsburg church.<sup>8</sup> Two sources indicate that the German Reformed congregation was dissolved in 1886, the same year that Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church was organized, suggesting that any remaining Reformed members were absorbed into the Presbyterian church.<sup>9</sup>

Although Henkel's diary makes it clear that English-language services were held at Stone's Chapel from its founding, there is no record of a formal Presbyterian congregation there until 1878. There was a Presbyterian church near present-day Summit Point, about five miles north, established prior to 1740. The Bullskin Presbyterian Church fell into disrepair between 1800 and 1810, and the Winchester Presbytery dissolved the pastorate in 1816.<sup>10</sup> Following the dissolution of the Bullskin Church, the minutes of the Winchester Presbytery record a number of ministers being assigned to supply the pulpit at Stone's Chapel from 1824 through 1857.<sup>11</sup> Presumably, former members of Bullskin Presbyterian Church were among those who attended these services.

By 1845, the wooden church at Stone's Chapel was in disrepair. On July 25, 1845, the Lutheran pastor of the Smithfield parish, which included three congregations (Smithfield, Stone's Chapel, and Gerrardstown), the Reverend John J. Suman, placed a notice in the Charles Town *Spirit of Jefferson* newspaper regarding a meeting of "the friends of Stone's Chapel" to discuss the erection of a new church.<sup>12</sup> Initial efforts to gain support for the construction of a new church were not successful. The following June, Rev. Suman placed the following notice in the *Spirit of Jefferson*:

*Once more to the rescue, dear friends, once more!*

A meeting of all those persons favorable to rebuilding Stone's Chapel, will be held at the Old House on Saturday the 6<sup>th</sup> inst., (to-morrow,) at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. This will probably be the last effort that will be made for this purpose. Friends! don't let it fall through!<sup>13</sup>

Despite Rev. Suman's passion for the construction of a new chapel, it was not until after he had left the Smithfield parish that his efforts bore fruit. In early 1848, a building committee was formed. The committee placed two notices in the *Spirit of Jefferson* in April 1848, requesting proposals for "the erection of a new Brick Church at Stone's Chapel."<sup>14</sup>

On September 16, 1848, the cornerstone for the new chapel was laid, with both Lutheran and Presbyterian ministers speaking at the ceremony, evidence that the reconstruction of Stone's Chapel was a combined community effort.<sup>15</sup>



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The 1849 minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia indicate that Reverend E. G. Proctor was assigned to the Smithfield parish with a total of 70 members among the three churches. The same minutes note:

Three brick churches are now being erected, in New Market, in Rev. Proctor's charge, and in Capon. These are cheering indications and we hope, the time is not far distant, that the reproach that "Virginia is behind the age" in these respects will be wiped away.<sup>16</sup>

Since brick churches at Smithfield and Gerrardstown already existed, this reference to a brick church under construction in Revered Proctor's charge must be to Stone's Chapel. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the bricks for Stone's Chapel were fired at the nearby Glendale Plantation, built by Archibald Bowen the same year.<sup>17</sup> These anecdotes are supported by the fact that Archibald Bowen was one of the original building committee members.<sup>18</sup>

By 1869, Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations were definitely sharing use of Stone's Chapel. That year, Joseph Hout and his wife Mary sold a quarter-acre lot for the expansion of the cemetery at Stone's Chapel to the Lutheran and Presbyterian trustees.<sup>19</sup> In his 1936 historical sketch of Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church, Dr. James Carr relates that:

A resident of Jefferson County, now 82 years of age tells us that the Lutherans held services here once a month and the Presbyterians once a month, and that a Union Sunday School was conducted every Sunday afternoon.<sup>20</sup>

Stone's Chapel Lutheran Church was never a large congregation and membership apparently declined throughout the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1894, the Smithfield parish requested that the Virginia Synod remove Stone's Chapel from its rolls. The Synod complied with this request in 1899.<sup>21</sup>

Following the establishment of the nearby Berryville Presbyterian Church in 1853, Stone's Chapel became a satellite of that church and was served by its pastors. By 1883, attendance of Presbyterian services at Stone's Chapel had grown to the point that the Session of the Berryville church agreed that "it would be to the interest of religion that there should be a separate organization at [Stone's] chapel."<sup>22</sup> In April 1886, the Session petitioned the Winchester Presbytery to organize a church at Stone's Chapel.<sup>23</sup> In response, the Presbytery appointed a commission for that purpose.<sup>24</sup> Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church was officially organized on July 31, 1886, with fifteen members, eleven of whom transferred their memberships from Berryville Presbyterian Church.<sup>25</sup>

The legacy of Stone's Chapel as a shared resource for area congregations continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In February 1903, the Session offered their "Methodist Brethren" the use of the Stone's Chapel church building when not in use by them while nearby Crums United Methodist Church was under construction.<sup>26</sup>

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Pastors of the Berryville Presbyterian Church continued to serve Stone's Chapel, as well as the Presbyterian Church in Clearbrook. In 1905, under the direction of Rev. D. H. Scanlon, Stone's Chapel was renovated and enlarged. A 1905-1906 church yearbook for the three churches noted that:

Stone's Chapel has been enlarged and practically reconstructed. A new slate roof, pews, carpet, memorial windows and frescoing, together with the addition of a Sabbath School room and vestibule, have been added to the church.<sup>27</sup>

The refurbished chapel reopened in October 1905.<sup>28</sup> Over the years, other modest improvements were made to Stone's Chapel, including unspecified "redecorating and remodeling the interior" in 1933<sup>29</sup> and the installation of electrical lighting in 1941.<sup>30</sup> In 1964, two stoves in the sanctuary were removed and electric baseboard heating was installed. Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church remained an active congregation for 114 years, until it was closed by the Shenandoah Presbytery in 2000 due to dwindling membership.

The cemetery at Stone's Chapel was a community cemetery, not belonging to or the responsibility of Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church, but the responsibility of the families of those buried in the cemetery. By 1958, the cemetery had fallen into considerable disrepair. Rev. Robert Goshorn, then pastor of the Berryville and Stone's Chapel Presbyterian churches, contacted descendants and organized a meeting on October 12, 1958. As a result of that meeting, the Stone's Chapel Cemetery Association was organized and over the next several years transformed the cemetery "from a weed-ridden briar patch to an orderly, well-kept resting place for those buried there."<sup>31</sup> An offering of \$186 was collected at the initial meeting. After some immediate expenses, \$120 from that offering was used to establish an endowment fund.<sup>32</sup> A wrought iron fence in front of the chapel and wrought fences around several family plots in the cemetery were removed in 1960 and sold. The proceeds from the sales were donated to the endowment fund.<sup>33</sup> In 1970, the organization was renamed the Clarke County Cemetery Association to clarify that it was not connected to Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church or the Winchester Presbytery.<sup>34</sup> The Clarke County Cemetery Memorial Association continued to care for the cemetery until it was absorbed into the Stone's Chapel Memorial Association in 2011.

Following the closure of Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church in 2000, care for the chapel fell to the Shenandoah Presbytery. Having no use for the building, the Presbytery approached the president of the Clarke County Cemetery Memorial Association about forming a non-profit organization to take possession of the chapel. In 2011, the Stone's Chapel Memorial Association was formed for this purpose, but the Presbytery was not able to transfer the property, as it did not have clear title. The only deeds for the property were the 1793 deed with which Jacob Stone and his wife Barbara conveyed the chapel to the trustees of the Lutheran and Calvinist Societies and the 1869 deed with which Joseph and Mary Hout conveyed a small parcel adjacent to the cemetery to the Lutheran and Presbyterian trustees. In October 2012, the Clarke County Circuit Court issued a civil order appointing a special commissioner to convey the Stone's Chapel property to the Shenandoah Presbytery.<sup>35</sup> Once the order was filed and the deed recorded, the

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Shenandoah Presbytery then conveyed the property to the Stone's Chapel Memorial Association by deed of gift.<sup>36</sup>

Today, the Stone's Chapel Memorial Association holds two non-denominational services at the chapel each year, a fall gathering/open house and a candlelight Christmas service in December. In addition, the chapel is available for private rentals.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

Stone's Chapel is one of four Greek Revival churches in Clarke County, all of which predate the American Civil War. Stone's Chapel and the 1854 Berryville Presbyterian Church (168-0008) are architecturally similar in current appearance and evolution. The vestibule towers on both churches are later additions. However, Berryville Presbyterian is a much larger church and is located within the town of Berryville; it is a contributing resource in the Berryville Historic District (NRHP 1987). Stone's Chapel, in both its architecture and rural setting, retains its historic integrity as a modest country church building.

The oldest documented church in Clarke County is the Old Chapel (021-0058; NRHP 1973) constructed in 1793 and also a contributing resource in the Chapel Rural Historic District (NRHP 2014). The Old Chapel is a one-story, three-bay, coursed-rubble limestone building rising from a stone foundation with a water table. The front gable roof is covered in wood shingles and contains an interior stone chimney. Stone jack arches are found above the doorways on the north, south, and west sides that contain double-leaf paneled doors topped by 5-light transoms. The batten shutters protect the 12/12-sash wooden windows. The east gable end (where the altar is located) contains two windows on the main level and two four-light frieze windows. The west and south elevations have stone stoops and stairs that lead up to the entrance doors. This church is reportedly the oldest Episcopal church building west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, endowing it with a historic context quite different from the multi-denominational Stone's Chapel.

Dating to 1833, Bethel Memorial Church (021-0035; NRHP 1991) is an austere, symmetrical, rectangular, two-story building constructed of brick laid in 5-course American bond. The facade has two entries and symmetrically arranged windows with 12/12 sash, and the five-bay side elevations feature windows with 12/12 sash. The twin entrances give access to vestibules with a room occupying the interior areas between them. There is a door into this room from only the northern vestibule. On the other side of both vestibules are the gallery stairs. On entering the main space of the church, two aisles divide the space into three seating areas. The gallery above surrounds three sides of the building and is supported by seven slender unfluted baseless Doric columns. These seven columns are repeated again on the gallery level and act to help support the ceiling. The railing on the gallery level is made up of a plain handrail and square balusters. In addition to being individually listed, the church contributes to the Greenway Rural Historic District (NRHP 1993). The church was used by a Baptist congregation from its construction until 1935. Both its scale and its historic use by a single denomination distinguish it from Stone's Chapel.

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Wickliffe Church (021-0089; NRHP 1995), built in 1846, replaced an earlier church that dated to 1819. The church served the Episcopal families in the northeastern part of Clarke County, many of whom were descendants of prominent Tidewater families, which places it in a historic context quite unlike Stone's Chapel's. An example of vernacular Greek Revival design, the rectangular, front-gable building features a distyle in antis portico with Doric columns in addition to stepped gable ends and an open belfry. The upper-story windows have 6/6 sash, while windows on the side elevations have larger 12/12 sash. The brick church incorporates an open-nave plan with the chancel raised a step from the nave area and set off by a communion rail. A gallery positioned on the west end is marked by three windows in the west gable.

In comparison to the aforementioned examples, Stone's Chapel is a more evolved church building. A historic photo of the building taken prior to 1905 provides evidence that originally the building bore striking similarities to the symmetrical, restrained Greek Revival architecture of Wickliffe Church and Bethel Memorial Church. Originally constructed as a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style, with the addition of the vestibule tower and the Sabbath room in 1905, Stone's Chapel was transformed into a more idiosyncratic version of the Greek Revival style. The round arches on the windows on the vestibule tower's third level speak to the vernacular origins of the tower's design. This architectural "upscaling" of the building, along with the installation of memorial stained-glass windows, is indicative of increased financial resources of the church and its members at the time. The memorial stained-glass windows, in particular, distinguish this building from the aforementioned churches in Clarke County, all of which retained multiple-light, double-hung sash with clear glass at the time of NRHP listing. Stone's Chapel's square, projecting tower also is a character-defining feature. Only the Wickliffe Church has a similar element, consisting of an open belfry perched behind the parapet roof. The interior of Stone's Chapel retains a remarkable degree of integrity that also contribute to the property's historic sense of time and place.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Frederick County (Virginia) Deed Book 18/208 (1778).
- <sup>2</sup> Henkel, Paul, *The Autobiography and Chronological Life of Reverend Paul Henkel (1754 – 1825)*, ed. Melvin Miller and officers of the Reverend Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association, Inc., Harrisonburg, VA: Reverend Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association, Inc., 2002, 22.
- <sup>3</sup> Henkel, 24.
- <sup>4</sup> Streit, Christian, *Diary of Christian Streit, July 19, 1785 to November 28, 1788*, ed. Max Perry, Midland, TX: Max Perry, 2006, 1-36.
- <sup>5</sup> *Smithfield Lutheran Register, 1792 – 1826, Middleway Jefferson County, WV*, trans. George M. Smith and Ilse M. Martin, ed. Klaus Wust, Edinburg, VA: Shenandoah History Publishers, 1993, 11.
- <sup>6</sup> *Smithfield Lutheran Register*, 11-12.
- <sup>7</sup> Frederick County (Virginia) Deed Book 24/302 (1793).
- <sup>8</sup> *Smithfield Lutheran Register*, 13.



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- <sup>9</sup> Glatfelter, Charles H., *Pastors and People: German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793, Volume I: Pastors and Congregations*, Breinigsville, PA: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1980, 492; and *Smithfield Lutheran Register*, 13.
- <sup>10</sup> Bushong, Millard Kessler, *A History of Jefferson County, West Virginia, 1719-1940*, Westminster, MD: Heritage Books, 1941, 60.
- <sup>11</sup> Woodworth, Robert Bell, *A History of the Presbytery of Winchester (Synod of Virginia), Its Rise and Growth, Ecclesiastical Relations, Institutions and Agencies, Churches and Ministers, 1719-1945*, Staunton, VA: McClure Printing Company, 1947, 335.
- <sup>12</sup> "Miscellaneous Notices," *Spirit of Jefferson*, July 25, 1845.
- <sup>13</sup> "Miscellaneous Notices," *Spirit of Jefferson*, June 5, 1846.
- <sup>14</sup> "Notice," *Spirit of Jefferson*, April 18 and 25, 1848.
- <sup>15</sup> "Laying of Corner Stone of New Church at Stone's Chapel, Clarke County, VA," *Spirit of Jefferson*, September 12, 1848.
- <sup>16</sup> Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia, May 1-15, 1849, Fintel Library, Roanoke College, Salem, VA.
- <sup>17</sup> Carr, James, Historical Sketch of Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church, July 31, 1936, manuscript, CW Henshaw Collection, Stewart Bell Jr. Archives, Handley Library, Winchester, VA, 1.
- <sup>18</sup> "Notice," *Spirit of Jefferson*, April 18 and 25, 1848.
- <sup>19</sup> Clarke County (VA) Deed Book I/94 (1869).
- <sup>20</sup> Carr, 2.
- <sup>21</sup> Eisenberg, William Edward, *The Lutheran Church in Virginia, 1717-1962*, Lynchburg: VA: J.P. Bell Company, Inc., 1967, 240-241.
- <sup>22</sup> Minutes of the Session of the Berryville Presbyterian Church, May 27, 1883, Berryville Presbyterian Church, Berryville, VA.
- <sup>23</sup> Minutes of the Session of the Berryville Presbyterian Church, April 16, 1886.
- <sup>24</sup> Carr, 3.
- <sup>25</sup> Minutes of the Session of Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church, July 31, 1886 (microfilm), William Smith Morton Library, Union Presbyterian Seminary, Richmond, VA.
- <sup>26</sup> Minutes of the Session of Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church, February 22, 1903.
- <sup>27</sup> Year Book of the Berryville, Stone's Chapel and Clearbrook Presbyterian Churches, 1905-1906, printed booklet, Clarke County Historical Association, Berryville, VA.
- <sup>28</sup> "Stone's Chapel Re-opened," *Clarke Courier*, October 18, 1905.
- <sup>29</sup> Carr, 5.
- <sup>30</sup> Minutes of the Session of Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church, May 25, 1941.
- <sup>31</sup> Racer, Elizabeth, Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church: A History, 1886 – 1986, printed booklet, 1986, 26.
- <sup>32</sup> Letter to members of the Stone's Chapel Cemetery Association, November 1, 1958.
- <sup>33</sup> Racer, 31; Larry Hardesty, personal interview, August 14, 2016.
- <sup>34</sup> Letter to members of the Clarke County Cemetery Memorial Association, September 8, 1970.
- <sup>35</sup> Clarke County (Virginia) Civil Order Book 16/63 and Deed Book 554/555 (2012).
- <sup>36</sup> Clarke County (Virginia) Deed Book 554/558 (2012).

Stone's Chapel  
Name of Property

Clarke County, VA  
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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### *Primary Sources*

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Clarke County (VA) Deed Book I/94 (1869). Deed from Joseph and Mary Hout to the Lutheran and Presbyterian Trustees for a quarter acre parcel adjacent to the Stone's Chapel cemetery.

Clarke County (VA) Deed Book 554/555 (2012). Deed between John R. Friant, Jr., Special Commissioner for Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church and Shenandoah Presbytery Corporation for two parcels of land containing Stone's Chapel and cemetery.

Clarke County (VA) Deed Book 554/558 (2012). Deed of gift from Shenandoah Presbytery Corporation to Stone's Chapel Memorial Association for two parcels of land containing Stone's Chapel and cemetery.

*Clarke Courier* (Berryville, VA). May 1899 – November 1910 (digital). Chronicling America website (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>), Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

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\_\_\_\_\_. "Brown Recites History of Stone's Chapel." *Clarke Courier*, June 9, 1966.

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### ***Secondary Sources***

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Graham, James R. *The Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia, Prior to the Organization of the Winchester Presbytery, December 4, 1794*. Winchester, VA: The Geo. F. Norton Publishing Co., 1904.

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Stone's Chapel  
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Officers. Harrisonburg, VA: Reverend Anthony Jacob Henckel Family National Association, Inc., 2002.

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Woodworth, Robert Bell. *A History of the Presbytery of Winchester (Synod of Virginia), Its Rise and Growth, Ecclesiastical Relations, Institutions and Agencies, Churches and Ministers, 1719-1945*. Staunton, VA: McClure Printing Company, 1947.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office:
- Other State agency:
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other:  
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA;  
Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA; Clarke County Historical Association

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR # 021-0229

Stone's Chapel  
Name of Property

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 1.288

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.226640 | Longitude: -78.010340 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary of the nominated property is coterminous with the tax parcel boundary, which is recorded as 3-A-19A in Clarke County real estate tax records. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the accompanying Tax Parcel Map.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property follows the chapel/cemetery tax parcel boundary, which has not changed since 1869. The parcel includes the chapel and the entire cemetery as well as the property's historic setting.\

Stone's Chapel  
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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Betsy Arnett  
organization: Stone's Chapel Memorial Association  
street & number: 117 W Main St  
city or town: Boyce state: VA zip code: 22620  
e-mail: betsyarnett85@gmail.com  
telephone: 540-336-1781  
date: April 15, 2019

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Stone's Chapel  
City or Vicinity: Berryville  
County: Clarke State: Virginia  
Photographer: Betsy Arnett  
Date Photographed: September 2, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_001  
View: Façade of chapel, facing southeast

2 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_002  
View: Façade (west elevation) of chapel, facing east

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- 3 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_003  
View: Façade and south elevation of chapel, facing northeast
- 4 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_004  
View: South elevation of chapel, facing north
- 5 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_005  
View: East elevation (rear) of chapel, facing west
- 6 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_006  
View: Rear and north (side\_ elevation of chapel, facing southwest
- 7 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_007  
View: Cemetery with chapel in background, facing northeast
- 8 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_008  
View: Jones Family Plot in cemetery, facing northeast
- 9 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_009  
View: Interior of sanctuary, facing northeast
- 10 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_010  
View: Interior of sanctuary, facing southeast
- 11 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_011  
View: Interior of sanctuary, facing northwest
- 12 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_012  
View: Interior of sanctuary, facing southwest
- 13 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_013  
View: Interior of sanctuary, from vestibule balcony, facing east
- 14 of 14. VA\_ClarkeCounty\_StonesChapel\_014  
View: Interior of rear addition, facing northeast

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

**LOCATION MAP**

**Stone's Chapel**

**Clarke County, VA**

**DHR No. 021-0229**

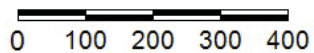
**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Latitude: 39.226640

Longitude: -78.010340



Feet



1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

**Title: Digital Location Map**

**Date: 4/18/2019**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*

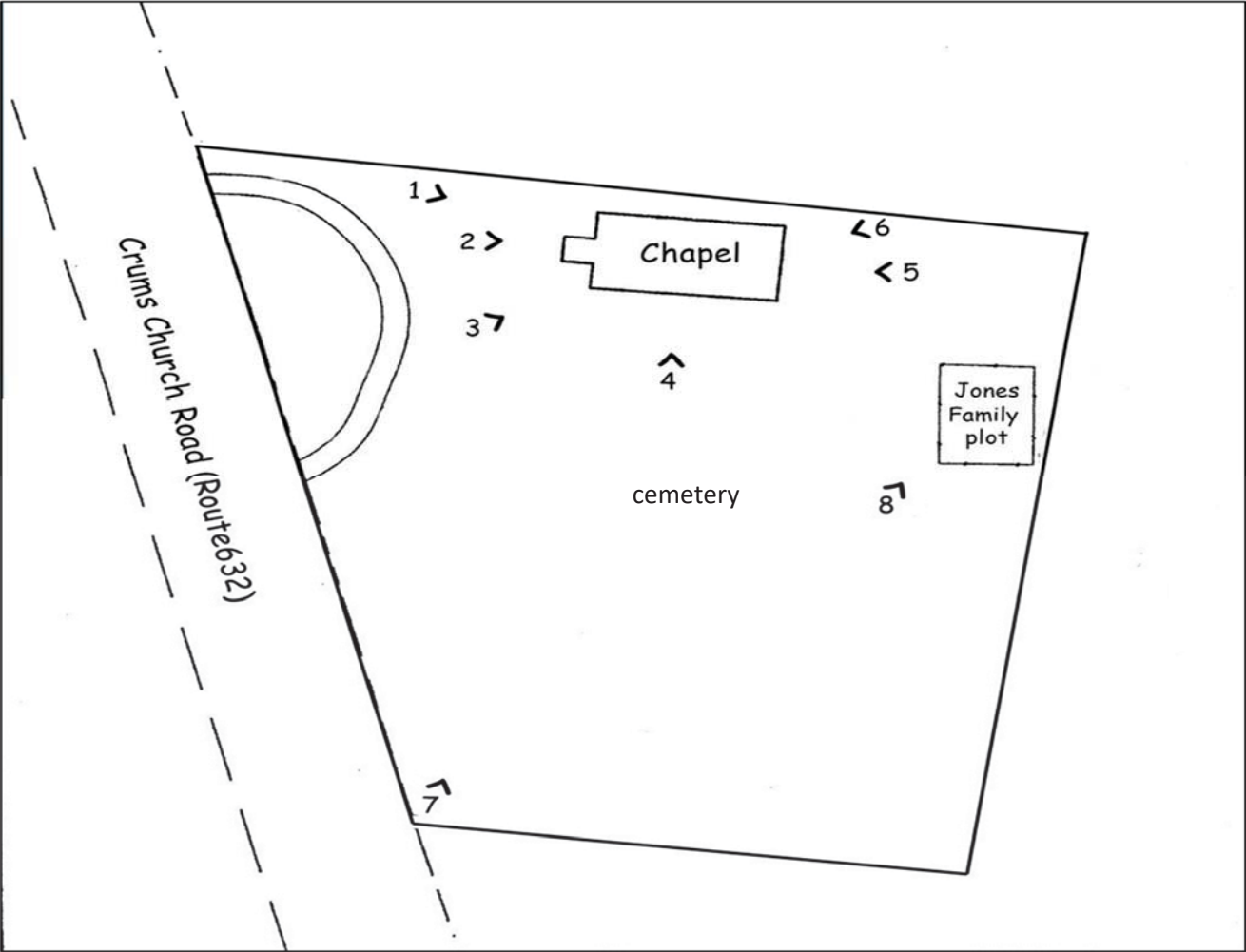


**Sketch Map and Photo Key (Exterior Views)**

Stone's Chapel (DHR # 021-0229)

4138 Crums Church Road

Clarke County, Berryville, Virginia



**CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

Chapel – contributing building

Cemetery – contributing site

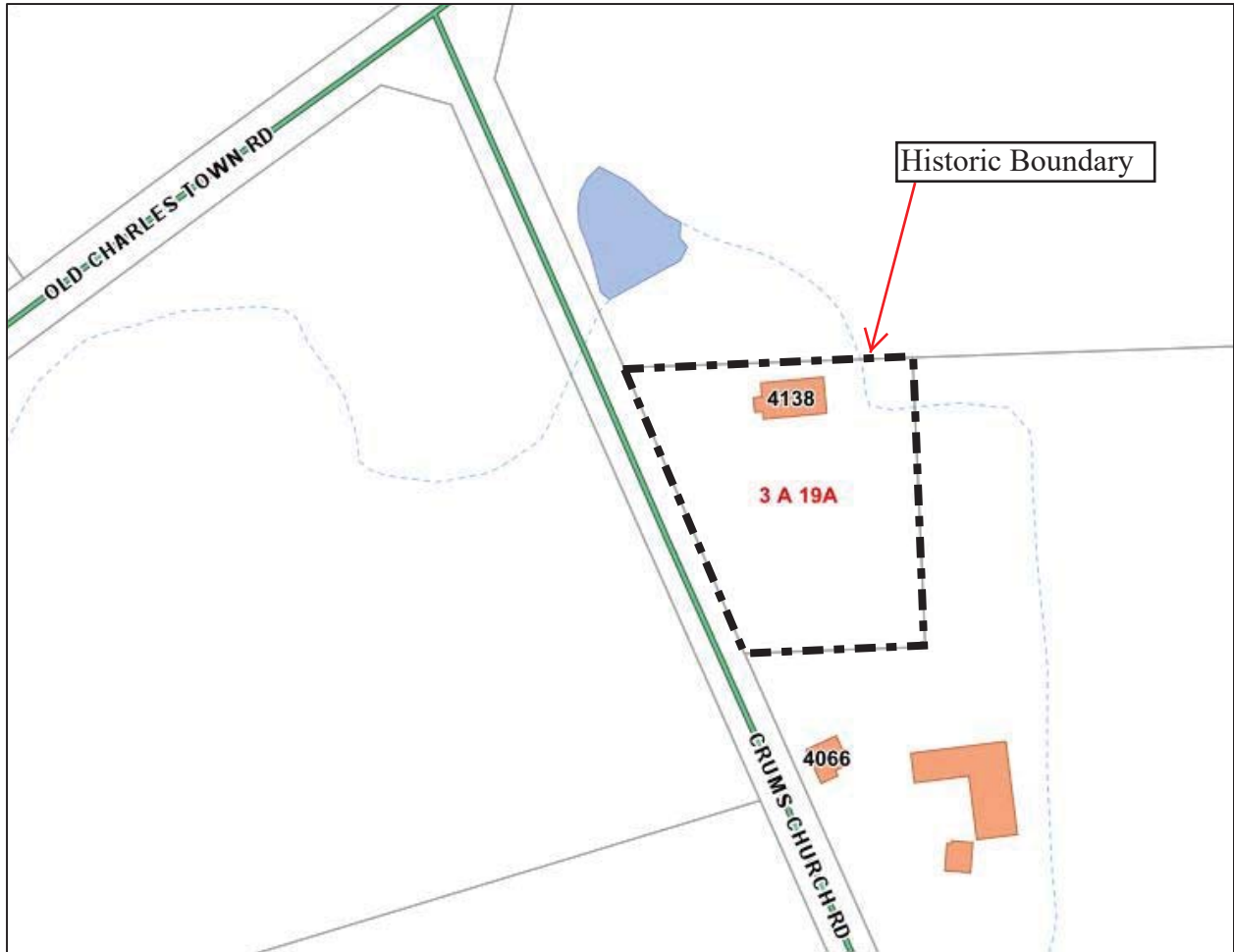


**TAX PARCEL MAP**

Stone's Chapel  
4138 Crums Church Road  
Clarke County, VA  
DHR # 021-0229

Parcel # 3 A 19A

Source: Clarke County MapsOnline



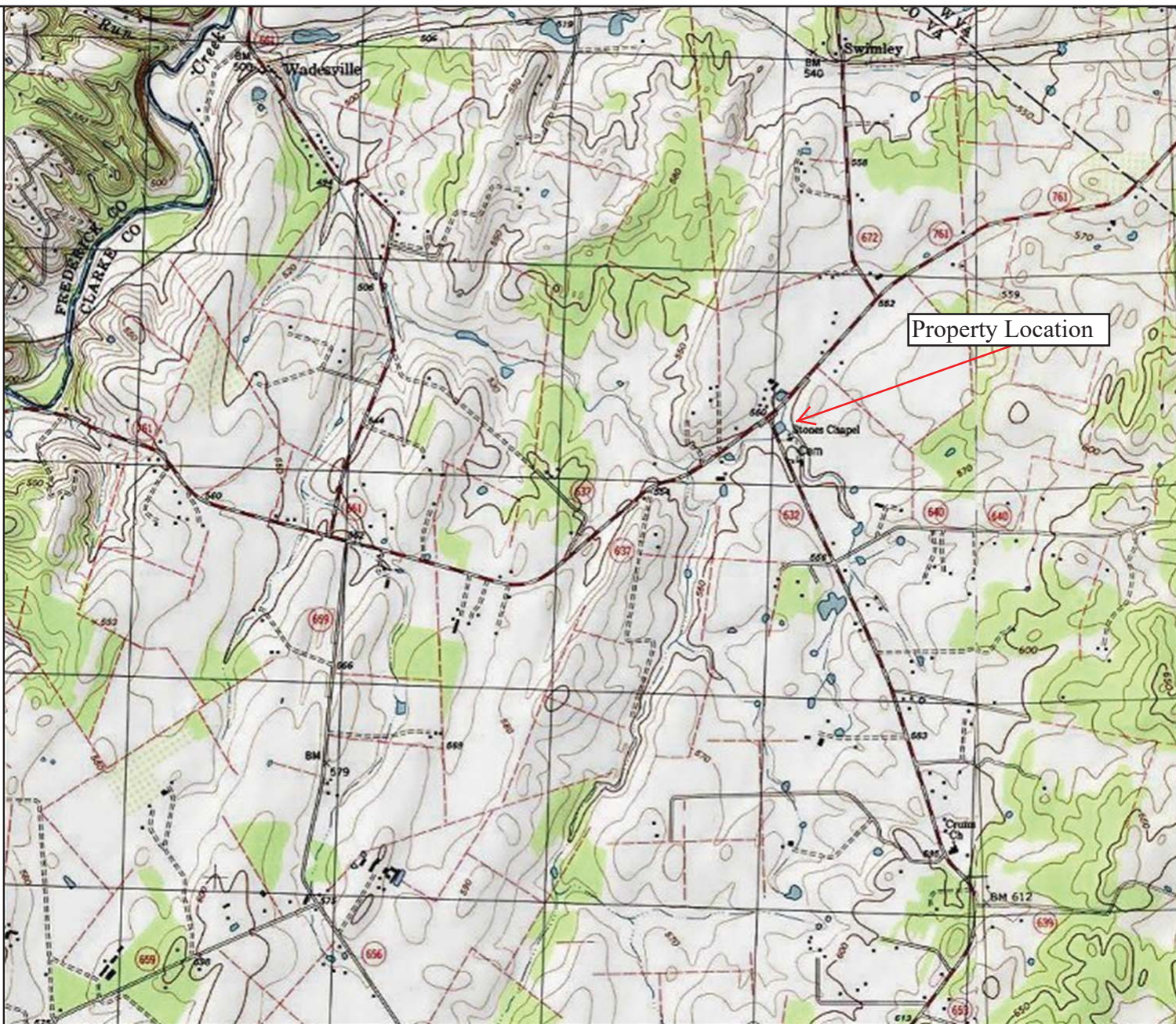


**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**

Stone's Chapel

Clarke County, VA

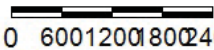
DHR No. 021-0229



Property Location



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

**Title: Stephenson Quad Map**

**Date: 9/9/2018**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

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