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Clarke County Rural Reconnaissance Survey

Maral S. Kalbian
1989

FINAL REPORT

CLARKE COUNTY RURAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY
1987-1989

MARAL S. KALBIAN
SEPTEMBER, 1989

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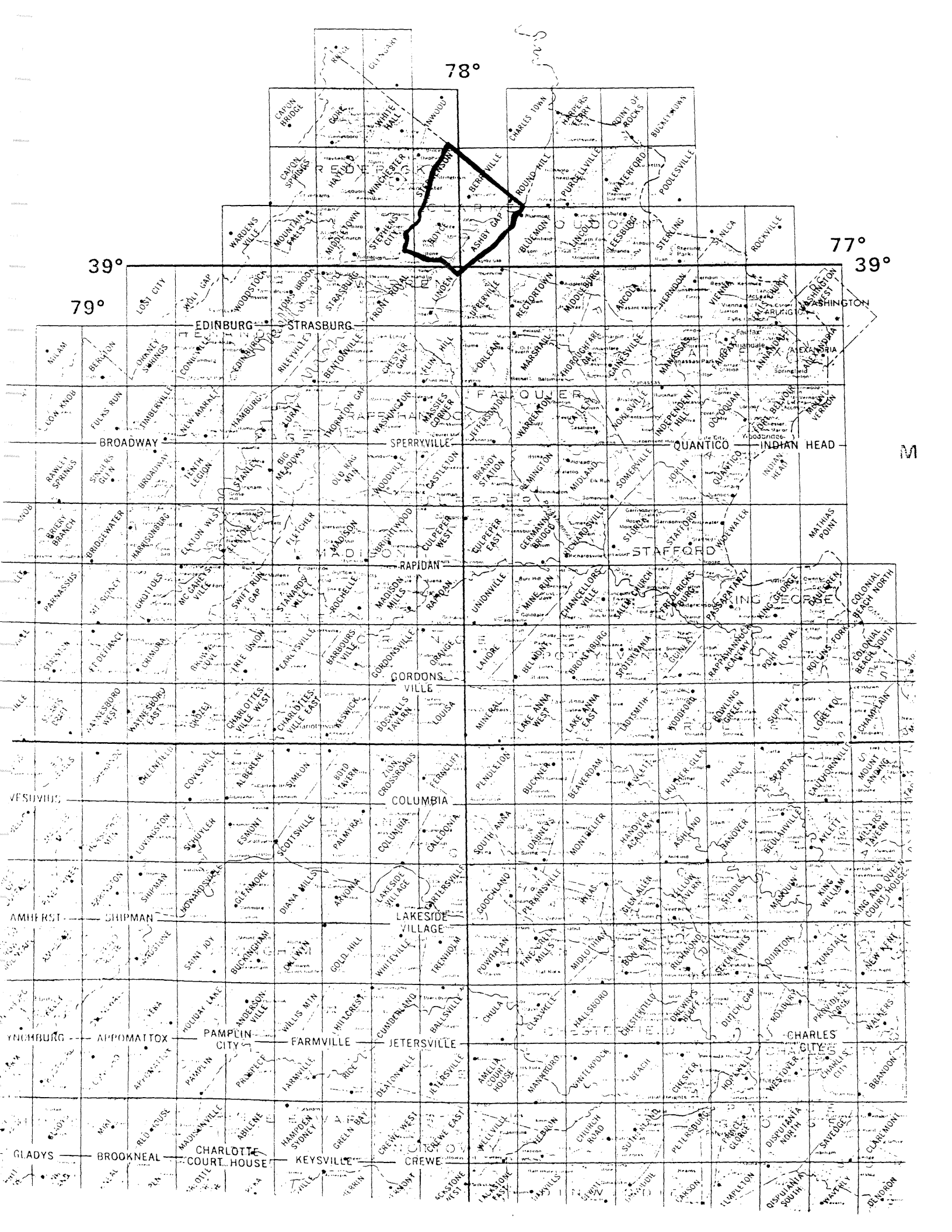


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PREFACE

In 1985, Clarke County undertook the first step in a three-phase program to survey its historical resources. This first step involved surveying potential historic districts in the county's urban areas. The survey was financed by a subgrant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service Archaeology and Historic Preservation Program. Reconnaissance level survey work was conducted in three of the county's towns and villages: Berryville, Boyce and Millwood. White Post was not included in the survey as it already contained an historic district. The survey work completed in 1985 led to the establishment of an historic district in Berryville as well as the identification of potential historic districts in Boyce and Millwood.

In 1987, step two of the three-phase plan began. The goal of this second phase was to identify historical resources in rural Clarke County. This involved the documentation of all historical structures outside the boundaries of the surveyed towns and villages. Again the project was financed as a matching subgrant from the Department of Historic Resources and the federal government. This rural survey was planned to complement the work done in 1985 and further the understanding of Clarke County's history. Unfortunately, only 75% of the county was completed under this grant. Immediately

following the completion of the grant, work began on documenting the remaining portion of the county. The survey was completed in July of 1989. It was funded by only county money that was allocated to the Clarke County Historic Preservation Commission by the Board of Supervisors.

The last step of the three-phase program is an archaeological survey of the county's historical resources. Hopefully the county can begin on this project sometime in the near future.

There are many people that I would like to thank for their invaluable help on this project.

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This report examines the architectural heritage of Clarke County within its historical context. The survey was organized into three phases: historical research, survey inventory, and project overview. These three phases are in keeping with the requirements of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR).

Historical research is a necessary step before undertaking any survey work, providing a basis for developing an historical context. The historical context is the framework, based on written records, that enables us to better understand the broad pattern of an area's history. This is achieved by organizing the history into different "themes", or subjects, and time periods. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources uses ten themes as a framework for discussing the historical context and thereby the historical significance of an area. Following, is a list of those themes together with examples of resource types associated with each.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC

This theme relates to residential architecture and includes both agricultural and non-agricultural structures.

Agricultural: farmhouses, washhouses, summer kitchens, smokehouses, springhouses, ice houses, root cellars, bake ovens, drying houses, cemeteries.

Non-agricultural: single family houses in villages, towns and cities, multiple-family housing.

AGRICULTURE

This theme relates to crop and livestock production

and includes small family farmsteads or large plantations with representative or important collections of farm and outbuildings, barns, chicken houses, hog pens, granaries, livestock/dairy-related buildings, orchards and orchard-related buildings (i.e. packing houses), miscellaneous storage and farm buildings, fences.

TRANSPORTATION

This theme relates to transportation networks: roads, water, canal, railroad and air; and the various structures, vehicles, equipment and technology associated with each mode. Resource types include bridges of all types, boats and other watercraft, piers and wharves, ferries, lighthouses, roads and turnpikes, tollhouses, automobiles and other vehicles, streetcars, canals and associated structures.

SOCIAL/CULTURAL

This theme relates to social and cultural activities and institutional, fraternal and community organizations, the fine arts and performing arts (painting, sculpture, dance, drama, music), literature, social and recreational gathering facilities, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad social and cultural movements.

COMMERCE

Commercial activities in this area include trade, finance, business, and other commercial services. Resource types are trading posts, stores, warehouses, market buildings, arcades, shopping centers, offices, office blocks and banks. Transportation-related commercial activities are grouped under the theme of Transportation. Recreation-related commercial activities are grouped under the Social/Cultural theme.

GOVERNMENT/LAW/WELFARE

This theme relates to governmental systems, political activities and events, legal systems, important political/governmental events in history, political leaders, human services, and welfare and charitable organizations. Resources include public administrative and service buildings such as town/city halls, courthouses, prisons, hospitals, fire/police stations, post offices, and utility buildings.

EDUCATION

This theme relates to educational activities and institutions, both public and private. Resource types include one-room and consolidated schools, academies, colleges and universities.

MILITARY

This theme includes military activity, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military

history. It includes the following resource types: armories, fortifications, battlefields, camps, travel routes, military bases, military prisons, and strategic military points such as crossings and lookouts.

RELIGION

This area relates to places of worship, religious training and education, and administration of religious facilities. This includes churches, meeting houses, synagogues, mosques, temples, convents, monasteries, missions, shrines, cathedrals and seminaries.

INDUSTRY/MANUFACTURING/CRAFTS

Industrial activities relate to the extraction, production and processing of materials, such as quarrying, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, technology, electronics, pottery, textiles, food processing, distilling, fuel, building materials, tools,, transportation, seafood, and many other industries. Resource types associated with industry are quarries, mills (grist, carding, textiles, woodworking), factories, distilleries, shipyards, mines, forges, and furnaces, kilns, laboratories, power plants, dams, tanneries, village shops and other small crafts and industrial sites.

In addition to organizing information by historic themes, the following chronological periods were used:

1. Early Exploration and Settlement
2. Provincial Society 1710-1750
3. Colonial Clarke County and the Revolution 1750-1789
4. Clarke County and the New Nation 1789-1830
5. Antebellum Clarke County 1830-1860
6. Clarke County and the Civil War 1860-1865
7. Reconstruction and Growth 1865-1914
8. World War I to the Present 1914-1988

One aspect of the background research involved an assessment of the DHR survey files on Clarke County housed at its archives in Richmond. This included a listing of information in the files that dealt with each theme and time period. This research indicated a lack of information in several areas. From the 1985 survey of the towns and villages, a great deal of information was collected on residential and commercial structures in an

urban setting. This included information in several of the ten historical themes. However, little or no work was done on these themes in a rural setting. The majority of existing rural survey information indicated that emphasis was placed on large high-style dwellings associated with rural estates, but not on their agricultural buildings and outbuildings.

In addition to research in the DHR archives, other sources of information on the county's history were investigated. These sources included maps, written histories, oral histories and geographic studies of the area. Repositories visited included the Library of Congress, Handley Library in Winchester, Clarke County Historical Association, Alderman Library in Charlottesville, the Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission, and the Clarke County Administrator's Office. A list of the resources consulted can be found at the end of this report.

After assessing information already available on the historical resources of the county, the second part of the project -- the survey inventory-- began. Fieldwork started in the northwest quadrant of the county and moved in a southeasterly direction. USGS 7.5 minute series maps were used to locate and traverse all county roads. Structures were recorded if they were more than fifty years old. As the survey progressed, it became apparent that the goal of documenting the entire county within a

ten-month period was unrealistic. By January, 1988, the northwest portion (one-sixth) of the county had been completed. DHR was called upon for guidance about how to progress with the rest of the survey. Their recommendation was two-fold: 1) Since an inventory of all pre-1938 buildings was complete in at least one large portion of the county, it was decided that only pre-1900 buildings and farmsteads need be documented in the remainder of the county, and that only a representative sample of buildings after 1900 need be recorded. 2) Since the large southeastern portion of Clarke County is a likely candidate for Rural Historic District designation, (something which the county is interested in pursuing immediately following this survey), it could wait for a future survey. In addition, half of the Clarke County structures on file at DHR (outside of the ones in the towns and villages) are located in this portion of the county. In light of these two facts, it was decided to survey the southeastern portion of the county last.

The survey continued with these two modifications. Unfortunately, only 75% of the county was completed. (See Map 1) The remaining part of the county was surveyed from November, 1988 until July, 1989. A total of 700 properties were documented in Clarke County for this survey.

The third phase of this project was an overview of the architectural resources that were recorded during the survey. The resources were evaluated using DHR guidelines

and within the framework of the ten historical themes established by the DHR. A report dated August 1988 was completed for the survey which had included 75% of the county. This report is an updated version of that original report and also includes the remaining 25% of the county that was surveyed during the period of November 1988-July, 1989.

INTRODUCTION

Of the ten historical themes discussed in the Survey Methodology, agriculture is the primary one in Clarke County; all other themes grow from it either directly or indirectly. Clearly, one can best understand the history of Clarke County by studying the development and changes in its farm life. The majority of the architecture found outside of the village or town limits in the county has been directly influenced by agricultural use. Village dwellings are also related to the theme of agriculture but in an indirect way; their function was often related to the profitability and needs of agricultural enterprises. Manufacturing, industry, transportation and commerce have all been tied to the shipment of agricultural produce to market. Even social, cultural, governmental, educational and religious events have been dependent on funds arising from agriculture.

Agriculture always has been the primary source of income for the citizens of Clarke County. The landscape is primarily rural and has remained largely unchanged in its use and in its property boundaries for several generations. Although many developments have taken place since the first European settlers entered the area, Clarke County is remarkable not for the changes it has undergone, but for the extent to which its natural attributes and historic resources have been preserved and, frequently,

cherished. This is primarily due to the make-up of its population.

From the earliest settlement patterns, the citizens of Clarke County have been different from their neighbors. The settlers of the area that later became Clarke County were mainly English and came primarily from the Tidewater region of Virginia, as opposed to the rest of what was then Frederick County which was settled by the Scotch-Irish, Germans, Dutch and Welsh. As the origins of the early settlers of Clarke County differed from their neighbors to the west, so did their goals, lifestyles and values. All this is reflected in the cultural resources of each of the counties.

Clarke County stands apart from the rest of the Shenandoah Valley not only because of these differences. It has shown more of a commitment to protecting its historical, cultural and natural resources than any other county in the Lower Shenandoah Valley. This commitment is apparent when one tours the county. Clarke County has done a lot to protect its cultural resources including aggressive programs in historical surveys, agricultural districts, scenic easements, and scenic highway recognition, just to name a few. More can always be done. This study will hopefully lead to the establishment of several rural historic districts in the county and thus bring recognition to the well-preserved nature of its landscape and historical resources.

CHAPTER I: EARLY SETTLEMENT IN CLARKE COUNTY

Indians inhabited the Shenandoah Valley for centuries before the first Europeans settled the region. Pre-historic resources remain today in the form of archaeological sites. Several probable Indian sites have been discovered on the banks of the Shenandoah River in Clarke County and efforts are being made to document them. The two large bodies of water in Clarke County, the Shenandoah River ("Daughter of the Stars") and the Opequon Creek, are Indian-named and thus reflect the Indian heritage in the area. An Indian fish trap on the Shenandoah River, located a few miles north of the Rt. 50 crossing, is the most apparent physical remnant left by the Indians in the county. Indians remained in the region for a short time after the settlement of the Europeans, but had moved to the west of the Blue Ridge by the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

It is difficult to determine exactly when the first white men explored and settled this area of the Shenandoah Valley. It is known, however, that European explorers entered the Valley in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. European settlement of the Lower Shenandoah Valley was primarily by pioneers who had come south from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. These people were, for the most part, Scotch-Irish, English Quakers and Germans, and they

settled in that portion of the northern Valley which today is Frederick County. Clarke County was part of Frederick County from 1738 until 1836, when it became a separate entity. The split was largely due to the social differences between the people who inhabited the area of Clarke and the ones who inhabited the rest of Frederick County. These differences can be traced back to the early settlements.

The majority of Clarke County was part of a 50,212 acre grant to Robert "King" Carter by Lord Fairfax. Robert "King" Carter acted as an agent for Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary and received this grant as payment in 1730. After Carter's death, the land was passed on to his two sons and eight grandchildren. The tract included 45,000 acres of land in what is now Clarke County. (Brown, 1986, p.8) Therefore, the majority of Clarke County's land was unavailable for settlement by the pioneers from the North. The rest of the area that eventually made up Clarke County was Lord Fairfax's Manor of Greenway Court and Manor of Leeds.

By the early 1770's, the lands in Clarke County owned by the heirs of Robert "King" Carter were being farmed. Much of the land was divided into tenancies and rented out to planters. The landlord maintained control over how the land was farmed and what crops were planted. This meant that the Tidewater influence was still present though the tenants themselves may not have been from eastern

Virginia. (Hofstra, p.9) Another method used by the Tidewater landlords was to set up a quarter, whereby an overseer and about ten slaves were sent to farm somewhere between five hundred and one thousand acres of land.

(Hofstra, 10)

The Tidewater area of Virginia was prosperous until the period of the Revolutionary War. The combination of the war and decline in tobacco profitability enticed many of the Tidewater farmers to move to the land they had inherited in Clarke County. They began to move to this area in greater number from the late 1780s to the early 1800s, knowing the land was fertile and suitable for growing profitable crops such as wheat and other small grains.

The Tidewater families imported their lifestyle to this area. Their appreciation of stylish architecture, their wealth and the slave system they brought with them is all reflected in the structures they built. The difference in lifestyle and social make-up between this area and the rest of Frederick County, as well as the fact that the county seat of Winchester was a good distance away, contributed to the separation of Clarke County from Frederick in the year 1836.

Clarke County is named for George Rogers Clark[e], the Revolutionary War hero. It covers 174 square miles and is seventeen miles long and ten miles wide. It is bounded by the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east, by the

West Virginia state line on the north, by Opequon Creek on the west, and by the Warren County line on the south. The Shenandoah River runs south-north through the county, and two major highways, Routes 7 and 50, cross the county east-west. Route 7 crosses The Mountain at Snicker's Gap, and to its south Route 50 crosses The Mountain at Ashby's Gap. These two gaps are natural geological formations in the mountains and have been used as transportation corridors since the first colonial settlements. The other major road through Clarke County is Route 340, which runs north-south. The Shenandoah River was a major transportation route during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It has recently been designated as a scenic river and is now mainly used for recreational purposes.

Clarke County has a rich historical heritage. The 1987-89 rural historical sites survey has identified many resources that reflect the county's history. Traditionally, Clarke County has been committed to preserving its historical past. This is becoming increasingly difficult as the pressures to develop grow. It is hoped this report will act as a catalyst to help preserve the cultural resources of Clarke County.

CHAPTER II: RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC

This theme relates to residential architecture and includes both agricultural and non-agricultural resources. The residential/domestic resources related to agriculture include the majority of the buildings surveyed in this project. They are either farmhouses or other buildings related to the functions of a farm.

There are also residential/domestic non-agricultural resources present in the rural county. Examples of this theme include structures located in small villages and communities in rural Clarke County. There are several of these hamlets in the county that grew up as a consequence of a road crossing, a church, or proximity to a large plantation. They were surveyed in addition to the proposed annexation area around Berryville. This area was primarily an urban one which included several small and unique neighborhoods. The domestic units in these small communities are discussed in the text separately from farmsteads.

A. EARLY EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT PRE-1710

The earliest settlers in the area that later became Clarke County included pioneers, European traders, timber cutters and trappers. The type of dwellings they built were impermanent and fairly crude. Their purpose was to provide quick shelter and in some rare cases, to fulfill

the requirements necessary to gain title to patent lands. Many early dwellings were probably log or earthfast frame buildings. No buildings from this time period are known to survive in Clarke County which suggests that they were insubstantial and semi-permanent in nature.

B. PROVINCIAL SOCIETY 1710-1750

People increasingly settled in the area of Frederick County later defined as Clarke County between the years of 1710 and 1750. Their dwellings were usually of log taken from near where the buildings were erected. As they cleared the land for settlement, they used the timber to build their dwellings. The log building tradition was imported to America by the Germans and Swiss. The Scotch-Irish translated their building forms into this new building technology. Kercheval, in his book, A History of the Valley of Virginia, states that the first dwellings built by the early settlers of this area were of log covered with split clapboards and usually with earthen floors. If there was a wooden floor, which was sometimes the case, they were made of split puncheons. (Kercheval, p.150)

Two examples that remain in rural Clarke County from this time period are Helmley (21-41) and the Goat House (21-474). Both of these are one-and-a-half story log structures with exterior end stone chimneys. Helmley (21-41) was the home of the Helm family and is located in

the western portion of the county very close to the present Frederick County border. It was added to extensively in the early to mid-nineteenth century and then again in the twentieth century. Nonetheless, the log core of the house still remains as an example of a dwelling from the mid-eighteenth century. The Goat House (21-474) is located on the other side of the county at Ashby's Gap on The Mountain. It was the home of John Ashby, allegedly the first white man to cross the Blue Ridge at this gap. It also has been added to and remodeled, although not as extensively as Helmley.

In 1748, Thomas Sixth Lord Fairfax came to Virginia to settle discrepancies concerning the boundaries of his Northern Neck Proprietary. He first settled in what is now Clarke County around 1750 and erected a residence and office close to the village of White Post. He named his residence Greenway Court. Although Fairfax's house no longer stands, a majority of the dependencies, including his land office, still survive. His house is described as having been "a long stone building, one story in height, with dormer windows, with two wooden belfries, chimneys studded with swallow and martin coops, and a roof sloping down in the old Virginia fashion, into low projecting eaves that formed a veranda the whole length of the house." (Norris, p.479)

Fairfax's land office (21-28), built of random rubble stone, is located on his Greenway Court estate. It

measures thirty feet by twenty feet and is three bays wide on its principle facade. The openings are crowned with segmental stone arches. Fairfax used this office as a center for his 5,280,000 acre proprietary.

In addition to the land office, a log powder house (21-61), a stone carriage house (21-98) and a stone porter's office (21-60) still survive from this period. The porter's office has been added to and is currently used as a residence. This complex of mid-eighteenth century buildings is a reminder of Lord Fairfax and his impact on the land settlements of this area.

Other settlers moved into the area that later became Clarke County during this period. Marquis Calmes I settled on what is now known as Calmes Neck on the east side of the Shenandoah River. His primary residence, however, once stood on the west side of the River close to the site of Tilthammer Mill (21-576). This would have made getting to Winchester, at that time the county seat, much easier. It is believed that a small thriving community existed around the Tilthammer Mill during the mid-eighteenth century. If this is true, then this was the first industrial community in Clarke County, and not Millwood, which is usually considered. Nothing remains of this village, but archaeological investigation should be conducted in this area to better determine its history.

Daniel Morgan, John and James Lindsey, Isaac Larue, Christopher Beeler and Joseph Hampton were other early

settlers in Clarke County. (Kercheval, p.56) All of these men settled in the northern part of the county. Daniel Morgan later moved to the southern part of the county outside of Millwood. None of their principal dwellings from this period were found in the county.

Also, no communities or villages other than the complex at Greenway court and the possibility of a village around the Tilthammer Mill were found in the county dating from this period.

C. COLONIAL CLARKE COUNTY AND THE REVOLUTION 1750-1789

The period of 1750-1789 was a time of heavy migration into the Valley. As the area became more settled, dwellings and their related buildings became larger and more substantial. By the 1780s, many farmsteads and small settlements existed in the area later known as Clarke County. Nineteen examples from this time period were found in the study area.

As mentioned above, the Larues, Beelers and Hamptons are a few of the families who settled in the northern part of the county. A fair number of structures dating from this period were built by these settlers and their families. In 1743, Isaac Larue purchased land in the northern portion of what is now Clarke County. His family built four dwellings in close proximity to each other on this land. Isaac Larue's son, Jacob, built Bloomfield (21-8) of native limestone around the year 1775.

Claremont (21-337) and Longmarsh (21-324) are two other limestone dwellings built during this period by members of the Larue family. Villa la Rue (21-84) was also constructed of limestone but was built around 1800. This group of four Larue structures are remarkable as a family group as well as for their fine stonework. During the Revolutionary War, many Hessian prisoners were in the area. They were often allowed to work for wages and it is believed that they constructed many of the stone houses in the county. (Farland, p.9)

Other dwellings dating from this period found in the study area include:

Anchorage (21-1)	Soldier's Rest (21-73)
Clermont (21-19)	House on Rt.761 (21-221)
Fairfield (21-29)	Stone house, Rt. 656 (21-249)
Mt. Hebron (21-52)	New Market (21-55)
North Hill (21-56)	Gaunt House (21-286)
Pagebrook (21-59)	Dower House (21-341)
Saratoga (21-70)	Stone Quarter (21-617)
Holy Cross Abbey (21-191)	

Seven of the fifteen buildings listed above are constructed of native limestone, the rest are of wood. Saratoga was built by Daniel Morgan who operated the Burwell-Morgan Mill in Millwood. Pagebrook, Fairfield and Holy Cross Abbey (Cool Spring) are also large substantial stone structures but they were built by members of the Tidewater gentry that moved into the area during this period. The majority of the rest of the buildings started off as one-room cabins constructed of log, often with exterior end stone chimneys. One example of a domestic

unit from this period which fits well into this category and has been altered less than those buildings listed above is Sweetwater (21-434). It is log with an exterior end stone chimney and is located on the banks of the Shenandoah River next to what is today called Locke's Mill (21-435).

The village of Millwood grew up around the Burwell-Morgan Mill which was constructed in 1785. Village-oriented residences were found in that area of Clarke County as well as around Berryville. The village of White Post grew during this period because of its proximity to Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court. Medea (21-618) is believed to be the oldest dwelling in the village of White Post.

D. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The period of 1789-1830 witnessed the influx of many families into the region that later became Clarke County, particularly from the Tidewater region of Virginia. The Carters, Pages, Burwells, and Meades are a few of the families that migrated to this area and set up plantations. They constructed large stately homes at the center of their farm complexes. Seventy-three examples of plantation houses were identified in the study area from this period. The houses considered in this theme as agriculturally-related were built as the main house on the farm/plantation. The majority of these buildings still are

at the center of a farm complex today, but most of their original farm outbuildings have since been replaced with more modern ones.

The predominant construction materials for these dwellings was limestone or brick. Clarke County had a plentiful supply of limestone which made a superior quality building stone. The brick was often fired on the property where it was to be used. Log was also a popular building material during this period. A few of the dwellings identified were of frame construction. Generally, the larger, more substantial houses were built of stone or brick. Often a stone house was added to later usually with log or frame and sometimes with brick.

Stylistically, many of the houses from this period are categorized as Federal, Georgian or Adams. However, this is not the "high style" of the Atlantic Seaboard. A careful study of the application of the Georgian, Federal and Adams styles in the architecture of Clarke County reveals this area's conservatism. This is seen in several different ways. There was usually a lag of ten or twenty years before architectural styles that were popular on the Atlantic Seaboard were used here. Also, motifs from several different styles often were used together. The houses thus reflect a combination of styles, not a single style. Furthermore, certain popular motifs such as fanlights, when used, were always subdued rather than ornate. This again reflects the dilution of the styles as

they moved away from the Atlantic Seaboard and the inherent conservatism found in the region.

The Early Classical Revival style (McAlester, p.169) and the Greek Revival style are also present in the county during this period. The agriculturally-related residences are listed below according to their style. Twenty of the buildings identified under this category are of a high style, the remaining ones are vernacular.

GEORGIAN

The Briars (21-9)	Goshen (21-36)
Longwood (21-44)	Springbury (21-74)
Long Branch (21-95)	Holy Cross Abbey (Cool Springs) (21-91)

FEDERAL

Clay Hill (21-17)	Lucky Hit (21-45)
Walnut Grove Farm (21-85)	William Hay House(21-91)
The Highlands (21-684)	

ADAMS

Avenal (21-5)	Elmington (21-27)
Norwood (21-57)	The Retreat (21-195)
Smithfield (21-349)	

EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Annfield (21-2)	Guilford (21-39)
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GREEK REVIVAL

Balclutha (21-6)	Monterey Farm (21-50)
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Many of the vernacular buildings listed below are very large and substantial buildings, but they lack the decorative details of the high style buildings. A large portion of them started out as one-room houses and grew into larger buildings with later additions. The hall-parlor plan was also used in Clarke County during this period, usually by the more prosperous farmers. The central passage plan became the most common form used by

the wealthy in Clarke County. This type of plan, characterized by a central passage flanked by two rooms, has been identified as a sort of status symbol. Having a symmetrical, classical house was a way for men of this period to reaffirm their wealth and position publicly. The central passage plan probably developed out of a desire for greater privacy and the stylish sense of classical symmetry. Unlike the rest of the Shenandoah Valley, the German Flurkuchenhaus plan was not popular in Clarke County during this period. Few Germans settled in the area of Frederick County that later became Clarke County because so much of that area was made up of "King" Carter's grant and Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court and Leeds Manor. The vernacular buildings are listed below according to their construction material.

VERNACULAR/STONE

Chapel Hill (21-14)	Chapel Spring (21-15)
New Market Farm (21-43)	Melrose Farm (21-47)
Milton Valley (21-49)	Mt. Airy (21-51)
River House (21-64)	Riverside (21-65)
Shan Hill (21-75)	Stone Fort (21-75)
Upton (21-83)	Villa la Rue (21-84)
Blakemore (21-93)	Cedar Grove (21-96)
Ebony Farm (21-194)	Circle Hill Farm(21-198)
House, Rt. 761 (21-204)	Russell House (21-285)
Soldier's Retreat (21-287)	Woodberry Farm (21-343)
Tenant house, Woodberry Farm (21-344)	Slave house at Riverside (21-377)
Limestone Farm (21-417)	Hill and Dale (21-26)
Stone house at Air Hill Farm (21-448)	Stone springhse.,Rt.723 (21-515)
Caveland (21-518)	Llewellyn (21-520)
Dearmont Cottage (21-664)	Spout Run (21-540)
Edgewood (21-655)	

VERNACULAR/LOG

Federal Hill (21-31)	Crosstone (21-54)
Mar-Tu-Con (21-67)	House off of Rt. 632 (21-233)

House off of Rt. 608 (21-348)	Roseville Farm (21-500)
Pond Quarter (21-512)	Greenwood Farm (21-620)
Log cabin, Rt. 621 (21-582)	Lakeville (21-601)
Abandoned house, Rt. 642 (21-667)	Sipe House (21-702)

VERNACULAR/BRICK

Audley (21-4)	Providence (21-63)
Thomas Kennerly House(21-81)	Wild Goose Farm (21-106)
Bel Voi (21-145)	Hugh Heclo House(21-185)
Glen Owen Farm (21-432)	Aurora (21-452)
Bienvenue (21-661)	Rosemont (21-95)

VERNACULAR/FRAME

House off of Rt.640 (21-288)	Deerfield Farm (21-501)
Walker House (21-616)	

Non-Agricultural Domestic:

The town of Berryville was platted in 1798. It experienced substantial growth shortly thereafter. Many domestic units from this time period still exist. (See NPI p.IV-2) Millwood and White Post also continued to grow during this period.

The hamlet of Stone Bridge, located in the southern part of the county, was founded during this period. The only surviving resource in Stone Bridge dating from this period is (21-636), House at Stone Bridge. It is a two-story log structure with a large exterior end limestone chimney. Much of Stone Bridge was destroyed in the mid-1900s when Rt. 658 was widened and paved.

Sugar Hill is another hamlet located a few miles up the road from Stone Bridge. It grew more in the mid to late nineteenth century than during this period. There is one building (21-646), House at Sugar Hill, which survives from this period. It is very similar in form to the House at Stone Bridge (21-636); constructed of log with an

exterior end limestone chimney.

Little is left today of the hamlet of Pyletown which is located in the center of the county. The only surviving resource there from this period and theme is the Log House at Pyletown (21-488).

The remaining resources from this theme found in the county were located on the Mountain. The area on the Mountain was originally part of Leeds Manor, one of Lord Fairfax's estates. The land there was not fertile and did not rent until the 1790's (Hofstra, p.9) Seven log dwellings were found that date from this period. Two of them, the Lloyd House (21-416) and Deer Spring (21-476), are located on The Mountain just below Ashby's Gap. The rest are located on the Mountain between Routes 50 and 7:

Morgan's Mill-Liberte (21-396)	House on Rt. 649 (21-405)
Feltner House (21-406)	Aband. log house, Rt. 606 (21-407)
Log house, Rt. 621 (21-423)	

These log house are indicative of what the early structures were like on The Mountain. They were small one or one-and-a-half story log buildings with exterior end stone chimneys.

E. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY 1830-1860

The Antebellum period was very prosperous in Clarke County. The agricultural economy was based largely on wheat. The wealth was reflected in the surviving

architecture of the period. A prosperous economy encouraged the building of larger houses, frequently replacing older, simpler frame and log structures. The Early Classical and Adam styles were joined by the Greek Revival and, to a lesser extent, the Italianate and the Classical Revival styles.

An increased availability of pattern books influenced the architecture of this period. People all of a sudden had easy access to knowledge of the popular national styles. The most popular style in the county during this period was the Greek Revival. In the more substantial dwellings of this period, such as Glendale Farm (21-34), Woodley (21-94) and Arcadia (21-3), this national style was expressed in the symmetry of the facade, usually five bays, and the decorative details of the window, door, porch and cornice treatments. Sometimes, as with Longbranch (21-95), an older house was "updated" by adding Greek Revival decorative elements taken from these pattern books.

In the Early Classical Revival style dwellings such as Clifton (21-20), the symmetrical facade is dominated by a two-story, full-height entrance portico with monumental columns of a Roman order. Clifton is a late example of the use of this style in the area.

The Italianate style was not very popular in the rural areas of the county. Local examples of the Italianate style surviving from this period exhibit details that are

not purely Italianate. Instead, certain decorative elements of the Italianate, such as bracketed cornices, are combined with ones of other styles, such as Greek anthemion decorations.

A total of thirty-one examples of agriculturally related dwellings from this period that were of a high style were found in the study area:

GREEK REVIVAL

Arcadia (21-3)	Glenwood Grange (21-25)
Farnley (21-30)	Gaywood (21-32)
Glen Allen (21-33)	Glendale Farm (21-34)
Hickory Green (21-42)	Mansfield Farm (21-46)
Messila (21-48)	Mountain View (21-52)
Dandridge Acres (21-92)	Woodley (21-94)
Long Branch (additions)(21-95)	Huntington (21-188)
Abandoned house, Rt. 761 (21-275)	Ash Will Farm (21-305)
House off of Rt.608 (21-433)	Land's End (21-444)
Idlewild (21-469)	Scrabble Hall (21-513)
The Glen (21-538)	

FEDERAL

Rosney (21-68)

ADAMS

Red Gate (21-38) The Tuleyries (21-82)

EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Clifton (21-20)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Runnymede (21-69) Wee-Haw (21-87)

ITALIANATE

Morgan Springs (21-88)	Buena Vista (21-374)
Dunbeath (21-445)	Hazelwood (21-525)

Stone was still occasionally used in the period, but brick buildings with a limestone foundation became the more popular masonry construction material. The brick was usually laid in 5-course American bond, replacing the earlier use of Flemish bond. Log buildings were still

being constructed during this period along with an increased number of frame ones which often had brick nogging.

The central-passage, double-pile plan gained popularity during this period. The central-passage single pile plan was also still used. Often a rear two-story ell was built for additional space. It was usually aligned with one of the rooms on either side of the central plan. Occasionally, it would be a central rear ell.

The majority of the resources found from this period are vernacular. They are arranged again according to their construction material. During this period frame became the most popular construction material. Many of the buildings constructed earlier in the century were added to during this period. Unless the original portion of the house was substantially changed, those resources are not listed again for this time period.

VERNACULAR/STONE

House off of Rt.340S (21-178)	House, Rt. 761 (21-218)
Stone house off of Rt. 632 (21-241)	Rock Hall Farm (21-281)
House off of Rt. 635 (21-321)	House at Shan Hill (21-569)

VERNACULAR/LOG

Log house, Rt. 672 (21-197)	House, Rt. 761 (21-220)
House, Rt.612 (21-364)	The Mill house (21-365)
Chanticleer (21-490)	House, Rt. 617 (21-539)
House, Rt. 50E (21-554)	The Quarters (21-570)
The Little Quarters (21-571)	Fox Lair Farm (21-573)
Boxwood (21-629)	House off of Rt.624 (21-634)
House, Rt. 340 (21-673)	House, Rt. 522 (21-685)
House, Rt. 628 (21-693)	

VERNACULAR/BRICK

Dearmont Hall (21-24)	The Vineyard (21-11)
William Castleman House (21-90)	House and cabin, Rt. 660 (21-260)
House off of Rt. 340S (21-458)	Anxiety Removed (21-459)
House on Rt. 634 (21-498)	The Cottage (21-568)

VERNACULAR/FRAME

House, Rt. 660 (21-224)	House, Rt. 656 (21-243)
House, Rt. 656 (21-248)	House off of Rt. 7W (21-283)
Maple Lane Farm (21-291)	Lakeview Farm (21-297)
Mooreland (21-306)	House and mill, Rt. 610 (21-333)
Woodside Dairy (21-339)	The Fielding House (21-375)
Willow Springs Farm (21-441)	Air Hill Farm (21-447)
House at end of Rt.602 (21-473)	
House at Pyletown (21-491)	Little Briars (21-495)
Barnaby Ridge (21-572)	Mt. Airey (21-575)
The Pines (21-580)	Cabin, Burwell-VanLenep Land Trust (21-581)
House, Rt. 621 (21-585)	Priskilly (21-623)
Huntover Farm (21-631)	

Non-agricultural domestic:

The majority of the non-agricultural domestic units built during this period were found on The Mountain. Of the several small communities on The Mountain, Pine Grove is the only one that has structures remaining from this period; House on Rt. 679 (21-379). These structures were modest and were built of either of log or frame. No other resources were found in any of the rural villages or hamlets in the study region. During this period, Berryville became the county seat and therefore experienced a burst of growth. Millwood and White Post prospered and grew during this period as well (see NPI report).

House on Rt.7W (21-284)	Cemetery on farm off of Rt. 608 (21-362)
House on Rt. 679(21-379)	House off of Rt.601 (21-389)
Abandoned house, Rt.602(21-472)	

F. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

During the Civil War there was little, if any, construction in Clarke County. There are no known examples of dwellings dating from this period. Raiding federal troops burned a few houses such as Hill and Dale and Frankford, (Farland, p.10) but apparently there was no widespread, concerted destruction of dwellings in Clarke County during the war.

G. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

During the period of the Civil War and for about twenty years after, there was very little growth in Clarke County. Due to the economic hardships and the collapse of the plantation system following the war, most of the domestic architecture constructed soon after the war tended to be modest. By the 1880s, economic stability was returning to the region and there was a tremendous building boom in the county. Modern balloon framing quickly replaced older heavy-frame building techniques. The I-house (central-passage plan) grew in popularity; now it was usually built of frame and less often of log. Often during this period, a rear ell was added or a rear two-story porch enclosed to provide more interior living space.

Early in the twentieth century, Clarke County experienced a small migration of settlers from the West and North. They were drawn to Clarke County because of

the presence of fox-hunting, inexpensive land and a good climate. Many of these new settlers bought older homes and restored them. Others constructed new houses and farms. New construction ranged from the common American Foursquare to the larger and grander Colonial Revival forms. The finest of these was Scaleby (21-86), a large Georgian Revival mansion built by the Gilpin family. The houses built during this period in rural settings usually included all the necessary farm and dwelling-related outbuildings, such as smokehouses, stables, barns, machine sheds, corn cribs and chicken coops.

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Rosemont (21-9)	Scaleby (21-86)
House on Rt.761 (21-219)	Windy Oak Farm (21-257)
Tenant house at Claremont (21-338)	Grafton School (21-356)
Frankford Farm (21-363)	Antique Hospital(21-439)
House on Rt.655 (21-502)	House off of Rt.723 (21-503)
Abbeyville (21-505)	Edgewood (21-530)
House, Rt. 617 (21-556)	The Playgarden (21-574)
Blue Hill (21-593)	Ryton (21-603)
Wolf Marsh (21-635)	House off of Rt. 627 (21-638)
Pleasant View Farm (21-666)	

FOLK VICTORIAN

High View Estate (21-201)	Maple Hill (21-269)
House off of Rt.645 (21-274)	Crossroads (21-330)
Wayside Farm (21-429)	Meadowbrook (21-599)
House, Rt. 340 (21-640)	

VERNACULAR/QUEEN ANNE

House at Milton Valley	House, Rt. 50 (21-478)
Cemetery (21-164)	Poplar Hill (21-496)

VERNACULAR/GOTHIC REVIVAL

Duck Pond (21-511)

NINETEENTH CENTURY ECLECTIC

Kentmere (21-600)

The majority of the remaining agriculturally-related domestic buildings are frame vernacular I-houses. Many of them have Folk Victorian details such as turned spindle supports and decorative brackets on the porches, central front gables and decorative brackets under the eaves.

VERNACULAR

Shady Grove Farms (21-179)	House on Rt.7W (21-180)
House on Rt. 672 (21-183)	House on Rt.672 (21-184)
" " " " (21-196)	Woodside Farm (21-202)
House on Rt.762(21-203)	Windy Hill Farm (21-205)
Lemley (21-207)	All Natural Beef Farm (21-209)
Hse. on Rt.661 (21-216)	House on Rt. 661(21-217)
Hse. off of Rt.659 (21-222)	House off of Rt.659 (21-223)
House on Rt. 632 (21-231)	House on Rt.632(21-232)
Hse. off of Rt.632 (21-236)	" " " " (21-239)
House on Rt. 632 (21-240)	House on Rt.656(21-244)
House on Rt. 656 (21-246)	Harvue Farm (21-250)
Hse. off of Rt.659 (21-255)	House off of Rt. 659 (21-256)
" " " " (21-258)	Hse. off of Rt. 660 (21-261)
Rockdale (21-262)	House on Rt. 660 (21-265)
House on Rt.660 (21-267)	Pike Side Farm (21-268)
House on Rt.7W (21-270)	House on Rt.635 (21-271)
Hse. off of Rt. 635 (21-272)	Chimney off of Rt. 632 (21-277)
House off of Rt. 645 (21-279)	House on Rt. 7W (21-280)
House on Rt.630 (21-292)	Abandoned house on Rt.635 (21-296)
Poorhouse Farm (21-299)	McAtee (21-300)
House off of Rt. 635 (21-320)	House off of Rt. 635 (21-322)
Howell (21-325)	Crawford House (21-340)
House on Rt.612 (21-342)	Tenant house at Woodberry (21-344)
Aban. hse. on Rt. 612(21-345)	House on Rt. 663(21-351)
House on Rt. 612 (21-353)	Vacant house and mill off of Rt. 612 (21-354)
Springfield (21-359)	House off of Rt. 603 (21-366)
House off of Rt. 603 (21-367)	Stonebriar (21-376)
House off of Rt. 601 (21-387)	Kent Farm II (21-413)
House off of Rt. 606 (21-414)	House off of Rt. 606

Waterloo House (21-418)	(21-415) House off of Rt.7E (21-419)
House off of Rt. 621 (21-421)	House off of Rt. 621 (21-422)
Rose Hill Farm (21-428)	Hampton (21-430)
Vacant house on Rt. 613 (21-436)	House off of Rt.613 (21-437)
Clover Hill (21-438)	Wyndham Farm (21-440)
Rose Hill (21-446)	House off of Rt. 657 (21-454)
House on Rt.657 (21-455)	House on Rt.657 (21-456)
House on Rt. 633 (21-460)	Hedgewood Farm (21-463)
Wind N'Spring Farm (21-464)	Vacant house on Rt.657 (21-465)
Opequon View (21-467)	Stonybrook (21-468)
House off of Rt.7W (21-479)	Willow Tree Farm(21-480)
Westwood Farm (21-483)	Rockledge Farm (21-484)
House off of Rt.340S (21-485)	
House off of Rt. 620 (21-486)	House at Pyletown (21-487)
Stone Meadow (21-489)	Chanticleer (21-490)
House at Pyletown (21-492)	House off of Rt. 620 (21-493)
House off of Rt. 634 (21-499)	Grafton (21-507)
Forest Hill (21-508)	Upper Salem Farm(21-509)
Foxwood Farm (21-510)	Burned-out house on Rt. 255 (21-524)
Glascock House (21-551)	The Mayo House (21-579)
Whiting Farm (21-583)	House, Rt. 621 (21-586)
Fairview (21-589)	Athalone (21-591)
Triangle Farm (21-594)	Greenway Farm (21-595)
Tenant house for Ryton (21-604)	House, Rt. 622 (21-606)
Green Oaks (21-608)	
Weldon House (21-613)	Tenant house at Bellfield (21-610)
Deer Haven (21-621)	Fiddler's Green (21-624)
Thornton Estate (21-625)	The Oaks (21-626)
Abandoned house, Rt. 625 (21-627)	The Grubbs House(21-628)
Cochran House (21-643)	
Greenleaf (21-650)	The Tanyard House (21-644)
Melkridge (21-662)	Sunset Hill (21-656)
	Tenant house at Providence (21-663)
House, Rt. 644 (21-674)	Gordon House (21-675)
Silver Ridge (21-677)	House, Rt. 340 (21-679)
House, Rt. 670 (21-680)	House, Double Tollgate (21-683)
Waverly Farm (21-686)	Cornwell Farm (21-687)
House, Rt. 627 (21-688)	

Non-agricultural domestic:

After about the 1880s, Clarke County experienced a

large increase in the number of its dwellings. Several events influenced this boost in new construction of homes. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad was completed in 1879. It spurred residential construction around Berryville and inspired the establishment of the town of Boyce. Most of these dwellings have domestic-related outbuildings such as meathouses, chicken coops and sheds.

DOMESTIC UNITS AROUND BERRYVILLE

House on Rt.340N (21-18)	House on Rt.340N (21-78)
" " " " (21-97)	24 Blackburn St.(21-108)
House on Rt.340N (21-109)	House on Rt.340N(21-110)
22 Blackburn St.(21-113)	19 Blackburn St.(21-114)
20(?) " " " (21-115)	15 " " " " (21-116)
14 " " " (21-117)	205(?) Rt.616 (21-118)
207(?) Rt.616 (21-119)	House on Rt.615N(21-133)
Airlie (21-136)	House on Rt.7E (21-138)
House on Rt.7E (21-139)	" " " " (21-140)
" " " " (21-141)	(C) Main St. (21-145)
319 Church St. (21-146)	321(?) Church St.(21-147)
325 Church St. (21-149)	406 Church St. (21-150)
409(?) Church St. (21-151)	412(?) " " " (21-152)
410(?) " " " (21-153)	

Other hamlets grew up around the railroad stops in the rural portion of the county. The hamlets in the study region are: Gaylord, Briggs, Swimley and Wadesville.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN GAYLORD

House in Gaylord (21-327)	House in Gaylord(21-328)
House in Gaylord (21-329)	Crossroads (21-330)

DOMESTIC UNITS IN BRIGGS

House at Old Chapel(21-449)	House at Old Chapel (21-450)
House at Old Chapel (21-522)	House at Old Chapel (21-543)

DOMESTIC UNITS IN SWIMLEY

Swimley (A-F) (21-200)

DOMESTIC UNITS IN WADESVILLE

House in Wadesville (21-212)	House in Wadesville (21-213)
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Another influence on the county's growth during this period was the Great Boom of the 1890s. The Shenandoah Valley was considered a prime location for new growth because of its location and rich natural resources. Land and improvement companies were established to lay out new towns or new lots around existing towns. Berryville experienced a boom, and although it was not as successful as had been hoped, traces of it still can be found. Route 615, which heads north out of Berryville, is commonly referred to as "Boom Road". Twelve houses on the west side of Boom Road can be identified as houses constructed during this boom. Most are identical in form: one-and-a-half-stories, gable front, with a round-headed window in the gable end. Many of them have been altered since their construction.

DOMESTIC UNITS ON BOOM ROAD

House on Rt.615N	(21-122)	House on Rt.615N	(21-123)
" " " "	(21-124)	" " " "	(21-125)
" " " "	(21-126)	" " " "	(21-127)
" " " "	(21-128)	" " " "	(21-129)
" " " "	(21-130)	" " " "	(21-131)
" " " "	(21-132)	" " " "	(21-133)
" " " "	(21-135)		

Several black communities arose in Clarke County following the Civil War. Often, former slave owners offered the freedmen a small piece of property on which they could construct their own homes. In 1870, a tract of land south of Berryville that belonged to the McCormick family was laid off into thirty-one one-acre lots and sold at a public auction open only to black people. The lots were offered at \$100 each. (Van Meter,

p.1) The community was called Josephine City and it still remains exclusively a black neighborhood. About 25 percent of the surviving dwellings are now abandoned and many were replaced with newer structures.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN JOSEPHINE CITY

20 Josephine St. (21-155)	22 Josephine St.(21-156)
(?) " " " (21-157)	106 " " "(21-158)
110 " " " (21-159)	112 " " "(21-160)
114 " " " (21-161)	218 " " "(21-162)
312 " " " (21-163)	(?) " " "(21-165)
229 " " " (21-166)	227 " " "(21-167)
225 " " " (21-168)	213 " " "(21-169)
203 " " " (21-170)	113 " " "(21-171)
109 " " " (21-172)	105 " " "(21-173)
15 " " " (21-174)	

Another black community in Clarke County is the hamlet of Lewisville. It is located in the northern portion of the county in a rural setting. It consists of about ten houses, a church and a school. The majority of the houses there are now abandoned.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN LEWISVILLE

House in Lewisville (21-308)	House in Lewis.(21-309)
" " " " (21-310)	" " " (21-312)
Aband. hse.in Lewis.(21-313)	Aban.hse.in Lew.(21-314)
House in Lewisville (21-315)	" " " (21-316)
Aband. hse.in Lewis.(21-317)	" " " (21-318)
" " " " (21-319)	

Located not too far from Lewisville is the hamlet of Stringtown. It consists of about eleven houses, but only four of them date from this period; the rest were built since the 1950s. The four houses from this period are all located on the south side of Rt. 654. The reason for the formation of Stringtown is not known, but perhaps it had to do with Poorhouse Farm (21-299); a poorhouse established during this period on land adjoining this

hamlet.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN STRINGTOWN

House in Stringtown (21-301)	Hse.in Strngtwn.(21-302)
" " " (21-303)	" " " (21-304)

Claytonville is a hamlet located between Old Chapel and Millwood on Rt. 255. It is made up of three dwellings and a church. The church, Little Chapel (21-527), is made up of primarily a black congregation. A cemetery with stones dating as far back as to the 1870s and 1880s surrounds the church. Two of the three houses are made of log. The surveyor was not able to verify why the name of this community is Claytonville.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN CLAYTONVILLE

Pendleton House (21-526)	House, Rt. 255 (21-528)
House, Rt. 255 (21-529)	

Another black community located on this same road between Old Chapel and Millwood is called Browntown. The Brown family lived in the biggest house in this community (21-537), thus, the name Browntown. The rest of the buildings in this hamlet are all either made of log or frame and are fairly small.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN BROWNTOWN

House in Browntown (21-531)	House in Brtown (21-532)
" " " " " " (21-533)	" " " " " " (21-534)
" " " " " " (21-536)	

Balltown is a hamlet located on old Rt. 340 (now Rt. 617). It was a black community named for the Ball family who lived in the area. The majority of the houses which make up Balltown are I-houses made of log with either a central flue or a pair of interior end flues.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN BALLTOWN

House, Rt. 617 (21-559)	House, Rt. 617 (21-560)
" " " " (21-561)	" " " " (21-562)
" " " " (21-563)	

The communities of Stone Bridge and Sugar Hill were already mentioned in the time period of Antebellum Clarke County. One of the two buildings still in Stone Bridge was built during this period. It is the house at Stone Bridge (21-637). It was built sometime in the 1880s on the Mountain south of Rt. 50 and moved to its present site in Stone Bridge around 1910.

Other than the Sugar Hill Church (21-648) and the building mentioned earlier, the House at Sugar Hill (21-647) is the only other surviving building in that community.

Two other small hamlets in Clarke County are Rattlesnake Spring and Webbtown. Rattlesnake Spring is located on Rt. 340N near the West Virginia border. It is named for the springs located nearby. There are three dwellings left in Rattlesnake Spring.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN RATTLESNAKE SPRING

House at Rattlesnake Spring (21-334)	House at Rattlesnake Spring (21-335)
House at Rattlesnake Spring (21-336)	

Webbtown is located off of Rt. 7E close to Berryville. The surveyor was not able to learn the origin of its name. There are four dwellings which date from this period remaining in Webbtown. Grafton School (21-356) is also located there.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN WEBBTOWN

House at Webbtown (21-355)	Abandoned house at
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Duplex at Webbtown (21-358)	Webbtown (21-357)
	Abandoned house at
	Webbtown (21-373)

The last community to be considered for this theme and time period is Bethel. Bethel is located very close to the Shenandoah River in the southern portion of the county near Bethel Memorial Church (21-35). Rt. 622 was at one time a busy road leading to a ford in the Shenandoah River and to Swift Shoals Mill nearby. The dwellings that still stand in Bethel are all from this period but the surveyor believes that this community dates back to the early nineteenth century. The Walker House (21-616), which still stands, was the original post office and dates to that period.

DOMESTIC UNITS IN BETHEL

The Slope (21-611)	King Hill (21-614)
Russell House (21-641)	

The mountainous area in Clarke is unique from the rest of the county. The structures here are primarily residential, except for a few churches and schools. In the late 19th century, wealthy people from Washington, DC came and built a series of vacation homes on The Mountain. They took the train from Washington to Bluemont, which is located just over the county line in Loudoun County. Apart from these grand houses, the rest of the domestic architecture of this period was fairly modest. The hamlet of Frogtown is the only settled area on The Mountain except for Pine Grove. It had a school and a post office, both of which have been converted into residences, and a

church.

DOMESTIC UNITS ON THE MOUNTAIN

Selsenhorst (21-380)	Johannesburg (21-383)
Aban.hse.off of Rt.601(21-386)	McClure (21-388)
Vacant log cabin off of Rt.601 (21-390)	Vacant house on Rt. 605 (21-393)
Vacant house on Rt.605(21-394)	House on Rt.649(21-398)
House in Frogtown (21-402)	Chapman House (21-403)
Poston House (21-404)	Pine Acres (21-409)
House off of Rt.649 (21-410)	Cabin off of Rt.601 (21-504)

The remainder of the non-agriculturally related domestic units that date from this period are spread out over the rest of the county. The houses on Rt. 658 and Rt. 628 are located on the outskirts of the village of White Post. All the buildings listed below were built primarily as residences and not as "farmhouses". The majority of them are vernacular (of the I-house form) but the Craftsman and the American Foursquare styles are present as well. The use of Victorian decorative elements is also quite frequent, especially on front porches.

House on Rt.672 (21-181)	House on Rt.672 (21-182)
" " " "(21-186)	House on Rt.637N(21-206)
House on Rt. 661 (21-215)	House on Rt.660 (21-225)
House on Rt. 660 (21-226)	House on Rt.660 (21-227)
House on Rt. 632 (21-230)	Abandoned house on Rt. 637 (21-234)
Abandoned house off of Rt.637 (21-235)	House off of Rt.632 (21-238)
House on Rt.632(21-242)	House on Rt.656 (21-245)
House on Rt.656 (21-250)	Log house on Rt.659 (21-253)
House on Rt. 659 (21-259)	House on Rt.660 (21-263)
House on Rt. 674 (21-264)	House on Rt.660 (21-266)
House on Rt. 640 (21-289)	House on Rt.640 (21-290)
House on Rt. 639 (21-293)	Vacant house on Rt. 639 (21-294)
House on Rt.639 (21-295)	House on Rt.635 (21-323)
Fairview (21-361)	Cool Spring Cottage (21-368)
House on Rt.340N (21-369)	House on Rt.340N (21-370)

Vacant house on Rt.7E (21-372)	Log house on Rt. 621 (21-423)
Abandoned log house off of Rt. 620 (21-424)	House off of Rt.621 (21-425)
House off of Rt.617(21-442)	House on Rt. 657(21-453)
Abandoned house on Rt.657 (21-462)	House on Rt. 638(21-470)
House on Rt. 50 (21-477)	House on Rt. 632(21-482)
House on Rt. 255 (21-523)	House at Waterloo (21-546)
House at Waterloo (21-548)	House at Waterloo (21-552)
House, Rt. 617 (21-555)	Vacant house, Rt.617 (21-564)
House, Rt. 617 (21-565)	House, Rt. 617 (21-565)
Tenant house for Shan Hill (21-584)	House, Rt. 723 (21-588)
Bannister House (21-590)	Walnut Hill (21-592)
House, Rt. 340 (21-660)	Leveille House (21-669)
House, Rt. 646 (21-670)	House, Rt. 646 (21-672)
House, Rt. 658 (21-690)	House, Rt. 658 (21-691)
House, Rt. 628 (21-694)	House, Rt. 628 (21-695)
House, Rt. 628 (21-696)	Vacant house, Rt.628 (21-699)
House, Rt. 628 (21-700)	House, Rt. 628 (21-701)

H. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

The pattern of growth in the late nineteenth century continued into the twentieth century. Horse breeding in the county grew to be very popular. By this period, horses, cattle and apples had replaced wheat as the main source of farm income. Although Clarke County's economy became more diversified in the twentieth century, it still remained primarily agricultural.

Construction of new farms slowed down and more people became interested in rehabilitating older structures. Several eighteenth and nineteenth century homes were "restored" during this period. The Colonial Revival style remained very popular during this period. The larger houses were constructed of brick or stone as opposed to

frame. The Craftsman and Prairie styles appeared on the scene in this period as well. Often these Bungalow houses were one-and-one-half stories with front central dormers. They were usually built of frame or brick. Often motifs from several styles were used together. Fake stone made of concrete blocks emerged as a new building material during this period and was used in several dwellings. One structure, the Willingham House (21-605), was built entirely of concrete. The majority of the domestic structures built during this period were non-agricultural ones. The list below only includes new construction during this period, not older buildings that were rehabilitated. The list of resources for this time period is not complete because only pre-1900 buildings and farmsteads were surveyed in a portion of the county. (see Chapter on Survey Methodology)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Heartease (21-411)	Caryswood (21-371)
Prospect Hill (21-541)	Meadow View (21-665)
The Gray House (21-676)	Poplar Hill (21-678)

VERNACULAR

The Moorings (21-542)	Tilthammer Mill Farm (21-577)
House on Greenway Farm (21-596)	Bellfield (21-609)
Montana Hall (21-622)	Rose Hill (21-630)
House off of Rt. 624 (21-632)	House off of Rt. 624 (21-633)
Windmill House (21-642)	Happy Hill Farm (21-668)

Non-agricultural units:

The automobile had a great impact on architecture in America during this period. With the advent of the automobile came the growth of the suburbs. Luckily,

recent zoning in Clarke County has been oriented towards retaining the rural and agricultural tradition of the county. Nonetheless, strip housing has occurred in the county, especially in its northern portion.

The area on top of The Mountain around Rt. 7 experienced a boom of new construction in the 1930s. A series of stone houses were built for wealthy Washingtonians. Many of these were in exotic revival styles. This continued the trend set in the 1890s, but was even a bigger building boom. Only a representative sample of the buildings from this period on The Mountain have been documented, but the location of most are noted on the accompanying large map and should be surveyed sometime in the future. The rest of the buildings listed below are scattered throughout the county. They were built primarily as residences and not as farmhouses. Also, several older dwellings were restored during this period. This sometimes meant they were moved from their original site, as was the case with Stubblefield (21-443).

COLONIAL REVIVAL

House, Rt. 340 (21-40)	House, Rt. 761 (21-228)
House, Rt. 608 (21-347)	House, Rt. 620 (21-494)
Roselawn (21-506)	House in Browntown (21-535)
House, old Rt. 340 (21-545)	House, Rt. 617 (21-557)
Longview (21-597)	Minturn (21-598)
House, Rt. 646 (21-671)	

CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW

House, Rt. 340N (21-22)	House, Rt. 340N (21-26)
House, Rt. 613 (21-137)	House, Rt. 641 (21-326)
Stonycroft (21-384)	House, old Rt. 340 (21-544)

TUDOR REVIVAL

Callander (21-461)

MEDIEVAL REVIVAL

Bear's Den (21-385)

VERNACULAR

House, Rt. 340 (21-37)	21 Blackburn St.(21-112)
House, Rt. 615N (21-134)	(A) Main St. (21-143)
(B) Main St. (21-144)	Foxe's Rest (21-381)
Llanmeath (21-382)	Willingham House(21-605)
The Cottage (21-612)	Views of non-contrib. bldgs. on old Rt. 7E (21-254)

CHAPTER III: AGRICULTURE

The predominant historical theme in Clarke County is agriculture -- how it has changed and developed over time. Clarke County began as a rural, agricultural county and remains primarily one today. Although it is comparatively small (174 square miles), Clarke has always been one of the richest and most productive counties in the state.

It has two main water sources, the Shenandoah River and the Opequon Creek. About a third of the county is in forests, most of which are located in its southeastern section. The general geological formation is limestone with a belt of slate running north and south through the entire county. The majority of the land, rich in minerals and well drained, is highly productive.

Clarke County's location, in the northwest portion of Virginia, makes it easily accessible to Washington and Baltimore. Before the advent of the train or automobile, the Shenandoah River was the main source of transportation to these ports and others. The two natural gaps in The Mountain also provided easy access from the east. With the eastern markets so accessible and the land so fertile, it is no wonder that Clarke County has always been agriculturally productive and profitable.

A. EARLY EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The earliest settlers to the area that later became

Clarke County, found it densely wooded, but with large grassy areas interspersed with forests. The Indians found this a prime hunting area. As the settlers arrived, they cleared away the forests in order to farm the land. An archaeological survey is needed to better document this time period.

B. PROVINCIAL SOCIETY 1710-1750

As a provincial society began to emerge in Clarke County, the landscape continued to change. The historian, Kercheval, describes the provincial landscape as looking deserted with often the only sign of life being a few "fields of corn or some other grain." (Kercheval, p.266) As more people settled the region, the clearing of wooded areas increased. Usually, the lumber cut down was used to build structures on the property.

Farming during this period was on a subsistence level. Wheat, corn and rye were planted. The flour from the wheat was used to make bread and corn was mainly fed to the livestock. (Mitchell) Fruit orchards were present early on in the Valley, but how many of them were in the area that later became Clarke County is uncertain.

Only two agriculturally-related resources, Helmley (21-41) and the Goat House (21-474), survive in the county from this period. Unfortunately, none of their original outbuildings remain.

C. COLONIAL CLARKE COUNTY AND THE REVOLUTION 1750-1789

As tobacco lost its dominance and Tidewater families began migrating to Clarke County, wheat emerged as the new cash crop. The establishment of several mills during this period, including the Burwell-Morgan Mill, reflects this. Slaves were brought over from eastern Virginia and made the settlement of large plantations possible.

Clarke County's abundance of blue grass has long made it a desirable location for horsebreeding. The Tidewater families brought their Thoroughbreds with them and consequently began a trend of horsebreeding that has continued into this century.

Log and stone were the main construction materials used in barn building during this period. Few of the seventeen resources found for this period retain their original outbuildings.

Anchorage (21-1)	Bloomfield (21-8)
Clermont (21-19)	Fairfield (21-29)
Mt. Hebron (21-52)	New Market (21-55)
North Hill (21-56)	Pagebrook (21-59)
Saratoga (21-70)	Soldier's Rest (21-73)
House on Rt.761 (21-221)	The Gaunt House (21-286)
Longmarsh (21-324)	Claremont (21-337)
Dower House (21-341)	Holy Cross Abbey
Stone Quarter (21-617)	(21-191)

D. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The post-Revolutionary War years witnessed a large increase in the number of farm buildings in the county, as more settlers moved in and set up plantations. The county was very prosperous during this period. In Charles

Varle's account of Frederick County in 1809, he states that the agricultural products produced in Frederick (including the area of Clarke) included: wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley and a very small amount of tobacco. He explains that the wheat was ground into flour at the grist mills in the county and sent by wagons and boats to different markets. The other grains were used mainly "on the spot", and a portion of the rye and Indian corn was distilled into whiskey and gin. The fruit crops included apples, peaches, pears and cherries. The apples and peaches often were distilled into brandy. (Varle, 1941, p.35)

In addition to log, frame and masonry were used as the common construction methods for barns. The Pennsylvania bank barn was introduced into the region during this period. It became the predominant form throughout the nineteenth century. Other farm outbuildings erected on the plantations included summer kitchens, smokehouses, springhouses, slave quarters, corn cribs, chicken coops, and workshops. These were sometimes grouped in a geometric pattern around the main house, or at other times, more informally-- even haphazardly. Many of the resources found in the study region retain at least a few of their original outbuildings. This is especially true of those constructed of stone.

The most exceptional farm outbuilding of this period found in Clarke County is the brick barn at Smithfield

(21-349), which dates from the early 1820s. It is laid in three-course American bond and is a bank barn. It is one of four brick barns identified in the study region.

Smithfield also has two brick dependencies flanking the main house. This degree of formality is rare in the region of Frederick County, but illustrates the class and wealth of the people inhabiting the area of Clarke County during this period.

A total of fifty-six resources were found for this time period in the region. These are properties where most of the early farm buildings still remain.

Annfield (21-2)	Audley (21-4)
Avenal (21-5)	Balclutha (21-6)
The Briars (21-9)	Elmington (21-27)
Goshen (21-36)	Longwood (21-44)
Melrose Farm (21-47)	Clay Hill (21-17)
Milton Valley (21-49)	Monterey Farm (21-50)
Norwood (21-57)	Riverside (21-65)
Springsbury (21-74)	Upton (21-83)
Blakemore (21-93)	Long Branch (21-95)
Summerville (21-101)	Holy Cross Abbey (21-91)
Circle Hill Farm (21-198)	Hse. on Rt.761 (21-204)
Russell House (21-285)	House off of Rt.640 (21-288)
Soldier's Retreat (21-287)	Woodberry Farm (21-243)
Hse. off of Rt. 608 (21-348)	Smithfield (21-349)
Slave house at Riverside (21-377)	Hill n' Dale (21-426)
Stone hse. at Air Hill Farm (21-448)	Pond Quarter (21-512)
Ebony Farm (21-194)	Llewellyn (21-520)
Walnut Grove Farm (21-85)	The Highlands (21-684)
Lucky Hit (21-45)	William Hay House (21-91)
Guilford (21-39)	Stud Barn (21-578)
Outbuildings at Chapel Green (21-567)	New Market Farm (21-43)
Dearmont Cottage (21-664)	River House (21-64)
Mar-Tu-Con (21-67)	Federal Hill (21-31)
Spout Run (21-540)	Mt. Airy (21-51)
Greenwood Farm (21-620)	Crosstone (21-54)
Sipe House (21-702)	Lakeville (21-601)
Thomas Kennerly House (21-81)	Providence (21-63)
	Bienvenue (21-661)

Hugh Heclo House (21-185)

E. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY 1830-1860

Wheat production and Thoroughbred horsebreeding continued to be important enterprises during the beginning of this period. However, after the depression of 1837-1842, their profitability began to decline. (Farland p.10) Farmers began to diversify their crops. This resulted in the consolidation of the barn as a multi-functional building. Clarke County was a leader in farm production in the Valley during this period.

A lot of data is available about the size and nature of farms during the late antebellum period through census statistics. Clarke County was the smallest county in the Valley in 1860, yet it had the largest percentage of land in farms; 97 %. It also led the Valley with the largest percentage of "improved" land in farms: 75 %. (Pezzoni, 1830-60 pp.2-3)

Farms in Clarke County were generally larger than ones in other counties in the Valley. Ten percent of the farms in Clarke County were made up of 500 to 1,000 acres and 71% ranged from 100 to 500 acres. (Pezzoni, 1830-60 p.3)

Wheat was the largest cash crop in Clarke County and in most of the other counties in the Valley during this period. Rockingham County was the largest wheat producer during this period, with Augusta, Rockbridge and Frederick close behind. (Pezzoni, 1830-60 p.4) These were all large

counties compared to the small size of Clarke, but they were never too far ahead in wheat production. In 1860, Clarke ranked second in wheat production in the Valley, with 330,000 bushels of wheat, compared to Rockingham's 360,000 bushels. (Pezzoni, 1830-60 p.4) Corn, oats, rye and buckwheat were other crops grown in the county during this period.

Thirty-two resources dating from this period were found in the study region. The majority of them have at least some of their original outbuildings. Almost all have a frame bank barn on a stone foundation. These barns probably date from after the Civil War, although the foundations are usually antebellum. The barn at Glendale Farm (21-34) is an exception. It survived the Civil War and is one of the few found that was not a bank barn. It is frame and the interior contains two massive log pens whose upper floors were used for storing hay. The brick slave's quarter at Glendale Farm is also an exceptional survivor since it has never been "restored".

Arcadia (21-3)	Clifton (21-20)
Glenwood Grange (21-25)	Glendale Farm (21-34)
Mansfield Farm (21-46)	Runnymede (21-69)
Morgan Springs (21-88)	Dandridge Acres (21-92)
Woodley (21-94)	Huntingdon (21-188)
House on Rt. 656 (21-243)	House & cabin on Rt. 660 (21-260)
Maple Lane Farm (21-291)	Lakeview Farm (21-297)
Ash-Will Farm (21-305)	House and mill on Rt. 610 (21-333)
Land's End (21-444)	Air Hill Farm (21-447)
Halcyon Farm (21-466)	Farnley (21-30)
Hickory Green (21-42)	Messila (21-48)
The Glen (21-538)	Mountain View (21-52)
Rosney (21-68)	Red Gate (21-38)
The Tuleyries (21-82)	Hazelwood (21-525)

House, Rt. 50 E (21-554)
Fox Lair Farm (21-573)

House, Rt. 617 (21-539)
Woodside Dairy (21-339)

F. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

The Civil War brought an abrupt end to any new construction of farms and their outbuildings. The Shenandoah Valley provided Confederate troops with food and grain and became known as the "breadbasket of the South". (LFPDC, p.12) It is widely known that Clarke County experienced several "barn-burning" campaigns, and only a few pre-Civil War barns exist. No resources were found that were built during this period.

G. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The reconstruction process was slow in the county. This effected farms and their productivity as slave-labor could no longer be relied upon. If the surviving resources accurately reflect this historical pattern, construction did not resume in the study area until around the 1880s.

By the turn of the century, steam power had replaced horse power. Apple orchard production grew in importance in Clarke County during this period, especially after 1905. This created the need for fruit packing houses. Barns continued to be built as frame bank barns on stone foundations. Terra-cotta tile silos, which emerged around 1910, were also found in the county. From this period on, the demand for dairy products grew. This caused an increase in dairy-oriented barns in the county. The number

of sheep raised in the county increased considerably during this period as well, especially in the 1870s.

The planting of corn, wheat and rye continued to be profitable during this period. In the 1879 report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Clarke County claims to have an "Average yield the best of any in the state" in yields per acre of wheat and corn. (Pezzoni 1860-1910 p.6) This trend continued into the twentieth century. In 1909, Clarke County had the highest yield of wheat in the Valley with 15.7 bushels per acre. (Pezzoni 1860-1910 p.6) Hay production increased dramatically in the county during the 1880s; jumping from 4,700 tons in 1880 to 9,300 tons in 1890.

Early in the century, several wealthy people interested in fox-hunting and horsebreeding moved to Clarke County and set up farms. This not only helped the economy, but saved many older farms from ruin. Consequently during this period, not only were a series of new farms built, but a large number of eighteenth and nineteenth century farms and their outbuildings were restored. Often, modern outbuildings geared towards the "new" farm products were also built, and in some cases, the old farm outbuildings were altogether obliterated. The list below includes new farms built during this period and some of the older farms that were rehabilitated during this period.

Chapel Hill (21-14)

Wee-Haw (21-87)

Woodley (21-94)
 Barn on Rt. 615 N (21-121)
 Rosemont (21-9)
 House on Rt.672 (21-183)
 High View Estate(21-201)
 House on Rt.762 (21-203)
 Lemley (21-208)
 Ryton (21-603)
 Barn in Wadesville(21-214)
 House on Rt.761 (21-218)
 House on Rt. 761 (21-220)
 House on Rt.632 (21-232)
 House, Rt. 617 (21-556)
 Hse. off of Rt.632 (21-236)
 House on Rt. 632 (21-240)
 House on Rt.656(21-244)
 Stone house on Rt.656
 (21-249)
 Hse. off of Rt.659 (21-255)
 Wolf Marsh (21-635)
 Windy Oak Farm (21-257)
 Hse. off of Rt.660 (21-261)
 House on Rt. 660 (21-265)
 Pike Side Farm (21-268)
 House on Rt.7W (21-270)
 Meadowbrook (21-599)
 Barn and log shed at
 Millway (21-273)
 Aban. hse. on Rt.761(21-275)
 House, Rt. 340 (21-640)
 House on Rt. 7W (21-280)
 House off of Rt.7W (21-283)
 Aban. hse. on Rt.635(21-296)
 McAtee (21-300)
 Kentmere (21-600)
 House off of Rt.635 (21-322)
 Crossoads (21-330)
 Tenant house at
 Woodberry (21-344)
 Springfield (21-359)
 House off of Rt. 603
 (21-366)
 Hse. off of Rt. 601(21-387)
 The Mayo House (21-579)
 Limestone Dairy (21-417)
 House off of Rt.7E
 (21-419)
 House off of Rt. 621
 (21-422)
 Wayside Farm (21-429)
 Glen Owen Farm (21-432)
 Fairview (21-589)
 House off of Rt.613
 (21-437)

Rosemont (21-99)
 Shady Grove Farms
 (21-179)
 House on Rt.672 (21-184)
 Woodside Farm (21-202)
 Windy Hill Farm (21-205)
 All Natural Beef
 Farm (21-209)
 House on Rt. 661(21-217)
 Hse. on Rt.761 (21-219)
 Hse. on Rt. 761 (21-221)
 Hse. off of Rt.632
 (21-233)
 " " " " " (21-239)
 House on Rt.656 (21-243)
 House on Rt.656 (21-246)
 Harvue Farm (21-250)
 Blue Hill (21-593)
 House off of Rt. 659
 (21-256)
 " " " " (21-258)
 Rockdale (21-262)
 House on Rt.660 (21-267)
 Maple Hill (21-269)
 Hse. off of Rt. 635
 (21-272)
 Hse. off of Rt. 645
 (21-274)
 House off of Rt. 645
 (21-279)
 Rock Hall Farm (21-281)
 House on Rt.630 (21-292)
 Poorhouse Farm (21-299)
 House off of Rt. 635
 (21-320)
 Howell (21-325)
 Lucky Hit (21-45)
 Vacant house and mill
 off of Rt. 612 (21-354)
 Frankford Farm (21-363)
 Stonebriar (21-376)
 Glascock House (21-551)
 House off of Rt. 606
 (21-415)
 Waterloo House (21-418)
 House off of Rt. 621
 (21-421)
 Rose Hill Farm (21-428)
 Whiting Farm (21-583)
 Hampton (21-430)
 Vacant home on Rt. 613
 (21-436)
 Clover Hill (21-438)
 Athalone (21-591)

Rose Hill (21-446)
 House off of Rt. 657
 (21-454)
 House on Rt.657 (21-456)
 Hedgewood Farm (21-463)
 Greenway Farm (21-595)
 Vacant house on Rt.657
 (21-465)
 Stonybrook (21-468)
 Willow Tree Farm(21-480)
 Westwood Farm, (21-483)
 Hse. off of Rt.340S (21-485)
 Deer Haven (21-621)
 House at Pyletown (21-487)
 House at Pyletown (21-491)
 Fiddler's Green (21-624)
 House off of Rt.620 (21-493)
 House off of Rt. 634 (21-499)
 House off of Rt.723 (21-503)
 Forest Hill (21-508)
 Duck Pond (21-511)
 The Oaks (21-626)
 House off of Rt.627 (21-638)
 Burned house, Rt.255 (21-524)
 Tenant house for Ryton
 (21-604)
 House, Rt. 622 (21-606)
 Abandoned house, Rt. 625
 (21-627)
 Cochran House (21-643)
 Melkridge (21-662)
 Siver Ridge (21-677)
 Sunset Hill (21-656)
 House, Rt. 340 (21-679)
 Cornwell Farm (21-687)
 Iron Rail Farm (21-549)
 Scaleby (21-86)
 The Highlands (21-684)
 Weldon House (21-613)
 Priskilly (21-623)
 House, Rt. 522 (21-685)
 The Vineyard (21-11)
 The Pines (21-580)
 Huntover Farm (21-631)
 Shan Hill (21-71)
 Mountain View (21-53)
 Aurora (21-452)
 House on Rt.657 (21-455)
 Triangle Farm (21-594)
 House on Rt.633 (21-460)
 Wind N'Spring Farm
 (21-464)
 Opequon View (21-467)
 Green Oaks (21-608)
 Idlewild (21-469)
 Stonefield (21-481)
 Rockledge Farm (21-484)
 House off of Rt. 620
 (21-486)
 Chanticleer (21-490)
 House at Pyletown
 (21-492)
 Poplar Hill (21-496)
 Roseville Farm (21-500)
 Abbeyville (21-505)
 Foxwood Farm (21-510)
 Bank barn at Bellevue
 Farm (21-516)
 Pleasant View Farm
 (21-666)
 Tenant house at
 Bellfield (21-610)
 The Grubbs House(21-628)
 The Tanyard House
 (21-644)
 Greenleaf (21-650)
 House, Rt. 644 (21-674)
 Waverly Farm (21-686)
 Gordon House (21-675)
 House, Rt. 670 (21-680)
 House, Rt. 627 (21-688)
 Southside Farm (21-558)
 Lakeville (21-601)
 Crosstone (21-54)
 House off of Rt. 624
 (21-634)
 Dearmont Hall (21-24)
 Barnaby Ridge (21-572)
 House, Rt. 621 (21-585)
 Mt. Airey (21-575)
 Hickory Green (21-42)

H. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

Agriculture is still an important component of Clarke
 County's economy. Farming has become more mechanized so

there is less need for labor. People continued to move into the county through the 1920s and construct large farms, or more often, restore older farms, for the raising of Thoroughbreds. Cattle and dairy production continued to increase during this period as well. Apples production also reached its peak during this period.

Prefabricated barns and metal silos began to appear on farms in the 1930s. Specifically, gambrel-roofed barns were introduced into the area. The most outstanding one in the county is at Woodside Dairy (21-339). Meathouses were still generally found on every farm (and most domestic units) constructed early in this period. The machine storage shed, usually a metal clad pole building, emerged as a new building type on most farms, because of the increased presence of modern agricultural equipment. The list below includes new farms along with older farms that had a considerable amount of new construction.

North Hill (21-56)	House on Rt.761 (21-207)
House on Rt.641 (21-236)	House off of Rt. 659 (21-252)
House on Rt. 612 (21-353)	Buena Vista (21-374)
Fielding House (21-375)	Land's End (21-444)
Dunbeath (21-445)	House off of Rt.340S (21-458)
Callander (21-461)	Opequon View (21-467)
House off of Rt.7W (21-479)	Stone Meadow (21-489)
House on Rt.634 (21-498)	Deerfield Farm (21-501)
Roselawn (21-506)	Grafton (21-507)
Outbldgs. at Grethchen Farm (21-517)	Caveland (21-518)
Heartease (21-411)	Caryswood (21-371)
Prospect Hill (21-541)	Meadow View (21-665)
The Gray House (21-676)	Woodside Dairy (21-339)
Poplar Hill (21-678)	The Moorings (21-542)
Tilthammer Mill Farm (21-577)	House on Greenway Farm (21-596)

Montana Hall (21-622)
House off of Rt. 624
(21-632)
Windmill House (21-642)
Melkridge (21-662)
Goshen (21-36)
Hazelwood (21-525)
House, Rt. 622 (21-606)

Rose Hill (21-630)
House off of Rt. 624
(21-633)
Happy Hill Farm (21-668)
Long Branch (21-95)
House, Rt. 522 (21-685)
Fox Lair Farm (21-573)
Bienvenue (21-661)

CHAPTER IV: TRANSPORTATION

A. EARLY EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The earliest transportation routes in the area now defined as Clarke County were game and Indian foot paths. These paths later developed into horse paths and eventually were widened to transport wagons. The Shenandoah River has always been a primary transportation route in the county. The Indians were able to move quickly down-river in their canoes to transport goods. The two natural gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains that occur in Clarke County have also influenced its transportation routes. Ashby's Gap is located in the southern portion of the county on Rt. 50. Snicker's Gap is located north of Ashby's Gap on Rt. 7. They both run east-west and are now four-lane highways. The other major route through Clarke County is Rt. 340. It is the only major route that runs north-south through the county. It is historically referred to as the East Valley Road. (NPI, p.V-18) The two east-west roads in the county are probably the oldest as they were the way in which settlers from the east would have approached the Valley. No resources were found for this period in the study region.

B. PROVINCIAL SOCIETY 1710-1750

The opening and maintenance of public roads was a function of the county courts in the colonial period in

Virginia. Road improvement was just starting in the county during this period. Overseers were assigned to help clear and maintain roads. They were usually male citizens who lived along the roads to which they were assigned. The means of transportation during this period was the horse or the horse and buggy. One resource remains in the county from this period. It is the stone carriage house at Greenway Court (21-98).

Crossing the Shenandoah River presented a problem to those who wanted to enter, or exit, the Valley at Clarke County. The earliest record of a ferry in Clarke County was of one located close to the current bridge on Route 50. This ferry has had several different names, according to whomever ran it. The first record of a ferry at this site was Kersey's ferry which operated as early as 1743. ("Berry's Ferry", p.8) In 1748, the General Assembly authorized a ferry at Williams Gap on the Shenandoah River (now Snicker's Gap) and called it the "Williams Ferry". (Jones, p.12)

C. COLONIAL CLARKE COUNTY AND THE REVOLUTION 1750-1789

As the area that is now Clarke County became more settled, existing roads were improved and new ones created. Ordinaries and taverns were established to provide lodging and food to travelers along the way. By 1760, the ferry at Route 7 was being operated by Edward Snickers. The road from Snicker's Gap to Winchester was

well traveled by this time. A settlement at the present site of Berryville was established along this route around 1750. The settlement included an ordinary, store, and blacksmith shop. (Norris, pp.481-482)

The growing number of grist mills influenced the paths of roads constructed during this period. In 1785, Daniel Morgan petitioned the Court of Frederick County to reroute the road from Berry's Ferry to Winchester so that it would pass by the Burwell-Morgan mill in Millwood. ("Berry's Ferry", p.9) This action was a major force behind the growth of Millwood. Part of the original road leading from Berry's Ferry to Winchester is still in use. It is called the Browntown Road. Located at the intersection of Browntown Road and the road leading from Boyce to Old Chapel are New Market (21-55) and New Market Farm (21-43). They were part of the same complex during this period and were used as a tavern.

Another tavern in the county from this period is the House on Rt. 761 (21-221). It is a log structure located close to the Opequon Creek in the northern portion of the county.

The only other transportation resource found in the county from this period is the white post in White Post. It is a directional marker showing the way to Berryville, Winchester, Berry's Ferry and Greenway Court. The original post, placed there in 1750, has been replaced several times but it is still in its original location. No other

resources were found from this time period.

D. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The transportation systems in Clarke County grew rapidly during this period. As more people settled the county, more roads were constructed to link them to each other and to the towns. The Varle map of 1809 shows the location of the primary roads in the county during this period. Many of these roads are no longer used. An archaeological survey is needed to identify them.

Barrels of flour were carried by road from the mills to the river, where they were placed on flat-bottom boats and carried to Harper's Ferry, Washington and Baltimore. There was no easy way of getting the boats back to Clarke County, so they usually were sold at their destination. (Meade, p.96)

Joseph Berry was granted a petition by the General Assembly in 1790 to operate a ferry at the crossing previously known as Kersey's Ferry, Comb's Ferry and Ashby's Ferry. From 1790 on it was called Berry's Ferry.

There were several efforts during this period to make the Shenandoah River navigable. In 1811, this effort was financed, although not successfully, by the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers Navigation Lottery. In 1814, the New Shenandoah Company was chartered by the General Assembly to make the River navigable even during dry seasons. By 1823, they had succeeded in opening navigation as far

south as Port Republic. (Hofstra, p.69)

One structure found in the rural county that is a resource from this theme was originally in Berryville. In the 1960s it was moved to its present site on the eastern shore of the Shenandoah River. It is a log house on Kent Farms II (21-412) that was originally built around 1816 as the Berryville Tavern. No other resources were found in the county for this time period.

E. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY 1830-1860

The antebellum period saw great improvement in transportation systems in Clarke County. Railroads reached the northern portion of the county in 1836, as the Winchester and Potomac passed through the villages of Wadesville and Swimley. The stone railroad station at Wadesville (21-210), which was built during this period, still exists.

Several new turnpikes were opened in the 1840s. In 1852, the Winchester-Berry's Ferry Turnpike which went from the Shenandoah River through Berryville and on to Winchester was completed. (Meade, p.97) Other turnpikes in Clarke County completed during this period included; one from Millwood to Berryville, one from White Post to Front Royal and the turnpike from Berry's Ferry through Millwood to Winchester. (Gold, p.23) These turnpikes were supported by tolls collected at tollhouses located at intervals along the roads. A tollhouse on the

Berryville-Millwood turnpike still exists (21-148). It is located at the southern entrance of Berryville on what is now Church Street and has been converted into a private residence.

There were two tolls at Double Tollgate in Clarke County; one on the Front Royal-Winchester turnpike and one on the road leading to Stephens City. Neither of these tollhouses still exist.

Ferries continued to be used during this period. The ferry on Rt. 7 was now called Castleman's Ferry. The Castleman Ferry House (21-420), which sits on the west bank of the Shenandoah River, dates from this period. It has been remodeled extensively in recent years. Berry's Ferry was in operation during this period as well.

The Shenandoah was still an important thoroughfare during this period. A lot of flour, which was grown and milled locally, was shipped on the Shenandoah River out of Clarke County down-river to Harper's Ferry. There, it was transferred to Baltimore and Ohio freight cars and was shipped to Baltimore and other markets. (Meade, p.96) In 1831, local citizens initiated a project to construct a canal that would make it even easier to ship to eastern markets. This idea met with great opposition, especially by citizens in the central and western portions of the Valley, and was finally abandoned. (Hofstra, pp.69-70)

F. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Troop movements within the county followed the established road systems. Most of the fighting occurred to the north at Harper's Ferry or to the southwest in Frederick County. No resources built in this time period were found in the county.

G. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in Clarke County had a great impact on the pattern of its growth during the post-bellum period. This railroad ran north-south through the county. Berryville became a prominent station. The town of Boyce grew up at the intersection of the Winchester-Berry's Ferry Turnpike and the railroad. Millwood, which was not serviced by the train, declined as an important commercial and industrial center.

Small train depots sprang up at various points on the newly constructed railroad. Often, these stations were also used as post offices. Although the Gaylord Post Office (21-331) has been moved from its original location, it is still recognizable as that community's railroad station/post office. South of Berryville at Old Chapel is Brigg's Station (21-451). It has now been converted into a residence and a store. Just south of the Brigg's station is the Railroad Bridge at Old Chapel (21-617). It is constructed of fake stone made of concrete and crosses

over route 255. The next stop south on the railroad was at Boyce station. (see NPI) White Post was the last stop in Clarke County heading south. The White Post railroad station (21-698) still stands. It is vacant but is well-maintained. Just west of the White Post railroad station is a house built by the railroad for one of its foreman. This unique building, House on Rt. 628 (21-697), is a small vernacular one-and-a-half story frame dwelling which sits on a knoll overlooking the railroad tracks.

The town of Swimley (21-200), which was on the Winchester and Potomac line in the northern portion of the county, continued to grow during this period. The only grain elevator found in the rural county is at Swimley (21-199). It sits directly off of the railroad tracks and is now in non-use. The town of Wadesville, just west of Swimley, experienced another spurt of growth during this period as well. The building currently occupied by Sam's Sharpening Service (21-211) was built as a loading dock for the goods carried on the trains. It is now the only surviving business in Wadesville.

H. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

This period saw a decline in passenger train service and an increase in automobile travel. Roads became the most important transportation routes once again. The toll gates on many of the turnpikes were removed as the roads were transferred to the State Highway Commission.

The ferry at Berry's Ferry was discontinued in 1904, when the first bridge across the river at that site was built. ("Berry's Ferry" p.10) In 1929, a metal truss bridge replaced the earlier bridge. The abutments for this bridge are still apparent on either bank of the Shenandoah River (21-607). In the 1970s, two concrete and steel girder bridges were built in the place of the 1929 bridge. The metal truss bridge at Castleman's Ferry (21-298) was replaced in 1988 by a modern concrete and steel girder bridge. The bridge over Opequon Creek at Rt.672 (21-276) is a fine one-lane, double-arched concrete bridge built in 1917 by the Monongahela Valley Engineering Company. No other historic bridges were found.

The advent of the automobile also led to the creation of new building types: gas stations, motor lodges and garages. Often, carriage houses were converted into garages. The majority of the gas stations in the county are located in its towns and villages, except for two which were found in the rural county. The Shenandoah Service Station (21-602) is now a residence but was built as a gas station. It is located close to the bridge at Berry's Ferry. When Rt. 50 was widened, it was moved from the north side of the road to the south side.

Double Tollgate has two resources from this period. The gas station called Double Tollgate (21-681) was built around the 1930s. It is a fine commercial structure constructed of fake stone blocks formed from concrete. The

present owner claims that it was built on the site of one of the original tollhouses in the community. It is now used as a residence. The other resource in Double Tollgate that deals with the theme of transportation is Dinosaurland (21-707). This small "theme-park" which was built in the 1950s or 60s, includes a yard for the viewing of the large dinosaurs as well as a gift shop and gas station.

The automobile boosted the tourist industry. Motor lodges were built to provide services for tourists. One motor lodge was identified in Clarke County. It (21-475) is located at Ashby's Gap and appears to have been abandoned for at least twenty years. Mountain View Motel and the Farm Motel are two other motels in the rural county, but both were built in the 1950s or later.

Roads continue to be improved and enlarged today. All of Routes 50 and 7, and the most of Rt. 340, are four-lane throughout the county. As the metropolis of Washington grows west toward the Valley, more and more people use Clarke County as a "bedroom community", increasing road usage.

CHAPTER V: SOCIAL/CULTURAL

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

During the early period of Clarke County's history, social and cultural life was family and neighborhood-oriented rather than institutional in nature. The different ethnic groups that settled in the Valley initially kept to themselves but by the 1760s ethnic distinctions were reduced. (Mitchell, pp.105-109)

Most social activities outside the home took place at church or at the monthly "court days" in Winchester. Taverns and ordinaries were also places for social gatherings. These are discussed under the transportation theme.

Fox-hunting was always a popular sport in the county. Lord Fairfax and George Washington were known to have fox-hunted in the study region during this period.

Some citizens, including Lord Fairfax, would visit the springs at Berkeley Springs as part of their social activities.

B. CLARKE AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

As more people settled in the county, organized social activities increased. Berryville, Millwood and White Post became the social and cultural centers of the county. Outside of these towns, churches and houses remained the primary gathering places.

A number of settlers from eastern Virginia were living in the area that became Clarke County during this period. Most were wealthy and were used to the way of life in Eastern Virginia. Historian, Robert Mitchell claims that Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court was the site of many distinctive social gatherings. He says, "The wealthy, Anglican planters were entertained, kept in touch with the outside world, and supported a number of formal social gatherings, theater, entertainment, specialized crafts, and summer horse racing.(Mitchell, p.124)

Winchester was the other focus of such social activity in the area. It was also the site of the monthly "court days."

Slave sales provided a forum for social interaction among whites. Apparently, the largest slave sale in the area took place in 1826 at Annfield (21-2), the home of Matthew Page. (Meade,14 p.47) The American Colonization Society was organized in 1817. Its goal was the colonization of emancipated blacks in Africa. The members would free their slaves and send them to Liberia. In 1828, an auxiliary colonization society was formed in Frederick County with Nathaniel Burwell (of Clarke County) as its president. (Meade,14 p.46)

No other resources were found in the county for this time period.

C. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY 1830-1860

As road systems improved during this period, social visits between neighboring plantations became easier. In 1836 Clarke County was formed from Frederick County and Berryville became the county seat, making it a social center. The Masons established a local lodge in Clarke County in 1840 and built their masonic hall in Berryville. (Norris, p.502) There was also a masonic hall in White Post.

Clarke County was the home of two famous literary figures: Philip Pendleton Cooke and his brother John Esten Cooke. Philip Pendleton Cooke, the noted nineteenth century poet, was married in Clarke County and lived at the Vineyard (21-11) for a number of years. John Esten Cooke moved to Clarke County in 1865 but visited his brother several times before then. On one occasion while visiting, John saw and wrote an account of a jousting tournament that was held "upon a green meadow" near Millwood. (Meade,10 p.10) Presumably, these "Tournaments" were held quite often by the wealthy men in Clarke County. It gave them the opportunity to test their equestrian skills while engaging in a social activity.

The area that became Clarke County was distinguishable from the rest of the Valley because of the large presence of slaves. The Tidewater families who settled in Clarke County brought their slaves with them. When Clarke County was formed in 1836, its black citizens outnumbered its

white ones: 2,867 whites, 3,325 slaves and 161 free blacks. (Gold, p.98) Historian, Thomas Gold, states that most farmers had two or three slaves and ones with larger farms had eight or ten. He goes on to say that some of the older, more established families held them in even greater numbers. (Gold, p.98) A comprehensive study of the black population in Clarke County needs to be conducted to better understand their social and cultural experience. No resources pertaining specifically to the black population, other than slave's quarters, were found in the county.

D. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Public social life in Clarke County was affected by the Civil War. The absence of many men and the military activity in the area limited normal social activities. Although no documentation on social events during the Civil War in Clarke County was found, fund-raising events were probably sponsored to raise money for the Confederate forces (an act common throughout the South).

E. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Social and cultural activities were fairly limited during the years following the war. As the economy improved and the area stabilized, a wide range of social events developed. People continued to go to the county's towns and villages for these activities. The Berryville Opera House was built during this period (NPI, p.V-17).

The Improved Order of Red Men (Seminole) was established in 1870 and the Independent Order of Good Templars was established in 1885. (Norris, p.501). Although it is not known if buildings used by these two organizations still stand, it is presumed that they were located in Berryville.

The church and the home were still the primary sites of social activity in the rural setting. The interest in fox-hunting grew in popularity, and in 1888, the Blue Ridge Hunt was formed. The Blue Ridge Hunt is still an active organization.

Unlike the rest of the Valley, Clarke County was not a popular area for its baths and spring resorts. It did have its share of tourists, however. There are a series of large homes on The Mountain which date from this period. They were built by wealthy families from Washington as summer homes. During this period, a train ran from Washington to Bluemont, located in Loudoun County on the other side of The Mountain from Clarke. This made it very easy for people to travel to and from Washington. Some of these houses built by Washingtonians are still used as vacation homes, but the majority are now occupied year-round.

Selsenhorst (21-380)
McClure (21-388)

Johannesburg (21-383)

The distinguished Southern writer, John Esten Cooke moved to Clarke County in 1865. He lived at the Briars (21-9) until his death in 1886. While there, he wrote

many of his works including several of his war novels.

No other resources for this period were found in the county.

F. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

The increased ease in travel in the 20th century encouraged the growth of social activity in Clarke County. Entertainment such as movies and theater were scheduled in Berryville. The Ruritan Club has sponsored a county fair each summer since 1954. It is held at the Ruritan Fairgrounds just outside of Berryville.

Many social organizations such as the Lion's Club, Ruritan Club, Garden Club, League of Women Voters and the American Legion were established in the county during this period. Fox-hunting remains a very popular sport in the county. An increase in the popularity of golfing has spurred the organization of several private golf clubs. The Shenandoah River is the source of many of water-related activities such as canoeing and fishing. There is a public landing on the river near Locke's Mill (21-435). Travelling to Winchester and Washington for social and cultural events is also common for many citizens of the county.

CHAPTER VI: COMMERCE

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1860

The earliest settlers in the area defined as Clarke County were subsistence farmers. As the farms grew and became more established, the farmers were able to sell their goods at market for a profit. Winchester was the main commercial center for this area during this period.

The main spirit behind the settlement of Clarke County was commercial in nature. The planters from Tidewater who owned land in Clarke County were engaged in large scale single-crop agricultural enterprises. (Mitchell)

Wheat was the big cash crop in the area starting in the 1780s. The Varle map of 1809 shows the location of grist mills, taverns and saw mills in the area. Varle shows no presence of saw or paper mills, only grist mills, in the area which later became Clarke County. Lumber was not as profitable as flour in the county during this period. Varle's account of the area lists Millwood's commercial enterprises: one large merchant mill, a manufacturer of leather, one tavern, a large store, one blacksmith, one tailor, a boot and shoemaker and a wagonmaker; Berryville's: three large stores, one apothecary shop, and two taverns; and White Post's: one store, a tavern, a saddler, a shoemaker, a blacksmith and a wheelwright. (Varle, 1941, pp.36)

Although the early settlers were operating chiefly at

a subsistence level, they were far from self-sufficient. They required numerous processed commodities such as salt, sugar and woven goods. Trade was conducted by wagon or packhorse. (Mitchell, p.152) In most areas of the Valley, stores and mercantile establishments were present in rural areas as well as in urban ones. They would often be run by farmer/merchants and were a source for finished goods as well as a market for surplus farm products. (Mitchell, pp.154-155)

There was also a demand for luxury items in Clarke County during this period. Much of this was by Lord Fairfax and his friends at Greenway Court. According to Mitchell, Fairfax received a periodic shipment of British goods through an agent named William Allason of Falmouth. (Mitchell, p.158)

According to some oral accounts, commercial activity in the rural county was restricted to the areas surrounding the mills. The mills were not only industrial enterprises, but also places where goods were exchanged.

Millwood was a booming commercial center because of the Burwell-Morgan Mill. White Post grew as a consequence of Greenway Court. Berryville also grew rapidly especially towards the end of this period. These were the three main sites of commercial activity in the county during this period.

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Commercial activity in Clarke County was depressed during the Civil War. No resources were found for this period in the study region.

C. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

As Clarke County recovered from the Civil War so did its commercial ventures. The late nineteenth century boom inspired growth in and around Berryville. The town of Boyce was created as a result of the intersection of the newly arrived Shenandoah Valley Railroad and the Winchester-Berry's Ferry Turnpike. Millwood fell into decline as it was not on the railroad line.

The Bank of Clarke County was established in 1881 and had only a main branch in Berryville. In 1908, a branch was opened in Boyce. No commercial resources dating from this period were found in the rural county.

D. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

The automobile influenced where people shopped. As transportation became less difficult, people found it easier to shop in larger towns where a variety of goods was available. This meant that the general stores in small towns were often abandoned.

Two resources were found for this period in the study region. Both are "country stores" located on the

outskirts of Berryville. The store on Rt. 340N (21-79) still functions as a store but the one on Church Street (21-153) has been converted into a residence.

Clarke County has several restaurants outside its towns and villages. The Lone Oak Restaurant (21-639) is located on Rt. 340 at the intersection of Rt. 50. It was originally a residence but was converted into a restaurant in the 1940s or 50s. A few miles down the road is "L'Auberge Provencale". It is a fine Bed and Breakfast and is in the late eighteenth century house, Mount Airy (21-51).

CHAPTER VII: GOVERNMENT/LAW/WELFARE

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

During the early years of settlement, there was very little law or government in the area. Williamsburg was the closest governmental center, so it was basically up to the individual or family to provide for their own welfare out in the frontier. In 1734, Orange County was formed from Spotsylvania, and in 1738, Frederick County (including the area that later became Clarke County) was formed from Orange. In 1743, Governor Gooch authorized the organization of Frederick's county government. The boundaries of Frederick County in 1743 included the present counties of Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy in West Virginia, and Shenandoah, Clarke, Warren and a part of Page in Virginia. (Meade,14 p.100) Winchester was the Frederick County seat of government.

No governmental structures existed in the area of Frederick County that later became Clarke County. The citizens of that area had to go to Winchester to conduct their business. The courthouse in Winchester was finished in 1751. Before that, the court met in a rented building. (Norris, p.86) The first prison, a square log house which was plastered and white-washed, was completed around 1750. (Norris, p.88) Winchester also had stocks and pillions in addition to a ducking stool used for the punishment of "scandalous" women. (Norris, p.88)

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

This was a period of growth for Clarke County. Villages and towns started to be formed. Berryville was established in 1798 on twenty acres of land owned by Benjamin Berry and Sarah Stribling. Main Street was the "Great Road" which connected Winchester to Snicker's Gap. In 1803, Berryville was enlarged to include twenty-five acres of land owned by Charles Smith. (Norris, p.487) A post office was established in Berryville in 1799. It was named the Battletown post office until 1831, when it was changed to Berryville. (Meade,14 p.135)

Millwood had emerged as a community around the Burwell-Morgan Mill in 1785. In 1800, a post office was established there. (Meade,14 p.135)

The village of White Post grew up around Lord Fairfax's office and residence at Greenway Court in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1811, a post office was established in White Post. (Meade,14 p.135)

Resources having to do with the theme of government during this period were limited to towns and villages, which are outside the study region of this survey.

Slavery was widely practiced in the area that became Clarke County. The Tidewater plantation owners often brought their slaves with them when they moved to this area. The rest of Frederick County was not as slave-oriented as Clarke County.

C. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY 1830-1860

This period is the most significant in Clarke County's history in relation to the theme of government. In 1836, Clarke County was formed from Frederick County. (see Hofstra) Berryville was chosen as the county seat and the present Clarke County Courthouse was built there in 1838. The Clarke County Jail was built next to the courthouse soon thereafter.

The Clarke County Poorhouse was built during this period to house the poor and destitute. It no longer stands, but the Poorhouse Farm (21-299), located north of Berryville, marks its original location.

The first high sheriff of the county, George A. Norris, lived at Rosemont (21-67) outside of Berryville. The famous Judge Richard E. Parker, who resided over the trial of John Brown in 1859, also lived in Clarke County. His home was the Retreat (21-195), located on the east side of the Shenandoah River in the northern part of the county.

The roads in Clarke county were improved during this period because of the support of the State Board of Public Works. By the 1850s, there was a strong turnpike network in Clarke County, which opened up the area to outside trade.

D. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

In 1861, Virginia seceded from the Union. Major Hugh M. Nelson was the Clarke County delegate elected to go to the 1861 State Convention to vote on this issue. (Meade,14 p.71)

Several homes in Clarke County were used as hospitals during the Civil War. Two of the most well-known are Soldier's Rest (21-73) and Soldier's Retreat (21-287).

E. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

From 1865 to 1870, the United States Congress removed Virginia from the roster of states and placed it under military rule. (Meade,14 p.38) Berryville was incorporated in 1870 and in 1910 Boyce was incorporated. (NPI, p. V-9) They remain the only two incorporated towns in Clarke County.

The arrival of the railroad influenced the growth of the county dramatically. Small train stops grew up along the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which ran north-south through the county. Depots were constructed at these stops. Their function often included that of a post office. Two resources of this type were identified in the study region: Gaylord Post Office (21-331), and Briggs Station (21-451). The other resources identified were also post offices: the Walker House (21-616) in Bethel, and a now residential building in the hamlet of Frogtown on the Mountain (21-401).

F. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

Clarke County continued to grow during this period. In 1977, a new courthouse was constructed in Berryville. It is located behind the original courthouse, which is still used, and is of the "Greek Revival" style. A new post office building was constructed in Berryville in 1938, and a new bank was constructed in Boyce in 1984. Today there are four magisterial districts in Clarke: Longmarsh, Battletown, Chapel and Greenway.

The post offices in most of the hamlets in Clarke County closed during this period including the ones on the railroad lines. The automobile made getting around the county much easier. Mail service now includes rural route delivery as well as post office boxes.

In the 1970s, FISH, a non-denominational charitable organization in the county, moved their headquarters to the Old Chapel school house (21-521). The FISH building is owned by Old Chapel, Incorporated.

One of the leading political figures in Virginia during this period made his home in Clarke County. Senator Harry F. Byrd Sr. lived at Rosemont (21-67), on the outskirts of Berryville, starting in the 1920s. His home was the site of many social functions attended by the most honored of dignitaries.

CHAPTER VIII: EDUCATION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

In the first years of settlement, educational opportunities were very limited. The population was too scattered and transportation too poor for organized educational systems to be feasible. Most education during the early settlement period took place in the home with parents acting as the instructors.

The earliest record of a school in the area that was later defined as Clarke County was in 1778. It was located at Trap Hill outside of Berryville and included in its curriculum, reading, writing, arithmetic and surveying. There was also a school located somewhere in Berryville during this period. (Norris, p.483)

Schools sponsored by German churches were present in Winchester, Strasburg and Woodstock by the mid 1760s. (Mitchell, p.107) The apprentice system and the practice of having tutors in the home was also common during this period.

B. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY 1789-1860

Private education was the most common means for attaining an education during this period. It was not until the end of the eighteenth century that Virginia began to consider the establishment of a public school system. In 1796, the General Assembly passed an act for a

voluntary education program. In 1810, the State Literary Fund was created to provide money to educate poor white children. In spite of these two programs, the establishment of free schools for white children was not very successful.

Family schools were especially popular in the county during this period. Some wealthier families hired a tutor or governess to instruct their children, and often invited neighboring children to attend the classes. Carter Hall (21-12) had a school of this type, as did many other plantation houses in the county such as Avenal (21-5), Llewellyn (21-520), The Retreat (21-195), Audley (21-4), Frankford (21-363), Longbranch (21-95) and Clay Hill (21-17). (Pope, pp.21-22)

The county also had several private academies during this period. Two of the earliest were the Berryville and Wycliffe Academies. The Berryville Academy was established in 1810. It was a two-room stone building located on Academy Street in Berryville. The Academy's most remarkable feature was its fine library collection. (Pope, p.25) In 1828, Wycliffe Academy was established in the northern portion of the county. It was a stone building located close to Wickcliffe Church (21-89). Neither of these buildings survive.

Private academies continued to flourish in the county during the later part of this period. Oak Grove Academy, Rosney School, White Post Male and Female Academy, Clarke

Female Seminary and Miss Roote's School are among the better known of these mid-nineteenth century academies. (Pope, pp.37-43)

C. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Many of the academies in Clarke County closed during the Civil War because most of their male students entered the army. (Pope, p.43) However, some new schools were established during this period. Dr. Suter's School was opened in Berryville and met at Grace Episcopal Church. Miss Bowser's School for young women also opened in Berryville. (Pope, p.44)

No resources outside of Berryville were found.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Although the 1869 Underwood Constitution mandated that Virginia establish free public schools, private education continued to flourish in Clarke County during this period. Many old schools and academies that had closed during the Civil War were reopened. New ones were also established. A private school for boys was opened at Auburn (21-350) in 1868. (Pope, p.45) Mr. John D. Richardson opened a private school for young women at his home, Fairfield (21-29), in 1869. Some of the other private academies in Clarke County include: Linden School, Shenandoah University School and the Brexton Female Seminary. (see NPI, p.V-11)

One of the best-ranked secondary schools in the area was Clay Hill Academy (21-17). It opened on October 1, 1888 and operated until 1902. It then closed for three years and reopened for one session in 1905. (Pope, p.52) Mr. W.H. Whiting, Jr. was the instructor for this all-male school. Students could board there for the entire nine month session for \$250.00 or could attend daily for \$50.00. (Pope, p.53)

This period marks the beginning of public education in Clarke County as mandated by the Underwood Constitution. By 1888, there were 24 white and 10 "colored" schools in the county. (Norris, p.500) The state provided funds for these schools which in turn was matched by local tax dollars. The majority of the schoolhouses built during this period were small one-room buildings. Several of these schools were found in the study region. Most of them have been converted into private residences.

Hawthorne Schoolhse.(21-247)	Gaylord School (21-332)
Schoolhouse on Rt.605	House in Lewisville
(21-392)	(21-307)
House in Frogtown (21-400)	Riverside School(21-431)
FISH Building (21-521)	Old Stone Bridge School
	(21-645)
White Post (Meade's School)	White Post School
(21-659)	(21-689)
Valley View School (21-705)	Page's School (21-706)

Two schoolhouses were found in the black community of Josephine City. Both are presently vacant.

Original Johnson Williams School (21-176)
Johnson Williams School Annex (21-177)

As transportation became easier, schools were consolidated. This caused many smaller rural schools to close as children were transported to schools in Berryville and Boyce. These new schools were larger, more modern structures and would often act as community centers.

Clarke County continued its tradition of private education even during this period. Several private schools were established which are still in session today.

Blue Ridge Country School was started by Miss Addie M. Meade in 1925. This school was for boys and girls and operated until 1936. (Pope, p.63)

In 1946, Gertie Watkins purchased the Chapel Schoolhouse from the School Board and opened the Old Chapel Kindergarten. The building she used is now the FISH Building (21-521). The school was very popular but the children needed a school to go to after they graduated. This led to the establishment of the Blue Ridge Country Day School which was located in the old schoolhouse in Millwood. Nine years later, Ms. Agnes Carter Crocker donated her turn-of-the-century vacation home, Powhatan, located outside of Millwood, to the Blue Ridge Country Day School. Since the time they moved to Powhatan in 1957, the school has been known as Powhatan School. Powhatan School is one of the finest private elementary and junior-high schools in the area.

Clarke County also has the distinction of having one

of the finest schools for children with learning disabilities in the entire state. Grafton was started by Ruth Birch in her house outside of Boyce (21-507) in 1958 for children with learning disabilities. The school grew and in the mid-1960s, it moved to a large Colonial Revival house now called Grafton School (21-356) located outside of Berryville. Grafton School has continued to grow and expand and now includes curriculums for autistic and mentally retarded children.

In 1926, Graham F. Blandy gave a tract of his land in Clarke County as a gift to the University of Virginia. This donation consisted of seven hundred acres of land plus the original slave's quarters of the Tuleyries (21-82). This complex was to be used "to teach boys farming in the various branches including fruit raising." (Brown, p.155) Blandy Experimental Farm (21-550), as it is now known, is Virginia's only state-owned arboretum and has become an important state and local center of education.

CHAPTER IX: MILITARY

A. EARLY EXPLORATION TO 1790

The Shenandoah Valley was considered the frontier of Virginia during this period. Local histories tell of many Indian skirmishes and attacks in the area during the mid-to-late eighteenth century. (see Kercheval) Several forts have been located in Frederick County dating from this period, but none were found in the area that later became Clarke County. Often, these forts were domestic structures and not free-standing fortifications. The only resource found in Clarke County from this period is the log powder house and arsenal (21-61) located on Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court.

Several local citizens served in the militia during the French and Indian War of 1753. (Meade,14 p.54)

There were no actual battles or military engagements in the area during the Revolutionary War. Nevertheless, Clarke County citizen, Daniel Morgan, and his "Long Rifles", played an important role in many battles of the Revolutionary War. (Meade,14 p.57) Other local citizens such as Col. Nathaniel Burwell of Carter Hall (21-12), John Milton of Milton Valley (21-49) and Matthew Page of Annfield (21-2) furnished the troops with food and supplies. (Meade,14 p.57) Many prisoners captured during the war were led through Ashby's Gap to Winchester where they were held. By 1779, the number of British prisoners

held in Winchester had increased so much, it was decided that a larger prison needed to be built. In 1780, a barracks was built four miles west of Winchester to hold the prisoners. The number of British prisoners had increased to 1,600 by the year 1781. (Kercheval, p.143)

No resources from this time period were found in the study region.

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1860

Although there were no military engagements in the area during the War of 1812, several local citizens served in the militia. John Singleton of Land's End (21-444) commanded the "Valley Brigade" of the Virginia Militia during this war. Captain Robert Burwell of Long Branch (21-95) died within a few weeks after leaving the war from a disease he contracted at one of the camps where he was stationed. (Meade,14 p.61)

C. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-65

The Civil War had a far greater impact on Clarke County than any of the previous wars. Several engagements took place in Clarke County. The ten most important were:

- Battle of Cool Spring, July 18, 1864 near Castleman's Ferry.
- Fight at Double Toll Gate, August 11, 1864.
- Fight at Berry's Ferry, July 19, 1864.
- Battle at Berryville, September 3, 1864.
- Fight at Gold's Farm, September 4, 1864.
- The Buck Marsh Fight near Berryville, August 13, 1864.
- Fight at Mt. Airy, September 15, 1864.

The Vineyard Fight, December 16, 1864.
Mt. Carmel Fight, February 19, 1865.
Fight at Colonel Morgan's Lane, August 19, 1864.

Ten historic markers are placed throughout the county showing the location of these battles. (Meade,14 p.77) The Battle of Cool Springs in July of 1864 was by far the most devastating.

The Valley, including Clarke County, supplied the Confederates with food and raw materials. This area was recognized as the "Breadbasket of the South" throughout the Civil War. Sheridan was ordered by Grant to destroy all potential supplies and means of supply for the Confederates. Sheridan accomplished this by burning mills, barns and transportation facilities throughout the Shenandoah Valley. This included many structures in Clarke County.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH TO THE PRESENT 1865-1989

The period directly after the Civil War was one of rebuilding. Barns and mills that had been targets of Sheridan's Campaign were reconstructed, often using the original foundations which were still intact.

In the 20th century, many citizens from Clarke County served in the foreign wars.

CHAPTER X: RELIGION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1790

The early settlers of present day Clarke County brought their religious beliefs with them. Culturally-related groups met together regularly to worship. Although the Church of England was the established church of the colony, it did not have much influence in the Valley during this period.

The settlers who came to the Valley from the north were primarily dissenters and opponents of the established church and they introduced other religions to this area. Clarke County can boast of a series of early churches from several different denominations. At the same time that settlers were coming from the north, most of the Tidewater families who moved in to this area were members of the Church of England.

During the early period of the county's settlement, a Quaker meeting house was built on the site of present day Bethel Memorial Church (21-35). The Quakers left the area by the 1790s and congregated mostly in Frederick and Warren counties.

A large part of the population was Baptist or Methodist during this period. In 1780, the first Baptist church in Clarke County was built. It was located about one-half mile west of Berryville and no longer exists. (Meade,14 p.27) Mt. Carmel Church (21-187) is a Methodist

church that survives from this period. It was built on land given as a gift by Lord Fairfax.

The Frederick Parish was organized in 1744, and in 1747 Cunningham Chapel, a log building, was built on land which is now in Clarke County. It was later replaced by a stone building.

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

After the Revolutionary War, the commonwealth disestablished the Anglican Church, which then became the Protestant Episcopal Church. (Brown, p.20) In 1793, Cunningham Chapel was replaced by a limestone Episcopal church called Old Chapel (21-58). It has the distinction of being the oldest Episcopal church building west of the Blue Ridge. Bishop William Meade was rector there for many years, and Lord Fairfax served as a vestryman. Many people of historic importance are buried in the adjoining cemetery including Governor Edmund Randolph, John Esten Cooke, and members of the Burwell family.

The Baptists continued to congregate during this period. They built Old Salem Church (21-105) from native limestone around the 1820s. They also took over the old log Quaker meeting house at Bethel (21-35).

C. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1830-1865

There was a great deal of church building during this period in Clarke County's history. Most of it, however,

was confined to the town of Berryville and the village of Millwood. (see NPI report, p.V-14) Only three churches were found in the study region.

In 1846, the present Wickliffe Church (21-89) was built of brick to replace the original 1819 stone church. That church had been a mission church to outlanders worshipping at Cunningham Chapel. (Brown, p.20) Wickliffe's front facade is impressive in its unusual stepped parapet gable and distyle portico in antis.

Stone's Chapel (21-229), a brick church in the northern portion of the county, was built during this period as a Lutheran Church. It was built on land of the German settler Leonard Echstein and was originally known as Stein's Chapel. It was taken over by the Presbyterians prior to the Civil War and renamed Stone's Chapel. (MacDonald, p.41) The first Presbyterian church in the county was built in 1854 in Berryville.

Between the years of 1833 and 1836, the Baptist congregation at Bethel (21-35) constructed a new brick church to replace the old log structure that had originally been a Quaker meeting house. Like Wickliffe and Stone's Chapel, Bethel was also constructed of brick.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH TO THE PRESENT 1865-1989

The greatest number of resources in the study region were from this period. Rural churches were found throughout the study region, including The Mountain area.

Church architecture was now related to the popular Gothic and Romanesque national styles. In Clarke County, the Gothic Revival, on a vernacular level, was the popular style for the majority of the churches. Several of the resources found during this time period were black churches, located in primarily black communities in the county.

The Supreme Council of the House of Jacob (21-111)	Zion Baptist Church (21-154)
Zion Meeting House (21-175) Hse. on Rt. 7W (was Minnie Wood Church) (21-282)	Crum's Church (21-237)
Marvin Chapel (21-346)	Mt. Airy Primitive Baptist Church (21-311)
Good Shepherd Church (21-378)	Bethel Baptist Church (21-352)
Blue Ridge Club (21-395)	Bishop's Gate (21-391)
Mountain Church (21-408)	Providence Chapel (21-399)
Sugar Hill Church (21-648)	Little Chapel (21-527)
Mt. Olive Baptist Church (21-658)	Ebenezer Baptist Church (21-657)
	Greenway's Southern Baptist Church (21-682)

Church construction flourished during the later part of this period as well. Most surviving churches from this period stand in Berryville, Boyce and Millwood. (see NPI, p.V-15)

One resource was found in the rural county from the later part of this period. In the 1950s, a group of monks of the Cistercian Order of the Roman Catholic Church moved to an estate in Clarke County. The house and surrounding farmland, Cool Springs (21-191), now called Holy Cross Abbey, was originally the eighteenth century home of James Wormley. The main stone house is now the guest quarters. Several new buildings have been built on the property to

accommodate the monks and the many people who come from
all over the world to pray and meditate there.

CHAPTER XI: INDUSTRY/MANUFACTURING/CRAFTS

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1790

Clarke County has always been a predominantly agricultural community. The small amount of industry present in the county throughout its history has always been related to agriculture.

The large early plantations were craft and industrial complexes in themselves: most of the goods produced there were for the owners and the neighborhood, with relatively few products coming from the outside. However, with the proximity and easy accessibility, via the Shenandoah River, of such marketplaces as Baltimore, Philadelphia and Alexandria, planters were soon shipping to eastern markets.

Mills were the first industrial establishments in Clarke County outside of the plantation. Three mills in the area that later became Clarke County are from this period. The earliest is the Tilthammer Mill (21-576) which no longer stands. It was located on the west bank of the Shenandoah River across from Calmes Neck. The Tilthammer Mill was built by Carter Burwell in the mid-eighteenth century. Speculation is that the mill was first used as an iron forge, hence, its name. Later it operated as a grist mill. It is believed there was an early settlement around the mill. Writing in 1851, John Esten Cooke, who had visited the area, gave this description of the mill

and the buildings surrounding it: "Where you see them threshing wheat near the Tilthammer Mill, once stood the greatest Tavern in all the parts:- the level there was the race course, where all the (now) old fellows in the county assembled to bet, play and back their favorite horses." (Burch, p.68) The Tilthammer Mill was washed-out in a twentieth century flood. All that remains is the mill race. Archaeological excavations need to be conducted to further substantiate speculation about this community.

In the mid-eighteenth century, William Frost built a stone mill in the northern portion of the county called Frost's Mill. It is now in ruins and is referred to as Castleman's Mill (21-13).

In 1785, the Burwell-Morgan grist mill was opened in the village of Millwood. It was a joint enterprise by Nathaniel Burwell and Daniel Morgan. It was restored in the 1960s and is the historical center of Millwood.

B. CLARKE COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The Charles Varle map shows that the area that later became Clarke County had over twelve grist mills in operation by 1809. No lumber or paper mills are listed in the region. (Varle map) This region's primary cash crop during this period was wheat. It was ground at local mills and then transported on flat-bottom boats down the Shenandoah to eastern markets.

Ruins of Castleman's Mill
(21-13)

Circle Hill Farm
(21-198)

Remains of mill on Rt.645 (21-278)	House & mill on Rt.610 (21-333)
Woodside Dairy (21-339)	Vacant house & mill off of Rt. 612 (21-354)
Morgan's Mill-Liberte(21-396)	Locke's Mill (21-435)

Distilleries were a leading component of the Valley's industry during this period. Mitchell, in his study, states that, "the Valley was the largest regional producer of liquors in Virginia, if not the entire South by the end of the [eighteenth] century." (Mitchell, p.208) No distilleries were found in the area that later became Clarke County.

Tanning was another profitable industry during this period. Only one resource was found for this industry, but many more existed throughout the county. Often, the tanneries were located next to a mill. The Tanyard House (21-644), located on the site of an old tannery outside of White Post, was the only resource identified in this survey.

C. ANTEBELLUM CLARKE COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1830-1865

Mills continued to be the dominant industrial resources during this period. The mills listed above were still in operation up through the Civil War. Many barns and mills throughout the county were destroyed during the Civil War period.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Industry flourished in the Valley during the later

part of this period. The new industrial enterprises in Clarke County were for the most part limited to areas around Berryville. The Phoenix Carriage Works, a planing and grist mill and a creamery were established in the county during this period. (Norris, p.503)

The primary industry in the rural county was still agriculturally-related. Farmers were diversifying their crops. Apples were replacing wheat as the cash crop.

E. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1989

Clarke County remains primarily rural and agriculture is still its main source of income. Berryville is the industrial center of Clarke County for products other than agricultural ones. The three major industries located there are: Smalley Package Company, producer of pallets; Doubleday, manufacturer of books; and American Woodmark, manufacturer of cabinets.

Clarke County has one quarry, Stuart M. Perry, Incorporated, located off of Route 7E. They specialize in crushed stone and agricultural limestone.

CHAPTER XII: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The rural survey of Clarke County has identified resources relevant to all ten historical themes, but agriculture emerged as the most important of these. Clarke County has always been primarily rural, with the land used for farm-related purposes.

Clarke County is one of the few remaining rural areas in Northern Virginia: an area that is quickly being developed. The feeling of open countryside one gets when touring the county can be attributed to controlled development. As the Washington metropolitan area expands, the pressure to develop the land will increase. The Clarke County Board of Supervisors has recognized the importance of historical resources to a community. They realize that by identifying these resources, intelligent decisions about future development in the county can be made.

Currently, Clarke County has thirteen individual register properties and two historic districts, the town of Berryville and the village of White Post, on the Virginia and National registers. In 1985, the National Preservation Institute conducted a survey of the county's towns and villages. They recommended historic districts be established in Millwood, Boyce and Berryville. Since then, only Berryville has received that recognition. The county should pursue the possibility of placing districts

on the register in the other two communities.

The current survey has identified thirty-three properties that are possibly eligible for nomination to the register. They are all in a rural setting and cover the themes of residential, agriculture, social\cultural, industry and religion. It is recommended that a DHR intensive-level survey form be completed on each of these properties to better assess their historical and/or architectural significance.

- 21-4 AUDLEY: Architecturally interesting as a Federal period brick house that evolved into its present rare, H-plan form during the first third of the 19th century.
- 21-5 AVENAL: An example of a brick Federal I-house. The barn appears to be pre-Civil War and other significant period outbuildings stand nearby.
- 21-8 BLOOMFIELD: One of the earliest dwellings in the county: it has a date stone inscribed with 1775; it is also one from the series of standing houses built by the Larue family.
- 21-9 THE BRIARS: Once the home of the Southern writer, John Esten Cooke, this house is also an example of an early home of one of the prominent Tidewater families who moved to Clarke County early in the 19th century.
- 21-17 CLAY HILL: This fine stone/plaster house was a well-known boy's academy during the late 19th century. In addition, it has fine stone outbuildings.
- 21-19 CLEREMONT: A rare example of an 18th century vernacular dwelling, interesting for its gradual evolution.
- 21-20 CLIFTON: Example of period dwelling with outstanding Early Classical Revival detailing with very few alterations. Also, interesting domestic-related outbuildings.

- 21-31 FEDERAL HILL: Portions of this house date to the late 18th century. Additions were made in the 19th and 20th centuries and create an interesting progression of styles. Has an extensive set of outbuildings dating from all periods.
- 21-34 GLENDALE FARM: The main house, slave quarters and barn all date from the mid 19th century and make up an interesting period farm complex.
- 21-39 GUILFORD: This fine Early Classical Revival dwelling was built by James Madison Hite, son of Major Isaac Hite of Belle Grove. Also includes a two-story brick slave's quarters.
- 21-41 HELMLEY: Has had considerable renovations but is one of oldest dwellings in the county, probably dating to the 18th century.
- 21-48 MESSILA: Fine Greek Revival dwelling just outside of White Post. Associated with Meade family; very original condition; some good outbuildings.
- 21-56 NORTH HILL: Portions of this dwelling date to the mid 18th century. Additions were made in the 19th and 20th centuries, including two large Tiffany windows in the 1930s.
- 21-57 NORWOOD: This Adamesque dwelling was built in the late 18th century. It has had modern additions but is still a fine example of the style in the county.
- 21-64 RIVER HOUSE: This early 19th century house on the banks of the Shenandoah River is now a bed and breakfast. It has undergone some remodeling but on the whole is in original condition. It has a magnificent slave's quarters.
- 21-73 SOLDIER'S REST: Once owned by Daniel Morgan, this house also served as a hospital during the Civil War. The small log building on this property used by George Washington as a temporary survey office, no longer stands.
- 21-74 SPRINGSBURY: This brick dwelling was built by the Honorable John Holker (1743-1820), Consul General of France, at the end of the 18th century.

- 21-86 SCALEBY: This huge Georgian Revival mansion was built by the Baltimore architect, Howard Still, in 1910-1913 for the Gilpin family.
- 21-88 WHEAT FARM (MORGAN SPRINGS): Architecturally significant as one of the few examples of Italianate architecture in the county. Its unusually large smokehouse features an Ionic portico.
- 21-89 WICKLIFFE CHURCH: Unaltered 1846 brick church with bold stepped parapets, a distyle portico in antis, and a later belfry.
- 21-99 ROSEMONT: Large unaltered Colonial Revival house associated with Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr. and his family.
- 21-198 CIRCLE HILL FARM: This farm complex includes a fine brick barn dating from 1868 and a dam and mill complex; it has been in the same Quaker family since 1820.
- 21-187 MT. CARMEL CHURCH: This log Methodist church is reputed to be from the 18th century. It has a fine cemetery with several early hand-carved stones.
- 21-195 THE RETREAT: This house has fine Adamesque details. It was once the home of Judge Richard Parker who resided over the trial of abolitionist John Brown.
- 21-349 SMITHFIELD: The unaltered main dwelling is one of the outstanding examples of Federal architecture in the county, featuring fine detailing. Significant outbuildings include a brick barn, two brick dependencies with stepped parapets and a stone slave quarters.
- 21-374 BUENA VISTA: This mid 19th century dwelling is significant for its unusual Italianate form.
- 21-380 SELSENHORST: Best example from a group of buildings constructed in the 1880s and 1890s on The Mountain as vacation homes; others are Johannesburg (21-383) and McClure (21-388).
- 21-385 BEAR'S DEN: One of a group of stone buildings constructed on The Mountain in the 1930s as vacation homes. Bear's Den has the most unusual architectural form of this

- group, with assymetrical massing and Tudor Revival detailing.
- 21-474 GOAT HOUSE: Part of this dwelling was the original mid 18th century log home of John Ashby, one of earliest explorers in the county.
- 21-505 ABBEYVILLE: Located on the outskirts of Boyce, Abbeyville is a fine unaltered example of a Colonial Revival style house.
- 21-513 SCRABBLE HALL (DECATUR OSBORN HOUSE): Located beside a quarry, this fine house is abandoned and in danger of ruin. The stucco-covered stone house is a full three stories with Greek Revival details, and fine decorative ironwork. No original outbuildings remain.
- 21-550 BLANDY EXPERIMENTAL FARM: Once part of the Tuleyries (21-82), this 700-acre arboretum is owned by the University of Virginia. At its center is the original slave's quarters of the Tuleyries.
- 21-600 KENTMERE: This is the county's best example of late 19th century eclecticism in architecture. The property also boasts a fine collection of original outbuildings including a fine stable and carriage house.

This survey also identified a potential historic district in the southern portion of the county. (see map 2) This area was primarily settled by Tidewater families. At the center of this potential district is Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court complex. It encompasses most of Greenway Court manor and "King" Carter's grant. It includes the existing historic district in White Post and ten structures already on the state and national register: Burwell Morgan Mill, Carter Hall, Greenway Court, Huntingdon, Long Branch, Old Chapel, Saratoga, The

Tuleyries, Bethel Memorial Church and Farnley. The potential historic districts in Millwood and Boyce would also be included along with ten additional possibilities for the register. Resources from all ten of the DHR "themes" would be included. All of the area encompassed by the potential historic district is rural in nature. Very little new construction has occurred there in the mid-to-late twentieth century. The county should seriously consider taking action on this potential rural historic district.

The county could also work on several thematic nominations to the register such as ones dealing with a "theme" like education or military history. The houses of a specific family such as the Burwells, Pages or LaRues would also make a possible thematic nomination.

In light of the fact that the survey strategy was revised after examining only a portion of the county in 1988, there are areas that need better survey coverage. An intensive study should be conducted of the historical resources on The Mountain between Routes 50 and 7, especially the series of vacation homes built in the 1930s off of Rt. 601 and the hamlet of Frogtown. The Mountain community is unique in Clarke and rich in architectural resources.

In addition, further intensive survey work should be conducted in the northern portion of the county in the area of Lewisville, Fairfield and Stringtown; this area

has an unusually large number of historically significant structures.

A comprehensive study of the black population in Clarke County should be conducted including intensive survey work in black communities like Josephine City.

Little attention has been given to historical archaeology in the county. Several private citizens have "excavated" on their own, but no official reconnaissance-level survey has been conducted. Clarke County has a rich heritage that remains only as archaeological evidence. This includes the history of the Indians and the early white settlers.

The county is fortunate to have its Historic Preservation Commission. They are a valuable group of six individuals committed to preservation who are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Currently they act as the Architectural Review Board for the historic district of White Post. The management of historical resources requires more than legislation. The public needs to be knowledgeable about their cultural resources and aware of their importance. The Clarke County Preservation Commission is the most effective preservation group in the county. It is recommended that they pursue the following activities in order to better educate the public about historic preservation:

- 1) Work to establish a historic district zoning ordinance for the historic district in Berryville.

- 2) Work on establishing historic districts in the town of Boyce and the village of Millwood.
- 3) Work on having Clarke County become a Certified Local Government.
- 4) Pursue the possibility of establishing a rural historic district in the southern portion of the county.
- 5) Do intensive-level surveying in portions of the county indicated above.
- 6) Encourage local property owners to nominate their properties to the National Register.
- 7) Establish a local register of historic places for all locally significant properties.
- 8) Sponsor a series of slide shows illustrating the importance of preserving a community's cultural resources.
- 9) Apply for funds to conduct a county-wide reconnaissance-level archaeological survey.
- 10) Establish an educational program on proper historical rehabilitation of historic properties.
- 11) Contact property owners of abandoned historical properties and inform them of their significance and of the importance of maintaining them.
- 12) Encourage further intensive architectural survey work.
- 13) Work to establish historic zoning on a wider scale, and to incorporate it in comprehensive planning.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-1	Anchorage	Berryville
21-2	Annfield	Stephenson
21-3	Arcadia	Berryville
21-4	Audley	Berryville
21-5	Avenal	Stephenson
21-6	Balclutha	Berryville
21-7	* Bishop Meade Mem. Church	Boyce
21-8	Bloomfield	Berryville
21-9	The Briars	Boyce
21-10	* Burwell's Mill	Boyce
21-11	The Vineyard	Boyce
21-12	* Carter Hall	Boyce
21-13	Ruins of Castleman's Mill	Berryville
21-14	Chapel Hill	Boyce
21-15	Chapel Spring	Ashby Gap
21-16	* Christ Episc. Church	Boyce
21-17	Clay Hill	Boyce
21-18	House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21-19	Cleremont	Berryville
21-20	Clifton	Berryville
21-21	* Clarke County Courthouse	Berryville
21-22	House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21-23	* Millwood Mill	Boyce
21-24	Dearmont Hall	Boyce
21-25	Glenwood Grange	Berryville
21-26	House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21-27	Elmington	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-28	Greenway Court Office	Boyce
21-29	Fairfield	Berryville
21-30	Farnley	Boyce
21-31	Federal Hill	Boyce
21-32	Gaywood	Boyce
21-33	Glen Allen	Berryville
21-34	Glendale Farm	Stephenson
21-35	Bethel Memorial Church	Boyce
21-36	Goshen	Boyce
21-37	House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21-38	Red Gate Farm	Boyce
21-39	Guilford	Boyce
21-40	House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21-41	Helmley	Stephenson
21-42	Hickory Green	Boyce
21-43	New Market Farm	Boyce
21-44	Longwood	Boyce
21-45	Lucky Hit	Boyce
21-46	Mansfield Farm	Berryville
21-47	Melrose Farm	Berryville
21-48	Mesilla	Boyce
21-49	Milton Valley	Berryville
21-50	Monterey Farm	Berryville
21-51	Mount Airy	Boyce
21-52	Mt. Hebron	Ashby Gap
21-53	Mountain View	Boyce
21-54	Crosstone	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-55	New Market	Boyce
21-56	North Hill	Berryville
21-57	Norwood	Boyce
21-58	Old Chapel	Boyce
21-59	Pagebrook	Boyce
21-60	Greenway Ct., Porter's Office	Boyce
21-61	Greenway Ct., Arsenal	Boyce
21-62	Green Hill Cemetery	Berryville
21-63	Providence	Boyce
21-64	River House	Boyce
21-65	Riverside	Berryville
21-66	* White Post Historic Dist.	Boyce
21-67	Mar-tu-Con	Boyce
21-68	Rosney	Boyce
21-69	Runnymede	Berryville
21-70	Saratoga Farm	Boyce
21-71	Shan Hill	Boyce
21-72	* Old Christ Church	Boyce
21-73	Soldier's Rest	Berryville
21-74	Springsbury	Ashby Gap
21-75	Stone Fort	Boyce
21-76	* Castleman's Ferry House	Berryville
21-77	* J.L. Burwell House	NQ
21-78	House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21-79	340 Quik Stop Groceries	Berryville
21-81	Thomas Kennerly House	Boyce
21-82	Tuleyries	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-83	Upton	Berryville
21-84	Villa la Rue	Berryville
21-85	Walnut Grove Farm	Boyce
21-86	Scaleby	Boyce
21-87	Wee-Haw	Berryville
21-88	Wheat Farm (Morgan Springs)	Berryville
21-89	Wickliffe Church	Berryville
21-90	Wlm. Castleman House-Rt.608	Berryville
21-91	William Hay House	Boyce
21-92	Dandridge Acres (Woldnook)	Berryville
21-93	Blakemore	Stephenson
21-94	Woodley	Ashby Gap
21-95	Long Branch	Boyce
21-96	Cedar Grove	Berryville
21-97	House on Rt.340N	Berryville
21-98	Carriage House at Greenway	Boyce
21-99	Rosemont	Berryville
21-100	* Archaeological Site	Berryville
21-101	Summerville	Boyce
21-102	* Taylor House	Berryville
21-103	* Mill	NQ
21-104	* White Post	Boyce
21-105	Old Salem Church	Stephenson
21-106	Wild Goose Farm	Boyce
21-107	* Upshot	Boyce
21-108	24 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-109	House on Rt. 340N	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-110	House on Rt. 340N (210)	Berryville
21-111	The Supreme Council of House of Jacob	Berryville
21-112	21 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-113	22 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-114	19 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-115	20 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-116	15 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-117	14 Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-118	205 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-119	207 (?) Blackburn St.	Berryville
21-120	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-121	Barn on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-122	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-123	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-124	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-125	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-126	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-127	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-128	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-129	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-130	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-131	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-132	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-133	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-134	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville
21-135	House on Rt. 615N	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-136	Airlie	Berryville
21-137	House on Rt. 613	Berryville
21-138	House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21-139	House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21-140	House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21-141	House on Rt. 7E (Business)	Berryville
21-142	Bel Voi	Berryville
21-143	(a) Main Street	Berryville
21-144	(b) Main Street	Berryville
21-145	(c) Main Street	Berryville
21-146	319 Church Street	Berryville
21-147	321(?) Church Street	Berryville
21-148	324 Church Street	Berryville
21-149	325 Church Street	Berryville
21-150	406 Church Street	Berryville
21-151	409 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21-152	412 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21-153	410 (?) Church Street	Berryville
21-154	Zion Baptist Church	Berryville
21-155	20 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-156	22 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-157	? Josephine Street	Berryville
21-158	106 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-159	110 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-160	112 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-161	114 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-162	218 Josephine Street	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-163	312 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-164	Milton Valley Cemetery	Berryville
21-165	? Josephine Street	Berryville
21-166	229 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-167	227 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-168	225 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-169	213 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-170	203 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-171	113 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-172	109 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-173	105 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-174	15 Josephine Street	Berryville
21-175	Zion Meeting House	Berryville
21-176	Johnson-Williams School	Berryville
21-177	" " " " (annex)	Berryville
21-178	House off of Rt. 340S	Berryville
21-179	Shady Grove Farms	Berryville
21-180	House, Rt. 7W	Berryville
21-181	House, Rt. 672	Stephenson
21-182	House, Rt. 672	Stephenson
21-183	House, Rt. 672	Stephenson
21-184	House on Rt. 672	Inwood
21-185	Cemetery off of Rt. 672	Stephenson
21-186	House on Rt. 672	Inwood
21-187	Mt. Carmel Church	Ashby Gap
21-188	Huntingdon	Boyce
21-189	Hugh Heclo House	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-190	* Stone Mill	Berryville
21-191	Holy Cross Abbey	Berryville
21-192	* Millwood Historic District	Boyce
21-193	* Lee Log Cabin	Ashby Gap
21-194	Locust Grove/ Ebony Farm	Boyce
21-195	The Retreat	Round Hill
21-196	House on Rt. 672	Stephenson
21-197	Log house on Rt. 672	Stephenson
21-198	Circle Hill Farm	Stephenson
21-199	Grain Elevator at Swimley	Stephenson
21-200	Swimley (A-F)	Stephenson
21-201	High View Estate	Stephenson
21-202	Woodside Farm	Stephenson
21-203	House on Rt. 762	Stephenson
21-204	House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21-205	Windy Hill Farm	Stephenson
21-206	House on Rt. 637N	Stephenson
21-207	House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21-208	Lemley	Stephenson
21-209	All Natural Beef Farm	Stephenson
21-210	Station at Wadesville	Stephenson
21-211	Sam's Sharpening Service	Stephenson
21-212	House in Wadesville	Stephenson
21-213	House in Wadesville	Stephenson
21-214	Barn in Wadesville	Stephenson
21-215	House on Rt. 661	Stephenson
21-216	House on Rt. 661	Stephenson

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-217	House on Rt. 661	Stephenson
21-218	House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21-219	House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21-220	House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21-221	House on Rt. 761	Stephenson
21-222	House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-223	House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-224	House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-225	House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-226	House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-227	House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-228	House on Rt. 761	Berryville
21-229	Stone's Chapel	Stephenson
21-230	House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-231	House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-232	House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-233	House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-234	Abandoned house on Rt. 637	Stephenson
21-235	Abandoned house on Rt. 637	Stephenson
21-236	House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-237	Crum's Church	Stephenson
21-238	House off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-239	House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-240	House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-241	Stone house off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-242	House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-243	House on Rt. 636	Stephenson

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-244	House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21-245	House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21-246	House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21-247	Hawthorne Schoolhouse	Stephenson
21-248	House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21-249	Stone house on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21-250	Harvue Farm	Stephenson
21-251	House on Rt. 656	Stephenson
21-252	House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-253	Log house on Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-254	Non-contrib. bldgs. on Rt.7	Stephenson
21-255	House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-256	House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-257	Windy Oak Farm	Stephenson
21-258	House off of Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-259	House on Rt. 659	Stephenson
21-260	House and cabin on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-261	House off of Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-262	Rockdale	Stephenson
21-263	House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-264	House on Rt. 674	Stephenson
21-265	House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-266	House on Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-267	House off of Rt. 660	Stephenson
21-268	Pike Side Farm	Stephenson
21-269	Maple Hill	Stephenson
21-270	House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-271	House on Rt. 635	Stephenson
21-272	House off of Rt. 635	Stephenson
21-273	Barn and log shed at Millway	Stephenson
21-274	House off of Rt. 645	Stephenson
21-275	Abandoned house on Rt. 762	Berryville
21-276	Bridge over Opequon of Rt. 672	Stephenson
21-277	Chimney off of Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-278	Remains of mill on Rt. 645	Stephenson
21-279	House off of Rt. 645	Stephenson
21-280	House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21-281	Rock Hall Farm	Stephenson
21-282	House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21-283	House off of Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21-284	House on Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21-285	The Russell House	Stephenson
21-286	The Gaunt House	Stephenson
21-287	Soldier's Retreat	Berryville
21-288	House off of Rt. 640	Berryville
21-289	House on Rt. 640	Berryville
21-290	House on Rt. 640	Berryville
21-291	Maple Lane Farm	Berryville
21-292	House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21-293	House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21-294	Vacant house on Rt. 639	Berryville
21-295	House on Rt. 639	Berryville
21-296	Abandoned house on Rt. 653	Berryville
21-297	Lakeview Farm	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-298	Castleman Ferry Bridge	Ashby Gap
21-299	The Poorhouse Farm	Berryville
21-300	McAtee	Berryville
21-301	House in Stringtown	Berryville
21-302	House in Stringtown	Berryville
21-303	House in Stringtown	Berryville
21-304	House in Stringtown	Berryville
21-305	Ash Will Farm	Berryville
21-306	Mooreland	Berryville
21-307	House in Lewisville	Berryville
21-308	House in Lewisville	Berryville
21-309	House in Lewisville	Berryville
21-310	House in Lewisville	Berryville
21-311	Mt. Airy Primitive Bap. Ch.	Berryville
21-312	House in Lewisville	Berryville
21-313	Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21-314	Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21-315	House in Lewisville	Berryville
21-316	Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21-317	Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21-318	Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21-319	Abandoned house in Lewisville	Berryville
21-320	House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21-321	House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21-322	House off of Rt. 635	Berryville
21-323	House on Rt. 635	Berryville
21-324	Longmarsh	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-325	Howell	Berryville
21-326	House on Rt. 641	Berryville
21-327	House in Gaylord	Berryville
21-328	House in Gaylord	Berryville
21-329	House in Gaylord	Berryville
21-330	Crossroads	Berryville
21-331	Gaylord Post Office	Berryville
21-332	Gaylord School	Berryville
21-333	House and Mill on Rt. 610	Berryville
21-334	House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21-335	House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21-336	House at Rattlesnake Spring	Berryville
21-337	Claremont	Berryville
21-338	Tenant house at Claremont	Berryville
21-339	Woodside Dairy	Berryville
21-340	Crawford House	Berryville
21-341	Dower House	Berryville
21-342	House on Rt. 612	Berryville
21-343	Woodberry Farm	Berryville
21-344	Tenant house on Woodberry	Berryville
21-345	Abandoned house on Rt. 612	Berryville
21-346	Marvin Chapel	Berryville
21-347	House on Rt. 608	Berryville
21-348	House off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21-349	Smithfield	Berryville
21-350	Auburn	Berryville
21-351	House on Rt. 663	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-352	Bethel Baptist Church	Berryville
21-353	House off of Rt. 612	Berryville
21-354	Vacant house and mill off of Rt. 612	Berryville
21-355	House at Webbtown	Berryville
21-356	Grafton School	Berryville
21-357	Abandoned house at Webbtown	Berryville
21-358	Duplex at Webbtown	Berryville
21-359	Springfield	Berryville
21-360	House on Rt. 608	Berryville
21-361	Fairview	Berryville
21-362	Cemetery on farm off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21-363	Frankford Farm	Berryville
21-364	House on Rt. 612	Berryville
21-365	The Mill House	Berryville
21-366	House off of Rt. 603	Berryville
21-367	House off of Rt. 603 (inac.)	Berryville
21-368	Cool Spring Cottage	Berryville
21-369	House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21-370	House on Rt. 340N	Berryville
21-371	Caryswood	Berryville
21-372	Vacant house on Rt. 7E	Berryville
21-373	Abandoned house at Webbtown	Berryville
21-374	Buena Vista	Berryville
21-375	The Fielding House	Berryville
21-376	Stonebriar	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-377	Slave's house at Riverside	Berryville
21-378	Good Shepherd Church	Bluemont
21-379	House on Rt. 679	Bluemont
21-380	Selsenhorst	Bluemont
21-381	Foxe's Rest	Round Hill
21-382	Llanmeath	Round Hill
21-383	Johannesburg	Round Hill
21-384	Stonycroft	Ashby Gap
21-385	Bear's Den	Ashby Gap
21-386	Abandoned house off of Rt.601	Ashby Gap
21-387	House off of Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21-388	McClure	Ashby Gap
21-389	House off of Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21-390	Vac. log cabin off of Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21-391	Bishop's Gate	Ashby Gap
21-392	School house on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21-393	Vacant house on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21-394	Vacant house on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21-395	Ebenezer Church	Ashby Gap
21-396	Morgan's Mill-Liberte	Ashby Gap
21-397	House on Rt. 605	Ashby Gap
21-398	House on Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21-399	Providence Church	Ashby Gap
21-400	House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21-401	House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21-402	House in Frogtown	Ashby Gap
21-403	Chapman House	Ashby Gap

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-404	Poston House	Ashby Gap
21-405	House on Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21-406	Feltner House	Ashby Gap
21-407	Aband. log house on Rt. 606	Ashby Gap
21-408	Mountain Church	Ashby Gap
21-409	Pine Acres	Ashby Gap
21-410	House off of Rt. 649	Ashby Gap
21-411	Heartease	Ashby Gap
21-412	Log house on Kent Farms II	Ashby Gap
21-413	Kent Farms II	Ashby Gap
21-414	House off of Rt. 606	Ashby Gap
21-415	House on Rt. 606	Ashby Gap
21-416	Lloyd House	Ashby Gap
21-417	Limestone Dairy	Boyce
21-418	Waterloo House	Berryville
21-419	House off of Rt. 7E	Ashby Gap
21-420	Castleman Ferry House	Berryville
21-421	House off of Rt. 621	Berryville
21-422	House off of Rt. 621	Berryville
21-423	Log house on Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21-424	Aban. log hse. off of Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21-425	House off of Rt. 621	Ashby Gap
21-426	Hill n' Dale Farm	Ashby Gap
21-427	Rose Cottage	Ashby Gap
21-428	Rose Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21-429	Wayside Farm	Berryville
21-430	Hampton	Berryville

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-431	House on Rt. 7E	Berryville
21-432	Glen Owen Farm	Berryville
21-433	House off of Rt. 608	Berryville
21-434	Sweetwater	Ashby Gap
21-435	Locke's Mill	Ashby Gap
21-436	Vacant house on Rt. 613	Ashby Gap
21-437	House off of Rt. 613	Ashby Gap
21-438	Clover Hill	Ashby Gap
21-439	Antique Hospital	Ashby Gap
21-440	Wyndham Farm	Ashby Gap
21-441	Willow Springs Farm	Ashby Gap
21-442	House off of Rt. 617	Ashby Gap
21-443	Stubblefield	Ashby Gap
21-444	Land's End	Ashby Gap
21-445	Dunbeath	Ashby Gap
21-446	Rose Hill	Ashby Gap
21-447	Air Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21-448	Stone house at Air Hill Farm	Ashby Gap
21-449	House at Old Chapel	Ashby Gap
21-450	House at Old Chapel	Ashby Gap
21-451	Briggs Station	Ashby Gap
21-452	Aurora	Berryville
21-453	House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21-454	House off of Rt. 657	Stephenson
21-455	House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21-456	House on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21-457	House on Rt. 657	Stephenson

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-458	House off of Rt. 340S	Stephenson
21-459	Anxiety Removed	Boyce
21-460	House on Rt. 633	Boyce
21-461	Callander	Stephenson
21-462	Abandoned house on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21-463	Hedgewood Farm	Stephenson
21-464	Wind n' Spring Farm	Stephenson
21-465	Vacant house on Rt. 657	Stephenson
21-466	Halcyon Farm	Stephenson
21-467	Opequon View	Stephenson
21-468	Stonybrook	Stephenson
21-469	Idlewild	Boyce
21-470	House on Rt. 638	Ashby Gap
21-471	House on Rt. 638	Boyce
21-472	Abandoned house on Rt. 602	Ashby Gap
21-473	House at end of Rt. 602	Ashby Gap
21-474	Goat House	Ashby Gap
21-475	Vacant motor lodge at Ashby's Gap	Ashby Gap
21-476	Deer Spring	Ashby Gap
21-477	House on Rt. 50	Ashby Gap
21-478	House on Rt. 50	Ashby Gap
21-479	House off of Rt. 7W	Stephenson
21-480	Willow Tree Farm	Stephenson
21-481	Stonefield	Stephenson
21-482	House on Rt. 632	Stephenson
21-483	Westwood Farm	Stephenson

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-484	Rockledge Farm	Boyce
21-485	House off of Rt. 340S	Boyce
21-486	House off of Rt. 620	Boyce
21-487	House at Pyletown	Boyce
21-488	Log house at Pyletown	Boyce
21-489	Stone Meadow	Boyce
21-490	Chanticleer	Boyce
21-491	House at Pyletown	Boyce
21-492	House at Pyletown	Boyce
21-493	House off of Rt. 620	Boyce
21-494	House on Rt. 620	Boyce
21-495	Little Briars	Stephenson
21-496	Poplar Hill	Stephenson
21-497	Green Leaves	Stephenson
21-498	House on Rt. 634	Stephenson
21-499	House off of Rt. 634	Stephenson
21-500	Roseville Farm	Boyce
21-501	Deerfield Farm	Boyce
21-502	House on Rt. 655	Boyce
21-503	House off of Rt. 723	Boyce
21-504	Cabin off of Rt. 601	Ashby Gap
21-505	Abbeyville	Boyce
21-506	Roselawn	Boyce
21-507	Grafton	Boyce
21-508	Forest Hill	Boyce
21-509	Upper Salem Farm	Boyce
21-510	Foxwood Farm	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-511	Duck Pond	Boyce
21-512	Pond Quarter	Stephenson
21-513	Scrabble Hall (Decatur Osborn House)	Berryville
21-514		
21-515	Stone springhse. on Rt. 723	Boyce
21-516	Bank barn at Bellevue Farm	Boyce
21-517	Outbldgs. at Gretchen Farm	Boyce
21-518	Caveland	Boyce
21-520	Llewellyn	Ashby Gap
21-521	FISH Building	Boyce
21-522	House at Old Chapel	Boyce
21-523	House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21-524	Burned-out house, Rt. 255	Boyce
21-525	Hazelwood	Boyce
21-526	Pendelton House	Boyce
21-527	Little Chapel	Boyce
21-528	House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21-529	House on Rt. 255	Boyce
21-530	Edgewood	Boyce
21-531	House in Browntown	Boyce
21-532	House in Browntown	Boyce
21-533	House in Browntown	Boyce
21-534	House in Browntown	Boyce
21-535	House in Browntown	Boyce
21-536	House in Browntown	Boyce
21-537	The Brown House	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-538	The Glen	Boyce
21-539	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-540	Spout Run	Boyce
21-541	Prospect Hill	Boyce
21-542	The Moorings	Boyce
21-543	House at Old Chapel	Boyce
21-544	House, old Rt. 340	Boyce
21-545	House, old Rt. 340	Boyce
21-546	House at Waterloo	Boyce
21-547	Log house at Waterloo	Boyce
21-548	House at Waterloo	Boyce
21-549	Iron Rail Farm	Boyce
21-550	Blandy Experimental Farm	Boyce
21-551	The Glascock House	Boyce
21-552	House at Waterloo	Boyce
21-553	House on Rt. 50E	Boyce
21-554	House on Rt. 50E	Boyce
21-555	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-556	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-557	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-558	Southside Farm	Boyce
21-559	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-560	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-561	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-562	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-563	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-564	Vacant house, Rt. 617	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-565	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-566	House, Rt. 617	Boyce
21-567	Outbuildings at Chapel Green	Boyce
21-568	The Cottage	Ashby Gap
21-569	House at Shan Hill	Boyce
21-570	The Quarters	Boyce
21-571	The Little Quarters	Boyce
21-572	Barnaby Ridge	Boyce
21-573	Foxlair Farm	Boyce
21-574	The Playgarden	Boyce
21-575	Mt. Airey	Boyce
21-576	Site of Tilthammer Mill	Boyce
21-577	Tilthammer Mill Farm	Boyce
21-578	The Stud Barn	Ashby Gap
21-579	The Mayo House	Ashby Gap
21-580	The Pines	Ashby Gap
21-581	The Cabin, Burwell-VanLenepp Land Trust	Ashby Gap
21-582	Log cabin, Rt. 621	Boyce
21-583	Whiting Farm	Boyce
21-584	Tenant House for Shan Hill	Boyce
21-585	House, Rt. 621	Boyce
21-586	House, Rt. 621	Boyce
21-587	The Oaks	Boyce
21-588	House, Rt. 723	Boyce
21-589	Fairview	Boyce
21-590	Bannister House	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-591	Athalone	Boyce
21-592	Walnut Hill	Boyce
21-593	Blue Hill	Boyce
21-594	Triangle Farm	Boyce
21-595	Greenway Farm	Boyce
21-596	House on Greenway Farm	Boyce
21-597	Longview	Boyce
21-598	Minturn	Boyce
21-599	Meadowbrook	Boyce
21-600	Kentmere	Boyce
21-601	Lakeville	Boyce
21-602	Shenandoah Service Station	Boyce
21-603	Ryton	Boyce
21-604	Tenant house for Ryton	Boyce
21-605	Willingham House	Boyce
21-606	House, Rt. 622	Boyce
21-607	Abutments of old Rt. 50	Boyce
21-608	Green Oaks	Boyce
21-609	Bellfield	Boyce
21-610	Tenant house at Bellfield	Boyce
21-611	The Slope	Boyce
21-612	The Cottage	Boyce
21-613	Weldon House	Boyce
21-614	King Hill	Boyce
21-615	Rosa Monte	Boyce
21-616	Walker House	Boyce
21-617	Railroad Bridge at Old Chapel	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-618	Medea	Boyce
21-619	Stone Quarter	Boyce
21-620	Greenwood	Boyce
21-621	Deer Haven	Boyce
21-622	Montana Hall	Boyce
21-623	Priskilly	Boyce
21-624	Fiddler's Green	Boyce
21-625	Thornton Estate	Boyce
21-626	The Oaks	Boyce
21-627	Abandoned house, Rt.625	Boyce
21-628	The Grubbs House	Boyce
21-629	Boxwood	Boyce
21-630	Rose Hill	Boyce
21-631	Huntover Farm	Boyce
21-632	House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21-633	House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21-634	House off of Rt. 624	Boyce
21-635	Wolf Marsh	Boyce
21-636	House at Stone Bridge	Boyce
21-637	House at Stone Bridge	Boyce
21-638	House off of Rt. 627	Boyce
21-639	Lone Oak Restaurant	Boyce
21-640	House, Rt. 340	Boyce
21-641	Russell House	Boyce
21-642	The Windmill House	Boyce
21-643	Cochran House	Boyce
21-644	The Tanyard House	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-645	Old Stone Bridge School	Boyce
21-646	House at Sugar Hill	Boyce
21-647	House at Sugar Hill	Boyce
21-648	Sugar Hill Church	Boyce
21-649	The Crossing House	Boyce
21-650	Greenleaf	Boyce
21-655	Edgewood	Boyce
21-656	Sunset Hill	Boyce
21-657	Ebenezer Baptist Church	Boyce
21-658	Mt. Olive Baptist Church	Boyce
21-659	White Post (Meade's) School	Boyce
21-660	House, Rt. 340	Boyce
21-661	Bienvenue	Boyce
21-662	Melkridge	Boyce
21-663	Tenant house at Providence	Boyce
21-664	Dearmont Cottage	Boyce
21-665		
21-666	Pleasant View Farm	Boyce
21-667	Abandoned house, Rt. 642	Stephens City
21-668	Happy Hill Farm	Stephens City
21-669	Leveille House	Stephens City
21-670	House, Rt. 646	Stephens City
21-671	House, Rt. 646	Stephens City
21-672	House, Rt. 646	Boyce
21-673	House, Rt. 340	Stephens City
21-674	House, Rt. 644	Stephens City
21-675	The Gordon House	Stephens City

* Property not surveyed, but file exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-676	The Gray House	Stephens City
21-677	Silver Ridge	Stephens City
21-678	Poplar Hill	Boyce
21-679	House, Rt. 340	Stephens City
21-680	House, Rt. 670	Stephens City
21-681	Double Tollgate	Stephens City
21-682	Greenway's Southern Baptist Church	Stephens City
21-683	House, Double Tollgate	Stephens City
21-684	The Highlands	Stephens City
21-685	House, Rt. 522	Stephens City
21-686	Waverly Farm	Stephens City
21-687	Cornwell Farm	Boyce
21-688	House, Rt. 627	Boyce
21-689	White Post School	Boyce
21-690	House, Rt. 658	Boyce
21-691	House, Rt. 658	Boyce
21-692	House, Rt. 658	Boyce
21-693	House, Rt. 628	Boyce
21-694	House, Rt. 628	Boyce
21-695	House, Rt. 628	Boyce
21-696	House, Rt. 628	Boyce
21-697	House, Rt. 628	Boyce
21-698	White Post Railroad Station	Boyce
21-699	Vacant house, Rt. 628	Boyce
21-700	House, Rt. 628	Boyce
21-701	House, Rt. 628	Boyce

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

APPENDIX I: CLARKE COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

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Number	Site Name	Quad
21-702	Sipe House	Boyce
21-703	Hunt House	Boyce
21-704	Crossing House	Boyce
21-705	Valley View School	Ashby Gap
21-706	Page's School	Berryville
21-707	Dinosaurland	Stephens City

* Property not surveyed, but file
exists at Department of Historic Resources.

21-8	Bloomfield
21-33	Glen Allen
21-59	Pagebrook
21-88	Wheat Farm (Morgan Springs)
21-157	(?) Josephine Street
21-167	227 Josephine Street
21-168	225 Josephine Street
21-170	203 Josephine Street
21-172	109 Josephine Street
21-176	Johnson-Williams School
21-177	Johnson-Williams School (Annex)
21-180	House on Rt. 7W (Business)
21-186	House on Rt. 672
21-234	Abandoned house on Rt. 637
21-235	Abandoned house on Rt. 637
21-238	House off of Rt. 632
21-241	Stone house off of Rt. 632
21-253	Log house on Rt. 659
21-275	Abandoned house on Rt. 761
21-294	Vacant house on Rt. 639
21-296	Abandoned house on Rt. 653
21-303	House in Stringtown
21-313	Abandoned house in Lewisville
21-314	Abandoned house in Lewisville
21-316	Abandoned house in Lewisville
21-317	Abandoned house in Lewisville
21-318	Abandoned house in Lewisville

21-319 Abandoned house in Lewisville

21-345 Abandoned house on Rt. 612

21-349 Smithfield

21-354 Vacant house and mill off of Rt. 612

21-357 Abandoned house at Webbtown

21-372 Vacant house on Rt. 7E

21-373 Abandoned house at Webbtown

21-374 Buena Vista

21-386 Abandoned house off of Rt. 601

21-389 House off of Rt. 601

21-390 Vacant log cabin off of Rt. 601

21-392 Schoolhouse on Rt. 605

21-393 Vacant house on Rt. 605

21-394 Vacant house on Rt. 605

21-407 Abandoned log house on Rt. 606

21-418 Waterloo House

21-424 Abandoned log house off of Rt. 621

21-436 Vacant house on Rt. 613

21-444 Land's End

21-462 Abandoned house on Rt. 657

21-465 Vacant house on Rt. 657

21-475 Vacant motor lodge at Ashby's Gap

21-469 Idlewild

21-470 House on Rt. 638

21-472 Abandoned house on Rt. 602

21-513 Scrabble Hall (Decatur Osborn House)

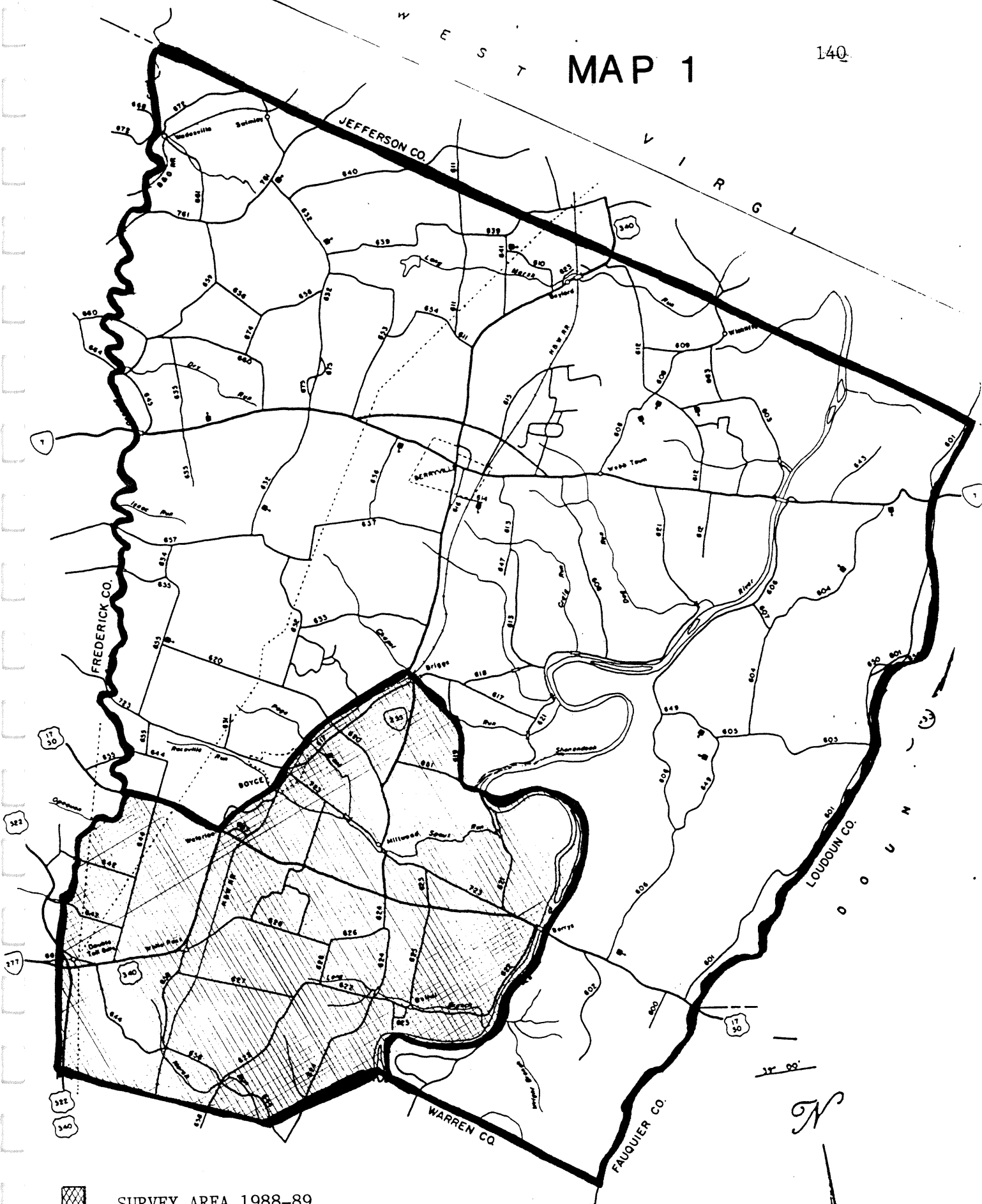
21-524 Burned-out house, Rt. 255


APPENDIX II: VACANT & ABANDONED PROPERTIES IN STUDY REGION
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21-541	Prospect Hill
21-555	House, Rt. 617
21-564	Vacant house, Rt. 617
21-581	Cabin, Burwell-VanLenep Land Trust
21-605	Willingham House
21-625	Thornton Estate
21-627	Abandoned house, Rt. 625
21-667	Abandoned house, Rt. 642
21-683	House, Double Tollgate
21-684	The Highlands
21-699	Vacant house, Rt. 628

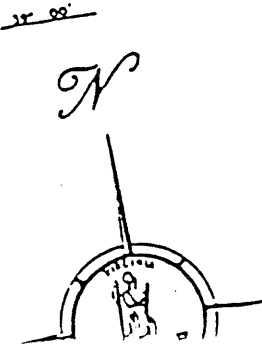
MAP 1

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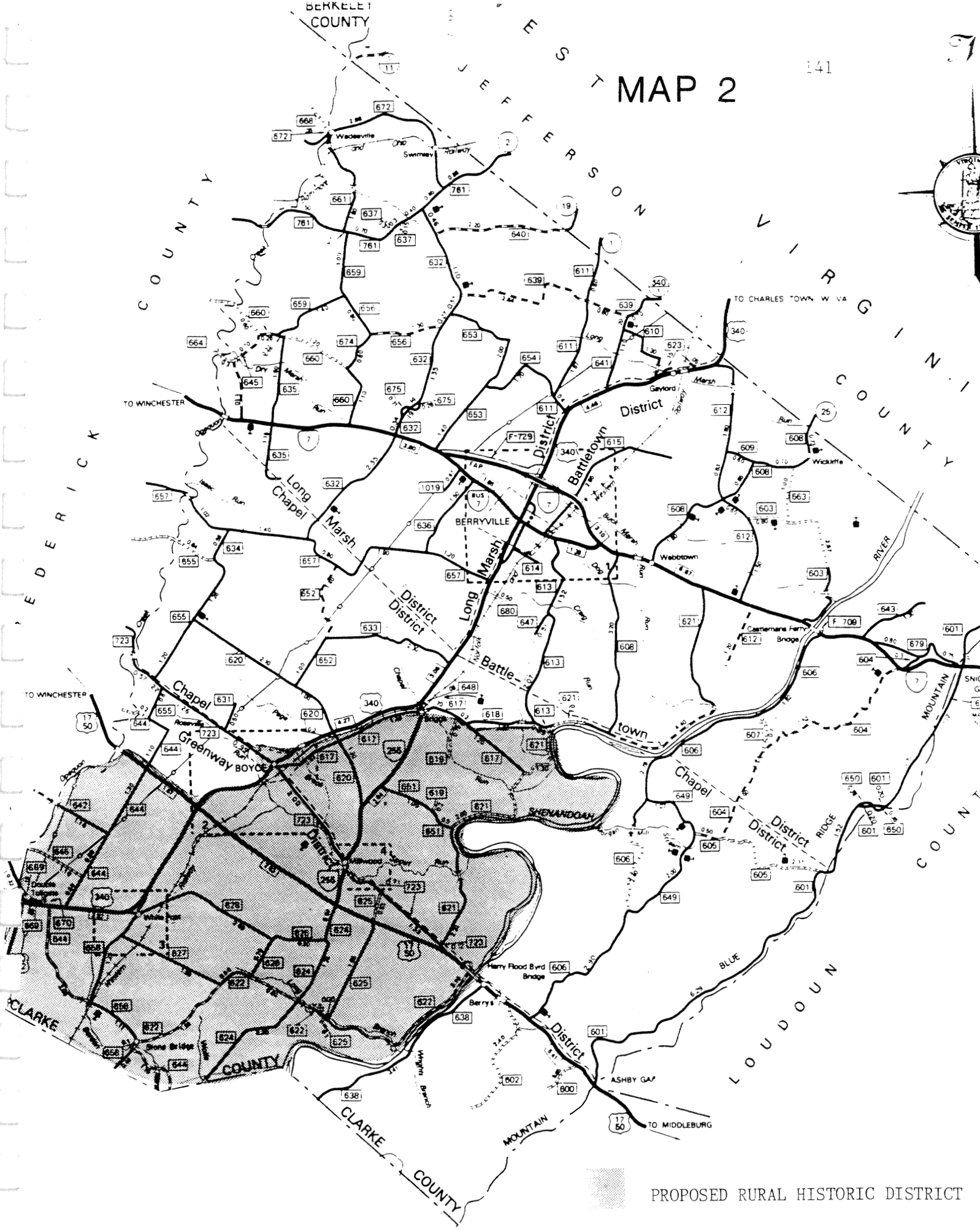
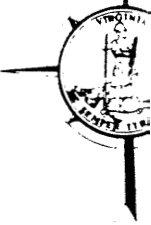
 SURVEY AREA 1988-89

 SURVEY AREA 1987-88



MAP 2

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PROPOSED RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

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