

RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY REPORT
OF
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PHASE III
FALL 1991-FALL 1992

INCLUDING
PHASE I
FALL 1988-SUMMER 1990
AND
PHASE II
SPRING 1990-SUMMER 1991

Prepared for:
Frederick County Board of Supervisors &
Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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The Rural Landmarks Survey of Frederick County was funded in part by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources under the Survey and Planning Grant Program.

The drawing on the cover is of the Old Frederick County Courthouse, located in Winchester. It was drawn by Mark Lemasters, Frederick County Graphic Design Technician, and is used with his permission.

FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA



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PREFACE

In 1987, the Board of Directors of the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society appointed a Rural Landmarks Survey Committee to study and organize a survey of Frederick County's historical sites and structures. In 1988, acting on behalf of the Frederick County Board of Supervisors, the Committee applied for an \$18,000.00 Threatened Properties Matching Grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). To match the grant, the Board of Supervisors contributed \$15,000 and the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society donated \$3,000. This resulted in a \$36,000.00 budget for the survey. The Rural Landmarks Survey Committee agreed to act as the administrators of this grant.

The county hired an architectural historian, Maral S. Kalbian, to conduct the survey. She documented over 750 properties in the county's five magisterial districts, and wrote a report which placed the identified resources into their historical context.

The project of documenting all of the county's historical resources was found to be of such a wide scope that it could not be completed in one year. In order to complete the project, the committee applied for, and was awarded, a second Threatened Properties Matching Grant for another \$36,000.00. Again, the Rural Landmarks Survey Committee was responsible for administering the grant which started in June, 1990, was completed in June, 1991 and identified over 550 historic properties. The final report written on the second survey included the information compiled in the first survey.

The county applied for a third and final grant in 1991. This time the state money came from a Survey and Planning Grant Program. Again the total budget was \$36,000.00, with the same amounts being contributed from the county, the state, and the historical society. During this third phase, over 470 properties were surveyed and an additional 225 were identified and mapped.

At the completion of this three-phase project, about 1,500 historic properties in rural Frederick County, 140 in the town of Middletown, and 170 in the town of Stephens City will have been inventoried. The documentation includes brief and intensive survey forms describing the historic buildings on the property, black and white photographs of the resources and surroundings, sketches of site plans, and mapping on USGS maps. When possible, interior photographs were also taken of the properties. Other survey products include: a historical context report at the end of each phase of the survey; and a slide show about historic

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PREFACE

resources in the county that is available for use by schools, the county government, and any civic organizations.

The following people were involved in this project.

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Martha Clevenger
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Mrs. Betty Jean Fawcett
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Ms. Beverly Pearce
Shenandoah Valley Civil War Foundation, Inc.

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this document is to place the historical resources identified in the Rural Reconnaissance Level Survey of Frederick County within a historical framework. In addition to the text which is organized according to historical themes, this document includes copies of relevant maps, illustrations of some of the properties, and alphabetical and numerical listings of the properties surveyed. The resources identified in Stephens City and Middletown and their historical contexts are discussed separately from the ones identified in the rural portions of the county. This report includes the information collected during all three grants.

Project Background

As all three of these projects were partially funded by state grants, they were conducted according to state standards. The projects consisted of three distinct phases: background research, survey inventory, and analysis of resources identified. Archaeological resources were not included in these surveys.

The first phase involved studying the history of the county and assessing the level of survey work completed in the past. The earliest known architectural survey of Frederick County was conducted in 1958 for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Seven buildings were surveyed: one church and six dwellings. In 1968, the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (now the Virginia Department of Historic Resources- VDHR) recorded four additional properties: two churches, one dwelling, and one ruin of an eighteenth-century stone fort. In 1972, a HABS team completed eight sheets of measured drawings and a written history of Hopewell Friends Meeting House 34-6. The VDHR sponsored an architectural survey of Frederick County in 1973. Michael C. Quinn of Charlottesville, Virginia conducted the survey and documented over one hundred and fifty sites in the county. Unfortunately, architectural descriptions of the structures were very sketchy and outbuildings were rarely photographed or mentioned. However, Mr. Quinn documented the interiors of many of these properties, including drawing their floor plans.

In 1985, the VDHR evaluated the information which existed in their files on Frederick County. In their final report, which was part of the Valley Regional Plan, they made several important points:

1. Frederick County was far from adequately surveyed,

with only 164 architectural survey files and ten historic archaeological survey files on record.

2. The previous survey work indicated three biases:
 - 1) Geographic- Very little work was done in the northern and western portions of the county.
 - 2) Thematic- The majority of the structures surveyed fell into the residential/domestic historical theme. Work needed to be done on buildings that fall into the other nine historical themes.
 - 3) Historical Period- Over two thirds of the surveyed structures dated from either the late 18th or early 19th centuries. More examples from the late 19th and early 20th centuries needed to be included.
3. Areas threatened by development, such as the area around Winchester, should be surveyed for architectural as well as archaeological resources.
4. The towns of Stephens City and Middletown should be surveyed in addition to the small villages and hamlets throughout Frederick County.

Using this information, a methodology that would most effectively cover the geographic, thematic, and historic areas not previously addressed was developed for the project. Before the survey work began, an investigation of sources of information on the county's history was conducted. The sources found included maps, written histories, oral histories and geographic studies of the area. Repositories visited included the Handley Library in Winchester, the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, the Virginia State Library in Richmond, the Library of Congress in Washington, Alderman Library in Charlottesville, and the archives at the Department of Historic Resources in Richmond. A list of the resources consulted can be found at the conclusion of this report. After assessing information already available on the historical resources of the county, the second phase of the project- the survey inventory- began.

Although the 1985 VDHR study specified that the northern and western portions of Frederick County had been the least surveyed, it was decided that survey work needed to be done in all regions of the county. Assuming that the goal of documenting all the county's historical sites and structures would take more than one year, it was felt that documenting some structures and sites in each of the five magisterial districts would make the most sense. The strategy involved starting at a point in one of the magisterial districts and following a road or other logical path throughout it.

Field work on the first grant began in December, 1988, with a tour of the entire county. The purpose of this tour was

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PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY*

to familiarize Ms. Kalbian with the geographical features of the county. About 20 properties were documented during this initial tour. In January, 1989, actual survey work began and continued through the spring. In early June, two interns, Leslie Giles, a graduate student in architectural history at the University of Virginia and Robin Rhinehart, an undergraduate in history at James Madison University, were hired to aid in the survey. Although both had experience in survey work, several weeks were spent in orientation. This included surveying the town of Stephens City with Ms. Kalbian in order to determine the required procedures of the survey. After three weeks of training, they were sent out to survey on their own. Weekly meetings were held with Ms. Kalbian to review the work completed. The interns surveyed properties in Back Creek and Shawnee Districts during the two months they worked on the project.

Inventory work continued into the fall and winter with Ms. Kalbian working in the districts of Gainesboro and Stonewall. By the early spring of 1990, survey work stopped with over 750 properties documented, 65 of which used the State Long Survey form. This exceeded the agreed terms of the grant by 250 properties.

The survey work on the second grant started in the early summer of 1990. The strategy for this second grant was to go back to areas not covered during the first survey. In June, two interns, Jessica Perkins, an undergraduate student in historic preservation at Mary Washington College, and Tonya Velt, an undergraduate in history at James Madison University, were hired to aid in the survey. These interns were trained in the same manner as the interns from the previous summer. This included surveying the town of Middletown with the architectural historian. As with the other interns, all the properties they documented were reviewed by the surveyor and weekly meetings were held. The interns primarily surveyed properties in Back Creek and Gainesboro Districts during the two months they worked on the project.

Survey work conducted by the architectural historian continued through the fall and winter and was completed by the early spring of 1991. During this second grant, over 550 properties were surveyed, 50 of which used long forms, bringing the sum of both surveys to over 1,300 sites and structures.

Survey work on the third and final grant began in December of 1991 and continued until May of 1992. No interns worked on this last phase of the grant. Ms. Jessica Perkins, who had worked as an intern in 1990 had since graduated from Mary Washington College with a degree in Historic Preservation, was hired by Ms. Kalbian to help in the survey. The strategy for this last survey was to try

document all parts of the county not previously surveyed in the other two grants. The county's Urban Development Area was targeted first. This is an area outside of Winchester that has been identified in the Frederick County Comprehensive Plan as the preferred area for growth and development in the county.

During the course of this last grant, 450 properties were surveyed and 22 previously-surveyed properties were revisited in order to photograph their interiors. An additional 225 properties were identified as historic, and mapped on the USGS maps according to their architectural style. The majority of these were late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century dwellings that were either of a very prevalent form in the county, or had been so greatly altered that their potential significance was greatly diminished. These properties are discussed in the appropriate chapters of this report. They are also mapped and labeled according to their form on the USGS maps located in the archives of the VDHR and on the copies retained by the county.

The third and last phase of the survey project was an overview and evaluation of the architectural resources identified and recorded during the survey. This document contains those evaluations and includes the resources identified in all three grants.

Survey Methodology

The procedures involved in conducting a rural reconnaissance level survey of this nature are outlined below. Using an USGS 7.5 minute series map as a guide, the surveyor located structures that were fifty years or older. Once a property was identified, it was given a file number and mapped. It was also photographed with black and white film and described using the VDHR Brief Survey form. (Fig. 1a, 1b) Some of the more significant properties identified were described using the VDHR Long Survey Form. (Fig. 2a, 2b) In addition to documenting the main structure on a property, the outbuildings, landscape features and siting were also considered. When access to the interior of a property was permitted by the property owner, photographs were taken illustrating its characteristic features.

The resources identified were evaluated using the VDHR guidelines and within the framework of eighteen historical themes established by the VDHR. For the past two surveys, the VDHR used ten themes instead of the newly expanded list of eighteen. Consequently, historical context discussions from past surveys of Frederick County were organized into ten, not eighteen, themes. The newly expanded list includes some resource types not found in the county. For the sake of brevity in this report, several related themes

might be discussed together in one chapter. Following is a brief list of the eighteen themes together with examples of the resource types associated with each.

DOMESTIC THEME

This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Domestic property types include single dwellings; multiple dwellings; secondary domestic structures such as a dairy, smokehouse, storage shed, kitchen, garage, or other dependency; institutional housing; camps; seasonal residences; and village sites.

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE THEME

This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food. Property types include small family farmsteads; large plantations with representative or important collections of farm outbuildings such as barns, chicken houses, hog pens, granaries, corncribs, and livestock/dairy-related buildings; agricultural fields such as orchards and orchard-related buildings (i.e. packing houses); miscellaneous storage and farm buildings; fences; fishing facilities of sites such as fish hatcheries; horticultural facilities; and irrigation facilities.

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION THEME

This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Studies focus on transportation and communication networks involving roads, water, canals, railroads, and air, as well as on the various structures, vehicles, equipment, and technology associated with each mode. Property types may generally be classified as either rail-related, air-related, water-related, road-related, or pedestrian-related. Resources 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, and trails.

SOCIAL THEME

This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements. Property types include meeting halls such as a grange, union, Masonic, or temperance hall, and the halls of other fraternal, patriotic, or political organizations community centers; clubhouses such as the facilities of a literary, social, or garden club; and civic facilities such as a civic or community center.

COMMERCE/TRADE THEME

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Resource types are trading posts, stores, warehouses, market buildings, arcades, shopping centers, restaurants, offices, office blocks, and banks.

GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL THEME

This theme relates primarily to activities related to politics and government and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed. It embraces governmental systems, political activities, legal systems, important political/governmental events in history, and political leaders. This theme also explores the inter-relationships of contemporaneous cultures from their political aspect. Resource types from this theme include public administrative and service buildings such as the Capitol and the Executive Mansion, as well as a town/city hall, federal, state, or county courthouse, prison, jail, fire/police department or station, post office; public works projects and other types of government buildings; and sites of important governmental events or places associated with governmental leaders. Examples of prehistoric sites frequently related to this theme include both camps and villages.

EDUCATION THEME

This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts. Resource types include one-room and consolidated schools, academies, colleges and universities, libraries, research facilities, and other education-related resources such as a college dormitory or housing at a boarding school.

MILITARY/DEFENSE THEME

This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, 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, strategic military points such as crossings and lookouts, coast guard facilities such as lighthouses or piers, naval facilities such as a battleship or naval base, and air facilities such as an aircraft or missile launching site.

RELIGION THEME

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. This theme also encompasses the study of Native American religious life and the study of places of worship, religious training, and education and administration of religious facilities. Resource types include places of worship such as churches, meeting houses, synagogues, mosques, cathedrals, and temples; ceremonial sites such as caves, shrines, or pilgrimage routes; church schools such as seminaries or religious academies; and church-related residences such as convents, monasteries, parsonages, and rectories.

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION THEME

This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Included in this theme are activities related 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 include 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.

HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE THEME

This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Types of resources associated with this theme include hospitals such as veterans' medical centers, mental hospitals, asylums, and private or public hospitals; medical research facilities; clinics or doctor's offices; sanitariums; nursing homes; medical businesses such as pharmacies; and resorts such as baths and spas.

RECREATION AND THE ARTS THEME

This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation. Resource types include theaters, auditoriums, museums, music facilities, sports facilities, outdoor recreation facilities, monuments and markers, various works of art, and places associated with writers, artists, and performers. Landscaped gardens, parks and cemeteries are listed under the Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

LANDSCAPE THEME

This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual, and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment. Associated property types include not only deliberately designed or maintained landscapes such as parking lots, parks, plazas, gardens, street furniture and objects, conservation areas and rural historic districts

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but also unoccupied land, underwater sites, and natural features such as a mountain, valley, tree, river, island, pond, or lake.

FUNERARY THEME

This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies. Associated property types include cemeteries such as burying grounds, burial sites, and ossuaries; graves and burials such as burial caches, burial mounds, and graves; and mortuaries such as mortuary sites, funeral homes, cremation areas, and crematoriums.

ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION THEME

This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia. While all resource types may be associated with this theme, properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups, the distinctive cultural tradition of peoples that have been transplanted to Virginia, or the dominant aspirations of an ethnic group are of particular interest. Also related to this theme are properties associated with persons of distinctive ethnic heritage who made a significant contribution to our history and culture in any field of human endeavor.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS THEME

Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system. Evaluations can take place on two different levels: 1) utilization of space within a settlement and 2) local/regional distribution of settlements as a result of environmental adaptations. This theme is also concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions; as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. While these studies primarily explore the subsistence-induced aspects of settlement patterns, studies of house types, village and town plans, and regional distribution are also combined with an analysis of the social, political, and economic aspects of settlement. Property types reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites, and landscapes.

ARCHITECTURE/LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT./COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME

This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing, and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment. Resources types include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, urban vernacular buildings and structures, great architectural landmarks, buildings exemplary of national styles, parks, gardens and landscaped cemeteries, town and villages plans, urban design, planned communities, and company towns.

TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING THEME

While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material cultures as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment. This theme deals with questions related to changing tool types in artifact studies, as well as the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery and structures to serve human needs. Resource types include wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, dams, canals, railroads and other transportation-related works, various industrial structures, engines and machinery.

OTHER THEMES

This theme deals with any theme not covered by the above categories. The state planning process is designed to accommodate various scales of inquiry and alternate ways of understanding our diverse cultural heritage. Studies underway related to Virginia maritime heritage, Appalachian heritage, African-American

*FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY*

heritage, studies of themes that cross state boundaries, as well as more detailed analysis of historic contexts identified through state and national register documentation are all likely to necessitate the addition or redefinition of these themes and related property types.

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

1. Early Exploration and Settlement
2. Provincial Society 1710-1750
3. Colonial Frederick County and the Revolution 1750-1789
4. Frederick County and the New Nation 1789-1830
5. Antebellum Frederick County 1830-1860
6. Frederick County and the Civil War 1860-1865
7. Reconstruction and Growth 1865-1914
8. World War I to the Present 1914-1992

The chapters in this report are organized according to the themes and time periods outlined above. When listing an identified resource, the site name and file number were given. The following prefixes were used in the project: 34 for rural Frederick County, 304 for Stephens City, and 260 for Middletown.

As previously stated, only structures 50 years or older were surveyed. Therefore, in the discussion of any of the themes, the last chronological period (World War I to the Present) will always be incomplete because no resources were surveyed dating from 1942-1992.

This report also includes a set of recommendations for potential National Register nominations, a discussion of subjects and areas requiring additional study and planning, and numerical and alphabetical indexes of sites surveyed. (Appendices 1, 2) Resources identified in Stephens City and Middletown have their own alphabetical and numerical indexes. (Appendices 3, 4)

Appendix 5, which is bound separately from the historical context portion of the report, is a printout of the database that was developed by Ms. Kalbian for the survey. The key for the database is found at the beginning of Appendix 5.

Approximately 35% more properties were surveyed during this three-phase project than were specified in the grant agreements. Several factors contributed to this overage: 1) the greatly appreciated volunteer services of Mr. Ben Ritter during the first two grants, who often went out in the field with Ms. Kalbian and spoke with the property owners while she documented the property, 2) the extremely high caliber of the interns hired in the first two phases,

*FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY*

and 3) the fact that two urban areas, Stephens City and Middletown, were surveyed as part of the project.

During the last two grants, Frederick County was also awarded two archaeological survey grants. These were conducted as a joint venture by the Anthropology Department of James Madison University and the History Department of Shenandoah University. The reader is directed to the two final reports of those projects for a more complete understanding of Frederick County's historical resources.



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

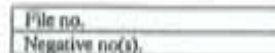
File no.
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Street address or route number Historic name		County U.S.G.S. Quad Common name	
Present use Original use		Building Style Building Date(s)	
1. Construction Materials <input type="checkbox"/> wood frame <input type="checkbox"/> brick bond: <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Flemish <input type="checkbox"/> _____course American <input type="checkbox"/> stretcher <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> stone <input type="checkbox"/> random rubble <input type="checkbox"/> coursed rubble <input type="checkbox"/> ashlar <input type="checkbox"/> dressed <input type="checkbox"/> rock-faced <input type="checkbox"/> log <input type="checkbox"/> squared <input type="checkbox"/> unsquared notching: <input type="checkbox"/> V-notch <input type="checkbox"/> half dovetail <input type="checkbox"/> saddle <input type="checkbox"/> full dovetail <input type="checkbox"/> square <input type="checkbox"/> diamond <input type="checkbox"/> concrete block <input type="checkbox"/> terra cotta <input type="checkbox"/> steel frame <input type="checkbox"/> other _____		3. Stories (number) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> low basement <input type="checkbox"/> raised basement	
		4. Bays (number): front _____ side (church) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> symmetrical <input type="checkbox"/> asymmetrical	
		5. Roof Type <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> hipped <input type="checkbox"/> pyramidal? <input type="checkbox"/> parapet? <input type="checkbox"/> mansard <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> false mansard <input type="checkbox"/> pediment? <input type="checkbox"/> gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> parapet? <input type="checkbox"/> flat <input type="checkbox"/> clipped end? <input type="checkbox"/> parape? <input type="checkbox"/> cross gable? <input type="checkbox"/> roof not visible <input type="checkbox"/> central front gable? <input type="checkbox"/> other _____	
		6. Roofing Material <input type="checkbox"/> shingle <input type="checkbox"/> composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> wood <input type="checkbox"/> metal <input type="checkbox"/> standing seam <input type="checkbox"/> corrugated <input type="checkbox"/> pressed tin (simulated shingles) <input type="checkbox"/> tile <input type="checkbox"/> pantile <input type="checkbox"/> flat <input type="checkbox"/> glazed <input type="checkbox"/> slate <input type="checkbox"/> not visible	
2. Cladding Material <input type="checkbox"/> weatherboard <input type="checkbox"/> composition siding <input type="checkbox"/> vertical siding <input type="checkbox"/> stucco <input type="checkbox"/> board & batten <input type="checkbox"/> aluminum or vinyl siding <input type="checkbox"/> shingle: <input type="checkbox"/> cast iron <input type="checkbox"/> wood <input type="checkbox"/> sheet metal <input type="checkbox"/> asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> enameled metal <input type="checkbox"/> asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> glass <input type="checkbox"/> bricktex <input type="checkbox"/> other _____		7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____ <input type="checkbox"/> gable <input type="checkbox"/> pediment? <input type="checkbox"/> shed <input type="checkbox"/> hipped	
PHOTO		8. Primary Porch style _____ stories _____ levels _____ bays _____ materials _____ description and decorative details _____ _____	
		9. General supplementary description and decoration: _____	
		10. Major additions and alterations: _____	
		11. Outbuildings: _____	
		12. Landscape Features: _____	
		13. Significance: _____	
		Surveyed by: _____ Date: _____	

FIG 1a: Front of VDHR Brief Survey Form.

Primary Sources	Interviews Name Address Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Published Sources	Phone Date
	Name Address Phone Date
Plan and Mapping (Note original features, additions, and alterations)	
Drawing of Plan	
Sketch of Site Plan	Historical Information

FIG 1b: Back of VDHR Brief Survey Form.

Form No. VHLC-01-004

PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The newly updated Frederick County Comprehensive Plan contains an historic preservation component which sets forth goals and strategies for the attainment of this objective. This survey fulfills one of these goals, as it is the first comprehensive attempt made by the county to catalog historic sites and structures. Frederick County now has the distinction of being one of the most-surveyed counties in the Shenandoah Valley. Inventorying the county's historic resources generally serves the following purposes:

1. It creates a record of what a historic building looked like during the period of 1988-1992. This is particularly valuable in the event that a building burns down, falls down, or is ripped down.
2. It identifies and locates areas with a high concentration of historically significant sites and structures. These can then be targeted as areas where more intensive survey work, including archaeological investigation, should be conducted.
3. It identifies structures potentially eligible for the State and National Register of Historic Places. The property owners can then be informed of their significance and decide if they want to pursue Register status further.
4. This reconnaissance level survey is can be used by county officials and leaders in making responsible planning decisions. By identifying the types, location, and significance of historical sites and structures still existing in the county, accountable judgements can be made concerning development and growth.

Since the beginning of the first phase of this project in 1988, the county government has taken the following actions towards the protection of its historical resources:

1. The Frederick County Board of Supervisors has appointed an Historical Resources Advisory Board (HRAB), to recommend to them action pertaining to historical issues.
2. The Frederick County Board of Supervisors has adopted an Historic Area Overlay District Ordinance
3. The latest Comprehensive Plan includes a detailed Historic Preservation Component which specifies a series of recommendations concerning Historic

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Preservation and which identifies fourteen potential historic districts in the county.

4. The Frederick County Board of Supervisors, through the HRAB, has started a local plaque program for significant historic structures.
5. The county has supported, through a matching grant fund, two archaeological surveys - one of the Opequon Creek watershed area and another of the Abram's Creek/Red Bud Run watershed area.
6. Stephens City, an area surveyed during the first grant, has adopted a local historic district.
7. The Stephensburg/Newtown Historic District in Stephens City has been placed on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

Some of the additional products of this survey include:

1. A duplicate set survey forms and photographs, like those located in the VDHR archives, will be kept in the Handley Library Archives in Winchester.
2. The final historic context reports for all three phases of the survey.
3. Over a thousand color slides of selected properties.
4. A slide show about the survey that will be available to a variety of organizations in the community.
5. Some of the information in the database developed by Ms. Kalbian will be interfaced with the database of the Frederick County Planning Department.

CHAPTER 1: HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF FREDERICK COUNTY

Frederick County is located at the top of Virginia in the northern Shenandoah Valley. It is bounded by West Virginia on the north and west; by Clarke County on the east, from which it is separated by Opequon Creek; and by Warren and Shenandoah Counties on the south, with Cedar Creek separating it from the latter.

Frederick County was chartered in 1738 by the Colonial Assembly of Virginia and named in honor of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, who was the son of King George II. The original boundaries of Frederick County were much more extensive than the present ones. The frequent partitioning of new counties from Frederick reduced it to its present size of 435 square miles. Map 1 shows the county's original configuration and the subsequent counties which were formed from it: Hampshire County in 1753; Shenandoah and Berkeley Counties in 1772; and Clarke County and part of Warren County in 1836. (Lehman, Chapter 1:Lehman)

The topography of Frederick County is diverse, but can be divided into three physical areas. The western part of the county is generally mountainous with many alternating valleys and ridges. The central part of the county, between Interstate 81 and Little North Mountain, tends to be gently rolling in topography and rich in limestone soils which are well-suited for agricultural uses. The eastern portion is made up of dense shale soils that are not well suited for agricultural uses except as pasture. The terrain of this portion of the county includes areas of level ridges divided by steep stream valleys. (Comprehensive Policy Plan, p.29) Due to its mountainous terrain, Frederick has several large streams including: Opequon Creek, Abram's Creek, Cedar Creek, Hoge's Creek, Back Creek, Red Bud Run and Green Springs Run. These fine streams of water provided power for many of the early mills in the county.

Located in the center of the eastern portion of the county is Winchester, the county seat. Winchester was chartered in 1752, before Old Frederick was subdivided, and thus served as the county seat for a large geographic area. The first court was held in Winchester in 1743, with James Wood acting as its clerk. Winchester had been previously called Opeckon and also Fredericktown. It is generally believed that the name was later changed in honor of James Wood's birthplace, Winchester, England. All of the major transportation routes in Frederick County passed through Winchester. These included: the Great Wagon Road, now Route 11, which ran north and south through the county; Routes 50 and 522 which ran east-west and southeast-west, respectively; and Route 7 which ran east to Battletown (now Berryville), the county

seat of Clarke County. These continue to be the primary transportation routes of the area. Only two major roads have been added in Frederick County in modern times; Interstate 81, constructed in the 1960s, which parallels Route 11; and Route 37, a western bypass around Winchester.

The first inhabitants of the area currently known as Frederick County were Native Americans. They occupied the Shenandoah Valley for approximately twelve thousand years before the first Europeans settled the region. Many different Indian tribes inhabited the area including the Susquehannock, Delaware, Tuscarora, Catawba, Iroquois, and Cherokee. One of the largest and most powerful of the Indian tribes in Old Frederick was the Shawnee, who were members of the Algonquin nation. By the time the first European settlers came into the Valley, many of the Indians had already left. The colonists did encounter the Shawnee, who had established a settlement at the present site of Winchester around 1694. (Lehman, Chapter 2: Gordon) Most of the Indian settlements in Old Frederick County were along the Shenandoah River in what is now Clarke County.

At first the Indians were generally friendly and peaceful. As they saw the European settlers take over their land and natural resources, they grew resentful. The Indians left the area by 1774 but not before they fought to retrieve their land. They raided and destroyed several settlements in the area and made it necessary for early colonists to build forts to protect themselves. (Kercheval) Many important landmarks in the area, including the Shenandoah River and Opequon Creek, are Indian-named and thus reflect the area's Indian heritage.

It is difficult to determine exactly when the first white men explored this area of the Shenandoah Valley since detailed records were often not kept. It is known that Jesuit missionaries who had arrived in Jamestown in 1609 entered the Valley in 1632 with the Iroquois Indians, whom they were trying to convert to Christianity. They left no written records of their travels but passed on information to the Frenchman Samuel de Champlain, who included the Shenandoah Valley on one of his early maps of America. (Lehman, Chapter 1: Krouse)

John Lederer, a physician from Hamburg, Germany, is generally considered the earliest white explorer of the Shenandoah Valley because of the detailed records he kept. He crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap near Harrisonburg for the first time in 1669 and returned to the Valley twice in 1670 through Manassas Gap east of Front Royal. His diaries, which included extensive records of his journeys, were published in London in 1673. Other early explorers into the Valley included Colonel Caldwell Jones in 1673,

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 1: HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Louis Michelle in 1705, and Governor Alexander Spotswood in 1716.

Frederick County was once part of Lord Fairfax's "Northern Neck" landgrant which extended from the Chesapeake Bay to the head of the Potomac River and encompassed more than 8,000 square miles. (Map 2) A dispute about the exact territory included in the grant long existed between the Colonial government and Lord Fairfax as the location of the head of the Potomac River was unclear. The controversy ended in 1745 when the Privy Council of King George II ruled that Fairfax's land extended further west than originally thought and that he owned 8,253 instead of 3,225 square miles of Virginia. (Lehman, Chapter 3:Lehman) In the meantime, land had been settled in the area now known as Frederick County under authority from the Colonial government. This created some confusion as to who really owned the land. Fairfax agreed, under certain conditions, to accept the grants made by the Governor and Council of Virginia. There were several grants, however, which he disputed. These included the land of Jost Hite and Robert McKay.

In 1748, Lord Fairfax came from England and established a home in what was then Frederick County (now Clarke County) in order to personally oversee his land. He called it "Greenway Court" and from his land office there he controlled his holdings. At the age of sixteen, George Washington came to the area to work as a land surveyor for Fairfax, and thus began his strong ties to Frederick County and Winchester.

The first permanent white/European settlement in what is now Frederick County was made in the Spring of 1732 by Jost Hite (Hans Jost Heydt), a German originally from Strassburg. Hite had purchased land from John and Isaac Vanmeter. The Governor and Council of Virginia had authorized settlement of the land with the condition that at least one family for each thousand acres be settled on the land within two years. Hite came down from Pennsylvania with a party of sixteen families, most of whom were German and Scotch-Irish. He also formed a partnership with a Quaker named Robert McKay and they later bought additional land directly from Lord Fairfax. McKay agreed to settle the land south of where Hite and his party were headed (now Warren county). Hite settled throughout what is now central and southern Frederick County. He patented a tract of more than five thousand acres for himself. The ruins of his house are evident in the yard of Springdale 34-127, located on the banks of the Opequon at the present-day Bartonsville. The Scotch-Irish families of Glass, Vance, Froman and Hoge settled in areas west of Hite. (Lehman, Chapter 4:Hofstra)

At about the same time of Hite's emigration, a large group of Quakers, also from Pennsylvania, settled in the northern part of Frederick County. In 1730, Alexander Ross, an Irish Quaker, obtained a landgrant from the Colony of Virginia for 100,000 acres in Frederick County. By 1735, Ross and Morgan Bryan, an Irish Presbyterian, had settled seventy families, mostly Quaker, on the land. Ross patented over two thousand acres for himself west of Clearbrook and built his home, Waverly 34-136. He donated ten acres of land nearby for a Quaker meeting house and graveyard. The current Hopewell Meeting House 34-6 (ca. 1788) is the third building on the site. Another Quaker, Abraham Hollingsworth, also settled in this area. He was a squatter in 1729 on land near Winchester where his son Isaac later built "Abram's Delight".

Another early pioneers in Old Frederick County was Jerimiah Smith, who settled in the northwest portion of the county around present-day Gore. Settlement proceeded more slowly in the area east of the Opequon Creek than in the other areas of Old Frederick. This was largely due to the fact that the majority of that land, now Clarke County, was part of a 50,212 acre grant from Lord Fairfax to Robert "King" Carter in 1730. It was therefore unavailable for settlement by the pioneers from the North such as Hite and Ross. Carter, who had acted as Fairfax's agent for the Northern Neck Proprietary, was an Englishman from the Tidewater region of Virginia. After Carter's death, the land was passed on to his sons and grandchildren, who soon began moving onto their newly inherited land. The rest of the area that eventually made up Clarke County was Lord Fairfax' "Manor of Greenway Court" and "Manor of Leeds". In 1836, Clarke County split off from Frederick. This was largely due to the social differences between the people who inhabited the area east of the Opequon and those who lived west of it. These differences can be traced back to the settlement patterns outlined above.

Frederick County is associated with several important figures in American history. One of the most well-known is George Washington, who had ties to the area between the years of 1748 and 1765. He first came to the area at age 16 as a member of a surveying party that worked for Lord Fairfax. Washington later opened his own survey office in Winchester. During the French and Indian War, he was given a Commission and later was made Commander in Chief of the colonial forces who were headquartered in Winchester. Washington represented Frederick County when he was first elected to the house of Burgesses in 1758 and 1761.

Although there were no battles or military engagements in Frederick County during the Revolutionary War, the area was very important in that effort. General Daniel Morgan, who lived in Old Frederick County (now Clarke County), and his

"Long Rifles" played a prominent role in many battles of the Revolutionary War including the Battle at Cowpens in South Carolina. Several local citizens furnished the troops with food and supplies, including Isaac Zane who supplied the army with ammunition made at his ironworks in Marlboro. Many British prisoners captured during the War were held in Frederick County and Winchester.

During the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, many settlers moved into the area and set up farms. These local farms tended to be smaller than farms to the east, but larger than others in the Valley. During this period, wheat production became the center of the local economy, along with cattle production. Charles Varle's Map of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson Counties in the State of Virginia, shows the location of towns, roads, grist mills, saw mills, taverns, churches, and plantations and farms in Frederick County in 1809. (Map 3) By 1820, there were fifty flour mills in Frederick County, along with numerous saw mills, tanneries, and other business activities

By the mid-nineteenth century, much of the area of Frederick County had been settled. The towns of Stephens City, Middletown, Kernstown, Gainesboro and Gore grew along major transportation routes through the county. Wheat continued to be the most profitable product for farmers during this period. It was usually ground at local mills and transported by wagons or boats, via the Shenandoah River, to eastern markets. Winchester continued to grow as a regional economic center.

The Civil War brought destruction and economic hardship to Frederick County. Its strategic location in the Valley made it a desirable stronghold for both sides. The northern Shenandoah Valley supplied the Confederate troops with food, livestock, and horses. Many farms, mills and dwellings were damaged or destroyed during the Civil War, thus greatly curtailing the county's economic productivity. Several important battles occurred in Frederick county, including the First Battle of Kernstown, the Second and Third Battles of Winchester, and the Battle at Cedar Creek.

The Reconstruction period in Frederick County was characterized by a slow recovery from damages suffered. By the 1880s economic stability returned to the area. There was a tremendous building boom in the county during the period of 1880-1900. In addition to new construction, older structures were often enlarged and "updated" using modern building techniques and styles. This growth occurred in both rural areas and in small communities that had previously developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. New communities were also formed as a consequence of newer, more advanced transportation systems including the railroad and automobile. Some of the

communities that experienced growth during this period included: Meadow Mills, Hayfield, Gore, Mountain Falls, Mt. Williams, Gravel Springs, Gainesboro, Albin, Brucetown, White Hall, and Armel.

Lake's Atlas of Frederick County (1885), organized according to the county's five magisterial districts, is one the best sources of information about commerce, industry, transportation, and population in Frederick County during this period. (Map 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) The maps were extensively used during the survey to locate and verify historic sites and structures.

Industrial activity resumed slowly after the Civil War. Although according to one source, by 1890 Frederick County had: 37 flour mills, 8 woolen factories and mills, a steam elevator, 2 iron foundries; 4 glove factories, a boot and shoe factory, 10 broom factories; 4 tanneries; a large paper mill, 3 newspapers, a book bindery, 8 cigar factories, 3 marblyards, and 2 furniture factories, to name a few.

There was rapid industrial growth in Frederick County in the early twentieth century. There was a phenomenal rise in apple production, with apples replacing wheat as the primary cash crop. Many new facilities were developed relating to apple production and processing. Some of these were: Winchester Cold Storage Company, Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider and Vinegar Corporation, Virginia Barrel Company, and Southern Chemical Company.

Although Frederick County is still a state leader in apple and peach production, it has attracted many other types of industries. This diversification includes stone quarries, manufacturing facilities of rubber, plastic and medical products, and industries related to construction and engineering. As a result of this growth, four industrial parks as well as a large regional airport are now located in the county.

As transportation methods improved in the twentieth century, schools were consolidated. There are presently 12 schools in the county serving approximately 8,000 students. In addition, there are a number of private and parochial schools providing specialized curricula. The local Community College, Lord Fairfax, has an enrollment of approximately 3,000 students. Shenandoah College and Conservatory, the only music conservatory in Virginia, has five schools of study including ones in health professions, business, and arts and sciences.

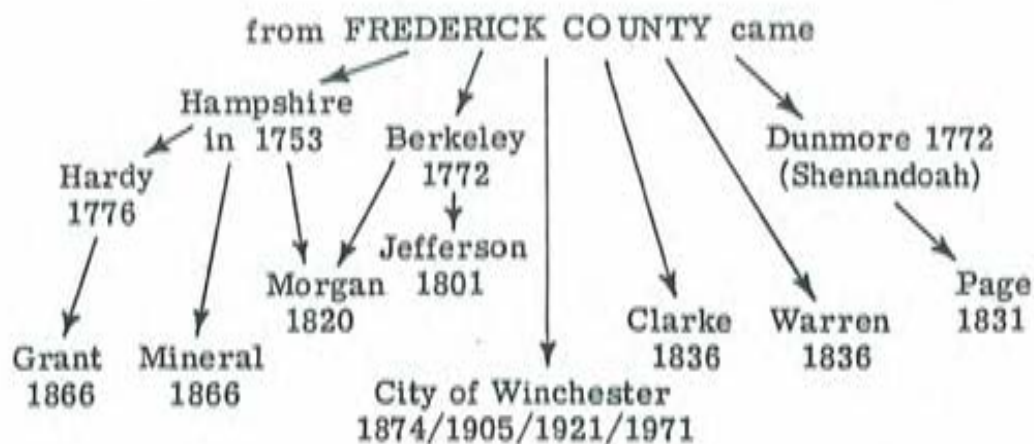
With the increased population in the county, many additional governmental services have been created, including ones related to recreation. The Frederick County Department of Parks and Recreation currently oversees two regional and

five neighborhood parks in the county. The county offers many other social and cultural events including: the annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, an agricultural fair, and the Bluemont Concert Series. In addition, Frederick County has many privately-sponsored activities including several golf courses, swimming and racquet clubs, and planned communities.

Frederick County has experienced more growth in the past ten years than in any other period of its history, reaching a population of approximately 45,000 in 1990. Its location at the intersection of major thoroughfares, its scenic beauty, its health and educational facilities, and its governmental services continue to attract new business enterprises and residents.

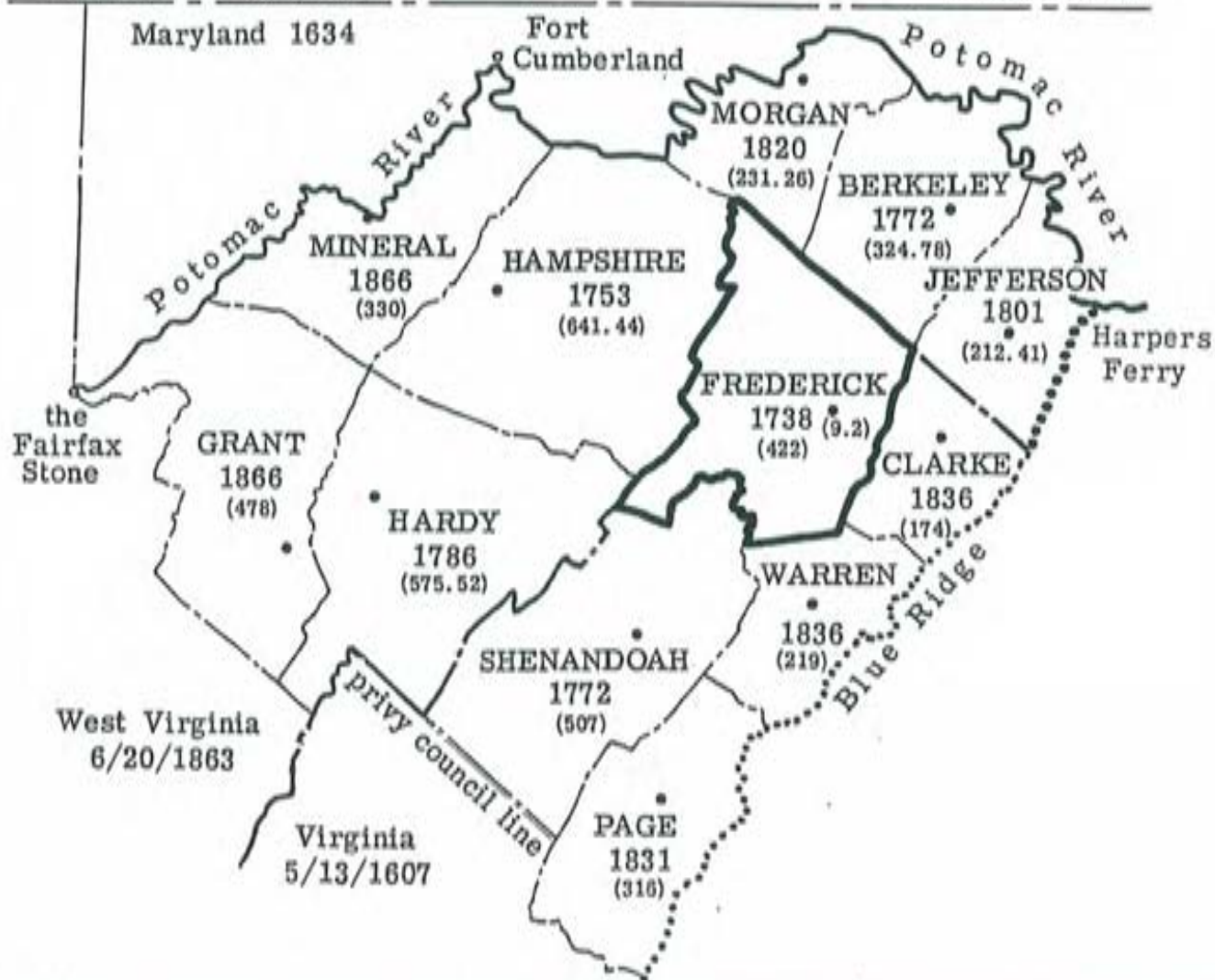
An understanding of Frederick County's history is crucial to comprehending the historic sites and structures identified in the survey. From its beginnings, Frederick County has been home to a mixture of people from diverse cultural backgrounds. The historic resources in the county reflect this diversity, but also display a certain similarity based on common characteristics of each of the cultures.

In the past ten to fifteen years, the rapid movement of people from the Washington, D.C. area to the west has created a large demand for land. Although traditionally agriculture has been the primary source of income for the citizens of Frederick County, many are finding that it is often more profitable to sell the land for development than it is to continue farming it. Although much of the farmland surrounding Winchester has already been developed, the majority of the county remains agrarian in nature. As pressure to develop increases, the county government has felt it necessary to regulate growth so as to retain Frederick's traditionally rural character.



Pennsylvania 3/4/1681

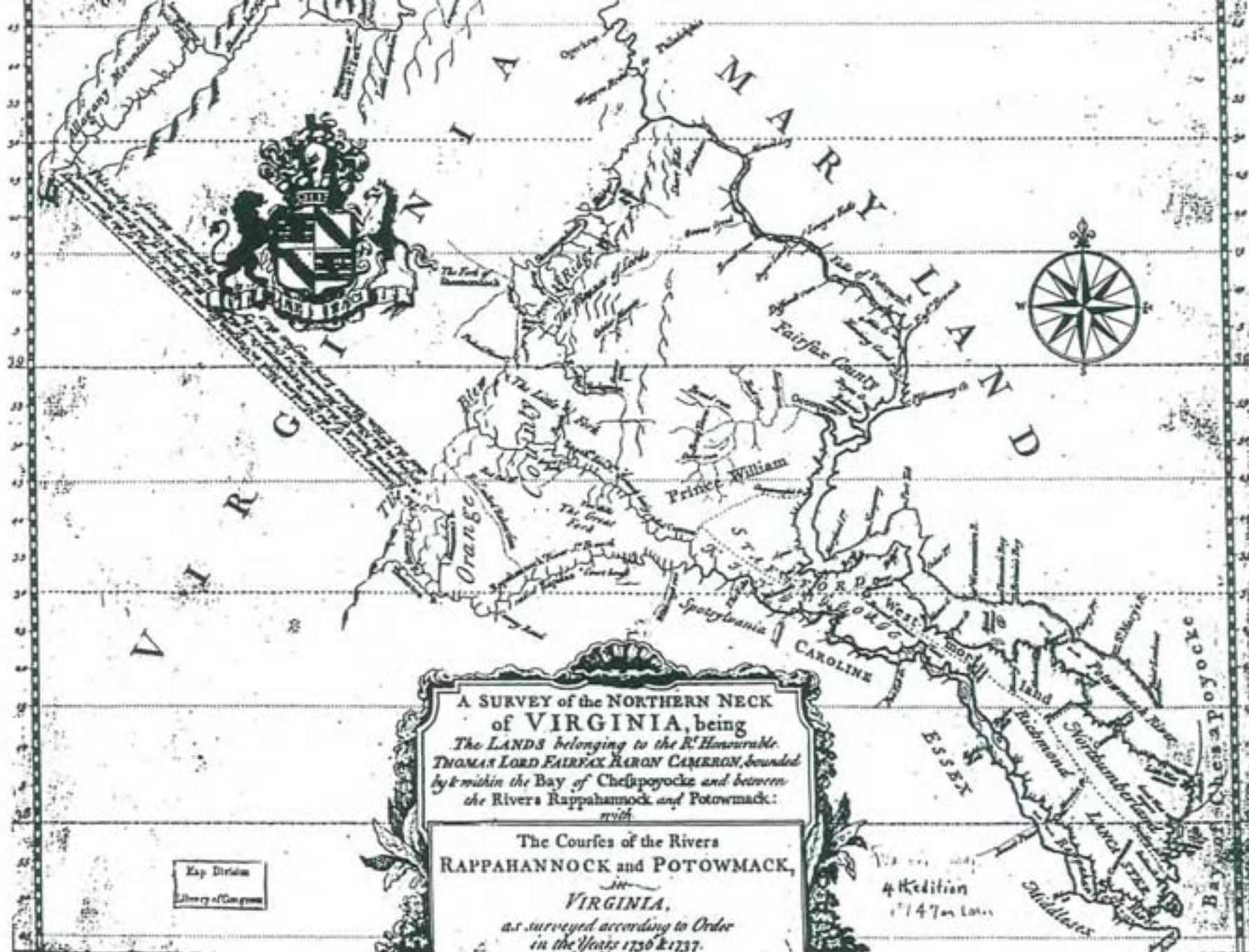
© Sam Lehman



RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

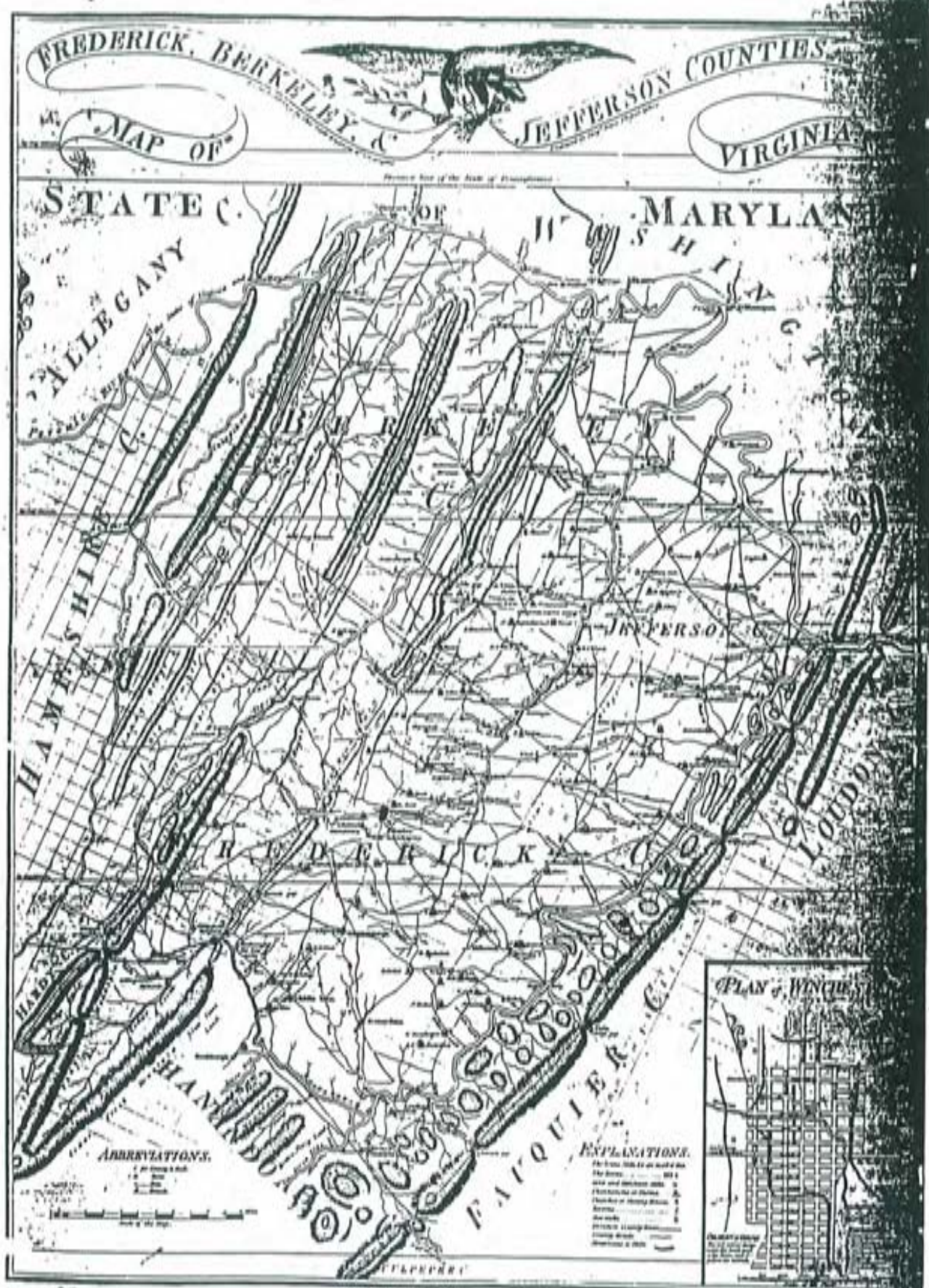
MAP I

OLD FREDERCK COUNTY 1738-1836

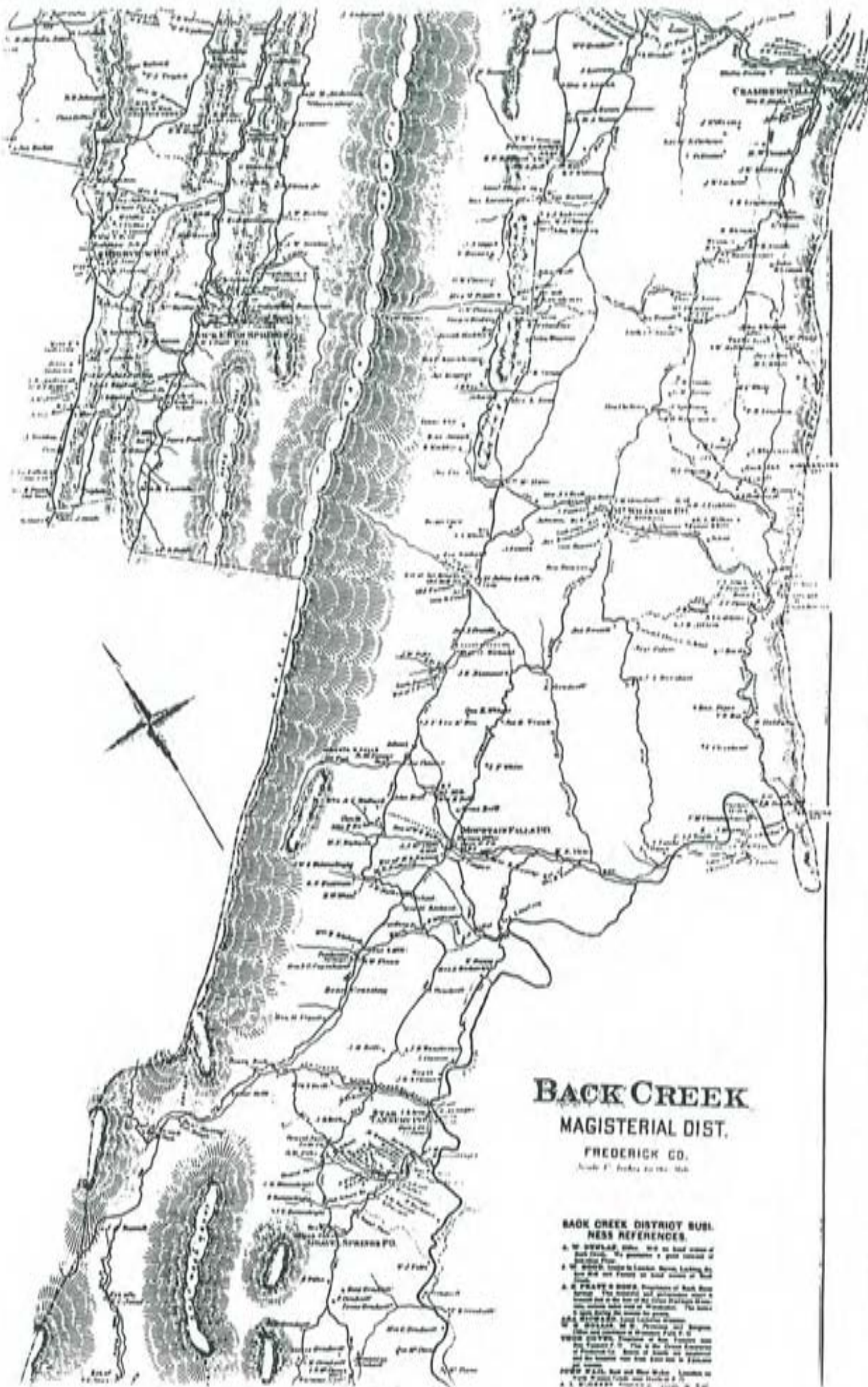


MAP 2: A Survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia, John Warner 1747.

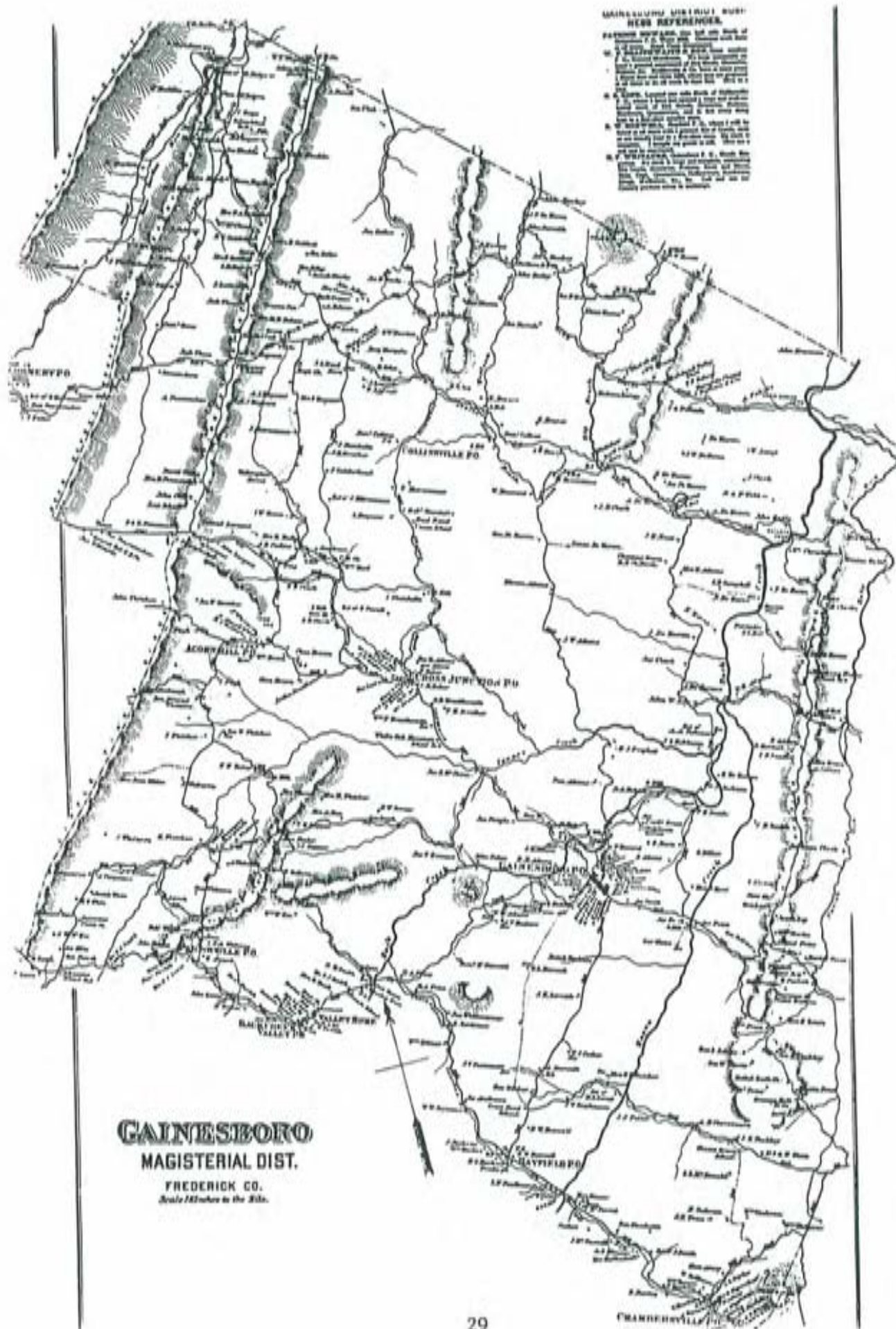
(Copy from Handley Library Archives; Winchester, VA)



MAP 3: Map of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson Counties in the State of Virginia. Charles Varle, 1809.



MAP 4: Back Creek Magisterial District; D.J. Lake & Co., Frederick County Atlas, 1885.

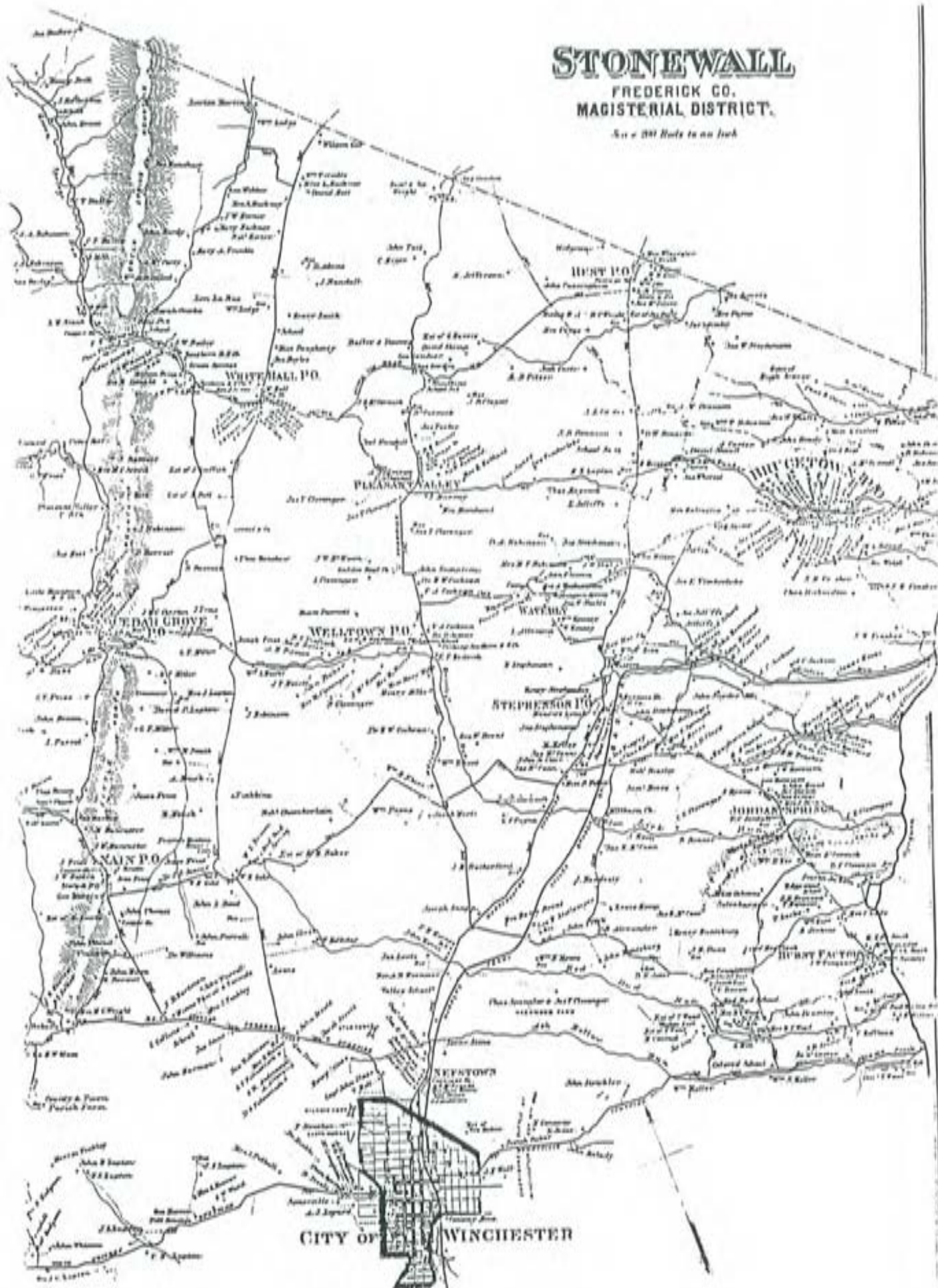


MAP 5: Gainesboro Magisterial District; D.J. Lake & Co., Frederick County Atlas, 1885.

STONEWALL

FREDERICK CO.
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT.

See a 200 Rods to an Inch



MAP 8: Stonewall Magisterial District: D.J. Lake & Co., Frederick County Atlas, 1885.

CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

This theme considers domestic architecture and includes: dwellings in rural areas; dwellings in small communities, excluding Stephens City and Middletown, which are treated in Chapters 13 and 14; and domestic-related outbuildings. Domestic buildings related to agriculture are addressed first according to time period. They are then organized according to architectural style, floor plan, and construction material. Examples from each time period and style are listed with their common name and number. The most notable examples are individually discussed, but the reader is urged to review the listed files for more detailed information concerning a property.

At the end of the agriculturally-related domestic section is a discussion of secondary structures associated with these resources. These outbuildings are discussed according to building type.

Lastly, the domestic resources from the small communities of Frederick County are considered. They are listed alphabetically according to their location. A brief description of the communities is also given.

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750

The earliest settlers in the area now defined as Frederick County included pioneers, European traders, timber cutters and trappers. The type of dwellings built were impermanent and fairly crude. Their purpose was to provide quick shelter, and in some cases, to fulfill the requirements necessary to gain title to patent lands.

As people increasingly settled in the area, the dwellings became more substantial. They were usually built of log taken from nearby forests. As the pioneers 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, it was often made of split puncheons. (Kercheval, p.150) No log buildings from this period were identified in the county.

Stone was another early construction material used in this area. Often, temporary log houses were used while a more substantial stone house was being built nearby. In other

cases, the stone house was directly attached to the original log house. Frederick County has several limestone ridges running through it. The type of stone used in these early buildings was native limestone which was often found lying loose in the fields. The stone had to be cleared before the land could be planted in crops. Three examples were found in the study region of stone dwellings.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Kenilworth	34-113
Springdale	34-127
Branson House	34-137

All of these buildings have been enlarged considerably since their original construction. The Branson House 34-137 is the property where the original structure, the 1 1/2-story, two-bay stone section, can most easily be seen. (Fig.3)

The oldest buildings in the county are ones associated with the earliest settlers who came to the area in the 1730s. Many of their dwellings have either been rebuilt or so altered that it is difficult to know their exact construction date without extensive historical research.

The original house at Springdale 34-127 was constructed in 1730 by Yost Hite. It now stands in a ruinous state just south of the main house, constructed by his son John in 1753.

B. COLONIAL FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE REVOLUTION 1750-1789

This was a period of heavy migration into the Shenandoah 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 now known as Frederick County. A total of forty-one properties were identified from this period.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Old Stone Fort Site	34-12
Homespun	34-16
McKay House	34-20
Valley Stream Farm	34-25
Stoney Lonesome Farm	34-27
Long Meadows	34-31
Indian Spring	34-80
Glass-Rinker House	34-86
Hodgson House	34-93
Gold House	34-95
Walnut Grove	34-98
Long Green	34-100
Woodburn	34-102
Cloverdale	34-116

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Overhill Farm	34-117
Springdale	34-127
O'Connell House	34-133
Waverly	34-136
Barrett-Fries House	34-149
Stuart, Betty Meade House	34-181
Richards House	34-188
Tecumseh Lodge	34-313
Stone House at Bartonsville	34-315
Fawcett, John House	34-369
Conard House, Route 633	34-428
North Mountain Pines	34-591
Wright-Barton House	34-633
Lutrell House	34-653
Helm-McCann Property	34-703
Bruce House	34-715
Swarthmore	34-726
Holliday Property	34-855
Ulmer, A.K. House	34-897
Log House, Lizer Property	34-912
Buena Vista	34-990
Hotsinpillar House site	34-1039
Old Quaker Cemetery	34-1074
Smith, Jeremiah House	34-1094
House on Rt. 750	34-1095
Retirement	34-1098
Owens House	34-1198
Barrett-Daly House	34-1487

Twenty-three of these were constructed of log. The majority of those where the notching was exposed, were v-notched. (Fig.4) Two examples, 34-188 and 34-428 showed evidence of diamond notching. These early log structures were generally of a one-room plan or a hall-parlor plan, and were later enlarged. (Fig.5) Retirement 34-1098, home of the famous historian, Thomas Cartmell, is a good examples of an early log building that was added to and finally became the rear wing of an early-twentieth-century frame addition. (Fig.6)

Sixteen of the resources identified were constructed of stone. As with the log examples, these structures were often built as one or two rooms with an exterior end or central stone chimney, and were later enlarged and often converted to a later architectural styles. Four of the stone examples were of a double-pile plan type. Long Green 34-100 is a unique example of a two-room, double-pile stone dwelling with a later three-bay, two room and side hall addition that transformed the house into a central-passage double-pile plan. (Fig.7)

Ten of the stone and log buildings listed above had later frame additions. The Wright-Barton House 34-633, originally

stone, and Valley Stream Farm 34-25, originally log, had later brick additions.

The buildings from this period are associated with the earliest settlers to the rural part of Frederick County. Also during this period, people were settling in Winchester. Although those resources fall outside of the study area of this project, they should be considered for a fuller understanding of the early architecture of the region.

C. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

Settlers continued to migrate into Frederick County during this period. Transportation systems within the county improved greatly as the rural areas became more heavily populated. The Varle Map of 1809 shows numerous towns and villages throughout Frederick County. (Map 3) Winchester was still the regional center and also experienced much growth during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries.

The predominant construction material for the resources identified during this period was log. Stone and brick were also popular. The brick was often fired on the property, and the stone was often gathered from the fields around the house. A few of the dwellings identified were of frame construction. Usually the larger, more substantial dwellings were of masonry construction, often with a frame addition. The log houses tended to have a frame addition, but sometimes brick or stone was used.

The resources listed below are organized according to architectural style or floor plan type. If they are vernacular examples, they are listed according to construction material. The term vernacular is applied to buildings that are based on local forms and materials, rather than on national ones. Many of the buildings listed as vernacular do have some identifiable stylistic features, but are of such a variety or are applied in such a diluted manner that they do no fit into any one category.

Stylistically, the houses from this period were either Federal, Adam, or early examples of the Greek Revival. These however, are not the high styles found on the Atlantic Seaboard, but watered-down versions. Not only was the application of stylistic features in Frederick County subdued, but it also occurred about ten to twenty years after the styles were popular on the Atlantic Seaboard. Also, motifs from several different styles were often used together. Thus, houses tended to 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 styles as they reached the area as well as the inherent conservatism of the people in the region.

A total of 203 resources were identified for this theme and time period in the rural area of Frederick County. Thirty-four of these were of the Federal style; twenty-two of which are brick, six are log, five are stone and one is frame.

FEDERAL	
SITE NAME	NUMBER
Willow Brook	34-21
LaGrange	34-69
Rice-Robinson House	34-71
Ridings-McClunn House	34-73
Lupton-Bond House	34-101
Barrett House	34-104
Cherry Row	34-105
Valley Mill Farm	34-108
Cleridge	34-111
Zinn House	34-114
Hayfield	34-121
Selma	34-122
Shady Oak	34-129
Valerie Hill	34-139
Frederick Hall	34-143
Dillon-Boyles House	34-153
Dinges House	34-237
House at Kline's Mill	34-284
House at Kline's Mill	34-285
Guard House	34-286
Miller's House at Hayfield	34-352
Anderson's Tavern	34-401
Garber Farm	34-424
Wrinkle House	34-616
Foxtrap Farm	34-639
Brumley House	34-704
Taylor Furnace Farm	34-734
Paxton	34-735
Lupton-Hodson House	34-928
Dick, L.O. House	34-936
McKown-Russell House	34-1050
Silent Mills	34-1064
Wilt-Dunn-Arnold House	34-1131
Brookland	34-1148

Cherry Row 34-105 is an example of the transition from the Georgian to the Federal style in Frederick County. (Fig.8) The house was re-roofed in slate and given a central front gable in the late-nineteenth century. Nonetheless, it is one of the county's finest and most elegant late-eighteenth-century brick dwellings. It is a two-story, gable-roofed, five-bay, brick house laid in Flemish bond with a side 1-1/2- story brick kitchen wing. (Fig.9) It has two interior

end brick chimneys and nine-over-nine-sash windows. Its elegant proportions and detailing are evident in the facade which features refined brickwork in the jack arches, belt course, and water table. (Fig.10) This craftsmanship is also illustrated in the interior woodwork, particularly in the fine corner cupboard located in the main parlor. (Fig.11)

Hackwood 34-134, the Hodgson, Abner House 34-94, and Seven Oaks 34-1067 are the only examples of the Adam style. Hackwood 34-134 is by far the most refined of the three and is constructed of stone. Its highly sophisticated plan includes two protruding bays and a side dependency. (Fig.12) Pleasant Green 34-84, also constructed of stone, has no stylistic features on the exterior, but has highly ornate Adam woodwork on the interior including original mantels, overmantels, and panelling.

Seven examples of the Greek Revival style were identified during this period. Most of these have had architectural details from other styles added to them at a later time.

GREEK REVIVAL

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Rose Hill	34-115
Kendrick House	34-131
Vaucluse	34-138
Evendale	34-145
Northwood	34-157
Kemp-Gruber-Jobe House	34-1139
Canter-White House	34-1266

Although many of its decorative details are missing, Vaucluse's 34-138 large block-like massing constructed of brick is quickly recognizable as typical of the Greek Revival style. Rose Hill 34-115 is a particularly striking example of the style, although it originally began as a 1-1/2-story vernacular log dwelling which was later transformed to the Greek Revival style. All those listed are of brick construction except 34-1139, which is log, and 34-115, which is log, brick, and stone.

Belle Grove 34-2 is the only example of the Early Classical Revival style in the county from this period. Architecturally, it is the most sophisticated dwelling in the region. (Fig.13) It was built by Isaac Hite, Jr., grandson of Yost Hite, and may have been partially designed by Thomas Jefferson. It is now a National Trust Property and is open to the public.

Springdale 34-103 is the only example of the Georgian style identified in the county from this period. (Fig.14) Like Cherry Row 34-105, located nearby, it is of brick construction and has a side 1 1/2-story side brick service wing. Also like Cherry Row, it has some Federal details,

but its massing is more typical of the Georgian style. The side wing originally had two doors, but one has been converted into a window. There is no evidence of a seam in the Flemish-bond brick between the two sections of the house. It is highly likely that the two sections were built at the same time. Springdale also has an interesting collection of outbuildings.

The remaining buildings listed below are not of an academic architectural style. They are organized according to floor plan, when easily apparent. Some did not have a recognizable form and are classified as vernacular.

The hall-parlor plan, consisting of a larger room which usually contained the staircase and entrance (hall) and a smaller room (parlor) was the most common floor-plan type during this period. (Fig.5) (Upton, p.317) Seventy-four resources were identified, with log as the most common construction material.

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Easter House	34-45
Bauserman House	34-77
Abandoned log house, Rt. 734	34-184
Anderson House	34-186
Log House at Smith Mill	34-200
Lindamood House	34-268
Larrick House	34-324
Larrick-Legge House	34-339
Nail-Cooper House	34-342
Hawkins-Marple-Nail House	34-471
Grove Place	34-573
Allemong-Shanholtz Place	34-576
Brown House	34-663
Log house, off Rt. 522	34-808
Gardner, L. House	34-852
Fletcher House	34-891
Peacemaker, Adam House	34-914
Hinkle, M. Dr. House	34-1014
House on Rt. 629	34-1083
Fuller-Chapman House	34-1133
Carper House	34-1153
Wood, C.W. Miller's House	34-1157
Clearbrook Farm	34-1199
Cline-Glaize House	34-1213
Carter-Wolford House	34-1215
Swartz-Jones House	34-1218
Loy-Lacey House	34-1291
Clark-DeHaven House	34-1293
Ogden-Hanslacker House	34-1412
Crabill-Solenberger House	34-1446
Lewis-Solenberger House	34-1463
Cather House	34-1464

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fries-Nesselrod House	34-1496
Old Home Orchard	34-1504
Smith-Fries House	34-1514
Anderson House	34-1524

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/LOG W/FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Biggert-Zepp House	34-171
Patty Pond	34-255
Wotring House	34-335
Braithwaite-Adams-Shanholtz	34-574
Martin House	34-583
Sleepy Creek Farms	34-588
Staub, L.H. House	34-612
House, Rt. 739	34-643
Shady Knoll Farm	34-648
Wright-Teets House	34-676
House off Rt. 602	34-743
McIlwee Abandoned House	34-745
Grubb House	34-755
House off Rt. 604	34-758
Abandoned Himelright House	34-763
Castleman, Robert House	34-783
Merica, Kila House	34-807
Owens House	34-811
Whitacre, Nimrod House	34-889
Adams, Mervel House	34-980
House on Rt. 665	34-1058
Oak Shade Farm	34-1068
Hansucker-Funkhouser House	34-1081
Shull-Hamilton House	34-1100
Carper-Wynn House	34-1129
Fiddler-Carter House	34-1165

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/LOG W/STONE ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Carr-Brumback-Owen House	34-1069

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/STONE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Pleasant Green	34-84
Manuel House	34-96
Old Forge Farm	34-125
Locust Level	34-154

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/STONE & FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Griffith-Ritter House	34-673
Hollingsworth House	34-733
Reuter, Kathy House	34-969
Stephenson, J.C. House	34-1086

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Whitacre, Raymond House	34-899
Shanholtz-Baker House	34-1275
Great Marsh Plantation	34-1483

The Loy-Lacy House 34-1291 is a typical example of the use of this plan type in some of the more modest dwellings of the period. (Fig.15) Although it has been somewhat altered with new siding, a new porch, and new windows and shutters, the three-bay asymmetrical facade is still evident. It is also one of about fifty resources identified in the county that have a side 1 1/2-story attached service wing.

The central passage, single-pile plan was another form used in some of the dwellings of this period. However, it is more common in later periods. This plan, characterized by a central passage flanked by two rooms, has been identified as a kind of status symbol. Having a symmetrical, distinguished 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. Twenty-five resources were identified from this period that are of this floor plan. Sixteen are of log construction, three are of stone, five are of frame, and one is of stone and brick.

CENTRAL-PASSAGE, SINGLE-PILE PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Green Hill	34-81
Hillandale	34-126
House, Route 625	34-229
Tabb House	34-256
Grim, Ollie House	34-296
Homestead	34-355
Smith, Dr. S.J. House	34-480
Sunrise	34-486
Log/Frame House, Route 600	34-497
Abandoned House, Route 770	34-570
Smoke's, Dr. House	34-664
Timberlake House	34-710
Rose Lawn	34-717
Mt. Prospect	34-730
Pifer, Elijah House	34-761
Ganse House	34-764
Ridgeway House	34-966
Rubeck-Duvall House	34-968
Kline, F. Estes House	34-1019
Bowman, Richard House	34-1073
Bywaters-Gentry House	34-1230
Miller Farm	34-1312
Belleville	34-1250
Long-Rudolph House	34-1420

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Heironimus-Mauzy House	34-1451
Snow Hill	34-1474
Fries-Shockey House	34-1484

The Fries-Shockey House 34-1484 is an excellent example of a log, central-passage, single-pile-plan dwelling. (Fig.16) This form evolved into what was later termed an I-house. At the Fries-Shockey House, the three-bay, two-story, log house, with an exterior end chimney, has been somewhat altered from its original appearance by the addition of a Victorian porch.

Two examples were identified of a central-passage, double-pile plan dwelling: Braddock Heights 34-91, constructed of stone, and Cedar Lane Farm 34-787, constructed of log.

The side-passage plan was also identified during this period. (Fig. 5) This plan features a side hall which extends the full depth of the house. The hall usually contained the stair and accessed one or two rooms off the side. Ten resources with this plan were identified and surveyed.

SIDE-PASSAGE PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Aspen Shade	34-85
Woodburn	34-102
Pitzer House	34-155
Cather, Willa Birthplace	34-161
Fraser House	34-174
Willows, The	34-1015
Loy-Carter-Peterson House	34-1063
Ford-Braithwaite	34-1151
Noland-Snapp-Wright House	34-1195
Fruit Hill Farm	34-1410

Five of the ten houses are are of stone construction. The Pitzer House 34-155 is an excellent example of one of these early-nineteenth century, two-story, three-bay, side-passage-plan stone dwellings. (Fig.17)

Four dwellings were identified that had a cross-gable form. They are either T- or L-shaped plans. All are examples of earlier houses, whose original form is unidentifiable, that have later, perpendicular additions, thus creating the cross-gable form.

CROSS-GABLE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House at Bartonville	34-316
House off Rt. 739	34-634
Himelright, Thomas House	34-762
Branson, Nathaniel House	34-926

Many of the vernacular buildings listed below are very large and substantial, but lack the identifiable decorative details of the high style buildings. Others are not so sophisticated and started out as one-room houses which later grew into larger buildings. The German *Flurkuchenhaus* plan, with its central chimney flanked by two to four rooms, was surely used in the area during this period because of the presence of German settlers. However, only one example of this plan type was identified: the Froman, Paul House 34-118.

Three examples of the three-room *Pennsylvania-farmhouse* plan were identified: Cather-Glaize-French House 34-18, Neill-Huck House 34-28, and Clevenger-Cornwell House 34-1120. (Glassie, p.407) These had interior-end chimneys that opened into corner fireplaces in two of the three rooms of the house.

Houses with two front doors are fairly common in Frederick County. The majority appear to date from after the Civil War. However, fifteen were identified from this time period. In some cases, the dwellings were originally built with two front doors. In other cases, an addition with a door was constructed beside the original section which also had a door. This type of dwelling is generally accepted as characteristic of Germanic architecture in the Shenandoah Valley. It is not surprising then, to have found so many examples of this type of building in Frederick County.

TWO-DOOR/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Lockhart House	34-325
Singhas House	34-354
Smith-Anderson Log House	34-479
Spencer House	34-1505
White-McKee House	34-1516

TWO-DOOR/LOG & FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Trimble House	34-622
Negley House	34-627
McKee-Seeger House	34-661
Fleming G. House	34-772
Cochran, Dr. H. W. House	34-1457
Bennett-Daly House	34-1488

TWO-DOOR/LOG & BRICK

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Lynn-Lodge House	34-152

TWO-DOOR/BRICK & FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Richard House	34-123

TWO-DOOR/STONE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Wheatlands	34-33
Stone House near Belle Grove	34-213

Homespun 34-180. is a unique building in Frederick County. Preliminary investigation indicates that it is a dog-trot plan house. It is made up of two large log pens attached by a central frame section. (Fig.18) To the side is a stone and brick addition.

The Gano House 34-185 is another unique building in the county. It consists of a very large two-story log building with exterior end stone chimneys. At a right angle to the log section is a detached stone 1 1/2-story service wing with a pair of exterior end stone chimneys on its south side. (Fig.19) Although the house has been abandoned for many years and is in very deteriorated condition, it is an important architectural resource in Frederick County. Old photographs illustrate its appearance during the late nineteenth century. (Fig.20)

A total of nineteen dwellings from this period were identified that did not fit into any of the above-listed categories, and are therefore classified as vernacular. They are listed below according to construction material.

VERNACULAR/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House at Mountain Falls	34-194
Jenkins-Faulkner House	34-348
House off Route 522	34-457
Welsh-Burleson House	34-1220
Cather-Adams-DeHaven House	34-1282
Sherman-Rogers-Sargent House	34-1345
Miller Farm Log House	34-1380
Heishman-Snapp House	34-1386
Lewis-Dorsey House	34-1493
McGuinness House	34-1495
Cell-Richards-Anderson House	34-1521
Marple-Seymour-Rosenberger Hse	34-1529

VERNACULAR/LOG W/FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Rock Hill Dairy Farm	34-242
Judge Tavenner Place	34-557
White House	34-1400

VERNACULAR/LOG W/STONE ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Bailey-Fries House	34-150

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VERNACULAR/STONE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Bailey-Anderson House Site	34-623
Funkhouser, Loring House	34-1397

VERNACULAR/STONE W/BRICK ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Rosedale	34-11

D. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY 1830-1860

The Antebellum period was a very prosperous one in Frederick County. The agricultural economy was based largely on wheat. The wealth is 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 Greek Revival was the dominant style, although there were still a few examples of the Federal style present. Only four examples of the Italianate style were identified. Unlike its neighbor Clarke County, no examples were identified of the Early Classical or Gothic Revival styles. As in earlier periods, the majority of structures identified were vernacular, not high-style, but most had an identifiable floor-plan or form. A total of 213 dwellings were surveyed for this time period.

Ten examples of the Federal style were identified. Four are of brick construction, three are of frame, one of brick with a frame addition, one of stone with a frame addition and one of log with a frame addition.

FEDERAL

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Gravel Springs Farm	34-124
Saspirilla Springs	34-156
Smith (Cedar Grove Mill) House	34-189
Rose Hill	34-245
Glendobbin	34-631
McCann, Thomas House	34-729
Woodside	34-731
Burgess-Beavers-Golightly Hse	34-1180
East Ridge Farm	34-1279
Council House	34-1531

These buildings can generally be described as two-story, rectangular, gable-roofed, symmetrical blocks, with subdued exterior embellishments. The most common types of exterior decoration are molded cornices, transoms over the door, and two interior end chimneys. The floor plan of these buildings is generally a central-passage, single-pile type with elegant interior woodwork.

Gravel Springs Farm 34-124 is a two-story brick (5-course American bond), five-bay, gable-roofed, symmetrical example of a Federal-style dwelling from this time period. (Fig.21) Constructed in 1836, it has two interior end brick chimneys, a brick mousetooth cornice, a three-light transom over the front door, and a rear two-story brick ell with a central brick chimney. The gable roof of the ell is clad in pressed-tin shingles, an unusual surviving feature of some nineteenth-century houses.

The increased availability of pattern books greatly influenced the architecture of this period. People suddenly had easy access to knowledge of the popular national styles. The most popular style in the country during the period was the **Greek Revival**. In Frederick County, 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, which used Greek-derived elements. Often, an older house was "updated" by adding Greek Revival decorative elements taken from pattern books. A total of thirty-six examples of this style were identified. The most popular material used to express this style was brick, most often laid in a five-course American bond pattern.

GREEK REVIVAL/BRICK

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Brightside	34-3
Millbank	34-5
Carter Hall	34-83
Stoney Acres	34-88
Willow Grove	34-89
Baker, Jacob House	34-90
Baker House	34-92
Carter-Hardesty House	34-112
Rock Harbor	34-119
Jenkins House	34-120
Elm Shade	34-132
Godfries-Sempeles House	34-135
Waveland	34-141
Sullivan House	34-144
Stine House	34-147
Willow Shade	34-162
Larrick-Hatcher House	34-492
Funkhouser, J.E. Farm	34-732
Lyon, H.W. House	34-751
Grand View	34-1004
Anderson-Reese House	34-1053
Wood-Sibell House	34-1065
Clayton House	34-1092
Glengary	34-1099
Keyser-Edmonson House	34-1136
Larew House	34-1469
Poplar Hill	34-1482

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Sundown	34-1530

Carter Hall 34-83 is the most academic example of this style in the county. It is a two-story, brick (Flemish-bond on the front and five-course American bond on the sides and rear), three-bay, symmetrical dwelling with a hipped roof clad in slate. It has a fine Greek Revival portico with Greek Ionic supports, a central front gable with a lunette window, and four interior brick chimneys. The Greek Revival style is represented in the interior woodwork as well. The house has a central-passage, double-pile plan with sliding-pocket doors between the rooms. The trim on these doors uses the acanthus leaf motif. (Fig.22) The front door surround is also typically Greek Revival with its use of Doric pilasters and the Greek key motif.

Five of the Greek Revival dwellings identified are of frame construction.

GREEK REVIVAL/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Western View Farm	34-236
Clem, Marvin House	34-750
Robinson-Miller House	34-1486
Yeakley-Unger House	34-1500
Lockhart-Morrison House	34-1519

Two examples that were identified are of stone construction.

GREEK REVIVAL/STONE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Marlboro Spring Farm	34-78
Highbanks	34-109

One example was identified that is of log and frame construction.

GREEK REVIVAL/LOG & FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Wise-Ritenour House	34-1209

Winter Hill 34-87 is the county's only Vernacular Georgian style house from this period. It is of brick construction (Flemish bond on the front and five-course American bond on the sides and back) and has a hall-parlor plan. The decorative details are so subdued that they are almost Federal, but the massing is wholly Georgian. The domestic and agriculturally-related outbuildings contribute greatly to this property's importance.

Four examples of the Italianate style were identified. All are frame construction, except for 34-1047, which is brick, and all were constructed between the mid-1850s and early

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1860s. Their characteristic features include low-pitched hipped roofs, overhanging eaves with brackets, windows with segmental arches, and corbeled chimneys.

ITALIANATE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Linden	34-346
Griffin, John House	34-485
Abandoned House, Rt. 608	34-791
Clevenger, E.B House	34-1047

Two examples of the Queen Anne style were identified. Both are on the outskirts of the small community of White Hall, located in northern Frederick county. Their main characteristic features are a protruding two-story cut-away bay, and a complex roof line.

QUEEN ANNE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Strother, Benjamin F. House	34-650
Ruins of House, White Hall	34-655

Two examples of the Folk Victorian style were identified. This style refers to buildings of a vernacular form with applied Victorian details such as brackets in the eaves, spindle-work, corbeled chimneys, and ornate porches. This style became very popular in later periods. The two examples identified probably had the Folk Victorian detailing added during a later period.

FOLK VICTORIAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Springfields	34-48
Tenant House at Brightside	34-487

The remaining resources identified are listed according to floor plan. Log was still the most common construction material used during this period. Stone was still occasionally used, as was brick, but usually only in the high-style buildings. The use of frame construction, often with brick nogging, was on the increase, but was still not as popular as log. Many of the buildings constructed earlier in the century were enlarged during this period. Unless the original portion of the house was substantially changed, those resources are not listed again for this time period.

The hall-parlor plan was still the most common vernacular form used during this period. Sixty-five dwellings from this period using this plan were identified. They are listed below according to construction material. Thirty-four are of log construction, eighteen are of log with a frame addition, two are of stone, ten are of frame, and one is of brick with a frame addition.

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HALL-PARLOR PLAN/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Pinetop	34-44
Chumley, John House	34-220
White House	34-341
Snapp's Shop	34-358
House, Route 600	34-364
Schultz House	34-385
Carper Farmhouse	34-425
Farmhouse, Route 633	34-429
House near Parkins Mill	34-434
Old Hoover Place	34-467
Log House off Route 50	34-473
Clark House	34-528
House, Route 693	34-567
Orndorff, John W. House	34-748
Horton House	34-786
Rhienhart House	34-788
Abandoned House, off Rt. 608	34-790
Sibert House	34-797
Abandoned House off of Rt. 608	34-801
House off Rt. 608	34-802
Steward House	34-810
House, Rt. 127	34-858
Stollard, Donald House	34-863
Clevenger, S. House	34-1051
Moore-Keckley House	34-1145
Wood-Carter House	34-1149
Miller, B. House	34-1217
Boyd House	34-1292
Huber-Stotler House	34-1346
Pifer-Myers House	34-1357
Minebank Farm	34-1414
Richard-Solenberger House	34-1443
Lupton-Solenberger House	34-1445
Keiter-Boyles House	34-1468

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/LOG W/FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Omps House	34-66
Heater House	34-82
House, Route 627	34-278
House, Route 606	34-365
Log House, Route 522	34-561
Duvall House	34-723
Hallam House	34-724
Lockhart Farm	34-766
Wohlleben, Mack House	34-773
Hodson House	34-777
Bauserman House	34-804
Matin Hill	34-1212
Smith-Wakeman House	34-1342
Smith, J.W. House	34-1344

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fincham House	34-1382
Smith-Johnson House	34-1433
Sumption House	34-1470
Good, Willy Farm	34-1478

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/STONE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Stimmel-Milburn House	34-625
Lord House	34-1161

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Tenant house at Long Green	34-49
Hite, Isaac F. Estate (?)	34-190
567 Pioneer Drive	34-410
Bayliss House	34-504
House, Rt. 672	34-671
Jolliffe, Edward House	34-930
Sycamore Hill	34-1003
Bayliss-Funkhouser House	34-1278
Schickle Farm	34-1454
Never Rest Farm	34-1525

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/BRICK & FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Shirley, Al House	34-404

The central-passage, single-pile plan continued to grow in popularity during this period. Often a rear two-story frame ell was built for additional space. It was usually aligned with one of the rooms in either side of the central plan. Occasionally, it would be a central rear ell. This type of plan is termed an I-house. The exterior form of an I-house is generally a two-story, three- or five-bay, symmetrical, gable-roofed block. A few examples were found that had hipped or gambrel roofs. A total of thirty-nine examples of this form were identified for this time period.

I-HOUSE/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fremont	34-334
House, Rt. 600	34-336
House off Route 600	34-362
House, Route 600 at Route 55	34-377
Larrick, Julian House	34-496
Marley-Marker House	34-1384
Snapp-Rhodes House	34-1388
Tuttle-Robinson-Bauserman Hse	34-1405
Ginn House	34-1429

I-HOUSE/LOG W/FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Barkow-Felton House	34-36

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 638	34-269
Abandoned House, Rt. 636	34-304
Hse. Rt. 522 near Wright's Run	34-442
Jones, C.H. House	34-637
House, Rt. 734	34-846
House, Rt. 127	34-849
Downes, Al House	34-1023
Glebe, The	34-1056
Cherry Dale	34-1078
Sherman-Fagg House	34-1305

I-HOUSE/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Birmingham-Madigan House	34-34
Lewis House	34-68
Idlewild	34-223
House, Route 627	34-246
Kline, Mildred House	34-262
Aband.Hse., Cherry Grove Farm	34-308
Clowser House	34-338
Gardner, James House	34-853
Abandoned Whitacre, George Hse	34-888
Stag Mountain Farm	34-1103
Tanquary House	34-1222
Hawkins, Milton House	34-1225
Morgan-Gore House	34-1263
Tewalt-Solenberger House	34-1440
Lockwood House	34-1522

I-HOUSE/BRICK

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Martin House	34-527
Belford	34-1467

I-HOUSE/STONE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Buffalo Marsh	34-140

I-HOUSE/STONE, BRICK & FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Pine's Store	34-615

The Ginn House 34-1429 is an excellent illustration of a log I-house from this period. It is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, log dwelling, clad in weatherboard, which sits on a low stone foundation and has two interior-end brick chimneys. (Fig.23) It is in fairly original condition except that the one-story front porch has been closed-in. Exterior architectural details include cornerboards, a plain friezeboard, gable-end returns, and two four-light attic windows in each gable end.

Twenty-one examples of the vernacular 2-door form of dwelling were identified from this time period. The majority are of log construction. The Parrish Place 34-170 is a particularly interesting example of this form. Located north of Gore on Route 50, this frame, ca.1845-1860, two-story, five-bay, symmetrical, gable-roofed dwelling has two exterior-end brick chimneys and a two-story, two-level, integral front porch. (Fig.24) Each level of the house has two doors which lead out onto the porch. This type of integral, two-level porch was a common feature of nineteenth-century houses only in this northwestern area of the county.

2-DOOR/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 614	34-340
Williams House	34-785
Snapp-Fewell House	34-1080
Morrison-Berg House	34-1167
Crosen House	34-1187
Fries, G.Y. House	34-1485

2-DOOR/LOG W/ FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Abandoned House, Rt. 659	34-705
Orndorff, A.T. House	34-741
House, Rt. 694	34-813
House, Rt. 522	34-830
Orndorff-Pitcock-Hartley House	34-1298
Fries-Fishel House	34-1492

2-DOOR/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Parrish Place	34-170
Abandoned house, Rt. 522N	34-182
Good, Mary House	34-327
Dunlap, Donald R. House	34-328
Conrad, H.F. House	34-667
Solenberger-Luttrell House	34-1253
House, Off Rt. 654	34-1497
Cahill-Markley House	34-1509
Adams, E.W. house	34-1526

The side-passage plan was also used during this period. Eight resources with this plan were identified. Four are of log construction, three are of frame, and one is stone with a frame addition.

SIDE-PASSAGE PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Pebbledash House	34-37
House, Route 600	34-193
House off Route 11S	34-201
Carysbrook	34-319
Alley House	34-670

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Diamond K Ranch	34-946
Cather, Clark House	34-1054
Froman-Sydnor-Baldwin House	34-1076

Of these, Carysbrook 34-319 is of particular interest. The central, two-story, side-passage plan, frame block is flanked by 1 1/2-story service wings on each side that are constructed of frame with brick nogging. This creates an almost Palladian three-part composition reminiscent of earlier, more formal styles. The house was close to ruins when it was surveyed for this project and has since been completely demolished.

One example of a central-passage, double-pile plan dwelling for this time period was identified. It is of frame construction.

DOUBLE-PILE PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Stickley, B.F. House	34-1018

Five examples of a cross-gable form were identified. In most cases this form was achieved after an addition was placed at a right angle to the original section.

CROSS-GABLE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 634	34-231
Log House, Cather's Run	34-475
R.W. Boxwell-Ramey House	34-489
Painter, Lloyd W. House	34-1259
Cornell-McComas House	34-1323

One example of a dwelling where the gable end of the house faced the front was identified. This form, called a **gable end** or **gable front**, became very popular in later periods, particularly during the early twentieth century.

GABLE-END

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Nail House	34-343

Eighteen dwellings were identified that did not fit into any of the above-listed categories. They are listed below as vernacular. All are of log or log and frame construction except for 34-222 which is frame, and 34-254, which is brick.

VERNACULAR

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 624	34-222
Miller House	34-254
Solenberger Orchard	34-534
Ruins off Rt. 600	34-742

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Ruins off Rt. 604	34-768
Gano Ruins	34-848
Stotlemeyer-McCann House #2	34-1126
Carpenter House	34-1134
Brown, Mary House	34-1164
Hartley-Madigan House	34-1273
Hartley-Perry House	34-1308
Canter, Isaac House	34-1367
Craig-Miller House	34-1404
Buckley Outbuildings	34-1453
Leight, Richard House	34-1466
Pannett-Whitacre House	34-1481
Cold Spring Lodge	34-1528
Shanholtz, L. House	34-1531

E. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

During the Civil War there was little, if any, new construction in Frederick County. There are no known examples of dwellings dating from this period. Raiding Federal troops severely damaged several houses such as Hackwood 34-134, but there was no widespread, concerted destruction of dwellings in the county during the war. However, many of the outbuildings, especially barns, and fences were destroyed by the Union forces.

F. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

There was very little growth in the period immediately following the Civil War. Some restoration of buildings damaged during the war was paid for with funds from the Federal Government. Due to economic hardships, 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. A total of 502 domestic resources were identified for this time period.

Modern balloon framing quickly replaced older heavy-frame building techniques. The I-house (central-passage plan) grew in popularity; now they were built of frame and less often of log.

Many older houses were enlarged during this period by adding a rear ell or enclosing a rear two-story porch. They were also "updated" by adding elements such as porches with spindlework detailing, brackets in the eaves, protruding bays, wooden shingle in the gable ends, and other Victorian decorative details. When several of these decorative elements are applied to a simple folk house form, it is termed a Folk Victorian style. (McAlester, p.309) A large

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number of vernacular dwellings in Frederick County from this period had some Folk Victorian details, but there were very few that had enough to be categorized as Folk Victorian. As in earlier periods, this again reflects the innate conservatism of the people of the region. Nearly all of the agriculturally-related domestic resources discussed in this chapter were accompanied by farm and dwelling related outbuildings such as meathouses, root cellars, barns, machine sheds, corn cribs, and chicken coops.

Thirty-six Folk Victorian-style dwellings were identified. All are of frame construction except 34-32 which is brick.

FOLK VICTORIAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Richards House	34-32
Zea House	34-65
Deerfield Acres	34-76
Gardner House	34-172
Echo Ridge Farm & Nursery	34-248
House near Hite's Chapel	34-252
Detra House	34-298
Ash, The	34-350
House, Route 600	34-357
House, Route 604	34-379
House, Route 603	34-390
Carmen House	34-420
"L.J.G." House	34-443
Funkhouser Farm	34-444
House, Route 522	34-451
Beaver House	34-464
Folk Victor. Farmhse., Rt. 50	34-469
House, Rt. 679	34-559
Kackley House	34-679
Locke-Gordon House	34-683
Slayden House	34-869
House, Rt. 701	34-873
Rice, Niel House	34-881
Beirer-Robinson House	34-953
Ebersole-Petrie House	34-987
Funk Farm	34-988
Combs, Donald House	34-1002
Grove, Will House	34-1044
Red Star Farm	34-1138
Green House	34-1317
Pritchard-Singhas house	34-1385
Mertz House	34-1447
Clevenger-McKown House	34-1448
Crim, Hugh House	34-1465
Yeakley-Carpenter House	34-1502
Giffin-Watt House	34-1520

The Clevenger-McKown House 34-1448 is an excellent example of an early-twentieth century Folk Victorian farmhouse in

excellent condition that represents the regional tendency of builders to interpret current architectural styles into established building forms. (Fig.25) The house is of the common I-house form, but is exceptional for its fine combination of Italianate and Folk Victorian architectural details. Some of these include alternating large and small brackets in the eaves, segmentally-arched attic windows in the gable ends, two-over-two-sash windows with ramped-pediment surrounds, a decorative vergeboard, and gable end returns. The house is fronted by a one-story, three-bay, porch with decorative brackets in a leaf motif, scrolls, pendants, and chamfered supports.

The high styles most often used in domestic architecture of this period include the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival.

It was surprising to find some earlier styles still being used in the county during this period. Five examples of houses using the Greek Revival style were identified. All are of brick except for 34-831 which is frame construction. The brick dwellings are very similar architecturally, but Fort Collier 34-165 is by far the most refined and ornate of the four.

GREEK REVIVAL

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fort Collier	34-165
Jobe House and Woolen Mill	34-345
Willows, The	34-831
909 N. Loudoun Street	34-962
Brumback, Jacob H. House	34-1072

One example of a Federal-style dwelling was identified. The Brown, Stuart House 34-1232 is a frame, two-story, five-bay dwelling that was constructed shortly after the Civil War.

Four examples of the Italianate style were identified during this period. This is about twenty years later than the peak of the style in areas on the Atlantic Seaboard. All are frame except for 34-74 which is brick, and all are fairly subdued in their use of the style.

ITALIANATE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Cooley House	34-74
Liberty Hall	34-524
Cochran House	34-677
Byers House	34-1124

The Byers House 34-1124 is an illustration of the Italianate style applied to an I-house form. (Fig. 26) It is a two-story, three-bay, symmetrical, frame, hipped-roofed, dwelling with a rear central wing. The Italianate details

include paired brackets in the eaves a low-pitched hipped roof, and the decorative details on the porches. It is also notable for the attached 1 1/2-story, rear, log kitchen wing.

Thirteen examples of the Queen Anne style were identified. All are of frame construction except for 34-929, which is brick and 34-1223 which is of rusticated concrete block.

QUEEN ANNE		
SITE NAME		NUMBER
House off Route 600		34-356
House, Route 604		34-367
Lamp-Holliday House		34-651
Fishel House		34-875
Lupton, Hugh House		34-929
Cochran, Dr. House (2)		34-931
Bayliss-Seaman House		34-1026
Valley View Farm		34-1029
Curry-Harter House		34-1219
Snapp, J.A.R. House		34-1223
Ebert-Gunter House		34-1456
Russell Tenant House		34-1472
McVey-Happ House		34-1473

The Snapp, J.A.R. House 34-1223 is a good example of the Queen Anne style in Frederick County. (Fig. 27) The dominant feature is the protruding two-story front bay which creates asymmetry and visual interest. The use of rusticated concrete block, concrete blocks formed to look like rusticated cut stone, is one of the earliest in the county. This new material gained popularity during the next period. The cornice of the house also uses the formed concrete blocks, but are finished smoothly and given a laurel-wreath design for added visual interest.

Four examples of the Gothic Revival were identified. All are of frame construction. The most common features of these buildings are steeply-pitched gable roofs, double-front gables, gothic-arched windows and decorative vergeboards. As with the Queen Anne and Italianate styles, the use of Gothic Revival elements is subdued.

GOTHIC REVIVAL		
SITE NAME		NUMBER
Double-gable House, Rt. 522		34-446
Gothic Revival Cot., Beav. Prop.		34-465
Orndorff, V. House		34-771
Meadow Brook Farm		34-1038

The Colonial Revival style was one of several styles that were part of the Eclectic Movement, which drew inspiration from pure copies of traditional architectural styles. This differed from the Victorian styles that freely mixed styles.

(McAlester, p.319) In Frederick County, this style was often applied to vernacular forms through exterior decorative elements. This was most often done on porches by using Tuscan columns as supports. A very few examples were found in the county of large, impressive Colonial Revival dwellings. These were generally confined to the urban areas of Winchester, Stephens City, and Middletown.

COLONIAL REVIVAL

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Baker House	34-415
Ambrose House	34-419
Rosenberger Farm	34-430
House w/ Gambrel Roof, Rt.522	34-452

Three examples of the common American Foursquare form were also identified. This form gained popularity during the next time period. These dwellings were generally two-story, cube-shaped structures with hipped roofs, front dormers, a four-room plan, and a wide front porch. Often a brick veneer was applied to these balloon-framed structures, adding a touch of formality.

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Ford House	34-329
House near Macedonia	34-435
Schaeffer's, Dr. Hse	34-481

The Craftsman Style also made its appearance during this period. Its characteristic features include: a horizontal emphasis; overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends; dormer windows; double-hung windows with multi-light upper sashes and single lower sashes; and integral porches with squat, tapered columns resting on stone, brick or stucco piers. In many cases, only a few of these features are used, creating a more diluted version of this style, which is also termed as a bungalow. Many more examples of this style were identified during the period following World War I. Five examples of the Craftsman Style were identified for this time period.

CRAFTSMAN STYLE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Church of Christ House & Barn	34-519
House off Rt. 522	34-817
Bauserman House	34-909
Bungalow, Rt. 648	34-1013
Lindamood, G.M. House	34-1062

Four additional properties were identified that were of an academic style. Monte Vista 34-14 is one of eight properties in Frederick County that are listed on the State Register and the National Register of Historic Places. It

is architecturally exceptional as the best example of the **Chateausque Style** (of the late nineteenth century) in the Lower Shenandoah Valley. (Fig.28)

Village Auto Sales 34-984 is one of two examples identified of the **Shingle Style** in the rural county. It was built as a residence but has been used commercially for over 50 years. The other resource, Fruit Hill Tenant House 34-1411, uses a combination of wooden shingle and smooth river rock in its exterior cladding.

The Bagent, June House 34-1243 is the only resource identified that can be classified as the **Cottage Style**. It has a steeply-pitched roof, small ribbon windows, and is almost miniature in scale and proportion.

The majority of buildings from this period are not of an academic style, but of vernacular forms. The most common form was the vernacular **I-house**, or central passage, single-pile plan. The **hall-parlor** plan was also still fairly prevalent, but for the more modest dwellings. The **side-passage** plan, the **central-passage**, **double-pile** plan, the **cross-gable** form, the **vernacular 2-door** form, and the **gable-end** form were also fairly common.

A total of 214 dwellings of the **I-house** form were identified. All are of frame construction except for two, which are log. The vast majority have rear two-story ells and two-story side porches with an enclosed end-pantry bay.

VERNACULAR I-HOUSE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Ewing-Racey House	34-43
House, road to Long Green	34-50
House at Reynold's Store	34-54
Brannon Farm	34-56
House off of Rt. 696	34-59
Solenberger House	34-72
Stickley House	34-75
Barr House	34-199
Curry House	34-218
House, Route 627	34-227
House, Route 625	34-228
House, Route 625	34-230
House, Route 625	34-232
House, Route 625	34-234
House, Route 625	34-239
House, Route 638	34-241
House, Route 627	34-249
Tenant House at Tabb House	34-257
House, Route 625	34-263
Alfred Snapp, Sr./Shiley Farm	34-264
House off Route 759	34-265
House off Route 842	34-272

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Rose Hill	34-273
House off Route 627	34-275
House, Route 636	34-280
House, Route 636	34-281
House off Route 636	34-283
House, Route 735	34-293
Cadwalder House	34-295
Comer House	34-299
Waddell House	34-305
High View Farm	34-306
House, Rt. 640	34-307
Cherry Grove Farm	34-309
Brown, Gilbert House	34-318
House, Rt. 600	34-333
House, Rt. 600	34-337
Smith's Store	34-347
House at Bloom	34-361
Sales-Smith House	34-373
Zepp, Guy S. House	34-378
Himelright, Joseph House	34-380
Wells-Barham House	34-409
Russell Place	34-431
Wilson House	34-445
Comer House	34-448
Armel Homeplace	34-453
Farmhouse, Route 50	34-470
Lewis House	34-493
House, Route 600	34-495
Rogers House	34-498
House, Route 600	34-499
McDonald House	34-525
Yeakley House	34-532
House, Route 522	34-536
House, Route 789	34-543
House, Route 522N	34-560
House, Route 522N	34-562
Baker House	34-568
Shenk House	34-578
House, Rt. 695	34-584
Moore, Walter F. House	34-586
McIntyre House	34-589
Jolley, Jack Farm	34-592
Thomfield Farm	34-594
Maple Hill Farm	34-595
Wolfrey, Clarence House	34-596
Kerns, Irving House	34-598
Profitt House	34-599
Nydam House	34-600
Shirley House	34-609
Edwards House	34-617
DeHaven's Haven	34-640
House, Rt. 739	34-641
House, Rt. 739	34-644

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 739	34-647
Tenant House, Woodburn	34-665
House, Rt. 672	34-666
Cook, C.R. House	34-669
House, Rt. 661	34-678
O'Connell House	34-709
Abandoned House, Rt. 749	34-718
House off Rt. 604	34-756
Cooper, D.W. House	34-757
Wolfe, Charles House	34-779
House, Rt. 608	34-784
Shrout House	34-789
Adams, J.H. House	34-798
Fishbeck, Jan House	34-799
Smith, Lester G. House	34-800
Miller, C. House	34-812
Wolfe, Paul House	34-818
Braithwaite, Elenora Lee House	34-819
Fout House	34-824
Adams-Fout House	34-825
House, off Rt. 522	34-828
House, off Rt. 522	34-829
Omps, Ceseric House	34-844
Gano, Daniel House	34-847
Holliday House	34-854
House, Rt. 700	34-860
Alkire, Robert House	34-866
Jenkins House	34-867
Williams, Jeffrey House	34-868
Lizer, L. House	34-871
Dolan, D.W. House	34-876
Whitacre, Mary House	34-879
Whitacre-Sager House	34-880
Whitacre house ,off Rt. 701	34-885
House, Rt. 703	34-886
Moss, Harold House	34-903
House, Rt. 11N	34-924
Rutherford-Weber House	34-951
Swartz House	34-964
Huffman, Dr. House	34-965
Sunnycroft	34-970
Hanover Lodge	34-981
Conner-Bolen House	34-1001
House, Rt. 11 South	34-1021
Kline, Howard House	34-1024
Carbaugh, Henry House	34-1040
Hedgebrook	34-1041
House off Rt. 651	34-1042
Harrow-Dutton House	34-1045
Brown House	34-1070
House on Rt. 629	34-1077
Snapp-Fout House	34-1085
House on Rt. 622	34-1104

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Bayliss-Patton-O'Roark House	34-1107
Allen House	34-1111
Conner, Harold House	34-1115
McBride House	34-1137
Culp House	34-1140
Miller, Charles House	34-1141
Lam, Ernest L. House	34-1143
House, Rt. 666	34-1168
Orndorff, Bob House	34-1169
Carlisle, Dorothy House	34-1171
Creamer-Gordon House	34-1172
Heishland House	34-1176
Evendale Tenant House	34-1186
House, Rt. 644	34-1188
Shaol-Stimmel House	34-1194
Nonsuch	34-1203
Guard-Carbaugh House	34-1206
Nesselrodt House	34-1208
Cline-Regimbal House	34-1211
Lakeman-LeMar House	34-1226
Snapp, Robert House	34-1227
Hound Dog Run Farm	34-1228
Glaze-Ryman House	34-1229
Glaze, Harry House	34-1231
Bywaters, John House	34-1232
House, Rt. 622	34-1237
Shoemaker, Chester House	34-1238
White, Vern House	34-1241
Marker-High House	34-1247
Jackson-Marston House	34-1248
Painter-Neff House	34-1254
Golliday House	34-1256
House, Rt. 641	34-1257
House, Rt. 641	34-1261
Mears-Glover House	34-1262
Clevenger, Nelson House	34-1271
Midnight Farms	34-1272
Copenhaver House	34-1277
Hogue Creek Farm	34-1285
Barney-Bayliss-Venskoske House	34-1287
Robinson-Adams House	34-1288
WeeNeeda Farm	34-1289
DeHaven-Bassett House	34-1294
Hart Place House	34-1296
Ritenour-Bates House	34-1300
Lille-White-Garber House	34-1301
Cricket Meadow	34-1304
Leyman, Jason House	34-1309
Neville House	34-1316
Broy-Green-Martin House	34-1320
Hammock-Thiem House	34-1325
Steele-Teets House	34-1332
Brim-Venable-White House	34-1337

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Craig-Wakeman House	34-1341
Headley, J.B. House	34-1349
House, Rt. 636	34-1353
Sargent House	34-1358
MelJu Lea Meadows	34-1362
Sun Valley Farm	34-1364
Buckley House	34-1366
Conner's Auction House	34-1374
Conner House	34-1375
House, Rt. 636	34-1376
Conrad, H. House	34-1377
Snapp, Edward J. House	34-1393
Blye, Godfrey House	34-1396
Barley, Glenn House	34-1402
Rinker, Ray House	34-1403
Ridings House	34-1407
House, Rt. 649	34-1409
Cump-Fry House	34-1413
Boyer-Poux House	34-1416
Apple Grove Farm	34-1423
Racey-Gates House	34-1424
Malick House	34-1425
Racey-White House	34-1428
Snapp-Massie House	34-1437
Rogers-Solenberger House	34-1441
Solenberger Tenant House	34-1442
Campbell-Solenberger House	34-1444
Snapp-Swing House	34-1458
Hill High Farm	34-1460
Stonewall Farm	34-1480
Dudders-Ferrebee House	34-1489
Fries-Woodall House	34-1491
House, Rt. 690	34-1510

The Wadell House 34-305 is a typical example of the vernacular I-house form in Frederick County. (Fig.29) It is a two-story, three-bay, symmetrical frame structure on a stone foundation. Architectural details include: two interior flues with corbeling, gable end returns, a plain friezeboard, plain cornerboards, a square attic window in the gable end, plain window trim, and two-over-two-sash double-hung windows. In addition to the 214 resources that were surveyed, another sixty-seven resources were identified as this form and were circled on the USGS maps with the symbol IH or RIH next to them. IH stands for I-house and forty-five of these were identified. RIH symbolizes remodeled I-house, meaning that the house has lost much of its architectural integrity due to remodeling: twenty-two of these were identified.

The hall-parlor plan was the second most popular vernacular form that was identified during this period. This form was mainly used on small, modest structures. 109 of this type

building were surveyed. In addition, another fifty-six were identified and circled on the USGS maps with the symbol HP or RHP next to them. Forty-two of the HP, or hall-parlor, were identified, and fourteen of the RHP, or remodeled hall-parlor, were identified. Of the 109 hall-parlor plan dwellings surveyed, seven are of log construction, five are of log with a frame addition, two are of brick, and ninety-five are frame.

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Walters, Hank House	34-233
Eaton Log House	34-482
House, Route 693 at Route 770	34-569
House off Rt. 600	34-740
Waters-Ricketts House	34-1216
Knically-Brumback House	34-1418
Cather, Arthur House	34-1499

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/LOG W/FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Catlett, Jeff	34-58
Bennett, John House	34-63
Clayven Farm	34-1036
Chestnut Hill	34-1214
Hudson-Nibley House	34-1268

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/BRICK

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Bennington-Messick House	34-1009
Clevenger-Russell House	34-1471

HALL-PARLOR PLAN/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 842	34-187
Clarke House	34-221
Tenant Hse., Western View Farm	34-235
House, Route 627	34-250
House, Route 638	34-267
House, Rt. 11 at Rt. 634	34-270
Abandoned House off Rt. 842	34-274
House, Rt. 627	34-277
House, Route 636	34-282
House, Route 735	34-289
Hausenfluck-Sager	34-291
Twin Maples	34-292
Rolling Hills-Edmonson House	34-294
Hamp-Rittenouer House	34-310
Rittenouer, Floyd House	34-311
Workman House	34-326
House off Route 600	34-374
House off Route 600	34-375
House, Route 600	34-393
Schuller House	34-395

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 659	34-396
Adams Farm	34-397
Dawson, Gaylord House	34-416
House, Rt. 657 at Road 1213	34-418
Gardner-Hough House	34-438
House off Route 50	34-472
Brill House & Smith Schlhse.	34-477
House near Gore, Route 50	34-478
Old Hoover Place	34-491
House, Route 522N	34-564
Reynolds House	34-575
House, Rt. 695	34-590
House, Rt. 671	34-601
House, Rt. 671	34-606
House, Rt. 671	34-610
Russell tenant house	34-613
Campbell House	34-619
Abandoned house, Rt. 654	34-621
Melvin House	34-624
House, Rt. 739	34-636
Adams House	34-638
Stephenson House	34-707
House, Rt. 662	34-728
Pitcock House	34-737
House off Rt. 600	34-738
Miller Farm	34-747
Wharton House	34-749
House off Rt. 602	34-752
Fisher, Genevieve House	34-753
Wallace, David N. House	34-774
Dunlap House	34-776
Jackson House	34-823
House, off Rt. 522	34-834
Perry, Wilson House	34-857
Wallin House	34-861
Newlin House	34-874
Tenant house, Whitacre Farm	34-892
House, off Rt. 522	34-907
Cooper House	34-908
Woodside Tenant House	34-963
House, Off Rt. 648	34-1012
Didawick-Robinson House	34-1031
House, Rt. 11 South	34-1034
House on Rt. 623	34-1071
House, Rt. 761	34-1109
Stotlemeyer-McCann House #1	34-1125
House, Rt. 661	34-1128
Carper-Cunningham House	34-1130
Cleridge Tenant House	34-1160
Pingley House	34-1178
Cattlet House	34-1196
Armel-Ferrenz House	34-1204
Esteppe, Virginia House	34-1205

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Ritenour Tenant House	34-1210
Jones, M.J. House	34-1221
Hockman-Cave-White House	34-1265
Leyman, Jason House	34-1274
Windy Hill Farms	34-1276
Snapp, Dody House	34-1281
Mumaw-Kettlewell House	34-1306
Conner-Orndorff House	34-1310
Emmond-Grim-Strosnider House	34-1319
House, Rt. 636	34-1324
Headley, Sam House	34-1328
Beatty-Thorp House	34-1331
Steele-Clark House	34-1339
Graves House	34-1350
Madigan-Fansler House	34-1363
House, Rt. 277	34-1365
Loy, Maude House	34-1383
McDonald-Womeldorph House	34-1387
Snapp, Tilden House	34-1392
Fawcett, Denzell House	34-1395
Fetzer-Branner House	34-1430
Hook-Keckley House	34-1459

The Clevenger-Russell House 34-1471 is a typical example of one of these turn-of-the-century vernacular hall-parlor plan houses in that it is small and modest. However, it is unique for its 1 1/2-story height and its brick construction. (Fig.30) The brick of this three-bay, asymmetrical, true 1 1/2-story dwelling is laid in a four-course American bond pattern. It is the only one of this type identified in the county.

The side-passage plan was also a fairly common plan type during this period. A total of nineteen examples were surveyed and an additional one was identified and mapped on the USGS map with the symbol SP next to it. The majority of the examples surveyed are of frame construction.

SIDE-PASSAGE PLAN/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Pence-Butler House	34-967
Hartley-Strosnider House	34-1302

SIDE-PASSAGE PLAN/LOG W/FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fishel, David House	34-1057

SIDE-PASSAGE PLAN/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Leek House	34-468
Boyles, Harry A. House	34-668
Sheets House	34-672
Williams House	34-898

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Funk Tenant House	34-989
McKown-Russell tenant house	34-1049
House on Rt. 629	34-1084
Jenkins-DeHaven House	34-1116
Russell House #2	34-1191
Goodrich House	34-1242
Ritenour-Stelz House	34-1258
Wise-White House	34-1264
Inskips-Brendell House	34-1338
Lindamood, B.F. House	34-1398
Richards-Fauble House	34-1438
Shade-Whitacre House	34-1507

Twenty-four vernacular 2-door resources were surveyed for this time period. An additional nine were identified and mapped on USGS maps with the symbol V2D. The majority of the two-front door resources from this period were constructed as one unit. The house at Buckhorn Farm 34-1318 is typical of an early-twentieth-century example of the type in the county. (Fig.31)

VERNACULAR 2-DOOR

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, road to Long Green	34-51
House, Route 759	34-243
Abandoned House, Rt. 659	34-317
Shenadoah Memorial Park Office	34-432
Lewis, J.R. House	34-483
House, Route 522	34-533
Bagent-Dick House	34-585
Shifflet House	34-626
Pugh House	34-722
Brewer, James House	34-775
House, Rt. 699	34-862
House, off Rt. 703	34-896
Stickley House	34-1020
Fauver House	34-1181
Buckhorn Farm	34-1318
Conner, Harvey House	34-1321
Conner-Johns-McComas House	34-1322
Drinkwater House	34-1326
Cline-Ritter-Snyder House	34-1370
Huntsberry, John House	34-1378
Chapman House	34-1426
Snapp-Robinson House	34-1436
Clevenger-McKown Tenant House	34-1450
Fries-Smith House	34-1494

Another plan that was easily identifiable on houses of this period was the central-passage, double-pile plan. Ten resources of this plan were surveyed.

DOUBLE-FILE PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Tolkson House	34-40
House off Rt. 600	34-739
House, off Rt. 608	34-782
Lizer House	34-832
Crowe, Amelia J. House	34-894
Sweeny, Paul A. House	34-913
Richard, Harvey A. House	34-1079
Barley's Kent Orchard House	34-1401
Knically House	34-1417
Glenmore Farm	34-1422

Twenty-six examples of dwellings with a cross-gable roof line were surveyed during this period. This form was commonly used in Folk Victorian style buildings of the period with a T- or L-shaped floor plan. The examples listed below did not have enough Victorian decoration to be classified as Folk Victorian.

CROSS-GABLE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 625	34-225
House, Route 656	34-411
Fort Hill Farm	34-455
Baker House	34-565
Underwood House	34-587
Steele House	34-597
House, Rt. 739	34-642
House, Rt. 739	34-649
Eaton, W.E. House	34-865
Duckworth House	34-882
Abandoned house, off Rt. 701	34-884
House, Rt. 702	34-890
Whitacre, J.C. Farm	34-893
Anderson, Rual P. House	34-904
Horton's Nursery	34-985
Hepler, Thomas House	34-1008
Sunny Side	34-1028
Backbone Farm	34-1114
Carter-Lee-Damron House	34-1150
Journey's End	34-1311
Grim House	34-1330
Kern-Orndorff House	34-1373
Pangle House	34-1419
Brumback-Douglas House	34-1421
Graves-Snapp House	34-1435
LaFollette, John House	34-1518

The LaFollette, John House 34-1518 is an interesting example that uses this roof form. (Fig.32) It is a complete cross plan, one of the few in the county. It is also unusual for the use of round-arched four-over-four-sash double-hung windows on the second story. The Gothic-arched attic window

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

in the central front gable, as well as the wrap-around front porch add to the Victorian qualities of this dwelling.

Nine examples of vernacular gable-end dwellings were identified during this period. The vast majority are small, modest one or 1 1/2-story structures. All those surveyed are of frame construction.

VERNACULAR GABLE-END

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 522N	34-53
House, Route 625	34-226
White, Lonnie House	34-370
House, Rt. 600 at Rt. 55	34-376
1501 Old Berryville Avenue	34-407
Gable-Front House near Gore	34-476
Baker Orchard House	34-1381
House, Welltown Pike	34-1449
White's Fort Site	34-1527

Twelve resources were surveyed that do not fit into any of the above-listed categories. They are listed below as vernacular according to construction material. Many of them have been added to so substantially that it is difficult to determine their original form.

VERNACULAR/LOG

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Bailey, Calvin House	34-803
Poling House	34-1348

VERNACULAR/LOG W/FRAME ADDITION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Smith, Aunt Mary House	34-47
Miller-Trudell House	34-1461

VERNACULAR/FRAME

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 625	34-224
Carper, John House	34-417
Faulkner House	34-436
Whitaker-Owens Home	34-511
Wymer, Molly House	34-770
Woore-Dick Property	34-932
Tokes' Inn	34-1245
Wakeman, Ralph House	34-1343

G. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

The pattern of growth in the late nineteenth century continued into the twentieth century. By this period, apples and cattle had replaced wheat as the main source of farm income. Although Frederick County's economy became

more diversified in the twentieth century, it still remained primarily agricultural.

New construction of rural domestic buildings slowed down during this period as more people became interested in rehabilitating older structures. These historic structures were often updated with the addition of new siding, new windows, and new roofing material, as well as new decorative details using elements of the popular Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The majority of construction during the early part of this period occurred in the county's towns and cities, particularly Winchester.

Only buildings fifty years or older were surveyed for the purposes of this project. A total of 171 domestic resources from this period in the rural county were surveyed.

The American Foursquare form grew in popularity after World War I. The majority of these cube-shaped, 2 1/2-story buildings had a hipped roof, dormers, and a full width porch. Brick veneer was often applied to the balloon-frame dwellings to add formality. This was the most common popular style identified for this time period. A total of thirty-two resources were surveyed and an additional thirteen were identified and mapped with the symbol 48Q.

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Hovermale House	34-183
Cooke House	34-240
House, Route 118	34-271
House, Route 627	34-276
Haggerty House	34-398
Braithwaite House	34-423
Renner, Charles House	34-466
House, Route 684	34-503
Reading Landscapes	34-535
Milburn, Opal House	34-628
Reese House	34-645
Russell, J. Robert House	34-646
Chapman House	34-806
Kline, Lowell S. House	34-864
Summit Office Building	34-883
Omps, Herschel House	34-952
Longcreek Farm	34-1010
Wise-Chadwell House	34-1025
Grant, E.W. House	34-1059
Rudolph, Ella House	34-1075
Greenwood Homesite	34-1091
Miller-Herring House	34-1142
House, Off Rt. 657	34-1155
Hayden, LeAnna House	34-1159
House, Rt. 645	34-1182

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 645	34-1185
Russell House #1	34-1192
Clem-Haines House	34-1200
Snapp-Fawcett House	34-1235
DeHaven House	34-1533
Joliffe, Joseph House	34-1535
Joliffe, John W. House	34-1536

The Craftsman Style was another common style used during this period. In Frederick County, it was commonly expressed as a one 1 1/2-story, horizontally-emphasized building with dormers, exposed rafter ends, multi-light upper panes over single-light lower panes, and a large porch. Twenty-eight resources of this style were surveyed. All are of frame construction, and a few have a brick veneer. Almost all of the examples should accurately be termed **Vernacular Craftsman** because of their restrained use of Craftsman elements. In some cases, Colonial Revival elements were used in combination with Craftsman elements. In addition another eleven examples were identified and mapped on the USGS maps with the symbol CRFM. Locally, this style was popular well into the 1940s.

CRAFTSMAN	
SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 735	34-290
Riley-Adams-Whitlock House	34-404
Taylor, Sylvie House	34-414
House, Route 522	34-460
House, Route 684	34-518
House, Route 522N	34-577
Riggleman House	34-629
Bungalow, Rt. 672	34-632
Braithwaite, Paul W. House	34-821
House, off Rt. 522	34-827
Alabaugh, Betty House	34-850
Whitacre-McGrain House	34-887
Hiett, Grover House	34-938
Conner House	34-1000
House, Rt. 11 South	34-1032
Owens, C.J. House	34-1106
House, Rt. 664	34-1110
Messick-Starns-Brown House	34-1112
Carter-Ritter House	34-1121
McTiernan, Thomas House	34-1156
House, Rt. 664	34-1166
Vanscoy, Alvin L. House	34-1201
Snapp-Melby House	34-1224
Tokes, Louise House	34-1246
Kitchen-Conner House	34-1267
House, Rt. 640	34-1299
White, John E. House	34-1303
Bowman House #1	34-1355

The Martin-Hollis House 34-994 is one of the most formal examples of the Craftsman style in the county. (Fig.33) The current resident claims that it is a Sears Kit-House, and architectural evidence supports that speculation.

Nineteen examples of the Colonial Revival style were identified during this period. As with the use of other popular styles in Frederick County, many of the resources listed below consist of Colonial motifs applied onto vernacular forms. Of the nineteen surveyed, thirteen are frame, four are brick veneered, one is of rusticated concrete block, and one is of log and frame. One additional example was identified and mapped using the symbol CR.

COLONIAL REVIVAL

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Rt. 739	34-67
Bond House	34-70
House, Route 118	34-202
Win-Liz Farm	34-244
House, Route 627	34-247
Grimbrook Farm	34-297
House, Route 7	34-408
Madia House	34-500
Bagent, H.M. House	34-501
House @ Red Bud Woolen Factory	34-721
Rockhouse Farm	34-843
Twin Pines Kennel	34-901
House, Rt. 522	34-910
Dick, L.O. House	34-936
Carter-Balling House	34-1122
Shutts House	34-1197
Patterson House	34-1336
Forty Oaks	34-1475
Polhamus House	34-1534

The most academic example of the Colonial Revival style surveyed is the Bond House 34-70. (Fig.34) Constructed around 1930, this 2 1/2-story, five-bay, gable-roofed house features such Colonial details as: six-over-six-sash windows, a fanlight and sidelights around the 6-panel front door, large brick chimneys, and a brick veneer laid in 7-course American bond. It is fronted by a fine three-bay, front porch with ample Doric columns as supports and a denticulated cornice.

Only two examples of the Folk Victorian style were identified during this period. The majority of examples of this style dated to the turn of the century.

FOLK VICTORIAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Greystone Farm	34-546
Carbaugh, S. House	34-1011

The remaining buildings that were identified for this period either have an identifiable floor plan or form or are listed as vernacular. During the early part 1900s, a new construction material was created. Concrete formed to look like cut stone (or rusticated concrete block) was used in eleven buildings from this period, ranging in use from impressive Colonial Revival examples to modest hall-parlor-plans houses. It appeared to lose popularity by the early 1940s. This building material was also popular in commercial and public buildings of the period. Its popularity was due to the fact that it was a fairly cheap and readily available material that had a fine ornamental quality.

One example was identified as showing the influence of the **Mediterranean Revival** style, though it is a watered-down example. The Jenkins, Warden House 34-1043 is a small, one-story, stuccoed dwelling with a low-pitched roof, and an arcaded front porch.

1113 Martinsburg Pike 34-957 is the only dwelling identified of the **Streamline-Moderne Style**. Possibly constructed during the late 1940s, this one-story, frame dwelling is clad in stucco and sits on a split-level basement. Architectural details include: a strong horizontal emphasis, as stressed by the flat roof; smooth stucco wall surfaces; curved corners; and the use of glass block, especially in the corners.

Twenty-six examples of the vernacular **I-house** form were identified. These were very similar in appearance to the I-houses of the Reconstruction period. Differences included formed concrete foundations instead of stone ones, one-over-one-sash windows instead of two-over-two-sash, and having only one central flue as opposed to two interior or two end flues.

VERNACULAR I-HOUSE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Hulver House	34-366
Cooper, Ernest House	34-391
Brill, James B. House	34-392
House, Route 657	34-422
Meridian Farm	34-437
Anderson-Pugh House	34-484
Ramey, Russell House	34-488
Ramey House, Indian Hollow	34-490
Homestead, The	34-494
House, Route 522	34-531
Gleason House	34-603
Park House	34-620
O'Hara House	34-635
Gano, Timothy House	34-845
Cochran, R.B. House	34-870

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Cooke House	34-1175
Neff House	34-1179
Summerville	34-1202
Carbaugh Tenant House	34-1207
Abandoned House, Rt. 622	34-1240
Miller House	34-1249
Orndorff-Wright House	34-1280
House, Rt. 277	34-1361
Miller-Branner House	34-1432
Sunnyside Farm	34-1439
Chapman, Fred House	34-1490

Twelve examples of the **central-passage, double-pile-plan** dwelling were identified. In some cases, the buildings had some Colonial Revival decorative details.

DOUBLE-PILE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Lotrell, Lynn House	34-57
McIlwee, Clyde W. House	34-744
Timber Ridge Camp	34-816
Shrum-Helmick House	34-1037
House, Rt. 664	34-1113
Wheeler House	34-1173
Calthorne-Grove House	34-1190
Robinson House	34-1290
Plasters, Sam House	34-1340
Sandy, Melvin House	34-1356
Apartment, Rt. 277	34-1372
House, Welltown Pike	34-1455

Nineteen examples of the **hall-parlor plan** were identified for this time period. All are very modest, small dwellings.

HALL-PARLOR PLAN

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Crouse House	34-61
Burned House, Route 627	34-279
House, Route 735	34-288
House, Route 600 at Route 612	34-359
Solenberger Tenant House	34-454
House, Route 522	34-459
Brown, Lula House	34-563
House, Rt. 671	34-604
Renner, Guy W. House	34-759
House, off Rt. 696	34-809
House, Rt. 522	34-905
House, Rt. 661	34-1127
Jenkins House	34-1177
Slatefield Farm	34-1193
House, Rt. 642	34-1252
House, Rt. 641	34-1270
House, Rt. 636	34-1360

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fletcher House	34-1379
Snapp, Leonard House	34-1394

Sixteen examples of the gable-end form were surveyed during this period. An additional six were identified and mapped with the symbol GE for gable-end and RGE for remodeled gable-end. Many of the gable-end buildings had Craftsman or Colonial Revival-style front porches.

GABLE-END

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 656	34-413
House off of Rt. 11N	34-954
Henson, Jeff House	34-1030
Whetzel-Lord House	34-1055
House, Rt. 659	34-1123
Keckley, Robert D. House	34-1144
Tick Hill	34-1154
Hancock-Van Meter Property	34-1183
Grove-Derry House	34-1189
Neff House	34-1255
DeHaven, Conrad House	34-1283
Unger-DeHaven House	34-1284
Houses, Rt. 636	34-1347
House, Rt. 636	34-1352
Bowman House #2	34-1371
Rothgeb-Morgan House	34-1406

Only four examples of the vernacular 2-door form were identified during this time period. This form seemed to abruptly disappear from the vernacular vocabulary around 1940.

VERNACULAR 2-DOOR

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Pinetop Tree Farm	34-323
Linnaberger-Richard House	34-372
House, Rt. 654	34-618
House, Rt. 600	34-1511

Two examples of the cross-gable form were identified. Both were constructed in one building campaign.

CROSS-GABLE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 522	34-530
Clevenger, S.J. House	34-1269

Ten dwellings were identified that had no easily categorized feature. They are listed as vernacular. In most cases, they are buildings that have been remodeled in such a fashion that their original configuration is unrecognizable. An additional twenty were identified and mapped as V for vernacular and RV for remodeled vernacular.

VERNACULAR	
SITE NAME	NUMBER
Rosenberger House	34-796
Jenkins House	34-1118
House, Rt. 655	34-1132
House, Rt. 50/17	34-1174
Mitchell House	34-1251
Hogue Creek Farm Tenant House	34-1286
Ritenour, Elwood House	34-1297
Russell, D.H. House	34-1307
Newell-Scothorn House	34-1354
Houses, Rt. 277	34-1369

A total of 1,130 dwellings in the rural county were documented over the three-phase period of the county survey. In addition, another 224 were identified and mapped on the USGS maps using coded labels, some of which have already been described. In addition, one example of a late-seventeenth to early-eighteenth-century dwelling that was inaccessible was circled on a USGS map and labeled 17th-18thC. Five one-story twentieth-century dwellings were identified and labeled as 1-story. Ten examples of vernacular mid-twentieth-century dwellings were identified and labeled as 20th. Eight examples mid-twentieth-century I-houses with a central front gable were identified and mapped as CFG and RCFG (remodeled central-front-gable).

DOMESTIC-RELATED OUTBUILDINGS IN THE RURAL AREA

The majority of rural dwellings discussed in the first part of this chapter had accompanying domestic-related outbuildings. These outbuildings are listed, described, and photographed in the individual property files. A brief description of some of the more common types of domestic-related outbuildings is given below, as well as some of the more notable examples. In this section, all properties of a certain type are not listed, unlike the first section of this chapter where they are listed.

It is well known that large farms and plantations of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had many subordinate outbuildings that met the day-to-day needs of the occupants of the main house. Secondary domestic outbuildings often included a meathouse, a dairy, a kitchen, an ice house, a root cellar, a privy, and in most cases, slave quarters. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, many of these functions were consolidated into the main house, so these types of outbuildings became obsolete. The majority of domestic resources surveyed for this project had at least a few of these surviving outbuildings. Meathouses were particularly common.

A. SLAVE AND SERVANT QUARTERS

Although nineteenth-century census records indicate that Old Frederick County had a fairly large slave population, only a few slave quarters survive. This is partly due to the fact that the majority of slaveholders of Old Frederick County were located in present-day Clarke County. The slave quarters that were identified in Frederick County were generally on large farms, and were located fairly close to the main house. In many cases, the slaves were housed in the 1/2-story of ancillary buildings such as a kitchen or wash house. Of the slave quarters identified in Frederick County, the majority were of log or frame construction, 1 1/2-stories tall, sitting on piers or a low stone foundation, with an exterior end brick or stone chimney.

In a very few cases, the slave quarters were of masonry construction. Two of the most notable examples of masonry slave quarters are located at Carter Hall 34-83 and Hackwood 34-134. The one at Carter Hall is a large two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed brick structure laid in five-course American bond. (Fig.35) It has two interior end chimneys and is located just south of the main house. If viewed out of context, this building could stand alone as an example of a single pile, central-passage-plan dwelling. It is one the largest slave or servant quarters identified in the county. The slave quarters at Hackwood has an unusual siting. It sits flush with the house, just to the east. (Fig.36) It is a two-story, three-bay, hipped-roofed, stone building with a central brick chimney. Architectural evidence suggests that another dependency identical to this one was originally planned for the west side of the house, thus creating a sophisticated three-part composition.

B. SUMMER KITCHENS

A surprising number of properties documented in Frederick County still had surviving detached kitchens. The most common material used in nineteenth-century examples was log. Several early-twentieth century examples were also identified, all of which were of frame construction.

The summer kitchen at the Richard House 34-123 is one of the best examples in the county of a mid-nineteenth century summer kitchen. (Fig.37) This 1 1/2-story, two-bay, log building is clad in weatherboard and features a very large exterior end stone chimney. Other details include a batten door, and a six-over-six sash double-hung window. It is an unusually large building and may have also served as servants quarters.

The stone outbuilding at the Solenberger House 34-72 is one of the few examples of this building type expressed in

masonry. (Fig.38) This one-story, two-bay stone structure is constructed of random rubble limestone and features a large interior-end stone chimney. It has been re-roofed in corrugated metal and has a new window in the front and in the attic-story of the gable end.

Several twentieth-century examples of this building type were also identified. The summer kitchen at the Brumback-Douglas House 34-1421 illustrates the diversification of this building type by the early to mid-twentieth century. (Fig.39) This large building was used as a wash house, a cannery, and a summer kitchen. About a dozen of these full two-story, frame, gable-roofed, buildings with multiple doors on the first floor were identified in the county. All had full-width porches and brick flues.

C. MEATHOUSES

In Frederick County, the majority of meat processing for individual consumption was done by sugar or salt curing rather than smoking, as was customary in other parts of Virginia. Architectural evidence in the county supports this practice. Most rural and urban properties, up until the mid-twentieth century, had a meathouse for the purpose of curing and storing meat. Generally, during the nineteenth century, these buildings were of log construction. Sometimes brick or stone was also used. These early buildings usually had a steeply-pitched pyramidal roof, whereas later frame buildings usually had a gable roof. The interior framing was commonly exposed and the roofing members were often used to hang meat. These outbuildings were always located near the main house, and generally to the rear.

Only a few examples of pyramidally-roofed meathouses were identified. All of these were of log construction. The most notable is at Rosedale 34-11. The gable-roofed form was more commonly used, even on early- and mid-nineteenth-century examples. A surprisingly large number of nineteenth-century brick and stone meathouses were also identified. The one at Springdale 34-103, constructed of stone, is in excellent condition and features a single batten door on the primary facade and small vent windows on two of the other sides. (Fig.40)

The interior of the stone meathouse at Cherry Row 34-105 is particularly interesting. (Fig.41) It has a vertical meat rack in the center of the building that can be manually rotated. This unique feature was not identified in any other meathouse in the county.

There is a room in the attic of Long Green 34-100 that appears to have been used to smoke meat. It is located

adjacent to the east-end chimney and has wooden racks on the walls. There was originally a hole leading from the chimney into the room, thus creating the atmosphere necessary for smoking meat. This is the only example of this type of "interior smokehouse" identified in the county.

The meathouse at Gravel Springs Farm 34-124 illustrates a common feature of meathouses of the latter part of the nineteenth century. (Fig.42) The meathouses from this period were generally small, frame, gable-roofed, square or rectangular buildings with one door and perhaps a vent. The vast majority of meathouses during this period also had a gable-roofed overhang above the door. This was sometimes supported by plain brackets, but was always tied into the main roof. This characteristic of a gabled-overhang was particularly prevalent in western Frederick County.

Another fairly common feature of meathouses in the county was their combined use as a root cellar. This is well illustrated at the meathouse of the Smith-Fries House 34-1514. The frame, one-story, gable-roofed frame building sits on a split-level stone basement which has its own entry. (Fig.43) The upper section was used as a meathouse and the lower section as a root cellar.

D. SPRINGHOUSES

Springhouses were commonly found on properties that had a spring as a source of water. These structures not only protected the spring, but often provided a natural source of refrigeration for the storing of dairy products. Springhouses were typically constructed of stone or brick. A large number of rural properties in the county have surviving springhouses. In most cases, the buildings are no longer in use and have fallen into poor repair.

The mid- to late-nineteenth-century springhouse at the Spencer House 34-1505 is unique as it is the only springhouse identified in the county that is of log construction. (Fig.44) It is a one-story, gable-end structure that is constructed of logs that are notched in a v-pattern. It is remarkable that some of the original wooden shingles of the roof are still evident, in spite of the moist conditions of its surroundings. The springhouse at Shady Knoll Farm 34-648 is of frame construction, but appears to have been rebuilt sometime in the early twentieth century.

One of the finest masonry springhouses identified in the county is the one at the Marple-Seymour-Rosenberger House 34-1529. (Fig.45) This two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, stone structure is accessed by a wooden-plank bridge. Its formal appearance is accentuated by the suggested stone

corner-quoins, the six-over-six-sash double-hung windows, the brick-outlined lunette window in the gable end, and its strict symmetry.

One of the most unique springhouses in the county is located at Gravel Springs Farm 34-124. (Fig.46) Located east of the main house at the site of Gravel Springs, this mid-nineteenth-century, one-story, gable-roofed, brick structure, laid in five-course American bond, has an exterior-end brick chimney, two batten doors, and two diamond-pattern vents in the gable end. The batten door to the right leads into the room with the fireplace which was used as a laundry. The door to the left leads into a room with a partial stone floor which was used to store and cool dairy products. This architecturally sophisticated outbuilding cleverly combines two compatible uses.

E. OTHER DOMESTIC OUTBUILDING TYPES

Other types of common outbuildings related to domestic functions that were identified in the county include: ice houses, usually of stone construction; wood sheds, often constructed as a lean-to on another building; carriage houses, often later converted into garages; root cellars, usually constructed of stone as vaulted-roof structures; dairies, rarely built as separate buildings but often combined with springhouses; and privies, which were constantly being moved and rebuilt.

The most noteworthy outbuilding from this category is the privy at Rosedale 34-11. (Fig.47) This highly formal "three-holer" outhouse features a tripartite door surround with Greek Revival trim and a full height three-bay pedimented portico. The most common form for a privy in the county was a one-bay, shed-roofed, frame vernacular structure.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND SMALL COMMUNITIES IN FREDERICK COUNTY

Although Frederick County is primarily composed of rural farms and plantations, there are many small communities and towns in the rural areas that grew up as a consequence of a crossroads, mill, church or other important landmark. None of these rural communities was formally platted as was the case with Winchester, Middletown, and Stephens City. Instead, they evolved naturally and often haphazardly. Most of the historic resources in these areas were documented during the course of this survey. A brief description of these communities and a list of the historical domestic resources identified in them is given below. The majority of domestic resources in these communities had no agriculturally-related outbuildings except perhaps a chicken

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coop. They normally had a meathouse, and sometimes a privy. Some of the resources listed below have already been listed in the section above. These are farms that had a community grow up around or adjacent to them and are now considered part of that community, but are in fact agriculturally-related resources. Some communities are not discussed in detail, but are listed under *other*. The resources surveyed there are included in the first section of this chapter.

A. ALBIN

This small, rural, late-nineteenth-century community is located off of Route 522, about three miles north of Winchester. The first post office opened there in 1898. Most of its residents worked in orchards or as tradesmen. The community does not appear on Lake's 1885 Atlas. (Map 8) Eighteen domestic resources were surveyed in this community. The majority date to the early nineteenth century, and are of the vernacular I-house form.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Reading Landscapes	34-535
Janney-Davis-Massey House	34-538
Luttrell, Howard House #1	34-540
Luttrell, Howard House 32	34-541
House, Route 789	34-543
Edwards House	34-545
Greystone Farm	34-546
House, Route 789	34-547
House, Route 789	34-548
Howard House	34-550
Ungers' Maple Hill	34-551
Buncutter House	34-552
Hudson House	34-553
Mayes House	34-554
House, Route 679 at Route 789	34-556
Judge Tavenner Place	34-557
Solenberger-Dove House	34-558
House, Rt. 679	34-559

B. ARMEL

Armel is an early-twentieth-century community located on Route 522 south of Winchester, almost at the Clarke County line. There is no real community center here although there is a school. Six dwellings were surveyed. The majority were modest I-houses and ones with hall-parlor plans.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 522 near Armel	34-439
House, Route 522	34-440
Spicer House	34-441
House, Rt. 522 Wright's Run	34-442

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Tab and Veda's Friendly Inn	34-447
House, Route 522	34-449

C. BARTONSVILLE

This is one of the earliest communities in the county as it is the site of Yost Hite's eighteenth-century homestead and mill. Located on Route 11 about 3 miles south of Winchester, the community is now surrounded by strip development. The community post office was located off of Rt. 649 to the west of Rt. 11. Aside from the eighteenth and nineteenth century homes associated with Hite, the rest are vernacular dwellings.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Springdale	34-127
Stone House at Bartonsville	34-315
House at Bartonsville	34-316
Combs, Elaine House	34-1006
Hepler, Thomas House	34-1008

D. BRUCETOWN

Brucetown is one of the oldest and most architecturally interesting communities in Frederick County. Located in the northwest portion of the county near the Opequon Creek, it is strung out along Route 672. The area was settled by John Littler, who came to the county in the 1740s. Braddock Road, the road used by General Braddock and his troops on route to Fort Duquesne, passes through Brucetown. Local history indicates that Braddock's troops camped in the area. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, the community had over 150 residents, several stores, a blacksmith shop, a church, several flour mills, a woolen mill, a school house, and a tavern called the Blue-Ball Inn. The town was serviced by the railroad. The Winchester and Potomac Railroad serviced the community in 1836. Many Northern tourists coming to Jordan Springs Spa would get off at Brucetown and take a carriage the rest of the way.

Twenty-seven domestic resources were identified. They ranged in period from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. Unlike other small communities in Frederick County, several dwellings of the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Folk Victorian styles are present. A map of the community was included in Lake's 1885 Atlas. (Fig. 48) It is an excellent source of information about the composition of the community during that period.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Kackley House	34-679

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
McClure House	34-680
Castleman, Ben House	34-681
Hilderbrand House	34-682
Locke-Gordon House	34-683
Mauzy, Miss House	34-684
Morrison-Swimley House	34-686
Fraizer-Gleisner House	34-687
Boden, Raymond House	34-688
Boden, Jack House	34-689
Gleisner, Michael	34-690
Gleisner-Puckett House	34-691
Jefferson, Mason House	34-692
Bragg House	34-693
Price House	34-694
Reid House	34-695
Crim-Jobe House	34-696
Purcell-Whitacre House	34-698
Best-Snapp House	34-701
Swimley, Samuel Sr. House	34-702
Timberlake House	34-710
Purcell House	34-712
Swimley, Samuel Jr. House	34-713
Best, Dr. House	34-714
Bruce House	34-715
Harman House	34-716
Jones, M.J. House	34-1221

E. BURNT FACTORY

This small community located near the Opequon Creek in eastern Frederick County was once a thriving industrial neighborhood. Originally settled in the eighteenth century, the community was once called Millbrook. Its name was changed to Burnt Factory early in the twentieth century, after a fire at one of the mills devastated the community. All that now remains is a twentieth-century church, one I-house, and a log outbuilding presumed to be a meathouse.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Burnt Factory Farm	34-167
Tanquary House	34-706

F. CEDAR HILL

This is one of two documented late-nineteenth-century black communities in Frederick County. Located west of Clearbrook in the northern part of the county, Cedar Hill now consists of five historic dwellings, a church, and a school. The dwellings are mostly log with hall-parlor plans with various degrees of additions and alterations. The church was founded in 1884 and the school opened in 1885.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Cedar Hill Community	34-1479

G. CROSS JUNCTION

This late-nineteenth-century community was originally located along the North Frederick Turnpike (Route 522) in northwestern Frederick County. Lake's 1885 Atlas shows a post office, a store, two mills, a wagon shop, a cooper shop and several dwellings. (Map 5) In recent years, Route 522 was re-routed around the small community, and today, it consists primarily of residences. Six domestic resources were identified. The majority are of the vernacular I-house of hall-parlor form.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Baker House	34-565
House, Route 693	34-567
Baker House	34-568
House, Route 693 at Route 770	34-569
Abandoned House, Route 770	34-570
House, Route 770	34-571

H. FREETOWN

This small black community, located east of Stephens City, was originally known as Crossroads. It was once home to nine black families. Currently, surrounded by commercial and suburban residential development, only three domestic resources in the community survive. They are modest log and frame vernacular buildings.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fletcher-Turner House	34-1333
Fletcher, Susan House	34-1334
Barber-Williams House	34-1335

I. GAINESBORO

Founded by Job Pugh in 1797, Gainesboro was originally called Pughtown. The village was organized around the old Quaker Meeting House which was a branch of Hopewell Friends Meeting House. The dwellings were required to be no less than sixteen feet square with a brick or stone chimney. (Cartmell, p. 237) Located about ten miles northwest of Winchester, several late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century dwellings still survive. However, the majority date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lake's 1885 Atlas shows the location of the Quaker Church, the school, the post office, a cabinet shop, several mills,

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and numerous dwellings. (Map 5) Twenty-four domestic resources were surveyed for this project.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Bagent, H.M. House	34-501
House, Route 684	34-503
Bayliss House	34-504
House, Route 684	34-505
House, Route 684	34-506
House, Route 684	34-507
Smith, Dr. House	34-509
House, Route 684	34-510
Whitaker-Owens Home	34-511
House, Route 684	34-512
Log Complex, Route 684	34-513
Dove Home	34-515
Rogers, John House	34-516
House, Route 684	34-517
House, Route 684	34-518
Moore-Slokes House	34-835
Adams House	34-836
Whitacre House	34-837
Hubbard House	34-838
Adams, Robert House	34-839
Light, Loring L. House	34-840
Roberts House	34-841
Christian House	34-842
Cooper Duplex	34-856

J. GORE

The community of Gore is located off of Route 50 west at the beginning of Back Creek Valley. The area was originally settled by Jerimiah Smith in the 1730s. His house is still at the center of town, along the banks of Back Creek. The town was first called Back Creek Valley, then Lockhart. It was finally changed to Gore after the death of a prominent citizen, Mrs. Sidney Gore. Willa Cather, the famous nineteenth-century author, was born at her grandmother's house in Gore. One of her books, Sapphira and the Slave Girl takes place in Gore. Cather only remained in the area until her early teens. There are not many historical structures left in Gore as it has suffered two disastrous fires, one in 1930 and one in 1952. Only two dwellings were surveyed during this project. The remaining buildings were mapped and identified as the following: turn-of-the-century I-houses, late nineteenth-century vernacular 1 1/2-story dwellings, and one-story twentieth-century vernacular dwellings. The buildings associated with Willa Cather are outside the area technically defined as Gore. Along with about twenty dwellings, the town has a church, store, and school (now a day-care center). The current post office is

modern and is located along the highway, whereas the rest of the community has been by-passed.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Smith, Jerimiah House	34-1094

K. GRAVEL SPRINGS & STAR TANNERY

This interesting community, located in Cedar Creek Valley between Big North Mountain and Little North Mountain, was originally called Gravel Springs after the many fine fresh-water springs in the area. Deeds show that the families of Fry, Richards, Richard, Pifer and others obtained land in this area in the late 1700s. In the 1800s, the Star Shoe Company of Baltimore located a tannery here to utilize the barks of the plentiful oak and chestnut trees. Thomas Cover purchased the tannery in 1868 and operated it until 1895. In recent years Star Tannery, as it is now called, has become mainly a residential and farming community. Stylistically, the seven domestic resources identified were hall-parlor-plan or I-houses.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 604	34-381
House, Route 604 at Route 603	34-382
House, Route 603	34-383
House, Route 603	34-384
Brill, Walter House	34-386
House, Route 603	34-390
Cooper, Ernest House	34-391

L. GRIMES

Much of this late-nineteenth century community was destroyed in a 1912 fire. Today, Grimes only has a few houses and the old store, which is now used as a residence. Grimes is located north of Winchester in the Stonewall Magisterial District. Only one dwelling was documented, although several others were mapped and identified.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Letterman-Bradley House	34-1477

M. HAYFIELD

Hayfield, a small farming community located west of Winchester along Route 50, was the site of many early settlements. According to local history, the area was also the site of many Indian raids. White's Fort, located nearby, was apparently used as a fort to guard against Indians. Today, the community has mainly twentieth-century

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houses, several churches, a store, and a motel. Only one of the three resources listed below is at the community center, the other two are in more rural areas located on the outskirts of Hayfield.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Jenkins House	34-120
Hayfield	34-121
House in Hayfield	34-331

N. KERNSTOWN

Located just outside of Winchester on Route 11 south, Kernstown was originally known as Karnsville. Yost Hite and the pioneers that migrated into Frederick County with him, established a log meeting house on the site of present-day Opequon Presbyterian Church in Kernstown. Hogue's Ordinary was opened by William Hogue during the late eighteenth century. During the later part of the nineteenth century, the community was well known for the large distillery operated by L.E. Savage and his son. Today, very few historic buildings remain and the area is surrounded by commercial development. Four historic dwellings were surveyed, in addition to Hogue's Ordinary and several churches.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Savage-Seal House	34-972
House in Kernstown	34-973
Lantz House	34-974
House in Kernstown	34-975

O. MARLBORO

This is one of the oldest communities in Frederick County. It is the site of Marlboro Iron Works, founded by Isaac Zane in the 1760s. This highly successful industrial enterprise was producing four tons of bar iron and two tons of casting per week in the 1770s. Many of Zane's goods were exported to outside areas including some to England. The iron works is no longer standing although a few ancillary buildings remain as well as Zane's house. The actual community of Marlboro is located just north of the site of Zane's iron works. It includes several dwellings, that were formerly farmhouses, a church, and an abandoned store. The six dwellings identified date to the early and mid-nineteenth century.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Marlboro Spring Farm	34-78
Spring Hill	34-79

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Old Forge Farm	34-125
Shull-Hamilton House	34-1100
Stag Mountain Farm	34-1103
House on Rt. 622	34-1104

P. MEADOW MILLS

The present-day community of Meadow Mills consists primarily of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century dwellings. Several eighteenth-century house foundation ruins were also identified. Meadow Mills is located just west of the plantation house Belle Grove, south of Middletown. Several mills were originally located along Cedar Creek which is close by. After the Civil War, the railroad passed through the town and it experienced a growth spurt. Lake's 1885 Atlas shows the locations of several commercial and industrial enterprises in Meadow Mills. (Map 6) Other than dwellings, one church, and the ruins of a store and post office survive. Ten dwellings and dwelling sites were surveyed. The majority date to the turn of the century.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Cabin, The	34-205
House Ruins near Hite's Mill	34-207
Hodson House	34-208
House in Meadow Mills	34-209
House in Meadow Mills	34-210
Hottle House	34-212
Spiggle House	34-215
Garrett House	34-216
Brumback, Malcolm House	34-217
Curry House	34-218

Q. MOUNTAIN FALLS

The community of Mountain Falls is located at the intersection of Routes 600 and 608 in southwest Frederick County, along the old Hardy Turnpike. This late-nineteenth-century community is now made up of a few turn-of-the-century houses, some modern houses, an abandoned store, and a mid-nineteenth-century house that has been highly altered. This building is the oldest property in the community and was apparently originally used as a post office and tavern. Lake's 1885 Atlas shows Mountain Falls as a thriving community. (Map 4) Three dwellings were identified in Mountain Falls.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House at Mountain Falls	34-194
Hulver House	34-366
White, Lonnie House	34-370

R. NINEVEH

The community of Nineveh originally centered around Zion Church in Warren County. Most of Nineveh is in Warren County. Three dwellings were surveyed that lie in Frederick County off of Route 522 south. Nineveh appears on Lake's 1885 Atlas which shows the location of the store, post office, and wagon shop, none of which survive. (Map 6) The three dwellings surveyed are modest, turn-of-the-century, hall-parlor-plan structures in very poor condition.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
McCouley House	34-1313
House, Rt. 522	34-1314
Kindall House	34-1315

S. OPEQUON

The community of Opequon grew up around the eighteenth-century settlement site of Samuel Glass. Glass was one of the settlers who came to Frederick County from Pennsylvania with Yost Hite in the 1730s. He settled in this area west of Winchester and constructed his house and a mill along the Opequon. During the later eighteenth century another mill and several other houses were built by members of his family. During the mid-nineteenth century the community was important enough to have a town hall, a post office, and a school. None of these resources survive. In addition to the two mills, one of which has been significantly altered, the only resources that survive in the community are several early dwellings and a late-nineteenth-century store, school, and church. This community is also commonly referred to as Frog Eye. This name originated from a late-nineteenth-century billboard advertising snuff that was located at this crossroads. The billboard apparently depicted a large frog's eye. Three dwellings were surveyed in this small crossroads, all of which are associated with the original settlers of the area.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Homespun	34-16
Glass-Rinker House	34-86
Greenwood Homesite	34-1091

T. REST

This small community is located on Route 11 north almost to the West Virginia line. Lake's 1885 Atlas shows that the community had a post office, store, church, and several

dwellings during that period. (Map 8) Nine dwellings were surveyed. Some dated to the early nineteenth century and were of log construction. However, the majority were turn-of-the-century I-houses and hall-parlor-plan houses. The church was also surveyed.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Shiley, Raymond House	34-915
Smallwood-Swartz House	34-916
Smallwood House	34-917
Stotler, Larry House	34-918
House in Rest	34-919
Brining-Adams House	34-920
Schlack House	34-922
Abandoned House, Rest	34-923

U. ROUND HILL

The community of Round Hill is located about three miles west of Winchester off of Route 50. The village sits at the base of Round Hill. Four historical dwellings were surveyed in the community, all of which date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There are about thirty additional late-nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth-century houses that were not documented but identified and mapped. The majority were American Foursquare or I-houses. One log house was also identified but was not surveyed because it was heavily altered. The Round Hill School was also documented.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Aspen Shade	34-85
Hodgson, Abner House	34-94
Walnut Hill	34-98
Linden	34-346

V. STEPHENSON

Stephenson appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century community that grew up as a consequence of a crossroads and the arrival of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad in the 1830s. Lake's 1885 Atlas shows the location of several shops, the railroad depot, the post office, and a blacksmith shop. (Map 8) Although none of these buildings survive, eight historic dwellings were identified and surveyed. Some date to the early nineteenth century, while others date to the early twentieth century.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Wilson, Shirley House	34-939
Simkhovitch, Ronnie House	34-941
Jackson, Edgar House	34-942

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Mason-Hoover House	34-943
Hoover, Burton House	34-945
Pingley-Dyke House	34-947
Golightly-Dyke House	34-948
Keeler, Charles House	34-949

W. VAUCLUSE

The community of Vaucluse is named for the large Greek-Revival mansion, Vaucluse, located just west of this small hamlet. This community was formed as a consequence of the railroad, which came through after the Civil War. A train station was constructed and still survives, although in very deteriorated condition. In addition, there is a late-nineteenth-century church and three historic dwellings which date to the mid- and late nineteenth century.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House at Vaucluse	34-260
House at Vaucluse	34-261
Kline, Mildred House	34-262

X. OTHER COMMUNITIES

The following communities were also surveyed: Cedar Grove, Clearbrook, Mount Williams, Nain, Reynold's Store, Siler, Trone, Welltown, Whitacre, White Hall, and Woodbine.

Most of these developed as a consequence of a crossroads, mill, church, school, railroad station, and store and/or post office. The domestic resources surveyed in these rural clusters are vernacular.

Y. OUTSKIRTS OF WINCHESTER AND STEPHENS CITY

Fifteen dwellings located just outside of the present Winchester city limits were documented. Although these buildings are technically in the county, they are urban in nature. The majority are from the early to mid- twentieth century and are of the American Foursquare and Vernacular Craftsman styles.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
1413 Old Berryville Avenue	34-399
1415 Old Berryville Ave.	34-400
1417, 1419 Old Berryville Ave	34-405
1421, 1423 Old Berryville Ave	34-406
1113 Martinsburg Pike	34-957
105 Lee Avenue	34-958
101 Lee Avenue	34-959

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 2: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
20 Lee Avenue	34-960
913 N. Loudoun Street	34-961
Ritter, Loring House	34-977
3328 Valley Avenue	34-978
3400 Valley Avenue	34-979
House, Rt. 11S	34-982
House, Rt. 11S	34-983

A cluster of dwellings called **Sunnyside** is located at the northern edge of Winchester along Route 522. Five early-twentieth-century dwellings were documented in this area. Four are examples of the American Foursquare style and one is a vernacular I-house. About twenty additional dwellings of this type make up this neighborhood.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Brown House	34-521
1046 Frederick Pike	34-522
1048 Frederick Pike	34-523
McDonald House	34-525
Carper House	34-526

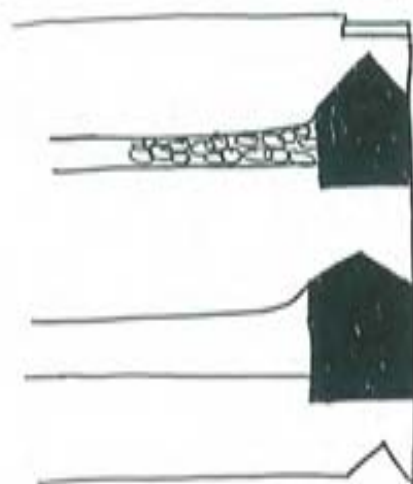
Just north of the Stephens City town limits along Route 11, is a group of nine dwellings and one old gas station converted into a dwelling. These turn-of-the-century-buildings consist two fine examples of the Queen Anne style, four examples of the American Foursquare style and three examples of the Craftsman style.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Stover, J.I. House	34-986
Rittenouer-Boyer House	34-992
Schryock-Aylor House	34-993
Martin-Hollis House	34-994
Hinkle-Hollis House	34-995
Lewis House	34-996
Hovermale, Elsie House	34-997
House, Rt.11S	34-998
House, Rt.11S	34-999

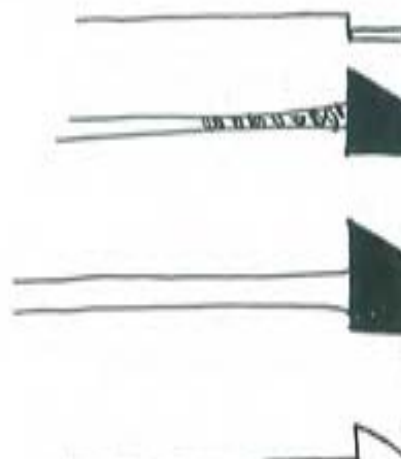


FIGURE 3: Branson House 34-137, se view.

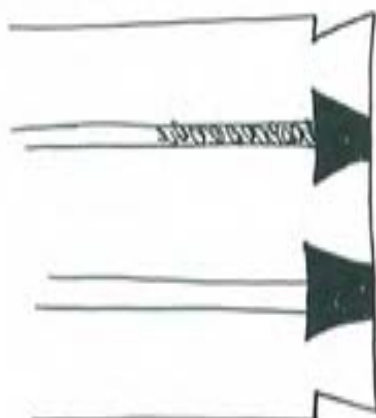
FIG. 4: TYPES OF NOTCHING IN LOG CONSTRUCTION



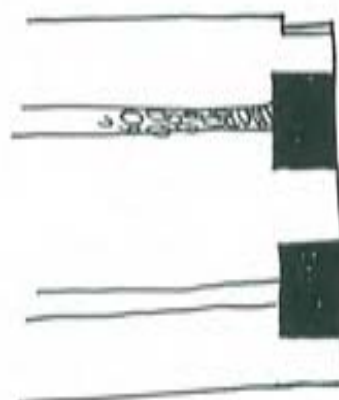
V-NOTCHED



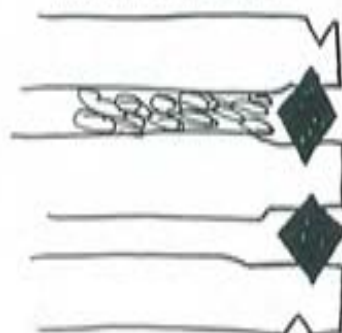
HALF DOVETAIL



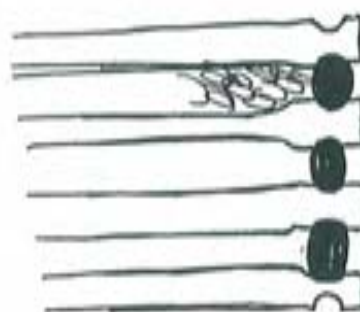
FULL DOVETAIL



SQUARE-NOTCHED



DIAMOND



SADDLE

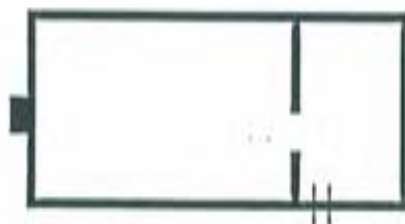
FIG 5: ILLUSTRATION OF FLOOR PLANS
 (VDHR SURVEY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES, HANOVER COUNTY, 1990)



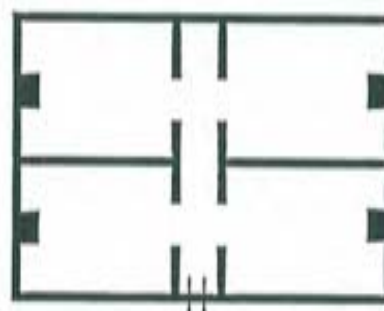
One-Room



Side-Passage, Double-Pile



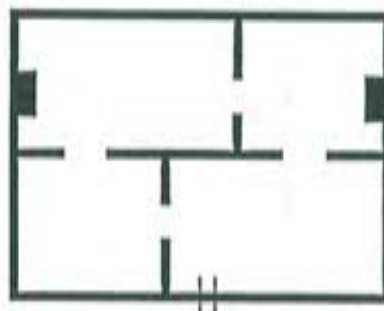
Side-Passage, Single-Pile



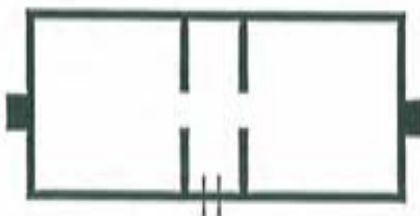
Central-Passage, Double-Pile



Hall-and-Parlor



Four-Room



Central-Passage, Single-Pile



FIGURE 6: Retirement 34-1098, nw view of orig. section.



FIGURE 7: Long Green 34-100, south view of house.



FIGURE 8: Cherry Row 34-105, east view.

FIG 9: COMMON TYPES OF BRICK BONDS
(VDHR ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY GUIDE, 1984)

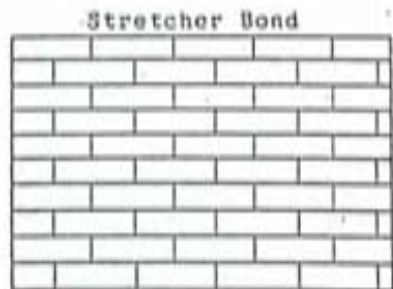
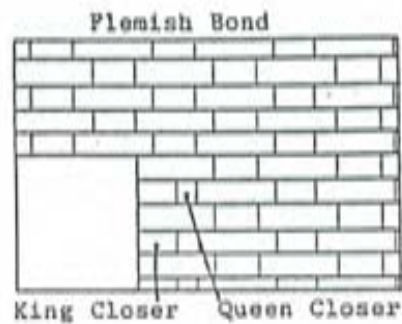
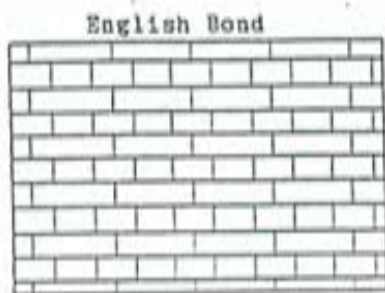


FIG 10: Cherry Row
34-105, detail of
brickwork.



FIG 11: Cherry Row
34-105, corner cabinet.



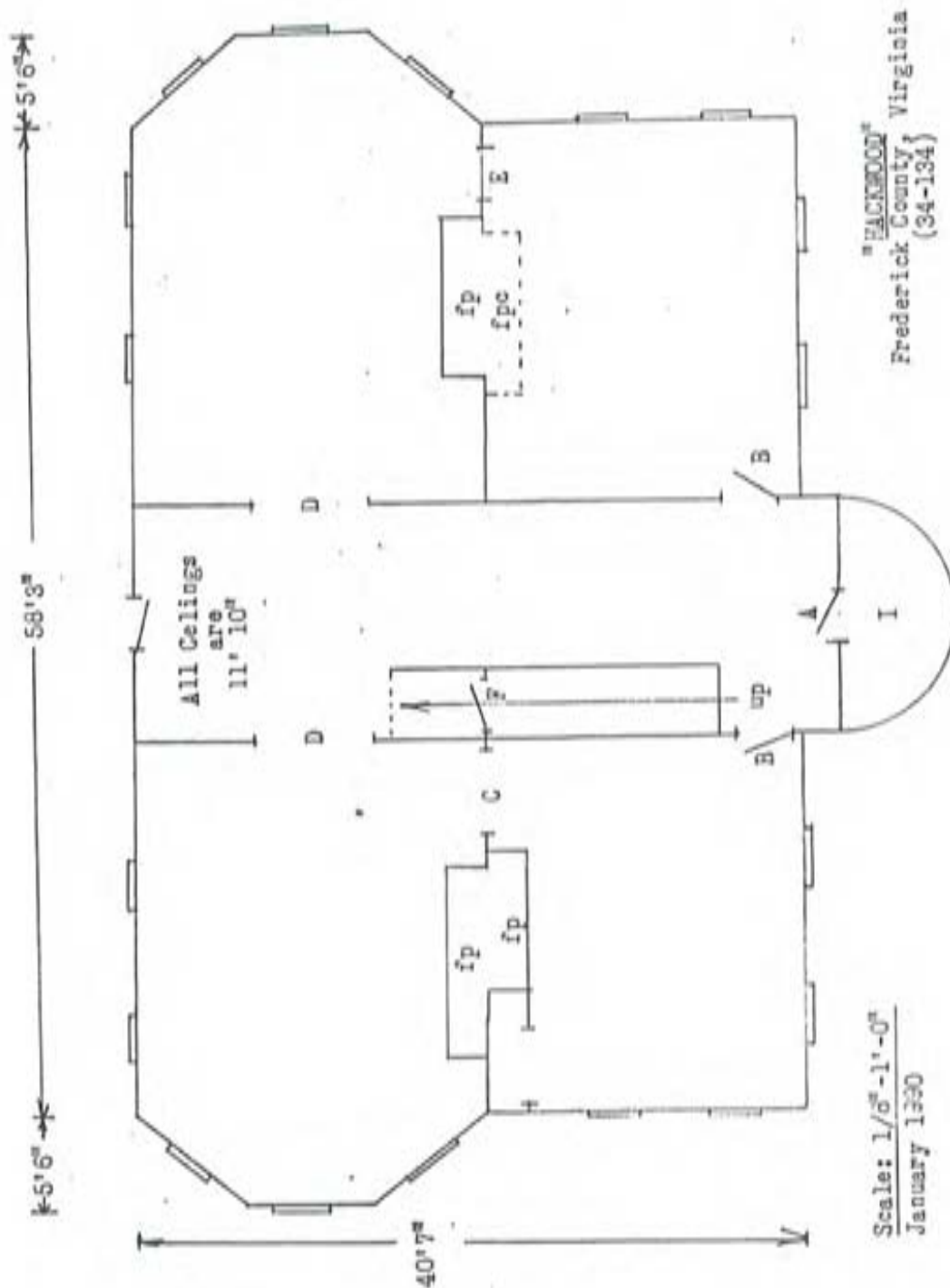


FIGURE 12: Floor Plan of Hackwood 34-134 (John Lewis, 1990)



FIGURE 13: Belle Grove 34-2, south view.



FIGURE 14: Springdale 34-103, south view.



FIGURE 15: Loy-Lacy House 34-1291, south view.



FIGURE 16: Fries-Shockey House 34-1484, sw view.



FIGURE 17: Pitzer House 34-155, ne view.

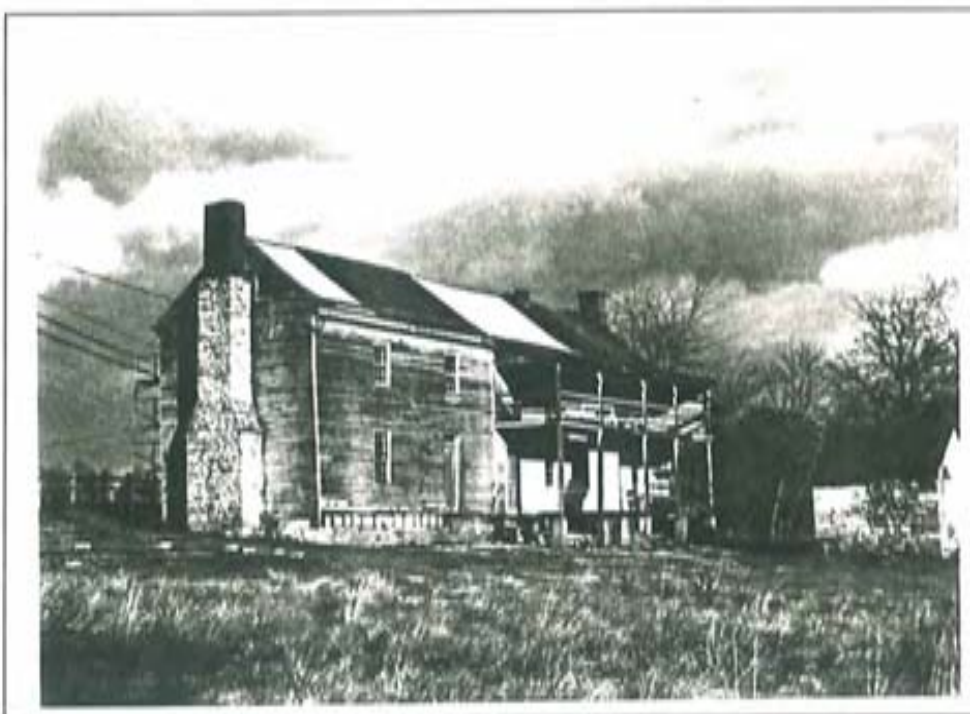


FIGURE 18: Homespun 34-180, sw view.



FIGURE 19: Gano House 34-185, south view.



FIGURE 20: Gano House 34-185, late-19th-century photograph.



FIGURE 21: Gravel Springs Farm 34-124, ne view.



FIGURE 22: Carter Hall 34-83, interior door surround.



FIGURE 23: Ginn House 34-1429, south view.



FIGURE 24: Parrish Place 34-170, south view.



FIGURE 25: Clevenger-McKown House 34-1448, ne view.



FIGURE 26: Byers House 34-1124, ne view.



FIGURE 27: Snapp, J.A.R. House 34-1223, east view.



FIGURE 28: Monte Vista 34-140, west view.



FIGURE 29: Wadell House 34-305, nw view.



FIGURE 30: Clevenger-Russell House 34-1471, east view.



FIGURE 31: Buckhorn Farm 34-1318, sw view.



FIGURE 32: LaFolette, John House 34-1518, east view.



FIGURE 33: Martin-Hollis House 34-994, ne view.



FIGURE 34: Bond House 34-70, east view.



FIGURE 35: Carter Hall 34-83, se view of slave quarters.

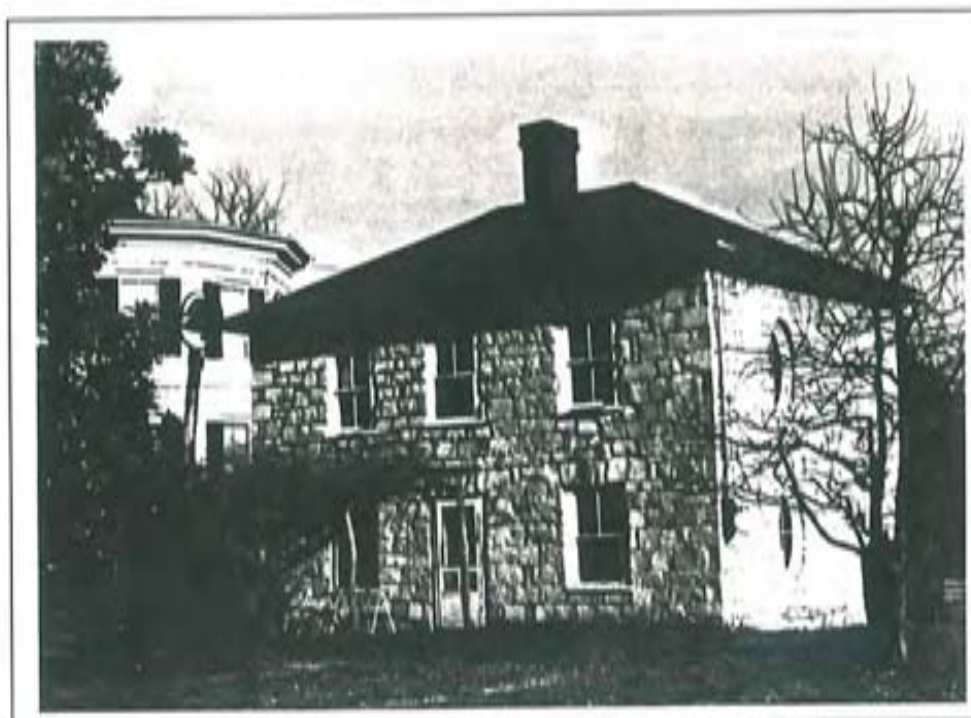


FIGURE 36: Hackwood 34-134, se view of slave quarters.



FIGURE 37: Richard House 34-123, east view of summer kitchen.



FIGURE 38: Solenberger House 34-72, se view of summer kitchen.



FIGURE 39: Brumback-Douglas House 34-1421, south view summer kitchen.

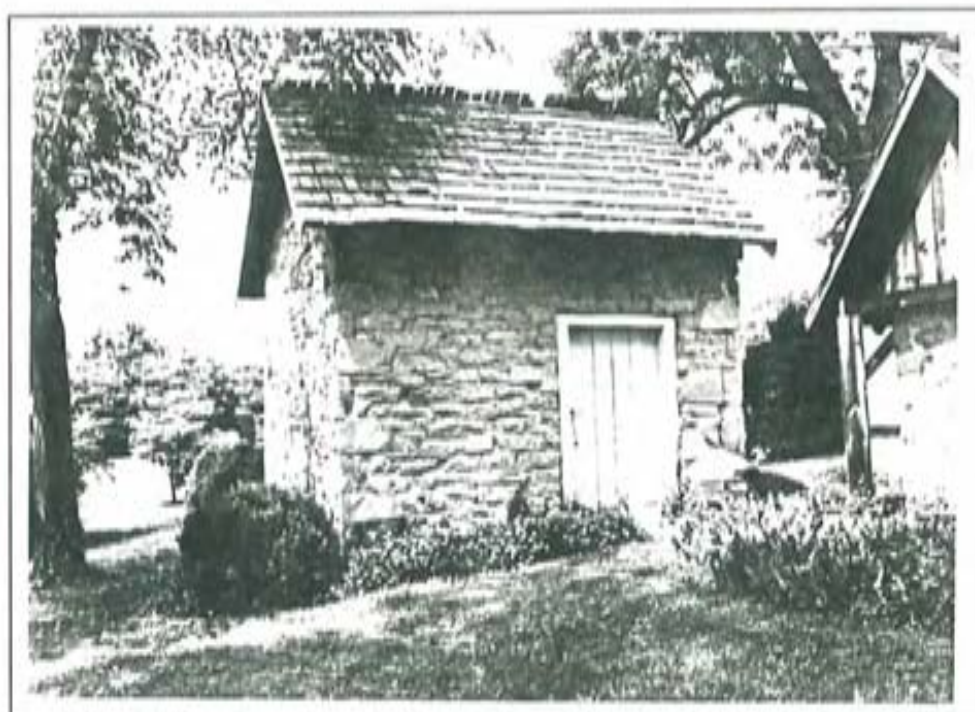


FIGURE 40: Springdale 34-103, sw view of meathouse.

FIG. 41: Cherry Row
34-105, interior of
meathouse.

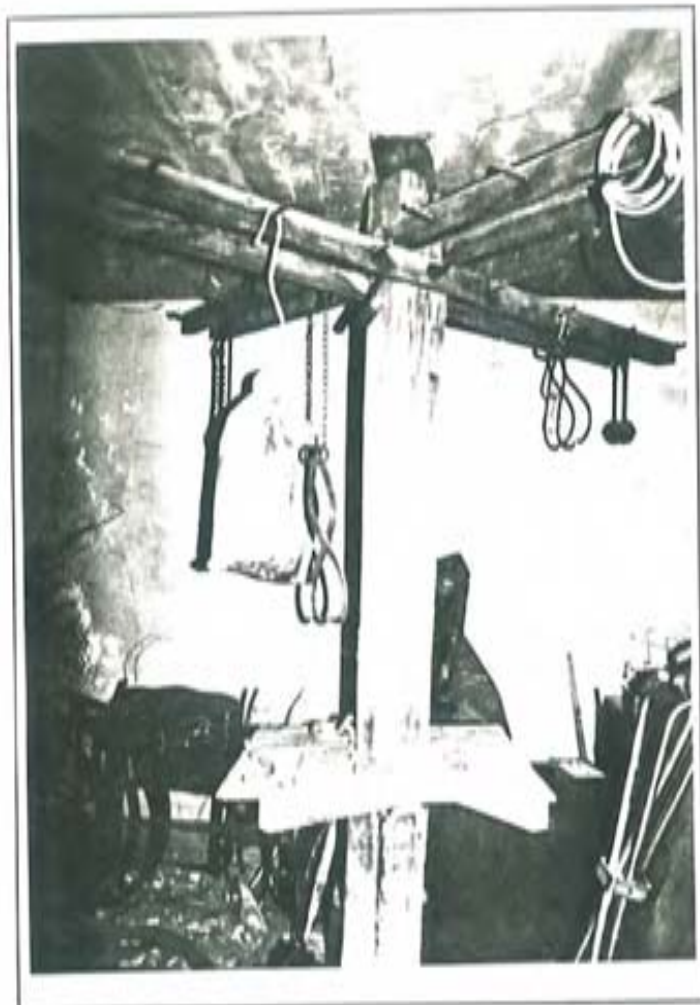


FIGURE 42: Gravel Springs Farm 34-124, meathouse.

FIG. 43: Smith-Fries
House 34-1514, view of
meathouse/root cellar.



FIGURE 44: Spencer House 34-1505, springhouse.

FIG. 45: Marple-Seymour-
Rosenberger House
34-1529, springhouse.



FIGURE 46: Gravel Springs Farm 34-124, springhouse.

CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

Since its beginnings, Frederick County's development has revolved around agriculture. The county's geography is particularly well-suited to this land use. Several large streams and prolific springs provide water to most parts of the county. The majority of the land, rich in minerals and well drained, is highly productive. The central part of the county is particularly well-suited for the planting of crops as it is gently rolling in topography and rich in limestone soil.

Frederick County's location, in the northwest portion of Virginia, makes it easily accessible to Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore. Before the advent of the train or automobile, the nearby Shenandoah River was the main transportation route. The major north-south and east-west road systems passing through Frederick County contribute to its ideal location. With markets so accessible and the land so fertile, it is no wonder that Frederick County has always been agriculturally productive.

In this chapter properties with agricultural buildings dating to the period under discussion are listed. For most of the early agriculturally-related dwellings in the county, the original agricultural outbuildings have been replaced with newer ones.

Much of the historical information for this chapter was taken from census records and Robert Mitchell's invaluable study, Commercialism and the Frontier: Perspectives on the Early Shenandoah Valley.

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1750

The earliest explorers in Frederick County would have found it similar to many neighboring counties; 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. 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 was used to build structures on the property.

Farming during the early part of this period was primarily 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 livestock. Wheat and rye were sometimes planted and ground together to form maslin, an old flour

from Western Europe. (Mitchell, pp.137-138) Rye was used as a grain for bread as well as a base for whiskey. In addition to these crops, tobacco and fruit trees were also cultivated.

B. COLONIAL FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE REVOLUTION 1750-1789

As more people settled the area, the wilderness was transformed into farmland. By the year 1775, the Shenandoah Valley had a population of 35,000. The settlers were sparsely distributed in the Valley except in Berkeley and Frederick Counties where the population was comparatively dense: ten persons per square mile. (Mitchell, p.238) In addition to an increased population, landholders owned smaller tracts of land. According to Mitchell, around 1760, farmers generally owned around 400 acres of land and at least one horse and a few cattle. By 1800, this figure had dropped so that four-fifths of landowners owned less than 250 acres of land. (Mitchell, p.238) In addition, about half of the population did not own any land. (Mitchell, p.238)

The demand for grains during the French and Indian War helped expand wheat production past a subsistence level. It was given another boost in the 1770s when the Revolutionary War increased the demand for bread and flour. (Mitchell, pp.172-173) Other products were also cultivated for commercial purposes during this period including corn, oats, and flax.

Wheat became the primary cash crop in the Valley during this period. It was now marketed to areas east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Several grist mills were established in Frederick County during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, reflecting this new commercial enterprise. They are discussed in Chapter 12 under the theme of Industry.

There was a great demand for cattle, horses, and livestock during the Revolutionary War as troops and prisoners were stationed in Winchester. In addition, cattle drives from the Shenandoah Valley to military centers in eastern Virginia were conducted. (Mitchell, p.183) Although livestock numbers declined during the Revolution, the Valley remained a leader in livestock production after the War. (Mitchell, p.185)

No resources from this theme and time period survive in the study region. There are several farms originally from this period, but all have newer agricultural outbuildings.

C. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The post-Revolutionary War years in Frederick County saw an increase in the number of farm buildings, as more settlers moved in and set up farms. The county was very prosperous during this period. In Charles Varle's account of Frederick County in 1809, he states that the agricultural products grown in Frederick County included "wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley and a small amount of tobacco." (Varle, p.35) He goes on to explain that the wheat was ground into flour at the local grist mills and sent by wagons and boats to different markets. 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, p.35)

Eleven properties were identified in the county with agricultural outbuildings that date to this time period. In all cases, it was nearly impossible to accurately date these vernacular buildings. Some of the buildings listed below might date to the next period, but the architectural evidence on the rest of the property suggests this time period.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Richard House	34-123
Aband.log hse., Rt. 734	34-184
Gano House	34-185
Larrick-Legge Hse.	34-339
Jenkins-Faulkner House	34-348
Reese House	34-645
Grubb House	34-755
Sweeny, Paul A. Barn	34-913
Brumback, Jacob H. House	34-1072
Owens House	34-1198
Heironimus-Mauzy House	34-1451

Of the properties listed above, nine had log barns with double-pen, open central-bay plan. The one at the Larrick-Legge House 34-339 is in particularly good condition. The interior floor plan is easily recognizable from the exterior. (Fig. 49) The two square-shaped cribs are fourteen logs in height and are held together using a v-notch. (Fig. 50) These cribs were used for hay storage. The roof of this barn appears to have been rebuilt during the twentieth century.

Other properties had small, secondary outbuildings from this period. For example the Owens House 34-1198 only has a log pig-pen that appears to date to this period, all other agricultural buildings are from the twentieth century.

D. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY 1830-1860

Wheat production continued to be the most profitable enterprise for farmers during this period. Farmers also diversified their crop and livestock production. This resulted in the consolidation of the barn as a multi-functional building.

The 1840 and 1850 agricultural census records provide a considerable amount of valuable information on Frederick County's agricultural products during this period. Both of the census records divide the state of Virginia into a western and an eastern region. Frederick County is listed in the western region which also includes counties which are now in West Virginia.

The 1840 Census indicates that Frederick County raised large numbers of horses/mules, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The number of sheep and swine were more than double that of any of the other livestock. Annual grain production included; wheat (173,289 bushels), barley (83 bushels), oats (134,703 bushels), rye (30,630 bushels), buckwheat (8,454 bushels), and Indian corn (300,107 bushels). Other agricultural products for Frederick County listed in the census included (the amounts are all annual totals): 20,205 pounds of wool, 60 pounds of hops, 283 pounds of wax, 36,985 pounds of potatoes, and 4,421 tons of hay. Some unusual products were: 73 pounds of silk cocoons, 520 pounds of sugar, 5,727 cords of wood, and 33,500 pounds of tobacco.

The 1850 Census indicates the acres of land in farms throughout Virginia. Farms in Frederick County were generally larger than ones in other counties in the Valley. Sixty-six percent of farms in the county had 100 to 5000 acres of improved farmland. (Pezzoni, 1830-1860, p.4) The cash value of farms in the county was \$3,784,400; about \$15.84 per acre, which is almost twice the state average of \$8.27 per acre.

The creation of agricultural societies and journals during this period allowed farmers to share information with each other. There were several agricultural societies on the state level and some on the local level. One of the earliest of these societies was the Frederick County Society to Encourage Domestic Manufactures and Improve the Breed of Sheep, which was quite active during the 1830-1860 period. (Pezzoni, 1830-1860, pp.1-2)

Log, heavy timber frame and masonry were the common methods of construction of barns during this period. The Pennsylvania bank barn was introduced into the region by the settlers from that area. It was the predominant barn form in Frederick County throughout the nineteenth century.

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Other common agricultural outbuildings erected on farms during this period included corn cribs, granaries, and chicken houses. These were usually grouped in some order in the farm lot. Thirty-four resources with agricultural buildings from this period were identified in the county. As in the earlier period, the accurateness of the dates of these buildings might vary.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Brightside	34-3
Wheatlands	34-33
Winter Hill	34-87
Long Green	34-100
Gravel Springs Farm	34-124
Barrett-Fries House	34-149
Lynn-Lodge House	34-152
Pitzer House	34-155
Burnt Factory Farm	34-167
Western View Farm	34-236
Dinges House	34-237
Good, Mary House	34-327
Wotring House	34-335
House, Route 600	34-364
R.W. Boxwell-Ramey House	34-489
Staub, L.H. House	34-612
Wright-Barton House	34-633
Conrad, H.F. House	34-667
McCann, Thomas House	34-729
Woodside	34-731
Funkhouser, J.E. Farm	34-732
McIlwee, Clyde W. House	34-744
Fleming G. House	34-772
Shrout House	34-789
Ulmer, A.K. House	34-897
Sunny Side	34-1028
Clevenger, E.B. House	34-1047
Brumback, Jacob H. House	34-1072
Froman-Sydnor-Baldwin House	34-1076
Hansucker-Funkhouser House	34-1081
Snapp-Fout House	34-1085
Wood, C.W. Miller's House	34-1157
Shanholtz-Baker House	34-1275
Hartley-Perry House	34-1308
Snapp, Tilden House	34-1392

The mid-nineteenth-century group of log outbuildings at the Funkhouser, J.E. Farm 34-732 is the finest in the county. It includes a log corn crib, blacksmith shop, and double-pen barn. The gable-roofed, v-notched, one-bay log corn crib is one of a very few identified in the county. (Fig. 51) The barn is very large and has been surrounded on three sides with lean-to shed additions. (Fig. 52) The interior is in remarkably original condition and is composed of an open central bay 18 feet wide with a log pen on either side.

(Fig. 53) These pens are v-notched and differ from other barns surveyed of this type in that they are solid up to about seven feet high, then they become open bays. An inscription of the date "1856" was found on one of the solid boards near the bottom of the northwestern pen. (Fig. 54) The main house dates to this period so one can assume that this date is also applicable to the barn.

Not all barns from this period are of log construction. The one at Long Green 34-100 is a post and beam barn with hand-hewn beams and unique pegs that are square, not round, as in most barns of this type.

E. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

The Civil War brought an abrupt end to the development of new farms. The Shenandoah Valley provided Confederate troops with food and grains and became known as the "Breadbasket of the South". Frederick County experienced several barn- and mill-burning campaigns, so that only a limited number of pre-Civil War examples of these resources exist. In addition, many fences were destroyed so that livestock could no longer be confined. No resources were found that were built during this period.

F. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The reconstruction process was slow in the region. The Civil War had destroyed many farms and their productivity was greatly curtailed. If the surviving resources accurately reflect this historical pattern, construction did not resume in the study region until around the 1870s. The number of farms in the Valley increased considerably from 1860 to 1910, more than doubling in Frederick County. (Pezzoni, 1860-1910, p.3) Farms in the county during this period generally ranged in size from one to 99 acres. (Pezzoni, 1860-1910, p.5)

By the turn of the century, steam became an important source of mechanical power and was used alongside the traditional horse. This helped the productivity of farms and allowed greater diversification of products.

Frederick County was a leader in corn and wheat production during this period. The wheat yield was about 12 bushels per acre compared to the present yields of about 50 bushels per acre. (Pezzoni, 1860-1910, p.7)

Fruit production also increased during this period. Cherries and peaches were grown in Frederick, but it was the apple that was the most important fruit. Apple production grew in the county, especially after 1910. This created the

need for fruit packing houses, barrel-making operations and other industries related to apple production.

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. Several wooden silos were also built in the county during this period. From this period on, the demand for dairy products grew, causing an increase in dairy-oriented barns in the county.

The 496 resources identified in the study region include many farms that are still in operation today. A large majority of these are earlier farms which had their agricultural buildings replaced during this period. Evidence suggests that the foundations of barns that were burned during the Civil War were reused with later superstructures. The Pennsylvania bank barn was by far the most common barn form during this period. In addition to a barn, the majority of properties listed also have free-standing corn cribs with a drive-thru central bay, shed-roofed chicken houses, modern concrete silos, frame stables, and frame animal and machine sheds. A very few resources have frame granaries.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Belle Grove	34-2
Millbank	34-5
Rosedale	34-11
Monte Vista Farm	34-14
Homespun	34-16
Cather-Glaize-French House	34-18
Valley Stream Farm	34-25
Stoney Lonesome Farm	34-27
Neill-Huck House	34-28
Long Meadows	34-31
Richards House	34-32
Birmingham-Madigan House	34-34
Barkow-Felton House	34-36
Tolkson House	34-40
Ewing-Racey House	34-43
Pinetop	34-44
Smith, Aunt Mary House	34-47
Springfields	34-48
House, road to Long Green	34-51
House, Rt. 522N	34-53
Brannon Farm	34-56
House off of Rt. 696	34-59
Zea House	34-65
LaGrange	34-69
Solenberger House	34-72
Ridings-McClunn House	34-73
Cooley House	34-74
Stickley House	34-75
Deerfield Acres	34-76

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Marlboro Spring Farm	34-78
Green Hill	34-81
Pleasant Green	34-84
Aspen Shade	34-85
Baker, Jacob House	34-90
Baker House	34-92
Gold House	34-95
Lupton-Bond House	34-101
Woodburn	34-102
Springdale	34-103
Cherry Row	34-105
Valley Mill Farm	34-108
Carter-Hardesty House	34-112
Zinn House	34-114
Rose Hill	34-115
Overhill Farm	34-117
Rock Harbor	34-119
Jenkins House	34-120
Hayfield	34-121
Selma	34-122
Gravel Springs Farm	34-124
Hilandale	34-126
Springdale	34-127
Kendrick House	34-131
Elm Shade	34-132
Hackwood	34-134
Godfries-Sempeles House	34-135
Branson House	34-137
Buffalo Marsh	34-140
Waveland	34-141
Frederick Hall	34-143
Evendale	34-145
Dillon-Boyles House	34-153
Locust Level	34-154
Saspirilla Springs	34-156
Northwood	34-157
Willow Shade	34-162
Fort Collier	34-165
Gardner House	34-172
Homespun	34-180
Stuart, Betty Meade House	34-181
Abandoned house, Rt. 522N	34-182
Richards House	34-188
Hite, Isaac F. Estate (?)	34-190
House, Route 600	34-193
House at Mountain Falls	34-194
House off Route 115	34-201
Curry House	34-218
Idlewild	34-223
House, Route 625	34-226
House, Route 627	34-227
House, Route 625	34-230
House, Route 625	34-239

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 638	34-241
Rock Hill Dairy Farm	34-242
House, Route 759	34-243
Win-Liz Farm	34-244
Rose Hill	34-245
House, Route 627	34-246
Echo Ridge Farm and Nursery	34-248
House, Route 627	34-249
House, Route 627	34-250
House near Hite's Chapel	34-252
Patty Pond	34-255
Tabb House	34-256
Alfred Snapp, Sr./Shiley Farm	34-264
House off Route 759	34-265
House, Route 638	34-269
House off Route 842	34-272
Rose Hill	34-273
House off Route 627	34-275
House, Route 627	34-278
House, Route 636	34-280
House, Route 636	34-282
House off Route 636	34-283
House at Kline's Mill	34-285
Guard House	34-286
Hausenfluck-Sager	34-291
Twin Maples	34-292
Cadwalder House	34-295
Detra House	34-298
Rinker-Sperry-Huffman Cemetery	34-302
High View Farm	34-306
House, Rt. 640	34-307
Aband.Hse., Cherry Grove Farm	34-308
Cherry Grove Farm	34-309
Hamp-Rittenouer House	34-310
Rittenouer, Floyd House	34-311
House at Bartonsville	34-316
Brown, Gilbert House	34-318
Larrick House	34-324
Lockhart House	34-325
Workman House	34-326
Fremont	34-334
Clowser House	34-338
House, Route 600	34-357
House, Route 600 at Route 612	34-359
House off Route 600	34-362
Hulver House	34-366
House, Route 604	34-367
Fawcett, John House	34-369
White, Lonnie House	34-370
Sales-Smith House	34-373
House off Route 600	34-374
House off Route 600	34-375

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Route 604	34-379
Himelright, Joseph House	34-380
House, Route 603	34-390
Brill, James B. House	34-392
Adams Farm	34-397
Anderson's Tavern	34-401
Baker House	34-415
Dawson, Gaylord House	34-416
Carper Farmhouse	34-425
Farmhouse, Route 633	34-429
Rosenberger Farm	34-430
Russell Place	34-431
House near Macedonia	34-435
Faulkner House	34-436
"L.J.G." House	34-443
Funkhouser Farm	34-444
Comer House	34-448
Armel Homeplace	34-453
Fort Hill Farm	34-455
Beaver House	34-464
Log House, Cather's Run	34-475
Smith, Dr. S.J. House	34-480
Eaton Log House	34-482
Lewis, J.R. House	34-483
Griffin, John House	34-485
Sunrise	34-486
Tenant House at Brightside	34-487
Old Hoover Place	34-491
Larrick-Hatcher House	34-492
Homestead, The	34-494
Larrick, Julian House	34-496
Rogers House	34-498
House, Route 600	34-499
Bagent, H.M. House	34-501
House, Route 684	34-503
Whitaker-Owens Home	34-511
Church of Christ Hse. & Barn	34-519
Martin House	34-527
House, Route 522	34-533
House, Route 789	34-543
House, Rt. 679	34-559
House, Route 522N	34-560
House, Route 522N	34-562
Baker House	34-565
House, Route 693	34-567
House, Route 693 at Route 770	34-569
Grove Place	34-573
Braithwte.-Adams-Shanhltz.Farm	34-574
Allemong-Shanholtz Place	34-576
Shenk House	34-578
House, Rt. 695	34-584
Bagent-Dick House	34-585

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Sleepy Creek Farms	34-588
McIntyre House	34-589
House, Rt. 695	34-590
North Mountain Pines	34-591
Thomfield Farm	34-594
Maple Hill Farm	34-595
Kerns, Irving House	34-598
Profitt House	34-599
Nydam House	34-600
Outbuildings, Rt. 671	34-607
Shirley House	34-609
Pine's Store	34-615
Edwards House	34-617
Campbell House	34-619
Trimble House	34-622
Bailey-Anderson House Site	34-623
Melvin House	34-624
Negley House	34-627
Glendobbin	34-631
House off of Rt. 739	34-634
Jones, C.H. House	34-637
Foxtrap Farm	34-639
DeHaven's Haven	34-640
House, Rt. 739	34-643
Russell, J. Robert House	34-646
Shady Knoll Farm	34-648
Strother, Benjamin F. House	34-650
Lamp-Holliday House	34-651
Ruins of House, White Hall	34-655
Cather House	34-658
Outbuildings, White Hall	34-660
McKee-Seeger House	34-661
Brown House	34-663
Smoke's, Dr. House	34-664
Cook, C.R. House	34-669
House, Rt. 672	34-671
Sheets House	34-672
Wright-Teets House	34-676
Cochran House	34-677
Kackley House	34-679
Hilderbrand House	34-682
Locke-Gordon House	34-683
Timberlake House	34-710
Rose Lawn	34-717
Pugh House	34-722
Swarthmore	34-726
House, Rt. 662	34-728
Hollingsworth House	34-733
Taylor Furnace Farm	34-734
House off Rt. 600	34-740
Orndorff, A.T. House	34-741
House off Rt. 602	34-743
Farm off Rt. 602	34-746

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Clem, Marvin House	34-750
Lyon, H.W. House	34-751
Fisher, Genevieve House	34-753
House off Rt. 604	34-756
Himelright, Thomas House	34-762
Abandoned Himelright House	34-763
Lockhart Farm	34-766
Lambert, Mike Farm	34-769
Wymer, Molly House	34-770
Wohlleben, Mack House	34-773
Wallace, David N. House	34-774
Brewer, James House	34-775
Wolfe, Charles House	34-779
House, off Rt. 608	34-782
Sibert House	34-797
Adams, J.H. House	34-798
Fishbeck, Jan House	34-799
Chapman House	34-806
House off Rt. 522	34-817
Braithwaite, Elenora Lee House	34-819
Jackson House	34-823
Adams-Fout House	34-825
House, off Rt. 522	34-828
House, Rt. 522	34-830
Willows, The	34-831
Omps, Ceseric House	34-844
Gardner, L. House	34-852
Gardner, James House	34-853
Holliday House	34-854
House, Rt. 700	34-860
Wallin House	34-861
Alkire, Robert House	34-866
Jenkins House	34-867
Lizer, L. House	34-871
Whitacre, Mary House	34-879
Rice, Niel House	34-881
Abandoned house, off Rt. 701	34-884
Whitacre house, off Rt. 701	34-885
Tenant house, Whitacre Farm	34-892
Whitacre, J.C. Farm	34-893
Crowe, Amelia J. House	34-894
Coffman Outbuildings	34-902
Anderson, Rual P. House	34-904
Fahnestock, Garland Property	34-906
Brining-Adams House	34-920
Branson, Nathaniel House	34-926
Lupton, Hugh House	34-929
Cochran, Dr. House (2)	34-931
Diamond K Ranch	34-946
Golightly-Dyke House	34-948
Rutherford-Weber House	34-951
Pence-Butler House	34-967

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Rubeck-Duvall House	34-968
Sunnycroft	34-970
Village Auto Sales	34-984
Horton's Nursery	34-985
Ebersole-Petrie House	34-987
Funk Farm	34-988
Buena Vista	34-990
Combs, Donald House	34-1002
Sycamore Hill	34-1003
Grand View	34-1004
Hepler, Thomas House	34-1008
Bennington-Messick House	34-1009
Carbaugh, S. House	34-1011
Bungalow, Rt. 648	34-1013
Willows, The	34-1015
Stickley, B.F. House	34-1018
Kline, F. Estes House	34-1019
Kline, Howard House	34-1024
Bayliss-Seaman House	34-1026
Valley View Farm	34-1029
Dodson Outbuildings	34-1033
Harbaugh Outbuildings	34-1035
Clayven Farm	34-1036
Carbaugh, Henry House	34-1040
Hedgebrook	34-1041
House off Rt. 651	34-1042
Grove, Will House	34-1044
Harrow-Dutton House	34-1045
McKown-Russell tenant house	34-1049
McKown-Russell House	34-1050
Anderson-Reese House	34-1053
Cather, Clark House	34-1054
Whetzel-Lord House	34-1055
Glebe, The	34-1056
Wilson-Marquis Outbuildings	34-1060
Silent Mills	34-1064
Wood-Sibell House	34-1065
House on Rt. 623	34-1071
Bowman, Richard House	34-1073
House on Rt. 629	34-1077
Richard, Harvey A. House	34-1079
House on Rt. 629	34-1084
Stephenson, J.C. House	34-1086
Smith, Jeremiah House	34-1094
Glengary	34-1099
Shull-Hamilton House	34-1100
Stag Mountain Farm	34-1103
Allen House	34-1111
Byers House	34-1124
Stotlemeyer-McCann House #2	34-1126
Wilt-Dunn-Arnold House	34-1131
Fuller-Chapman House	34-1133

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Carpenter House	34-1134
Abandoned barn, Rt. 655	34-1135
Red Star Farm	34-1138
Carter-Lee-Damron House	34-1150
Lord House	34-1161
Fiddler-Carter House	34-1165
Morrison-Berg House	34-1167
House, Rt. 666	34-1168
Burgess-Beavers-Golighlty Hse.	34-1180
Clearbrook Farm	34-1199
Guard-Carbaugh House	34-1206
Carbaugh Tenant House	34-1207
Nesselrodt House	34-1208
Wise-Ritenour House	34-1209
Ritenour Tenant House	34-1210
Cline-Regimbal House	34-1211
Cline-Glaize House	34-1213
Waters-Ricketts House	34-1216
Miller, B. House	34-1217
Swartz-Jones House	34-1218
Curry-Harter House	34-1219
Snapp, J.A.R. House	34-1223
Hawkins, Milton House	34-1225
Lakeman-LeMar House	34-1226
Snapp, Robert House	34-1227
Hound Dog Run Farm	34-1228
Glaze-Ryman House	34-1229
Bywaters-Gentry House	34-1230
Bywaters, John House	34-1232
Wisecarver-Snapp Property	34-1234
Penbrook-Cove Farm	34-1236
House, Rt. 622	34-1237
Shoemaker, Chester House	34-1238
Brown, Stuart House	34-1239
Jackson-Marston House	34-1248
Belleville	34-1250
Solenberger-Luttrell House	34-1253
Golliday House	34-1256
House, Rt. 641	34-1257
Ritenour-Stelz House	34-1258
Painter, Lloyd W. House	34-1259
Mears-Glover House	34-1262
Morgan-Gore House	34-1263
Wise-White House	34-1264
Hockman-Cave-White House	34-1265
Canter-White House	34-1266
Midnight Farms	34-1272
Leyman, Jason House	34-1274
Bayliss-Funkhouser House	34-1278
East Ridge Farm	34-1279
Snapp, Dody House	34-1281
Barney-Bayliss-Venskoske House	34-1287

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Robinson-Adams House	34-1288
Robinson House	34-1290
DeHaven-Bassett House	34-1294
House, Rt. 640	34-1299
Hartley-Strosnider House	34-1302
Cricket Meadow	34-1304
Sherman-Fagg House	34-1305
Journey's End	34-1311
Neville House	34-1316
Green House	34-1317
Buckhorn Farm	34-1318
Emmond-Grim-Strosnider House	34-1319
Broy-Green-Martin House	34-1320
Conner, Harvey House	34-1321
Conner-Johns-McComas House	34-1322
Drinkwater House	34-1326
Headley, Sam House	34-1328
Grim House	34-1330
Beatty-Thorp House	34-1331
Fletcher-Turner House	34-1333
Smith, J.W. House	34-1344
Poling House	34-1348
Headley, J.B. House	34-1349
Pifer-Myers House	34-1357
MelJu Lea Meadows	34-1362
Sun Valley Farm	34-1364
Buckley House	34-1366
Cline-Ritter-Snyder House	34-1370
Conrad, H. House	34-1377
Baker Orchard House	34-1381
Loy, Maude House	34-1383
Marley-Marker House	34-1384
Pritchard-Singhas house	34-1385
McDonald-Womeldorph House	34-1387
Snapp, Edward J. House	34-1393
Blye, Godfrey House	34-1396
Funkhouser, Loring House	34-1397
Lindamood, B.F. House	34-1398
White House	34-1400
Barley's Kent Orchard House	34-1401
Barley, Glenn House	34-1402
Rinker, Ray House	34-1403
Tuttle-Robinson-Bauserman Hse.	34-1405
Ridings House	34-1407
Cump-Fry House	34-1413
Minebank Farm	34-1414
Boyer-Poux House	34-1416
Knicely House	34-1417
Knicely-Brumback House	34-1418
Long-Rudolph House	34-1420
Brumback-Douglas House	34-1421
Glenmore Farm	34-1422

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Apple Grove Farm	34-1423
Racey-Gates House	34-1424
Ginn House	34-1429
Snapp-Robinson House	34-1436
Lupton-Solenberger House	34-1445
Crabill-Solenberger House	34-1446
Mertz House	34-1447
Clevenger-McKown House	34-1448
Buckley Outbuildings	34-1453
Schickle Farm	34-1454
Ebert-Gunter House	34-1456
Cochran, Dr. H. W. House	34-1457
Snapp-Swing House	34-1458
Hill High Farm	34-1460
Miller-Trudell House	34-1461
Crim, Hugh House	34-1465
Leight, Richard House	34-1466
Belford	34-1467
Keiter-Boyles house	34-1468
Sumption House	34-1470
Russell Tenant House	34-1472
McVey-Happ House	34-1473
Snow Hill	34-1474
Good, Willy Farm	34-1478
Stonewall Farm	34-1480
Pannett-Whitacre House	34-1481
Great Marsh Plantation	34-1483
Fries-Shockey House	34-1484
Fries, G.Y. House	34-1485
Barrett-Daly House	34-1487
Bennett-Daly House	34-1488
Fries-Woodall House	34-1491
Fries-Fishel House	34-1492
Lewis-Dorsey House	34-1493
McGuinness House	34-1495
Cather, Arthur House	34-1499
Bethel Grange Cemetery	34-1503
Old Home Orchard	34-1504
Spencer House	34-1505
Shade-Whitacre House	34-1507
Cahill-Markley House	34-1509
House, Rt. 690	34-1510
White-McKee House	34-1516
LaFollette, John House	34-1518
Cell-Richards-Anderson House	34-1521
Lockwood House	34-1522
Never Rest Farm	34-1525
Adams, E.W. house	34-1526
Marple-Seymour-Rosenb. Hse.	34-1529
Shanholtz, L. House	34-1531

The collection of outbuildings at Gravel Springs Farm 34-124 is close to complete. The agricultural buildings include a

double-pen log barn, machine sheds, cattle sheds, a shop, chicken coops, and a frame granary. The granary is one of the few examples of this building type identified in the county. (Fig. 55). It is a two-story, frame, gable-roofed building with a gable-roofed overhang supported by brackets. The first floor consists of one room with a central passage and multiple grain bins on either side. The second floor consists of an open one-room loft. This building type is very rare in the county. In most cases the granary was located in a corner of the barn, making this building type obsolete.

The farm buildings at Hilandale 34-126 are rare surviving examples of common building types from this period. The property features a wooden-stave silo, one of only four documented, a board and batten frame barn, and a wooden water tower. (Fig. 56) These are located directly behind the main house and are surrounded by several other frame barns, a pig pen, a machine shed, a carriage house, and a meathouse. The use of board and batten on the barn as siding and the survival of a wooden silo and water tower from this period makes this collection of outbuildings highly significant.

The most common material used for barn foundations was native limestone. In a very few instances, brick was used. The Ridings-McClunn House 34-73 is one of the few properties surveyed where the bank barn from this period sat on a brick foundation. (Fig. 57) The main house is of brick construction, and it is highly probable that the brick here in the barn is the same as that used for the house. The superstructure dates to the turn of the century.

The barn and corn crib at the Clevenger-McKown House 34-1448 are excellent examples those common building types of this period found in Frederick County. The bank barn is a large 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, frame structure on a split-level stone basement which has an overhang on the barnyard side and sliding double doors on the entrance side. (Fig. 58) The friezeboard consists of horizontal slats that allow for ventilation. A lean-to wing was added to hold carts and wagons.

The corn crib has a central open bay and two side cribs for holding the corn. (Fig. 59) The siding on the cribs consists of widely-spaced vertical slats that allow for good air circulation. The majority of corn cribs from this period are of this central drive-through bay form. However, this corn crib is unusual for its use of slate as a roofing material.

G. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

This period in Frederick County's agricultural history is marked by a dramatic increase in apple production. Frederick County was the biggest producer in the state with 351,000 bushels of apples in 1910, 1,020,000 bushels in 1920, 2,125,000 bushels in 1930, and 2,034,000 bushels in 1940. Because of new varieties of apples and modern production techniques, the amount of land in orchards has decreased during recent years, while crop productivity has increased. The largest crop on record was in 1982 with 4,710,000 bushels of apples. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.133)

There was a decrease in the total amount of land in farms in the county between the years of 1910 and 1940, which was accompanied by a sharp decrease in improved farmland. (Pezzoni, 1910-1950, p.1) There was, however, an increase in the number of farms in the early twentieth century. This meant that the average farm size in the region decreased from 154.6 acres in 1910 to 129.2 acres in 1935; a decrease of 16 percent over 1910 and 67 percent over 1860. (Pezzoni, 1910-1950, p.6) Apple production is still the largest single agricultural enterprise in the county. Map 9 identifies 114 orchards in Frederick County.

Wheat, cattle, sheep, oats and corn continued to be raised during this period, although many of these experienced a decline in production. Before the advent of farm trucks, horses, cattle and sheep were driven by foot to market in Baltimore.

Prefabricated barns and metal silos began to appear on farms in the 1930s. These buildings often took on new forms. In addition, gambrel-roofed barns were introduced into the area. 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. Packing sheds were also introduced to the areas in and around orchards. Agricultural organizations such as the Grange began meeting throughout the county during this period. In addition, agricultural fairs and cooperative organizations such as Farm Bureau and Southern States were formed. These organizations are still an important element of the agricultural tradition in Frederick County.

One hundred and ninety-two properties with agricultural outbuildings from this period were identified in the county during this survey. Many were farms that were built during this period, but the majority are examples of older farms whose outbuildings were remodeled, updated, or rebuilt during this period.

SITE NAME
McKay House

NUMBER
34-20

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Easter House	34-45
Lewis House	34-68
Rice-Robinson House	34-71
Carter Hall	34-83
Glass-Rinker House	34-86
Stoney Acres	34-88
Cleridge	34-111
Cloverdale	34-116
Shady Oak	34-129
Waverly	34-136
Valerie Hill	34-139
Bailey-Fries House	34-150
Biggert-Zepp House	34-171
Hovermale House	34-183
Log House at Smith Mill	34-200
House, Route 11S	34-202
Stone House near Belle Grove	34-213
Clarke House	34-221
House, Route 625	34-228
House, Route 625	34-234
Cooke House	34-240
Kline, Mildred House	34-262
Lindamood House	34-268
House, Route 11S	34-271
House, Route 735	34-290
Grimbrook Farm	34-297
Abandoned House, Rt. 636	34-304
Pinetop Tree Farm	34-323
White House	34-341
Nail House	34-343
Homestead	34-355
House off Route 600	34-356
Snapp's Shop	34-358
House at Bloom	34-361
House, Route 606	34-365
Linnaberger-Richard House	34-372
House, Route 600 at Route 55	34-377
Cooper, Ernest House	34-391
Shirley, Al House	34-404
Riley-Adams-Whitlock House	34-404
Carper, John House	34-417
House, Route 657	34-422
Conard House, Route 633	34-428
Meridian Farm	34-437
House off Route 522	34-457
Folk Vict. Farmhouse, Route 50	34-469
House off Route 50	34-472
House near Gore, Route 50	34-478
Anderson-Pugh House	34-484
Ramey, Russell House	34-488
Ramey House, Indian Hollow	34-490
Liberty Hall	34-524
Yeakley House	34-532

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Solenberger Orchard	34-534
Greystone Farm	34-546
Brown, Lula House	34-563
House, Route 522N	34-577
Jolley, Jack Farm	34-592
Gleason House	34-603
House, Rt. 671	34-604
House, Rt. 654	34-618
Park House	34-620
Stimmel-Milburn House	34-625
Griffith-Ritter House	34-673
Brumley House	34-704
O'Connell House	34-709
Hallam House	34-724
Mt. Prospect	34-730
Paxton	34-735
Barn off Rt. 604	34-760
Cedar Lane Farm	34-787
Abandoned House, off Rt. 608	34-790
Outbuildings, off Rt. 608	34-794
Rosenberger House	34-796
Merica, Kila House	34-807
Miller, C. House	34-812
Braithwaite, Paul W. House	34-821
Lizer House	34-832
Rockhouse Farm	34-843
Gano, Timothy House	34-845
Gano Ruins	34-848
Kline, Lowell S. House	34-864
Duckworth House	34-882
Summit Office Building	34-883
House, Rt. 703	34-886
Williams House	34-898
Twin Pines Kennel	34-901
Jolliffe, Edward House	34-930
Hiett, Grover House	34-938
Ridgeway House	34-966
Adams, Mervel House	34-980
Conner-Bolen House	34-1001
Longcreek Farm	34-1010
Hinkle, M. Dr. House	34-1014
Downes, Al House	34-1023
Jenkins, Warden House	34-1043
Grant, E.W. House	34-1059
Oak Shade Farm	34-1068
Rudolph, Ella House	34-1075
Cherry Dale	34-1078
Greenwood Homesite	34-1091
Clayton House	34-1092
Retirement	34-1098
Owens, C.J. House	34-1106
House, Rt. 664	34-1110
Carper-Wynn House	34-1129

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURE

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Keyser-Edmonson House	34-1136
Kemp-Gruber-Jobe House	34-1139
Culp House	34-1140
Miller, Charles House	34-1141
Brookland	34-1148
Ford-Braithwaite	34-1151
Outbuildings, Rt. 657	34-1152
House, Off Rt. 657	34-1155
Hayden, LeAnna House	34-1159
House, Rt. 664	34-1166
Creamer-Gordon House	34-1172
Fauver House	34-1181
Hancock-Van Meter Property	34-1183
Crosen House	34-1187
Grove-Derry House	34-1189
Calthorne-Grove House	34-1190
Russell House #2	34-1191
Russell House #1	34-1192
Slatefield Farm	34-1193
Shaol-Stimmel House	34-1194
Noland-Snapp-Wright House	34-1195
Esteppe, Virginia House	34-1205
Matin Hill	34-1212
Snapp-Melby House	34-1224
Snapp-Fawcett House	34-1235
Abandoned House, Rt. 622	34-1240
House, Rt. 641	34-1261
Kitchen-Conner House	34-1267
Clevenger, Nelson House	34-1271
Windy Hill Farms	34-1276
Orndorff-Wright House	34-1280
DeHaven, Conrad House	34-1283
Hogue Creek Farm	34-1285
WeeNeeda Farm	34-1289
Hart Place House	34-1296
Ritenour, Elwood House	34-1297
Ritenour-Bates House	34-1300
Lille-White-Garber House	34-1301
White, John E. House	34-1303
Mumaw-Kettlewell House	34-1306
Russell, D.H. House	34-1307
Miller Farm	34-1312
Hammock-Thiem House	34-1325
Steele-Teets House	34-1332
Patterson House	34-1336
Plasters, Sam House	34-1340
Craig-Wakeman House	34-1341
Smith-Wakeman House	34-1342
Sherma-Rogers-Sargent House	34-1345
Huber-Stotler House	34-1346
Newell-Scothorn House	34-1354
Sandy, Melvin House	34-1356
Outbuildings, Rt. 636	34-1359

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Madigan-Fansler House	34-1363
Huntsberry, John House	34-1378
Heishman-Snapp House	34-1386
Snapp-Rhodes House	34-1388
Fawcett, Denzell House	34-1395
Rothgeb-Morgan House	34-1406
Fruit Hill Farm	34-1410
Ogden-Hanslacker House	34-1412
Malick House	34-1425
Racey-White House	34-1428
Fetzer-Branner House	34-1430
Miller-Branner House	34-1432
Graves-Snapp House	34-1435
Snapp-Massie House	34-1437
Richards-Fauble House	34-1438
Sunnyside Farm	34-1439
Tewalt-Solenberger House	34-1440
Rogers-Solenberger House	34-1441
Hook-Keckley House	34-1459
Lewis-Solenberger House	34-1463
Cather House	34-1464
Larew House	34-1469
Forty Oaks	34-1475
Poplar Hill	34-1482
Robinson-Miller House	34-1486
Yeakley-Unger House	34-1500
Yeakley-Carpenter House	34-1502
Smith-Fries House	34-1514
Lockhart-Morrison House	34-1519
Cold Spring Lodge	34-1528
Sundown	34-1530
DeHaven House	34-1533

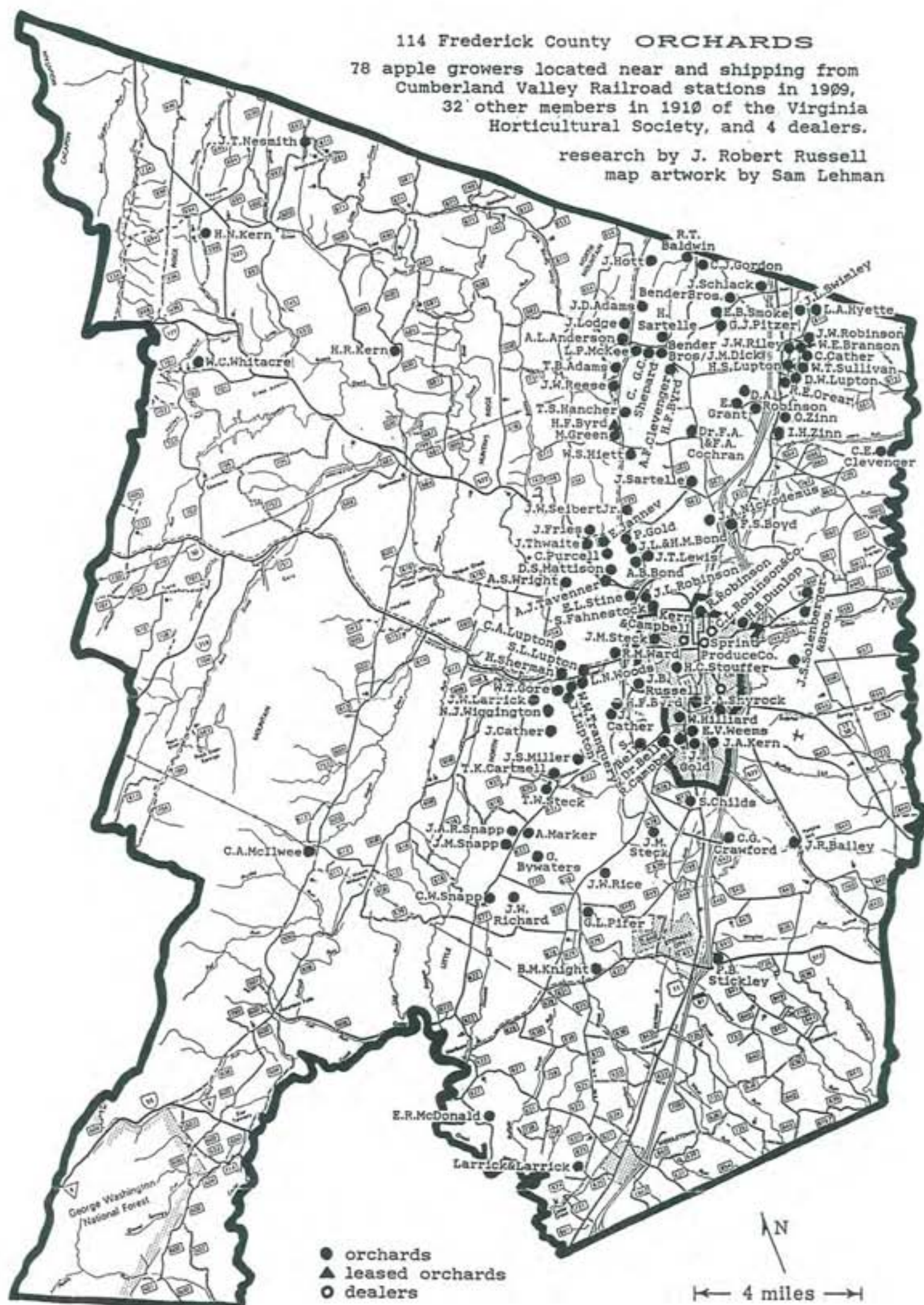
The barns from the early part of this period resemble those from the Reconstruction period in form and construction material. However, formed concrete, instead of stone, was often used for the foundation of bank barns of this period. A large number of small frame barns on low foundations were also identified during this period. This reflects the decrease in the size of farms.

It was surprising to find only a handful of fruit packing sheds in Frederick County that date prior to 1942. The vast majority are modern metal-pole buildings. The Cather Apple Packing Shed 34-934 is the largest historic packing shed surveyed in the county. (Fig. 60) Located in the community of Clearbrook in northern Frederick County, it sits right off of the railroad tracks. Although it has been vacant for many years, this two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed building with sliding doors is in fairly original condition. During this period several very large cold-storage buildings and packing sheds opened in Winchester. As it was probably cheaper for orchardists to transport and store their fruit

in Winchester than to construct and maintain their own facilities, packing sheds in remote rural areas became obsolete.

The raising of chickens for private consumption was a common practice for the citizens of Frederick County since the early nineteenth century. Chicken coops were often located very close to the main house, usually near the meathouse. Large-scale production became popular in the mid-twentieth century. The typical form for a chicken house found on a Frederick County property was a shed-roofed frame building with windows and doors on one side. During this period, several brooder houses for raising chicks were also identified. Usually these were just smaller-sized chicken coops. Several examples of round brooder houses were also identified. The brooder house at Journey's End 34-1311 is one of the finest of this type identified. (Fig. 61) This round, pyramidal-roofed, frame building has vertical siding, a two-over-two-sash double-hung window, and sits on wooden piers. The reason for the circular shape of these buildings was to prevent the chicks from piling up in the corners and suffocating.

Other building types identified from this period included concrete and terra-cotta silos, frame circular grain bins, frame stables, frame machine sheds, and cattle sheds. By the 1960s, pre-fabricated agricultural buildings, pole barns, and pole sheds were popular and replaced these vernacular, often unique structures.



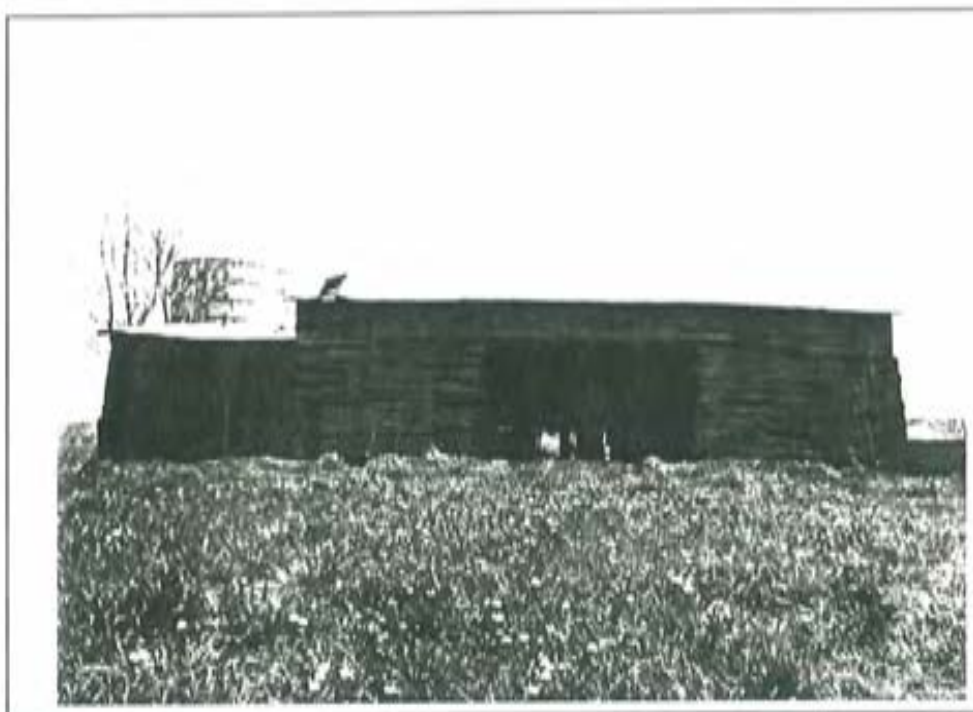


FIGURE 49: Larrick-Legge House 34-339, west view of barn.



FIGURE 50: Larrick-Legge House 34-339, interior of barn.



FIGURE 51: Funkhouser, J.E. Farm 34-732, log corn crib.

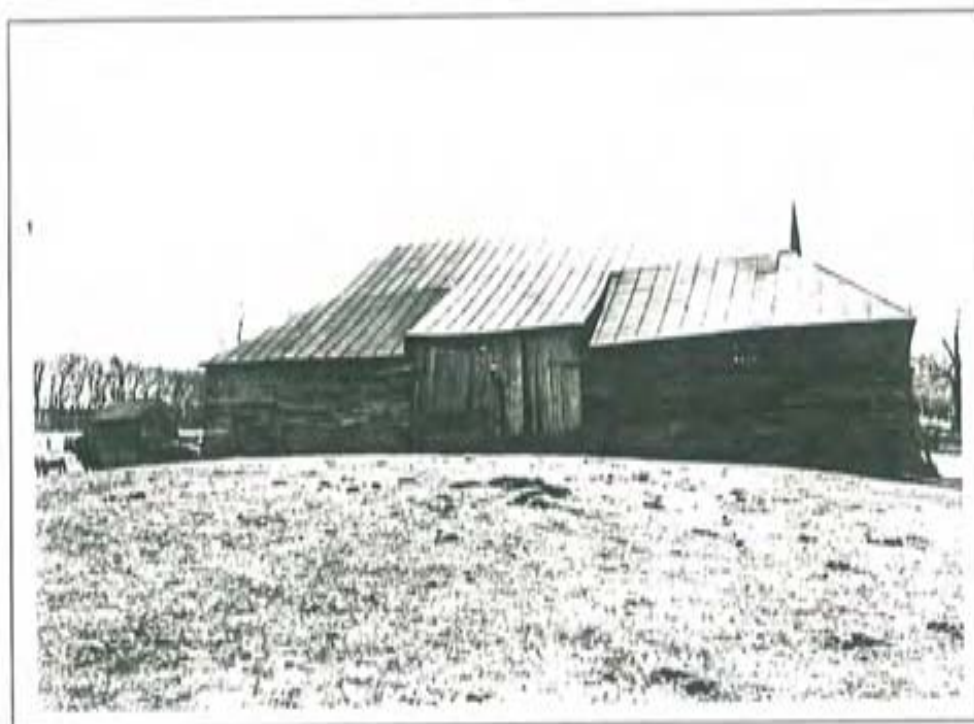


FIGURE 52: Funkhouser, J.E. Farm 34-732, log barn.

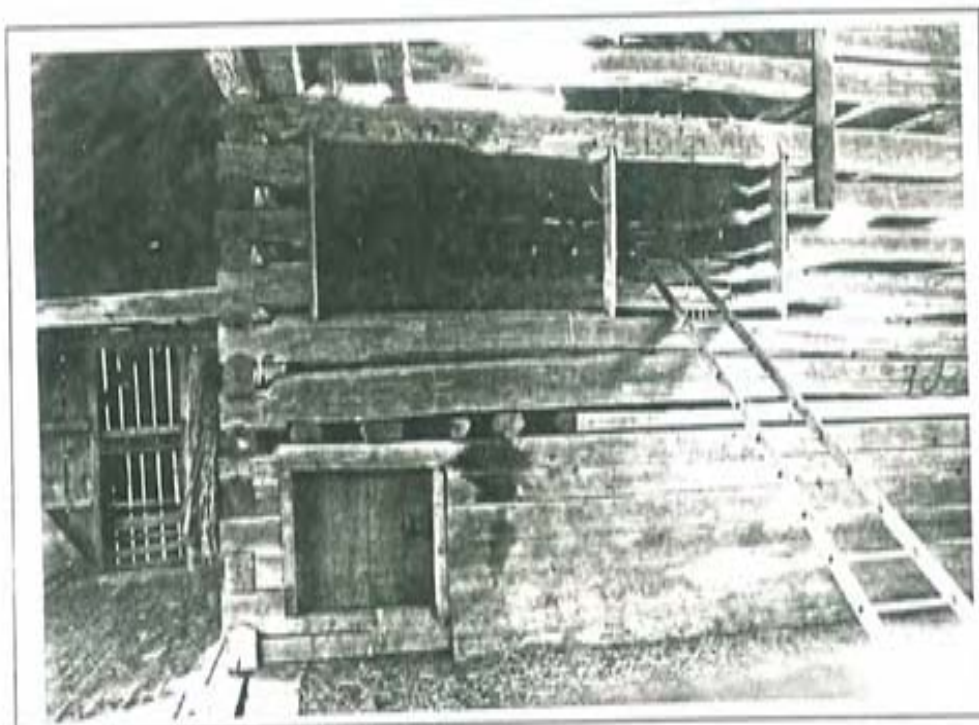


FIGURE 53: Funkhouser, J.E. Farm 34-732, interior of log barn.



FIGURE 54: Funkhouser, J.E. Farm 34-732, inscription in log barn.



FIGURE 55: Gravel Springs Farm 34-124, ne view of granary.



FIGURE 56: Hilandale 34-126, south view of outbuildings.



FIGURE 57: Ridings-McClunn House 34-73, se view of barn.

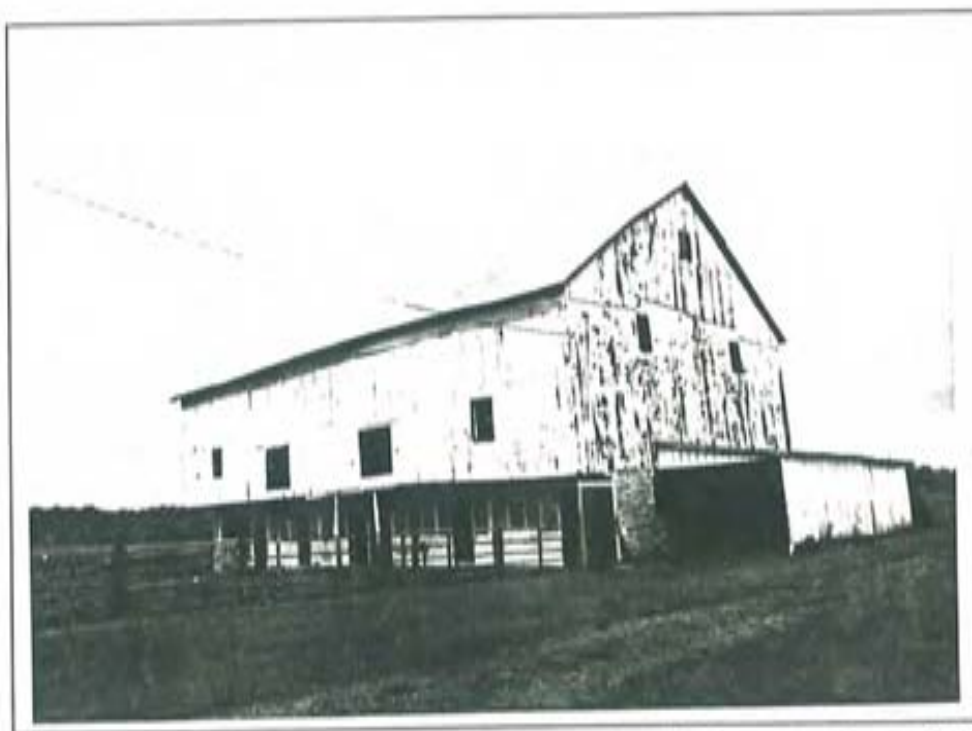


FIGURE 58: Clevenger-McKown House 34-1448, ne view of barn.



FIGURE 59: Clevenger-McKown House 34-1448, south view of corn crib.

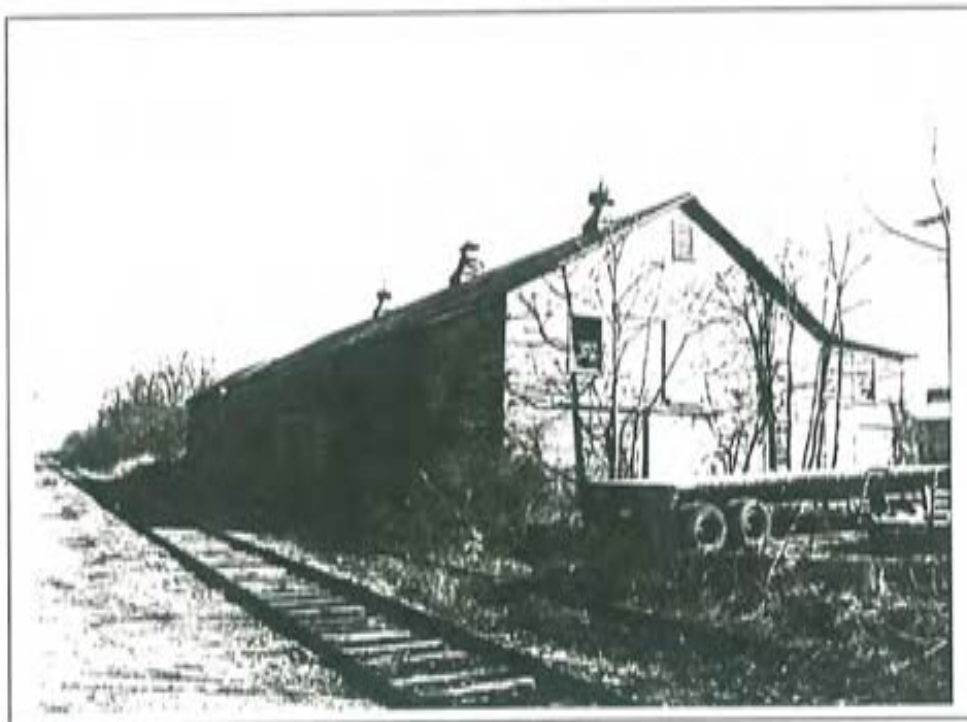


FIGURE 60: Cather Apple Packing Shed 34-934, sw view.

FIG. 61: Journey's End
34-1311, ne view of
brooder house.



CHAPTER 4: TRANSPORTATION/TECHNOLOGY

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

Frederick County's development has depended on its location at the intersection of several major transportation routes. The earliest thoroughfares were animal trails and Indian paths. The white settlers followed these paths which later developed into horse paths and eventually, were widened to accommodate wagons. The geographical make-up of the county strongly determined the location of early routes. Map 10 shows the location of many of the old roads in the area now defined as Frederick County. Most of these early transportation routes are still in use today.

The earliest road in Frederick County was probably the Great Wagon Road. It ran north and south through the Shenandoah Valley. It appeared on survey maps as early as 1734 and was often referred to as "The Great Wagon Road to Philadelphia". Historical research suggests that this road followed one of the major Indian paths through the Valley. (Lehman, Chapter 16:Kerns) Early in the eighteenth century, the road was not very wide and was difficult to traverse. It was not until the 1760s that the road was suitable enough for travel by wagons, although it had long been called the "Great Wagon Road." Today that road is U.S. 11 and it runs north and south through Frederick County.

In the eighteenth century, road construction and improvements were for the most part the responsibility of the individual counties. Overseers were assigned to help clear and maintain roads. They were usually male citizens who lived along the roads to which they were assigned. In the case of the Great Wagon Road, however, the State did assume some of the responsibility for its improvements.

During the 1730s and 1740s the inhabitants of the Lower Shenandoah Valley were more concerned with constructing better roads to the east and west than they were with ones to the south and north. (Mitchell, p.150) Their desire to establish better contacts with the markets to the east was important for their economy.

The road through Ashby's Gap to Winchester was an early east-west corridor through the region. Three other routes which linked Winchester to eastern Virginia were constructed by 1755: the road through Snicker's Gap, the road through Gregory's Gap, and the road through Vestal's Gap. (Mitchell, p.151) A passage through Manassas Gap was constructed in 1765 and gave Winchester yet another important link to eastern Virginia. These roads all converged on Winchester and made it the hub of routes linking western and eastern Virginia during this period.

Ferries were also established during this period. They allowed those who traveled easy access across the rivers in the region. There were ferries in the area of Old Frederick County even before it was chartered in 1738. Three ferries began operating in 1736: Robert Harper's on the Potomac River just above the Shenandoah River, Thomas Chester's on the Shenandoah River at Route 522/340, and Hand's on the Shenandoah River at Rt. 66. (Lehman, Chapter 18:Barr) Several other ferries were put into operation on the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers during this period. Map 11 shows the location of twenty-seven ferries in Old Frederick County between 1736 and 1844.

Ordinaries and taverns were established to provide lodging and food to travelers along the way. One had to have a license in order to sell liquor and provide food and lodging. Since there were not many towns and villages in the region during the early part of this period, many citizens used a portion of their house to accommodate travelers. A license was required, however, if they wanted to charge money for their services. One of the early responsibilities of the court of Frederick County was to administer these licenses. Often, towns grew up around taverns and ordinaries located at major crossroads. The town of Berryville, now in Clarke County but originally in Frederick, was established around 1750 and included an ordinary, a store and a blacksmith shop. (Norris, pp.481-482)

Larger towns grew near key crossroads along the Great Wagon Road. By 1775, Winchester and Stephensburg had been established as towns in Frederick County. Winchester and Staunton were the two largest towns in the Valley during this period and both were located at major east-west crossroads with the Great Wagon Road.

Frederick County encompassed such a large area during this period that many roads were laid out connecting important sites in the county. Some of the most important included the following: from Hite's Mill to Chrisman's Spring, from Opequon to the court house, from Gap on Little Mountain to Kersey's Ferry, from Stover's mill to Gabriel Jones' plantation, from Frederick Town to the mouth of the South Branch, and from the head of Stribling's Spring to Cunningham's chapel. (Norris, pp.89-90) These roads were laid out by the Frederick County Court.

Military activity during the French and Indian War (1754-1763) had an effect on road construction to the west in Frederick County. General Edward Braddock and his troops passed through Frederick County on route to Fort Duquesne. Roads were already established in Frederick County west to Fort Cumberland, so it made transporting supplies and men to

Fort Duquesne much easier. This road, now called Braddock's Road, was extended northwestward to Fort Pitt and became Virginia's main thoroughfare to the Upper Ohio Valley. (Mitchell, p.152) Portions of Braddock's Road, also called Sir John's Road, are still in use in Frederick County today, although a good portion of it has been abandoned. The Owens House 34-1198, located along Braddock's Road in northeastern Frederick County, is possibly a tavern that was used during this period. (Fig. 62) Architectural evidence supports this theory, but more historical research should be conducted.

B. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The transportation network in Frederick County improved greatly during the years after the Revolutionary War. 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. (Map 3) Most of these roads are still in use today.

The Great Wagon Road was still the primary artery through Frederick County and the rest of the Shenandoah Valley. In the 1780s, efforts were made to widen and straighten it. By the late eighteenth century it was wide enough to accommodate stagecoaches that ran regularly between Philadelphia and Winchester. (Lehman, Chapter 16: Kerns)

As in the previous period, there was a great interest in channeling trade from the Valley to points in eastern Virginia. Several of the existing roads were designated as turnpikes in an attempt to improve their maintenance. In 1816, the General Assembly created the Fund for Internal Improvement and the Board of Public Works to administer the fund. The Board encouraged a state-wide system of transportation routes, including the creation of turnpikes and the improvement of canals.

By 1800, over half of the population of the Shenandoah Valley lived in the Lower Valley. The road systems in this area were more advanced than those further south. Towns developed along the Great Wagon Road about every ten to twelve miles. These towns had taverns, ordinaries, blacksmith shops, post offices, and other transportation-related services.

Ferries continued to open and operate in the early nineteenth century. Several efforts were made 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. The New Shenandoah Company was chartered in 1814 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)

Four resources were identified in the study region from this period. All are examples of taverns or ordinaries and some may have been used as post offices and trading posts. They were built along major roads in the county. Two of the four are constructed of brick, and the other two of log.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House at Mountain Falls	34-194 (log)
Anderson's Tavern	34-401 (brick)
Wrinkle House	34-616 (brick)
Blue Ball Inn	34-711 (log)

Anderson's Tavern 34-401 is particularly interesting. It is one of the earliest brick structures in the Back Creek Valley, and is situated directly on the Northwest Turnpike. It was built around 1810 by Thomas Anderson II and later used as a tavern. (Fig. 63)

Blue Ball Inn 34-711 is located on Braddock's Road just outside of Brucetown and was a tavern during this period. It appears on the Varle Map of 1809 as a tavern. Although the property was altered during the latter part of the nineteenth century, it is still historically significant.

C. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY 1830-1860

The antebellum period saw a dramatic improvement in the transportation systems of Frederick County. Although the Board of Public Works had been created in the previous period, it was not until the 1830s and 1840s that the real boom of the turnpike system occurred. This involved both the improvement of existing roads and the creation of new roads.

In 1817, the General Assembly authorized the paving of the Great Wagon Road. It was not until 1834, however, that the sixty-eight mile stretch from Winchester to Harrisonburg was formally chartered as a turnpike. The Valley Turnpike was built between Winchester and Harrisonburg in 1838, and in 1854, the Martinsburg to Winchester Turnpike was built. (Lehman, Chapter 16:Kerns)

The Northwestern Turnpike (U.S. 50 west of Winchester) was chartered in 1831 and became the primary link between Winchester and the Ohio River Valley. Some of the other turnpikes chartered during this period were: the Berryville Turnpike (Route 7); the Front Royal Turnpike (Rt. 522 south of Winchester); the Jefferson-Frederick or North Frederick Turnpike (Rt. 522 north of Winchester); Berry's Ferry Turnpike (Route 50 east); the Hardy Turnpike (Route 608

south from Rt. 50 through Mt. Williams, Mountain Falls and Rt. 55 to the West Virginia line); and the Welltown Turnpike. (Lehman, Chapter 15:King)

The construction of the turnpikes was funded partially by the state and partially by private citizens. The turnpikes were supported by tolls collected at toll gates located at intervals along the roads. No examples of this resource type were found in Frederick County, although some do survive in the current Winchester city limits.

Towns and villages continued to grow at the intersection of trade routes and turnpikes. Stephens City and Middletown, two "turnpike towns" south of Winchester, prospered during this period. Kernstown, also located south of Winchester on the Valley Pike, had a large ordinary. Hoge's Ordinary 34-971, provided food and lodging for travelers. (Fig. 64) It was later called John Beemer's Tavern (Taylor, p.145). This two-story, gable-roofed, brick building is still the focal point of the Kernstown community and one of the few surviving historical buildings there. During this period, Winchester maintained its role as the commercial center of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, with the major north-south and east-west turnpikes passing directly through it.

River transportation continued to be of interest to the residents of Frederick County. Many of the ferries noted in Map 11 were still in operation during this period. Wheat which was grown and milled locally, was shipped on the Shenandoah down-river to Harper's Ferry, where it was transferred to Baltimore and Ohio freight cars and transported by rail to Baltimore. In 1831, a group of Frederick County citizens initiated a project to construct a canal that would make it even easier to ship goods to eastern markets. The idea met with great opposition, especially by citizens in Winchester and the central and western portions of the Valley who feared that it would only hurt the Valley's economy. The project was finally abandoned because of a lack of support. (Hofstra, pp.69-70)

The Winchester and Potomac Railroad was organized in March 1831, and in March 1836, the first train arrived in Winchester from Harper's Ferry. It was the second railroad chartered in Virginia. Stations were built along the line, including one at Stephenson's Depot which is no longer standing. This new spur of the B&O Railroad made the transportation of goods to Baltimore and other eastern markets easier than ever before.

D. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

The Civil War brought devastation of road and rail systems in the region. The Valley Turnpike was heavily traveled by

both armies as it was the strategic backbone of the Valley. Both sides were responsible for burning wooden bridges along the way.

The Winchester and Potomac railroad was damaged in 1861, and was seized by the Union Forces in 1862. (Lehman, Chapter 19:Ritter) Troop movements tended to follow the established road and rail systems in the county. No resources were found in Frederick County for this time period.

E. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The reconstruction of damaged transportation facilities during the period following the Civil War was fairly rapid. The Virginia Board of Public Works was abolished and the responsibility of rebuilding old roads and creating new ones was transferred from the State to the counties. Commissioners were appointed by the counties to oversee these projects. By the end of the nineteenth century, almost all of the major Valley roads had been macademized. The improvement of local roads took longer. After the Virginia Highway Commission's establishment in 1906, the roads in the region greatly improved. State gasoline taxes helped finance road improvements. (Lehman, Chapter 15:King)

The use of canals and ferries declined during this period. This decline was influenced by several large floods in the 1870s and the growth of the popularity of the railroad as a means of transportation.

In 1865, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad was turned over to the B&O, who repaired the tracks and restored rail service to Winchester by 1866. Rail service was extended south to Strasburg after the Civil War, thus connecting Winchester to the Manassas Gap Railroad. This line eventually became part of the Valley Branch of the B&O. (Lehman, Chapter 19:Ritter) The Winchester and Western, often called the "Weak and Weary", was incorporated in 1870. Construction proceeded slowly, with the line not reaching to Gore until 1917. By 1919, the line was extended to the West Virginia border, and in 1921, to Wardensville.

Six resources were identified in the county from this time period. Three of these are related to the railroad. Vaucluse Station 34-191 and the site of Meadow Mills Station and Post Office 34-203, are examples of resources directly linked to the Winchester and Strasburg railroad line that was laid out in the late 1860s and early 1870s. Vaucluse Station 34-191 is a wood frame structure on a raised basement with overhanging eaves and a projecting controller's bay. (Fig. 65) It is a typical example of the small, rural railroad depots found in this portion of the Valley during this period. All that is left of the Meadow

Mills Station 34-203 is part of the stone foundation and some frame outbuildings. Clearbrook Feed and Supply 34-935, now a feed and grain store in the community of Clearbrook, was originally a train station on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad line.

The three other resources identified relate to turnpike travel. The House at Mountain Falls 34-194 is an example of a late-nineteenth-century hotel in the rural county. It is located off of the Hardy Turnpike leading to Wardensville in the hamlet of Mountain Falls. It is architecturally significant because of its unusual eclectic style. It was originally built in the early nineteenth century as a log structure but was remodelled and altered extensively during later periods so as to always remain stylish. The Lonnie White House 34-370, located on Rt. 600 south of Mountain Falls, was the site of a stagecoach stop and horse exchange on the Wardensville Turnpike. The Brining-Adams House 34-920, located in the community of Rest on the Valley Pike north of Winchester is also a resource associated with the turnpikes. A commercial blacksmith shop that appears on late-nineteenth-century maps still survives in the side yard of the house.

F. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

This period witnessed the growth of many new forms of transportation. Railroads continued to be used but mainly for transporting freight instead of passengers. By the end of this period, the area railroads were used exclusively for freight. New forms of transportation including buses and planes became more popular means of passenger travel.

The establishment of the Virginia Highway Commission in 1906 reflects the dominance of the automobile as the primary form of transportation during this period. Roads became the most important transportation routes once again. This meant improving older roads that were not capable of sustaining automobile traffic. The toll gates on many of the turnpikes were removed as the roads were transferred to the State Highway Commission.

In 1932, counties were allowed to turn over road maintenance to the state Department of Highways. Today, money is generated for road maintenance through gasoline tax, sales tax, and vehicle titling fees. The Virginia Department of Transportation is now responsible for all state maintained roads. The secondary road system (routes with the number 600 and above) are maintained jointly by the County Board of Supervisors and the Department of Transportation. (Lehman, Chapter 15:King)

The advent of the automobile led to the creation of new building types such as gas stations, tourist homes, motor lodges and garages. The automobile boosted the tourist industry. Motor lodges were built to provide services for tourists. Three of the ten resources identified were examples of motor lodges: Hayfield Motel 34-332, the Pingley House 34-462, and Plantation Garden Apartments 34-1027. There are many other motels in the rural county that were constructed after the fifty year cut-off date of this survey.

Four of the resources identified were examples of gas stations: Gravel Springs Gas Station 34-389, the G. H. Davis Store and Station 34-537, Picker's Warehouse 34-826, and the Hastreiter House 34-991.

Two resources identified in the study region were historic bridges: Bridge Rt. 608 34-805 and Bridge off Rt. 522 34-822. (Fig. 66) These two single-lane concrete bridges are of the same style and were constructed by Luten Bridge Company of York, Pennsylvania between 1925 and 1929. No other historic bridges from any other time periods were surveyed.

Hoover's Auto Exchange 34-944, was built in 1938 as an automobile garage. It is one of the few surviving examples of this period building type still in use.

Roads in Frederick County continue to be widened and improved today. Interstate 81 was built in 1962-1968 on a course parallel to U.S. 11 (the Valley Turnpike), and replaced it as the main north-south thoroughfare in the Shenandoah Valley. Between the years of 1967 and 1977 sections of VA 37, a western bypass around Winchester, were built. The eastern bypass of VA 37 is currently being studied. In 1992, the widening of Route 522 North of Winchester to the West Virginia was completed. Plans are also being considered to widen and improve Route 522 South of Winchester to Double Tollgate and Route 277 from Double Tollgate to Stephens City.

Frederick County has had an airstrip since the 1920s. It was later moved from its original location, southeast of the intersection of Route 50 (east) and Route 522 (south), to an area off of Bufflick Road. Officially recognized as a licensed commercial airport in 1937, the Winchester Regional Airport has grown to be the largest airport in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Currently, the airport is undergoing multi-million dollar capital improvements including a new terminal, more hangars and a larger airstrip. (Ebert, Lazazzera, pp.155-156)

All of these new and enlarged transportation routes help to maintain Winchester as the regional center of commerce and aid in the area's growth and development.





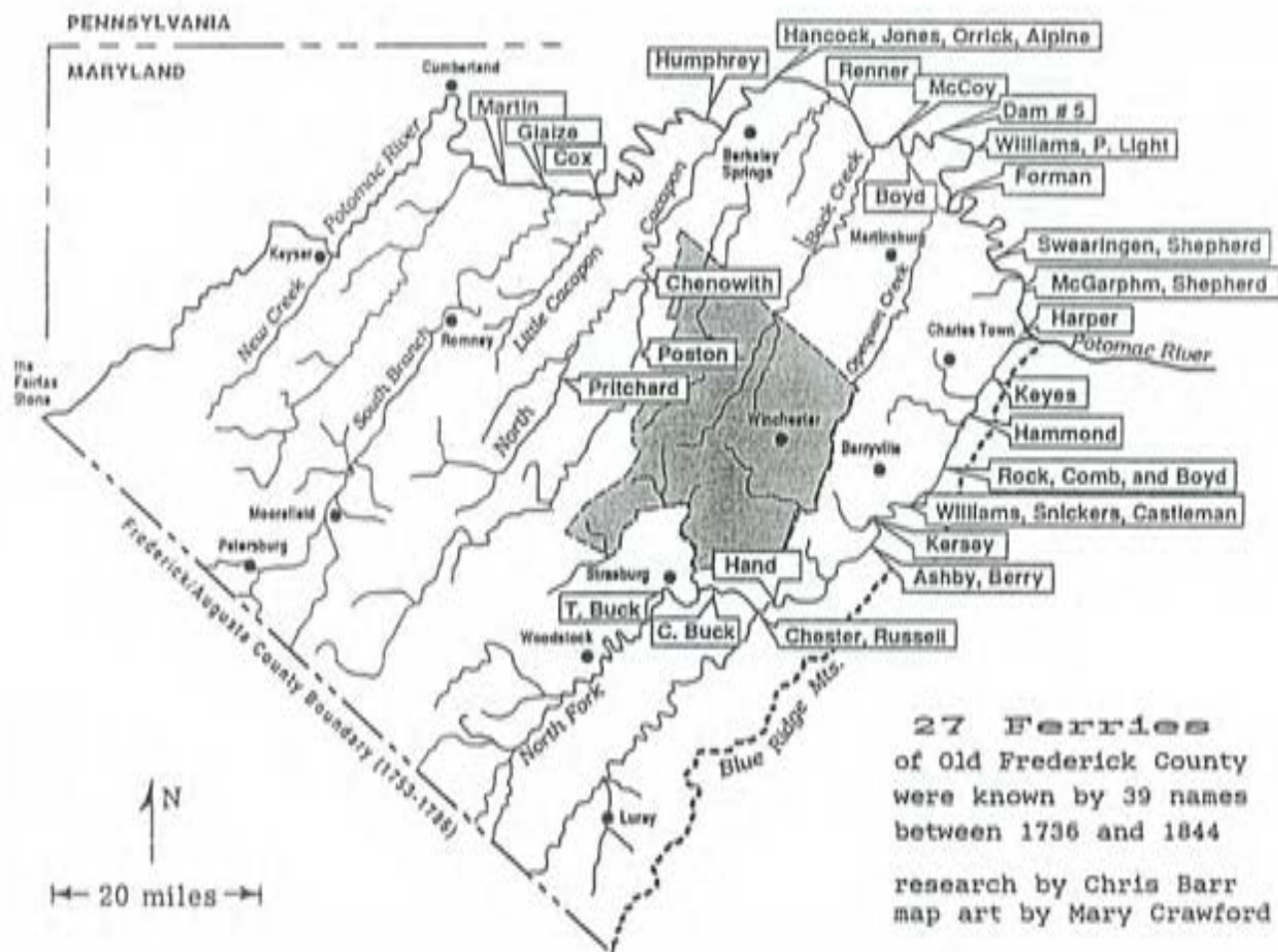
FIGURE 64: Hogue's Ordinary 34-971, east view.



FIGURE 65: Vaucluse Depot 34-191, sw view.



FIGURE 66: Bridge on Rt. 608 34-805, detail of plaque.



RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MAP II

FERRIES - OF OLD FREDERICK COUNTY



FIGURE 62: Owens House 34-1198, se view.



FIGURE 63: Anderson's Tavern 34-401, ne view.

CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL/CULTURAL/RECREATION/HEALTH

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

During the early period of Frederick County's history, social and cultural life was family and neighborhood-oriented. 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.

Visiting the springs at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia was a social activity enjoyed by some of the early wealthy settlers of the area that is now Frederick County.

The first newspaper published in Winchester was the Virginia Gazette and Winchester Advertiser in 1787. It was a weekly publication. The Virginia Centinel, also a weekly, was published later in the same year. (Lehman, Chapter 30: Byrd)

The Masons established the first Masonic Lodge west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Winchester in 1768. The Winchester Hiram Lodge No. 21 has been active in the area since that time.

B. FREDERICK AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

As more people settled in the county, organized social activities increased. Winchester was still the site of the monthly "court days". Stephens City and Middletown also grew as social and cultural centers of the county during this period. In rural areas, churches and homes remained the primary gathering places.

The first dramatic plays were based on religious themes. Often, theater was used to enrich the leisure hours of the hardworking settlers. (Lehman, Chapter 31:Hardy) As Frederick County became more settled, traveling medicine shows and minstrels became more common and popular. By the 1830s, there were two halls in Winchester which were used for dramatic performances. (Lehman, Chapter 31:Hardy)

Winchester and Lord Fairfax's Greenway Court, which is in what was then Frederick County and is now Clarke County, were the centers of many distinctive social gatherings during this period. Historian Robert Mitchell states that at these locations: "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) Berkeley Springs continued to be a vacationing spot for many of the wealthier citizens of the area in the early nineteenth century, including George Washington.

Slave sales provided a forum for social interaction among whites during this period. The largest slave sale in the area took place in 1826 (in what is now Clarke County) at the estate, Annefield. The American Colonization Society, organized in 1817, had as its goal the colonization of emancipated blacks in Africa. The members agreed to free their slaves and send them to Liberia. In 1828, an auxiliary colonization society was formed in Frederick County with Nathaniel Burwell (of present-day Clarke County) as its president.

Several newspapers were published during this period. Among the new ones, the Winchester Republican, was established in 1810 and continued until 1862 when its printing plant was destroyed by Union Troops. (Lehman, Chapter 30:Byrd)

The Masons met in the old Market House in Winchester starting in 1809. In 1815, they helped pay for a new Market House next to the old one and began meeting there. (Norris, pp.175-176)

C. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY 1830-1860

As road systems improved during this period, social visits between neighboring farms and communities became easier. Winchester remained the social and cultural center of the county during this period.

Several dramatic associations were formed during this time. Many of them performed in the Old Market House or in church halls. The Thespian Society, one of the larger groups, was extremely popular around 1820. Theater became such a popular pastime that in 1842, an auditorium was constructed on the second floor of the newly completed Frederick County Courthouse.

Two resorts opened in Frederick County during this period. Sulfur Spring Spa 34-110 was originally opened in the early 1800s by Branch Jordan at the site of White Sulfur Spring, a site long-known for the medicinal benefits of its waters. In 1855, a second, larger hotel was built by his nephew, Edwin C. Jordan. The present building is the third on the site and was built in 1893 by Edwin C. Jordan's son, Claredon. (Fig. 67) The main brick building, which is 3 1/2-stories, and L-shaped, is laid in 7-course American

bond, has a two-story wrap-around porch, and sits on a split-level stone basement. Brick piers run the entire height of the building and divide the front elevation into nine bays. Also known as Jordan's White Sulfur Spring, Sulfur Spring Spa is now named Shalom et Benedictus, and is currently used as a substance abuse center for teenagers.

The other resort in the county was Rock Enon Springs and Mineral Baths. It originally opened in 1856 and was demolished in 1942. Located in the western portion of the county, the 450-room hotel was elegant enough to be frequented by Congressmen from Washington and their families. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.106) Rock Enon Springs and White Sulfur Springs grew in popularity as the end of the century approached.

D. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Public social life in Frederick County was curtailed greatly by the Civil War. The absence of many men and the military activity in the area limited normal social activities. Fund-raising events were probably sponsored to raise money for the Confederate forces (an act common throughout the South). Many of the large dwellings and public buildings in the county were used as hospitals.

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 in the rural areas travelled to the county's towns and villages for these activities. Churches and private homes were still the primary sites of social activity in the rural setting.

Several newspapers were established during this period. In 1865, the Winchester News, the Winchester Times and the Winchester Journal were started. (Norris, p.177) The Winchester Star was established in 1896 and is still in print today.

There were a number of "literary societies" that met frequently in the area. They prepared hand-written copies of poems, stories, and essays which they circulated among the members for discussion.

In 1868, a new Masonic Lodge was built on Loudoun Street. This structure is notable for the outstanding murals found on the walls and ceiling of the Lodge Room, which depict the history and symbolism associated with the Masons.

Frederick County has the distinction of being the birthplace of the Pulitzer Prize-winning female novelist, Willa Cather. She was born in her grandmother's house in Gore in 1873 Willa Cather Birthplace 34-161. (Fig. 68) At age one she moved with her family about one mile away to Willow Shade 34-141. She lived there until she was nine years old, at which time she and her family moved to Nebraska. Her novel, Sapphira and the Slave Girl, is set in the area around Gore, and specifically refers to the mill in Gore and to Willow Shade.

The Winchester Memorial Hospital was founded in 1900 and opened in Winchester in 1903. The original building was recently demolished and the hospital moved to a new Winchester location off of Route 50 west.

F. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

The apple industry had a great effect on the social activity of the early part of this period. In 1924, the first Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival was celebrated. The Festival was initially a one-day event but has grown into a four-day affair. Its purpose was to make people aware that the area was the leading producer of apples in the State and to promote tourism.

The increased ease of travel in the twentieth century greatly encouraged the growth of social activity in Frederick County. New resources were created to meet the needs of the automobile. The Family Drive-In 34-300, constructed in the 1950s, is an example of a new "building type" created for use with the automobile.

A large number of civic organizations were established in the Frederick County-Winchester area during this period. Some of these are: Rotary International in 1921; the Winchester Kiwanis Club in 1922; the Winchester Lions Club in 1924; the Winchester-Frederick County Jaycees in 1938; the Optimist Club in 1958; the Ruritan Club in 1970; and the Big Brothers/Big Sisters in 1972. (Lehman: Chapter 51)

The Parks program in the county has flourished since the 1970s. Currently, the Parks and Recreation Department oversees two regional and five neighborhood parks throughout Frederick County.

Agricultural fairs have been a tradition in the area for many years. Currently, the county fairgrounds are located at Clearbrook on U.S. 11 north of Winchester. The county fair has been held at this location annually since 1972.

There are two golf courses in Winchester and Frederick County: Carper's Valley Golf Club is semi-private,

Winchester Country Club is private. There are many other sports and recreational organizations in the area involved in a wide range of activities.

Many people in Frederick County travel to Washington for social and cultural events, although there are such activities available in the area. Most of these are based in Winchester. Shenandoah College and Conservatory (now Shenandoah University), Virginia's only conservatory, offers a wide range of theatrical events, concerts and other performances to the community. Wayside Theater was established in Middletown in 1961 and offers the area an opportunity to experience live, professional theater.

Frederick County was the home of the well-known painter, John Chumley. His studio was located in the Greek Revival house, Vaucluse 34-138, south of Stephens City. Chumley died in 1984, but his wife and children, who are also artists, still live in the area.

Several "planned communities" were developed in Frederick County during this period. Shawneeland, located in the western part of the county, is one of these communities and has two historic buildings, Tecumseh Lodge 34-313 and the Council House 34-1531, that are owned by the homeowners organization. The Summit and Regency Lakes are two recently established "planned communities."



FIGURE 67: Suflur Spring Spa 34-110, north view.



FIGURE 68: Willa Cather Birthplace 34-161, south view.

CHAPTER 6: COMMERCE/TRADE

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1860

The earliest settlers in the area defined as Frederick County were subsistence farmers. Arriving in the early 1730s, they immediately set up farms. Farming on this level did not continue for long. According to Mitchell's Commercialism and Frontier, during the "pioneer occupance phase", about ninety percent of all farm products were used for subsistence. By the mid-1760s at least twenty-five percent of the average Frederick County farmer's products were available for trade. (Mitchell, p.152) By selling or trading their surplus products they were able to get products from outside markets.

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) Frederick County had several wagonmakers, with the ones in Stephens City being the most famous.

In most areas of the Valley, stores and mercantile establishments were present in rural areas as well as in urban ones. They were run by farmer/merchants and the early ones were often in a remodeled room of a settler's house. These country stores were sources for finished goods as well as a market for surplus farm products. (Mitchell, pp.154-155) The store at Gravel Springs Farm 34-124 is the only example identified in the county of a country store located on a farm.

Winchester was the main commercial center for the Lower Shenandoah Valley during this period. This was due to several things: its location at the crossroads of major transportation routes; its prominence as the county seat; its position as a headquarters for Virginia's western campaign during the French and Indian War; and the fact that it served a fairly wealthy population of eastern planters who settled in the area which is now Clarke County. (Mitchell, pp. 199-200)

The first locally operated and owned bank in the area was "The Bank of the Valley in Virginia" which was chartered in 1817 and had its office in Winchester. (Cartmell, p.112)

In addition to Winchester, there were other urban areas in Frederick County that were also commercial centers. These included: Stephens City, located at the crossroads of several important roads; Middletown, also located on the Valley Pike and known for its clock makers; Marlboro, the site of Izaac Zane's iron furnace; and Pugh Town, now

Gainesboro, a resting spot on the road to Berkeley Springs. Commercial activity often grew up in the areas surrounding mills or other kinds of industrial enterprises.

Commercial activity in the area began even before Old Frederick County was chartered. In 1736, four ferries were established on the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. (Lehman, Chapter 18:Barr) Also in 1736, Carter's flour mill and distillery, located on Route 7 at the Opequon Creek, were established. Woolen mills have been an important commercial enterprise in Frederick County since its beginning. The first woolen mill in the county was probably the Burnt Factory mill which was originally a paper mill built by the Carters. (Lehman, Chapter 20:Johnston) There were also many early taverns and mills in the area, including one run by Jost Hite at present-day Bartonsville, as early as 1748. The ruins of this tavern are found in the side yard of Springdale 34-127.

The other resource identified in the study area was the Warehouse at Mt. Williams 34-780, constructed during the latter part of this period. It is one of two commercial structures in the hamlet of Mt. Williams, and appears to have been used as a warehouse for the store across the road. The large overhang of the front roof is an unusual architectural feature.

B. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Commercial activity in Frederick County was fairly depressed during the Civil War. Winchester, because of its strategic location, continued to be the primary commercial center in the area. Several banks closed during this period including, the "Bank of Winchester".

C. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

As Frederick County recovered from the Civil War, so did its commercial ventures. The late-nineteenth-century boom inspired growth in and around existing towns in the county.

Winchester remained the commercial center of the area. Three new banks were chartered in Winchester during this period: the "Shenandoah Valley National Bank" in 1866; the "Union Bank of Winchester" in 1870; and the "Farmers and Merchants National Bank" in 1902. (Cartmell, p.113) The "Shenandoah Land and Improvement Company", incorporated in 1888, also had their offices in Winchester.

In addition to Winchester, other towns and villages in Frederick County grew up around new industrial and commercial enterprises. Some new villages were established

as a result of the newly-arrived railroad south of Winchester. Nineteen resources for this theme were found throughout the county. Most of these were general stores, often the only commercial venture for miles around. Sometimes, especially in the rural areas, these stores also functioned as the local post office.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Reynold's Store	34-55
Bennett's Store	34-62
Store at Mountain Falls	34-195
Meadow Mills Sta. & P.O.	34-203
Sunnyside Grocery	34-520
Pine's Store	34-615
White Hall Grocery	34-652
White Hall Post Office	34-662
Purcell-Whitacre Prop.	34-697
Cammer's Store	34-781
Fletcher's Store	34-833
Clearbrook Feed & Supply	34-935
Hodgson's Store	34-1089
Jamison's Store and P.O.	34-1102
Tulip Store & P.O.	34-1329
Minebank Store	34-1415
Pifer's Store	34-1427
Grimes Store	34-1476
Siler Store	34-1506

The Siler Store 34-1506 is in particularly intact condition. (Fig. 69) Constructed in 1894, this two-story, vernacular gable-end, frame building was also the community post office until 1954. The interior features the original wooden counters and shelves. The store was vacant for twenty-five years until it was purchased and reopened as a store in 1990.

D. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

The automobile was the greatest source of change during this period. It influenced where and how people shopped. As transportation became less difficult, people found it worthwhile to travel to larger towns where a variety of goods was available. This meant that general stores in small towns were often closed and abandoned. However, some were able to survive the changes brought about by the automobile.

The latter part of this period was characterized by the birth of a new commercial venture: the suburban mall. This new type of commercial enterprise had a devastating effect on the "main streets" of downtowns because it robbed them of their commercial core.

Thirteen resources from this theme and time period were identified in the county. The majority are "country stores" found in small, rural communities throughout the county. Also included are a small rural shopping center, two restaurants, and a few other commercial businesses.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Store(?) in Meadow Mills	34-211
Brill's, Walter Store	34-387
Moreland's Stop & Shop Grocery	34-461
Store, Rt. 522 at Old Rt. 645	34-463
Ritter, C.L. Offices	34-474
Smith's Used Cars	34-508
Albin Cash Grocery	34-539
Clowser Store	34-699
Whitacre, William, C. Store	34-878
Oak Grove Restaurant	34-925
Clearbrook Shopping Center	34-933
Tokes' Inn	34-1245
Sour's Grocery	34-1431

Some of the more notable of these resources include the Whitacre, William C. Store 34-878 which has a fantastic wooden spiral staircase that dominates its interior. Oak Grove Restaurant 34-925, located along Route 11, is of the vernacular Moderne style. It uses the new material, glass block, and has a strong horizontal emphasis, smooth stucco wall surfaces, and curved corners.

Tokes' Inn 34-1245 located in the community of Opequon is particularly interesting. This inn, technically a restaurant, was operated by Susan Josephine Tokes, an important local figure in black history. Susan Tokes was well-known for her culinary skills. She catered dinners and parties for United States Senator Harry F. Byrd and received a citation from the U.S. Treasury Department in 1944 for preparing her famous fried chicken at a dinner for the War Finance Program. (Ebert and Lazazzera, p. 99) The dining area at Tokes' Inn consists of two, one-story, frame buildings that originally came from Fort Lee. (Fig. 70) These pre-fabricated buildings are made up of panels that are held together by steel cables. They were first purchased by the city of Winchester as surplus after World War I and used as temporary schoolrooms while Handley High School was being built. Two of them were later moved to this site where they are still used as the dining area of Tokes' Inn.



FIGURE 69: Siler Store 34-1506, sw view.



FIGURE 70: Tokes' Inn 34-1245, north view.

CHAPTER 7: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICS

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

Frederick County was formed from Orange County in 1738. It was not until five years later that its government was officially organized by the appointment of a court. In 1743 Governor William Gooch appointed thirteen justices of the court who were to be responsible for governing the county. The following citizens were chosen as justices: Morgan Morgan, Benjamin Borden, Thomas Chester, David Vance, Marquis Calmes, Thomas Rutherford, Andrew Campbell, Lewis Neill, William McMacheson, Meredith Helms, George Hoge, John White and Thomas Little. In addition, Governor Gooch appointed James Wood as the Clerk, Thomas Rutherford as Sheriff and George Hume as County Surveyor. (Norris, p.71.) The court's first meeting was held at Glen Burnie, the home of James Wood.

The newly appointed court chose Winchester as the county seat. The first courthouse was not completed until 1751. Before that, the court met in a rented building. (Norris, p.86) One of the first acts of the newly formed government of Frederick was to order the sheriff to build a jail which was log and twelve feet square. This first jail was sold in 1748 and was replaced with a larger prison, also of log, which was plastered and white-washed. Winchester had stocks, pillories, a whipping post and a ducking stool used for the punishment of "scandalous" women. (Norris, p.88) These were located near the courthouse on what is now the plaza surrounding it.

Some of the early business conducted by the court included: the construction of roads, the probation of wills, the licensing of ordinaries, and the trying and sentencing of criminals. Frederick County had the distinction of electing George Washington as one of its delegates to the Virginia House of Burgesses. Washington first ran in 1755 but lost the election. He ran again in 1758 and 1761 and was elected both times.

There was considerable settlement and growth during this period in Frederick County's history. In addition to the rural homesteads established by the many families migrating from Pennsylvania into the area, growth also occurred in the form of urban areas. As previously mentioned, Winchester was officially chartered in 1752, making it the first town chartered west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Six years later, the second town in Frederick County was chartered when the town of Stephensburg was officially organized in October of 1758. It was founded by and named for Lewis Stephens, son of Peter Stephens, one of the original

settlers who came to Frederick County with Jost Hite in 1732. It is now called Stephens City.

It was during this period that three counties were formed from Old Frederick County: Hampshire County in 1753, and Shenandoah and Berkeley Counties in 1772.

B. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

This was a period of tremendous growth for the area which now makes up Frederick County. Several new villages and towns were formed and rural areas became more heavily populated as the influx of settlers increased. In 1796, the General Assembly granted a charter establishing the town of Middletown. The Varle Map of 1809 shows numerous villages throughout Frederick County including Pugh Town (now, Gainesboro), Marlboro, and Kernstown. (Map 3)

Winchester continued to grow as a government center during this period. By the year 1810, it had a population of about 2,000 people. Old Frederick County's population in 1800 was 24,513 including 457 free blacks and 5,743 slaves.

All of the historic resources under the theme of government/law/politics for this time period are found in Winchester except for one. The Poorhouse 34-99 of Frederick County and Winchester was constructed in 1820. It replaced an original poorhouse which was established in 1793 and was located on the outskirts of Winchester. The poorhouse was founded as a charitable organization to take care of the destitute poor and insane persons. Before the establishment of the poorhouse, welfare primarily consisted of public assistance through the churches. The current Poorhouse 34-99, built in 1820 for a cost of \$4,000.00, replaced the original one in Winchester. (Fig. 71) The property was jointly owned and operated by Winchester and Frederick County until 1947, when it was purchased by a private citizen and used for residences. The Winchester-Frederick County Poorhouse is an outstanding example of the poorhouse building type. It consists of a two-story, five-bay, Federal-style central brick block laid in five-course American bond. This block has a mousetooth brick cornice, interior end brick chimneys, brick parapets in the gable ends, and an 1820 datestone in the gable end. Flanking this block are two, one-story, gable-roofed brick wings. One was used to house the male residents and the other, the female residents. (Fig. 72) These wings are divided into several rooms, each with its own entrance onto the front porch. The superintendent and his family lived in the central block. To the rear is a brick, two-story ell which provided extra quarters. There are several outbuildings on the poorhouse property including: a springhouse, an infirmary, a blacksmith shop, several barns, chicken coops,

and many frame sheds. Although somewhat neglected, this property is in original condition and is significant as perhaps the best remaining example in Virginia of a building constructed specifically as a poorhouse.

The first Federal post office in the area was established in Winchester in 1792. It is unknown when the first state post office began. (Lehman, Chapter 14:Wine) In 1794, the second Frederick County post office opened in Stephens City, followed by Pugh Town (Gainesboro) in 1808, and Middletown in 1813. By 1830, there were nine active post offices in the area now known as Frederick County, including ones in the communities of Gore, White Hall, and Brucetown.

Through the years, three Governors of Virginia have come from Frederick County. During this period, General James Wood, Jr. (son of James Wood, founder of Winchester) served as Governor from 1796 to 1799. Previous to that post, he was the Deputy Clerk of Frederick County and represented Frederick County in the House of Burgesses.

C. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY 1830-1860

This period marks the era of largest growth for Frederick County. Settlers continued to locate in the area, while others moved southward and westward. Several new communities grew up along main transportation routes or at industrial centers. Nine new post offices were opened throughout the county during this period. Map 12 shows the location of post offices in Frederick County and the dates they were established.

Road building flourished during this time because of the support of the State Board of Public Works. By the 1850s, there was a strong turnpike network. Canals and railroads also opened the area to outside trade.

D. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Frederick County was an important strategic point during the Civil War. Its county seat, Winchester, exchanged hands over seventy times during the War. Winchester was the headquarters for leaders on both sides such as Generals Joseph E. Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Jubal A. Early, and Philip Sheridan.

In 1861, Virginia seceded from the Union. Robert Y. Conrad and James Marshall were the Frederick County delegates elected to go to the 1861 State Convention to vote on this issue.

Several homes in Frederick County were at the center of heavy fighting. Often these homes were used as headquarters and hospitals. Two of the most notable are Hackwood 34-134 and Belle Grove 34-2.

E. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The period of reconstruction in Frederick County was not as disruptive as in other areas of the South. The black population was not very large in Frederick and therefore, slaves were not a great component in the labor system of the area. Even so, Frederick County was at the center of several large battles and experienced considerable destruction of personal property. The rehabilitation from the war came very slowly and continued for a period of about twenty-five years. (Pickeral and Fogg, p.15)

The arrival of the railroad influenced the growth of the county dramatically. The Winchester and Potomac Railroad had been in service since 1836. It served the area north of Winchester. The rails were extended south of Winchester to Strasburg in 1877 and there joined the Manassas Gap Railroad. Small train depots sprang up at various points on the newly constructed railroad. Often, these stations were also used as post offices.

The first rural mail route established in Frederick County was in 1904. Local rural post offices grew and flourished during this period.

Five resources from this theme were identified in the county. All are small, frame examples of structures used as post offices.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Meadow Mills Stat. & P.O.	34-203
House in Hayfield	34-331
Star Tannery Post Office	34-581
White Hall Post Office	34-662
Bartonsville Post Office	34-1007

No other resources from this time period were identified in the county. Map 12 locates post offices in operation during this time.

The Virginia constitution of 1850 granted counties the right to elect members of the courts from magisterial districts. The Underwood Constitution of 1870 greatly changed the structure of local government. It took the county administrative duties from the courts and gave them to an elected Board of Supervisors. The Virginia constitution of 1902 ended Virginia's system of "gentlemen justices" that had existed since 1634 by mandating that the courts be made

up of professional justices. (Lehman, Chapter 11:Foreman)
The second citizen of Frederick County to serve as Governor of Virginia did so during this period. Frederick W. M. Holliday of Winchester held the post from 1878 to 1882.

F. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

Frederick County and Winchester continued to grow after World War I, and experienced a large surge of growth after World War II. In 1972, the county established a county administrator form of government whereby the daily operations of running the county were delegated to a professional administrator and planning staff. Currently, the Frederick County Board of Supervisors has six representatives: one from each of the county's five magisterial districts and a chairman-at-large.

In the late 1960s, Frederick County and Winchester officials proposed a consolidation of city and county governments. This idea met with great resistance by citizens of both jurisdictions and was consequently abandoned. Since that time the two governments have existed in cooperation with each other and share several facilities including a jail, a library, a Service Authority, a "911" emergency dispatch, and, most recently, a joint Judicial Center. This building, dedicated in 1984, houses both the county and city courts and related functions.

Virginia politics during the first part of this period were dominated by the Democrats. One of the leading political figures of that party and of the state came from Frederick County. Harry F. Byrd, Sr., a descendant of the Tidewater Virginia Byrds, was raised in Winchester and served as the Governor of Virginia from 1926-1930, and as a United States Senator from 1933-1965.

In the 1920s, Byrd recommended the consolidation of poorhouses into regional facilities. The Winchester-Frederick County Poorhouse was closed in 1947.

The Fresh Air Children program was developed during this period. It gave underprivileged children from cities an opportunity to spend the summer in a country setting. Princess Lodge 34-1061, a Colonial Revival stone building located southwest of Winchester, was built in 1921 as a memorial to Mrs. Virginia Boyd, and used as a summer home for Fresh Air Children.

Several new post offices were built during this period especially in the incorporated towns in the county. Currently, there are twenty-two rural routes and seven highway contract routes that provide box delivery service to county residents. (Lehman, Chapter 14:Wine) As the

automobile made travel quite a bit easier, many of the rural post offices have closed. There are only nine active post offices left in Frederick County: Brucetown, Clear Brook, Cross Junction, Gore, Middletown, Star Tannery, Stephens City, Stephenson, and Hayfield.

Frederick County and Winchester have experienced more rapid population growth in the past ten years than in any other period of their history. In 1990, the population of the county was 45,150, a 33.9 percent increase since 1980. The median age of residents in the county is 30 and the average size household is three. As more people settle into the area and require increased county services, the "governmental machine" will surely expand. The county has already identified that it needs to be prepared to address issues relating to increased growth and development. A commission to study growth by the year 2020 has been created with representatives from both the county and city levels. Also, the Board of Supervisors has recently appointed a Historical Resources Advisory Board to study the effect of growth and development on historic resources in the county.

This area has always been an attractive place to settle. Its central location, scenic beauty, health and educational facilities and government services continue to draw new residents. Recently, Frederick County's history has also become an appealing feature to those considering moving to this area. The County government has successfully met the challenge involved with providing support services to its increasing population.

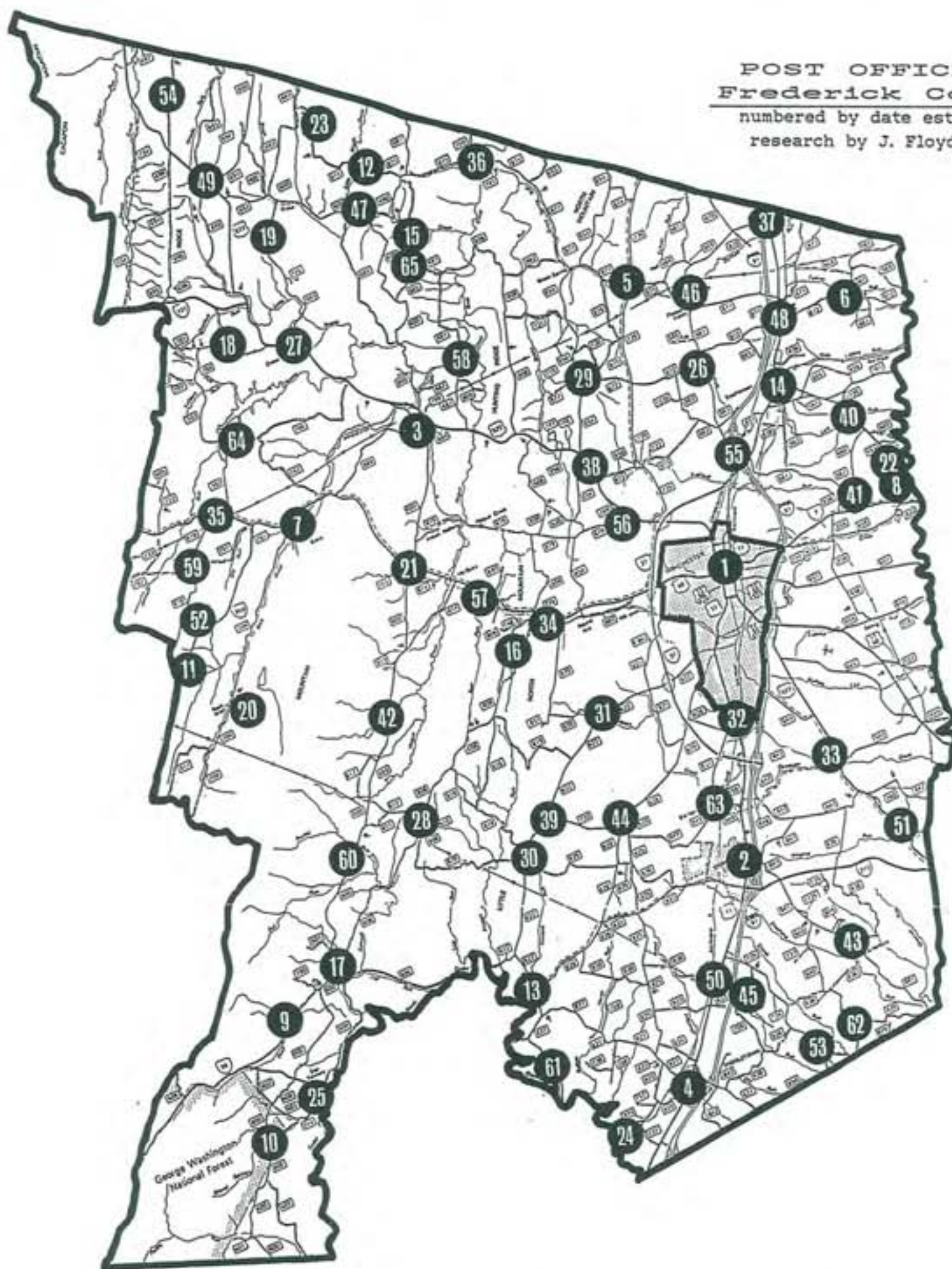


FIGURE 71: Poorhouse 34-99, east view of main block.



FIGURE 72: Poorhouse 34-99, rear view of main block and north wing.

POST OFFICES in
Frederick County
numbered by date established
research by J. Floyd Wine



- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 WINCHESTER 1792- | 19 Collinsville 1858-1925 | 40 Jordan Spring 1886-1904 |
| 2 Newtown Stephensburg 1794-1880 | 20 Capper's Spring 1859-1872 | 41 Redbud 1887-1888 |
| Pantops 1886-1889 | Rock Enon Springs 1872-1924 | 42 Rosenberger 1887-1915 |
| Newtonfield 1888-1889 | 21 HAYFIELD 1867- | 43 Canterburg 1887-1905 |
| STEPHENS CITY 1880- | 22 Millbrook 1868-1871 | 44 Relief 1887-1904 |
| 3 Pugh Town 1808-1817/18237 | Burnt Factory 1902-1904 | 45 Vaucluse 1887-1910 |
| Gainesborough/Gainesboro 1823-1972 | 23 Shockeyville 1869-1936 | 46 Grimes 1888-1955 |
| 4 MIDDLETOWN 1813- | 24 Meadow Mills 1872-1931 | 47 Siler 1888-1954 |
| 5 White Hall 1818-1911 | 25 STAR TANNERY 1872- | 48 CLEAR BROOK 1889- |
| 6 BRUCETOWN 1819- | 26 Welltown 1872-1891 | 49 Reynolds Store 1889-1928 |
| 7 Back Creek Valley 1821-1890 | 27 CROSS JUNCTION 1874- | 50 Vaucluse Station/Vaucluse 1891-1943 |
| GORE 1890- | 28 Lookout 1873-1879 | 51 Arnel 1892-1904 |
| 8 Red Bud Paper Mill 1828-1830 | Mount Williams 1881-1952 | 52 Heiskell 1893-1903 |
| 9 Pembroke Springs 1829-1866 | 29 Cedar Grove 1875-1907 | 53 Tulip 1894-1905 |
| 10 Gravel Spring 1837-1906 | 30 Fawcett's Gap/Fawcett Gap 1876-1923 | 54 Minckle 1895-1914 |
| 11 High View 1839-1893 | 31 Opequon 1876-1948 | 55 Lenore 1895-1906 |
| 12 Pine Level 1839-1840 | 32 Kernstown 1877-1943 | 56 Albin 1898-1934 |
| 13 Cedar Creek 1841-1876 | 33 Parkins Mill 1877-1902 | 57 Gap Run 1899-1905 |
| Marlborough/Marlboro 1876-1939 | 34 Chambersville 1878-1919 | 58 Lew 1899-1916 |
| 14 Stephenson's Depot 1846-1883 | 35 Parishville 1878-1904 | 59 Trone 1900-19317 |
| STEPHENSON 1883- | 36 Duck Race 1880-1885 | 60 Bloom 1901-1929 |
| 15 Ashton's Mill 1849-1858 | DeHaven 1888-1936 | 61 Minebank 1901-1907 |
| Rogersville 1875-1879 | 37 Rest 1880-1915 | 62 Refuge 1902-1905 |
| 16 Mount Vernon Tannery 1853-1878 | 38 Nain 1881-1934 | 63 Bartonsville 1903-1943 |
| 17 Mountain Falls 1857-1968 | Rain 1885-1892 | 64 Kerns 1903-1906 |
| 18 Acorn Hill 1858-1885 | Bliss 1893-1904 | 65 Light 1905-1932 |
| Whitacre 1885-1983 | | |

RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MAP 12

POST OFFICES - OF FREDERICK COUNTY

CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

Educational opportunities were very limited during the first years of settlement. Most educational activity took place in the home with parents or itinerant tutors acting as instructors. The population was too scattered and transportation too difficult for organized educational systems to be feasible. The earliest school recorded in the area was in 1748. A reference in Col. James Wood's journal of that date mentions the purchase of materials for a schoolhouse. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.37)

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

There were several private schools in operation in Winchester by the late 1780s. These included two or three schools for the "lower branches" and two of a higher academic caliber. (Norris, p.148) These schools were often run by the clergy.

B. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY 1789-1860

Private schooling continued to be the most common means of attaining an education during this period. In 1796, the General Assembly passed an act for a voluntary educational 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. Wealthier families would hire a tutor or governess to instruct their children. Neighboring children were often invited to attend the classes. One example of this type of school was found in the study area. The school at Buffalo Marsh, later called Clark's School 34-140, is of log construction and was built just behind the main house at Buffalo Marsh.

The only other school identified from this period is the Relief School 34-1434. (Fig. 73) Located along Middle Road, southwest of Winchester, this one-room, gable-roofed, log building is clad in weatherboard and has nine-over-six double-hung windows, and a central flue. Although the school has been abandoned for many years, it is still in very original condition and is one of only two log schools identified in the county.

The 1850 census for Frederick County indicates that there were 18 public schools in the county at the time, with 18 teachers, and 360 students. There were also three private academies, including a medical college, with 14 teachers, and 305 students. These private academies were all located in Winchester. According to the census, a total of 1,431 white males and females attended schools in the year 1850.

C. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Many of the academies in the area closed during the Civil War because most of their male students entered the army. The Civil War also destroyed many of the schoolhouses standing in the rural part of Frederick County. No resources were found for this time period.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Although the 1870 Underwood Constitution mandated that Virginia establish free public schools, private education continued to flourish in Frederick County during this period. Many old schools and academies that had closed during the Civil War were reopened. New ones were also established including three academies for females.

This period marks the beginning of public education in Frederick County as mandated by the Underwood Constitution. The first two decades of public education in the county were plagued with financial troubles and frequent changes in leadership. A. Magill Smith was appointed the first superintendent of the public schools in Frederick County in 1870. He was replaced in 1871 by Reverend H.S. Philips, who also served for only one year. William H. Gold was superintendent from 1872 to 1883. A. M. Pierce and George W. Ward served between 1883 and 1886. Maurice M. Lynch served the longest term from 1886 to 1916. During the period of 1870 until 1919, the school district included three jurisdictions: Winchester and Frederick and Clarke Counties. Winchester established its own system in 1919 and Clarke and Frederick split in 1929. (Lehman, Chapter 29: Eller)

In 1872, there were 2,455 students enrolled out of a school age population of 5,216 in the city of Winchester and the counties of Frederick and Clarke. The area had fifty-five public schools and sixty-one teachers with an average monthly pay of \$27.30. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.160) By 1885 the average salary had increased to \$30.00 and the number of schools had grown to about seventy-five in Frederick County alone.

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION

The majority of the schoolhouses built during this period were small, frame, one-room buildings. Sometimes brick, and later, rusticated concrete block, were used as construction materials. Thirty schools from this time period were surveyed. Most of these structures are now abandoned or have been converted into private residences. A few have been converted into commercial uses, and one into a church.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Cantberg School	34-42
Gravel Springs School	34-196
Long's Grove School	34-253
Grange Hall	34-258
Deerfield School	34-266
Russell's Grove School	34-368
Greenwood School	34-421
Evendale School	34-433
Cross Junction School	34-566
Smith's Schoolhouse	34-582
Dick School	34-593
Glad Tidings Assembly of God	34-611
White Hall School	34-659
Lamp's School	34-793
Redland (Whitacre) School	34-911
Branson School	34-927
Valley School	34-955
Woodbine School	34-1046
Clayton House	34-1092
Kauffman School	34-1108
Red Bud School	34-1146
Leetown School	34-1163
Wood's School	34-1170
Opequon School	34-1244
Meadow Mills School	34-1351
White Oak School	34-1368
Paxton School	34-1387
Mt. Airy Community Center	34-1390
Cedar Hill Community	34-1479
Railroad Union School	34-1513

The Clayton House 34-1092, a fine Greek Revival dwelling built in the 1840s, was used as a private school during the late nineteenth century. (Fig. 74) The main schoolroom was in the attic of this 2 1/2-story, five-bay, brick building. According to local legend, the food served at the school was so bad, that the area was nicknamed "Mushtown." This resource was the only private school identified in the rural county during this survey.

Paxton School 34-1387 is a good example of the smallest, most modest type of one-room schools constructed during this period. These frame buildings usually had an entrance on the front gable end, a central flue, and were three bays deep. (Fig. 75) The majority of buildings listed above

resemble this building. Although the Grange Hall 34-258, originally Barrett's School, is of this basic form, it is significant as one of the very few brick schools from this period.

The Kauffman School 34-1108, is one of four schools identified during this period that share an almost identical form. These multi-room school buildings probably replaced earlier schools in the same location. The others, 34-674, 34-927, and 34-814 all are generally rectangular in form and have recessed entries and unusual cut-away corners. (Fig. 76)

Map 13 identifies 150 public schools in Frederick County. Although many of those listed are no longer standing, numerous ones were identified in the survey.

E. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

As transportation methods improved, schools were consolidated. This caused many smaller rural schools to close as children were transported to consolidated schools in urban areas. These new schools were larger, more modern facilities and would often function as community centers. Twelve resources were identified during this period. The majority have been converted into residences, some into community centers, while others have been abandoned.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Highview School	34-35
Friendly Grove School	34-363
Armel School	34-450
Old Gainesboro School	34-502
Gainesboro School	34-630
Welltown School	34-674
Fairview School	34-814
Timber Ridge Camp	34-816
Stonewall School	34-937
Syd. Gore Day Care; Gore Schl.	34-1093
Locust Grove School	34-1452
Round Hill School	34-1462

Leetown School 34-1163 was constructed around 1917 as a school for black students. (Fig. 77) It is only one of several known schools of this type in the county. Currently used as a residence, this one-story, gable-end building with six-over-six-sash windows, still retains much of its original appearance.

The Round Hill School 34-1462 is one of several large elementary schools built in the county during this period. Constructed around 1915, this handsome, one-story, brick building, laid in 6-course American bond, is of the Colonial

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 8: EDUCATION

Revival style. (Fig. 78) It operated as a school until 1974, when it was privately purchased and converted into a residence. Of all the other large schools of this type and period in the county, the Round Hill School appears to be in the most original condition.

The public school system underwent the greatest changes during this period. Leslie D. Kline was superintendent from 1917 to 1949 and was responsible for many of these. In addition to replacing small schools with more modern structures, he devised one large school for all the county's high school students. James Wood High School, located just outside of Winchester, opened in 1950.

In 1925 there were sixty-six public schools in Frederick County with ninety-six teachers whose average annual salary was \$517.00. By 1989, the number of schools had decreased to ten and the average teacher salary had increased to \$25,834.00. During this period the number of students had increased from 2,655 in 1925 to over 8,000 in 1989. (McCarty)

As previously mentioned, the original public school system in the area was made up of the city of Winchester and Frederick and Clarke Counties. After Winchester separated in 1919, Frederick and Clarke remained together until they formed their own systems in 1929.

The public school system in Frederick County was segregated until 1965, when Frederick County Junior High, the first fully integrated school, was opened. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.158)

Currently, the superintendent of the county schools is R. Thomas Malcolm. There are six members on the county school board; one from each magisterial district and a member-at-large. Frederick County is growing rapidly and it is prepared to meet the educational needs of the increasing population. There are presently thirteen county schools and several more planned.

Timber Ridge School 34-816 was founded in 1977 as a school for emotionally handicapped boys aged 11 to 18. The property, located off of U.S. 522 North near Reynold's Store, is an early-20th-century farm. The older buildings are slowly being replaced with modern ones, but the original farmhouse still stands.

The Winchester-Frederick County area is rich in educational resources from this period. Some of these include: Dowell J. Howard Vocational School, a public vocational school for students in Winchester and Frederick and Clarke Counties; Lord Fairfax Community College, a regional college of the Virginia Community College system, located outside of

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
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Middletown; and Shenandoah University, a four-year liberal arts college that also offers several master's degree programs.



FIGURE 73: Relief School 34-1434, north view.



FIGURE 74: Clayton House 34-1092, south view.



FIGURE 75: Paxton School 34-1387, se view.



FIGURE 76: Kauffman School 34-1108, south view.



FIGURE 77: Leetown School 34-1163, sw view.



FIGURE 78: Round Hill School 34-1462, sw view.

CHAPTER 9: MILITARY/DEFENSE

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

During the early part of this period, the Shenandoah Valley was considered the frontier of Virginia. Local histories tell of many skirmishes that took place between white settlers and Indians in the mid-eighteenth century. Sometimes the settlers built forts to protect themselves. Stephens Fort 34-197 is locally believed to be an example of an eighteenth-century Indian fort. (Fig. 79) Located along Cedar Creek at the site of Izaac Zane's ironworks in Marlboro, it was probably constructed by Lewis Stephens around 1752. Stephens Fort is a one story, hexagonal, pyramidal-roofed, stone structure with a full floor below ground level. Local history states that a building in this area was used by the settlers as a fortress against Indian attacks. (Kercheval, p.101) Recently, Jeff O'Dell, Architectural Historian from the VDHR, made a site visit and determined the building under consideration was in fact constructed as an ice house. Other architectural historians at the VDHR who have seen photographs of the property also agree that it appears to be an ice house. A professional archaeological investigation is needed to fully understand and determine the history behind the building and site. Many people in the county still maintain its use as a fort, thus showing the potency of stories about conflicts between Indians and settlers.

White's Fort, located in the northern portion of the county was another such fortification. The fort, actually part of a stone house, is no longer standing. However, part of its foundation is still evident at White's Fort Site 34-1527. Often, when forts were discussed in local histories, they did not refer to free-standing fortresses but parts of domestic structures.

The French and Indian War had an impact on the area. Many local citizens served in the militia. George Washington, who as a young man had surveyed in the area for four years for Lord Fairfax, returned during the French and Indian War as an officer in the Virginia Militia. He was responsible for protecting Virginia's 300-mile frontier. His headquarters were in Winchester where he built Fort Loudoun to protect the area from Indian attacks. He also supervised the construction of other forts along the frontier. General Edward Braddock and his British troops passed through Frederick County on their way to Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War. He and his troops stopped at several places in the county along the route now called "Braddock's Road."

Although there were no battles or military engagements in Frederick County during the Revolutionary War, the area was very important to the effort. General Daniel Morgan, who lived in Frederick County (now Clarke County), and his "Long Rifles" played a prominent role in many battles of the Revolutionary War including the Battle at Cowpens in South Carolina. Several local citizens furnished the troops with food and supplies, including Izaac Zane who supplied the army with ammunition made at his ironworks at Marlboro. Many prisoners captured during the war were held in Winchester and Frederick County. By 1779, the number of British prisoners held in Winchester had increased so much that it was decided to build a larger prison. A barracks was built four miles west of Winchester to hold these prisoners whose number had increased to 1,600 by the year 1781. (Kercheval, p.143)

B. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1860

Many local citizens served in the militia during the War of 1812. There was a "Valley Brigade" of the Virginia Militia that was commanded by John Singleton of Frederick County (now, Clarke County). The "Valley Brigade" had its headquarters in Winchester, as did the U.S. infantry and artillery recruitment office for the Valley. No military engagements took place in the area, although Winchester was a center of military activity.

C. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1865

Frederick County was affected more by the Civil War than any of the other previous wars. The majority of the citizens of the county were Confederate sympathizers, but there were also many who sided with the Union troops, as well as Quakers who remained neutral. Frederick County and Winchester's location at the intersection of major transportation routes through the Valley made them strategic points during the Civil War. Both sides felt that the control of Winchester would be of great importance to the outcome of the war. Consequently, Winchester changed hands between the Union and the Confederate armies over seventy times. Although buildings were destroyed in Winchester during the war, it was spared the great devastation that other southern cities experienced. The significance of the battlefields in Frederick County are so great that they were an integral part of a recent study conducted by the National Park Service pursuant to the Civil War Sites Studies Act of 1990. The reader is directed to their recent report entitled, Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, for more detailed information on these sites. In addition, Shenandoah University in Winchester has a Civil

War Institute that is chaired by the renown historian, Brandon Beck.

The military activity in the area was heavy over the entire period. Many private homes, barns, churches and public buildings were used as hospitals and military headquarters. Several prominent figures in the war made their headquarters in Winchester and Frederick County, including Stonewall Jackson and George Custer.

The Valley, including Frederick County, supplied the Confederates with food and raw materials. This area was recognized as the "Breadbasket of the South" throughout the Civil War. General Philip Sheridan was ordered by Grant to destroy all potential supplies and means of supply for the Confederates. Sheridan accomplished this by burning mills and barns and destroying transportation facilities throughout the Shenandoah Valley. Frederick County was not spared Sheridan's devastation, and lost many significant structures.

There were six major battles fought in the area. The location of the battlefields and other significant landmarks are illustrated on Map 14.

The first major conflict in the area was the First Battle of Kernstown 34-7 on March 23, 1862. This important battle is considered to be Jackson's only military defeat during the war. Three days later was the First Battle of Winchester which was a significant victory in Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign. This battlefield is in remarkably pristine condition.

The Second Battle of Winchester occurred on June 14-15, 1863 and marked the end of General Robert Milroy's six-month control of Winchester. The Stephenson's Depot Battle 34-720, which was part of the Second Battle of Winchester, occurred on June 15th as Milroy was retreating from Winchester. Although Milroy escaped safely, he lost many troops, artillery and Confederate prisoners that he was holding. This battlefield is also in very pristine condition.

On July 20, 1864, Confederate General Stephen Ramseur was defeated by General William Averell at the Battle of Rutherford's Farm 34-727. This not only damaged Ramseur's reputation as a commander but also resulted in the loss of 470 men. The Second Battle of Kernstown, July 24, 1864, gave the Confederate troops, under the command of General Jubal A. Early, control of the area until the Third Battle of Winchester in September of that same year.

The Third Battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, 34-456 is considered by many to be the most important battle of

the area. The defeat of the Confederates by General Philip Sheridan and his men, helped the Union forces to regain control of the Valley. Much of this battlefield has been lost to development, although the core area is still intact.

The last battle fought in the area was the Battle at Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864 34-303. Once again, General Sheridan defeated the Confederates by driving them south. This victory assured the Union troops control of the Valley until the end of the war. This battlefield is currently being purchased from developers by the non-profit organization, Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation. At its center is the National Trust Property, Belle Grove 34-2.

In addition to the battlefields mentioned above, there are several earthworks that remain as a testament to the military activity in the area. One of these, Star Fort 34-322 was constructed in 1861 by Confederate troops under General Stonewall Jackson's command. Star Fort is unique for its star-shaped plan and its untouched condition.

Six other sites were identified in the study region. Several of these were constructed by Union forces camped in the area during the Winter of 1864.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Fort Pickering Site	34-29
Fort Collier	34-165
Zig-Zag Trenches	34-314
Carysbrook Redoubt	34-320
Hilandale Earthworks	34-321
Parkins Mill Battery	34-458

The Zig-Zag Trenches 34-314 are one of several earthen fortifications and entrenchment constructed by Union troops in the Fall of 1864 in this area of the county (south of Winchester). (Fig.80) These trenches, zig-zag in formation, are very overgrown in spots, and were partially destroyed by the construction of I-81. Traces of them still are evident in the median strip.

All of the properties listed in this section are threatened either by the pressure of development or by neglect. Most are in very pristine condition.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH TO THE PRESENT 1865-1992

The period directly after the Civil War was one of rebuilding. Homes that had been damaged during the war were rebuilt. Many barns and mills that had been targets of Sheridan's Campaign were also reconstructed, often using the original foundations, which were still intact.

Many local citizens served in the foreign wars of the twentieth century, including World War I. The effects of World War II were particularly felt in the area. There were frequent blackouts and rationing of goods such as sugar, alcohol and gasoline. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.148) There was also a prisoner-of-war camp in Winchester during the period between September 1944 and May 1946.

On June 6, 1944, the Winchester City Council approved the camp's establishment and chose its location as an area of land between present-day Virginia Avenue School and Kern Street in Winchester. During those two years, over 400 men captured by American forces in France and North Africa were held at the camp. These included Germans, Russians and Mongolians. Many of the prisoners were employed by orchardists and farmers as well as other businesses. (Eisenburg, p. 97) The prisoners were released at the end of the war, although several returned to the area to live.

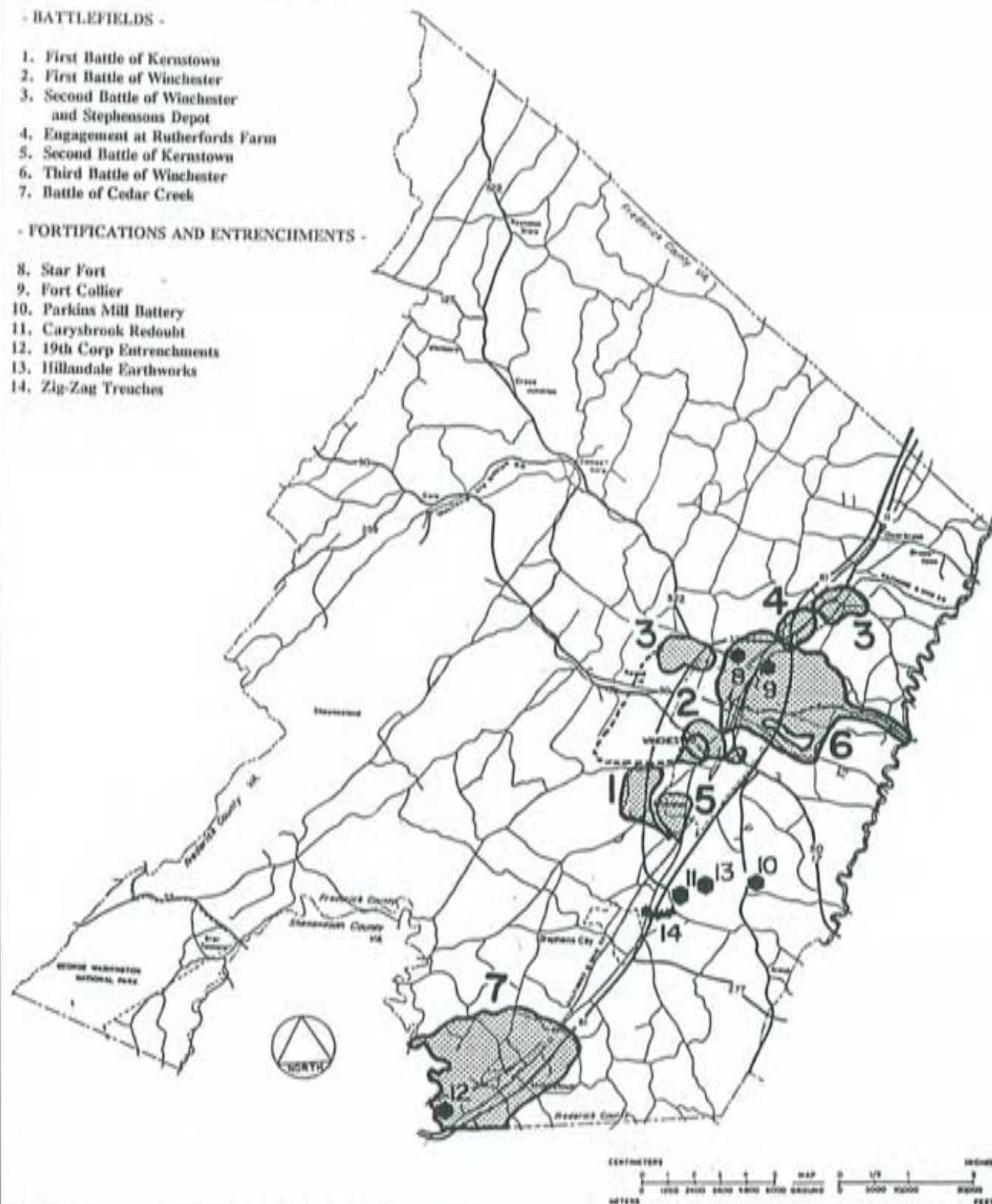
LEGEND

- BATTLEFIELDS -

1. First Battle of Kernstown
2. First Battle of Winchester
3. Second Battle of Winchester and Stephenson's Depot
4. Engagement at Rutherford's Farm
5. Second Battle of Kernstown
6. Third Battle of Winchester
7. Battle of Cedar Creek

- FORTIFICATIONS AND ENTRENCHMENTS -

8. Star Fort
9. Fort Collier
10. Parkins Mill Battery
11. Carysbrook Redoubt
12. 19th Corp Entrenchments
13. Hillandale Earthworks
14. Zig-Zag Trenches



RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MAP 14

CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS AND SITES

FIG. 79: Stephen's Fort
34-197, se view.



FIGURE 80: Zig-Zag Trenches 34-314,
view looking east.

CHAPTER 10: RELIGION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1830

The earliest settlers of the area now defined as Frederick County brought their religious beliefs with them. Ministers were scarce, so religious worship was either personal or led by lay-men. Occasionally, a traveling preacher would pass through the area. Culturally-related groups usually met together to worship. The socioevangelical movement of the early-to-mid-eighteenth century known as the "Great Awakening" helped to break down the ethnic constraints that had been traditional in the Valley. (Mitchell, p.105)

The Church of England was the established church of the colony. It did not have as much influence in the Upper Valley during this period as it did in the Lower Valley. The parishes were governed by an elected vestry. It was required that all political officials of the colony be members of the church. 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 replaced in 1793 by a stone building called Old Chapel. The commonwealth disestablished the Anglican Church after the Revolutionary War, and it then became the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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. Frederick County had a series of early churches from several different denominations. Seventy churches were surveyed during this project.

Opequon Presbyterian Church 34-9 at Kernstown is considered the first formal religious congregation in the Shenandoah Valley. (Cartmell, p.166) It was officially organized in 1736, but Jost Hite and the early settlers who arrived and established "Opekon settlement" began holding worship services as soon as they arrived in 1732. A log meeting house was erected on the site at Kernstown in 1736, and was replaced with a larger log meeting house in 1755. In 1790, a stone church was built in place of the log structure. The stone church burned in 1873 and was replaced in 1877 by the current stone structure. (Lehman, Chapter 53:Carr)

The Quakers who came down with Alexander Ross and settled in northern Frederick County constructed a log meeting house on the site of Hopewell Friends Meeting House 34-6 shortly after 1734. In 1759, the Hopewell Society of Friends congregation replaced the original structure with the earliest section of the present stone building. (Fig. 81) The building was enlarged in 1788 with a stone addition and

is still in use. Hopewell was placed on the National Register in 1977 and is one of the oldest religious structures in the region. (Loth, p.159) There is also an early-nineteenth-century log Caretaker's House 34-1052, just west of the meeting house.

According to Kercheval, the first Methodist religious worship in the Valley occurred in 1775 in Stephens City. John Hagerty and Richard Owen were two travelling Methodist preachers who stopped in Stephens City and stayed at the house of Major Lewis Stephens, founder of Stephens City. Many of the people who heard their sermon were so impressed by the Methodist faith that a small church was built soon thereafter. (Kercheval, p.66) Milburn Chapel 34-950 was a log Methodist chapel built in 1788 and located near Stephenson. It was dismantled around 1887 and the logs were sold to help build the new church in Stephenson. The accompanying cemetery, where many important early families are buried, is still intact on Rt. 622, although it is in poor condition.

The White Hall Methodist Church 34-657, was also identified from this time period. It is a simple one-story building with later frame additions and is one of the few log churches identified in the county.

The Evangelical United Brethren (E.U.B.) were congregating in the area in the 1750s. Congregations formed throughout the county, and the services were held in German. (Lehman, Chapter 54:Farel)

Other congregations were worshipping together in the area by 1789. These include: the German Reformed Church which was meeting in Winchester by 1753. (Cartmell, p.197); the Baptists who used the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches for their meetings; (Cartmell, p.208) ; and the Lutherans who first met in 1734. (Eisenberg, This Heritage, p.11)

B. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR 1830-1865

Religious worship became more organized during this period. Many new congregations constructed churches throughout the county. The 1860 Census Records indicate that there was a total of 51 churches in Frederick County at that time: 5 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 3 Friends, 1 German Reformed, 7 Lutheran, 25 Methodist, 6 Presbyterian, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Union.

Eight resources were identified in the study region that were built during this period; 7 churches and 1 parsonage.

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 10: RELIGION

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Old Stone Church	34-23
Fremont Church	34-192
Round Hill Presbyterian Church	34-330
Hayfield Church and School	34-349
Mountain View Church	34-371
Methodist Parsonage	34-700
Gravel Springs Lutheran Church	34-736
Bethel United Methodist Church	34-1517

The Old Stone Church 34-23 is located in the community of Greenspring. Constructed in 1838, the present stone church replaced an earlier building which burned. (Fig. 82) The simple church, originally constructed for a Lutheran congregation, has undergone very few changes and still has no electricity or running water. Part of the interior of the church was used as a school. The church is surrounded by a large cemetery.

The Gravel Springs Lutheran Church 34-736, was constructed in 1849 and has been added to considerably during the twentieth century. It is of particular interest however, because of some interior murals that were painted by an unknown artist in the early 1930s.

C. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

The greatest number of related resources, a total of fifty-one, were identified for this time period. Rural churches were found throughout the county, even in the most secluded areas.

Church architecture during this era was related to the popular Gothic and Romanesque Revival national styles. In Frederick County, as in other neighboring counties, the Gothic Revival, on a vernacular level, was the popular style for the majority of the churches. This was usually expressed on a church with a three or four-bay nave plan, by the use of Gothic-arched windows and a rear 1-story protruding chancel. Although the Gothic and Romanesque were the prevalent styles, several examples of churches with Colonial Revival details were also found.

Of the fifty-one resources identified from this time period, the vast majority are still in use. Many have only yearly "homecoming" services. A few have been converted into other uses, such as commercial and residential.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Shockeysville United Meth. Church	34-4
Opequon Presbyterian Church	34-9
Friendship Church	34-198
Meadow Mills Union Chapel	34-214

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Epworth Chapel	34-238
Hite's Chapel	34-251
Unitarian Universalist Church	34-259
Salem Church	34-287
Refuge Church	34-312
Mount Olive Church	34-351
Saint John's Lutheran Church	34-360
Greenwood United Methodist Church	34-412
Carper's Valley Methodist Church	34-426
Calvary Church of the Brethren	34-427
Gainesboro United Methodist Church	34-514
Stine's Chapel	34-529
Faith Revival Center	34-544
Mount Hebron E.U.B. Church	34-572
Macedonia United Methodist Church	34-579
Files Chapel	34-602
Howard's Chapel	34-605
Pine Grove Church	34-608
Welltown United Methodist Church	34-675
Brucetown Methodist Church	34-685
Clearbrook Presbyterian Church	34-708
Max's TV Sales	34-719
Mt. Williams Community Center	34-778
Lamp's Memorial Methodist Church	34-792
Timber Ridge Primitive Bapt. Church	34-815
Redland United Methodist Church	34-872
Ebenezer Christian Church	34-895
Rest United Methodist Church	34-921
Emmanuel Methodist Church	34-940
Valley Union Chapel	34-956
3248 Valley Avenue	34-976
Chapel Acres	34-1005
Galilee Church	34-1048
Mt. Zion United Bretheren Church	34-1082
Cedar Creek Prim. Bap. Church	34-1087
Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church	34-1101
Red Bud Church	34-1147
Mt. Sinai Church	34-1162
Fairview United Methodist Church	34-1260
Ridings Chapel	34-1327
St. Paul's Lutheran Church	34-1391
Fairview Church	34-1498
Old Bethel United Meth. Church	34-1501
Bethel Grange Cemetery	34-1503
Nelson's Chapel	34-1512
Fairview Lutheran Church	34-1515
Rock Enon Church	34-1523

Opequon Church 34-9 is historically significant as the site of the first Presbyterian place of worship west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. (Fig. 83) The present, Gothic Revival-style stone building is the fourth on the site and was constructed in 1896. The cemetery, located in the front

yard, contains the graves of many important figures in local history.

Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church 34-1101, located in the community of Marlboro, was constructed in 1878 and replaced an earlier building. (Fig. 84) The church was founded in 1736 and the congregation met in a log building. This stone church, with its two front doors, is the only surviving church in this eighteenth-century community and is in very original condition.

Carper's Valley Methodist Church 34-426, constructed in 1867, is notable for its use of Classical elements such as a pedimented gable end, a fine lunette window, and its three-bay composition. (Fig. 85)

Rock Enon Church 34-1523 is an example of a Folk Victorian-style church. This frame building, currently vacant, was constructed in 1872, and served the community that surrounded the famous Rock Enon Springs Hotel. (Fig. 86) It is in very original condition and includes such fine decorative details as: a pedimented portico with a vergeboard and a lunette window, a four-panel door with Gothic-arched panels, and square porch supports with decorative capitals.

D. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

Church construction flourished during this period both in the rural county and in the towns and villages. Black churches, located primarily in black communities in the county were also common. Many earlier churches were enlarged, remodeled or added to during this period. Common types of additions included buildings used for educational or social purposes. Six resources were identified in the county that were constructed in the period after 1914 and prior to 1942.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Wesley Chapel	34-52
Salem Church	34-60
Burnt Factory Methodist Church	34-166
Glad Tidings Assembly of God	34-611
Faith Temple Church	34-859
Second Opequon Presb. Church	34-1088

There are currently ninety-five active congregations in Frederick County; they are identified on Map 15.



FIGURE 81: Hopewell Friends Meeting House 34-6, se view.

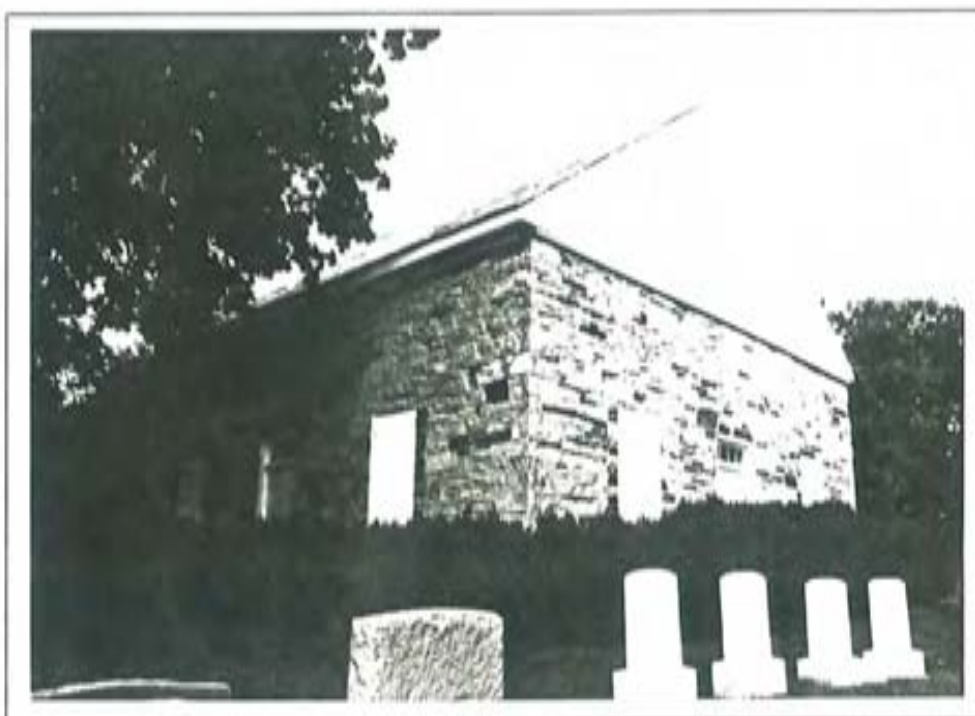


FIGURE 82: Old Stone Church 34-23, se view.



FIGURE 83: Opequon Presbyterian
Church 34-9, ne view.



FIGURE 84: Cedar Creek Presbyterian
Church 34-1101, se view.



FIGURE 85: Carper's Valley Methodist Church 34-426, sw view.



FIGURE 86: Rock Enon Church 34-1523, nw view.

CHAPTER 11: FUNERARY

When this project began in 1988, cemeteries and burial sites not associated with churches were discussed under the theme of residential/domestic, and were not considered of primary importance in a survey of this nature. Nevertheless, the surveyor always made an attempt to document small cemeteries located in remote rural area. In some cases, the names and dates on all the tombstones were documented. But for the most part, the oldest and most recent stones were documented to give a date range to the burial site.

Most of the churches surveyed in the county had an adjoining cemetery. It was usually located to one side of the church, but sometimes it surrounded the building.

Many of the nineteenth-century plantations documented in this survey also had small family burial plots. They were usually located a fair distance from the main house. The majority of these family plots were in neglected condition. Aside from being overgrown with trees and brush, they were often open to cattle. When a cemetery was documented along with a house or a church, it was not given a separate VDHR survey number. The most unusual burial that was at a private residence was at Rosedale 34-11. Before the owner Joseph Baker died in 1833, he requested that he be buried, with his gun on one side and his dog on the other, standing up on top of a hill, so as to be able to overlook his property. Above ground, his large tombstone, is in the shape of a truncated pyramid.

Several cemeteries were documented that had unmarked gravestones. A very few cemeteries, except ones associated with churches, were fenced. Sometimes a low stone wall, or an iron fence surrounded the graves. Two cemeteries were documented in Stephens City that had German inscriptions.

A considerable amount of research on Frederick County cemeteries has been conducted by the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society. In 1960, they published two books on the subject: 2,200 Gravestone Inscriptions from Winchester and Frederick County, and 61 Graveyards in Frederick County and the Counties that were Once Part of Frederick County. In addition, there are several miscellaneous cemetery lists in the Handley Library Archives in Winchester.

The resources listed below were cemeteries that were documented during this project that were not associated with an existing house or church. They are listed according to the time period of the earliest gravemarkers.

A. COLONIAL FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE REVOLUTION 1750-1789

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Old Quaker Cemetery	34-1074

B. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

SITE NAME	NUMBER
White Family Cemetery	34-353
Ridge Quaker Cemetery	34-614
Richards Graveyard	34-767
Heironimus Family Cemetery	34-900
Wisecarver Cemetery	34-1233

The Wisecarver Cemetery 34-1233, located in the middle of an apple orchard off of Cedar Creek Grade, has recently been restored. (Fig. 87) Volunteers graded the site, cleaned the tombstones, and reset them. It contains graves of the earliest settlers of the area around Wisecarver Gap.

C. ANTEBELLUM FREDERICK COUNTY 1830-1860

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Lamp Graveyard	34-795
Seibert Cemetery	34-1096
Smith, Jerimiah Cemetery	34-1097
Bond-Stephenson-Simpson Cem.	34-1117
VanMeter-Hancock-Shade Cem.	34-1184

The Jerimiah Smith Cemetery 34-1097, located near Gore, contains the grave of the settler Jerimiah Smith and his family.

The Bond-Stephenson-Simpson Cemetery 34-1117 has some early-nineteenth-century stones but is in very neglected condition, with many of the tombstones laying against trees. (Fig. 88) It also contains some unmarked, uncut stones, possibly indicating graves of slaves.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Rinker-Sperry-Huffman Cemetery	34-302
Hall-Clowser Cemetery	34-344
Cemetery at Frey's Quarry	34-725
Hamilton Cemetery	34-754
Redbud Cemetery	34-1119
Sunrise Cemetery	34-1408

The Cemetery at Frey's Quarry 34-725, is threatened by the expansion of the quarry and contains late-nineteenth-century graves of black families.



FIGURE 87: Wisecarver Cemetery 34-1233, west view.



FIGURE 88: Bond-Stephenson-Simpson Cemetery 34-1117

CHAPTER 12: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

A. EARLY SETTLEMENT TO 1789

Frederick County's industrial endeavors began surprisingly early in its history. Its proximity to the markets of Baltimore, Alexandria, and Philadelphia made production and transportation of goods a profitable enterprise.

Most of the early settlers were forced to develop mechanical skills in order to produce goods such as leather, furniture, and clothing for their own consumption. Relatively few products were being shipped in from the outside during the early settlement period. However, this quickly changed with the improvement in transportation systems, including roads and waterways (the Shenandoah River), which made eastern marketplaces more easily accessible.

Grist mills were one of the first industrial establishments in Frederick County. The earliest documented resource of this type is the Samuel Glass Mill 34-1105, built around 1740 in the community of Opequon (Frogeye). It was built by Samuel Glass, one of the settlers that came down to the Shenandoah Valley with Jost Hite in 1732. Although the mill has been highly remodeled and converted into a residence, the stone basement and first floor exterior walls of the mill are still highly evident.

Another early mill is the Springdale Flour Mill 34-128, constructed ca.1788 at the site of an earlier mill built by Jost Hite. It is located in the community of Bartonville, the site where Jost Hite settled in 1732. (Fig. 89) The interior of this large stone structure includes late-nineteenth-century mill machinery. The mill, which was used well into the mid-twentieth century, and several neighboring buildings were listed on the National Register in 1981.

Woolen mills were also in production in the county during this period. As the population in the area grew, so did the demand for woolen cloth. It is believed that the first woolen mill in the area now defined as Frederick County was the Burnt Factory mill. It was operated by the Carter family who settled in the area around 1736 and built several mills on the Opequon Creek and Redbud Run. (Lehman, Chapter 20:Johnston) The Jobe Woolen Mill 34-345, which burned in 1930, was also a woolen mill from this period. Operation there began around 1771 and continued until it was moved to Clearbrook in 1930 after the fire. There were other woolen mills in operation during this period including ones at "Abram's Delight", and in the Greenspring community.

The production of iron was also a big industry in Frederick County during this period. There were two large ironworks in operation in the county by 1770. One of these was the ironworks at Marlboro, which was purchased by Isaac Zane, Jr. from Lewis Stephens in 1767. The ironworks were operating on Cedar Creek as early as 1763. Zane named his operation Marlboro Iron Works and by 1771 he was producing four tons of bar iron and two tons of castings (kettles, pots, mortars and pestles, and farming implements) per week. (Bridenbaugh, p.25) His business was so prolific that he not only supplied the Valley but also exported his goods to England. Although the ironworks are no longer evident, the site of the operation is rich with resources from the period, including a partially-destroyed stone mill with a huge exterior wheel. Old Forge Farm 34-125, as the site is now called, also includes Zane's stone house, and the six-sided stone building known as Stephen's Fort 34-197, which was probably an ice house.

Another early settler, Mordecai Bean, also operated a large ironworks during this period. Bean came to Frederick County in 1767 and began mining the area at the foot of Great North Mountain after obtaining mineral rights from Lord Fairfax. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.36) He later purchased more land from Fairfax and went into partnership with Izaac Zane, who built an iron furnace at the site of Taylor Furnace Farm 34-734 in 1769. The ruins of this early furnace are evident near the furnace that was built in 1845, which still stands.

B. FREDERICK COUNTY AND THE NEW NATION 1789-1830

The Charles Varle Map of 1809 shows that the area now defined as Frederick County had over fifty grist mills in operation by that time. (Map 3) Only two saw mills were shown to have been operating in the area. Wheat was the region's primary cash crop during this period and with the plentiful supply of creeks and runs in the county, it is no wonder that there were so many grist mills in operation. The wheat was ground at local mills and then transported on flat-bottom boats down the Shenandoah River to eastern markets. Several of the grist mills indicated on the Varle map were identified in the study region. They are listed below along with other resources also associated with industrial activity in the county.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Kendrick House	34-131
Green Springs Grocery	34-151
Kline's Mill	34-160
Hite's Mill, Site	34-206
Factory Outlet, The	34-555
Staub, L.H. House	34-612
Silent Mills	34-1064

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Glass-Rinker-Cooper Mill	34-1090

Green Springs Grocery 34-151 is in fact the old Greenspring Mill. (Fig. 90) Constructed in 1801, this stone, gambrel-roofed grist mill was one of five mills along Green Spring Run that is depicted on Charles Varle's Map. It is the only one that survives. The interior overshoot waterwheel is still intact as is much of the other machinery.

The complex of buildings at Kline's Mill 34-160 includes: the log and stone mill, two brick miller's houses, a board and batten building used as a post office, and several farm outbuildings. (Fig. 91) The mill, which is log on a raised stone basement, was constructed in 1794 and is one of the few in the area that survived the Civil War. The other buildings date to the mid- and late nineteenth century. Along with the complex at Bartonsville, this is the finest eighteenth- and nineteenth-century mill/industrial complex in the county.

The production of liquor was another profitable industry during this period. In his study, Mitchell 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) According to Tench Coxe's, A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America for the Year 1810, the area then defined as Frederick County had 139 stills, thirty-eight distilleries, two breweries, and forty-eight grist mills.

The leading small-craft industry by the end of the eighteenth century was the manufacturing of leather. (Mitchell, p.206) By 1810 Frederick was the second leading producer of leather in the Valley, with about thirty tanneries located throughout the county. In addition, there were five tanyards located in Winchester by 1800. (Mitchell, pp.206-208) No examples of resources associated with this industry were found in the county.

By 1820, according to the 1820 Census of Manufactures, Frederick County had the following industries: fifty flour mills grinding mainly wheat, twelve distilleries primarily producing whiskey from corn, sixty-four cooper's shops manufacturing 56,950 flour barrels annually, twenty-seven wagon makers producing 331 wagons annually, forty-one blacksmith shops, thirty-three saw mills, four fulling mills, three oil mills, one paper mill, fifteen tanyards, and nineteen boot and shoe makers.

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

The types of industry, manufacturing and crafts that were discussed for the previous periods continued to flourish in Frederick County during this period, making it one of the most productive counties in the Valley. Grist and flour mill sites were the most common resource identified in the study region. Five resources of this type were surveyed.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Smith (Cedar Grove) Mill & house	34-189
Site of Hottel's Mill	34-204
Dunlap, Donald R. House	34-328
Gravel Springs Mill	34-388
Wood's Mill, Site	34-1017

A number of woolen mills were also built during this period. These included the Brookland Woolen Factory in 1839, Valley Woolen Mill in 1844, Morgan's Mill in 1860, and Shady Elm Woolen Factory (Lehman, Chapter 20:Johnston) Four woolen factory mill sites were identified.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Shady Elm Woolen Factory, Site	34-1016
Morgan's Mill, Site	34-1066
Brookland Mill Site	34-1148
Wood, Charles Mill	34-1158

Many of these sites were also documented during recent archaeological survey work conducted by James Madison and Shenandoah Universities. These archaeological surveys were partially funded by Survey and Planning Grants awarded by the VDHR to Frederick County.

Also during this period, the Star Shoe Company of Baltimore opened a tannery in the community of Gravel Springs in southwestern Frederick County. The Star Tannery 34-765 operated until the late nineteenth century.

One of the most impressive resources identified from this period is the iron furnace at Taylor Furnace Farm 34-734. (Fig. 92) This furnace, shaped like a truncated pyramid, was constructed in 1845 by James Bean to replace an older eighteenth-century structure. It is constructed of native fieldstone and measures thirty-two feet wide at the base and stands about twenty feet tall. The actual furnace which is brick-lined and in the center of the stone structure, is eight feet wide at the base. Mordecai Bean, who operated a furnace on the property since the early 1770s, mined the iron ore from Paddy Mountain, located directly behind the Federal-style house he built on the property. This is the only surviving example of this type of structure in the county, and one of the few in the region.

The 1860 Census of Manufactures identifies many of the manufacturing operations in Frederick County for the period. They include: three manufacturers of agricultural implements, three cigar manufacturers, one cooper, three furniture makers, three glove makers, twenty-six saw mills, one tobacco manufacturer, five wagonmakers, and one watch repairman. The total number of manufacturing establishments enumerated is 127, with a total of 473 employees (373 men, ten women), at an annual cost of labor of \$98,576.00, and an annual value of production of \$729,051.00.

During the Civil War, the Shenandoah Valley provided Confederate troops with food and grain and became known as the "breadbasket of the south". The Union forces destroyed mills and other industrial enterprises in Frederick county in an attempt to stop the supply of goods to Confederate forces.

D. RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH 1865-1914

Industrial activity resumed fairly slowly after the Civil War. After the reconstruction phase, some old businesses were back in production and numerous new ones had opened. Norris states that in 1890, Frederick County had the following :

"Thirty-seven flouring mills, including the largest steam roller-process mill in the State; eight woolen factories and mills; one steam elevator of large capacity; two iron foundries; four glove factories; one boot and shoe factory; one sumac and bark-mill; three creameries; two canning establishments; two potteries; ten broom factories; a bottling establishment; four tanneries, including one of the largest in the State; one extensive paper-mill; three newspapers and a book bindery; eight cigar factories; one novelty company; two cigar-box and paper-box factories; three marblyards; two furniture factories; in addition to many other industries in various sections of the county." (Norris, pp. 218-219)

In 1868, Thomas Cover purchased the Star Tannery 34-765 from the Star Shoe Company, and operated it until it closed in 1895. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.109)

It was during this period that the quarrying of limestone and the production of lime emerged as a strong industry in Frederick County. The M.J. Grove Lime Company opened a quarry and kiln outside of Stephens City in 1902. (Ebert, Lazazzera, p.81) Several lime kilns were built along the

railroad tracks which ran south of Winchester. The Kiln at Meadow Mills 34-219 and the Kiln on Rt. 11 South 34-1022 are two examples of these. They are no longer in use.

The other resources from this period are as follows:

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, Red Bud Woolen Factory	34-721
House off Rt. 600	34-739
Whitacre Mill	34-877
Siler Tomato Canning Factory	34-1508

By far, the leading industry during this period was the growing of apples. Apples had replaced wheat as the principal cash crop after the Civil War. Consequently, many new facilities were constructed relating to apple growing and processing.

E. WORLD WAR I TO THE PRESENT 1914-1992

In the early 1920s, there was a phenomenal rise in apple production in Frederick County. The Winchester-Frederick County area was the leading producer of apples in Virginia during this period and came to be known as the "Apple Capital". Several new businesses relating to the storage, packaging and processing of apples were opened. Most of these were located in Winchester. The Winchester Cold Storage Company, established in 1917, was said to be the "largest apple storage company in the world" with a capacity of 475,000 barrels of apples. (Pickeral and Fogg, p.73) The Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider and Vinegar Corporation produced apple cider and vinegar in addition to canning apples and making apple sauce. The Virginia Barrel Company established several apple barrel and cooper shops in Frederick County starting in 1910. The Southern Chemical Company opened a plant in Winchester in 1925 which produced chemicals for spraying orchards.

Several new quarries were established in Frederick County in the 1930s. In 1932, the Virginia Glass Sand Company opened a quarry south of Gore where they still mine Oriskany sandstone. Stuart Perry began a quarry operation west of Winchester on Rt. 50 in 1936. The M.J. Grove Lime Company established another quarry south of Middletown in 1939 (now part of Genstar). As recently as 1960, W.S. Frey opened a quarry outside of Clearbrook. (Lehman, Chapter 22:Perry)

Many manufacturing facilities have opened in the region during this period. Their products are diverse and in 1989 a total of 9,276 people were employed by these industries. O'Sullivan corporation is the largest manufacturer in the area employing 1,500 workers. Other area manufacturers include: Rubbermaid Commercial Products, Inc., Abex

Corporation, VDO Yazaki Corporation, Miles Diagnostics, and General Foods Corporation.

Currently there are four industrial parks in Frederick County: Fort Collier, 400 acres; the Airport Business Center, 305 acres; the Westview Business Centre, 142 acres; and Stonewall Industrial Park, about 400 acres.



FIGURE 89: Springdale Flour Mill 34-128, east view.



FIGURE 90: Green Springs Grocery 34-151, north view.

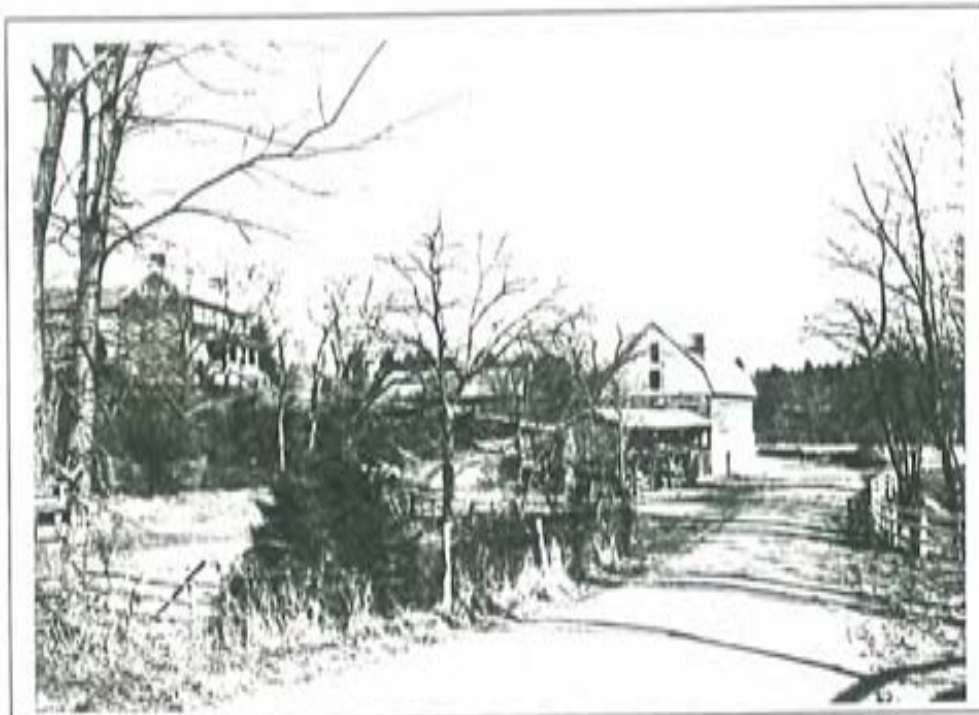


FIGURE 91: Kline's Mill 34-160, sw view of complex.



FIGURE 92: Taylor Furnace Farm 34-734,
east view of property.

CHAPTER 13: STEPHENS CITY

This chapter briefly discusses Stephens City's history and organizes the resources identified into their respective themes. Stephens City was surveyed in June of 1989 as part of the training program of the interns hired to work on the Rural Survey during the summer of 1989. One hundred and twenty-three properties were surveyed. These properties included resources from the themes of agriculture, residential/domestic, education, religion, transportation, social/cultural, government, and commerce.

Many citizens of Stephens City are anxious to protect the town's relatively unspoiled historic character, especially along Route 11. One of the results of the survey of Stephens City was the determination that it was eligible as a state and national historic district. In October of 1991, the Stephensburg/Newtown Historic District was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register. The district encompasses Route 11 from Short Street south past the Stephens City Elementary School, one block to the east of Rt. 11, and two blocks to the west of Rt. 11. This area includes all of the surveyed properties as well as some non-contributing buildings that were surveyed later. The town has also drafted and adopted an historic district zoning overlay that covers basically the same boundaries as the state historic district. The reader is referred to the state and national register nomination form, completed by Ms. Kalbian, for more detailed information about the town's history and its individual resources. This chapter is meant simply as a brief overview.

Stephens City was chartered in 1758 and is the second oldest town in Frederick County. It was originally called Stephensburg after its founder, Lewis Stephens, who owned the 900 acres that made up the town. The first settlement was shortly after 1732, when Peter Stephens, father of Lewis Stephens and one of the people who journeyed down from Pennsylvania with Jost Hite, built a house in the area.

Stephensburg, also called Newtown when it was expanded northward, was renamed Stephens City in the late nineteenth century. According to local legend, Stephens City almost became the county seat. Lord Fairfax wanted the seat to be located in Stephens City and James Wood wanted it to be in Winchester. Apparently, James Wood persuaded one of the justices who was voting on the issue, to vote in favor of Winchester by giving him a "bowl of toddy". (Steele, p.8)

Since its beginnings, Stephens City has been a commercial and industrial center as well as a major crossroads. It is located along Rt. 11 (the Valley Pike) about eight miles south of Winchester. Route 277 was originally the road that

ran to Alexandria, an extremely important passage to the east. Because of its location along Rt. 11 and Rt. 277, two very heavily traveled arteries through the Valley, the types of businesses that operated there were geared towards transportation. The wagon making trade was an important enterprise in Stephens City, which was known for its high-quality wagons. At one point in the nineteenth century, there were roughly thirteen wagonmaker shops and about the same number of blacksmiths. In addition, there were three potteries, three hatteries, several inns and taverns, a tannery, a silversmith, a saddle and harness maker and a machine shop, just to name a few. (Steele, pp.15-16) The Tavern 304-65, located at the intersection of Routes 11 and 277, is the district's finest transportation-related resource. (Fig. 93) Built in 1819 by John Cochereel, this elegant Federal brick building, laid in Flemish bond, is currently used as a bed and breakfast. Across the street from the Tavern is the Flower Center 304-60, an early- to mid-nineteenth-century commercial building. It was heavily remodeled in the early twentieth century using Romanesque-style details, but the original structure can still be seen on the side elevation of the building.

The James Lemley Blacksmith Shop 304-11 is mid-nineteenth-century example of a blacksmith shop in original condition. When the railroad came through after the Civil War, this all but put an end to the wagon making business and the other related industries. Some new industries, including a lime plant, were opened in the twentieth century.

Another commercial building in Stephens City is 5393 Main Street 304-55. This prominent two-story, seven-course American bond-brick, Colonial Revival building was built in the 1920s as the People's Bank of Stephens City

Other commercial enterprises in Stephens City include the following resources, which range in date from the early nineteenth century to the present.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
5296(A) Main Street	304-17
Van Zandt place	304-45
Carper and Carper	304-61
5420(A) Main Street	304-66

There are several early churches and cemeteries in Stephens City. The oldest cemetery, 304-97, is located on Mulberry Street and contains the graves of the first settlers including the Stephens family. The Lutherans and Methodists began congregating in Stephens City as early as 1786. Although the original church buildings have been replaced with more modern structures, the original cemeteries remain. These are: Trinity Lutheran Church 304-96 and Stephens City United Methodist Church 304-30. There were also several

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 13: STEPHENS CITY

later churches in Stephens City, including ones for the black community.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Stephens City Freewill Baptist Church	304-25
Glorious Church of God in Christ	304-78
Orrick Chapel UMC	304-88

As a "Valley Pike Town", Stephens City is exceptional because it has changed little through time. The majority of the buildings along Main Street are examples of late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century log dwellings that have been "modernized" by the application of decorative elements to their exterior. The majority of the remodeling, however, was done during the late nineteenth century, so it in itself is historic and worthy of recognition. Although the widening of Route 11 has destroyed some buildings and others have been demolished and replaced with modern structures, for the most part Main Street of Stephens City is amazingly intact. The resources identified below are examples of ones related to the theme of residential/domestic. They are organized according to time periods. Only a few of these structures had any notable outbuildings such as meathouses, carriage houses, outhouses or others. Several of the resources listed could in fact date to earlier periods. The type of survey conducted in this case, simply from the exterior of the buildings, and the fact that most of the buildings have been extensively remodeled in later periods, limits the accuracy of dating the buildings. In general however, the resources are dated fairly correctly.

1750-1789

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Dean House	304-31

1789-1830

SITE NAME	NUMBER
5260 Main Street	304-11
Spitzer's Storage	304-15
5290 Main Street	304-16
5296(B) Main Street	304-18
Locust Hill	304-20
5221 Main Street	304-21
5231 Main Street	304-22
5259 Main Street	304-24
Allemong-Steele Hse.	304-37
Driver-Webster Hse.	304-43
The Old Parsonage	304-47
Venable House	304-48
5387 Main Street	304-54
5382 Main Street	304-56
Helsley Place	304-58
5414 Main Street	304-62

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
Argenbr.-Grove Hse.	304-68
5466 Main Street	304-72
Cpt. Newcomer Hse.	304-85
Samsell House	304-87
5335 Germain Street	304-106
5441 Germain Street	304-115
5336 Water Street	304-121
Ritenouer-Miller Hse	304-123

1830-1860

SITE NAME	NUMBER
5416 Mulberry St.	304-1
5252 Main Street	304-9
5266 Main Street	304-12
5280 Main Street	304-13
5286 Main Street	304-14
5195 Main Street	304-19
5267 Main Street	304-26
5283 Main Street	304-29
5339, 5343 Main St.	304-36
Gregory Apartments	304-39
Clem House	304-40
Eldridge-Lemley Hse.	304-44
5334 Main Street	304-46
Bucher-Lemley House	304-50
5381 Main Street	304-53
The Country Goose	304-57
Welch House	304-64
5479 Main Street	304-75
5495 Main Street	304-77
1033 Martin Street	304-83
Lemley House	304-86
Conner House	304-94
Wise-Carver House	304-95
5275 Germain Street	304-99
Guard House #1	304-101
Baker House	304-112
5443 Germain Street	304-116
1025 Martin Street	304-118

1865-1914

SITE NAME	NUMBER
5426 Mulberry St.	304-2
5440 Mulberry St.	304-3
5212 Main Street	304-5
5220 Main Street	304-6
5226 Main Street	304-7
5240 Main Street	304-8
5241 Main Street	304-23
5327 Main Street	304-32
Yancey Apartments	304-33
5360 Main Street	304-41
5356 Main Street	304-42

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SITE NAME	NUMBR
5322, 5324 Main St.	304-49
5373 Main Street	304-51
5377 Main Street	304-52
5419 Main Street	304-63
Clevenger House	304-69
Peggy's Hair Fash.	304-71
5472 Main Street	304-73
5483 Main Street	304-76
5480 Main Street	304-84
5324 Mulberry St.	304-89
806 Martin Street	304-90
Seal House	304-91
5357 Mulberry Street	304-93
House, N. Germain St.	304-98
Guard House #2	304-100
5306 Germain Street	304-102
5311 Germain Street	304-103
5334 Germain Street	304-105
5355 Germain Street	304-107
House, S. Germain St.	304-108
5370(?) Germain St.	304-109
5410 Germain Street	304-113
5437 Germain Street	304-114
House, Green Street	304-117
Lemley-Hart	304-119
940 Martin Street	304-120

1914-1941

SITE NAME	NUMBER
5206 Main Street	304-4
5256 Main Street	304-10
5271 Main Street	304-27
5279 Main Street	304-28
5335 Main Street	304-34
Fred. Co. Ed. Office	304-35
5445 Main Street	304-70
5473 Main Street	304-74
5368 Mulberry St.	304-92
5317 Germain Street	304-104
5385 Germain Street	304-110
Mardeen House	304-122

Two resources were identified from the social/cultural theme. The Stephens City Opera House 304-38, from the 1865-1914 period, and Gregory's Inc. 304-59, built as a movie theater, from the 1914-1941 period.

Stephens City has a group of educational buildings located on Route 11 at the southern end of town. This complex was constructed starting in 1916 as a high school and was later used as an elementary school. (Fig. 94) The collection is made up of four buildings: the main school building, built ca. 1916 as a high school; the agricultural and home

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CHAPTER 13: STEPHENS CITY

economics classroom building, built ca.1927; the elementary school, built ca.1928; and the school cafeteria, built ca.1940 as a canning factory to encourage local citizens to can goods during World War II. The buildings are all currently vacant and have been so for several years. They are still in very original condition, however, and together stand out as the county's finest educational complex.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
Stephens City Library	304-79
Stephens City High/Elem.School	304-80
Stephens City Agric.School	304-81
Stephens City High/Elem. School Cafeteria	304-82

The twentieth century has brought considerable growth to Stephens City. The town got electricity in 1915, a water system in 1941, and a sewer system in 1964. (Lehman, Chapter 6) Interstate 81 is located within a block of the town limits, and Routes 11 and 277 are still major road systems in the county. In recent years, the area around Stephens City has experienced a boom of residential and commercial activity which will surely continue. The population of Stephens City itself has also increased dramatically, almost doubling in the past twenty years. Stephens City's strong unspoiled historical character is a great asset, and will hopefully foster and support growth in a positive manner.



FIGURE 93: Tavern, The 304-65, nw view.



FIGURE 94: Stephens City School 304-80, sw view.

CHAPTER 14: MIDDLETOWN

This chapter briefly discusses Middletown's history and organizes the resources identified into their respective themes. Middletown was surveyed in June of 1990 by the surveyor and two interns hired to work on the Rural County Survey during the summer of 1990. One hundred and thirty-eight properties were surveyed. These properties include resources from the themes of agriculture, commerce, residential/domestic, religion, education, social/cultural, transportation, and government.

Middletown was chartered on May 4, 1796 by Dr. Peter Senseney, a German who had moved here from Pennsylvania, and his wife Magdalin. They resided in nearby Winchester but owned a large tract of land in Frederick County which included a small community located on the Valley Pike, then known as Senseney Town. Because of its location midway between Stephens City and Strasburg, the name eventually changed to Middletown. It is one of a series of towns which sprang up along the Valley Pike as settlers from the north moved southward through the Shenandoah Valley. The town was incorporated in 1878, with J. W. Rhodes as its first mayor.

During the late 1880s and into the early 1890s, stock was sold to local investors in a promotional land and business scheme that hoped to create "new Middletown", located just west of Middletown. Two hundred and ninety-two acres were laid off into 2,313 lots. However, the community failed to draw the interest of enough buyers and the development failed. Many local residents lost their savings and even their homes.

Since its beginnings, Middletown has been influenced by the growth and development of Valley Pike, which runs right through the center of town. The Valley Pike not only generally dictated the placement of buildings on Main Street, but also influenced the types of commercial ventures present in Middletown.

There are three businesses on Main Street directly related to the theme of transportation. The oldest continuously operated business in Middletown is the Wayside Inn 260-2 which began serving travelers in 1797. (Fig. 95) It was built originally as a five-bay, two-story brick structure by Israel Wilkinson, who operated it under the name of "Wilkinson's Tavern". After the Civil War it was bought by Jacob Larrick who changed the name to "Larrick's Hotel." In the early twentieth century, the inn changed hands again and was renamed the "Wayside Inn". It claimed the title of "America's first motor inn" in the 1930s when the Valley Pike was paved. The Wayside Inn was added to in the nineteenth century, and again in the early 1900s. The most

recent restoration occurred in the 1980s, after a major fire destroyed a large part of the building.

Another important resource in the transportation theme is Larrick's Tavern 260-3, also located on the Valley Pike just south of the Wayside Inn. It is generally believed that this building operated as a tavern as early as the 1750s, although its history has not been fully documented. The earliest part of the building is the front stone section. Later additions include a side two-story brick wing, a rear one-story frame wing, and a recent major renovation.

The third resource in the transportation theme is Stubley's Garage 260-60, an early-twentieth-century frame building which served as the town's first auto mechanic shop. It has been vacant for several years.

Middletown has other commercial resources not directly related to the theme of transportation, all of which were built after the Civil War. Five of these structures date from 1865 to 1914 and include: the Cedar Creek Relic Shop at 7841 Main Street 260-42, one of the few buildings in Middletown which has retained its original store front; and the old Middletown State Bank at 7832 Main Street 260-43, the only brick commercial building in Middletown, now used as a restaurant. The following commercial resources are also from the 1865 to 1914 time period.

SITE NAME	NUMBER
7701 & 7703 Main Street	260-17
7805 Main Street	260-38
Larrick's Store	260-120

Also under the commerce theme are three resources from the 1914 to 1941 time period. Morris's Barbershop 260-61 on Main Street is an early-to-mid-twentieth-century building similar in style to Stubley's Garage 260-60, which is located next door. Also from this time period are: the Warehouse on 1st Street 260-108, an unusual frame warehouse built ca.1930-1940, which is now vacant; and the Shenandoah Valley Oil Company, Inc. 260-121, a one-story frame office building located off the railroad tracks on the west side of town. It was built ca.1900-1930, and is the only commercial building on First Street still in use.

There are several educational buildings in Middletown, all of which were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The finest of these is the Middletown School 260-4, a Colonial Revival brick structure which was built in 1909 as one of the first agricultural schools in Virginia. (Fig. 96) In 1950 it was converted to an elementary school and served as such for thirty-three years, before finally closing its doors in 1983. It has remained vacant since that time, but is undergoing renovation to be

converted into apartments. Other educational buildings include: the Schoolmaster's House at 7700 Main Street 260-25, built next door to the Middletown School; the present Middletown Town Hall at 7876 Church Street 260-90, which was built around 1880, and used as a public school until 1908; and 7883 Senseney Avenue, constructed as the school for the black community of Middletown. It has since been converted into a private residence.

Middletown has four churches within its city limits which span three time periods. The oldest is the Log Church on Senseney Avenue 260-129, built between 1800 and 1820 by members of the Methodist Church. It was the first church built in Middletown and now stands vacant and in somewhat derelict condition.

Another important religious resource is St. Thomas Chapel 260-1. Built in 1836 as an Episcopal Church, it is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (Fig. 97) It was also used as a hospital during the Civil War.

Other churches include: Mt. Zion Church 260-132, a Methodist Church for the black community, which is now vacant; and Grace Methodist Church 260-51, a fine stone church built in the Romanesque style. It stands on the site of two previous Methodist churches, the first being a log structure built in 1852, which was replaced in 1882 by a brick building. The present church was built in 1897.

The majority of the buildings in Middletown are houses and their associated buildings, and thus fall under the domestic theme. When Peter Senseney charted the town, he required that all homes be built well back from the road, thus, when the Valley Pike was widened in the 1930s, none of the dwellings had to be moved back to accommodate the new highway. The earliest houses date to the late eighteenth century and are primarily of log or log with frame construction. The majority are vernacular in style with the I-house form. Some, however, have had Folk Victorian details added. By the mid-nineteenth century, most of the residential construction was of frame, though log was still sometimes used. Vernacular architecture still remained dominant, however more stylistic construction was beginning to appear in dwellings such as 7896 Main Street 260-54, an example of the vernacular Greek Revival style, and 2239 6th Street 260-77, a fine example of the Italianate style and the only one of its kind in Middletown. By the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, a larger variety of styles emerged, including the Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and American Foursquare. Few of the dwellings identified retained any original outbuildings, though some still had their meathouse and summer kitchen. An unusual feature found in a few of

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these dwellings in Middletown, was that the main house was often connected to the meathouse or summer kitchen through later additions. The residences are listed below according to time period of construction.

1789-1830

SITE NAME	NUMBER
7828 Main Street	260-33
7840 Main Street	260-34
7846 Main Street	260-35
7868 Main Street	260-37
7827 Main Street	260-40
7957 Main Street	260-59
7969 Main Street	260-62
7924 Main Street	260-67
7930 Main Street	260-68
7952 Main Street	260-70
8004 Main Street	260-73
7845 Church Street	260-91
7813 Church Street	260-93
Log House, Church Street	260-94
7822 Church Street	260-106
2458 1st Street	260-116
7816 Senseney Avenue	260-122
2826 Senseney Avenue	260-123

1830-1865

SITE NAME	NUMBER
7745 Main Street	260-23
House, Main Street	260-31
7813 Main Street	260-39
7896 Main Street	260-54
House, Main Street	260-58
7985 Main Street	260-64
8043 Main Street	260-65
2239 6th Street	260-77
7945 Church Street	260-84
8030 Church Street	260-95
7948 Church Street	260-97
7942 Senseney Avenue	260-133
2310 5th Street	260-138

1865-1914

SITE NAME	NUMBER
7695 Main Street	260-16
Wayside Inn Office	260-24
7708 Main Street	260-26
7752 Main Street	260-27
7760 Main Street	260-28
7665 Main Street	260-29
7780 Main Street	260-30
7820 Main Street	260-32
7864 Main Street	260-36
74 Main Street	260-44

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
7867 Main Street	260-47
7875 Main Street	260-48
7881 Main Street	260-49
7889 Main Street	260-50
7895 Main Street	260-51
7876 Main Street	260-52
7907 Main Street	260-55
7913 Main Street	260-56
7979 Main Street	260-63
8049 Main Street	260-66
7948 Main Street	260-69
7960 Main Street	260-71
7994 Main Street	260-72
8026 Main Street	260-74
8034 Main Street	260-75
8043 Church Street	260-78
8019 Church Street	260-79
8007 Church Street	260-80
7995 Church Street	260-81
7967 Church Street	260-82
7957 Church Street	260-83
7919 Church Street	260-86
7907 Church Street	260-87
7893 Church Street	260-88
7883 Church Street	260-89
7825 Church Street	260-92
8022 Church Street	260-96
2191 4th Street	260-98
2190 4th Street	260-99
7916 Church Street	260-100
7894 Church Street	260-101
7884 Church Street	260-102
2149 6th Street	260-103
2150(?) 6th Street	260-104
7874 Church Street	260-105
2349 1st Street	260-109
2371 1st Street	260-110
2376 1st Street	260-111
2416 1st Street	260-113
House, 1st Street	260-117
2457 1st Street	260-119
7844 Senseney Avenue	260-125
7848 Senseney Avenue	260-126
7892(?) Senseney Avenue	260-130
7848 4th Street	260-134
7965 Senseney Avenue	260-136
2400 4th Street	260-137

1914-1941

SITE NAME	NUMBER
House, 1st Street	260-5
7616 Main Street	260-6
7624 Main Street	260-7

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SITE NAME	NUMBER
7632 Main Street	260-8
7640 Main Street	260-9
7640 Main Street	260-10
7656 Main Street	260-11
7664 Main Street	260-12
7672 Main Street	260-13
7665 Main Street	260-14
7625 Main Street	260-16
7705 Main Street	260-18
7709 Main Street	260-19
7713 Main Street	260-20
7723 Main Street	260-21
7729 Main Street	260-22
House, Main Street	260-41
8046 Main Street	260-76
7935 Church Street	260-85
7800 Church Street	260-107
2376 1st Street	260-112
2408 1st Street	260-114
2432 & 2434 1st Street	260-115
2614(?) 1st Street	260-118
7836 Senseney Avenue	260-124
7857 Senseney Avenue	260-127
2445 3rd Street	260-131

Only one resource was identified under the social/cultural theme: the Wayside Theatre 260-45, a professional theatre company established in 1961. The brick building was originally a movie theatre constructed in 1946 on the site of the late-nineteenth-century Shenandoah Normal School. The school was destroyed by fire in the early 1940s.

During the late eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century, Middletown was well known for its production of fine clocks, watches, and surveying equipment by Jacob Danner and Anthony Kline. (Ebert, Lazzazera, p.86) Jacob Danner's house on Main Street is still standing, 7846 Main Street 260-35. (Fig. 98)

One resource was identified under the government/law/welfare theme. The Middletown Town Hall at 7876 Church Street 260-90 was constructed around 1880 and used as a school until 1908, when the Middletown School opened on Main Street. In 1912 it was deeded to the town with the stipulation that the International Order of Odd Fellows be allowed to use the top floor for meetings, and have use of the lower floor at least six times a year for community events. In 1965 the order deeded its interest in the building to the town.

One resource was identified under the Health Care/Medicine theme. The House on First Street 260-5, was originally built as a residence, but was converted to a nursing home in the 1930s.

A grange hall was the only resource identified in the agricultural theme. It was located on Senseney Avenue in a concrete block building which was later converted to the Middletown Presbyterian Church 260-135, still in use today. This is only one of two grange halls identified in the entire county, and the only one built specifically for that purpose.

Middletown has unfortunately lost a lot of its historic buildings during the twentieth century. This is especially true on Main Street, where dwellings often have been replaced with modern commercial buildings. This has helped undermine the historic fabric of the town, because the new buildings have failed to address the architectural or streetscape features of traditional Middletown. However, Middletown remains a unique Valley town with some very important historical and architectural resources.



FIGURE 95: Wayside Inn 260-2, ne view.



FIGURE 96: Middletown School 260-4, nw view.



FIGURE 97: St. Thomas Chapel 260-1, nw view.



FIGURE 98: 7846 Main Street (Danner House)
260-35, se view.

CHAPTER 15: RECOMMENDATIONS

In recent years, the Frederick County Board of Supervisors has recognized that preserving the cultural resources of the community is an important aspect of its planning function. As part of this awareness, they have also recognized that a professionally documented and compiled inventory of cultural resources is necessary if preservation decisions are to be based on reliable data. The three phases of the Rural Landmarks Survey have resulted in the following: the documentation of approximately 1,500 properties in the rural county, the documentation of approximately 350 properties in the towns of Stephens City and Middletown, and the identification and mapping of an additional 225 properties in the rural county.

This inventory is the foundation for any effective preservation program, and provides vital information to the planning process. Historic sites should not be singled out on the basis of arbitrary decisions, but on established criteria and documentation. Currently, the newly-appointed Historic Resources Advisory Board is compiling a list of designated historic sites in the county, based upon an established set of criteria. They are using the results of this study to make their selections. For the purposes of this survey, and in order to better organize the sites, properties were rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest rating. Properties were rated based on several criteria: 1) If it was significant and threatened with demolition because of development, neglect, or other; 2) If it was unusual or significant architecturally; 3) If it was associated with an important event or person in local, state, or national history; and 4) If it embodied a significant period or event in history.

The rating system of 1 to 5 developed for this survey was based on the State and National Register Criteria, and included properties of local significance, ones constructed less than fifty years ago, and threatened buildings.

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established the following criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register:

No structure or site shall be deemed to be a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designate, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate they style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or

has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.

The National Register of Historic Places lists properties that possess significance in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and can be present in districts, sites, buildings, sites and objects. Integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association are considered in addition to the following four Criteria for Evaluation:

- A. Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The properties located outside of Stephens City and Middletown that were rated with a five are listed below with a brief statement discussing their significance. Their location is indicated on Map 16. These sixty-eight properties are potentially eligible for the register. They still need to be officially determined as eligible by the VDHR staff.

Brightside 34-3: Although somewhat neglected, Brightside is a fine example of the Greek Revival style in Frederick County expressed in brick. The property is located in the center of the Kernstown Battlefield and played a role in this significant military engagement.

Rosedale 34-11: Rosedale is a fine example of a late-18th-century vernacular stone dwelling with early-19th-century additions. The property has an outstanding collection of domestic and agriculturally-related outbuildings, in addition to the unusual grave of Joseph Baker, buried in a standing position.

Kernstown Battlefield 34-7: This 950-acre site was determined eligible by the VDHR in 1990. Located on the southwestern perimeter of Winchester, the battlefield under consideration includes the sites of the first and second battles of Kernstown.

Old Stone Church 34-23: Located in the community of Greenspring, this fine stone church was constructed in 1838

for a Lutheran congregation. The church's interior is virtually unaltered and has never been modernized with electricity or running water. Architecturally it is the best example of a vernacular stone church of this period in Frederick County.

Fort Colvin 34-26: Currently surrounded by a modern housing development, Fort Colvin is an example of the traditional building forms of the early settlers of the area as expressed in local materials. This is one of several mid-18th-century settlement sites in the county, but is one of the most intact examples.

Long Meadows 34-31: Architecturally this dwelling has a long history. The original section is log and dates from the mid- to late 18th century. Later 19th-century additions included a large, brick, 2-story, side-passage wing. Historically the property is significant as one of the original settlement sites of the Glass family and was also used as a headquarters by George Custer during the Civil War.

Richard House 34-32: This is the finest example in Frederick county of the Folk Victorian style expressed in brick. The interior detailing includes some fine Victorian woodwork.

Wheatland 34-33: This large Federal-style stone house dates to the early 19th century and has the characteristic feature of two front doors. The interior contains fine mantles and woodwork. The property also includes some interesting outbuildings and a cemetery.

Ridings-McClunn House 34-73: This early-19th-century, brick, Federal-style dwelling has refined interior Federal-style woodwork. During the late 19th century, there was a large saw mill located on the property.

Cooley House 34-74: This is one of the best examples of the Italianate style in the county. Constructed of brick, the Cooley house and its immediate surroundings have high integrity.

Indian Spring 34-80: Constructed around 1751 by Jacob Chrisman, son-in-law of Yost Hite, Indian Spring is one of the oldest buildings in Frederick County. The house was remodeled in the Greek Revival style during the mid-19th century and features fine woodwork from that period.

Carter Hall 34-83: This fine brick building is the most refined example of the Greek Revival style in Frederick county. The interior woodwork was designed according to popular pattern books of the period.

Pleasant Green 34-84: Although Pleasant Green is somewhat plain on the exterior, the interior features some fine 18th-century woodwork, including mantels, overmantles, cabinets, and paneling. The house was the home of General James Carson, a prominent figure in Frederick County politics and the Civil War.

Winter Hill 34-87: This is an excellent example of an early-19th-century plantation complex in Frederick County. The integrity of the main house and the domestic and agriculturally-related outbuildings is very high.

Baker, Jacob House 34-90: This large, brick, Greek Revival-style dwelling is in excellent condition and features fine period woodwork. The surroundings and outbuildings add to the property's significance and integrity.

Poor House 34-99: This county poorhouse was constructed in 1820 and is significant as one of a few surviving examples of this building type in Virginia. Although somewhat deteriorated, this large brick complex and its many outbuildings has high architectural integrity.

Long Green 34-100: Long Green was constructed in three phases starting in the 1770s and continuing to the mid-nineteenth century. The house, barn with hand-hewn timbers, and other early outbuildings are a representative complex of early plantation architecture in the county.

Lupton-Bond House 34-101: Although given a Victorian facade at the turn of the century, the original early-19th-century portion of this interesting house is still evident. This house represents an unusual example of a Federal-style house that was remodelled and enlarged in the Victorian era.

Woodburn 34-102: Probably constructed in the early nineteenth century, Woodburn represents a fine example of the side-passage-plan house constructed of stone. It has a rich collection of outbuildings dating from all the periods of the property's history.

Springdale 34-103: Springdale represents an early-19th-century, late-Georgian style house. Constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern, Springdale has a side 1 1/2-story brick service wing. The property also has some fine stone domestic-related outbuildings.

Cherry Row 34-105: Cherry Row is an outstanding example of the transition from the Georgian to the Federal style in Frederick County. It is the county's finest and most elegant late-18th-century plantation house and has fine interior woodwork and trim.

Sulfur Spring Spa 34-110: This is the only surviving example of a 19th-century spa-hotel in Frederick County and a structure that embodies late-19th-century vernacular building traditions of the area.

Cleridge 343-111: This fine Federal style, central-passage, double-pile-plan dwelling was constructed in the late 1790s and is one of the county's earliest brick homes. The magnificent interior woodwork and stenciling contribute greatly to the architectural significance of this early plantation house.

Kenilworth 34-113: Although somewhat altered during the early 20th century, Kenilworth is significant as a home of one of the early Quaker settlers. During the early 20th century, Kenilworth was the home of the notorious Harry K. Thaw, murderer of architect Stanford White.

Rose Hill 34-115: This is an interesting example of the transformation of an 18th-century log house to a 19th-century example of the Greek Revival style. The interior features fine Greek Revival and Federal-style mantels and woodwork. The property is associated with the Glass family, one of the earliest settlers in the county. Numerous outbuildings add to this property's integrity and significance.

Richard House 34-123: This unique Federal style brick house features two front doors and a rear frame Victorian addition. Constructed around 1822, the property contains many interesting outbuildings including a log barn. The property is significant as fine example of an early-19th-century farm complex.

Gravel Springs Farm 34-124: Constructed by Henry Richard in 1836, Gravel Springs Farm is the county's best example of a mid-19th-century plantation complex. The main house is in excellent condition and the property features a unique set of outbuildings.

Old Forge Farm 34-125: This property encompasses the area that was originally the plantation of Lewis Stephens and later, the industrial complex of Isaac Zane's 18th-century iron foundry. The house, mill, ice house, and numerous other buildings are included in this property which is located outside of Marlboro along Cedar Creek.

Hilandale 34-126: A fine example of the evolution of an 18th-century dwelling and farm complex over a period of close to 200 years. The property is associated with the Crawford family and several Civil War engagements. The house is also an excellent example of a structure that embodies late-19th and early-20th-century vernacular building traditions of the area.

Hackwood 34-134: Architecturally one of the most sophisticated 18th-century buildings in the area, Hackwood also played a vital role in the Third Battle of Winchester.

Branson House 34-137: One of the oldest houses in the county, the Branson House is one of a series of dwellings constructed by Quakers who came to the area in the 1730s. Architecturally, it is the least altered of these buildings and one of the most interesting for its evolution through several 19th-century additions.

Buffalo Marsh 34-140: Buffalo Marsh is an interesting example of an mid-19th-century farm complex. The property features a log schoolhouse and other outbuildings. The architectural integrity of this house is very good and illustrates the mid-19th-century vernacular building traditions in Frederick County.

Stine House 34-147: This impressive Greek Revival structure appears to be fairly unaltered. No major exterior alterations or additions have been made to compromise the building's integrity. The property is presently used as an apartment building and the interior was not inspected.

Greenspring Mill 34-151: Constructed in 1801, this stone, gambrel-roofed grist mill is now used as a store. Of five mills originally constructed along Green Spring Run, only this one survives.

Lynn-Lodge House 34-152: One of the most interesting examples of the evolution of an 18th-century vernacular log house in the county, the Lynn-Lodge House embodies local building traditions. The property also contains some significant outbuildings.

Dillon-Boyles House 34-153: This large stone Federal-style dwelling was constructed in the early 19th century. The exterior of the house displays delicate decorative details. The interior features fine woodworking and an unusual double fireplace mantel, unlike any other documented in the county. Several interesting outbuildings contribute to this property's significance.

Kline's Mill 34-160: This stone and log mill was constructed in 1794 and is surrounded by two nineteenth-century miller's houses and several related outbuildings. Along with the complex at Bartonsville, this is the finest 18th- and 19th-century mill/industrial complex in the county.

Fort Collier 34-165: The original house on this site was destroyed during the Civil War. The present structure, a very late example of the Greek Revival style, was constructed in the late 1860s. The house is surrounded by

an earthen fort that was constructed in 1861 under General Joseph E. Johnston's command to guard Winchester from approaching northern troops.

Homespun 34-180: This large 19th-century dwelling appears to be a dog-trot plan. It consists of two very large log, two-story rooms attached by a central frame hall. This is the only plan of this type identified in the survey.

Gano House 34-185: Although in fairly deteriorated condition, the Gano House is a unique 19th-century architectural resource in Frederick County. Unlike any other dwelling of this period identified in this survey, the Gano House features a stone 1 1/2-story service wing with a pair of exterior chimneys that is sited at a right angle to the main house. Located in the northwestern-most portion of the county, it is one of the few significant historic buildings in the area.

Stephens Fort 34-197: This hexagonal-stone structure located on the site of Isaac Zanes' iron works in Marlboro, is locally considered as an 18th-century fort used to protect settlers against Indian attacks. Although, Jeff O'Dell, an architectural historian at the VDHR, recently inspected the site and believes that it is in fact an ice house, local citizens still maintain its use as a fort. Other architectural historians who have viewed the building agree with Mr. O'Dell. Whatever its use was, there is no other building like it in all of Frederick County.

Family Drive-In 34-300: Constructed in the early 1950s, this complex is significant as a new "building type" developed as a consequence of the automobile. It is the most intact resource of its type in the county.

Cedar Creek Battlefield 34-303: The site of the battle that took place on October 19, 1864 that assured the Union troops control of the Valley until the end of the War, is currently being purchased from developers by a non-profit organization. The National Trust Property, Belle Grove, is at the center of this battlefield.

Zig-Zag Trenches 34-314, Hilandale Earthworks 34-321: These two sites are part of a series of earthworks located south of Winchester that were constructed by Union troops in the Fall of 1864, after they had gained control of the area.

Star Fort 34-322: Constructed in 1861 by Confederate troops under General Stonewall Jackson's command, Star Fort is unique for its star-shaped plan.

Third Battle of Winchester 34-456: This battlefield was determined eligible by the VDHR in February of 1990. It is

considered by many historians to be the most important battle of the area.

Parkins Mill Battery 34-458: A prominent Union Army defense point, this earthworks was constructed in 1863, and remains very much intact.

Stephenson's Depot Battlefield 34-720: This property was determined eligible by the VDHR in April of 1992. This battle was part of the larger Second Battle of Winchester. The area is in remarkably pristine condition.

Good, Mary House 34-327: Although the interior of this mid-19th-century building was not inspected, it appears to be in excellent condition. It represents unusual vernacular building traditions of the immediate area, including the characteristic two-story front porches found on several of the more prominent houses.

Linden 34-346: This Italianate-style house appears to date to the mid-19th century. It is in excellent condition and is highly unusual for its use of board and batten as an exterior cladding material. Linden is one of the best examples of this style in the county.

Silver Spring 34-486: This log and frame dwelling illustrates well the evolution of a log cabin into a more formal Federal-style dwelling. The property is not only interesting architecturally, but was supposedly used as a hospital during the Civil War.

Conard House 34-428: This highly unusual building incorporates unique construction techniques that represent Germanic influences. Although the property is abandoned, it could potentially yield data about construction techniques and regional building methods of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Sunrise 34-486: This 19th-century dwelling represents the evolution of a vernacular log structure to a more formal central-passage plan building. Sunrise is located along the old Northwest Turnpike, the main artery to the west, and has had very few modern alterations.

Wright-Barton House 34-633: This house is architecturally interesting as an example of the evolution of an 18th-century vernacular stone dwelling, to a larger brick and stone Greek Revival-style.

Cochran House 34-677: This frame, two-story, I-house with Italianate details represents the regional tendency of builders to interpret current architectural styles into established building forms.

Funkhouser, J.E. Farm 34-732: This property contains the finest collection of 19th-century log farm outbuildings in the county. The entire complex, including the main brick house, is in very good condition.

Taylor Furnace Farm 34-734: This property includes a brick Federal-style house, several outbuildings and, a stone and brick iron furnace. The furnace was constructed in 1845 by James Bean to replace an older one built by his father Mordecai. This property is the only surviving example of this building type in the county, and one of a few in the region.

Clevenger, E.B. House 34-1047: This mid-19th-century property is an excellent example of a large farm from this period. The main house is one of a very few examples of the Italianate style expressed in brick. The property has numerous domestic and agriculturally-related outbuildings.

McKown-Russell House 34-1050: This is a fine example of an early-19th-century side-passage-plan brick house with Federal-style detailing. The interior woodwork is in excellent condition. The house has a side, two-story, 19th-century brick service wing.

Froman-Sydnor-Baldwin House 34-1076: This house is associated with the Fromans, one of the earliest settlers in this area. The house was constructed in several stages, but parts appear to date to the period of settlement in the 18th century. The property has undergone very few modern alterations.

Cherry Dale 34-1078: Located just outside of Stephens City, parts of this house date to the 1790s. Aside from being an excellent example of a 19th-century farm, the main house is notable for its interesting evolution from a log cabin to an I-house with a rear ell.

Clayton House 34-1092: This fine Greek Revival brick dwelling was constructed in the 1840s. Located along a major road leading west, the property was supposedly used as a tavern. During the late 19th century it was used as a private school, one of the few identified in the county.

Retirement 34-1098: This was the home Thomas Cartmell, author of Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants written in 1908. The house began as an 18th-century, log, hall-parlor-plan cabin but was extensively enlarged at the turn of the century with a unique three-story Victorian addition.

Shanholtz-Baker House 34-1275: This is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century farm complex. The house is a vernacular I-house with two exterior end chimneys.

Outbuildings include a fine log barn, summer kitchen, meathouse, and miscellaneous sheds.

Clevenger-McKown House 34-1448: This early-20th-century Folk Victorian farmhouse is in excellent condition and represents the regional tendency of builders to interpret current architectural styles into established building forms. It is of the I-house form but is exceptional for its fine combination of Italianate and Folk Victorian architectural details. It is also a fine example of an early-20th-century farm complex.

Heironimus-Mauzy House 34-1451: Although this house has been somewhat remodeled, the property is significant for its association with early settlers of this area of Frederick County. The log barn, frame blacksmith shop, meathouse, and cemetery contribute to this property's significance.

Poplar Hill 34-1482: Although the interior of this house was not inspected, its exterior is very elegant. It is a refined example of the Greek Revival style expressed in brick. Fine iron-work panels are found in the attic-story windows.

In addition to individual properties, several potential historic districts were identified in the county. They are shown on Map 17. They include: Stephens City, Middletown, White Hall, Green Springs, Brucetown, Marlboro, Star Tannery, Gravel Springs, Opequon, Cedar Creek Battlefield, Kernstown Battlefield, Kline's Mill area, Stephenson's Depot Battlefield, and the Third Battle of Winchester.

There are currently eight properties in Frederick County that are listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places: Belle Grove 34-2, Willa Cather Birthplace 34-161, Hopewell Friends Meeting House 34-6, Springdale 34-127, Springdale Mill Complex 34-128, Monte Vista Farm 34-14, Willow Shade 34-162, and St. Thomas Chapel 260-1 in Middletown.

In addition to the list above, 295 properties surveyed were given the second highest rating of a four. They are worthy of recognition and should be considered in future development. These properties are listed in numerical order at the end of this chapter. Perhaps a more intensive review of the list would determine that some are potentially eligible for the state and national registers of historic places.

One purpose of this rating system was to identify the significant properties in order to help anticipate the effect that a development project would have on any given cultural resource. By knowing the significance of a

property before-hand, expensive, last-minute delays and complications can be avoided.

In addition to the establishment of a list of important historic sites and districts in the county, the Historic Resources Advisory Board drafted a local historic district zoning overlay. This zoning overlay was approved by the Board of Supervisors although it has not yet been applied to a district. The accepted legislation was a watered-down version of what the Historic Resources Advisory Board recommended, in that it is purely voluntary.

The Historic Resources Advisory Board will also be drafting a set of procedures that property owners will use when rezoning or developing their historic property.

Frederick County is an area which is growing very rapidly. There are still many areas in the county where the countryside is free of development and virtually unspoiled. As the Washington metropolitan area expands, the pressure to develop the land will increase, and the open space that has always been characteristic of the county will be lost. The Frederick County Board of Supervisors recognizes the importance of historical resources to the community, and has shown its strong commitment to this project by partially funding it for three years. The Board has also funded two archaeological studies in the areas around the Opequon and Abrams Creeks.

Since this project began in 1988, people's awareness about the significance of the county's historical resources has been greatly heightened. In addition to what has already been accomplished, the following recommendations should be considered in order to better understand and appreciate the county's historical and cultural resources.

- 1) Establish a set of criteria that those filing for rezoning applications of historic areas would have to meet. (The Historic Resources Advisory Board has this on its agenda for this year.)
- 2) Continue to incorporate historic zoning and other preservation planning methods into the Comprehensive Plan.
- 3) Implement local historic districts in the county based on the survey work already completed.
- 4) Encourage local communities to nominate themselves as Historic Districts to the State and National Registers.
- 5) Begin procedures toward obtaining Certified Local Government status for Frederick County.

FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 15: RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6) Encourage property owners to donate easements of land or buildings in order to secure their preservation.
- 7) Pursue Scenic Highway and Byway designation of roads in rural Frederick County.
- 8) Encourage local property owners to nominate their properties to the State and National Registers.
- 9) Establish a local register of historic places for all locally significant properties.
- 10) Increase the public's awareness of historic resources by creating a brochure as a driving tour guide of the rural county, which would point out historic sites and structures.
- 11) Sponsor a series of slide shows illustrating the importance of preserving the county's cultural resources.
- 12) Contact property owners of abandoned historical properties and inform them of their significance and of the importance of maintaining them.
- 13) Conduct oral histories relating to changing or disappearing historical resources or ways of life.
- 14) Continue to apply for state funds to conduct more intensive county-wide surveys including archaeological ones.
- 15) Conduct future survey and research efforts in the following areas.
 - a. Conduct detailed Civil War studies that would document not only battlefields, but camp movements, burial grounds, and travel routes.
 - b. Document the interiors of buildings that were not recorded in this survey.
 - c. Research the African-American History of Frederick County.
 - d. Research local architects, builders, carpenters, stonemasons that worked in the area and attempt to identify their work.
 - e. Conduct a complete survey of the county's cemeteries.
 - f. Identify and locate modes of transportation that are no longer in use, such as old roads.

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LIST OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

NUMBER	NAME	QUAD	NUMBER	NAME	QUAD
34	5 Millbank	Stephenson	34	330 Round Hill Presbyterian Church	Winchester
34	9 Opequon Presbyterian Church	Winchester	34	335 Wotring House	Hayfield
34	16 Homespun	Winchester	34	338 Clowser House	Hayfield
34	18 Cather-Glaize-French House	White Hall	34	339 Larrick-Legge House	Hayfield
34	20 McKay House	Stephens City	34	343 Jobe House and Woolen Mill	Inwood
34	25 Valley Stream Farm	Winchester	34	348 Jenkins-Faulkner House	Hayfield
34	27 Stoney Lonesome Farm	Winchester	34	352 Miller's House at Hayfield	Hayfield
34	28 Neill-Huck House	Winchester	34	354 Singhas House	Winchester
34	48 Springfields	White Hall	34	355 Homestead	Hayfield
34	69 LaGrange	Stephens City	34	357 House, Route 600	Hayfield
34	70 Bond House	Winchester	34	360 Saint John's Lutheran Church	Hayfield
34	71 Rice-Robinson House	Stephens City	34	369 Fawcett, John House	Hayfield
34	75 Stickley House	Stephens City	34	371 Mountain View Church	Mountain Falls
34	76 Deerfield Acres	Middletown	34	378 Zepp, Guy S. House	Mountain Falls
34	77 Bauserman House	Middletown	34	379 House, Route 604	Mountain Falls
34	78 Marlboro Spring Farm	Middletown	34	380 Himmelright, Joseph House	Mountain Falls
34	79 Spring Hill	Middletown	34	385 Schultz House	Hayfield
34	81 Green Hill	Middletown	34	388 Gravel Springs Mill	Mountain Falls
34	82 Heater House	Middletown	34	390 House, Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	85 Aspen Shade	Winchester	34	401 Anderson's Tavern	Gore
34	86 Glass-Rinker House	Winchester	34	410 567 Pioneer Drive	Stephenson
34	88 Stoney Acres	Winchester	34	417 Carper, John House	Winchester
34	91 Braddock Heights	Winchester	34	420 Carmen House	Winchester
34	92 Baker House	Winchester	34	421 Greenwood School	Stephenson
34	93 Hodgson House	Winchester	34	426 Carper's Valley Methodist Church	Stephenson
34	94 Hodgson, Abner House	Winchester	34	430 Rosenberger Farm	Winchester
34	95 Gold House	Winchester	34	431 Russell Place	Winchester
34	96 Manuel House	Winchester	34	433 Evendale School	Winchester
34	98 Walnut Grove	Winchester	34	443 "L.J.G." House	Stephens City
34	104 Barrett House	White Hall	34	444 Funkhouser Farm	Stephens City
34	108 Valley Mill Farm	Stephenson	34	450 Arnel School	Stephens City
34	109 Highbanks	Stephenson	34	455 Fort Hill Farm	Stephens City
34	112 Carter-Hardesty House	Stephenson	34	480 Smith, Dr. S.J. House	Gore
34	114 Zinn House	Stephenson	34	485 Griffin, John House	Capon Bridge
34	117 Overhill Farm	Hayfield	34	487 Tenant House at Brightside	Winchester
34	118 Froman, Paul House	Middletown	34	492 Larrick-Hatcher House	Hayfield
34	120 Jenkins House	Hayfield	34	496 Larrick, Julian House	Gore
34	121 Hayfield	Hayfield	34	500 Madia House	Gore
34	122 Selma	Hayfield	34	502 Old Gainesboro School	Gore
34	129 Shady Oak	Stephens City	34	513 Log Complex, Route 684	Gore
34	131 Kendrick House	Middletown	34	524 Liberty Hall	Winchester
34	132 Elm Shade	Winchester	34	527 Martin House	Winchester
34	133 O'Connell House	Winchester	34	534 Solenberger Orchard	Winchester
34	135 Godfries-Sempeles House	Winchester	34	546 Greystone Farm	Winchester
34	136 Waverly	Inwood	34	588 Sleepy Creek Farms	Ridge
34	138 Vaucluse	Middletown	34	591 North Mountain Pines	Winchester
34	139 Valerie Hill	Middletown	34	593 Dick School	Ridge
34	141 Waveland	Middletown	34	602 Files Chapel	Ridge
34	143 Frederick Hall	Stephens City	34	605 Howard's Chapel	White Hall
34	144 Sullivan House	Stephens City	34	612 Staub, L.H. House	White Hall
34	145 Evendale	Winchester	34	614 Ridge Quaker Cemetery	Winchester
34	149 Barrett-Fries House	White Hall	34	615 Pine's Store	White Hall
34	150 Bailey-Fries House	White Hall	34	625 Stimmel-Milburn House	White Hall
34	154 Locust Level	Inwood	34	630 Gainesboro School	Gore
34	155 Pitzer House	Inwood	34	631 Glendobbin	Winchester
34	156 Saspirilla Springs	Inwood	34	632 Bungalow, Rt. 672	Winchester
34	157 Northwood	Inwood	34	639 Foxtrap Farm	White Hall
34	172 Gardner House	Stephens City	34	643 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	181 Stuart, Betty Meade House	Stephenson	34	645 Reese House (barn)	White Hall
34	186 Anderson House	Gore	34	648 Shady Knoll Farm	White Hall
34	188 Richards House	Mountain Falls	34	652 White Hall Grocery	White Hall
34	189 Smith (Cedar Grove) Mill & house	Middletown	34	657 White Hall Methodist Church	White Hall
34	192 Fremont Church	Hayfield	34	659 White Hall School	White Hall
34	193 House, Route 600	Hayfield	34	663 Brown House	White Hall
34	194 House at Mountain Falls	Mountain Falls	34	664 Smoke's, Dr. House	White Hall
34	198 Friendship Church	Stephens City	34	667 Conrad, H.F. House	White Hall
34	213 Stone House near Belle Grove	Middletown	34	669 Cook, C.R. House	White Hall
34	215 Spiggle House	Middletown	34	673 Griffith-Ritter House	White Hall
34	219 Kiln at Meadow Hills	Middletown	34	674 Welltown School	White Hall
34	223 Idlewild	Middletown	34	676 Wright-Teets House	White Hall
34	236 Western View Farm	Middletown	34	680 McClure House	Inwood
34	237 Dinges House	Middletown	34	685 Brucetown Methodist Church	Inwood
34	245 Rose Hill	Stephens City	34	687 Fraizer-Gleisner House	Inwood
34	251 Hite's Chapel	Middletown	34	690 Gleisner, Michael	Inwood
34	256 Tabb House	Hayfield	34	692 Jefferson, Mason House	Inwood
34	258 Ridge School	White Hall	34	695 Reid House	Inwood
34	260 House at Vaucluse	Stephens City	34	702 Swimley, Samuel Sr. House	Inwood
34	284 House at Kline's Mill	Stephens City	34	703 Helm-McCann Property	Stephenson
34	285 House at Kline's Mill	Stephens City	34	704 Brunley House	Stephenson
34	286 Guard House	Stephens City	34	708 Clearbrook Presbyterian Church	Inwood
34	296 Grim, Ollie House	Stephens City	34	711 Blue Ball Inn	Inwood
34	315 Stone House at Bartonsville	Stephens City	34	715 Bruce House	Inwood
34	316 House at Bartonsville	Stephens City	34	717 Rose Lawn	Stephenson
34	319 Carysbrook	Stephens City	34	726 Swarthmore	Stephenson
34	320 Carysbrook Redoubt	Stephens City	34	727 Rutherford's Farm	Winchester
34	328 Dunlap, Donald R. House	Capon Springs	34	729 McCann, Thomas House	Stephenson

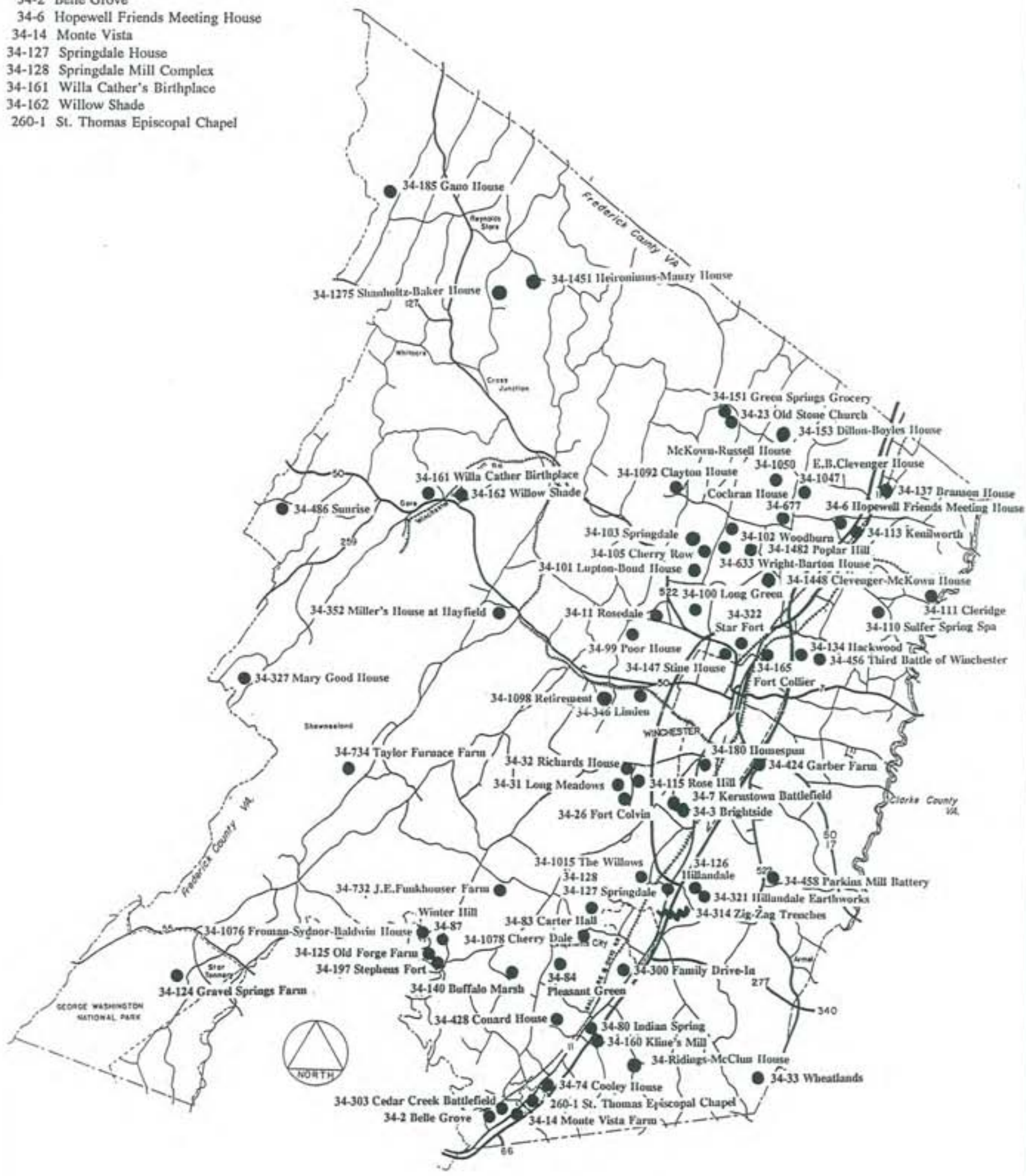
FREDERICK COUNTY RURAL LANDMARKS SURVEY
CHAPTER 15: RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST OF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES

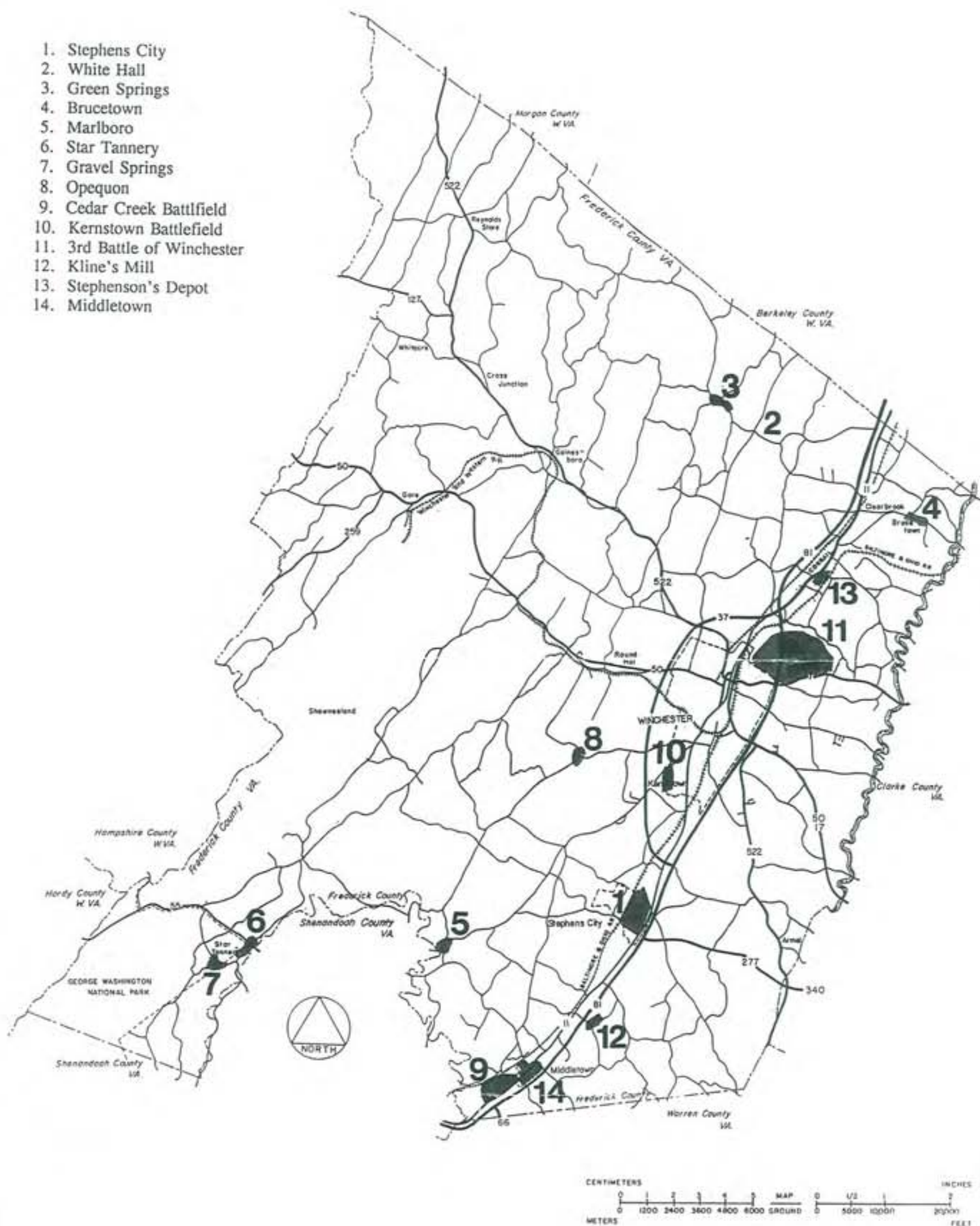
NUMBER	NAME	QUAD	NUMBER	NAME	QUAD
34 730	Mt. Prospect	Inwood	34 1312	Miller Farm	Winchester
34 731	Woodside	Inwood	34 1327	Ridings Chapel	Stephens City
34 733	Hollingsworth House	Middletown	34 1345	Sherman-Rogers-Sargent House	Stephens City
34 735	Paxton	Middletown	34 1380	Miller Farm Log House	Winchester
34 744	McIlwee, Clyde W. House (barn)	Mountain Falls	34 1384	Harley-Harker House	Hayfield
34 750	Clem, Marvin House	Mountain Falls	34 1389	Snapp-Rhodes House	Hayfield
34 751	Lyon, H.W. House	Mountain Falls	34 1393	Snapp, Edward J. House	Hayfield
34 762	Himelright, Thomas House	Mountain Falls	34 1402	Barley, Glenn House	Stephens City
34 775	Brewer, James House	Hayfield	34 1410	Fruit Hill Farm	Winchester
34 780	Warehouse, Mt. Williams	Hayfield	34 1423	Apple Grove Farm	Stephens City
34 781	Cammer's Store	Hayfield	34 1429	Ginn House	Middletown
34 789	Shrout House (barn)	Hayfield	34 1431	Sour's Grocery	Middletown
34 792	Lamp's Memorial Methodist Church	Hayfield	34 1434	Relief School	Middletown
34 852	Gardner, L. House	Gore	34 1447	Mertz House	Winchester
34 860	House, Rt. 700	Gore	34 1451	Heironimus-Hauzy House (barn)	Gore
34 877	Whitacre Mill	Gore	34 1457	Cochran, Dr. H. W. House	Winchester
34 878	Whitacre, William, C. Store	Gore	34 1462	Round Hill School	Winchester
34 879	Whitacre, Mary House	Gore	34 1465	Crim, Hugh House	Inwood
34 889	Whitacre, Nimrod House	Gore	34 1471	Clevenger-Russell House	White Hall
34 895	Ebenezer Christian Church	Gore	34 1472	Russell Tenant House	White Hall
34 897	Ulmer, A.K. House	Gore	34 1474	Snow Hill	White Hall
34 904	Anderson, Rual P. House	Gore	34 1475	Forty Oaks	White Hall
34 910	House, Rt. 522	Winchester	34 1479	Cedar Hill Community	Inwood
34 913	Sweeny, Paul A. Barn	Hayfield	34 1484	Fries-Shockey House	Winchester
34 914	Peacemaker, Adam House	Gore	34 1486	Robinson-Miller House	White Hall
34 926	Branson, Nathaniel House	Inwood	34 1487	Barrett-Daly House	White Hall
34 928	Lupton-Hodson House	Inwood	34 1488	Bennett-Daly House	White Hall
34 929	Lupton, Hugh House	Inwood	34 1504	Old Home Orchard	Winchester
34 934	Cather Apple Packing Shed	Inwood	34 1506	Siler Store	White Hall
34 935	Clearbrook Feed & Supply	Inwood	34 1514	Smith-Fries House	Gore
34 936	Dick, L.O. House	Inwood	34 1516	White-McKee House	Capon Bridge
34 950	Milburn Chapel & Cemetery	Stephenson	34 1519	Lockhart-Morrison House	Gore
34 955	Valley School	Winchester	34 1522	Lockwood House	Capon Springs
34 957	1113 Martinsburg Pike	Winchester	34 1523	Rock Enon Church	Capon Springs
34 966	Ridgeway House	Inwood	34 1525	Never Rest Farm	Gore
34 968	Rubeck-Ouvall House	Inwood	34 1529	Marple-Seymour-Rosenberger House	Hayfield
34 971	Hoge's Ordinary	Winchester	34 1530	Sundown	Hayfield
34 980	Adams, Mervel House	Winchester			
34 987	Ebersole-Petrie House	Stephens City			
34 990	Buena Vista	Stephens City			
34 994	Martin-Hollis House	Stephens City			
34 995	Hinkle-Hollis House	Stephens City			
34 1003	Sycamore Hill	Stephens City			
34 1004	Grand View	Stephens City			
34 1011	Carbaugh, S. House	Stephens City			
34 1014	Hinkle, M. Dr. House	Stephens City			
34 1015	Willows, The	Stephens City			
34 1022	Kiln, Rt. 11 South	Middletown			
34 1023	Downes, Al House	Middletown			
34 1028	Sunny Side	Middletown			
34 1029	Valley View Farm	Middletown			
34 1044	Grove, Will House	Winchester			
34 1056	Glebe, The	Inwood			
34 1061	Princess Lodge	Winchester			
34 1064	Silent Mills	Stephenson			
34 1065	Wood-Sibell House	Stephenson			
34 1067	Seven Oaks	Winchester			
34 1069	Carr-Brumback-Owen House	Middletown			
34 1072	Brumback, Jacob H. House	Middletown			
34 1081	Hansucker-Funkhouser House	Middletown			
34 1085	Snapp-Fout House	Hayfield			
34 1090	Glass-Rinker-Cooper Mill	Winchester			
34 1094	Smith, Jeremiah House	Gore			
34 1099	Glengary	Winchester			
34 1101	Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church	Middletown			
34 1105	Samuel Glass Mill	Winchester			
34 1120	Clevenger-Cornwell House	Stephenson			
34 1124	Byers House	Stephenson			
34 1129	Carper-Wynn House	Winchester			
34 1131	Wilt-Dunn-Arnold House	Stephenson			
34 1133	Fuller-Chapman House	Stephenson			
34 1136	Keyser-Edmonson House	Stephenson			
34 1139	Kemp-Gruber-Jobe House	Stephenson			
34 1148	Brookland	Winchester			
34 1151	Ford-Braithwaite	Stephenson			
34 1157	Wood, C.W. Miller's House	Stephenson			
34 1159	Hayden, LeAnna House	Stephenson			
34 1167	Morrison-Berg House	Stephenson			
34 1180	Burgess-Beavers-Golightly House	Boyce			
34 1198	Owens House	Inwood			
34 1209	Wise-Ritenour House	Stephens City			
34 1239	Brown, Stuart House	Winchester			
34 1243	Bageant, June House	Winchester			
34 1245	Tokes' Inn	Winchester			
34 1250	Belleville	Hayfield			
34 1308	Hartley-Perry House	Stephens City			

Properties already on the State and National Registers...

- 34-2 Belle Grove
- 34-6 Hopewell Friends Meeting House
- 34-14 Monte Vista
- 34-127 Springdale House
- 34-128 Springdale Mill Complex
- 34-161 Willa Cather's Birthplace
- 34-162 Willow Shade
- 260-1 St. Thomas Episcopal Chapel



1. Stephens City
2. White Hall
3. Green Springs
4. Brucetown
5. Marlboro
6. Star Tannery
7. Gravel Springs
8. Opequon
9. Cedar Creek Battlfield
10. Kernstown Battlefield
11. 3rd Battle of Winchester
12. Kline's Mill
13. Stephenson's Depot
14. Middletown



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APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 443	"L.J.G." House	Stephens City
34 959	101 Lee Avenue	Winchester
34 522	1046 Frederick Pike	Winchester
34 523	1048 Frederick Pike	Winchester
34 958	105 Lee Avenue	Winchester
34 957	1113 Martinsburg Pike	Winchester
34 399	1413 Old Berryville Avenue	Winchester
34 400	1415 Old Berryville Ave.	Winchester
34 405	1417, 1419 Old Berryville Ave.	Winchester
34 406	1421, 1423 Old Berryville Ave.	Winchester
34 407	1501 Old Berryville Avenue	Winchester
34 960	20 Lee Avenue	Winchester
34 976	3248 Valley Avenue	Winchester
34 978	3328 Valley Avenue	Winchester
34 979	3400 Valley Avenue	Winchester
34 410	567 Pioneer Drive	Stephenson
34 962	909 N. Loudoun Street	Winchester
34 961	913 N. Loudoun Street	Winchester
34 1135	Abandoned barn, Rt. 655	Stephenson
34 763	Abandoned Himelright House	Mountain Falls
34 801	Abandoned House off of Rt. 608	Hayfield
34 274	Abandoned House off Rt. 842	Middletown
34 790	Abandoned House, off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34 884	Abandoned house, off Rt. 701	Gore
34 923	Abandoned House, Rest	Inwood
34 570	Abandoned House, Route 770	Gore
34 182	Abandoned house, Rt. 522N	Ridge
34 791	Abandoned House, Rt. 608	Hayfield
34 304	Abandoned House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 621	Abandoned house, Rt. 654	White Hall
34 317	Abandoned House, Rt. 659	Stephenson
34 705	Abandoned House, Rt. 659	Stephenson
34 718	Abandoned House, Rt. 749	Stephenson
34 1240	Abandoned House, Rt. 622	Winchester
34 308	Abandoned Hse., Cherry Grove Farm	Stephens City
34 184	Abandoned log house, Rt. 734	Ridge
34 888	Abandoned Whitacre, George House	Gore
34 397	Adams Farm	Stephenson
34 638	Adams House	White Hall
34 836	Adams House	Gore
34 1526	Adams, E.W. house	Gore
34 798	Adams, J.H. House	Hayfield
34 980	Adams, Mervel House	Winchester
34 839	Adams, Robert House	Gore
34 825	Adams-Fout House	Gore
34 654	Adams-Robie House	White Hall
34 850	Alabaugh, Betty House	Gore
34 539	Albin Cash Grocery	Winchester
34 264	Alfred Snapp, Sr./Shiley Farm	Middletown
34 866	Alkire, Robert House	Gore
34 576	Allemong-Shanholtz Place	Gore
34 1111	Allen House	Stephenson

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 670	Alley House	White Hall
34 419	Ambrose House	Winchester
34 186	Anderson House	Gore
34 1524	Anderson House	Hayfield
34 401	Anderson's Tavern	Gore
34 904	Anderson, Rual P. House	Gore
34 484	Anderson-Pugh House	Gore
34 1053	Anderson-Reese House	Inwood
34 1372	Apartment, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34 1423	Apple Grove Farm	Stephens City
34 453	Armel Homeplace	Stephens City
34 450	Armel School	Stephens City
34 1204	Armel-Ferrenz House	Stephens City
34 350	Ash, The	Hayfield
34 85	Aspen Shade	Winchester
34 1114	Backbone Farm	Stephenson
34 1243	Bageant, June House	Winchester
34 501	Bagent, H.M. House	Gore
34 585	Bagent-Dick House	Ridge
34 803	Bailey, Calvin House	Hayfield
34 623	Bailey-Anderson House Site	White Hall
34 150	Bailey-Fries House	White Hall
34 92	Baker House	Winchester
34 415	Baker House	Stephenson
34 565	Baker House	Gore
34 568	Baker House	Gore
34 1381	Baker Orchard House	Winchester
34 90	Baker, Jacob House	Winchester
34 820	Bank barn, Rt. 705	Gore
34 1335	Barber-Williams House	Stephens City
34 36	Barkow-Felton House	Stephens City
34 1401	Barley's Kent Orchard House	Stephens City
34 1402	Barley, Glenn House	Stephens City
34 760	Barn off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls
34 1287	Barney-Bayliss-Venskoske House	White Hall
34 199	Barr House	Winchester
34 104	Barrett House	White Hall
34 1487	Barrett-Daly House	White Hall
34 149	Barrett-Fries House	White Hall
34 1007	Bartonsville Post Office	Stephens City
34 77	Bauserman House	Middletown
34 804	Bauserman House	Hayfield
34 909	Bauserman House	Winchester
34 504	Bayliss House	Gore
34 1278	Bayliss-Funkhouser House	Hayfield
34 1107	Bayliss-Patton-O'Roark House	Stephenson
34 1026	Bayliss-Seaman House	Middletown
34 1331	Beatty-Thorp House	Stephens City
34 464	Beaver House	Winchester
34 1295	Beaver Pond Farm	White Hall
34 953	Beirer-Robinson House	Winchester
34 1467	Belford	White Hall

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	2 Belle Grove	Middletown
34	1250 Belleville	Hayfield
34	62 Bennett's Store	Ridge
34	63 Bennett, John House	Ridge
34	1488 Bennett-Daly House	White Hall
34	1009 Bennington-Messick House	Stephens City
34	714 Best, Dr. House	Inwood
34	701 Best-Snapp House	Inwood
34	1503 Bethel Grange Cemetery	Winchester
34	1503 Bethel Grange Cemetery	Winchester
34	1517 Bethel United Methodist Church	Capon Bridge
34	171 Biggert-Zepp House	Gore
34	34 Birmingham-Madigan House	Stephens City
34	711 Blue Ball Inn	Inwood
34	1396 Blye, Godfrey House	Hayfield
34	688 Boden, Raymond House	Inwood
34	689 Boden, Jack House	Inwood
34	70 Bond House	Winchester
34	1117 Bond-Stephenson-Simpson Cemetery	Stephenson
34	1355 Bowman House #1	Stephens City
34	1371 Bowman House #2	Stephens City
34	1073 Bowman, Richard House	Middletown
34	1292 Boyd House	White Hall
34	1416 Boyer-Poux House	Middletown
34	668 Boyles, Harry A. House	White Hall
34	91 Braddock Heights	Winchester
34	693 Bragg House	Inwood
34	423 Braithwaite House	Stephenson
34	819 Braithwaite, Elenora Lee House	Gore
34	821 Braithwaite, Paul W. House	Gore
34	574 Braithwaite-Adams-Shanholtz Farm	Gore
34	56 Brannon Farm	Ridge
34	137 Branson House	Inwood
34	927 Branson School	Inwood
34	926 Branson, Nathaniel House	Inwood
34	775 Brewer, James House	Hayfield
34	822 Bridge, off Rt. 522	Gore
34	805 Bridge, Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	3 Brightside	Winchester
34	477 Brill House & Smith Schoolhouse	Gore
34	387 Brill's, Walter Store	Mountain Falls
34	392 Brill, James B. House	Mountain Falls
34	386 Brill, Walter House	Mountain Falls
34	1337 Brim-Venable-White House	Stephens City
34	920 Brining-Adams House	Inwood
34	1148 Brookland Mill site	Winchester
34	521 Brown House	Winchester
34	663 Brown House	White Hall
34	1070 Brown House	Middletown
34	318 Brown, Gilbert House	Stephenson
34	563 Brown, Lula House	White Hall
34	1164 Brown, Mary House	Stephenson

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1239	Brown, Stuart House	Winchester
34 1320	Broy-Green-Martin House	Stephens City
34 715	Bruce House	Inwood
34 685	Brucetown Methodist Church	Inwood
34 1072	Brumback, Jacob H. House	Middletown
34 217	Brumback, Malcolm House	Middletown
34 1421	Brumback-Douglas House	Hayfield
34 704	Brumley House	Stephenson
34 1318	Buckhorn Farm	Stephens City
34 1366	Buckley House	Stephens City
34 1453	Buckley Outbuildings	Winchester
34 990	Buena Vista	Stephens City
34 140	Buffalo Marsh	Middletown
34 552	Buncutter House	Winchester
34 1013	Bungalow, Rt. 648	Stephens City
34 632	Bungalow, Rt. 672	Winchester
34 1180	Burgess-Beavers-Golightly House	Boyce
34 279	Burned House, Route 627	Middletown
34 167	Burnt Factory Farm	Stephenson
34 166	Burnt Factory Methodist Church	Stephenson
34 1124	Byers House	Stephenson
34 1232	Bywaters, John House	Hayfield
34 1230	Bywaters-Gentry House	Hayfield
34 205	Cabin, The	Middletown
34 295	Cadwalder House	Stephens City
34 1509	Cahill-Markley House	White Hall
34 1190	Calthorne-Grove House	Winchester
34 427	Calvary Church of the Brethren	Winchester
34 781	Cammer's Store	Hayfield
34 619	Campbell House	White Hall
34 1444	Campbell-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 42	Cantberg School	Stephens City
34 1367	Canter, Isaac House	Stephens City
34 1266	Canter-White House	Stephens City
34 1207	Carbaugh Tenant House	Stephens City
34 1040	Carbaugh, Henry House	Stephens City
34 1011	Carbaugh, S. House	Stephens City
34 1171	Carlisle, Dorothy House	Stephenson
34 420	Carmen House	Winchester
34 1134	Carpenter House	Stephenson
34 425	Carper Farmhouse	Stephenson
34 526	Carper House	Winchester
34 1153	Carper House	Stephenson
34 426	Carper's Valley Methodist Church	Stephenson
34 417	Carper, John House	Winchester
34 1130	Carper-Cunningham House	Winchester
34 1129	Carper-Wynn House	Winchester
34 1069	Carr-Brumback-Owen House	Middletown
34 83	Carter Hall	Stephens City
34 1122	Carter-Balling House	Stephenson
34 112	Carter-Hardesty House	Stephenson
34 1150	Carter-Lee-Damron House	Stephenson

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1121	Carter-Ritter House	Stephenson
34 1215	Carter-Wolford House	Inwood
34 319	Carysbrook	Stephens City
34 320	Carysbrook Redoubt	Stephens City
34 681	Castleman, Ben House	Inwood
34 783	Castleman, Robert House	Hayfield
34 934	Cather Apple Packing Shed	Inwood
34 658	Cather House	White Hall
34 1464	Cather House	Inwood
34 1499	Cather, Arthur House	White Hall
34 1054	Cather, Clark House	Inwood
34 161	Cather, Willa Birthplace	Gore
34 1282	Cather-Adams-DeHaven House	White Hall
34 18	Cather-Glaize-French House	White Hall
34 58	Catlett, Jeff	Ridge
34 1196	Cattlet House	Stephenson
34 303	Cedar Creek Battlefield	Middletown
34 1101	Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church	Middletown
34 1087	Cedar Creek Prim. Bap. Church	Middletown
34 1479	Cedar Hill Community	Inwood
34 787	Cedar Lane Farm	Hayfield
34 1521	Cell-Richards-Anderson House	Gore
34 725	Cemetery at Frey's Quarry	Inwood
34 1005	Chapel Acres	Stephens City
34 806	Chapman House	Ridge
34 1426	Chapman House	Middletown
34 1490	Chapman, Fred House	White Hall
34 1078	Cherry Dale	Stephens City
34 309	Cherry Grove Farm	Stephens City
34 105	Cherry Row	White Hall
34 1214	Chestnut Hill	Inwood
34 842	Christian House	Gore
34 220	Chumley, John House	Middletown
34 519	Church of Christ House and Barn	Stephens City
34 528	Clark House	Winchester
34 1293	Clark-DeHaven House	White Hall
34 221	Clarke House	Middletown
34 1092	Clayton House	White Hall
34 1036	Clayven Farm	Middletown
34 1199	Clearbrook Farm	Inwood
34 935	Clearbrook Feed & Supply	Inwood
34 708	Clearbrook Presbyterian Church	Inwood
34 933	Clearbrook Shopping Center	Inwood
34 750	Clem, Marvin House	Mountain Falls
34 1200	Clem-Haines House	Stephens City
34 111	Cleridge	Stephenson
34 1160	Cleridge Tenant House	Stephenson
34 1047	Clevenger, E.B House	White Hall
34 1271	Clevenger, Nelson House	Stephens City
34 1051	Clevenger, S. House	White Hall
34 1269	Clevenger, S.J. House	Stephens City
34 1120	Clevenger-Cornwell House	Stephenson

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1448	Clevenger-McKown House	Winchester
34 1450	Clevenger-McKown Tenant House	Winchester
34 1471	Clevenger-Russell House	White Hall
34 1213	Cline-Glaize House	Stephens City
34 1211	Cline-Regimbal House	Stephens City
34 1370	Cline-Ritter-Snyder House	Stephens City
34 116	Cloverdale	Winchester
34 338	Clowser House	Hayfield
34 699	Clowser Store	Inwood
34 677	Cochran House	White Hall
34 1457	Cochran, Dr. H. W. House	Winchester
34 931	Cochran, Dr. House (2)	Inwood
34 870	Cochran, R.B. House	Gore
34 902	Coffman Outbuildings	Gore
34 1528	Cold Spring Lodge	Hayfield
34 1002	Combs, Donald House	Stephens City
34 1006	Combs, Elaine House	Stephens City
34 299	Comer House	Stephens City
34 448	Comer House	Stephens City
34 428	Conard House, Route 633	Middletown
34 1000	Conner House	Stephens City
34 1375	Conner House	Stephens City
34 1374	Conner's Auction House	Stephens City
34 1115	Conner, Harold House	Stephenson
34 1321	Conner, Harvey House	Stephens City
34 1001	Conner-Bolen House	Stephens City
34 1322	Conner-Johns-McComas House	Stephens City
34 1310	Conner-Orndorff House	Stephens City
34 1377	Conrad, H. House	Stephens City
34 667	Conrad, H.F. House	White Hall
34 669	Cook, C.R. House	White Hall
34 240	Cooke House	Middletown
34 1175	Cooke House	Stephenson
34 74	Cooley House	Middletown
34 856	Cooper Duplex	Gore
34 908	Cooper House	Winchester
34 757	Cooper, D.W. House	Mountain Falls
34 391	Cooper, Ernest House	Mountain Falls
34 1277	Copenhaver House	Hayfield
34 1323	Cornell-McComas House	Stephens City
34 1531	Council House	Hayfield
34 1446	Crabill-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 1404	Craig-Miller House	Middletown
34 1341	Craig-Wakeman House	Stephens City
34 1172	Creamer-Gordon House	Boyce
34 1304	Cricket Meadow	Stephens City
34 1465	Crim, Hugh House	Inwood
34 696	Crim-Jobe House	Inwood
34 1187	Crosen House	Winchester
34 566	Cross Junction School	Gore
34 61	Crouse House	Ridge
34 894	Crowe, Amelia J. House	Gore

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1140	Culp House	Stephenson
34 1413	Cump-Fry House	Middletown
34 218	Curry House	Middletown
34 1219	Curry-Harter House	Inwood
34 537	Davis, G.H. Store and Station	Winchester
34 416	Dawson, Gaylord House	Stephenson
34 76	Deerfield Acres	Middletown
34 266	Deerfield School	Middletown
34 1533	DeHaven House	Winchester
34 640	DeHaven's Haven	White Hall
34 1283	DeHaven, Conrad House	White Hall
34 1294	DeHaven-Bassett House	White Hall
34 298	Detra House	Stephens City
34 946	Diamond K Ranch	White Hall
34 593	Dick School	Ridge
34 936	Dick, L.O. House	Inwood
34 1031	Didawick-Robinson House	Middletown
34 153	Dillon-Boyles House	White Hall
34 237	Dinges House	Middletown
34 1033	Dodson Outbuildings	Middletown
34 876	Dolan, D.W. House	Gore
34 446	Double-Gable House, Rt. 522	Stephens City
34 515	Dove Home	Gore
34 1023	Downes, Al House	Middletown
34 1326	Drinkwater House	Stephens City
34 882	Duckworth House	Gore
34 1489	Dudders-Ferrebee House	White Hall
34 776	Dunlap House	Capon Springs
34 328	Dunlap, Donald R. House	Capon Springs
34 723	Duvall House	Stephenson
34 1279	East Ridge Farm	Hayfield
34 45	Easter House	Stephens City
34 482	Eaton Log House	Capon Bridge
34 865	Eaton, W.E. House	Gore
34 895	Ebenezer Christian Church	Gore
34 987	Ebersole-Petrie House	Stephens City
34 1456	Ebert-Gunter House	Winchester
34 248	Echo Ridge Farm and Nursery	Middletown
34 545	Edwards House	Winchester
34 617	Edwards House	White Hall
34 132	Elm Shade	Winchester
34 940	Emmanuel Methodist Church	Stephenson
34 1319	Emmond-Grim-Strosnider House	Stephens City
34 238	Epworth Chapel	Middletown
34 1205	Esteppe, Virginia House	Stephens City
34 145	Evendale	Winchester
34 433	Evendale School	Winchester
34 1186	Evendale Tenant House	Winchester
34 43	Ewing-Racey House	Stephens City
34 555	Factory Outlet, The	Winchester
34 906	Fahnestock, Garland Property	Winchester
34 1498	Fairview Church	White Hall

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1515	Fairview Lutheran Church	Capon Bridge
34 814	Fairview School	Ridge
34 1260	Fairview United Methodist Church	Stephens City
34 544	Faith Revival Center	Winchester
34 859	Faith Temple Church	Gore
34 300	Family Drive-In	Stephens City
34 746	Farm off Rt. 602	Mountain Falls
34 470	Farmhouse, Route 50	Winchester
34 429	Farmhouse, Route 633	Middletown
34 436	Faulkner House	Stephens City
34 1181	Fauver House	Boyce
34 1395	Fawcett, Denzell House	Hayfield
34 369	Fawcett, John House	Hayfield
34 1430	Fetzer-Branner House	Middletown
34 1165	Fiddler-Carter House	Stephenson
34 602	Files Chapel	Ridge
34 1382	Fincham House	Stephenson
34 799	Fishbeck, Jan House	Hayfield
34 875	Fishel House	Gore
34 1057	Fishel, David House	Inwood
34 753	Fisher, Genevieve House	Mountain Falls
34 772	Fleming G. House	Mountain Falls
34 891	Fletcher House	Gore
34 1379	Fletcher House	Winchester
34 833	Fletcher's Store	Gore
34 1334	Fletcher, Susan House	Stephens City
34 1333	Fletcher-Turner House	Stephens City
34 469	Folk Victorian Farmhouse, Route 50	Winchester
34 329	Ford House	Winchester
34 1151	Ford-Braithwaite	Stephenson
34 165	Fort Collier	Winchester
34 26	Fort Colvin	Winchester
34 455	Fort Hill Farm	Stephens City
34 29	Fort Pickering Site	Winchester
34 1475	Forty Oaks	White Hall
34 824	Fout House	Gore
34 639	Foxtrap Farm	White Hall
34 687	Fraizer-Gleisner House	Inwood
34 174	Frasher House	Stephenson
34 143	Frederick Hall	Stephens City
34 334	Fremont	Hayfield
34 192	Fremont Church	Hayfield
34 363	Friendly Grove School	Mountain Falls
34 198	Friendship Church	Stephens City
34 1485	Fries, G.Y. House	White Hall
34 1492	Fries-Fishel House	White Hall
34 1496	Fries-Nesselrod House	White Hall
34 1484	Fries-Shockey House	Winchester
34 1494	Fries-Smith House	White Hall
34 1491	Fries-Woodall House	White Hall
34 118	Froman, Paul House	Middletown
34 1076	Froman-Sydnor-Baldwin House	Middletown

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1410	Fruit Hill Farm	Winchester
34 1411	Fruit Hill Tenant House	Winchester
34 1133	Fuller-Chapman House	Stephenson
34 988	Funk Farm	Stephens City
34 989	Funk Tenant House	Stephens City
34 444	Funkhouser Farm	Stephens City
34 732	Funkhouser, J.E. Farm	Middletown
34 1397	Funkhouser, Loring House	Middletown
34 476	Gable-Front House near Gore	Gore
34 630	Gainesboro School	Gore
34 514	Gainesboro United Methodist Church	Gore
34 1048	Galilee Church	White Hall
34 185	Gano House	Ridge
34 848	Gano Ruins	Gore
34 847	Gano, Daniel House	Gore
34 845	Gano, Timothy House	Ridge
34 764	Ganse House	Mountain Falls
34 424	Garber Farm	Winchester
34 172	Gardner House	Stephens City
34 853	Gardner, James House	Gore
34 852	Gardner, L. House	Gore
34 438	Gardner-Hough House	Stephens City
34 216	Garrett House	Middletown
34 1520	Giffin-Watt House	Capon Bridge
34 1429	Ginn House	Middletown
34 611	Glad Tidings Assembly of God	White Hall
34 86	Glass-Rinker House	Winchester
34 1090	Glass-Rinker-Cooper Mill	Winchester
34 1231	Glaze, Harry House	Hayfield
34 1229	Glaze-Ryman House	Hayfield
34 603	Gleason House	Ridge
34 1056	Glebe, The	Inwood
34 690	Gleisner, Michael	Inwood
34 691	Gleisner-Puckett House	Inwood
34 631	Glendobbin	Winchester
34 1099	Glengary	Winchester
34 1422	Glenmore Farm	Middletown
34 135	Godfries-Sempeles House	Winchester
34 95	Gold House	Winchester
34 948	Golightly-Dyke House	Stephenson
34 1256	Golliday House	Stephens City
34 327	Good, Mary House	Capon Springs
34 1478	Good, Willy Farm	Inwood
34 1242	Goodrich House	Winchester
34 465	Gothic Revival Cottage, Beaver Prop	Winchester
34 1004	Grand View	Stephens City
34 1059	Grant, E.W. House	Inwood
34 124	Gravel Springs Farm	Mountain Falls
34 389	Gravel Springs Gas Station	Mountain Falls
34 736	Gravel Springs Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
34 196	Gravel Springs School	Mountain Falls
34 388	Gravel Srings Mill	Mountain Falls

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1350	Graves House	Stephens City
34 1435	Graves-Snapp House	Middletown
34 1483	Great Marsh Plantation	Winchester
34 81	Green Hill	Middletown
34 1317	Green House	Stephens City
34 151	Green Springs Grocery	White Hall
34 1091	Greenwood Homesite	Winchester
34 421	Greenwood School	Stephenson
34 412	Greenwood United Methodist Church	Stephenson
34 546	Greystone Farm	Winchester
34 485	Griffin, John House	Capon Bridge
34 673	Griffith-Ritter House	White Hall
34 1330	Grim House	Stephens City
34 296	Grim, Ollie House	Stephens City
34 297	Grimbrook Farm	Stephens City
34 1476	Grimes Store	White Hall
34 573	Grove Place	Gore
34 1044	Grove, Will House	Winchester
34 1189	Grove-Derry House	Winchester
34 755	Grubb House	Mountain Falls
34 286	Guard House	Stephens City
34 1206	Guard-Carbaugh House	Stephens City
34 134	Hackwood	Winchester
34 398	Haggerty House	Stephenson
34 344	Hall-Clowser Cemetery	Hayfield
34 724	Hallam House	Stephenson
34 754	Hamilton Cemetery	Mountain Falls
34 1325	Hammock-Thiem House	Stephens City
34 310	Hamp-Rittenouer House	Stephens City
34 1183	Hancock-Van Meter Property	Stephens City
34 981	Hanover Lodge	Winchester
34 1081	Hansucker-Funkhouser House	Middletown
34 1035	Harbaugh Outbuildings	Middletown
34 716	Harman House	Inwood
34 1045	Harrow-Dutton House	Winchester
34 1296	Hart Place House	White Hall
34 1273	Hartley-Madigan House	Stephens City
34 1308	Hartley-Perry House	Stephens City
34 1302	Hartley-Strosnider House	Stephens City
34 991	Hastreiter House	Stephens City
34 291	Hausenfluck-Sager	Stephens City
34 1225	Hawkins, Milton House	Hayfield
34 471	Hawkins-Marple-Nail House	Hayfield
34 1159	Hayden, LeAnna House	Stephenson
34 121	Hayfield	Hayfield
34 349	Hayfield Church and School	Hayfield
34 332	Hayfield Motel	Hayfield
34 1349	Headley, J.B. House	Stephens City
34 1328	Headley, Sam House	Stephens City
34 82	Heater House	Middletown
34 1041	Hedgebrook	Stephens City
34 900	Heironimus Family Cemetery	Gore

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1451	Heironimus-Mauzy House	Gore
34 1451	Heironimus-Mauzy House (barn)	Gore
34 1176	Heishland House	Stephenson
34 1386	Heishman-Snapp House	Hayfield
34 703	Helm-McCann Property	Stephenson
34 1030	Henson, Jeff House	Middletown
34 1008	Hepler, Thomas House	Stephens City
34 938	Hiett, Grover House	Stephenson
34 306	High View Farm	Stephens City
34 109	Highbanks	Stephenson
34 35	Highview School	Stephens City
34 126	Hilandale	Stephens City
34 321	Hilandale Earthworks	Stephens City
34 682	Hilderbrand House	Inwood
34 1460	Hill High Farm	Hayfield
34 380	Himmelright, Joseph House	Mountain Falls
34 762	Himmelright, Thomas House	Mountain Falls
34 1014	Hinkle, M. Dr. House	Stephens City
34 995	Hinkle-Hollis House	Stephens City
34 251	Hite's Chapel	Middletown
34 206	Hite's Mill, Site	Middletown
34 190	Hite, Isaac F. Estate (?)	Middletown
34 1265	Hockman-Cave-White House	Stephens City
34 93	Hodgson House	Winchester
34 1089	Hodgson's Store	Winchester
34 94	Hodgson, Abner House	Winchester
34 208	Hodson House	Middletown
34 777	Hodson House	Capon Springs
34 971	Hoge's Ordinary	Winchester
34 1285	Hogue Creek Farm	White Hall
34 1286	Hogue Creek Farm Tenant House	White Hall
34 854	Holliday House	Gore
34 855	Holliday Property	Gore
34 733	Hollingsworth House	Middletown
34 16	Homespun	Winchester
34 180	Homespun	Winchester
34 355	Homestead	Hayfield
34 494	Homestead, The	Hayfield
34 1459	Hook-Keckley House	Middletown
34 944	Hoover's Auto Exchange	Stephenson
34 945	Hoover, Burton House	Stephenson
34 1052	Hopewell Caretaker's House	Inwood
34 6	Hopewell Friends Meeting House	Inwood
34 786	Horton House	Hayfield
34 985	Horton's Nursery	Winchester
34 1039	Hotsinpillar House Site	Stephens City
34 212	Hottle House	Middletown
34 204	Hottle's Mill, Site	Middletown
34 1228	Hound Dog Run Farm	Hayfield
34 316	House at Bartonsville	Stephens City
34 361	House at Bloom	Hayfield
34 284	House at Kline's Mill	Stephens City

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	285 House at Kline's Mill	Stephens City
34	194 House at Mountain Falls	Mountain Falls
34	721 House at Red Bud Woolen Factory	Stephenson
34	54 House at Reynold's Store	Ridge
34	260 House at Vaucluse	Stephens City
34	261 House at Vaucluse	Stephens City
34	331 House in Hayfield	Hayfield
34	973 House in Kernstown	Winchester
34	975 House in Kernstown	Winchester
34	209 House in Meadow Mills	Middletown
34	210 House in Meadow Mills	Middletown
34	919 House in Rest	Inwood
34	656 House in White Hall	White Hall
34	478 House near Gore, Route 50	Gore
34	252 House near Hite's Chapel	Middletown
34	435 House near Macedonia	Stephens City
34	434 House near Parkins Mill	Stephens City
34	10 House near Stine's Chapel (dem.)	Winchester
34	954 House off of Rt. 11N	Winchester
34	59 House off of Rt. 696	Ridge
34	634 House off of Rt. 739	Winchester
34	201 House off Route 11S	Middletown
34	472 House off Route 50	Hayfield
34	457 House off Route 522	Winchester
34	356 House off Route 600	Hayfield
34	362 House off Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	374 House off Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	375 House off Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	275 House off Route 627	Middletown
34	283 House off Route 636	Stephens City
34	265 House off Route 759	Middletown
34	272 House off Route 842	Middletown
34	817 House off Rt. 522	Gore
34	738 House off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34	739 House off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34	740 House off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34	743 House off Rt. 602	Mountain Falls
34	752 House off Rt. 602	Mountain Falls
34	758 House off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls
34	802 House off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	1042 House off Rt. 651	Stephens City
34	756 House off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls
34	1104 House on Rt. 622	Middletown
34	1071 House on Rt. 623	Middletown
34	1077 House on Rt. 629	Stephens City
34	1083 House on Rt. 629	Hayfield
34	1084 House on Rt. 629	Hayfield
34	1058 House on Rt. 665	Inwood
34	1095 House on Rt. 750	Gore
34	207 House Ruins near Hite's Mill	Middletown
34	452 House w/ Gambrel Roof, Rt. 522	Stephens City
34	827 House, off Rt. 522	White Hall

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	828 House, off Rt. 522	White Hall
34	829 House, off Rt. 522	White Hall
34	834 House, off Rt. 522	Gore
34	907 House, off Rt. 522	Winchester
34	782 House, off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	1012 House, Off Rt. 648	Stephens City
34	1497 House, Off Rt. 654	White Hall
34	1155 House, Off Rt. 657	Stephenson
34	809 House, off Rt. 696	Ridge
34	896 House, off Rt. 703	Gore
34	50 House, road to Long Green	Winchester
34	51 House, road to Long Green	Winchester
34	202 House, Route 11S	Middletown
34	271 House, Route 11S	Middletown
34	440 House, Route 522	Stephens City
34	449 House, Route 522	Stephens City
34	451 House, Route 522	Stephens City
34	459 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	460 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	530 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	531 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	533 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	536 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	439 House, Route 522 near Armel	Stephens City
34	442 House, Route 522 near Wright's Run	Stephens City
34	560 House, Route 522N	Winchester
34	562 House, Route 522N	White Hall
34	564 House, Route 522N	White Hall
34	577 House, Route 522N	Gore
34	193 House, Route 600	Hayfield
34	357 House, Route 600	Hayfield
34	364 House, Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	393 House, Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	495 House, Route 600	Gore
34	499 House, Route 600	Gore
34	377 House, Route 600 at Route 55	Mountain Falls
34	359 House, Route 600 at Route 612	Hayfield
34	383 House, Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	384 House, Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	390 House, Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	367 House, Route 604	Mountain Falls
34	379 House, Route 604	Mountain Falls
34	381 House, Route 604	Mountain Falls
34	382 House, Route 604 at Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	365 House, Route 606	Mountain Falls
34	222 House, Route 624	Middletown
34	224 House, Route 625	Middletown
34	225 House, Route 625	Middletown
34	226 House, Route 625	Middletown
34	228 House, Route 625	Middletown
34	229 House, Route 625	Middletown
34	230 House, Route 625	Middletown

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 232	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 234	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 239	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 263	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 227	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 246	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 247	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 249	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 250	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 276	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 278	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 231	House, Route 634	Middletown
34 280	House, Route 636	Middletown
34 281	House, Route 636	Middletown
34 282	House, Route 636	Stephens City
34 241	House, Route 638	Middletown
34 267	House, Route 638	Middletown
34 269	House, Route 638	Middletown
34 411	House, Route 656	Stephenson
34 413	House, Route 656	Stephenson
34 422	House, Route 657	Stephenson
34 396	House, Route 659	Stephenson
34 556	House, Route 679 at Route 789	Winchester
34 503	House, Route 684	Gore
34 505	House, Route 684	Gore
34 506	House, Route 684	Gore
34 507	House, Route 684	Gore
34 510	House, Route 684	Gore
34 512	House, Route 684	Gore
34 517	House, Route 684	Gore
34 518	House, Route 684	Gore
34 567	House, Route 693	Gore
34 569	House, Route 693 at Route 770	Gore
34 408	House, Route 7	Winchester
34 288	House, Route 735	Stephens City
34 289	House, Route 735	Stephens City
34 290	House, Route 735	Stephens City
34 293	House, Route 735	Stephens City
34 243	House, Route 759	Middletown
34 542	House, Route 789	Winchester
34 543	House, Route 789	Winchester
34 547	House, Route 789	Winchester
34 548	House, Route 789	Winchester
34 270	House, Rt. 11 at Rt. 634	Middletown
34 1021	House, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 1032	House, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 1034	House, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 924	House, Rt. 11N	Inwood
34 982	House, Rt. 11S	Winchester
34 983	House, Rt. 11S	Winchester
34 849	House, Rt. 127	Gore
34 858	House, Rt. 127	Gore

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1361	House, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34 1365	House, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34 1174	House, Rt. 50/17	Stephenson
34 830	House, Rt. 522	White Hall
34 905	House, Rt. 522	White Hall
34 910	House, Rt. 522	Winchester
34 1314	House, Rt. 522	Stephens City
34 53	House, Rt. 522N	Ridge
34 333	House, Rt. 600	Hayfield
34 336	House, Rt. 600	Hayfield
34 337	House, Rt. 600	Hayfield
34 1511	House, Rt. 600	White Hall
34 376	House, Rt. 600 at Rt. 55	Mountain Falls
34 784	House, Rt. 608	Hayfield
34 340	House, Rt. 614	Hayfield
34 1237	House, Rt. 622	Winchester
34 277	House, Rt. 627	Middletown
34 1324	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1352	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1353	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1360	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1376	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 307	House, Rt. 640	Stephens City
34 1299	House, Rt. 640	Stephens City
34 1257	House, Rt. 641	Stephens City
34 1261	House, Rt. 641	Stephens City
34 1270	House, Rt. 641	Stephens City
34 1252	House, Rt. 642	Stephens City
34 1188	House, Rt. 644	Winchester
34 1182	House, Rt. 645	Winchester
34 1185	House, Rt. 645	Winchester
34 1409	House, Rt. 649	Middletown
34 618	House, Rt. 654	White Hall
34 1132	House, Rt. 655	Stephenson
34 418	House, Rt. 657 at Road 1213	Winchester
34 1123	House, Rt. 659	Stephenson
34 678	House, Rt. 661	White Hall
34 1127	House, Rt. 661	Winchester
34 1128	House, Rt. 661	Winchester
34 728	House, Rt. 662	Stephenson
34 1110	House, Rt. 664	Stephenson
34 1113	House, Rt. 664	Stephenson
34 1166	House, Rt. 664	Stephenson
34 1168	House, Rt. 666	Stephenson
34 601	House, Rt. 671	Glengary
34 604	House, Rt. 671	White Hall
34 606	House, Rt. 671	White Hall
34 610	House, Rt. 671	White Hall
34 666	House, Rt. 672	White Hall
34 671	House, Rt. 672	White Hall
34 559	House, Rt. 679	Winchester
34 1510	House, Rt. 690	White Hall

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	813 House, Rt. 694	Ridge
34	584 House, Rt. 695	Ridge
34	590 House, Rt. 695	Ridge
34	862 House, Rt. 699	Gore
34	860 House, Rt. 700	Gore
34	873 House, Rt. 701	Gore
34	890 House, Rt. 702	Gore
34	886 House, Rt. 703	Gore
34	846 House, Rt. 734	Ridge
34	67 House, Rt. 739	Winchester
34	642 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	643 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	647 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	649 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	1109 House, Rt. 761	Stephenson
34	187 House, Rt. 842	Middletown
34	998 House, Rt. 115	Stephens City
34	999 House, Rt. 115	Stephens City
34	636 House, Rt. 739	Winchester
34	641 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	644 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	1449 House, Welltown Pike	Winchester
34	1455 House, Welltown Pike	Winchester
34	571 House, Route 770	Gore
34	1369 Houses, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34	1347 Houses, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34	183 Hovermale House	Ridge
34	997 Hovermale, Elsie House	Stephens City
34	550 Howard House	Winchester
34	605 Howard's Chapel	White Hall
34	838 Hubbard House	Gore
34	1346 Huber-Stotler House	Stephens City
34	553 Hudson House	Winchester
34	1268 Hudson-Nibley House	Stephens City
34	965 Huffman, Dr. House	Inwood
34	366 Hulver House	Mountain Falls
34	1378 Huntsberry, John House	Stephens City
34	223 Idlewild	Middletown
34	80 Indian Spring	Stephens City
34	1338 Inskips-Brendell House	Stephens City
34	823 Jackson House	Gore
34	942 Jackson, Edgar House	Stephenson
34	1248 Jackson-Marston House	Hayfield
34	1102 Jamison's Store and Post Office	Middletown
34	538 Janney-Davis-Massey House	Winchester
34	692 Jefferson, Mason House	Inwood
34	120 Jenkins House	Hayfield
34	867 Jenkins House	Gore
34	1118 Jenkins House	Stephenson
34	1177 Jenkins House	Stephens City
34	1043 Jenkins, Warden House	Winchester
34	1116 Jenkins-DeHaven House	Stephenson

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 348	Jenkins-Faulkner House	Hayfield
34 345	Jobe Woolen Mill	Inwood
34 1536	Joliffe, John W. House	Winchester
34 1535	Joliffe, Joseph House	Winchester
34 592	Jolley, Jack Farm	Ridge
34 930	Jolliffe, Edward House	Inwood
34 637	Jones, C.H. House	White Hall
34 1221	Jones, M.J. House	Inwood
34 1311	Journey's End	Stephens City
34 557	Judge Tavenner Place	Winchester
34 679	Kackley House	Inwood
34 1108	Kauffman School	Stephenson
34 1144	Keckley, Robert D. House	Stephenson
34 949	Keeler, Charles House	Stephenson
34 1468	Keiter-Boyles House	White Hall
34 1139	Kemp-Gruber-Jobe House	Stephenson
34 131	Kendrick House	Middletown
34 113	Kenilworth	Stephenson
34 1373	Kern-Orndorff House	Stephens City
34 598	Kerns, Irving House	Gore
34 7	Kernstown Battlefield	Winchester
34 1136	Keyser-Edmonson House	Stephenson
34 219	Kiln at Meadow Mills	Middletown
34 1022	Kiln, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 1315	Kindall House	Stephens City
34 1267	Kitchen-Conner House	Stephens City
34 160	Kline's Mill	Stephens City
34 1019	Kline, F. Estes House	Stephens City
34 1024	Kline, Howard House	Middletown
34 864	Kline, Lowell S. House	Gore
34 262	Kline, Mildred House	Stephens City
34 1417	Knicely House	Middletown
34 1418	Knicely-Brumback House	Middletown
34 1518	LaFollette, John House	Capon Bridge
34 69	LaGrange	Stephens City
34 1226	Lakeman-LeMar House	Hayfield
34 1143	Lam, Ernest L. House	Stephenson
34 769	Lambert, Mike Farm	Mountain Falls
34 795	Lamp Graveyard	Hayfield
34 792	Lamp's Memorial Methodist Church	Hayfield
34 793	Lamp's School	Hayfield
34 651	Lamp-Holliday House	White Hall
34 974	Lantz House	Winchester
34 1469	Larew House	White Hall
34 324	Larrick House	Capon Springs
34 496	Larrick, Julian House	Gore
34 492	Larrick-Hatcher House	Hayfield
34 339	Larrick-Legge House	Hayfield
34 468	Leek House	Winchester
34 1163	Leetown School	Stephenson
34 1466	Leight, Richard House	Inwood
34 1477	Letterman-Bradley House	White Hall

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 68	Lewis House	Winchester
34 493	Lewis House	Gore
34 996	Lewis House	Stephens City
34 483	Lewis, J.R. House	Capon Bridge
34 1493	Lewis-Dorsey House	White Hall
34 1463	Lewis-Solenberger House	Inwood
34 1274	Leyman, Jason House	Stephens City
34 1309	Leyman, Jason House	Stephens City
34 524	Liberty Hall	Winchester
34 840	Light, Loring L. House	Gore
34 1301	Lille-White-Garber House	Stephens City
34 268	Lindamood House	Middletown
34 1398	Lindamood, B.F. House	Middletown
34 1062	Lindamood, G.M. House	Winchester
34 346	Linden	Winchester
34 372	Linnaberger-Richard House	Mountain Falls
34 832	Lizer House	Gore
34 871	Lizer, L. House	Gore
34 683	Locke-Gordon House	Inwood
34 766	Lockhart Farm	Mountain Falls
34 325	Lockhart House	Capon Springs
34 1519	Lockhart-Morrison House	Gore
34 1522	Lockwood House	Capon Springs
34 1452	Locust Grove School	Gore
34 154	Locust Level	Inwood
34 513	Log Complex, Route 684	Gore
34 200	Log House at Smith Mill	Middletown
34 473	Log House off Route 50	Hayfield
34 475	Log House, Cather's Run	Gore
34 912	Log House, Lizer Property	Gore
34 808	Log house, off Rt. 522	Ridge
34 561	Log House, Route 522	Winchester
34 497	Log/Frame House, Route 600	Gore
34 100	Long Green	Winchester
34 31	Long Meadows	Winchester
34 253	Long's Grove School	Middletown
34 1420	Long-Rudolph House	Middletown
34 1010	Longcreek Farm	Stephens City
34 1161	Lord House	Stephenson
34 57	Lotrell, Lynn House	Ridge
34 1383	Loy, Maude House	Stephenson
34 1063	Loy-Carter-Peterson House	Winchester
34 1291	Loy-Lacey House	White Hall
34 929	Lupton, Hugh House	Inwood
34 101	Lupton-Bond House	Winchester
34 928	Lupton-Hodson House	Inwood
34 1445	Lupton-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 653	Lutrell House	White Hall
34 540	Luttrell, Howard House #1	Winchester
34 541	Luttrell, Howard House 32	Winchester
34 152	Lynn-Lodge House	White Hall
34 751	Lyon, H.W. House	Mountain Falls

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 579	Macedonia United Methodist Church	Stephens City
34 500	Madia House	Gore
34 1363	Madigan-Fansler House	Stephens City
34 1425	Malick House	Middletown
34 96	Manuel House	Winchester
34 595	Maple Hill Farm	Ridge
34 1247	Marker-High House	Winchester
34 78	Marlboro Spring Farm	Middletown
34 1384	Marley-Marker House	Hayfield
34 1529	Marple-Seymour-Rosenberger House	Hayfield
34 527	Martin House	Winchester
34 583	Martin House	Winchester
34 994	Martin-Hollis House	Stephens City
34 943	Mason-Hoover House	Stephenson
34 1212	Matin Hill	Stephens City
34 684	Mauzy, Miss House	Inwood
34 719	Max's TV Sales	Stephenson
34 554	Mayes House	Winchester
34 1137	McBride House	Winchester
34 729	McCann, Thomas House	Stephenson
34 680	McClure House	Inwood
34 1313	McCouley House	Stephens City
34 525	McDonald House	Winchester
34 1388	McDonald-Womeldorph House	Hayfield
34 1495	McGuinness House	White Hall
34 745	McIlwee Abandoned House	Mountain Falls
34 744	McIlwee, Clyde W. House	Mountain Falls
34 589	McIntyre House	Ridge
34 20	McKay House	Stephens City
34 661	McKee-Seeger House	White Hall
34 1050	McKown-Russell House	White Hall
34 1049	McKown-Russell tenant house	White Hall
34 1156	McTiernan, Thomas House	Stephenson
34 1473	McVey-Happ House	White Hall
34 1038	Meadow Brook Farm	Stephens City
34 1351	Meadow Mills School	Stephens City
34 203	Meadow Mills Station & Post Office	Middletown
34 214	Meadow Mills Union Chapel	Middletown
34 1262	Mears-Glover House	Stephens City
34 1362	MelJu Lea Meadows	Stephens City
34 624	Melvin House	White Hall
34 807	Merica, Kila House	Ridge
34 437	Meridian Farm	Stephens City
34 1447	Mertz House	Winchester
34 1112	Messick-Starns-Brown House	Stephenson
34 700	Methodist Parsonage	Inwood
34 1272	Midnight Farms	Stephens City
34 950	Milburn Chapel & Cemetery	Stephenson
34 628	Milburn, Opal House	White Hall
34 5	Millbank	Stephenson
34 747	Miller Farm	Mountain Falls
34 1312	Miller Farm	Winchester

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1380	Miller Farm Log House	Winchester
34 254	Miller House	Middletown
34 1249	Miller House	Hayfield
34 352	Miller's House at Hayfield	Hayfield
34 1217	Miller, B. House	Inwood
34 812	Miller, C. House	Ridge
34 1141	Miller, Charles House	Stephenson
34 1432	Miller-Branner House	Middletown
34 1142	Miller-Herring House	Stephenson
34 1461	Miller-Trudell House	Hayfield
34 1414	Minebank Farm	Middletown
34 1415	Minebank Store	Middletown
34 1251	Mitchell House	Stephens City
34 14	Monte Vista Farm	Middletown
34 586	Moore, Walter F. House	Ridge
34 1145	Moore-Keckley House	Stephenson
34 835	Moore-Slokes House	Gore
34 461	Moreland's Stop & Shop Grocery	Winchester
34 1066	Morgan's Mill, Site	Stephenson
34 1263	Morgan-Gore House	Stephens City
34 1167	Morrison-Berg House	Stephenson
34 686	Morrison-Swimley House	Inwood
34 903	Moss, Harold House	Gore
34 572	Mount Hebron E.U.B. Church	Gore
34 351	Mount Olive Church	Hayfield
34 371	Mountain View Church	Mountain Falls
34 1390	Mt. Airy Community Center	Hayfield
34 730	Mt. Prospect	Inwood
34 1162	Mt. Sinai Church	Stephenson
34 778	Mt. Williams Community Center	Hayfield
34 1082	Mt. Zion United Bretheren Church	Middletown
34 1306	Mumaw-Kettlewell House	Stephens City
34 343	Nail House	Hayfield
34 342	Nail-Cooper House	Hayfield
34 1179	Neff House	Stephens City
34 1255	Neff House	Stephens City
34 627	Negley House	White Hall
34 28	Neill-Huck House	Winchester
34 1512	Nelson's Chapel	Gore
34 1208	Nesselrodt House	Stephens City
34 1525	Never Rest Farm	Gore
34 1316	Neville House	Stephens City
34 1354	Newell-Scothorn House	Stephens City
34 874	Newlin House	Gore
34 1195	Noland-Snapp-Wright House	Stephenson
34 1203	Nonsuch	Stephens City
34 591	North Mountain Pines	Winchester
34 157	Northwood	Inwood
34 600	Nydam House	Ridge
34 133	O'Connell House	Winchester
34 709	O'Connell House	Inwood
34 635	O'Hara House	Winchester

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 925	Oak Grove Restaurant	Inwood
34 1068	Oak Shade Farm	Inwood
34 1412	Ogden-Hanslacker House	Middletown
34 1501	Old Bethel United Meth. Church	Winchester
34 125	Old Forge Farm	Middletown
34 502	Old Gainesboro School	Gore
34 1504	Old Home Orchard	Winchester
34 467	Old Hoover Place	Winchester
34 491	Old Hoover Place	Hayfield
34 1074	Old Quaker Cemetery	Middletown
34 23	Old Stone Church	White Hall
34 12	Old Stone Fort Site	Middletown
34 66	Omps House	Ridge
34 844	Omps, Ceseric House	Ridge
34 952	Omps, Herschel House	Winchester
34 9	Opequon Presbyterian Church	Winchester
34 1244	Opequon School	Winchester
34 741	Orndorff, A.T. House	Mountain Falls
34 1169	Orndorff, Bob House	Stephenson
34 748	Orndorff, John W. House	Mountain Falls
34 771	Orndorff, V. House	Mountain Falls
34 1298	Orndorff-Pitcock-Hartley House	Stephens City
34 1280	Orndorff-Wright House	Hayfield
34 794	Outbuildings, off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34 1359	Outbuildings, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1152	Outbuildings, Rt. 657	Stephenson
34 607	Outbuildings, Rt. 671	White Hall
34 660	Outbuildings, White Hall	White Hall
34 117	Overhill Farm	Hayfield
34 811	Owens House	Ridge
34 1198	Owens House	Inwood
34 1106	Owens, C.J. House	Stephenson
34 1259	Painter, Lloyd W. House	Stephens City
34 1254	Painter-Neff House	Stephens City
34 1419	Pangle House	Middletown
34 1481	Pannett-Whitacre House	Winchester
34 620	Park House	White Hall
34 458	Parkins Mill Battery	Stephens City
34 170	Parrish Place	Capon Bridge
34 1336	Patterson House	Stephens City
34 255	Patty Pond	Hayfield
34 735	Paxton	Middletown
34 1387	Paxton School	Hayfield
34 914	Peacemaker, Adam House	Gore
34 37	Pebbledash House	Stephens City
34 1236	Penbrook-Cove Farm	Winchester
34 967	Pence-Butler House	Inwood
34 857	Perry, Wilson House	Gore
34 826	Pickers Warehouse	White Hall
34 1427	Pifer's Store	Middletown
34 761	Pifer, Elijah House	Mountain Falls
34 1357	Pifer-Myers House	Stephens City

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1075	Rudolph, Ella House	Winchester
34 655	Ruins of House, White Hall	White Hall
34 742	Ruins off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34 768	Ruins off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls
34 1192	Russell House #1	Winchester
34 1191	Russell House #2	Winchester
34 431	Russell Place	Winchester
34 1472	Russell Tenant House	White Hall
34 613	Russell tenant house	Winchester
34 368	Russell's Grove School	Mountain Falls
34 1307	Russell, D.H. House	Stephens City
34 646	Russell, J. Robert House	White Hall
34 727	Rutherford's Farm	Winchester
34 951	Rutherford-Weber House	Winchester
34 360	Saint John's Lutheran Church	Hayfield
34 287	Salem Church	Stephens City
34 60	Salem Church	Ridge
34 373	Sales-Smith House	Mountain Falls
34 1105	Samuel Glass Mill	Winchester
34 1356	Sandy, Melvin House	Stephens City
34 1358	Sargent House	Stephens City
34 156	Saspirilla Springs	Inwood
34 972	Savage-Seal House	Winchester
34 481	Schaeffer's Dr. House	Gore
34 1454	Schickle Farm	White Hall
34 922	Schlack House	Inwood
34 993	Schryock-Aylor House	Stephens City
34 395	Schuller House	Stephenson
34 385	Schultz House	Hayfield
34 1088	Second Opequon Presbyterian Church	Winchester
34 1096	Seibert Cemetery	Gore
34 122	Selma	Hayfield
34 1067	Seven Oaks	Winchester
34 1507	Shade-Whitacre House	White Hall
34 1016	Shady Elm Woolen Factory, Site	Stephens City
34 648	Shady Knoll Farm	White Hall
34 129	Shady Oak	Stephens City
34 1532	Shanholtz, L. House	Gore
34 1275	Shanholtz-Baker House	Gore
34 1194	Shaol-Stimmel House	Stephenson
34 672	Sheets House	White Hall
34 432	Shenadoah Memorial Park Office	Winchester
34 578	Shenk House	Ridge
34 1305	Sherman-Fagg House	Stephens City
34 1345	Sherman-Rogers-Sargent House	Stephens City
34 626	Shifflet House	White Hall
34 915	Shiley, Raymond House	Inwood
34 609	Shirley House	White Hall
34 404	Shirley, Al House	Stephenson
34 4	Shockeysville United Meth. Church	Glengary
34 1238	Shoemaker, Chester House	Winchester
34 789	Shrout House	Hayfield

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1037	Shrum-Helmick House	Middletown
34 1100	Shull-Hamilton House	Middletown
34 1197	Shutts House	Inwood
34 797	Sibert House	Hayfield
34 1064	Silent Mills	Stephenson
34 1506	Siler Store	White Hall
34 1508	Siler Tomato Canning Factory	White Hall
34 941	Simkhovitch, Ronnie House	Stephenson
34 354	Singhas House	Winchester
34 1193	Slatefield Farm	Stephenson
34 869	Slayden House	Gore
34 588	Sleepy Creek Farms	Ridge
34 917	Smallwood House	Inwood
34 916	Smallwood-Swartz House	Inwood
34 189	Smith (Cedar Grove) Mill & house	Middletown
34 582	Smith's Schoolhouse	Gore
34 347	Smith's Store	Hayfield
34 508	Smith's Used Cars	Gore
34 47	Smith, Aunt Mary House	Stephens City
34 509	Smith, Dr. House	Gore
34 480	Smith, Dr. S.J. House	Gore
34 1344	Smith, J.W. House	Stephens City
34 1094	Smith, Jeremiah House	Gore
34 1097	Smith, Jerimiah Cemetery	Gore
34 800	Smith, Lester G. House	Hayfield
34 479	Smith-Anderson Log House	Gore
34 1514	Smith-Fries House	Gore
34 1433	Smith-Johnson House	Middletown
34 1342	Smith-Wakeman House	Stephens City
34 664	Smoke's, Dr. House	White Hall
34 358	Snapp's Shop	Hayfield
34 1281	Snapp, Dody House	Hayfield
34 1393	Snapp, Edward J. House	Hayfield
34 1223	Snapp, J.A.R. House	Hayfield
34 1394	Snapp, Leonard House	Hayfield
34 1392	Snapp, Tilden House	Hayfield
34 1392	Snapp, Tilden House	Hayfield
34 1227	Snapp,Robert House	Hayfield
34 1235	Snapp-Fawcett House	Hayfield
34 1080	Snapp-Fewell House	Middletown
34 1085	Snapp-Fout House	Hayfield
34 1437	Snapp-Massie House	Middletown
34 1224	Snapp-Melby House	Hayfield
34 1389	Snapp-Rhodes House	Hayfield
34 1436	Snapp-Robinson House	Middletown
34 1458	Snapp-Swing House	Middletown
34 1474	Snow Hill	White Hall
34 72	Solenberger House	Middletown
34 534	Solenberger Orchard	Winchester
34 454	Solenberger Tenant House	Stephens City
34 1442	Solenberger Tenant House	Middletown
34 558	Solenberger-Dove House	Winchester

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1253	Solenberger-Luttrell House	Stephens City
34 1431	Sour's Grocery	Middletown
34 1505	Spencer House	Winchester
34 441	Spicer House	Stephens City
34 215	Spiggle House	Middletown
34 79	Spring Hill	Middletown
34 103	Springdale	White Hall
34 127	Springdale	Stephens City
34 128	Springdale Flour Mill	Stephens City
34 48	Springfields	White Hall
34 1391	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Hayfield
34 1103	Stag Mountain Farm	Middletown
34 322	Star Fort	Winchester
34 765	Star Tannery	Mountain Falls
34 581	Star Tannery Post Office	Mountain Falls
34 612	Staub, L.H. House	White Hall
34 597	Steele House	Ridge
34 1339	Steele-Clark House	Stephens City
34 1332	Steele-Teets House	Stephens City
34 197	Stephens Fort	Middletown
34 707	Stephenson House	Stephenson
34 720	Stephenson's Depot Battlefield	Stephenson
34 1086	Stephenson, J.C.House	Middletown
34 810	Steward House	Ridge
34 75	Stickley House	Stephens City
34 1020	Stickley House	Stephens City
34 1018	Stickley, B.F. House	Stephens City
34 625	Stimmel-Milburn House	White Hall
34 147	Stine House	Winchester
34 529	Stine's Chapel	Winchester
34 863	Stollard, Donald House	Gore
34 315	Stone House at Bartonsville	Stephens City
34 213	Stone House near Belle Grove	Middletown
34 1480	Stonewall Farm	Winchester
34 937	Stonewall School	Stephenson
34 15	Stonewood (demolished)	Stephens City
34 88	Stoney Acres	Winchester
34 27	Stoney Lonesome Farm	Winchester
34 195	Store at Mountain Falls	Mountain Falls
34 211	Store(?) in Meadow Mills	Middletown
34 463	Store, Rt. 522 at Old Rt. 645	Winchester
34 1125	Stotlemeyer-McCann House #1	Winchester
34 1126	Stotlemeyer-McCann House #2	Winchester
34 918	Stotler, Larry House	Inwood
34 986	Stover, J.I. House	Stephens City
34 650	Strother, Benjamin F. House	White Hall
34 181	Stuart, Betty Meade House	Stephenson
34 110	Sulfur Spring Spa	Stephenson
34 144	Sullivan House	Stephens City
34 1202	Summerville	Stephens City
34 883	Summit Office Building	Gore
34 1470	Sumption House	White Hall

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1364	Sun Valley Farm	Stephens City
34 1530	Sundown	Hayfield
34 1028	Sunny Side	Middletown
34 970	Sunnycroft	Inwood
34 1439	Sunnyside Farm	Middletown
34 520	Sunnyside Grocery	Winchester
34 486	Sunrise	Gore
34 1408	Sunrise Cemetery	Middletown
34 726	Swarthmore	Stephenson
34 964	Swartz House	Inwood
34 1218	Swartz-Jones House	Inwood
34 913	Sweeny, Paul A. Barn	Hayfield
34 713	Swimley, Samuel Jr. House	Inwood
34 702	Swimley, Samuel Sr. House	Inwood
34 1003	Sycamore Hill	Stephens City
34 1093	Sydney Gore Day Care; Gore School	Gore
34 447	Tab and Veda's Friendly Inn	Stephens City
34 256	Tabb House	Hayfield
34 706	Tanquary House	Stephenson
34 1222	Tanquary House	Inwood
34 734	Taylor Furnace Farm	Hayfield
34 414	Taylor, Sylvie House	Stephenson
34 313	Tecumsah Lodge	Hayfield
34 487	Tenant House at Brightside	Winchester
34 49	Tenant house at Long Green	Winchester
34 257	Tenant House at Tabb House	Hayfield
34 235	Tenant House for Western View Farm	Middletown
34 892	Tenant house, Whitacre Farm	Gore
34 665	Tenant House, Woodburn	White Hall
34 1440	Tewalt-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 456	Third Battle of Winchester, Site	Winchester
34 594	Thomfield Farm	Ridge
34 1154	Tick Hill	Stephenson
34 816	Timber Ridge Camp	Ridge
34 816	Timber Ridge Camp	Ridge
34 815	Timber Ridge Primitive Bapt. Church	Ridge
34 710	Timberlake House	Inwood
34 1245	Tokes' Inn	Winchester
34 1246	Tokes, Louise House	Winchester
34 40	Tolkson House	Stephens City
34 622	Trimble House	White Hall
34 1329	Tulip Store & P.O.	Stephens City
34 1405	Tuttle-Robinson-Bauserman House	Middletown
34 292	Twin Maples	Stephens City
34 901	Twin Pines Kennel	Gore
34 897	Ulmer, A.K. House	Gore
34 587	Underwood House	Ridge
34 1284	Unger-DeHaven House	White Hall
34 551	Ungers' Maple Hill	Winchester
34 259	Unitarian Universalist Church	Stephens City
34 139	Valerie Hill	Middletown
34 108	Valley Mill Farm	Stephenson

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 955	Valley School	Winchester
34 25	Valley Stream Farm	Winchester
34 956	Valley Union Chapel	Winchester
34 1029	Valley View Farm	Middletown
34 1184	VanMeter-Hancock-Shade Cemetery	Stephens City
34 1201	Vanscoy, Alvin L. House	Stephens City
34 138	Vaucluse	Middletown
34 191	Vaucluse Station	Stephens City
34 984	Village Auto Sales	Winchester
34 305	Waddell House	Stephens City
34 1343	Wakeman, Ralph House	Stephens City
34 774	Wallace, David N. House	Capon Springs
34 861	Wallin House	Gore
34 98	Walnut Grove	Winchester
34 233	Walters, Hank House	Middletown
34 780	Warehouse, Mt. Williams	Hayfield
34 1216	Waters-Ricketts House	Inwood
34 141	Waveland	Middletown
34 136	Waverly	Inwood
34 1289	WeeNeeda Farm	White Hall
34 409	Wells-Barham House	Stephenson
34 674	Welltown School	White Hall
34 675	Welltown United Methodist Church	White Hall
34 1220	Welsh-Burleson House	Stephenson
34 52	Wesley Chapel	Ridge
34 236	Western View Farm	Middletown
34 749	Wharton House	Mountain Falls
34 33	Wheatlands	Stephens City
34 1173	Wheeler House	Boyce
34 1055	Whetzel-Lord House	Inwood
34 837	Whitacre House	Gore
34 885	Whitacre house ,off Rt. 701	Gore
34 877	Whitacre Mill	Gore
34 893	Whitacre, J.C. Farm	Gore
34 879	Whitacre, Mary House	Gore
34 889	Whitacre, Nimrod House	Gore
34 899	Whitacre, Raymond House	Gore
34 878	Whitacre, William, C. Store	Gore
34 887	Whitacre-McGrain House	Gore
34 880	Whitacre-Sager House	Gore
34 511	Whitaker-Owens Home	Gore
34 353	White Family Cemetery	Hayfield
34 652	White Hall Grocery	White Hall
34 657	White Hall Methodist Church	White Hall
34 662	White Hall Post Office	White Hall
34 659	White Hall School	White Hall
34 341	White House	Hayfield
34 1400	White House	Mountain Falls
34 1368	White Oak School	Stephens City
34 1527	White's Fort Site	Hayfield
34 1303	White, John E. House	Stephens City
34 370	White, Lonnie House	Mountain Falls

APPENDIX 1 - FREDERICK COUNTY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1241	White, Vern House	Winchester
34 1516	White-McKee House	Capon Bridge
34 785	Williams House	Hayfield
34 898	Williams House	Gore
34 868	Williams, Jeffrey House	Gore
34 21	Willow Brook	Winchester
34 89	Willow Grove	Winchester
34 13	Willow Lawn (demolished)	Winchester
34 162	Willow Shade	Gore
34 831	Willows, The	Gore
34 1015	Willows, The	Stephens City
34 445	Wilson House	Stephens City
34 939	Wilson, Shirley House	Stephenson
34 1060	Wilson-Marquis Outbuildings	Winchester
34 1131	Wilt-Dunn-Arnold House	Stephenson
34 244	Win-Liz Farm	Middletown
34 1276	Windy Hill Farms	Stephens City
34 87	Winter Hill	Middletown
34 1025	Wise-Chadwell House	Middletown
34 1209	Wise-Ritenour House	Stephens City
34 1264	Wise-White House	Stephens City
34 1233	Wisecarver Cemetery	Hayfield
34 1234	Wisecarver-Snapp Property	Hayfield
34 773	Wohlleben, Mack House	Hayfield
34 779	Wolfe, Charles House	Hayfield
34 818	Wolfe, Paul House	Gore
34 596	Wolfrey, Clarence House	Ridge
34 1017	Wood's Mill, Site	Stephenson
34 1170	Wood's School	Boyce
34 1157	Wood, C.W. Miller's House	Stephenson
34 1158	Wood, Charles Mill	Stephenson
34 1149	Wood-Carter House	Stephenson
34 1065	Wood-Sibell House	Stephenson
34 1046	Woodbine School	Inwood
34 102	Woodburn	White Hall
34 731	Woodside	Inwood
34 963	Woodside Tenant House	Inwood
34 932	Woore-Dick Property	Inwood
34 326	Workman House	Capon Springs
34 335	Wotring House	Hayfield
34 633	Wright-Barton House	Winchester
34 676	Wright-Teets House	White Hall
34 616	Wrinkle House	White Hall
34 770	Wymer, Molly House	Mountain Falls
34 532	Yeakley House	Winchester
34 1502	Yeakley-Carpenter House	Winchester
34 1500	Yeakley-Unger House	Winchester
34 65	Zea House	Stephens City
34 378	Zepp, Guy S. House	Mountain Falls
34 314	Zig-Zag Trenches	Stephens City
34 114	Zinn House	Stephenson

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	2 Belle Grove	Middletown
34	3 Brightside	Winchester
34	4 Shockeyville United Meth. Church	Glengary
34	5 Millbank	Stephenson
34	6 Hopewell Friends Meeting House	Inwood
34	7 Kernstown Battlefield	Winchester
34	9 Opequon Presbyterian Church	Winchester
34	10 House near Stine's Chapel (dem.)	Winchester
34	11 Rosedale	Winchester
34	12 Old Stone Fort Site	Middletown
34	13 Willow Lawn (demolished)	Winchester
34	14 Monte Vista Farm	Middletown
34	15 Stonewood (demolished)	Stephens City
34	16 Homespun	Winchester
34	17 Robinson, Tim D. House (moved)	Mountain Falls
34	18 Cather-Glaize-French House	White Hall
34	20 McKay House	Stephens City
34	21 Willow Brook	Winchester
34	22 Pleasant Level (demolished)	Stephenson
34	23 Old Stone Church	White Hall
34	25 Valley Stream Farm	Winchester
34	26 Fort Colvin	Winchester
34	27 Stoney Lonesome Farm	Winchester
34	28 Neill-Huck House	Winchester
34	29 Fort Pickering Site	Winchester
34	31 Long Meadows	Winchester
34	32 Richards House	Winchester
34	33 Wheatlands	Stephens City
34	34 Birmingham-Madigan House	Stephens City
34	35 Highview School	Stephens City
34	36 Barkow-Felton House	Stephens City
34	37 Pebbledash House	Stephens City
34	40 Tolkson House	Stephens City
34	42 Cantberg School	Stephens City
34	43 Ewing-Racey House	Stephens City
34	44 Pinetop	Stephens City
34	45 Easter House	Stephens City
34	47 Smith, Aunt Mary House	Stephens City
34	48 Springfields	White Hall
34	49 Tenant house at Long Green	Winchester
34	50 House, road to Long Green	Winchester
34	51 House, road to Long Green	Winchester
34	52 Wesley Chapel	Ridge
34	53 House, Rt. 522N	Ridge
34	54 House at Reynold's Store	Ridge
34	55 Reynold's Store	Ridge
34	56 Brannon Farm	Ridge
34	57 Lotrell, Lynn House	Ridge
34	58 Catlett, Jeff	Ridge
34	59 House off of Rt. 696	Ridge
34	60 Salem Church	Ridge
34	61 Crouse House	Ridge

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	62 Bennett's Store	Ridge
34	63 Bennett, John House	Ridge
34	65 Zea House	Stephens City
34	66 Omps House	Ridge
34	67 House, Rt. 739	Winchester
34	68 Lewis House	Winchester
34	69 LaGrange	Stephens City
34	70 Bond House	Winchester
34	71 Rice-Robinson House	Stephens City
34	72 Solenberger House	Middletown
34	73 Ridings-McClunn House	Stephens City
34	74 Cooley House	Middletown
34	75 Stickley House	Stephens City
34	76 Deerfield Acres	Middletown
34	77 Bauserman House	Middletown
34	78 Marlboro Spring Farm	Middletown
34	79 Spring Hill	Middletown
34	80 Indian Spring	Stephens City
34	81 Green Hill	Middletown
34	82 Heater House	Middletown
34	83 Carter Hall	Stephens City
34	84 Pleasant Green	Middletown
34	85 Aspen Shade	Winchester
34	86 Glass-Rinker House	Winchester
34	87 Winter Hill	Middletown
34	88 Stoney Acres	Winchester
34	89 Willow Grove	Winchester
34	90 Baker, Jacob House	Winchester
34	91 Braddock Heights	Winchester
34	92 Baker House	Winchester
34	93 Hodgson House	Winchester
34	94 Hodgson, Abner House	Winchester
34	95 Gold House	Winchester
34	96 Manuel House	Winchester
34	98 Walnut Grove	Winchester
34	99 Poor House	Winchester
34	100 Long Green	Winchester
34	101 Lupton-Bond House	Winchester
34	102 Woodburn	White Hall
34	103 Springdale	White Hall
34	104 Barrett House	White Hall
34	105 Cherry Row	White Hall
34	108 Valley Mill Farm	Stephenson
34	109 Highbanks	Stephenson
34	110 Sulfur Spring Spa	Stephenson
34	111 Cleridge	Stephenson
34	112 Carter-Hardesty House	Stephenson
34	113 Kenilworth	Stephenson
34	114 Zinn House	Stephenson
34	115 Rose Hill	Winchester
34	116 Cloverdale	Winchester
34	117 Overhill Farm	Hayfield

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	118 Froman, Paul House	Middletown
34	119 Rock Harbor	Winchester
34	120 Jenkins House	Hayfield
34	121 Hayfield	Hayfield
34	122 Selma	Hayfield
34	123 Richard House	Capon Springs
34	124 Gravel Springs Farm	Mountain Falls
34	125 Old Forge Farm	Middletown
34	126 Hilandale	Stephens City
34	127 Springdale	Stephens City
34	128 Springdale Flour Mill	Stephens City
34	129 Shady Oak	Stephens City
34	131 Kendrick House	Middletown
34	132 Elm Shade	Winchester
34	133 O'Connell House	Winchester
34	134 Hackwood	Winchester
34	135 Godfries-Sempeles House	Winchester
34	136 Waverly	Inwood
34	137 Branson House	Inwood
34	138 Vaucluse	Middletown
34	139 Valerie Hill	Middletown
34	140 Buffalo Marsh	Middletown
34	141 Waveland	Middletown
34	143 Frederick Hall	Stephens City
34	144 Sullivan House	Stephens City
34	145 Evendale	Winchester
34	146 Rosehill (demolished)	Winchester
34	147 Stine House	Winchester
34	149 Barrett-Fries House	White Hall
34	150 Bailey-Fries House	White Hall
34	151 Green Springs Grocery	White Hall
34	152 Lynn-Lodge House	White Hall
34	153 Dillon-Boyles House	White Hall
34	154 Locust Level	Inwood
34	155 Pitzer House	Inwood
34	156 Saspirilla Springs	Inwood
34	157 Northwood	Inwood
34	160 Kline's Mill	Stephens City
34	161 Cather, Willa Birthplace	Gore
34	162 Willow Shade	Gore
34	165 Fort Collier	Winchester
34	166 Burnt Factory Methodist Church	Stephenson
34	167 Burnt Factory Farm	Stephenson
34	170 Parrish Place	Capon Bridge
34	171 Biggert-Zepp House	Gore
34	172 Gardner House	Stephens City
34	174 Frasher House	Stephenson
34	180 Homespun	Winchester
34	181 Stuart, Betty Meade House	Stephenson
34	182 Abandoned house, Rt. 522N	Ridge
34	183 Hovermale House	Ridge
34	184 Abandoned log house, Rt. 734	Ridge

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 185	Gano House	Ridge
34 186	Anderson House	Gore
34 187	House, Rt. 842	Middletown
34 188	Richards House	Mountain Falls
34 189	Smith (Cedar Grove) Mill & house	Middletown
34 190	Hite, Isaac F. Estate (?)	Middletown
34 191	Vaucluse Station	Stephens City
34 192	Fremont Church	Hayfield
34 193	House, Route 600	Hayfield
34 194	House at Mountain Falls	Mountain Falls
34 195	Store at Mountain Falls	Mountain Falls
34 196	Gravel Springs School	Mountain Falls
34 197	Stephens Fort	Middletown
34 198	Friendship Church	Stephens City
34 199	Barr House	Winchester
34 200	Log House at Smith Mill	Middletown
34 201	House off Route 11S	Middletown
34 202	House, Route 11S	Middletown
34 203	Meadow Mills Station & Post Office	Middletown
34 204	Hottle's Mill, Site	Middletown
34 205	Cabin, The	Middletown
34 206	Hite's Mill, Site	Middletown
34 207	House Ruins near Hite's Mill	Middletown
34 208	Hodson House	Middletown
34 209	House in Meadow Mills	Middletown
34 210	House in Meadow Mills	Middletown
34 211	Store(?) in Meadow Mills	Middletown
34 212	Hottle House	Middletown
34 213	Stone House near Belle Grove	Middletown
34 214	Meadow Mills Union Chapel	Middletown
34 215	Spiggle House	Middletown
34 216	Garrett House	Middletown
34 217	Brumback, Malcolm House	Middletown
34 218	Curry House	Middletown
34 219	Kiln at Meadow Mills	Middletown
34 220	Chumley, John House	Middletown
34 221	Clarke House	Middletown
34 222	House, Route 624	Middletown
34 223	Idlewild	Middletown
34 224	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 225	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 226	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 227	House, Route 627	Middletown
34 228	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 229	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 230	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 231	House, Route 634	Middletown
34 232	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 233	Walters, Hank House	Middletown
34 234	House, Route 625	Middletown
34 235	Tenant House for Western View Farm	Middletown
34 236	Western View Farm	Middletown

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	237 Dinges House	Middletown
34	238 Epworth Chapel	Middletown
34	239 House, Route 625	Middletown
34	240 Cooke House	Middletown
34	241 House, Route 638	Middletown
34	242 Rock Hill Dairy Farm	Middletown
34	243 House, Route 759	Middletown
34	244 Win-Liz Farm	Middletown
34	245 Rose Hill	Stephens City
34	246 House, Route 627	Middletown
34	247 House, Route 627	Middletown
34	248 Echo Ridge Farm and Nursery	Middletown
34	249 House, Route 627	Middletown
34	250 House, Route 627	Middletown
34	251 Hite's Chapel	Middletown
34	252 House near Hite's Chapel	Middletown
34	253 Long's Grove School	Middletown
34	254 Miller House	Middletown
34	255 Patty Pond	Hayfield
34	256 Tabb House	Hayfield
34	257 Tenant House at Tabb House	Hayfield
34	258 Ridge School	White Hall
34	259 Unitarian Universalist Church	Stephens City
34	260 House at Vaucluse	Stephens City
34	261 House at Vaucluse	Stephens City
34	262 Kline, Mildred House	Stephens City
34	263 House, Route 625	Middletown
34	264 Alfred Snapp, Sr./Shiley Farm	Middletown
34	265 House off Route 759	Middletown
34	266 Deerfield School	Middletown
34	267 House, Route 638	Middletown
34	268 Lindamood House	Middletown
34	269 House, Route 638	Middletown
34	270 House, Rt. 11 at Rt. 634	Middletown
34	271 House, Route 11S	Middletown
34	272 House off Route 842	Middletown
34	273 Rose Hill	Middletown
34	274 Abandoned House off Rt. 842	Middletown
34	275 House off Route 627	Middletown
34	276 House, Route 627	Middletown
34	277 House, Rt. 627	Middletown
34	278 House, Route 627	Middletown
34	279 Burned House, Route 627	Middletown
34	280 House, Route 636	Middletown
34	281 House, Route 636	Middletown
34	282 House, Route 636	Stephens City
34	283 House off Route 636	Stephens City
34	284 House at Kline's Mill	Stephens City
34	285 House at Kline's Mill	Stephens City
34	286 Guard House	Stephens City
34	287 Salem Church	Stephens City
34	288 House, Route 735	Stephens City

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	289 House, Route 735	Stephens City
34	290 House, Route 735	Stephens City
34	291 Hausenfluck-Sager	Stephens City
34	292 Twin Maples	Stephens City
34	293 House, Route 735	Stephens City
34	294 Rolling Hills-Edmonson House	Stephens City
34	295 Cadwalder House	Stephens City
34	296 Grim, Ollie House	Stephens City
34	297 Grimbrook Farm	Stephens City
34	298 Detra House	Stephens City
34	299 Comer House	Stephens City
34	300 Family Drive-In	Stephens City
34	302 Rinker-Sperry-Huffman Cemetery	Middletown
34	303 Cedar Creek Battlefield	Middletown
34	304 Abandoned House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34	305 Waddell House	Stephens City
34	306 High View Farm	Stephens City
34	307 House, Rt. 640	Stephens City
34	308 Abandoned Hse., Cherry Grove Farm	Stephens City
34	309 Cherry Grove Farm	Stephens City
34	310 Hamp-Rittenouer House	Stephens City
34	311 Rittenouer, Floyd House	Stephens City
34	312 Refuge Church	Stephens City
34	313 Tecumsah Lodge	Hayfield
34	314 Zig-Zag Trenches	Stephens City
34	315 Stone House at Bartonsville	Stephens City
34	316 House at Bartonsville	Stephens City
34	317 Abandoned House, Rt. 659	Stephenson
34	318 Brown, Gilbert House	Stephenson
34	319 Carysbrook	Stephens City
34	320 Carysbrook Redoubt	Stephens City
34	321 Hilandale Earthworks	Stephens City
34	322 Star Fort	Winchester
34	323 Pinetop Tree Farm	Capon Springs
34	324 Larrick House	Capon Springs
34	325 Lockhart House	Capon Springs
34	326 Workman House	Capon Springs
34	327 Good, Mary House	Capon Springs
34	328 Dunlap, Donald R. House	Capon Springs
34	329 Ford House	Winchester
34	330 Round Hill Presbyterian Church	Winchester
34	331 House in Hayfield	Hayfield
34	332 Hayfield Motel	Hayfield
34	333 House, Rt. 600	Hayfield
34	334 Fremont	Hayfield
34	335 Wotring House	Hayfield
34	336 House, Rt. 600	Hayfield
34	337 House, Rt. 600	Hayfield
34	338 Clowser House	Hayfield
34	339 Larrick-Legge House	Hayfield
34	340 House, Rt. 614	Hayfield
34	341 White House	Hayfield

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	342 Nail-Cooper House	Hayfield
34	343 Nail House	Hayfield
34	344 Hall-Clowser Cemetery	Hayfield
34	345 Jobe Woolen Mill	Inwood
34	346 Linden	Winchester
34	347 Smith's Store	Hayfield
34	348 Jenkins-Faulkner House	Hayfield
34	349 Hayfield Church and School	Hayfield
34	350 Ash, The	Hayfield
34	351 Mount Olive Church	Hayfield
34	352 Miller's House at Hayfield	Hayfield
34	353 White Family Cemetery	Hayfield
34	354 Singhas House	Winchester
34	355 Homestead	Hayfield
34	356 House off Route 600	Hayfield
34	357 House, Route 600	Hayfield
34	358 Snapp's Shop	Hayfield
34	359 House, Route 600 at Route 612	Hayfield
34	360 Saint John's Lutheran Church	Hayfield
34	361 House at Bloom	Hayfield
34	362 House off Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	363 Friendly Grove School	Mountain Falls
34	364 House, Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	365 House, Route 606	Mountain Falls
34	366 Hulver House	Mountain Falls
34	367 House, Route 604	Mountain Falls
34	368 Russell's Grove School	Mountain Falls
34	369 Fawcett, John House	Hayfield
34	370 White, Lonnie House	Mountain Falls
34	371 Mountain View Church	Mountain Falls
34	372 Linnaberger-Richard House	Mountain Falls
34	373 Sales-Smith House	Mountain Falls
34	374 House off Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	375 House off Route 600	Mountain Falls
34	376 House, Rt. 600 at Rt. 55	Mountain Falls
34	377 House, Route 600 at Route 55	Mountain Falls
34	378 Zepp, Guy S. House	Mountain Falls
34	379 House, Route 604	Mountain Falls
34	380 Himelright, Joseph House	Mountain Falls
34	381 House, Route 604	Mountain Falls
34	382 House, Route 604 at Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	383 House, Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	384 House, Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	385 Schultz House	Hayfield
34	386 Brill, Walter House	Mountain Falls
34	387 Brill's, Walter Store	Mountain Falls
34	388 Gravel Springs Mill	Mountain Falls
34	389 Gravel Springs Gas Station	Mountain Falls
34	390 House, Route 603	Mountain Falls
34	391 Cooper, Ernest House	Mountain Falls
34	392 Brill, James B. House	Mountain Falls
34	393 House, Route 600	Mountain Falls

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	395 Schuller House	Stephenson
34	396 House, Route 659	Stephenson
34	397 Adams Farm	Stephenson
34	398 Haggerty House	Stephenson
34	399 1413 Old Berryville Avenue	Winchester
34	400 1415 Old Berryville Ave.	Winchester
34	401 Anderson's Tavern	Gore
34	404 Riley-Adams-Whitlock House	Stephenson
34	404 Shirley, Al House	Stephenson
34	405 1417, 1419 Old Berryville Ave.	Winchester
34	406 1421, 1423 Old Berryville Ave.	Winchester
34	407 1501 Old Berryville Avenue	Winchester
34	408 House, Route 7	Winchester
34	409 Wells-Barham House	Stephenson
34	410 567 Pioneer Drive	Stephenson
34	411 House, Route 656	Stephenson
34	412 Greenwood United Methodist Church	Stephenson
34	413 House, Route 656	Stephenson
34	414 Taylor, Sylvie House	Stephenson
34	415 Baker House	Stephenson
34	416 Dawson, Gaylord House	Stephenson
34	417 Carper, John House	Winchester
34	418 House, Rt. 657 at Road 1213	Winchester
34	419 Ambrose House	Winchester
34	420 Carmen House	Winchester
34	421 Greenwood School	Stephenson
34	422 House, Route 657	Stephenson
34	423 Braithwaite House	Stephenson
34	424 Garber Farm	Winchester
34	425 Carper Farmhouse	Stephenson
34	426 Carper's Valley Methodist Church	Stephenson
34	427 Calvary Church of the Brethren	Winchester
34	428 Conard House, Route 633	Middletown
34	429 Farmhouse, Route 633	Middletown
34	430 Rosenberger Farm	Winchester
34	431 Russell Place	Winchester
34	432 Shenadoah Memorial Park Office	Winchester
34	433 Evendale School	Winchester
34	434 House near Parkins Mill	Stephens City
34	435 House near Macedonia	Stephens City
34	436 Faulkner House	Stephens City
34	437 Meridian Farm	Stephens City
34	438 Gardner-Hough House	Stephens City
34	439 House, Route 522 near Armel	Stephens City
34	440 House, Route 522	Stephens City
34	441 Spicer House	Stephens City
34	442 House, Route 522 near Wright's Run	Stephens City
34	443 "L.J.G." House	Stephens City
34	444 Funkhouser Farm	Stephens City
34	445 Wilson House	Stephens City
34	446 Double-Gable House, Rt. 522	Stephens City
34	447 Tab and Veda's Friendly Inn	Stephens City

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	448 Comer House	Stephens City
34	449 House, Route 522	Stephens City
34	450 Armel School	Stephens City
34	451 House, Route 522	Stephens City
34	452 House w/ Gambrel Roof, Rt. 522	Stephens City
34	453 Armel Homeplace	Stephens City
34	454 Solenberger Tenant House	Stephens City
34	455 Fort Hill Farm	Stephens City
34	456 Third Battle of Winchester, Site	Winchester
34	457 House off Route 522	Winchester
34	458 Parkins Mill Battery	Stephens City
34	459 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	460 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	461 Moreland's Stop & Shop Grocery	Winchester
34	462 Pingley House	Winchester
34	463 Store, Rt. 522 at Old Rt. 645	Winchester
34	464 Beaver House	Winchester
34	465 Gothic Revival Cottage, Beaver Prop	Winchester
34	466 Renner, Charles House	Winchester
34	467 Old Hoover Place	Winchester
34	468 Leek House	Winchester
34	469 Folk Victorian Farmhouse, Route 50	Winchester
34	470 Farmhouse, Route 50	Winchester
34	471 Hawkins-Marple-Nail House	Hayfield
34	472 House off Route 50	Hayfield
34	473 Log House off Route 50	Hayfield
34	474 Ritter, C.L. Offices	Hayfield
34	475 Log House, Cather's Run	Gore
34	476 Gable-Front House near Gore	Gore
34	477 Brill House & Smith Schoolhouse	Gore
34	478 House near Gore, Route 50	Gore
34	479 Smith-Anderson Log House	Gore
34	480 Smith, Dr. S.J. House	Gore
34	481 Schaeffer's Dr. House	Gore
34	482 Eaton Log House	Capon Bridge
34	483 Lewis, J.R. House	Capon Bridge
34	484 Anderson-Pugh House	Gore
34	485 Griffin, John House	Capon Bridge
34	486 Sunrise	Gore
34	487 Tenant House at Brightside	Winchester
34	488 Ramey, Russell House	Hayfield
34	489 R.W. Boxwell-Ramey House	Hayfield
34	490 Ramey House, Indian Hollow	Hayfield
34	491 Old Hoover Place	Hayfield
34	492 Larrick-Hatcher House	Hayfield
34	493 Lewis House	Gore
34	494 Homestead, The	Hayfield
34	495 House, Route 600	Gore
34	496 Larrick, Julian House	Gore
34	497 Log/Frame House, Route 600	Gore
34	498 Rogers House	Gore
34	499 House, Route 600	Gore

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	500 Madia House	Gore
34	501 Bagent, H.M. House	Gore
34	502 Old Gainesboro School	Gore
34	503 House, Route 684	Gore
34	504 Bayliss House	Gore
34	505 House, Route 684	Gore
34	506 House, Route 684	Gore
34	507 House, Route 684	Gore
34	508 Smith's Used Cars	Gore
34	509 Smith, Dr. House	Gore
34	510 House, Route 684	Gore
34	511 Whitaker-Owens Home	Gore
34	512 House, Route 684	Gore
34	513 Log Complex, Route 684	Gore
34	514 Gainesboro United Methodist Church	Gore
34	515 Dove Home	Gore
34	516 Rogers, John House	Gore
34	517 House, Route 684	Gore
34	518 House, Route 684	Gore
34	519 Church of Christ House and Barn	Stephens City
34	520 Sunnyside Grocery	Winchester
34	521 Brown House	Winchester
34	522 1046 Frederick Pike	Winchester
34	523 1048 Frederick Pike	Winchester
34	524 Liberty Hall	Winchester
34	525 McDonald House	Winchester
34	526 Carper House	Winchester
34	527 Martin House	Winchester
34	528 Clark House	Winchester
34	529 Stine's Chapel	Winchester
34	530 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	531 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	532 Yeakley House	Winchester
34	533 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	534 Solenberger Orchard	Winchester
34	535 Reading Landscapes	Winchester
34	536 House, Route 522	Winchester
34	537 Davis, G.H. Store and Station	Winchester
34	538 Janney-Davis-Massey House	Winchester
34	539 Albin Cash Grocery	Winchester
34	540 Luttrell, Howard House #1	Winchester
34	541 Luttrell, Howard House 32	Winchester
34	542 House, Route 789	Winchester
34	543 House, Route 789	Winchester
34	544 Faith Revival Center	Winchester
34	545 Edwards House	Winchester
34	546 Greystone Farm	Winchester
34	547 House, Route 789	Winchester
34	548 House, Route 789	Winchester
34	549 Reynolds, Lloyd House	Winchester
34	550 Howard House	Winchester
34	551 Ungers' Maple Hill	Winchester

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	552 Buncutter House	Winchester
34	553 Hudson House	Winchester
34	554 Mayes House	Winchester
34	555 Factory Outlet, The	Winchester
34	556 House, Route 679 at Route 789	Winchester
34	557 Judge Tavenner Place	Winchester
34	558 Solenberger-Dove House	Winchester
34	559 House, Rt. 679	Winchester
34	560 House, Route 522N	Winchester
34	561 Log House, Route 522	Winchester
34	562 House, Route 522N	White Hall
34	563 Brown, Lula House	White Hall
34	564 House, Route 522N	White Hall
34	565 Baker House	Gore
34	566 Cross Junction School	Gore
34	567 House, Route 693	Gore
34	568 Baker House	Gore
34	569 House, Route 693 at Route 770	Gore
34	570 Abandoned House, Route 770	Gore
34	571 House, Route 770	Gore
34	572 Mount Hebron E.U.B. Church	Gore
34	573 Grove Place	Gore
34	574 Braithwaite-Adams-Shanholtz Farm	Gore
34	575 Reynolds House	Gore
34	576 Allemong-Shanholtz Place	Gore
34	577 House, Route 522N	Gore
34	578 Shenk House	Ridge
34	579 Macedonia United Methodist Church	Stephens City
34	581 Star Tannery Post Office	Mountain Falls
34	582 Smith's Schoolhouse	Gore
34	583 Martin House	Winchester
34	584 House, Rt. 695	Ridge
34	585 Bagent-Dick House	Ridge
34	586 Moore, Walter F. House	Ridge
34	587 Underwood House	Ridge
34	588 Sleepy Creek Farms	Ridge
34	589 McIntyre House	Ridge
34	590 House, Rt. 695	Ridge
34	591 North Mountain Pines	Winchester
34	592 Jolley, Jack Farm	Ridge
34	593 Dick School	Ridge
34	594 Thomfield Farm	Ridge
34	595 Maple Hill Farm	Ridge
34	596 Wolfrey, Clarence House	Ridge
34	597 Steele House	Ridge
34	598 Kerns, Irving House	Gore
34	599 Profitt House	Ridge
34	600 Nydam House	Ridge
34	601 House, Rt. 671	Glengary
34	602 Files Chapel	Ridge
34	603 Gleason House	Ridge
34	604 House, Rt. 671	White Hall

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	605 Howard's Chapel	White Hall
34	606 House, Rt. 671	White Hall
34	607 Outbuildings, Rt. 671	White Hall
34	608 Pine Grove Church	White Hall
34	609 Shirley House	White Hall
34	610 House, Rt. 671	White Hall
34	611 Glad Tidings Assembly of God	White Hall
34	612 Staub, L.H. House	White Hall
34	613 Russell tenant house	Winchester
34	614 Ridge Quaker Cemetery	Winchester
34	615 Pine's Store	White Hall
34	616 Wrinkle House	White Hall
34	617 Edwards House	White Hall
34	618 House, Rt. 654	White Hall
34	619 Campbell House	White Hall
34	620 Park House	White Hall
34	621 Abandoned house, Rt. 654	White Hall
34	622 Trimble House	White Hall
34	623 Bailey-Anderson House Site	White Hall
34	624 Melvin House	White Hall
34	625 Stimmel-Milburn House	White Hall
34	626 Shifflet House	White Hall
34	627 Negley House	White Hall
34	628 Milburn, Opal House	White Hall
34	629 Rigglesman House	White Hall
34	630 Gainesboro School	Gore
34	631 Glendobbin	Winchester
34	632 Bungalow, Rt. 672	Winchester
34	633 Wright-Barton House	Winchester
34	634 House off of Rt. 739	Winchester
34	635 O'Hara House	Winchester
34	636 House, Rt. 739	Winchester
34	637 Jones, C.H. House	White Hall
34	638 Adams House	White Hall
34	639 Foxtrap Farm	White Hall
34	640 DeHaven's Haven	White Hall
34	641 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	642 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	643 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	644 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	645 Reese House	White Hall
34	646 Russell, J. Robert House	White Hall
34	647 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	648 Shady Knoll Farm	White Hall
34	649 House, Rt. 739	White Hall
34	650 Strother, Benjamin F. House	White Hall
34	651 Lamp-Holliday House	White Hall
34	652 White Hall Grocery	White Hall
34	653 Lutrell House	White Hall
34	654 Adams-Robie House	White Hall
34	655 Ruins of House, White Hall	White Hall
34	656 House in White Hall	White Hall

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	657 White Hall Methodist Church	White Hall
34	658 Cather House	White Hall
34	659 White Hall School	White Hall
34	660 Outbuildings, White Hall	White Hall
34	661 McKee-Seeger House	White Hall
34	662 White Hall Post Office	White Hall
34	663 Brown House	White Hall
34	664 Smoke's, Dr. House	White Hall
34	665 Tenant House, Woodburn	White Hall
34	666 House, Rt. 672	White Hall
34	667 Conrad, H.F. House	White Hall
34	668 Boyles, Harry A. House	White Hall
34	669 Cook, C.R. House	White Hall
34	670 Alley House	White Hall
34	671 House, Rt. 672	White Hall
34	672 Sheets House	White Hall
34	673 Griffith-Ritter House	White Hall
34	674 Welltown School	White Hall
34	675 Welltown United Methodist Church	White Hall
34	676 Wright-Teets House	White Hall
34	677 Cochran House	White Hall
34	678 House, Rt. 661	White Hall
34	679 Kackley House	Inwood
34	680 McClure House	Inwood
34	681 Castleman, Ben House	Inwood
34	682 Hilderbrand House	Inwood
34	683 Locke-Gordon House	Inwood
34	684 Mauzy, Miss House	Inwood
34	685 Brucetown Methodist Church	Inwood
34	686 Morrison-Swimley House	Inwood
34	687 Fraizer-Gleisner House	Inwood
34	688 Boden, Raymond House	Inwood
34	689 Boden, Jack House	Inwood
34	690 Gleisner, Michael	Inwood
34	691 Gleisner-Puckett House	Inwood
34	692 Jefferson, Mason House	Inwood
34	693 Bragg House	Inwood
34	694 Price House	Inwood
34	695 Reid House	Inwood
34	696 Crim-Jobe House	Inwood
34	697 Purcell-Whitacre Property	Inwood
34	698 Purcell-Whitacre House	Inwood
34	699 Clowser Store	Inwood
34	700 Methodist Parsonage	Inwood
34	701 Best-Snapp House	Inwood
34	702 Swimley, Samuel Sr. House	Inwood
34	703 Helm-McCann Property	Stephenson
34	704 Brumley House	Stephenson
34	705 Abandoned House, Rt. 659	Stephenson
34	706 Tanquary House	Stephenson
34	707 Stephenson House	Stephenson
34	708 Clearbrook Presbyterian Church	Inwood

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	709 O'Connell House	Inwood
34	710 Timberlake House	Inwood
34	711 Blue Ball Inn	Inwood
34	712 Purcell House	Inwood
34	713 Swimley, Samuel Jr. House	Inwood
34	714 Best, Dr. House	Inwood
34	715 Bruce House	Inwood
34	716 Harman House	Inwood
34	717 Rose Lawn	Stephenson
34	718 Abandoned House, Rt. 749	Stephenson
34	719 Max's TV Sales	Stephenson
34	720 Stephenson's Depot Battlefield	Stephenson
34	721 House at Red Bud Woolen Factory	Stephenson
34	722 Pugh House	Stephenson
34	723 Duvall House	Stephenson
34	724 Hallam House	Stephenson
34	725 Cemetery at Frey's Quarry	Inwood
34	726 Swarthmore	Stephenson
34	727 Rutherford's Farm	Winchester
34	728 House, Rt. 662	Stephenson
34	729 McCann, Thomas House	Stephenson
34	730 Mt. Prospect	Inwood
34	731 Woodside	Inwood
34	732 Funkhouser, J.E. Farm	Middletown
34	733 Hollingsworth House	Middletown
34	734 Taylor Furnace Farm	Hayfield
34	735 Paxton	Middletown
34	736 Gravel Springs Lutheran Church	Mountain Falls
34	737 Pitcock House	Mountain Falls
34	738 House off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34	739 House off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34	740 House off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34	741 Orndorff, A.T. House	Mountain Falls
34	742 Ruins off Rt. 600	Mountain Falls
34	743 House off Rt. 602	Mountain Falls
34	744 McIlwee, Clyde W. House	Mountain Falls
34	745 McIlwee Abandoned House	Mountain Falls
34	746 Farm off Rt. 602	Mountain Falls
34	747 Miller Farm	Mountain Falls
34	748 Orndorff, John W. House	Mountain Falls
34	749 Wharton House	Mountain Falls
34	750 Clem, Marvin House	Mountain Falls
34	751 Lyon, H.W. House	Mountain Falls
34	752 House off Rt. 602	Mountain Falls
34	753 Fisher, Genevieve House	Mountain Falls
34	754 Hamilton Cemetery	Mountain Falls
34	755 Grubb House	Mountain Falls
34	756 House off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls
34	757 Cooper, D.W. House	Mountain Falls
34	758 House off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls
34	759 Renner, Guy W. House	Mountain Falls
34	760 Barn off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	761 Pifer, Elijah House	Mountain Falls
34	762 Himelright, Thomas House	Mountain Falls
34	763 Abandoned Himelright House	Mountain Falls
34	764 Ganse House	Mountain Falls
34	765 Star Tannery	Mountain Falls
34	766 Lockhart Farm	Mountain Falls
34	767 Richards Graveyard	Mountain Falls
34	768 Ruins off Rt. 604	Mountain Falls
34	769 Lambert, Mike Farm	Mountain Falls
34	770 Wymer, Molly House	Mountain Falls
34	771 Orndorff, V. House	Mountain Falls
34	772 Fleming G. House	Mountain Falls
34	773 Wohlleben, Mack House	Hayfield
34	774 Wallace, David N. House	Capon Springs
34	775 Brewer, James House	Hayfield
34	776 Dunlap House	Capon Springs
34	777 Hodson House	Capon Springs
34	778 Mt. Williams Community Center	Hayfield
34	779 Wolfe, Charles House	Hayfield
34	780 Warehouse, Mt. Williams	Hayfield
34	781 Cammer's Store	Hayfield
34	782 House, off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	783 Castleman, Robert House	Hayfield
34	784 House, Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	785 Williams House	Hayfield
34	786 Horton House	Hayfield
34	787 Cedar Lane Farm	Hayfield
34	788 Rhienhart House	Hayfield
34	789 Shrout House	Hayfield
34	790 Abandoned House, off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	791 Abandoned House, Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	792 Lamp's Memorial Methodist Church	Hayfield
34	793 Lamp's School	Hayfield
34	794 Outbuildings, off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	795 Lamp Graveyard	Hayfield
34	796 Rosenberger House	Hayfield
34	797 Sibert House	Hayfield
34	798 Adams, J.H. House	Hayfield
34	799 Fishbeck, Jan House	Hayfield
34	800 Smith, Lester G. House	Hayfield
34	801 Abandoned House off of Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	802 House off Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	803 Bailey, Calvin House	Hayfield
34	804 Bauserman House	Hayfield
34	805 Bridge, Rt. 608	Hayfield
34	806 Chapman House	Ridge
34	807 Merica, Kila House	Ridge
34	808 Log house, off Rt. 522	Ridge
34	809 House, off Rt. 696	Ridge
34	810 Steward House	Ridge
34	811 Owens House	Ridge
34	812 Miller, C. House	Ridge

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	813 House, Rt. 694	Ridge
34	814 Fairview School	Ridge
34	815 Timber Ridge Primitive Bapt. Church	Ridge
34	816 Timber Ridge Camp	Ridge
34	816 Timber Ridge Camp	Ridge
34	817 House off Rt. 522	Gore
34	818 Wolfe, Paul House	Gore
34	819 Braithwaite, Elenora Lee House	Gore
34	820 Bank barn, Rt. 705	Gore
34	821 Braithwaite, Paul W. House	Gore
34	822 Bridge, off Rt. 522	Gore
34	823 Jackson House	Gore
34	824 Fout House	Gore
34	825 Adams-Fout House	Gore
34	826 Pickers Warehouse	White Hall
34	827 House, off Rt. 522	White Hall
34	828 House, off Rt. 522	White Hall
34	829 House, off Rt. 522	White Hall
34	830 House, Rt. 522	White Hall
34	831 Willows, The	Gore
34	832 Lizer House	Gore
34	833 Fletcher's Store	Gore
34	834 House, off Rt. 522	Gore
34	835 Moore-Slokes House	Gore
34	836 Adams House	Gore
34	837 Whitacre House	Gore
34	838 Hubbard House	Gore
34	839 Adams, Robert House	Gore
34	840 Light, Loring L. House	Gore
34	841 Roberts House	Gore
34	842 Christian House	Gore
34	843 Rockhouse Farm	Gore
34	844 Omps, Ceseric House	Ridge
34	845 Gano, Timothy House	Ridge
34	846 House, Rt. 734	Ridge
34	847 Gano, Daniel House	Gore
34	848 Gano Ruins	Gore
34	849 House, Rt. 127	Gore
34	850 Alabaugh, Betty House	Gore
34	851 Pugh House	Gore
34	852 Gardner, L. House	Gore
34	853 Gardner, James House	Gore
34	854 Holliday House	Gore
34	855 Holliday Property	Gore
34	856 Cooper Duplex	Gore
34	857 Perry, Wilson House	Gore
34	858 House, Rt. 127	Gore
34	859 Faith Temple Church	Gore
34	860 House, Rt. 700	Gore
34	861 Wallin House	Gore
34	862 House, Rt. 699	Gore
34	863 Stollard, Donald House	Gore

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	864 Kline, Lowell S. House	Gore
34	865 Eaton, W.E. House	Gore
34	866 Alkire, Robert House	Gore
34	867 Jenkins House	Gore
34	868 Williams, Jeffrey House	Gore
34	869 Slayden House	Gore
34	870 Cochran, R.B. House	Gore
34	871 Lizer, L. House	Gore
34	872 Redland United Methodist Church	Gore
34	873 House, Rt. 701	Gore
34	874 Newlin House	Gore
34	875 Fishel House	Gore
34	876 Dolan, D.W. House	Gore
34	877 Whitacre Mill	Gore
34	878 Whitacre, William, C. Store	Gore
34	879 Whitacre, Mary House	Gore
34	880 Whitacre-Sager House	Gore
34	881 Rice, Niel House	Gore
34	882 Duckworth House	Gore
34	883 Summit Office Building	Gore
34	884 Abandoned house, off Rt. 701	Gore
34	885 Whitacre house ,off Rt. 701	Gore
34	886 House, Rt. 703	Gore
34	887 Whitacre-McGrain House	Gore
34	888 Abandoned Whitacre, George House	Gore
34	889 Whitacre, Nimrod House	Gore
34	890 House, Rt. 702	Gore
34	891 Fletcher House	Gore
34	892 Tenant house, Whitacre Farm	Gore
34	893 Whitacre, J.C. Farm	Gore
34	894 Crowe, Amelia J. House	Gore
34	895 Ebenezer Christian Church	Gore
34	896 House, off Rt. 703	Gore
34	897 Ulmer, A.K. House	Gore
34	898 Williams House	Gore
34	899 Whitacre, Raymond House	Gore
34	900 Heironimus Family Cemetery	Gore
34	901 Twin Pines Kennel	Gore
34	902 Coffman Outbuildings	Gore
34	903 Moss, Harold House	Gore
34	904 Anderson, Rual P. House	Gore
34	905 House, Rt. 522	White Hall
34	906 Fahnestock, Garland Property	Winchester
34	907 House, off Rt. 522	Winchester
34	908 Cooper House	Winchester
34	909 Bauserman House	Winchester
34	910 House, Rt. 522	Winchester
34	911 Redland (Whitacre) School	Gore
34	912 Log House, Lizer Property	Gore
34	913 Sweeny, Paul A. Barn	Hayfield
34	914 Peacemaker, Adam House	Gore
34	915 Shiley, Raymond House	Inwood

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34	916 Smallwood-Swartz House	Inwood
34	917 Smallwood House	Inwood
34	918 Stotler, Larry House	Inwood
34	919 House in Rest	Inwood
34	920 Brining-Adams House	Inwood
34	921 Rest United Methodist Church	Inwood
34	922 Schlack House	Inwood
34	923 Abandoned House, Rest	Inwood
34	924 House, Rt. 11N	Inwood
34	925 Oak Grove Restaurant	Inwood
34	926 Branson, Nathaniel House	Inwood
34	927 Branson School	Inwood
34	928 Lupton-Hodson House	Inwood
34	929 Lupton, Hugh House	Inwood
34	930 Jolliffe, Edward House	Inwood
34	931 Cochran, Dr. House (2)	Inwood
34	932 Woore-Dick Property	Inwood
34	933 Clearbrook Shopping Center	Inwood
34	934 Cather Apple Packing Shed	Inwood
34	935 Clearbrook Feed & Supply	Inwood
34	936 Dick, L.O. House	Inwood
34	937 Stonewall School	Stephenson
34	938 Hielt, Grover House	Stephenson
34	939 Wilson, Shirley House	Stephenson
34	940 Emmanuel Methodist Church	Stephenson
34	941 Simkhovitch, Ronnie House	Stephenson
34	942 Jackson, Edgar House	Stephenson
34	943 Mason-Hoover House	Stephenson
34	944 Hoover's Auto Exchange	Stephenson
34	945 Hoover, Burton House	Stephenson
34	946 Diamond K Ranch	White Hall
34	947 Pingley-Dyke House	Stephenson
34	948 Golightly-Dyke House	Stephenson
34	949 Keeler, Charles House	Stephenson
34	950 Milburn Chapel & Cemetery	Stephenson
34	951 Rutherford-Weber House	Winchester
34	952 Omps, Herschel House	Winchester
34	953 Beirer-Robinson House	Winchester
34	954 House off of Rt. 11N	Winchester
34	955 Valley School	Winchester
34	956 Valley Union Chapel	Winchester
34	957 1113 Martinsburg Pike	Winchester
34	958 105 Lee Avenue	Winchester
34	959 101 Lee Avenue	Winchester
34	960 20 Lee Avenue	Winchester
34	961 913 N. Loudoun Street	Winchester
34	962 909 N. Loudoun Street	Winchester
34	963 Woodside Tenant House	Inwood
34	964 Swartz House	Inwood
34	965 Huffman, Dr. House	Inwood
34	966 Ridgeway House	Inwood
34	967 Pence-Butler House	Inwood

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 968	Rubeck-Duvall House	Inwood
34 969	Reuter, Kathy House	Inwood
34 970	Sunnycroft	Inwood
34 971	Hoge's Ordinary	Winchester
34 972	Savage-Seal House	Winchester
34 973	House in Kernstown	Winchester
34 974	Lantz House	Winchester
34 975	House in Kernstown	Winchester
34 976	3248 Valley Avenue	Winchester
34 977	Ritter, Loring House	Winchester
34 978	3328 Valley Avenue	Winchester
34 979	3400 Valley Avenue	Winchester
34 980	Adams, Mervel House	Winchester
34 981	Hanover Lodge	Winchester
34 982	House, Rt. 11S	Winchester
34 983	House, Rt. 11S	Winchester
34 984	Village Auto Sales	Winchester
34 985	Horton's Nursery	Winchester
34 986	Stover, J.I. House	Stephens City
34 987	Ebersole-Petrie House	Stephens City
34 988	Funk Farm	Stephens City
34 989	Funk Tenant House	Stephens City
34 990	Buena Vista	Stephens City
34 991	Hastreiter House	Stephens City
34 992	Rittenouer-Boyer House	Stephens City
34 993	Schryock-Aylor House	Stephens City
34 994	Martin-Hollis House	Stephens City
34 995	Hinkle-Hollis House	Stephens City
34 996	Lewis House	Stephens City
34 997	Hovermale, Elsie House	Stephens City
34 998	House, Rt.11S	Stephens City
34 999	House, Rt.11S	Stephens City
34 1000	Conner House	Stephens City
34 1001	Conner-Bolen House	Stephens City
34 1002	Combs, Donald House	Stephens City
34 1003	Sycamore Hill	Stephens City
34 1004	Grand View	Stephens City
34 1005	Chapel Acres	Stephens City
34 1006	Combs, Elaine House	Stephens City
34 1007	Bartonsville Post Office	Stephens City
34 1008	Hepler, Thomas House	Stephens City
34 1009	Bennington-Messick House	Stephens City
34 1010	Longcreek Farm	Stephens City
34 1011	Carbaugh, S. House	Stephens City
34 1012	House, Off Rt. 648	Stephens City
34 1013	Bungalow, Rt. 648	Stephens City
34 1014	Hinkle, M. Dr. House	Stephens City
34 1015	Willows, The	Stephens City
34 1016	Shady Elm Woolen Factory, Site	Stephens City
34 1017	Wood's Mill, Site	Stephenson
34 1018	Stickley, B.F. House	Stephens City
34 1019	Kline, F. Estes House	Stephens City

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1020	Stickley House	Stephens City
34 1021	House, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 1022	Kiln, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 1023	Downes, Al House	Middletown
34 1024	Kline, Howard House	Middletown
34 1025	Wise-Chadwell House	Middletown
34 1026	Bayliss-Seaman House	Middletown
34 1027	Plantation Garden Apartments	Middletown
34 1028	Sunny Side	Middletown
34 1029	Valley View Farm	Middletown
34 1030	Henson, Jeff House	Middletown
34 1031	Didawick-Robinson House	Middletown
34 1032	House, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 1033	Dodson Outbuildings	Middletown
34 1034	House, Rt. 11 South	Middletown
34 1035	Harbaugh Outbuildings	Middletown
34 1036	Clayven Farm	Middletown
34 1037	Shrum-Helmick House	Middletown
34 1038	Meadow Brook Farm	Stephens City
34 1039	Hotsinpiller House Site	Stephens City
34 1040	Carbaugh, Henry House	Stephens City
34 1041	Hedgebrook	Stephens City
34 1042	House off Rt. 651	Stephens City
34 1043	Jenkins, Warden House	Winchester
34 1044	Grove, Will House	Winchester
34 1045	Harrow-Dutton House	Winchester
34 1046	Woodbine School	Inwood
34 1047	Clevenger, E.B House	White Hall
34 1048	Galilee Church	White Hall
34 1049	McKown-Russell tenant house	White Hall
34 1050	McKown-Russell House	White Hall
34 1051	Clevenger, S. House	White Hall
34 1052	Hopewell Caretaker's House	Inwood
34 1053	Anderson-Reese House	Inwood
34 1054	Cather, Clark House	Inwood
34 1055	Whetzel-Lord House	Inwood
34 1056	Glebe, The	Inwood
34 1057	Fishel, David House	Inwood
34 1058	House on Rt. 665	Inwood
34 1059	Grant, E.W. House	Inwood
34 1060	Wilson-Marquis Outbuildings	Winchester
34 1061	Princess Lodge	Winchester
34 1062	Lindamood, G.M. House	Winchester
34 1063	Loy-Carter-Peterson House	Winchester
34 1064	Silent Mills	Stephenson
34 1065	Wood-Sibell House	Stephenson
34 1066	Morgan's Mill, Site	Stephenson
34 1067	Seven Oaks	Winchester
34 1068	Oak Shade Farm	Inwood
34 1069	Carr-Brumback-Owen House	Middletown
34 1070	Brown House	Middletown
34 1071	House on Rt. 623	Middletown

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1072	Brumback, Jacob House	Middletown
34 1073	Bowman, Richard House	Middletown
34 1074	Old Quaker Cemetery	Middletown
34 1075	Rudolph, Ella House	Winchester
34 1076	Froman-Sydnor-Baldwin House	Middletown
34 1077	House on Rt. 629	Stephens City
34 1078	Cherry Dale	Stephens City
34 1079	Richard, Harvey A. House	Middletown
34 1080	Snapp-Fewell House	Middletown
34 1081	Hansucker-Funkhouser House	Middletown
34 1082	Mt. Zion United Bretheren Church	Middletown
34 1083	House on Rt. 629	Hayfield
34 1084	House on Rt. 629	Hayfield
34 1085	Snapp-Fout House	Hayfield
34 1086	Stephenson, J.C.House	Middletown
34 1087	Cedar Creek Prim. Bap. Church	Middletown
34 1088	Second Opequon Presbyterian Church	Winchester
34 1089	Hodgson's Store	Winchester
34 1090	Glass-Rinker-Cooper Mill	Winchester
34 1091	Greenwood Homesite	Winchester
34 1092	Clayton House	White Hall
34 1093	Sydney Gore Day Care; Gore School	Gore
34 1094	Smith, Jeremiah House	Gore
34 1095	House on Rt. 750	Gore
34 1096	Seibert Cemetery	Gore
34 1097	Smith, Jerimiah Cemetery	Gore
34 1098	Retirement	Winchester
34 1099	Glengary	Winchester
34 1100	Shull-Hamilton House	Middletown
34 1101	Cedar Creek Presbyterian Church	Middletown
34 1102	Jamison's Store and Post Office	Middletown
34 1103	Stag Mountain Farm	Middletown
34 1104	House on Rt. 622	Middletown
34 1105	Samuel Glass Mill	Winchester
34 1106	Owens, C.J. House	Stephenson
34 1107	Bayliss-Patton-O'Roark House	Stephenson
34 1108	Kauffman School	Stephenson
34 1109	House, Rt. 761	Stephenson
34 1110	House, Rt. 664	Stephenson
34 1111	Allen House	Stephenson
34 1112	Messick-Starns-Brown House	Stephenson
34 1113	House, Rt. 664	Stephenson
34 1114	Backbone Farm	Stephenson
34 1115	Conner, Harold House	Stephenson
34 1116	Jenkins-DeHaven House	Stephenson
34 1117	Bond-Stephenson-Simpson Cemetery	Stephenson
34 1118	Jenkins House	Stephenson
34 1119	Redbud Cemetery	Stephenson
34 1120	Clevenger-Cornwell House	Stephenson
34 1121	Carter-Ritter House	Stephenson
34 1122	Carter-Balling House	Stephenson
34 1123	House, Rt. 659	Stephenson

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1124	Byers House	Stephenson
34 1125	Stotlemeyer-McCann House #1	Winchester
34 1126	Stotlemeyer-McCann House #2	Winchester
34 1127	House, Rt. 661	Winchester
34 1128	House, Rt. 661	Winchester
34 1129	Carper-Wynn House	Winchester
34 1130	Carper-Cunningham House	Winchester
34 1131	Wilt-Dunn-Arnold House	Stephenson
34 1132	House, Rt. 655	Stephenson
34 1133	Fuller-Chapman House	Stephenson
34 1134	Carpenter House	Stephenson
34 1135	Abandoned barn, Rt. 655	Stephenson
34 1136	Keyser-Edmonson House	Stephenson
34 1137	McBride House	Winchester
34 1138	Red Star Farm	Winchester
34 1139	Kemp-Gruber-Jobe House	Stephenson
34 1140	Culp House	Stephenson
34 1141	Miller, Charles House	Stephenson
34 1142	Miller-Herring House	Stephenson
34 1143	Lam, Ernest L. House	Stephenson
34 1144	Keckley, Robert D. House	Stephenson
34 1145	Moore-Keckley House	Stephenson
34 1146	Red Bud School	Stephenson
34 1147	Red Bud Church	Stephenson
34 1148	Brookland Mill site	Winchester
34 1149	Wood-Carter House	Stephenson
34 1150	Carter-Lee-Damron House	Stephenson
34 1151	Ford-Braithwaite	Stephenson
34 1152	Outbuildings, Rt. 657	Stephenson
34 1153	Carper House	Stephenson
34 1154	Tick Hill	Stephenson
34 1155	House, Off Rt. 657	Stephenson
34 1156	McTiernan, Thomas House	Stephenson
34 1157	Wood, C.W. Miller's House	Stephenson
34 1158	Wood, Charles Mill	Stephenson
34 1159	Hayden, LeAnna House	Stephenson
34 1160	Cleridge Tenant House	Stephenson
34 1161	Lord House	Stephenson
34 1162	Mt. Sinai Church	Stephenson
34 1163	Leetown School	Stephenson
34 1164	Brown, Mary House	Stephenson
34 1165	Fiddler-Carter House	Stephenson
34 1166	House, Rt. 664	Stephenson
34 1167	Morrison-Berg House	Stephenson
34 1168	House, Rt. 666	Stephenson
34 1169	Orndorff, Bob House	Stephenson
34 1170	Wood's School	Boyce
34 1171	Carlisle, Dorothy House	Stephenson
34 1172	Creamer-Gordon House	Boyce
34 1173	Wheeler House	Boyce
34 1174	House, Rt. 50/17	Stephenson
34 1175	Cooke House	Stephenson

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1176	Heishland House	Stephenson
34 1177	Jenkins House	Stephens City
34 1178	Pingley House	Stephens City
34 1179	Neff House	Stephens City
34 1180	Burgess-Beavers-Golightly House	Boyce
34 1181	Fauver House	Boyce
34 1182	House, Rt. 645	Winchester
34 1183	Hancock-Van Meter Property	Stephens City
34 1184	VanMeter-Hancock-Shade Cemetery	Stephens City
34 1185	House, Rt. 645	Winchester
34 1186	Evendale Tenant House	Winchester
34 1187	Crosen House	Winchester
34 1188	House, Rt. 644	Winchester
34 1189	Grove-Derry House	Winchester
34 1190	Calthorne-Grove House	Winchester
34 1191	Russell House #2	Winchester
34 1192	Russell House #1	Winchester
34 1193	Slatefield Farm	Stephenson
34 1194	Shaol-Stimmel House	Stephenson
34 1195	Noland-Snapp-Wright House	Stephenson
34 1196	Cattlet House	Stephenson
34 1197	Shutts House	Inwood
34 1198	Owens House	Inwood
34 1199	Clearbrook Farm	Inwood
34 1200	Clem-Haines House	Stephens City
34 1201	Vanscoy, Alvin L. House	Stephens City
34 1202	Summerville	Stephens City
34 1203	Nonsuch	Stephens City
34 1204	Armel-Ferrenz House	Stephens City
34 1205	Esteppe, Virginia House	Stephens City
34 1206	Guard-Carbaugh House	Stephens City
34 1207	Carbaugh Tenant House	Stephens City
34 1208	Nesselrodt House	Stephens City
34 1209	Wise-Ritenour House	Stephens City
34 1210	Ritenour Tenant House	Stephens City
34 1211	Cline-Regimbal House	Stephens City
34 1212	Matin Hill	Stephens City
34 1213	Cline-Glaize House	Stephens City
34 1214	Chestnut Hill	Inwood
34 1215	Carter-Wolford House	Inwood
34 1216	Waters-Ricketts House	Inwood
34 1217	Miller, B. House	Inwood
34 1218	Swartz-Jones House	Inwood
34 1219	Curry-Harter House	Inwood
34 1220	Welsh-Burleson House	Stephenson
34 1221	Jones, M.J. House	Inwood
34 1222	Tanquary House	Inwood
34 1223	Snapp, J.A.R. House	Hayfield
34 1224	Snapp-Melby House	Hayfield
34 1225	Hawkins, Milton House	Hayfield
34 1226	Lakeman-LeMar House	Hayfield
34 1227	Snapp,Robert House	Hayfield

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1228	Hound Dog Run Farm	Hayfield
34 1229	Glaze-Ryman House	Hayfield
34 1230	Bywaters-Gentry House	Hayfield
34 1231	Glaze, Harry House	Hayfield
34 1232	Bywaters, John House	Hayfield
34 1233	Wisecarver Cemetery	Hayfield
34 1234	Wisecarver-Snapp Property	Hayfield
34 1235	Snapp-Fawcett House	Hayfield
34 1236	Penbrook-Cove Farm	Winchester
34 1237	House, Rt. 622	Winchester
34 1238	Shoemaker, Chester House	Winchester
34 1239	Brown, Stuart House	Winchester
34 1240	Abandoned House, Rt.622	Winchester
34 1241	White, Vern House	Winchester
34 1242	Goodrich House	Winchester
34 1243	Bageant, June House	Winchester
34 1244	Opequon School	Winchester
34 1245	Tokes' Inn	Winchester
34 1246	Tokes, Louise House	Winchester
34 1247	Marker-High House	Winchester
34 1248	Jackson-Marston House	Hayfield
34 1249	Miller House	Hayfield
34 1250	Belleville	Hayfield
34 1251	Mitchell House	Stephens City
34 1252	House, Rt. 642	Stephens City
34 1253	Solenberger-Luttrell House	Stephens City
34 1254	Painter-Neff House	Stephens City
34 1255	Neff House	Stephens City
34 1256	Golliday House	Stephens City
34 1257	House, Rt. 641	Stephens City
34 1258	Ritenour-Stelz House	Stephens City
34 1259	Painter, Lloyd W. House	Stephens City
34 1260	Fairview United Methodist Church	Stephens City
34 1261	House, Rt. 641	Stephens City
34 1262	Mears-Glover House	Stephens City
34 1263	Morgan-Gore House	Stephens City
34 1264	Wise-White House	Stephens City
34 1265	Hockman-Cave-White House	Stephens City
34 1266	Canter-White House	Stephens City
34 1267	Kitchen-Conner House	Stephens City
34 1268	Hudson-Nibley House	Stephens City
34 1269	Clevenger, S.J. House	Stephens City
34 1270	House, Rt. 641	Stephens City
34 1271	Clevenger, Nelson House	Stephens City
34 1272	Midnight Farms	Stephens City
34 1273	Hartley-Madigan House	Stephens City
34 1274	Leyman, Jason House	Stephens City
34 1275	Shanholtz-Baker House	Gore
34 1276	Windy Hill Farms	Stephens City
34 1277	Copenhaver House	Hayfield
34 1278	Bayliss-Funkhouser House	Hayfield
34 1279	East Ridge Farm	Hayfield

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1280	Orndorff-Wright House	Hayfield
34 1281	Snapp, Dody House	Hayfield
34 1282	Cather-Adams-DeHaven House	White Hall
34 1283	DeHaven, Conrad House	White Hall
34 1284	Unger-DeHaven House	White Hall
34 1285	Hogue Creek Farm	White Hall
34 1286	Hogue Creek Farm Tenant House	White Hall
34 1287	Barney-Bayliss-Venskoske House	White Hall
34 1288	Robinson-Adams House	White Hall
34 1289	WeeNeeda Farm	White Hall
34 1290	Robinson House	White Hall
34 1291	Loy-Lacey House	White Hall
34 1292	Boyd House	White Hall
34 1293	Clark-DeHaven House	White Hall
34 1294	DeHaven-Bassett House	White Hall
34 1295	Beaver Pond Farm	White Hall
34 1296	Hart Place House	White Hall
34 1297	Ritenour, Elwood House	Stephens City
34 1298	Orndorff-Pitcock-Hartley House	Stephens City
34 1299	House, Rt. 640	Stephens City
34 1300	Ritenour-Bates House	Stephens City
34 1301	Lille-White-Garber House	Stephens City
34 1302	Hartley-Strosnider House	Stephens City
34 1303	White, John E. House	Stephens City
34 1304	Cricket Meadow	Stephens City
34 1305	Sherman-Fagg House	Stephens City
34 1306	Mumaw-Kettlewell House	Stephens City
34 1307	Russell, D.H. House	Stephens City
34 1308	Hartley-Perry House	Stephens City
34 1309	Leyman, Jason House	Stephens City
34 1310	Conner-Orndorff House	Stephens City
34 1311	Journey's End	Stephens City
34 1312	Miller Farm	Winchester
34 1313	McCouley House	Stephens City
34 1314	House, Rt. 522	Stephens City
34 1315	Kindall House	Stephens City
34 1316	Neville House	Stephens City
34 1317	Green House	Stephens City
34 1318	Buckhorn Farm	Stephens City
34 1319	Emmond-Grim-Strosnider House	Stephens City
34 1320	Broy-Green-Martin House	Stephens City
34 1321	Conner, Harvey House	Stephens City
34 1322	Conner-Johns-McComas House	Stephens City
34 1323	Cornell-McComas House	Stephens City
34 1324	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1325	Hammock-Thiem House	Stephens City
34 1326	Drinkwater House	Stephens City
34 1327	Ridings Chapel	Stephens City
34 1328	Headley, Sam House	Stephens City
34 1329	Tulip Store & P.O.	Stephens City
34 1330	Grim House	Stephens City
34 1331	Beatty-Thorp House	Stephens City

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1332	Steele-Teets House	Stephens City
34 1333	Fletcher-Turner House	Stephens City
34 1334	Fletcher, Susan House	Stephens City
34 1335	Barber-Williams House	Stephens City
34 1336	Patterson House	Stephens City
34 1337	Brim-Venable-White House	Stephens City
34 1338	Inskips-Brendell House	Stephens City
34 1339	Steele-Clark House	Stephens City
34 1340	Plasters, Sam House	Stephens City
34 1341	Craig-Wakeman House	Stephens City
34 1342	Smith-Wakeman House	Stephens City
34 1343	Wakeman, Ralph House	Stephens City
34 1344	Smith, J.W. House	Stephens City
34 1345	Sherman-Rogers-Sargent House	Stephens City
34 1346	Huber-Stotler House	Stephens City
34 1347	Houses, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1348	Poling House	Stephens City
34 1349	Headley, J.B. House	Stephens City
34 1350	Graves House	Stephens City
34 1351	Meadow Mills School	Stephens City
34 1352	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1353	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1354	Newell-Scothorn House	Stephens City
34 1355	Bowman House #1	Stephens City
34 1356	Sandy, Melvin House	Stephens City
34 1357	Pifer-Myers House	Stephens City
34 1358	Sargent House	Stephens City
34 1359	Outbuildings, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1360	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1361	House, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34 1362	MelJu Lea Meadows	Stephens City
34 1363	Madigan-Fansler House	Stephens City
34 1364	Sun Valley Farm	Stephens City
34 1365	House, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34 1366	Buckley House	Stephens City
34 1367	Canter, Isaac House	Stephens City
34 1368	White Oak School	Stephens City
34 1369	Houses, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34 1370	Cline-Ritter-Snyder House	Stephens City
34 1371	Bowman House #2	Stephens City
34 1372	Apartment, Rt. 277	Stephens City
34 1373	Kern-Orndorff House	Stephens City
34 1374	Conner's Auction House	Stephens City
34 1375	Conner House	Stephens City
34 1376	House, Rt. 636	Stephens City
34 1377	Conrad, H. House	Stephens City
34 1378	Huntsberry, John House	Stephens City
34 1379	Fletcher House	Winchester
34 1380	Miller Farm Log House	Winchester
34 1381	Baker Orchard House	Winchester
34 1382	Fincham House	Stephenson
34 1383	Loy, Maude House	Stephenson

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NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1384	Marley-Marker House	Hayfield
34 1385	Pritchard-Singhas house	Hayfield
34 1386	Heishman-Snapp House	Hayfield
34 1387	Paxton School	Hayfield
34 1388	McDonald-Womeldorph House	Hayfield
34 1389	Snapp-Rhodes House	Hayfield
34 1390	Mt. Airy Community Center	Hayfield
34 1391	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Hayfield
34 1392	Snapp, Tilden House	Hayfield
34 1393	Snapp, Edward J. House	Hayfield
34 1394	Snapp, Leonard House	Hayfield
34 1395	Fawcett, Denzell House	Hayfield
34 1396	Blye, Godfrey House	Hayfield
34 1397	Funkhouser, Loring House	Middletown
34 1398	Lindamood, B.F. House	Middletown
34 1400	White House	Mountain Falls
34 1401	Barley's Kent Orchard House	Stephens City
34 1402	Barley, Glenn House	Stephens City
34 1403	Rinker, Ray House	Middletown
34 1404	Craig-Miller House	Middletown
34 1405	Tuttle-Robinson-Bauserman House	Middletown
34 1406	Rothgeb-Morgan House	Middletown
34 1407	Ridings House	Middletown
34 1408	Sunrise Cemetery	Middletown
34 1409	House, Rt. 649	Middletown
34 1410	Fruit Hill Farm	Winchester
34 1411	Fruit Hill Tenant House	Winchester
34 1412	Ogden-Hanslacker House	Middletown
34 1413	Cump-Fry House	Middletown
34 1414	Minebank Farm	Middletown
34 1415	Minebank Store	Middletown
34 1416	Boyer-Poux House	Middletown
34 1417	Knicely House	Middletown
34 1418	Knicely-Brumback House	Middletown
34 1419	Pangle House	Middletown
34 1420	Long-Rudolph House	Middletown
34 1421	Brumback-Douglas House	Hayfield
34 1422	Glenmore Farm	Middletown
34 1423	Apple Grove Farm	Stephens City
34 1424	Racey-Gates House	Middletown
34 1425	Malick House	Middletown
34 1426	Chapman House	Middletown
34 1427	Pifer's Store	Middletown
34 1428	Racey-White House	Middletown
34 1429	Ginn House	Middletown
34 1430	Fetzer-Branner House	Middletown
34 1431	Sour's Grocery	Middletown
34 1432	Miller-Branner House	Middletown
34 1433	Smith-Johnson House	Middletown
34 1434	Relief School	Middletown
34 1435	Graves-Snapp House	Middletown
34 1436	Snapp-Robinson House	Middletown

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1437	Snapp-Massie House	Middletown
34 1438	Richards-Fauble House	Middletown
34 1439	Sunnyside Farm	Middletown
34 1440	Tewalt-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 1441	Rogers-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 1442	Solenberger Tenant House	Middletown
34 1443	Richard-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 1444	Campbell-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 1445	Lupton-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 1446	Crabill-Solenberger House	Middletown
34 1447	Mertz House	Winchester
34 1448	Clevenger-McKown House	Winchester
34 1449	House, Welltown Pike	Winchester
34 1450	Clevenger-McKown Tenant House	Winchester
34 1451	Heironimus-Mauzy House	Gore
34 1452	Locust Grove School	Gore
34 1453	Buckley Outbuildings	Winchester
34 1454	Schickle Farm	White Hall
34 1455	House, Welltown Pike	Winchester
34 1456	Ebert-Gunter House	Winchester
34 1457	Cochran, Dr. H. W. House	Winchester
34 1458	Snapp-Swing House	Middletown
34 1459	Hook-Keckley House	Middletown
34 1460	Hill High Farm	Hayfield
34 1461	Miller-Trudell House	Hayfield
34 1462	Round Hill School	Winchester
34 1463	Lewis-Solenberger House	Inwood
34 1464	Cather House	Inwood
34 1465	Crim, Hugh House	Inwood
34 1466	Leight, Richard House	Inwood
34 1467	Belford	White Hall
34 1468	Keiter-Boyles House	White Hall
34 1469	Larew House	White Hall
34 1470	Sumption House	White Hall
34 1471	Clevenger-Russell House	White Hall
34 1472	Russell Tenant House	White Hall
34 1473	McVey-Happ House	White Hall
34 1474	Snow Hill	White Hall
34 1475	Forty Oaks	White Hall
34 1476	Grimes Store	White Hall
34 1477	Letterman-Bradley House	White Hall
34 1478	Good, Willy Farm	Inwood
34 1479	Cedar Hill Community	Inwood
34 1480	Stonewall Farm	Winchester
34 1481	Pannett-Whitacre House	Winchester
34 1482	Poplar Hill	Winchester
34 1483	Great Marsh Plantation	Winchester
34 1484	Fries-Shockey House	Winchester
34 1485	Fries, G.Y. House	White Hall
34 1486	Robinson-Miller House	White Hall
34 1487	Barrett-Daly House	White Hall
34 1488	Bennett-Daly House	White Hall

APPENDIX 2 - FREDERICK COUNTY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
34 1489	Dudders-Ferrebee House	White Hall
34 1490	Chapman, Fred House	White Hall
34 1491	Fries-Woodall House	White Hall
34 1492	Fries-Fishel House	White Hall
34 1493	Lewis-Dorsey House	White Hall
34 1494	Fries-Smith House	White Hall
34 1495	McGuinness House	White Hall
34 1496	Fries-Nesselrod House	White Hall
34 1497	House, Off Rt. 654	White Hall
34 1498	Fairview Church	White Hall
34 1499	Cather, Arthur House	White Hall
34 1500	Yeakley-Unger House	Winchester
34 1501	Old Bethel United Meth. Church	Winchester
34 1502	Yeakley-Carpenter House	Winchester
34 1503	Bethel Grange Cemetery	Winchester
34 1504	Old Home Orchard	Winchester
34 1505	Spencer House	Winchester
34 1506	Siler Store	White Hall
34 1507	Shade-Whitacre House	White Hall
34 1508	Siler Tomato Canning Factory	White Hall
34 1509	Cahill-Markley House	White Hall
34 1510	House, Rt. 690	White Hall
34 1511	House, Rt. 600	White Hall
34 1512	Nelson's Chapel	Gore
34 1513	Railroad Union School	Gore
34 1514	Smith-Fries House	Gore
34 1515	Fairview Lutheran Church	Capon Bridge
34 1516	White-McKee House	Capon Bridge
34 1517	Bethel United Methodist Church	Capon Bridge
34 1518	LaFollette, John House	Capon Bridge
34 1519	Lockhart-Morrison House	Gore
34 1520	Giffin-Watt House	Capon Bridge
34 1521	Cell-Richards-Anderson House	Gore
34 1522	Lockwood House	Capon Springs
34 1523	Rock Enon Church	Capon Springs
34 1524	Anderson House	Hayfield
34 1525	Never Rest Farm	Gore
34 1526	Adams, E.W. house	Gore
34 1527	White's Fort Site	Hayfield
34 1528	Cold Spring Lodge	Hayfield
34 1529	Marple-Seymour-Rosenberger House	Hayfield
34 1530	Sundown	Hayfield
34 1531	Council House	Hayfield
34 1532	Shanholtz, L. House	Gore
34 1533	DeHaven House	Winchester
34 1534	Polhamus House	Winchester
34 1535	Joliffe, Joseph House	Winchester
34 1536	Joliffe, John W. House	Winchester

APPENDIX 3 - MIDDLETOWN & STEPHENS CITY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
304 146 102	Fairfax Street	Stephens City
304 118 1025	Martin Street	Stephens City
304 151 1030	Martin Street	Stephens City
304 83 1033	Martin Street	Stephens City
304 152 1041	Martin Street	Stephens City
260 103 2149	6th Street	Middletown
260 104 2150 (?)	6th Street	Middletown
260 99 2190	4th Street	Middletown
260 98 2191	4th Street	Middletown
260 77 2239	6th Street	Middletown
260 138 2310	5th Street	Middletown
260 109 2349	1st Street	Middletown
260 110 2371	1st Street	Middletown
260 111 2376	1st Street	Middletown
260 112 2376	1st Street	Middletown
260 137 2400	4th Street	Middletown
260 114 2408	1st Street	Middletown
260 113 2416	1st Street	Middletown
260 115 2432 & 2434	1st Street	Middletown
260 131 2445	3rd Street	Middletown
260 119 2457	1st Street	Middletown
260 116 2458	1st Street	Middletown
260 118 2614 (?)	1st Street	Middletown
260 123 2826	Senseney Avenue	Middletown
304 161 5066	Main Street	Stephens City
304 160 5082	Main Street	Stephens City
304 162 5085	Main Street	Stephens City
304 170 5106	Main Street	Stephens City
304 166 5111	Main Street	Stephens City
304 167 5132	Main Street	Stephens City
304 168 5148	Main Street	Stephens City
304 169 5156	Main Street	Stephens City
304 141 5187	Main Street	Stephens City
304 142 5190	Main Street	Stephens City
304 143 5194	Main Street	Stephens City
304 19 5195	Main Street	Stephens City
304 4 5206	Main Street	Stephens City
304 5 5212	Main Street	Stephens City
304 158 5213	Germain Street	Stephens City
304 159 5215 (?)	Germain Street	Stephens City
304 6 5220	Main Street	Stephens City
304 21 5221	Main Street	Stephens City
304 7 5226	Main Street	Stephens City
304 145 5227	Main Street	Stephens City
304 22 5231	Main Street	Stephens City
304 8 5240	Main Street	Stephens City
304 23 5241	Main Street	Stephens City
304 9 5252	Main Street	Stephens City
304 10 5256	Main Street	Stephens City
304 24 5259	Main Street	Stephens City
304 11 5260	Main Street	Stephens City
304 157 5264	Germain Street	Stephens City

APPENDIX 3 - MIDDLETOWN & STEPHENS CITY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
304	156 5265 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	12 5266 Main Street	Stephens City
304	26 5267 Main Street	Stephens City
304	27 5271 Main Street	Stephens City
304	99 5275 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	28 5279 Main Street	Stephens City
304	13 5280 Main Street	Stephens City
304	29 5283 Main Street	Stephens City
304	14 5286 Main Street	Stephens City
304	16 5290 Main Street	Stephens City
304	17 5296(A) Main Street	Stephens City
304	18 5296(B) Main Street	Stephens City
304	102 5306 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	103 5311 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	155 5316 Water Street	Stephens City
304	104 5317 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	139 5317 Main Street	Stephens City
304	49 5322, 5324 Main Street	Stephens City
304	89 5324 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	154 5324 Water Street	Stephens City
304	150 5325 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	32 5327 Main Street	Stephens City
304	105 5334 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	46 5334 Main Street	Stephens City
304	106 5335 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	34 5335 Main Street	Stephens City
304	121 5336 Water Street	Stephens City
304	36 5339, 5343 Main Street	Stephens City
304	153 5340 Water Street	Stephens City
304	149 5341 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	136 5341 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	107 5355 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	42 5356 Main Street	Stephens City
304	93 5357 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	41 5360 Main Street	Stephens City
304	148 5367 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	92 5368 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	109 5370(?) Germain Street	Stephens City
304	51 5373 Main Street	Stephens City
304	147 5375 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	52 5377 Main Street	Stephens City
304	57 5378 Main Street	Stephens City
304	53 5381 Main Street	Stephens City
304	56 5382 Main Street	Stephens City
304	110 5385 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	54 5387 Main Street	Stephens City
304	55 5395 Main Street	Stephens City
304	113 5410 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	62 5414 Main Street	Stephens City
304	1 5416 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	63 5419 Main Street	Stephens City
304	66 5420(A) Main Street	Stephens City

APPENDIX 3 - MIDDLETOWN & STEPHENS CITY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
304	2 5426 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	114 5437 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	131 5437 Main Street	Stephens City
304	3 5440 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	115 5441 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	116 5443 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	130 5444 Main Street	Stephens City
304	70 5445 Main Street	Stephens City
304	128 5455 Main Street	Stephens City
304	71 5465 Main Street	Stephens City
304	72 5466 Main Street	Stephens City
304	73 5472 Main Street	Stephens City
304	74 5473 Main Street	Stephens City
304	75 5479 Main Street	Stephens City
304	84 5480 Main Street	Stephens City
304	76 5483 Main Street	Stephens City
304	127 5484 Main Street	Stephens City
304	126 5489 Main Street	Stephens City
304	77 5495 Main Street	Stephens City
260	44 74 Main Street	Middletown
260	6 7616 Main Street	Middletown
260	7 7624 Main Street	Middletown
260	15 7625 Main Street	Middletown
260	8 7632 Main Street	Middletown
260	9 7640 Main Street	Middletown
260	10 7648 Main Street	Middletown
260	11 7656 Main Street	Middletown
260	12 7664 Main Street	Middletown
260	14 7665 Main Street	Middletown
260	29 7665 Main Street	Middletown
260	13 7672 Main Street	Middletown
260	16 7695 Main Street	Middletown
260	25 7700 Main Street	Middletown
260	17 7701 & 7703 Main Street	Middletown
260	18 7705 Main Street	Middletown
260	26 7708 Main Street	Middletown
260	19 7709 Main Street	Middletown
260	20 7713 Main Street	Middletown
260	21 7723 Main Street	Middletown
260	22 7729 Main Street	Middletown
260	23 7745 Main Street	Middletown
260	27 7752 Main Street	Middletown
260	28 7760 Main Street	Middletown
260	30 7780 Main Street	Middletown
260	107 7800 church Street	Middletown
260	38 7805 Main Street	Middletown
260	93 7813 Church Street	Middletown
260	39 7813 Main Street	Middletown
260	122 7816 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	32 7820 Main Street	Middletown
260	106 7822 Church Street	Middletown
260	92 7825 Church Street	Middletown

APPENDIX 3 - MIDDLETOWN & STEPHENS CITY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
260	40 7827 Main Street	Middletown
260	33 7828 Main Street	Middletown
260	124 7836 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	34 7840 Main Street	Middletown
260	42 7841 Main Street	Middletown
260	43 7843 Main Street	Middletown
260	125 7844 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	91 7845 Church Street	Middletown
260	35 7846 Main Street	Middletown
260	126 7848 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	127 7857 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	46 7863 Main Street	Middletown
260	36 7864 Main Street	Middletown
260	47 7867 Main Street	Middletown
260	37 7868 Main Street	Middletown
260	105 7874 Church Street	Middletown
260	48 7875 Main Street	Middletown
260	52 7876 Main Street	Middletown
260	49 7881 Main Street	Middletown
260	89 7883 Church Street	Middletown
260	128 7883 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	102 7884 Church Street	Middletown
260	50 7889 Main Street	Middletown
260	130 7892 (?) Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	88 7893 Church Street	Middletown
260	101 7894 Church Street	Middletown
260	51 7895 Main Street	Middletown
260	54 7896 Main Street	Middletown
260	87 7907 Church Street	Middletown
260	55 7907 Main Street	Middletown
260	56 7913 Main Street	Middletown
260	100 7916 Church Street	Middletown
260	86 7919 Church Street	Middletown
260	67 7924 Main Street	Middletown
260	57 7927 Main Street	Middletown
260	68 7930 Main Street	Middletown
260	85 7935 Church Street	Middletown
260	133 7942 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	84 7945 Church Street	Middletown
260	134 7948 4th Street	Middletown
260	97 7948 Church Street	Middletown
260	69 7948 Main Street	Middletown
260	70 7952 Main Street	Middletown
260	83 7957 Church Street	Middletown
260	59 7957 Main Street	Middletown
260	71 7960 Main Street	Middletown
260	136 7965 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	82 7967 Church Street	Middletown
260	62 7969 Main Street	Middletown
260	63 7979 Main Street	Middletown
260	64 7985 Main Street	Middletown
260	72 7994 Main Street	Middletown

APPENDIX 3 - MIDDLETOWN & STEPHENS CITY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
260	81 7995 Church Street	Middletown
260	73 8004 Main Street	Middletown
260	80 8007 Church Street	Middletown
260	79 8019 Church Street	Middletown
260	96 8022 Church Street	Middletown
260	74 8026 Main Street	Middletown
260	95 8030 Church Street	Middletown
260	75 8034 Main Street	Middletown
260	78 8043 Church Street	Middletown
260	65 8043 Main Street	Middletown
260	76 8046 Main Street	Middletown
260	66 8049 Main Street	Middletown
304	133 805 Fairfax Street	Stephens City
304	90 806 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	140 904 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	120 940 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	68 Argenbright-Grove House	Stephens City
304	112 Baker House	Stephens City
304	188 Bell Air	Stephens City
304	134 Boyer Landscapes, Inc.	Stephens City
304	50 Bucher-Lemley House	Stephens City
304	85 Captain Newcomer House	Stephens City
304	132 Cardinal Electric Supply	Stephens City
304	61 Carper and Carper	Stephens City
304	40 Clem House	Stephens City
304	69 Clevenger House	Stephens City
304	94 Conner House	Stephens City
304	31 Dean House	Stephens City
304	43 Driver-Webster House	Stephens City
304	44 Eldridge-Lemley House	Stephens City
304	164 Enders Funeral Home	Stephens City
304	137 Farmers and Merchants Bank	Stephens City
304	125 First Virginia Bank	Stephens City
304	129 Fox's Pizza Den	Stephens City
304	35 Fred. Co. Edition Office	Stephens City
304	78 Glorious Church of God in Christ	Stephens City
260	53 Grace Methodist Church	Middletown
304	39 Gregory Apartments	Stephens City
304	59 Gregory's Inc.	Stephens City
304	101 Guard House #1	Stephens City
304	100 Guard House #2	Stephens City
304	58 Helsley Place	Stephens City
260	117 House, 1st Street	Middletown
260	5 House, First Street	Middletown
304	117 House, Green Street	Stephens City
260	31 House, Main Street	Middletown
260	41 House, Main Street	Middletown
260	58 House, Main Street	Middletown
304	98 House, N. Germain Street	Stephens City
304	108 House, S. Germain Street	Stephens City
304	111 James Lemley Blacksmith Shop	Stephens City
304	165 Kay Richards School of Dance	Stephens City

APPENDIX 3 - MIDDLETOWN & STEPHENS CITY ALPHABETICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
260	120 Larrick's Store	Middletown
260	3 Larrick's Tavern	Middletown
304	86 Lemley House	Stephens City
304	119 Lemley-Hart House	Stephens City
304	189 Lime Kiln Houses	Stephens City
304	20 Locust Hill	Stephens City
260	129 Log church, Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	94 Log house, Church Street	Middletown
304	122 Mardeen House	Stephens City
260	135 Middletown Presbyterian Church	Middletown
260	4 Middletown School	Middletown
260	90 Middletown Town Hall	Middletown
260	61 Morris' Barber Shop	Middletown
260	132 Mt. Zion Church	Middletown
304	144 Newtown Court Apartments	Stephens City
304	47 Old Parsonage	Stephens City
304	88 Orrick Chapel UMC	Stephens City
304	123 Rittenour-Miller House	Stephens City
304	87 Samsell House	Stephens City
304	91 Seal House	Stephens City
260	121 Shenandoah Valley Oil Company	Middletown
304	163 Shirley House	Stephens City
304	138 Spitzer's Furniture Company	Stephens City
304	15 Spitzer's Storage	Stephens City
260	1 St. Thomas Chapel	Middletown
304	37 Steele-Grove House	Stephens City
304	82 Steph. City High/Elem. Schl. Cafet.	Stephens City
304	81 Stephens City Agricultural School	Stephens City
304	135 Stephens City Fire Co., Inc.	Stephens City
304	25 Stephens City Freewill Bapt. Church	Stephens City
304	80 Stephens City High/Elemen. School	Stephens City
304	79 Stephens City Library	Stephens City
304	97 Stephens City Old Town Cemetery	Stephens City
304	38 Stephens City Opera House	Stephens City
304	30 Stephens City United Meth. Church	Stephens City
260	60 Stuble's Garage	Middletown
304	60 The Flower Center	Stephens City
304	65 The Tavern	Stephens City
304	96 Trinity Lutheran Church	Stephens City
304	45 Van Zandt place	Stephens City
304	48 Venable House	Stephens City
260	108 Warehouse, 1st Street	Middletown
260	2 Wayside Inn	Middletown
260	24 Wayside Inn Office	Middletown
260	45 Wayside Theatre	Middletown
304	64 Welch House	Stephens City
304	95 Wise-Carver House	Stephens City
304	33 Yancey Apartments	Stephens City

APPENDIX 4 - MIDDLETOWN AND STEPHENS CITY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
260	1 St. Thomas Chapel	Middletown
260	2 Wayside Inn	Middletown
260	3 Larrick's Tavern	Middletown
260	4 Middletown School	Middletown
260	5 House, First Street	Middletown
260	6 7616 Main Street	Middletown
260	7 7624 Main Street	Middletown
260	8 7632 Main Street	Middletown
260	9 7640 Main Street	Middletown
260	10 7648 Main Street	Middletown
260	11 7656 Main Street	Middletown
260	12 7664 Main Street	Middletown
260	13 7672 Main Street	Middletown
260	14 7665 Main Street	Middletown
260	15 7625 Main Street	Middletown
260	16 7695 Main Street	Middletown
260	17 7701 & 7703 Main Street	Middletown
260	18 7705 Main Street	Middletown
260	19 7709 Main Street	Middletown
260	20 7713 Main Street	Middletown
260	21 7723 Main Street	Middletown
260	22 7729 Main Street	Middletown
260	23 7745 Main Street	Middletown
260	24 Wayside Inn Office	Middletown
260	25 7700 Main Street	Middletown
260	26 7708 Main Street	Middletown
260	27 7752 Main Street	Middletown
260	28 7760 Main Street	Middletown
260	29 7665 Main Street	Middletown
260	30 7780 Main Street	Middletown
260	31 House, Main Street	Middletown
260	32 7820 Main Street	Middletown
260	33 7828 Main Street	Middletown
260	34 7840 Main Street	Middletown
260	35 7846 Main Street	Middletown
260	36 7864 Main Street	Middletown
260	37 7868 Main Street	Middletown
260	38 7805 Main Street	Middletown
260	39 7813 Main Street	Middletown
260	40 7827 Main Street	Middletown
260	41 House, Main Street	Middletown
260	42 7841 Main Street	Middletown
260	43 7843 Main Street	Middletown
260	44 74 Main Street	Middletown
260	45 Wayside Theatre	Middletown
260	46 7863 Main Street	Middletown
260	47 7867 Main Street	Middletown
260	48 7875 Main Street	Middletown
260	49 7881 Main Street	Middletown
260	50 7889 Main Street	Middletown
260	51 7895 Main Street	Middletown
260	52 7876 Main Street	Middletown

APPENDIX 4 - MIDDLETOWN AND STEPHENS CITY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
260	53 Grace Methodist Church	Middletown
260	54 7896 Main Street	Middletown
260	55 7907 Main Street	Middletown
260	56 7913 Main Street	Middletown
260	57 7927 Main Street	Middletown
260	58 House, Main Street	Middletown
260	59 7957 Main Street	Middletown
260	60 Stubley's Garage	Middletown
260	61 Morris' Barber Shop	Middletown
260	62 7969 Main Street	Middletown
260	63 7979 Main Street	Middletown
260	64 7985 Main Street	Middletown
260	65 8043 Main Street	Middletown
260	66 8049 Main Street	Middletown
260	67 7924 Main Street	Middletown
260	68 7930 Main Street	Middletown
260	69 7948 Main Street	Middletown
260	70 7952 Main Street	Middletown
260	71 7960 Main Street	Middletown
260	72 7994 Main Street	Middletown
260	73 8004 Main Street	Middletown
260	74 8026 Main Street	Middletown
260	75 8034 Main Street	Middletown
260	76 8046 Main Street	Middletown
260	77 2239 6th Street	Middletown
260	78 8043 Church Street	Middletown
260	79 8019 Church Street	Middletown
260	80 8007 Church Street	Middletown
260	81 7995 Church Street	Middletown
260	82 7967 Church Street	Middletown
260	83 7957 Church Street	Middletown
260	84 7945 Church Street	Middletown
260	85 7935 Church Street	Middletown
260	86 7919 Church Street	Middletown
260	87 7907 Church Street	Middletown
260	88 7893 Church Street	Middletown
260	89 7883 Church Street	Middletown
260	90 Middletown Town Hall	Middletown
260	91 7845 Church Street	Middletown
260	92 7825 Church Street	Middletown
260	93 7813 Church Street	Middletown
260	94 Log house, Church Street	Middletown
260	95 8030 Church Street	Middletown
260	96 8022 Church Street	Middletown
260	97 7948 Church Street	Middletown
260	98 2191 4th Street	Middletown
260	99 2190 4th Street	Middletown
260	100 7916 Church Street	Middletown
260	101 7894 Church Street	Middletown
260	102 7884 Church Street	Middletown
260	103 2149 6th Street	Middletown
260	104 2150 (?) 6th Street	Middletown

APPENDIX 4 - MIDDLETOWN AND STEPHENS CITY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
260	105 7874 Church Street	Middletown
260	106 7822 Church Street	Middletown
260	107 7800 church Street	Middletown
260	108 Warehouse, 1st Street	Middletown
260	109 2349 1st Street	Middletown
260	110 2371 1st Street	Middletown
260	111 2376 1st Street	Middletown
260	112 2376 1st Street	Middletown
260	113 2416 1st Street	Middletown
260	114 2408 1st Street	Middletown
260	115 2432 & 2434 1st Street	Middletown
260	116 2458 1st Street	Middletown
260	117 House, 1st Street	Middletown
260	118 2614 (?) 1st Street	Middletown
260	119 2457 1st Street	Middletown
260	120 Larrick's Store	Middletown
260	121 Shenandoah Valley Oil Company	Middletown
260	122 7816 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	123 2826 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	124 7836 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	125 7844 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	126 7848 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	127 7857 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	128 7883 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	129 Log church, Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	130 7892 (?) Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	131 2445 3rd Street	Middletown
260	132 Mt. Zion Church	Middletown
260	133 7942 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	134 7948 4th Street	Middletown
260	135 Middletown Presbyterian Church	Middletown
260	136 7965 Senseney Avenue	Middletown
260	137 2400 4th Street	Middletown
260	138 2310 5th Street	Middletown
304	1 5416 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	2 5426 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	3 5440 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	4 5206 Main Street	Stephens City
304	5 5212 Main Street	Stephens City
304	6 5220 Main Street	Stephens City
304	7 5226 Main Street	Stephens City
304	8 5240 Main Street	Stephens City
304	9 5252 Main Street	Stephens City
304	10 5256 Main Street	Stephens City
304	11 5260 Main Street	Stephens City
304	12 5266 Main Street	Stephens City
304	13 5280 Main Street	Stephens City
304	14 5286 Main Street	Stephens City
304	15 Spitzer's Storage	Stephens City
304	16 5290 Main Street	Stephens City
304	17 5296(A) Main Street	Stephens City
304	18 5296(B) Main Street	Stephens City

APPENDIX 4 - MIDDLETOWN AND STEPHENS CITY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
304	19 5195 Main Street	Stephens City
304	20 Locust Hill	Stephens City
304	21 5221 Main Street	Stephens City
304	22 5231 Main Street	Stephens City
304	23 5241 Main Street	Stephens City
304	24 5259 Main Street	Stephens City
304	25 Stephens City Freewill Bapt. Church	Stephens City
304	26 5267 Main Street	Stephens City
304	27 5271 Main Street	Stephens City
304	28 5279 Main Street	Stephens City
304	29 5283 Main Street	Stephens City
304	30 Stephens City United Meth. Church	Stephens City
304	31 Dean House	Stephens City
304	32 5327 Main Street	Stephens City
304	33 Yancey Apartments	Stephens City
304	34 5335 Main Street	Stephens City
304	35 Fred. Co. Edition Office	Stephens City
304	36 5339, 5343 Main Street	Stephens City
304	37 Steele-Grove House	Stephens City
304	38 Stephens City Opera House	Stephens City
304	39 Gregory Apartments	Stephens City
304	40 Clem House	Stephens City
304	41 5360 Main Street	Stephens City
304	42 5356 Main Street	Stephens City
304	43 Driver-Webster House	Stephens City
304	44 Eldridge-Lemley House	Stephens City
304	45 Van Zandt place	Stephens City
304	46 5334 Main Street	Stephens City
304	47 Old Parsonage	Stephens City
304	48 Venable House	Stephens City
304	49 5322, 5324 Main Street	Stephens City
304	50 Bucher-Lemley House	Stephens City
304	51 5373 Main Street	Stephens City
304	52 5377 Main Street	Stephens City
304	53 5381 Main Street	Stephens City
304	54 5387 Main Street	Stephens City
304	55 5395 Main Street	Stephens City
304	56 5382 Main Street	Stephens City
304	57 5378 Main Street	Stephens City
304	58 Hellsley Place	Stephens City
304	59 Gregory's Inc.	Stephens City
304	60 The Flower Center	Stephens City
304	61 Carper and Carper	Stephens City
304	62 5414 Main Street	Stephens City
304	63 5419 Main Street	Stephens City
304	64 Welch House	Stephens City
304	65 The Tavern	Stephens City
304	66 5420(A) Main Street	Stephens City
304	68 Argenbright-Grove House	Stephens City
304	69 Clevenger House	Stephens City
304	70 5445 Main Street	Stephens City
304	71 5465 Main Street	Stephens City

APPENDIX 4 - MIDDLETOWN AND STEPHENS CITY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
304	72 5466 Main Street	Stephens City
304	73 5472 Main Street	Stephens City
304	74 5473 Main Street	Stephens City
304	75 5479 Main Street	Stephens City
304	76 5483 Main Street	Stephens City
304	77 5495 Main Street	Stephens City
304	78 Glorious Church of God in Christ	Stephens City
304	79 Stephens City Library	Stephens City
304	80 Stephens City High/Elemen. School	Stephens City
304	81 Stephens City Agricultural School	Stephens City
304	82 Steph. City High/Elem. Schl. Cafet.	Stephens City
304	83 1033 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	84 5480 Main Street	Stephens City
304	85 Captain Newcomer House	Stephens City
304	86 Lemley House	Stephens City
304	87 Samsell House	Stephens City
304	88 Orrick Chapel UMC	Stephens City
304	89 5324 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	90 806 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	91 Seal House	Stephens City
304	92 5368 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	93 5357 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	94 Conner House	Stephens City
304	95 Wise-Carver House	Stephens City
304	96 Trinity Lutheran Church	Stephens City
304	97 Stephens City Old Town Cemetery	Stephens City
304	98 House, N. Germain Street	Stephens City
304	99 5275 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	100 Guard House #2	Stephens City
304	101 Guard House #1	Stephens City
304	102 5306 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	103 5311 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	104 5317 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	105 5334 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	106 5335 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	107 5355 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	108 House, S. Germain Street	Stephens City
304	109 5370(?) Germain Street	Stephens City
304	110 5385 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	111 James Lemley Blacksmith Shop	Stephens City
304	112 Baker House	Stephens City
304	113 5410 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	114 5437 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	115 5441 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	116 5443 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	117 House, Green Street	Stephens City
304	118 1025 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	119 Lemley-Hart House	Stephens City
304	120 940 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	121 5336 Water Street	Stephens City
304	122 Mardeen House	Stephens City
304	123 Rittenour-Miller House	Stephens City

APPENDIX 4 - MIDDLETOWN AND STEPHENS CITY NUMERICAL INDEX

NUMBER	COMMON NAME	QUAD MAP
304	125 First Virginia Bank	Stephens City
304	126 5489 Main Street	Stephens City
304	127 5484 Main Street	Stephens City
304	128 5455 Main Street	Stephens City
304	129 Fox's Pizza Den	Stephens City
304	130 5444 Main Street	Stephens City
304	131 5437 Main Street	Stephens City
304	132 Cardinal Electric Supply	Stephens City
304	133 805 Fairfax Street	Stephens City
304	134 Boyer Landscapes, Inc.	Stephens City
304	135 Stephens City Fire Co., Inc.	Stephens City
304	136 5341 Mulberry Street	Stephens City
304	137 Farmers and Merchants Bank	Stephens City
304	138 Spitzer's Furniture Company	Stephens City
304	139 5317 Main Street	Stephens City
304	140 904 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	141 5187 Main Street	Stephens City
304	142 5190 Main Street	Stephens City
304	143 5194 Main Street	Stephens City
304	144 Newtown Court Apartments	Stephens City
304	145 5227 Main Street	Stephens City
304	146 102 Fairfax Street	Stephens City
304	147 5375 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	148 5367 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	149 5341 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	150 5325 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	151 1030 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	152 1041 Martin Street	Stephens City
304	153 5340 Water Street	Stephens City
304	154 5324 Water Street	Stephens City
304	155 5316 Water Street	Stephens City
304	156 5265 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	157 5264 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	158 5213 Germain Street	Stephens City
304	159 5215(?) Germain Street	Stephens City
304	160 5082 Main Street	Stephens City
304	161 5066 Main Street	Stephens City
304	162 5085 Main Street	Stephens City
304	163 Shirley House	Stephens City
304	164 Enders Funeral Home	Stephens City
304	165 Kay Richards School of Dance	Stephens City
304	166 5111 Main Street	Stephens City
304	167 5132 Main Street	Stephens City
304	168 5148 Main Street	Stephens City
304	169 5156 Main Street	Stephens City
304	170 5106 Main Street	Stephens City
304	188 Bell Air	Stephens City
304	189 Lime Kiln Houses	Stephens City