

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
AGRICULTURE Secondary structure
Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE Secondary structure
Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone
walls BRICK
roof METAL: tinfoil
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance c. 1847-1860

Significant Dates c. 1847

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

- Primary Location of Additional Data
X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 53.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	757980	4346700	2	17	758100 4346600
3	17	758000	4346480	4	17	758160 4346330

x See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian
 organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date October, 1994
 street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-4143
 city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Robert C. Wallace
 street & number Glendale Farm, Route 1, Box 2545 telephone (703) 955-3571
 city or town Berryville state VA zip code 22611

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
 Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.
 Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Glendale Farm is an antebellum farm complex in the scenic countryside of Clarke County, near the West Virginia border. Its principal components are a ca. 1847, double-pile, brick farmhouse; a contemporary kitchen/laundry outbuilding; and a rare Appalachian, double-crib log barn. The interior of the farmhouse preserves most of its original provincial Greek Revival woodwork, the highlight of which is the stair with its cherry-wood railing and scrolled brackets. In the double parlors is an unusual pair of plain Gothic Revival mantels of black marble with large alabaster panels. The house is set in a shady, old-fashioned yard which fronts on the historic Charlestown-Winchester Pike. Although reduced to fifty acres, the property remains a working farm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Glendale Farm is located at the junction of Crums Church Road (route 632) and the historic Charlestown-Winchester Pike (route 761) in the northwest corner of Clarke County, approximately two miles south of the West Virginia border. The topography is open, rolling countryside with few modern intrusions. Directly across the Charlestown-Winchester Pike is Stone's Chapel, a simple 1840s Presbyterian church probably erected by the same brickmasons who built Glendale's main house and outbuilding.

The main house is a generously proportioned two-story, double-pile, brick dwelling. Architecturally conservative for its date, the house follows the straightforward, symmetrical Georgian format in use in Virginia since the eighteenth century. The facade has five bays while the rear elevation has three. The house is capped by a steep gable roof with a corbeled brick cornice at the eaves. The pairs of interior end chimneys are connected by parapets. The original roofing was probably wood shingles; it is now standing seam sheet-metal. Each gable preserves old tapered raking boards.

The facade is laid in Flemish bond, the remaining three sides are of five-course American bond. The brick walls stand on a very low limestone foundation. Instead of a wooden cornice there is a very plain corbeled brick cornice. The brickwork has suffered compromise to its appearance through sandblasting and repointing by a previous owner some twenty years ago. The brick is hard, however, and shows no signs of erosion. A small area of untouched brickwork under the north porch indicates that walls were originally coated with a red wash and the mortar joints penciled. Except for the sandblasting, the house preserves a high degree of architectural integrity with few significant alterations.

Each of the three entrances: front, side, and rear, is sheltered by what appears to be an original porch supported on unfluted paired Greek Doric columns. Avoiding classical purity, the columns have Ionic bases. Likewise, the porch entablatures, with their dentil moldings, are more Ionic than Doric. The facade porch has railings with turned balusters. The rear porch has been enclosed to form a vestibule.

The windows throughout preserve what appear to be original 6/6 double-hung sashes. The windows have plain narrow frames and are topped by square wooden lintels. All of the windows were formerly hung with louvered blinds which are preserved in the kitchen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia

outbuilding. The main entrance is set off by sidelights and plain transom. The sidelights are double-hung for ventilation, an unusual treatment.

The house employs a center-passage, double-pile plan with the rear first-floor rooms smaller than the front rooms. Originally the center passage was divided into two separate spaces with an entrance hall in front and a narrower stair passage behind, separated by a door. The door and portions of the lateral wall were removed by a previous owner to unify the two spaces. A back stair ascends between the walls to the north of the main stair. Original pine floors are intact throughout the interior.

A pair of parlors, separated by original large pocket doors is situated to the south of the center passage. As with the entire interior, the parlors have no cornice. A modern chair rail has been added. Also the walls of the rear parlor are half paneled with modern molded vertical boards. The windows and door frames in the parlors have simple architrave trim with interesting suggested corner blocks. Some of the silver-plated door hardware and is marked with an 1843 patent date. The parlor mantels are among the most interesting features of the interior. They are of black marble with large panels of beautifully veined alabaster for the pilasters and lintels. The pilasters are decorated with simple Gothic arches. Unfortunately the alabaster lintel in the front parlor mantel has been lost. Above each window frame, both in the parlors and throughout the house, is a horizontal board projecting in a narrow segmental curve. An original feature, the boards were probably intended as supports for curtain cornices or swags.

The dining room opposite the front parlor is a spacious chamber treated similarly to the rest of the first-floor rooms. Instead of a marble mantel, however, the dining room mantel is a countrified Federal-type mantel with pilasters, entablature, and frieze panel. At one time a stair descended from the east corner of the dining room to what was once a basement kitchen. The well has been floored over but the stair remains intact below. The room behind the dining room was probably originally used as a first-floor chamber. It is now a modern kitchen but most of its early woodwork is intact. It also preserves a plain, countrified Federal mantel.

A noteworthy interior feature is the main stair, an open-string dog-leg stair with a cherry-wood railing. The stair's scrolled brackets are more Georgian in character than Greek Revival. The stair railing is octagonal, the balusters are slender, broomstick-type posts with a slight taper. The newels are column-type, provincially proportioned. The stair continues to the attic level.

The second-floor rooms preserve their original trim. The second-floor mantels are similar to one another; all are in a countrified Federal style with many small moldings under the mantel shelf and with symmetrical molded architrave trim with corner blocks around the fireplace opening. The second-floor doors, like most of those below, have three narrow horizontal panels above a pair of vertical panels. The panels are treated with Greek Revival moldings. A bathroom and dressing room is located in the space above the entrance hall. Modern bookshelves have been built in the rear west room. The stair, ascending into the north (rear) room, retains the original balustrade around the well.

The attic space is divided into two large plain rooms, without fireplaces, on either side of a center passage. The doors to these rooms preserve early oak graining. A press, probably

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia

original to the house, and possibly formerly located in the dining room, remains in the passage. The area below the roof, a large attic in itself, is accessible by a ladder stair in the passage. Here can be seen the log rafters of the roof framing and early sheathing boards.

The basement plan consists of a long lateral passage off which are finished rooms now used as storage and unrestored. Exterior entrances are either end of the passage. The front rooms preserve original mantels. The original basement stair is intact and has plain horizontal railings.

To the southwest of the house is a one-story, two-unit kitchen/laundry/slave quarters outbuilding. Its walls are laid in five-course American bond. The facade has a separate entrance for each room, with a window beside it. The interior is essentially unaltered but unrestored. The walls are plastered and the ceiling has exposed joists. An enclosed stair ascends in a corner of the south to the cramped slave quarters above. A large fireplace is in the end wall of each first-floor room.

Two non-contributing buildings are immediately behind the main house: a 1953 masonry block smokehouse and a 1953 of similar construction garage. A non-contributing 1920 pumphouse is to the north of the garage. Although the grounds have not undergone archaeological survey, they probably contain the sites of additional early outbuildings.

To the north of the main house is a complex of both contributing and non-contributing farm buildings. The principal structure is an Appalachian double-crib log barn with a forebay on the east side. The forebay is supported on posts. The barn is a massive, rambling structure to which sheds have been added on either end. It is covered with vertical boards so the log construction is visible only from within. Beneath the forebay are several two-part "Dutch" doors preserving original iron strap hinges. The barn roof was originally covered with wood shingles, the metal roof dates from the 1930s. The barn employs primarily V notching; large summer beams support the loft flooring system. The date of the barn is subject to speculation. The presence of wrought nails suggest an eighteenth-century date; such barns also can date from the first half of the nineteenth century.

Other contributing buildings in the farm complex include an antebellum corn crib to the southwest of the barn and an antebellum granary to the northwest of the barn. A small contributing hog shed of undetermined date is to the south of the barn. The non-contributing farm buildings are a large, 1970 hog barn behind the log barn and adjacent modern silos. The farm buildings are in use and are maintained.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Glendale Farm, in the northernmost reaches of Virginia, is an important antebellum agricultural complex consisting of a formal Greek Revival residence, a kitchen outbuilding, and several early farm buildings, including a rare Appalachian double-crib log barn. The house was built ca. 1847 by Archibald Bowen and preserves nearly all of its original fittings, including a pair of unusual Gothic Revival mantels trimmed with alabaster. The barn, an impressive example of log construction with many of its early fittings intact, is one of two antebellum log barns remaining in the county, and is one of a handful of its type in whole of the Shenandoah Valley--the majority of which were destroyed during the Civil War. Nestled in the pastoral landscape for which Clarke County is noted, this distinctly American grouping preserves an image of the Lower Valley's thriving rural life on the eve of national conflict.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Glendale Farm was established on the former Charlestown-Winchester Pike, a busy artery connecting two of the Lower Shenandoah Valley's principal communities. The house, an imposing two-story, brick dwelling, was erected ca. 1847 by Archibald Bowen who had owned the property since 1839.¹ Little is known of Bowen other than he was elected a Clarke County justice in 1852.² Bowen is not an uncommon name in both Clarke and Frederick counties; however, Archibald Bowen may have moved to the county at the time he purchased the farm as he is not listed in the 1840 Clarke County census, but appears in the 1850 census. The Bowen family continued to own the farm until the 1870s after which it passed through a succession of owners.

Local tradition has it that Archibald Bowen may have been a Union sympathizer, which, if true, might explain why the log barn was not destroyed in the Civil War when Union troops obliterated virtually all other barns in the Shenandoah Valley.³ Whatever his politics, Bowen's name does not appear in the Confederate muster rolls. However Bowen may have dealt with the war, almost constant military activity occurred around Winchester and considerable troop movement took place through northern Clarke County, but no engagements happened in the immediate vicinity of Glendale Farm. Spared of action, the house is said to have served as a field hospital by both sides.⁴

Bowen's residence is interesting as an architectural piece combining both sophisticated and provincial interpretations of area building fashions. Its form follows the conservative Georgian five-bay, double-pile, center passage format in use in Virginia since the mid-eighteenth century. This is overlaid with provincial Federal and Greek Revival interior details, the former being somewhat old-fashioned for an 1840s house. Remarkably, nearly all of the original detailing is intact, including mantels, windows, doors, door frames, flooring, and stairs. Most of the decorative woodwork is freely interpreted and has little connection to specific pattern-book sources. The small Greek Revival Doric porticos sheltering the front, side, and rear entrances are provincial as well in that the columns employ turned bases and the entablatures are non-academic. An oddly rustic feature for a comparatively formal dwelling is the roof framing which employs log rafters rather than sawn timbers.

A surprising, almost non-conforming interior element is the pair of black marble mantels in the double parlors, the pilasters and friezes of which are slabs of alabaster decorated with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia

panels and Gothic arches. The mantels are antebellum style and most likely are original to the house, adding a worldly note to an otherwise wholesome country interior. Such use of alabaster has not been observed elsewhere in an antebellum Virginia house. The place of manufacture of the mantels is unknown; they probably came from an urban center such as Baltimore.

Although Glendale Farm probably once had a full compliment of outbuildings and farm buildings, it is noteworthy for preserving five contributing antebellum support structures. The only remaining domestic outbuilding is the brick, two-cell structure adjacent to the dwelling house. This building has been called a slave quarter; more likely it is a kitchen/laundry outbuilding with quarters for house servants--possibly slaves--in the loft.

The most important of the contributing buildings is the large Appalachian double-crib log barn to the north of the house. An impressive, and exceedingly rare--for the region--early farm building, the barn is a rambling structure covered in vertical weatherboarding. The log construction, visible from within, is composed of massive timbers generally employing V notching. The existence of this striking structure provokes distress over the loss to war and neglect of scores of similar log structures in western Virginia. Only one other log barn, a single-pen structure nearby, remains in the county. A half-dozen others may remain in adjacent Frederick County but few more in other Valley counties.⁵ It has been speculated that the barn may date from the eighteenth century, raising questions about earlier houses on the property. Local architectural historian Maral Kalbian, however, is of the opinion that such barns, venerable though they may appear, could well date as late as the 1850s. This example could thus be part of Archibald Bowen's own construction.⁶

Glendale farm is excellently maintained and preserves a high degree of architectural and scenic integrity. The only compromise is the sandblasting of the brickwork on the main house, carried out some twenty years ago by a previous owner. The brick is hard and has suffered no visible erosion. The brick was painted historically, in any case; a small area beneath the side porch, missed by the sandblasting, preserves traces of original red wash and penciled joints. Remnants of this treatment can be seen on the south wall of the adjacent outbuilding, which has not been sandblasted. The barn and the other early farm buildings remain in use.

ENDNOTES

1. Clarke County Land Tax Book, 1847. \$370 was added to Archibald Bowen's property tax on account of new buildings. A cornerstone, not seen by the author, is said to be inscribed with the date 1850.

2. J. E. Norris, ed., *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley* (Berryville, 1890) p. 454.

3. Interview with Robert C. Wallace (Glendale Farm owner), August 31, 1994.

4. *Ibid.*

5. Interview with Maral Kalbian, September 12, 1994.

6. *Ibid.* The presence of wrought nails in the barn offers the possibility that it could be earlier than the Bowen ownership.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 & 10 Page 6

Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Clarke County Land Tax Records 1838-1850.

Mary Gray Farland & Beverley Byrd Greenhalgh, *In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge: Clarke County 1732-1952* (Richmond, 1978) pp. 98-99.

J. E. Norris, ed., *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley* (Berryville, 1890) p. 454.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (cont'd)

5	17	757860	4346020
6	17	757800	4346100
7	17	757730	4346040
8	17	757710	4346580

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

1	17	757980	4346700
2	17	758100	4346600
3	17	758000	4346480
4	17	758160	4346330
5	17	757860	4346020
6	17	757800	4346100
7	17	757730	4346040
8	17	757710	4346580

Boundary Description

The boundaries include all the property currently included with the historic buildings. The eastern boundary includes the frontage along route 761. The remaining boundaries define the pastures behind the house and farm complex and preserved a scenic backdrop for the complex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

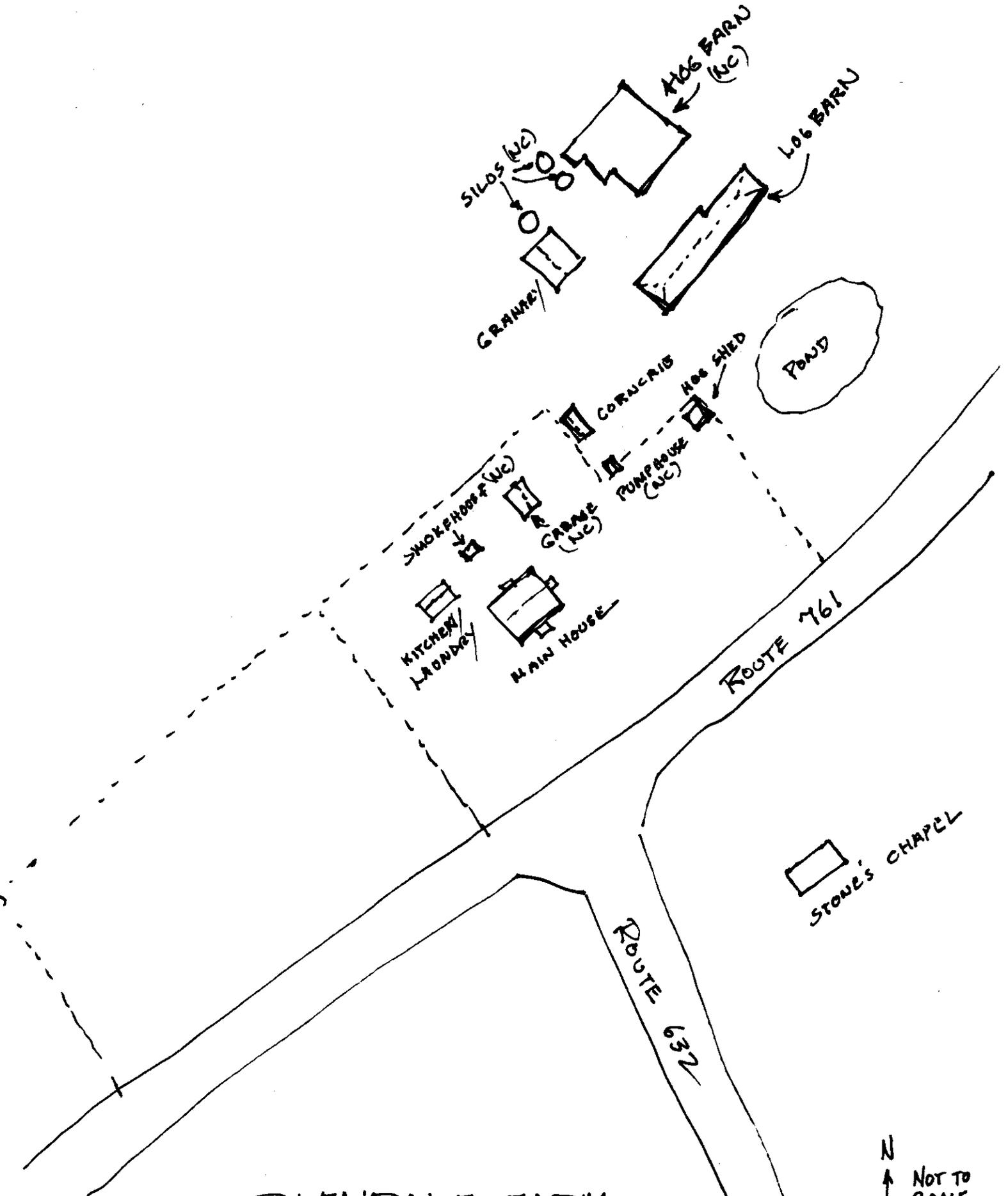
Section Photos Page 7

Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of Glendale Farm, Clarke Co. VA. (21-34) and were taken on August 31, 1994 by Calder Loth of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Negatives are filed with the department's collection at the Library of Virginia, Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219.

1. Glendale Farm main house
View from southeast
Negative number 13841
2. Glendale Farm kitchen/laundry outbuilding
View from southeast
Negative number 13841
3. Glendale Farm log barn
View from south
Negative number 13843
4. Parlors, first floor
View looking west
Negative number 13842
5. Northwest parlor, first floor
View looking west
Negative number 13842
6. Stairhall, first floor
View looking west
Negative number 13842
7. Stair landing
View looking east
Negative number 13842
8. Dining room
View looking west
Negative number 13842
9. Log barn, corncrib, and granary
View looking north
Negative number 13842
10. Noncontributing twentieth-century garage and meathouse
View looking southwest
Negative number 13843



GLENDALE FARM
 CLARKE CO., VA (21-34)

N
 ↑
 NOT TO SCALE

Glendale Farm
Clarke County, Virginia

NORT

ZONE C - AREA OF MINIMAL FLOODING
F.E.M.A. COMMUNITY NO 510070A PG 1
EFFECTIVE DATE SEPTEMBER 24, 1984

40.6946 AC.

TIER 4

N 0° 16' 07" E 1072.02

N 10° 00' 00" W 100.00

S 12° 01' 22" E 9.00

7.6902 AC.

ROUTE NO. 761

2.0909 AC.

ROUTE NO. 692
(160' WIDE)



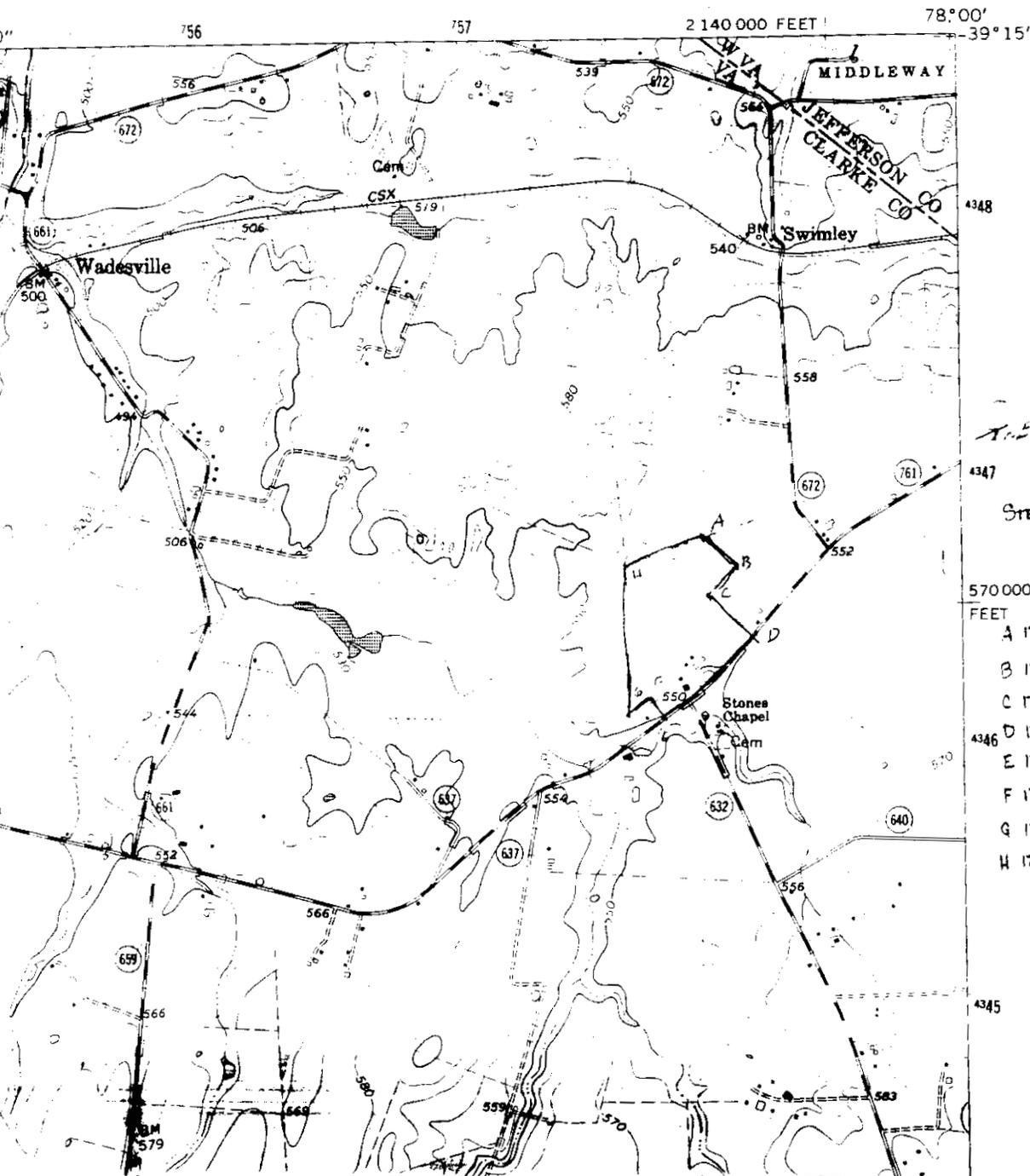
HOUSE LOCATION
LAND OF
ROBERT C. WALLAC
LONGMARSH DISTRICT
CLARKE COUNTY VIRGINIA
SCALE 1" = 200'
OCTOBER 10 1991

KEN W. ERICKSON, INC.
LAND SURVEYING
LEEBOURG VIRGINIA

301-282-2340

STEPHENSON QUADRANGLE
 VIRGINIA-WEST VIRGINIA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5462 (V SW
 (MIDDLEWAY)



X-ENDALE FARM
 CLARKE CO. VA
 STEPHENSON QUAD

570 000 FEET UTM REFERENCES:

A	17	757980	4346700
B	17	758100	4346600
C	17	758000	4346480
D	17	758160	4346330
E	17	757860	4346020
F	17	757800	4346100
G	17	757730	4346040
H	17	757710	4346580