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VLR NRHP

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name GUILFORD

other names/site number VDHR # 21-39

2. Location

street & number S. side state Route 644, 1/2 mile west of jct. w/SR 658 not for publication

city or town White Post vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Clarke code 043 zip code 22663

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wayne C. Miller
Signature of certifying official/Title

23 Dec 1992
Date

Director, VA Department of Historic Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

GUILFORD
Name of Property

CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

VACANT/NOT IN USE

AGRIC./SUBSIS./agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL

GREEK REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1820-1840

Significant Dates

c. 1820

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

Bibliography

(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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: VDHR: 221 Governor St. Richmond, Virginia 23219

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

GUILFORD; CLARKE COUNTY, VA

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

Guilford is a brick, two-story, nineteenth-century dwelling located off of county Route 644 in the southern part of Clarke County. The property encompasses 289 acres of prime agricultural land, 174 acres of which is in Warren County. The only outbuildings that survive on the property are a brick slave's quarters, dating to the same period of the house, and a small late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century frame barn. Historical and architectural evidence suggest the house was constructed between 1812 and 1820. The house had later additions during the 1830s. Guilford's architecture employs decorative motifs from several popular stylistic trends, thus reflecting the span of time during which the house and the additions were built. Guilford is in very original condition, both on the interior and exterior, and is one of the best Lower- Shenandoah Valley examples of a transitional Early Classical Revival-style dwelling with later Greek Revival details.

Guilford is approximately square in shape, measuring 48 feet by 42 feet (photo 1). The three-bay principal facade and the back of the house are laid in Flemish-bond brick. The sides are laid in five-course American bond. At some point, the brick of Guilford was painted white. However, except for under the porches, most of the paint has worn away. The house rests on a raised brick basement built below grade, which in effect creates a bowl in which the house sits. Remnants of what may have been a stone retaining wall are evident at the northwest corner of the "bowl". The basement has three-over-three-sash windows with horizontal wooden vents, and a tripartite doorway located under the portico on the north side of the house.

Guilford has a hipped roof sheathed in standing-seam metal, and two large interior brick chimneys. Slate was found in the attic which suggests it to be the original roofing material. The majority of the windows are six-over-six-sash with brick jack arches. The building is topped by a plain wooden friezeboard and a stepped wooden cornice.

Guilford's primary facade faces north, with three bays on the first floor and five bays on the second floor. It is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

GUILFORD; CLARKE COUNTY, VA

laid in a Flemish-bond pattern. The doorway is composed of a central door with a transom and sidelights (photo 2). The wooden tracery in the transom and sidelights is in a lattice pattern. The door surround has strong Greek Revival details including fluted doric pilasters, fluted trim with bull's-eye corner blocks, a plain entablature with guttae, and a prominent cornice. The door itself is divided into four horizontal rectangular panels above four smaller panels, two of which are a Greek key motif. Centered above the doorway on the second floor are three windows; a central six-over-six-sash with a four-over-four-sash on either side.

A full-height, three-bay, pedimented portico with monumental columns is centered on this facade (photo 3). The four unusual hexagonal wooden columns gently taper to support the Greek Ionic capitals. Two plain wooden pilasters with ionic capitals are found against the house. This portico is highly prominent and has dentils both in the entablature and the pediment. A lunette window in the pediment has been closed-in. The porch floor is wooden and turned balusters and a plain handrail are found on the side bays of the portico.

The three-bay east side of Guilford has a central double door. The two five-paneled doors are capped by a four-light transom and are fronted by a three-bay, one-story, pedimented portico (photo 4). The portico has a plain entablature and pediment and is supported by tuscan columns and pilasters. A balustrade on the sides of the portico is made up of plain balusters and a handrail. The other side of the house faces west, is two bays wide, and only has window openings (photo 3).

The rear of Guilford was originally four bays wide and laid in Flemish bond. Shortly after the construction of the main block of the house, a rear, two-story, three-bay, pedimented wing was added (photo 4). This small rear addition measures approximately 12 feet by 38 feet and was used as a pantry on the first floor and a sun room on the second floor. It is also brick but is laid in five-course American bond like the sides of the house. It has four-over-four-sash windows except on the second-story central bay where the tripartite window is made up of a central six-over-six-sash with a six-light transom and four-light sidelights.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

GUILFORD; CLARKE COUNTY, VA

Two engaged tuscan columns separate the center window from the sidelights. The pedimented-gable end on this elevation of the house matches that of the front portico in proportion but lacks its decorative details both in the pediment and entablature. A batten door leading into the basement is located on the east side of this wing. In the 1960s, a frame, one-story, hip-roofed kitchen wing was added to the rear of Guilford.

Although the exterior of Guilford appears to have been constructed in one building campaign, evidence suggests that the rear pedimented wing was added, as was the front portico. The cornice trim on the front portico does not match that of the rest of the house. What is unusual is that the second-story windows on that facade are centered within the portico and appear to have been an original design element. In addition, the only use of the ionic order in the house is on the capitals of this portico. This suggests that perhaps Guilford originally had a front portico, but not the one currently there. The rear matching pedimented projection is definitely a later addition. The original roof of the house on this side is evident in the attic, the bond on this wing is different, and the windows do not match. The house most probably underwent design changes while it was being constructed, thus reflecting the combination of classical and Greek Revival elements.

The refined interior woodwork in Guilford is virtually unaltered and also reflects the transitional nature of the architecture of the house. Walls and ceilings are plaster and lath, with molded chair rails, plain architrave door and window trim, paneled wooden shutters with shutter boxes, wooden mantels, and six-panel doors found in almost all the rooms. The only major alterations to the house have been the addition of new flooring on the first floor in 1910, the addition of a bathroom on each floor in the rear pantry wing, and the 1960s construction of a rear one-story kitchen wing.

Guilford's plan is interesting, in that it is basically a four-room plan with a central hall extending one-half the depth of the house. All four rooms are accessible from the hallway which contains the staircase. There is also a small entrance hall on the east side of the house on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

GUILFORD; CLARKE COUNTY, VA

first floor between the front and back rooms.

The first-floor hall, which measures approximately 21 feet long, has four doors, not including the front door and basement door, and houses the suspended two-run staircase (photo 5). The slender, plain newel posts of the staircase are turned, the balusters are plain and rectangular, and the handrail has a graceful ramp and easement. Tendril-like scrolls decorate the stair ends. The handrail of the staircase is unusually low, measuring only 2 feet and 1 inch from the tread to the top of the handrail. There is no evidence to suggest that it was ever shortened. Its current height appears to be original. Underneath the staircase in the front of the hall, is a door leading to the single-run basement staircase.

Although the four principal rooms on the first floor have different mantles, they are all a combination of Early Classical Revival and Greek Revival elements. The combination of these elements is clearly evident in the northwest parlor mantel which features unfluted tuscan columns supporting an elaborate mantelshelf characterized by recessed panels and a complex stepped cornice (photo 6). The fireplace has a black marble surround separated from the mantelpiece by fluted trim with cornerblocks.

The mantels in the dining room (southwest room) and the southeast room are almost identical in design. They both feature the same type of paneled woodwork and stepped mantelshelf as found in the northwest parlor, but instead of tuscan columns supporting the mantelshelf, they have elliptical fluted baseless doric supports (photo 7). The mantels also do not feature the bold fluted trim with corner blocks around the marble surround as found in the other mantel.

The mantel in the front northeast parlor is completely different from the other first-floor mantels. It features a dog-ear pattern of applied trim onto a fairly simple mantelpiece (photo 8). This style mantel is also found in the second-story northwest bedroom.

The door leading from the dining room in the back of the house to the brick pantry wing has a three-light transom.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

GUILFORD; CLARKE COUNTY, VA

The window and door trim in the pantry wing, made up of fluted trim with plain corner blocks, is very different in nature from the delicate architrave trim found in the rest of the house. The original rear doorway of this wing, now leading into the modern kitchen wing, has been closed-in but is still highly visible. It is made up of fluted trim and plain corner blocks dividing the eight-panel door from the six-light transom and the four-light sidelights. The pantry has since been divided to include a bathroom, accessible only from the southeast room, and a narrow boxed staircase leading upstairs.

The second-floor of Guilford is similar in plan to the first floor, with the four rooms opening up from the central hallway. However, it lacks the hall and entrance found on the east side of the first floor. The flooring of the second floor is all original and features a highly unique painted checker-board pattern in the hallway (photo 9). The rest of the floors on this level have been grain-painted except for the floor in the southwest room which has never been finished. The majority of the doors on this level also retain their original grain-painting (photo 10).

The mantel and other woodwork in the front northwest bedroom is identical to that in the first-floor northeast parlor (photo 11). The mantel in the second-story northeast bedroom, the only one of its type in the house, features only fluted trim and plain corner blocks.

The two back bedrooms match the other rooms in trim, painted doors, and interior shutters. The only difference is in the mantelpieces which are much more classical in nature than the others in the house (photo 12). These mantelpieces are grain-painted and feature fluted doric columns supporting a mantelshelf with dentils. Although the overall effect is of an Early Classical Revival mantel, the Greek Revival motif of fluted trim with plain cornerblocks is present around the fireplace surround.

Both of the back rooms have a door leading into the second-floor of the brick pantry addition. On this level the space is used as a sun room and is dominated by the tripartite window which commands a breathtaking southern view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The trim of this wing is made up of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

GUILFORD; CLARKE COUNTY, VA

fluted trim with plain cornerblocks, identical to that on the first floor. This is the same trim that is applied to most of the Classical-style mantels in the house, particularly around the marble surround.

The full basement of Guilford is of the same floor plan as the rest of the house. All four basement rooms have brick floors, and there are two working fireplaces. The fireplace in the southeast room was used for cooking and still retains its iron fireplace crane, kettle, and utensils. An outside-access door is found behind this room in the basement section of the rear brick wing addition. The main basement entry is on the north side under the monumental portico.

Two outbuildings associated with Guilford survive, and only one is considered as contributing. According to oral accounts, an ice house, smoke house, corn crib, chicken coop, and brick kitchen, all located in the immediate area around the house, were torn down in 1969. Located in the center of a lower pasture, about 700 feet northeast of the main house, is a two-story, brick slave's quarters. This building, laid in five-course American bond, measures roughly 18 feet by 22 feet, and sits on a low brick foundation (photo 13). It has six-over-six-sash windows, batten doors, brick jack arches over the openings, exposed rafter ends, an interior chimney on the north end, and a gabled roof sheathed in wooden shakes. Both the east and west elevations are two bays wide; the west side has two windows and the east side a door and window. The south side only has a six-over-six-sash attic window. The north side has an off-center door, two four-light attic windows, and the outline of a one-story gabled roof. The plan of the slave's quarters is a room on each floor with a boxed staircase in the southeast corner. An attempt to restore the building in the 1970s resulted in the demolition of a frame wing off the north end, a new roof, and the removal of some of the interior woodwork. Currently vacant, this building is one of a few surviving examples of a slave's quarters in the area.

The other outbuilding located at Guilford is a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century frame barn clad in board and batten. It is considered noncontributing because

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

GUILFORD; CLARKE COUNTY, VA

it a falls outside of the period of significance of the property.

Although the Guilford property encompasses a total of 289 acres, only the 123 acres surrounding the house and slave's quarters are included in the boundaries for this nomination. Historically, Guilford has always been a working farm. It is currently part of larger land-holdings, but is still used for agricultural purposes. The land around Guilford is rolling with many limestone outcroppings, and is therefore well suited for use as pasture. The property is surrounded by magnificent views of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Turning off Route 644, a narrow gravel driveway lined with osage orange trees leads to Guilford. The yard around the house is encircled by a four-board wooden fence and has many mature trees, including several large locusts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

SECTION 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Guilford is one of the region's finest, most intact examples of a transitional Early Classical Revival-style dwelling with later Greek Revival details. It was constructed by Major Isaac Hite, Jr., of Belle Grove in Frederick County, for his son, James Madison Hite. Historical research implies that the brick, two-story house was built between 1812 and 1820. The architectural evidence supports this theory and further suggests that some Greek Revival decorative elements, the rear brick wing, and possibly the front portico, were added to the house during the 1830s. Guilford's exceptional interior decoration is virtually unaltered, featuring painted floors, grain-painted trim and doors, highly decorative mantels, and original woodwork and plaster. The interior clearly reflects the combined use of Classical and Greek Revival elements. In addition, Guilford is a rare example of a high-style sophisticated dwelling in Clarke County not constructed by members of the Tidewater gentry, but instead by a descendent of a German settler. A two-story brick slave's quarters adds to the integrity of the property as does the pristine country setting. The architectural refinement of Guilford renders the property locally significant under Criterion C of the National Register. The property exhibits integrity of association, design, feeling, location, material, workmanship, and setting.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The land on which Guilford stands was originally part of a 1734 land grant to Benjamin Borden. The tract passed through many hands until 1811, when Major Isaac Hite, Jr. purchased it from Francis and Sophia Gildart. Major Hite built and lived at Belle Grove in Frederick County, located about twenty miles southwest of Guilford. He deeded the Guilford tract to his eldest son, James Madison Hite in 1822. (Frederick County Deed Book 47, p.106) An examination of land tax records for Frederick County (Clarke County was not formed until 1836) reveals that in 1820 a value was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

added to the land under consideration for buildings. This was the first year when land and buildings were valued separately. There is no indication that a house was on the property when Major Hite purchased it from the Gildarts in 1811. Therefore, the records imply a construction date prior to 1820 and after 1811. Furthermore, they suggest that Major Hite built the house for his son, James Madison Hite. The architectural evidence supports this theory.

Major Isaac Hite, Jr. was the grandson of Jost Hite, considered the first permanent settler of Frederick County. Jost Hite was a German immigrant who in 1732, led a party of sixteen families down from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley, where they settled.

Major Isaac Hite, Jr. attended William and Mary College, but left there in 1784 without earning his degree. He joined the Continental Army, where he was later sworn in as a Major. (Quarles, p.127) He eventually settled in Frederick County on land left to him by his father, Isaac Hite. In 1794 he constructed his Early Classical Revival-style-dwelling named Belle Grove. Located just outside of Middletown off of the Valley Pike, Belle Grove is believed to have been partially designed by Thomas Jefferson. (Nichols, p.80) Isaac Hite, Jr. was a prominent citizen of the county, holding several public offices including Justice. His land holdings were extensive, and census records show that in 1810 he owned over one hundred slaves. Hite married twice; his first wife was Nellie Conway Madison, sister of President James Madison. James Madison Hite was their eldest son, and was named after his uncle.

Little is known about James Madison Hite. He was described by the author T.K. Cartmell as "a man of ample riches.." (Cartmell, p.277) When the Guilford property was deeded to Hite by his father in 1822, the will read: "upwards of eleven hundred acres of land more or less together with all the slaves and other property appertaining to the said farm of which land and slaves and other property I have already put him in possession." (Frederick County Will Book 19, p.354) Cartmell also wrote (in 1908) that he had "often heard in his boyhood days, how the gentry were entertained at Guilford." (Cartmell, pp.277-278.) During the period of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

his ownership, James Madison Hite probably completed Guilford by adding and perhaps remodeling parts of it.

According to an advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser, James Madison Hite put the Guilford property up for sale in 1846. The house is described as: ".brick, two stories, high, is all finished, covered with slate, contains eight rooms, and, with the adjacent offices, cost about \$12,000.00." The advertisement further states that Guilford is "one of the most desirable estates in the Valley." (Alexandria Gazette, 1846) The property was not sold at that time and remained in the Hite family until 1878, when it was purchased by George Washington Lee. Guilford stayed in the possession of the Lees until 1969, when it was purchased by Katherine M. Warner Conover, the present owner.

Guilford's period of significance reflects the time during which it was constructed and substantially added to. Tax records prove the house existed in 1820, the first year improvements and real estate values were separated. However, architectural evidence suggests that the house could have been under construction as early 1812.

Although the farmland surrounding Guilford is intact, the agriculturally-related outbuildings have been lost, thus diminishing its significance under the theme of agriculture.

The settlers of the area that later became Clarke County were mainly English and came primarily from the Tidewater region of Virginia. This was in opposition to the rest of what was then Frederick County, which was settled mainly by the Scotch-Irish, Germans, Dutch, and Welsh. This difference was in a large part due to the fact that the majority of Clarke County was part of a 50,212-acre grant to Robert "King" Carter from Lord Fairfax. Carter's heirs began to migrate to Clarke County from the Tidewater region of Virginia during the late eighteenth century. These settlers were generally wealthier than their counterparts in the rest of Frederick County. They transported their wealth, their slave system, and their appreciation of stylish architecture to Clarke County. Hence, houses and plantations in the area that later became Clarke County were generally larger and much elaborate than those found in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8&9 Page 11

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

rest of Frederick County. (Kalbian, p.10.) Although Clarke County has a wealth of high-style nineteenth-century plantation dwellings, Guilford is rare as an example of one not constructed by members of the Tidewater gentry, but by descendents of German settlers.

Guilford's unique architectural qualities include elegant proportions, checker-board-pattern painted floors, highly sophisticated mantels, grain-painted woodwork, Classical and Greek Revival decorative elements, and the use of Flemish bond on both the front and rear elevations. These and Guilford's highly unaltered condition contribute greatly to its architectural significance.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9&10 Page 12

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

A 17/751380/4322700
B 17/751600/4322180

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 13

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

C 17/750910/4321900
D 17/750710/4322310
E 17/750950/4322720

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

NOTE: REFER TO USGS MAP FOR BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point located on the southern right-of-way of county Route 644 delineated by UTM reference point A 17/751380/4322700; proceed southeast approximately 1850' to a point on the western right-of-way of county Route 644 delineated by UTM reference point B 17/751600/4322180; thence proceed southwest approximately 2500' to a point delineated by UTM reference point C 17/750910/4321900; thence proceed northwest approximately 1500' to a point delineated by UTM reference point D 17/750710/4322310; thence proceed northeast approximately 1600' to a point along the southern right-of way of county Route 644 delineated by UTM reference point E 17/750950/4322720; thence proceed east along the said right-of-way approximately 1500' to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary for Guilford includes the house, surviving outbuildings historically associated with the house, and pasturelands contiguous with the core of resources. It does not include remoter areas of the farmland under the same ownership.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 14

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The following information applies to all the photographs unless otherwise noted: 1) Photographer- Maral S. Kalbian; 2) Subject- Guilford VDHR file number 21-39; 3) Location- Clarke County, Virginia; 4) Date of photograph - March, 1992; 5) Location of negative- Virginia State Library Richmond, Virginia.

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Northeast view.
PHOTO 1 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Detail of front door.
PHOTO 2 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Northwest view.
PHOTO 3 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Southeast view.
PHOTO 4 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: First-floor hall, looking towards front door.
PHOTO 5 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Mantel, northwest parlor.
PHOTO 6 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Mantel, dining room.
PHOTO 7 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Mantel, northeast parlor.
PHOTO 8 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: View of painted floor on second-story hall landing.
PHOTO 9 of 13

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 15

Guilford; Clarke County, VA

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Detail of grain-painted door on second story.
PHOTO 10 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: View of second-story northwest bedroom
PHOTO 11 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House
VIEW: Mantel, second-story southeast bedroom.
PHOTO 12 of 13

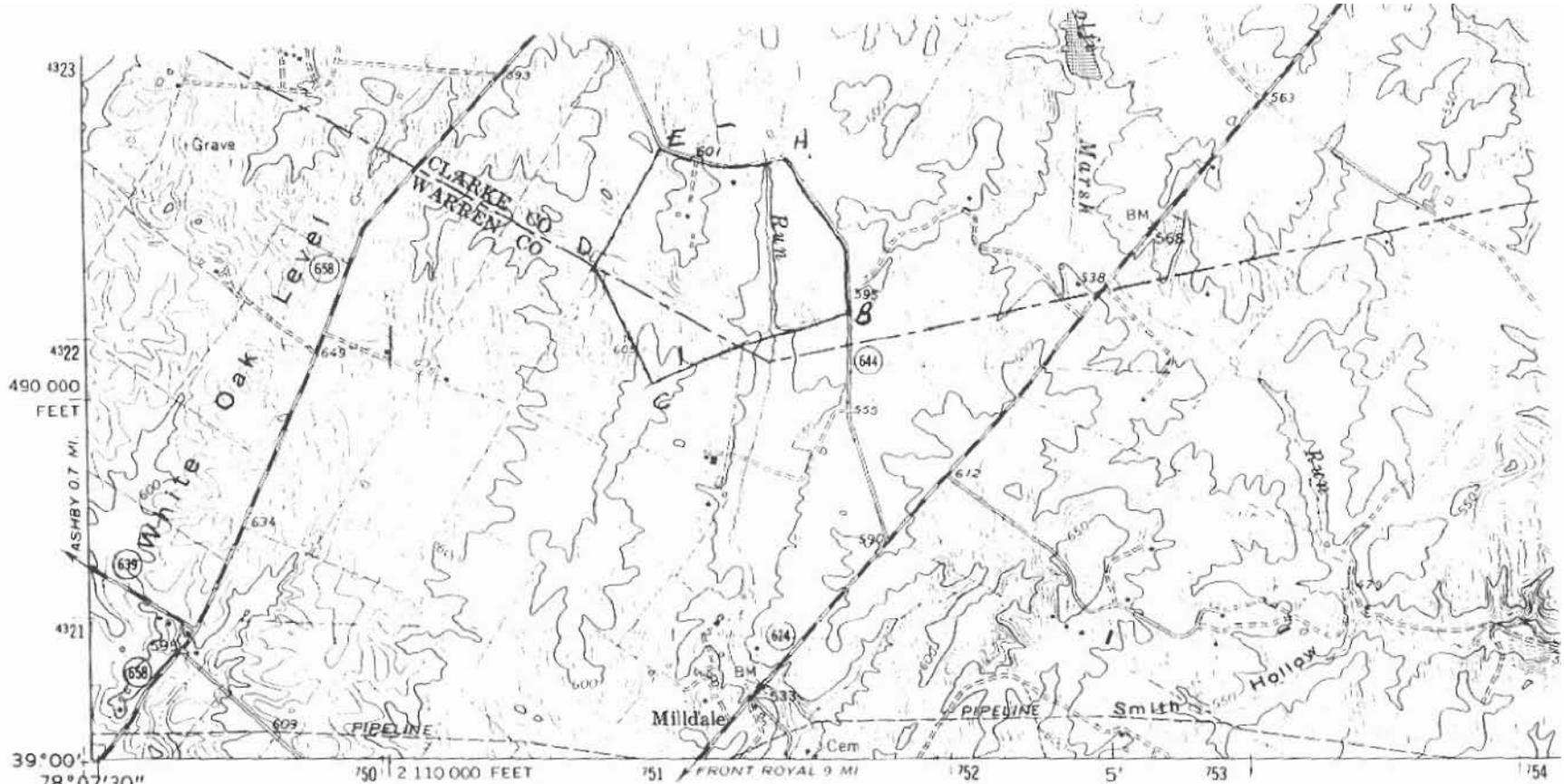
SUBJECT: Slave's Quarters
VIEW: Northeast view
PHOTO 13 of 13

Guilford
Clarke County,
Virginia

UTM References
(zone 17):

AE 751380
N 4322700
BE 751600
N 4322180
CE 750910
N 4321900
DE 750710
N 4322310
EE 750950
N 4322720

(FRONT ROYAL)
5361, 1 NW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978



UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



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