



**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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	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  
Storage Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

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

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

**EARLY REPUBLIC:** Federal

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.)

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.
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 value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or 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 ca. 1819-1882

Significant Dates ca. 1819
1882

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**

**Acreage of Property** 65 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	244770	4336580	2	18	245310 4336460
3	18	245240	4336020	4	18	244630 4336270

     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 Maral Kalbian  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ date May 20, 1994  
 street & number Route 1, Box 86 telephone 703-837-2081  
 city or town Boyce state VA zip code 22620

**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 Mrs. Suzanne White McKown  
 street & number P. O. Box 269 telephone 703-955-1789  
 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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Clarke County, VirginiaSection number 7 Page 1**SECTION 7: SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

Norwood is a brick, two-story, early-nineteenth-century dwelling located off of Virginia Route 7, about one mile east of the town of Berryville. The property encompasses 176 acres of prime agricultural land, which is currently used as improved pasture for cattle. There are several outbuildings on the property including: a brick meathouse, which dates to the same period as the main house; a late-nineteenth-century frame tenant house; and several late-nineteenth-century agricultural buildings. Historical and architectural evidence suggest the house was constructed around 1819 for Lewis Neill. There was probably an earlier, more modest dwelling on the property before the current house was built, as a potential well site was recently discovered by relic hunters surveying the property. Norwood's architecture employs classical decorative motifs and is considered one of Clarke County's finest examples of the Federal style of architecture. It is in very original condition, both on the interior and exterior, and its surroundings are extremely pristine and well-preserved.

**ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS**

Norwood is comprised of a two-story, three-bay, rectangular block, measuring roughly 40 feet by 30 feet, with a side two-story brick wing, measuring roughly 26 feet by 28 feet (photo 1). This side, two-bay wing is about 8 feet shorter in height than the main block and appears to have been constructed at about the same time for use as a service wing. The brickwork in each section matches the other and is very refined. The bricks, which were probably fired on the property, are laid in a Flemish-bond pattern on the front, and in a five-course American-bond pattern on the sides and rear. The bricks are currently painted a salmon-pink color. The house rests on a raised brick basement which has eight-over-eight-sash double-hung windows.

Norwood has a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal, and two large interior end chimneys. The side brick wing is also gable-roofed and has an interior end brick chimney on the outside wall. The main block of Norwood is unique for the large size of its original twelve-over-twelve-sash double-hung windows, many of which retain their original

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glass. These windows are topped by graceful brick jack arches and have operating louvered wooden shutters. Two four-light attic windows are found in the western gable end of this portion of the house. The side wing has six-over-nine-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six-sash windows on the second floor. They too, have brick jack arches and operating louvered wooden shutters. Both sections are topped by a stepped brick cornice.

Norwood's primary facade faces north with three bays on the first and second floors of the main block (photo 1). The central doorway is composed of a graceful elliptical fanlight and sidelights surrounding a double-leaf, paneled door (photo 2). The wooden tracery in the fanlight is in a sunburst pattern, and in the sidelights it is in a stylized urn-shape pattern. The door surround has refined fluted classical trim including fluted Doric pilasters. The double doors themselves are each divided into three rectangular panels above a fourth square panel.

This entrance is further enhanced by a fine classical one-story, one-bay portico. The paired unfluted Doric columns support a frieze with triglyphs and metopes, and mutules in the cornice (photo 2). The porch floor, foundation, and the seven steps leading up to the porch are constructed of brick and are a modern replacement of the original wooden components. Plain wooden balusters and a round wooden handrail are found along the front and side bays of the porch, while modern wrought-iron railings are situated along the steps.

As previously mentioned, the side brick wing that extends to the east appears to have been constructed at the same time or shortly after the main block for use as a service wing. It is slightly set back from the main block and is more diminutive in its height and fenestration. A basement entry door is found along the east side of this wing. The feature of a side service wing constructed of the same material and in a similar manner as the main block is found in several houses in the area that date to this same period. Some of these include: Springdale (VDHR# 34-103), Cherry Row (VDHR# 34-105), and the McKown-Rusell House (VDHR# 34-1050), which are located in Frederick County; and Blakely, which is located close-by in Jefferson County, West Virginia. No

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contemporary dwellings with this feature were found in Clarke County.

In 1977-76, the current owner made several additions to Norwood, all of which reflected her desire to maintain the Federal character of the house. A one-story, two-bay, enclosed brick porch was added to the west end of the house (photo 3). The porch has a brick wall along its north side, which is laid in five-course American bond, and glassed walls along the west and south walls. This addition has a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal topped with an open lantern with six-over-six-sash double-hung windows, two twelve-over-twelve-sash double-hung windows along the north wall, and it sits on a raised brick basement. An addition was also made to the east end of the house consisting of a one-story garage and covered breezeway (photo 3). These were also constructed of brick, but here in a stretcher bond pattern, with standing-seam metal roofs, and like the porch addition, detract very little from the original part of the house. A third wing was also added to the rear of the house during this building campaign. The frame rear wing, which was standing at the time, was in very poor condition. It was torn off and replaced with a two-story brick wing that currently houses the kitchen on the first floor and bedrooms on the second floor (photo 4). As with the other additions, this wing is in keeping with the original part of the house and does not negatively affect its integrity. The rear of the main block of Norwood faces south, is four bays wide, and has only window openings (photo 4). The basement windows on this elevation consist of paired four-light casements. In addition, a batten door leading to the basement is located along this elevation.

Norwood's floor plan is a transverse hall with double parlors. This type of plan is somewhat rare for houses of this period in this region of Virginia. The two parlors (one of which is used as a dining room) are accessible from the hall through doors centered along the wall opposite the entrance (photos 5, 6). The hall, which measures 36 feet long by 10 feet wide, contains the staircase along the southeastern wall, and a doorway at each end; one leading to the service wing, and one to the porch addition (photos 5, 6). The doorway to the 1970s porch addition, has a three-light transom, and originally led to an outside side porch.

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The open-string staircase is very light and features a variety of hardwoods. The slender, plain newel posts are turned, the balusters are plain and rounded, and the handrail has a graceful ramp and easement (photo 5). Tendril-like scrolls decorate the stair ends. The handrail of the staircase to the landing is one piece of solid cherry and the balusters and newels are of walnut. Underneath the staircase, is a door leading to a small half-bath. There was originally a single-run stair to the basement in this location, but it was removed when the half-bath was added in the 1940s.

The interior woodwork in Norwood is virtually unaltered and also reflects the Federal-style nature of the house. The walls and ceilings are plaster and lath, with concave crown molding, plain base molding, paneled window and door reveals, and six-panel doors found in almost all the rooms. The main hall is the only room with molded chair rail and a plaster ceiling medallion (photo 6). The random-width pine flooring throughout the house is original, as are the many brass door box locks. Two nearly identical mantels are found in the two parlors. The only unusual interior feature is that, although the woodwork on the first floor is similar in all the rooms, it is not identical. The trim in the hallway is a fluted pilaster type with corner blocks (photo 5); in the living room or west parlor, it is symmetrically molded trim with two large beads; and in the dining room or east parlor, it is also symmetrically molded trim but with only one central bead. The trim in both these rooms also uses corner blocks, but they too slightly differ in the pattern of the central bull's-eye. All of the trim appears to have been installed at the same time and may simply reflect the desire of the builder to emphasize the different character and use of each room.

Each of the two parlors on the first floor measures 20 feet by 18 feet. They are separated by a wall with a doorway with sliding louvered doors topped by a glass fanlight. The present owner replaced this wall during the 1976-77 renovation, as a previous owner in the 1940s had removed it and combined the two rooms into one large one. There was no indication that the original doorway had a fanlight, but the present owner felt that this detail nicely enhanced the two

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rooms (photo 7). The room to the west is the current living room. The mantel is composed of two freestanding unfluted Doric columns on a tall base supporting a mantelshelf characterized by a molded frieze panel with a central bead and end bull's-eyes (photo 8). The mantelpiece in the east parlor (or dining room) is also composed of two freestanding Doric columns supporting a mantelshelf with a decorative frieze (photo 9). But here the frieze panel has three fluted channels instead of beading. It too has a plastered fireplace surround that is painted black and a brick hearth. These mantels appear to be modeled after marble ones that were being produced in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. But here, instead of the more ornate King of Prussia marble, we see them expressed in wood.

The first floor of the side wing is composed of two rooms; one now used as a library, and the other as a hall. The woodwork in this section is much less ornate than in the main block and consists of plain architrave trim. The doors are all six-panel with plain box locks. The mantel in the library is a simplified Federal-style type with plain Doric pilasters supporting a plain frieze and a slightly stepped mantelshelf (photo 10). The current owner moved this mantel from its original location upstairs when she opened up this fireplace in the 1970s. The bookcases along the south wall were also added during the 1976-77 renovation. In the hallway that attaches this portion of the house to the rear wing is a 1970s wrought-iron spiral staircase leading to the upstairs master bedroom suite. This replaced the original open staircase that ran from the basement to the second floor and was in the same general location. The first floor of the rear wing contains the kitchen and pantry.

The second floor of the main block of Norwood is similar in plan to the first floor, but it contains two bedrooms opening up from the front hall and a third bedroom located along the northwest wall. A door with three steps up accesses the side wing from the first stair landing. The second-floor hall is smaller than the first-floor hall because of the presence of a third bedroom that was converted into a large full bath in the 1940s. All the pine flooring on this level is original, as are the six-panel doors with box locks and brass handles. The woodwork on

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this level is made up of architrave trim and matches that found on both levels of the side wing.

The mantels in the two upstairs bedrooms are almost identical to those found in the two parlors. They differ in that they are smaller and have a different type of fluting in the frieze panel. The bedroom to the east has closets on either side of the fireplace (photo 11). The western bedroom has a window on one side of the chimney, and a closet leading to a full bathroom on the other side.

The second floor of the side wing houses the master bathroom suite, which was remodeled during the 1970s renovation. The architrave trim and six-panel doors were retained. The mantel was moved to the current library and replaced with a new one. The second floor of the rear wing addition contains the master bedroom and dressing room.

There is a full basement under both sections of Norwood. The current owner poured a concrete floor over the dirt floor during the 1970s renovation. The basement is now used for storage and houses the heating and cooling systems. No evidence suggests that there were ever any cooking fireplaces on this level.

Only one outbuilding that is contemporary with the main house survives. Located just behind the garage wing in the back yard, is a one-story brick meathouse (photo 12). This building, laid in five-course American bond, measures roughly 15 feet square, and sits on a low stone foundation. The only exterior opening is the entrance located on the front gable end of the building. Above the batten door is a brick jack arch and a small rectangular window. This meathouse has a highly visible stepped brick cornice and a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. A lean-to frame shed addition is located in the back. Currently used as a tool shed, this building is the only surviving period outbuilding at Norwood. Just southeast of the meathouse is a brick toolshed that was constructed in 1976 and is considered noncontributing.

All the other contributing resources at Norwood date to the late nineteenth century. Historical and architectural evidence suggests that the frame tenant house, frame barn,

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and corncrib were constructed by the year 1882. However, these are vernacular buildings and could have been constructed during the early part of the twentieth century.

The frame tenant house, which is located east of the main house, is a small, two-story, central-passage-plan dwelling clad in stucco with a standing-seam metal gable roof. It has two interior end flues, six-over-six-sash double-hung windows, a stone foundation, and a rear one-story kitchen wing. A small frame shed is located in the back yard and the house is surrounded by mature trees and a three-board fence.

The complex of agriculturally-related outbuildings is also located east of the main house, about halfway to the tenant house. It consists of the following: a contributing frame barn; a contributing frame corncrib; and three noncontributing buildings; a concrete block machine shed, and two pole buildings (photo 13). The barn is of timber-frame, mortise-and-tenon construction with the structural members held together with wooden pins. It is clad in vertical wooden siding, has a gable roof, and a side lean-to corncrib addition. The corncrib sits just south of the barn and is relatively small compared to the barn and its attached corncrib. It too has vertical wooden siding and a gable roof.

Although the Norwood property encompasses a total of 179 acres, only a 65-acre area surrounding the main house, barn, and tenant house is included in the boundaries for this nomination. The Norwood property lies along the southern right-of-way of Virginia Route 7 just east of the town of Berryville, the county seat of Clarke County. The property is surrounded by magnificent views of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Turning off Route 7, a driveway lined with mature maple trees leads to Norwood. The yard around the house is encircled by a four-board wooden fence and has many mature trees and bushes, including several large evergreens and boxwood.

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Clarke County, VirginiaSection number 8 Page 8**SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Norwood is one of Clarke County's most noteworthy examples of a brick Federal-style plantation house. With its unusual transverse-hall plan, large twelve-over-twelve-sash double-hung windows, and original woodwork and mantels, Norwood retains much of its architectural integrity. The house was built around 1819 for Lewis Neill, a descendant of one of several families that immigrated to the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania with Alexander Ross in the 1730s. Norwood is thus a rare example of a high-style dwelling in Clarke County not constructed by members of the Tidewater gentry, but instead by a descendant of an Irish settler. The grouping of late-nineteenth-century farm outbuildings and a tenant house, as well as the pristine country setting, add to the property's integrity. The architectural elegance and form of Norwood render 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 Norwood stands was originally part of a 1760 land patent from Thomas Fairfax, sixth Baron Fairfax of Cameron, to Jacob and Samuel Camperlin. The tract, which consisted of 311 acres, passed to the Neill family in 1767. The land under consideration was deeded to Lewis Neill in 1818 and consisted of 340 acres called Buck Marsh Farm. An 1817 plat valued the land at \$50 per acre but did not show the house. An examination of land tax records for Frederick County (Clarke County was not formed until 1836) reveals that in 1820 a value was 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 Lewis Neill was deeded the land in 1818. Therefore, the records imply a construction date prior to 1820 and after 1818. The architectural evidence supports this theory as the Federal woodwork in Norwood is consistent with the type of woodwork frequently found in Virginia houses of this period.

It has been passed down to the present owner that Norwood was constructed in two sections: the first being the shorter

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of the two-story blocks in 1780, and then the main block in 1795.<sup>1</sup> However, the architectural and historic evidence suggest that both sections were constructed at or about the same time in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. An eighteenth-century date for the house might refer to an earlier dwelling of which there is no documented physical evidence. However, a potential well site was recently discovered by relic hunters surveying the property. This site needs further investigation in order to verify the possibility that it might be the location of an earlier dwelling.

The Lewis Neill who is believed to have constructed Norwood was the grandson of the Lewis Neill who in 1743 was appointed a justice of the peace of Frederick County. By 1751, he was elected as the fifth High Sheriff of Frederick County. This role apparently earned him the title of Captain. Also in 1752, he was elected as one of the first Episcopal vestrymen in Frederick County.<sup>2</sup> Joseph Neill, Captain Lewis Neill's son and the father of Lewis Neill of Norwood, is shown as a recorder of births, marriages, and burials at Hopewell Meeting in Frederick County.

Little is known about the Lewis Neill believed to have constructed Norwood. It is known he married Nancy Tate Stribling in 1815 and had at least one child, Lewis, who was born at Norwood in 1823. This son, known as Lieutenant Lewis Neill, went on to graduate from West Point and was mortally wounded in 1847 during the Mexican War. Lewis Neill died in 1836 and an inventory of his belongings including the personal belongings of his house were listed room by room. An excerpt of the inventory shows that the house included at least a parlor, a dining room, three chambers, an upstairs passage, and a storeroom.<sup>3</sup> This description is consistent with the configuration of the present house.

Norwood remained in the Neill family until 1858 when it was purchased by Dr. William D. McGuire. His son William, also a physician, was born at Norwood in 1860 and died in 1921 in Richmond, where he had won great distinction in his field.<sup>4</sup> It was during the ownership of the McGuires that the property was first referred to as Norwood, a name it has since kept.

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Norwood passed through several ownerships during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house was rented out and also remained vacant for some time. The current owner is Mrs. Suzanne McKown. Her now deceased husband's first wife was a descendent of the Reynolds family, which owned Norwood since 1902.<sup>5</sup> When the present owner took possession of the property in the mid-1970s, the house was in poor repair.<sup>6</sup> Mrs. McKown and her husband did a major renovation of the house in 1976-1977. This included the following: removing a small frame side porch and replacing it with a large brick enclosed porch; adding a rear, two-story brick wing and a side garage wing; modernizing the basement; rewiring and replumbing the house; painting the exterior of the house; and stabilizing the brick meathouse - the only contributing outbuilding that dates to the period of the house. The original two sections of the house were basically left intact except for the replacement of a curtain wall between the parlor and dining room which had been removed in the 1940s by a tenant.<sup>7</sup>

Norwood's period of significance includes the time from which the main house was constructed until the time when the agricultural outbuildings and tenant house were probably constructed in the late nineteenth century. Although these buildings post-date the house by at least sixty years, they are important elements to the appreciation of the rural character of the Norwood property. Norwood is located directly south of Virginia Route 7, the old Berryville-Winchester Turnpike, which was in operation as early as the late 1740s.

Norwood is undoubtedly one of Clarke County's most elegant, intact examples of the Federal style of architecture. Its uniqueness is further enhanced by the fact that it was not constructed by members of the wealthy Tidewater gentry who mostly settled the area that is now Clarke County, but by descendents of Irish settlers who came to the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania in the 1730s.

**Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> Byrd, Beverly Bigelow and Mary Gray Farland. In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge. Richmond: William Byrd Press, 1978, p.36.

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2 Morris, Mary. Neill Family Genealogy Notes. Front Royal, VA. May, 1994.

3 Morris, Mary. Norwood - Land Summary. Front Royal, VA. May, 1994.

4 Stanard, William G. The McGuire Family in Virginia. Richmond: Old Dominion Press, 1926, pp.110-111.

5 Clarke County Deed Book 1, p.272.

6 Interview by Maral S. Kalbian with Suzanne McKown, July 24, 1993.

7 Interview by Maral S. Kalbian with Suzanne McKown, July 24, 1993.

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### SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Farland, Mary Gray and Beverley Bigelow Byrd. In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge: Clarke County 1732-1952. Richmond: William Byrd Press, 1978.

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MacDonald, Rose, M.E. "Clarke County; A Daughter of Frederick," Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Association, 1983-1984, 23, 1-74.

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Norris, J.E. History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley. Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1890.

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## SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Note: Refer to USGS Map for Boundary Description

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of the southern right-of-way of county Route 608 and Virginia Route 7 delineated by UTM reference point A 18/244770/4336580; thence proceed east along the southern right-of-way of Virginia Route 7 approximately 1800' to a point along the western bank of Buck Marsh Run delineated by UTM reference point B 18/245310/433646018; thence proceed southeast along the west bank of Buck Marsh Run approximately 1500' to a point along the west bank of Buck Marsh Run delineated by UTM reference point C 18/245240/4336020; thence proceed northwest approximately 2200' to a point along the eastern right-of-way of county route 608 delineated by UTM reference point D 244630/433627018; thence proceed northeast along the said right-of-way approximately 1100' to the point of origin.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary for Norwood includes the house, surviving outbuildings historically associated with the house, and pasturelands contiguous with the core of resources. Not included are the more remote areas of the farm.

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

NORWOOD

Clarke County, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 21-57

Date of photograph: March, 1994

Maral S. Kalbian, photographer

All negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources collection at the Virginia State Library and Archives.

SUBJECT: Main House

VIEW: North view

NEG. NO.:13729

PHOTO 1 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House

VIEW: Detail of front portico

NEG. NO.:12972

PHOTO 2 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House

VIEW: North view

NEG. NO.:13730

PHOTO 3 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House

VIEW: Southeast view

NEG. NO.:13729

PHOTO 4 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House

VIEW: First-floor hall, looking east

NEG. NO.:13727

PHOTO 5 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House

VIEW: First-floor hall, looking west

NEG. NO.:13730

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SUBJECT: Main House  
VIEW: Looking west from dining room to parlor  
NEG. NO.:13730  
PHOTO 7 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House  
VIEW: Mantel, parlor  
NEG. NO.:13730  
PHOTO 8 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House  
VIEW: Mantel, dining room  
NEG. NO.:13730  
PHOTO 9 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House  
VIEW: Library in side wing  
NEG. NO.:13730  
PHOTO 10 of 13

SUBJECT: Main House  
VIEW: View of second-story southeast bedroom  
NEG. NO.:13730  
PHOTO 11 of 13

SUBJECT: Meathouse  
VIEW: Northeast view  
NEG. NO.:13729  
PHOTO 12 of 13

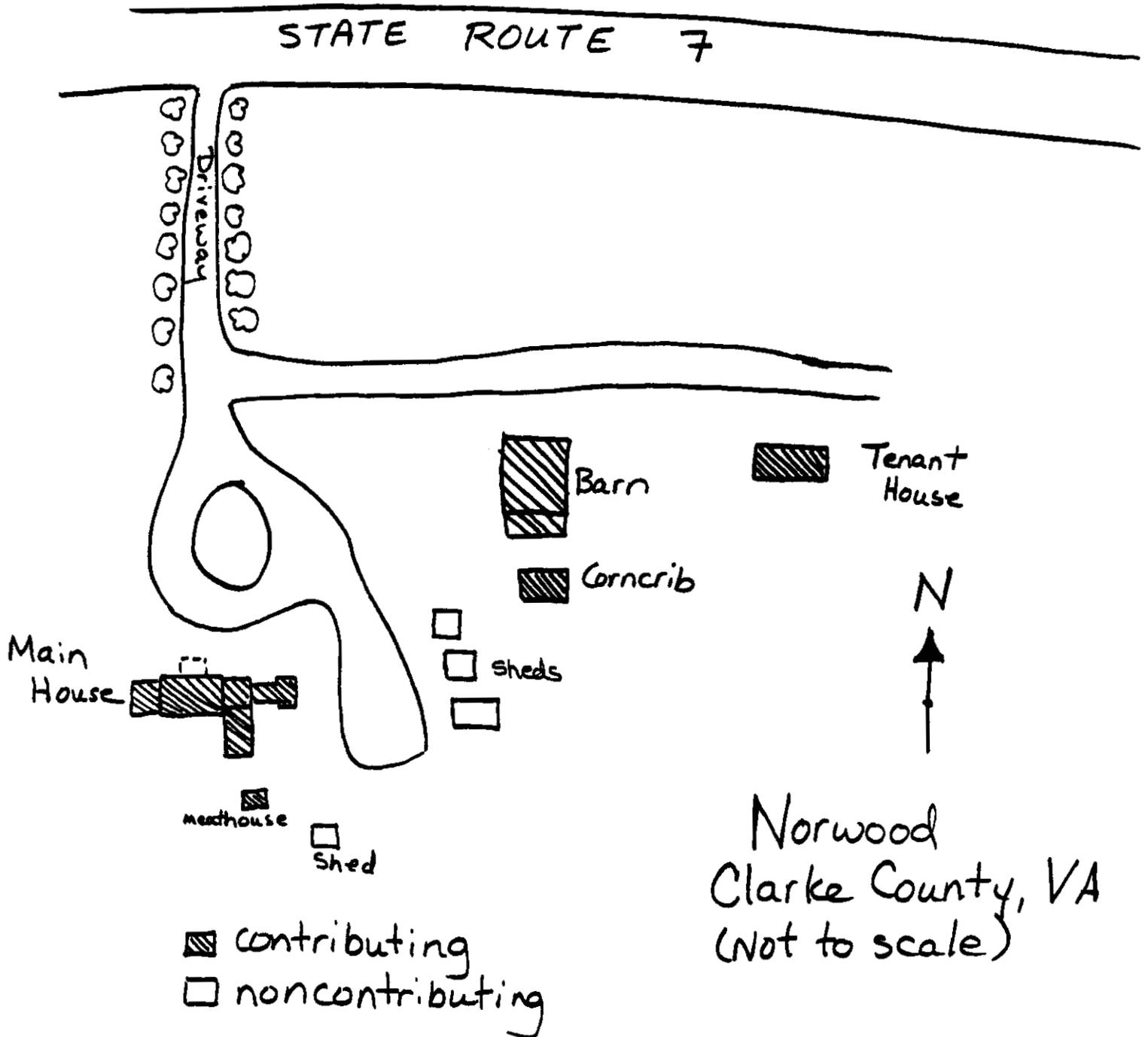
SUBJECT: Barn and Corncrib  
VIEW: Southwest view  
NEG. NO.:13728  
DATE: July, 1993  
PHOTO 13 of 13

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Norwood  
Clarke County, Virginia

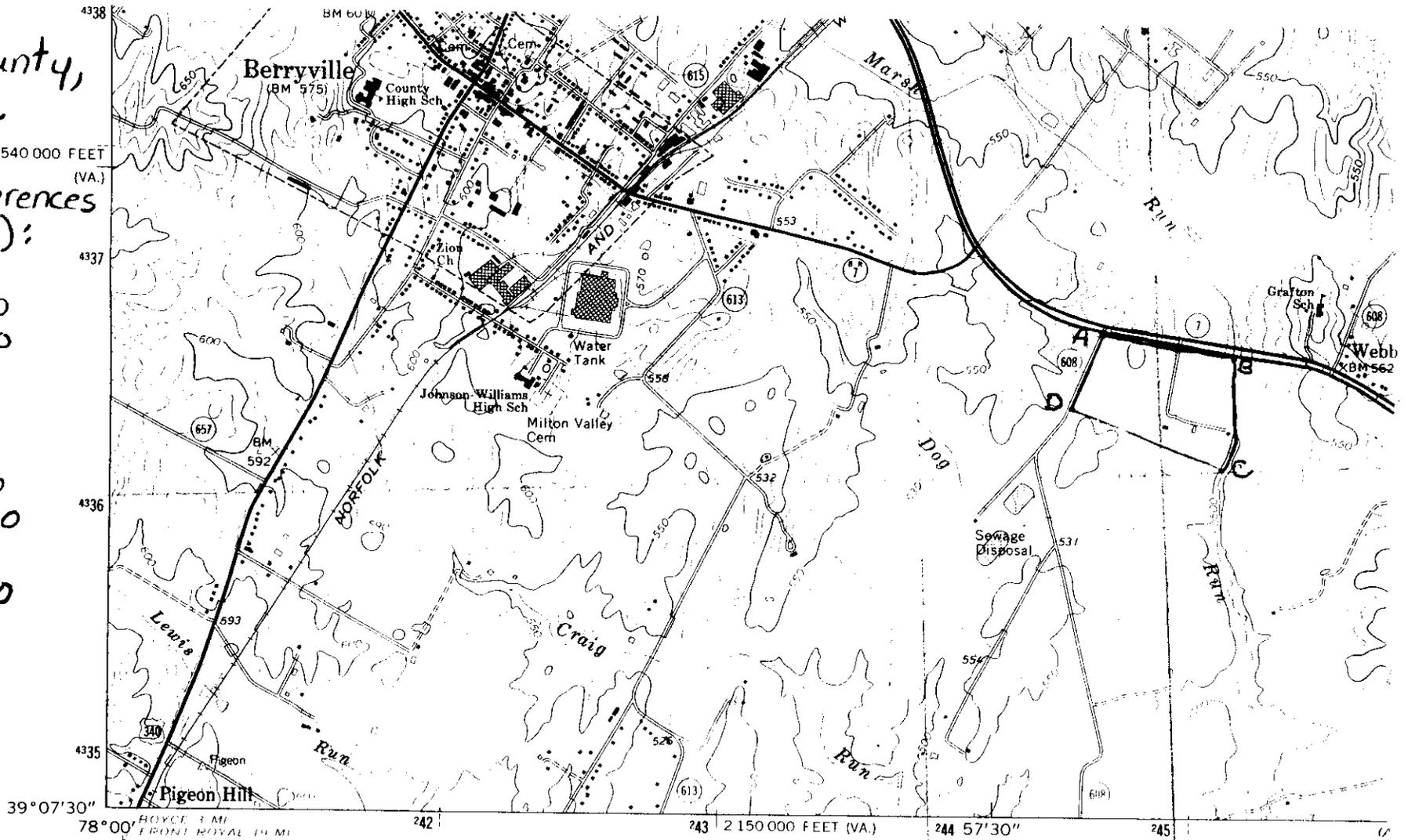
Section number Site Plan Page 16



Norwood  
Clarke County,  
Virginia

UTM References  
(zone 18):

- A E 244770  
N 4336580
- B E 245310  
N 4336460
- C E 245240  
N 4336020
- D E 244630  
N 4336270



(BOYCE)  
5362 II SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

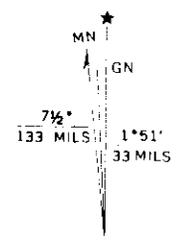
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968  
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1955

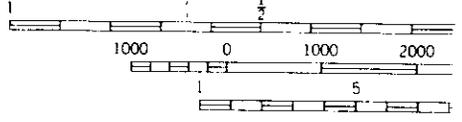
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grids based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone, and West Virginia coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

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 1979



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR  
NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH:  
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AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL P  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC

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Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.