

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See Instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic WHITE POST HISTORIC DISTRICT (VHLC File No. 21-65)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Intersection of VA routes 658 and 628 N/A not for publication

city, town White Post vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county Clarke code 043

3. Classification

Table with 5 columns: Category, Ownership, Status, Accessible, Present Use. Includes checkboxes for district, public/private ownership, occupied/unoccupied status, and various present uses like agriculture, commercial, educational, etc.

4. Owner of Property (See Continuation Sheet #1)

name Multiple Owners - see attached

street & number N/A

city, town White Post: N/A vicinity of state Virginia 22663

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clarke County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Berryville state Virginia 22611

6. Representation in Existing Surveys(2) (See Continuation Sheet #1)

(1) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission title Survey (File 21-66) has this property been determined eligible? yes -X- no

date February 1983 federal X state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

White Post is a small crossroads village located in southwestern Clarke County at the intersection of state routes 658 and 628. The historic district comprises most of the community and consists of ~~twenty-eight~~ ^{twenty-one} buildings including ~~twenty-one~~ residences, three abandoned commercial structures, two churches and a parish hall, and an abandoned post office. Among these buildings are five structures that are considered noncontributing elements in the district. All buildings in the district extend along two intersecting roads (routes 628 and 658). Marking the midpoint of these roads, a white-painted, octagonal wood post serves as the focal point of the community. Replaced several times in its history, the original post served as the inspiration for the name of the town. Particularly impressive is the Bishop Meade Memorial Church, an unusually ornate late 19th-century Gothic Revival church. The residences of the village are primarily late 19th- and early 20th-century frame or stucco structures that retain their picturesque settings and collectively preserve the rural character of the town and its intimate scale.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The center of the historic district is marked by a white post located at the midpoint of two intersecting roads. It is an octagonal wood column that rises eleven feet in height and is sixty-four inches in circumference. A small lantern surmounts the post, below which radiate four directional pointers labeled: Battletown (north); Greenway Court (south); Berry's Ferry (east); and Stephens City (west).

Although the village began as a late 18th-century crossroads community, only one probable 18th-century building remains. Meadea (lot #15) is a 1½-story log structure covered in weatherboard with an exterior end stone chimney at each gable end. Situated along Berry's Ferry Road at the northeast outskirts of the town, the house is surrounded by mature oak trees in a park-like setting.

A photograph of White Post dating from about 1905 shows a large stone commercial building situated at the southwest corner of the town intersection. Probably dating from the early 19th century, it was later destroyed along with other early 19th-century buildings clustered around the white post landmark. Unfortunately, no structures from that period remain standing in White Post today.

The most prominent building in the district is Bishop Meade Memorial Church (lot #64A) built ca. 1875. A highly sophisticated example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture, the church is unusual for its ornate details and display of local craftsmanship. Built at an austere time in post-Civil War Episcopal Church history, it is an unusually large brick structure with a steeply-pitched gable roof. Its walls are embellished with corbelled brick cornices and brick pilasters topped with pinnacles. Tall pointed-arched windows line the longitudinal sides of the church and a small enclosed porch with a round-arched entry projects at the front.

The two other remaining ecclesiastical buildings were built at the end of the 19th century and are simpler in construction and design than Bishop Meade Memorial Church. The first church, White Post Methodist Church (lot #65), is a brick, L-shaped

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Late 18th century; 19th and 20th centuries
 Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The crossroads village of White Post grew up around the white-painted marker which Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, had erected in the 1760s to point the way to Greenway Court, his nearby estate where he managed his vast proprietary holdings in northern Virginia. The post which gives the town its name has had to be replaced several times but its form has been maintained. Hence, a white post has been a conspicuous landmark for the village for over two centuries and has been the symbol of community identity. The town is historically noted for its association with Bishop William Meade, who was born at White Post and later led the remarkable revival of the Episcopal Church in Virginia that occurred in the decades following the War of 1812. The district itself is a visually cohesive grouping consisting of some ~~twenty~~^{twenty-one} residences, two churches and parish hall, an old post office, and several abandoned commercial structures--all situated along two intersecting roads and most representative of the building campaign which took place in Valley towns at the end of the 19th century. The town's most distinguished architectural landmark, Bishop Meade Memorial Church (1875), is an unusually ornate and finely crafted example of rural Gothic Revival named in honor of White Post's most distinguished son.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Routes 628 and 658 which intersect at White Post trace the historic east-west road from Tennessee to Washington and the north-south road from Front Royal to Berryville. During the 18th century, the village accommodated visitors in a small cluster of public buildings that included a substantial tavern and store, neither of which survives. Colonial as well as later travelers obtained water from a public well, an old pump which remains and is still operable on Lot 16 on Berry's Ferry Road. The sole surviving structure from the 18th century is Meadea, the simple log dwelling which Colonel Richard Kidder Meade built as the first residence on his newly acquired plantation known as Lucky Hit. Colonel Meade, a close associate of George Washington and officer on his staff during the Revolution, along with other distinguished Tidewater gentlemen, moved to this part of Frederick County (now Clarke County) following the Revolution and established substantial plantations there. The tiny village of White Post served in the 19th century as a small commercial center for these vast country estates.

White Post's most illustrious offspring was R.D. Meade's son, William, who served from 1829 until 1862 as the third bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia. Meade was born in Meadea and lived there for several years prior to completion of the brick house, Lucky Hit, by his father in the early 19th century. He is credited with the extraordinary revival of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Following the death of Bishop Madison in 1811 the church was nearly destitute and its parishes devastated by

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #8)

Farland, Mary Gray. In the Shadow of the Blue Ridge. Richmond: William Byrd Press, 1978.
 Holmes, David Lynn, Jr. "William Meade and the Church of Virginia, 1789-1829." Ph.D. dissertation, Princeton University, 1971. (University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan).
 Johns, Right Rev. John. A Memoir of the Life of the Right Rev. William Meade, D.D. Baltimore: Innes and Co. Publishers, 1867.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 25 acres (approximately)

Quadrangle name Boyce, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	7	5	0	6	4	0	4	3	2	7	1	1	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	7	7	5	0	7	3	0	4	3	2	7	7	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	7	7	5	0	7	6	0	4	3	2	6	8	1	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	7	7	5	0	6	4	0	4	3	2	6	7	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

1	7	7	5	0	5	0	0	4	3	2	6	7	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

1	7	7	5	0	3	3	0	4	3	2	6	7	5	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

1	7	7	5	0	2	9	0	4	3	2	6	2	3	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

1	7	7	5	0	2	9	0	4	3	2	6	9	3	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

I 17750360/4326950

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point (A) located on the S side of Stephens City Road at the NW corner of lot #57 approximately 100' SSE of intersection of said road (VA 628) with U.S. 340; thence extending approximately 240' S along western property line of said lot to a point (B) located at the SW corner of lot #57; thence

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #8)

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date July 1983

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell

H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date AUG 16 1983

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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WHITE POST HISTORIC DISTRICT, CLARKE COUNTY, VA
Continuation sheet #1

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4. OWNERS OF PROPERTIES - White Post, Clarke County
(All addresses: White Post, Virginia 22663)

Lot #:

- 61 C. Fritzie Carper
- 64 Meade Memorial Episcopal Church, c/o Mrs. Eleanor Meade Conley, Trustee
- 65 White Post Methodist Church, c/o Mr. Edgar Arey, Trustee
- 66 ~~Jean H. Romaine~~ Larry Buckner (notified 1/26/84)
- 30 Clarence and Dorothy Moore
- 31 Charles W. and Minnie H. Whitmore
- 32 Stanley H. and Essie M. Lawson
- 33 Eleanor Meade Conley
- 34 Elizabeth E. Stuart
- 36 Elizabeth E. Stuart
- 37 Sadie Jane Gardiner
- 39 Mary Isabell Royston Shafer
- 40 Guinevere Pleasonton
- 42 Carol S. Black
- 56 Audrey Funkhouser Snapp
- 60 John C. and Marcia A. Golliday
- 62 Eleanor Meade Conley
- 63 William E. and Audrey J. Corbin
- 59 Lawrence and Edith Appleton
- 58 Bernice H. Prestage
- 57 Elizabeth E. Stuart
- 35 John K. Bieschke
- 16 Cathleen V. Thompson
- 17 Edward B. Lee, Jr. and Page O. Lee
- 15 John Carter Elsea and Margaret Sharp Cuthbert
- 41 Pauline G. Taylor, Route 2, Box 955, Chester, New Jersey 07930

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Bishop Meade Memorial Church
HABSI Federal
1958
Library of Congress
Washington, DC

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WHITE POST HISTORIC DISTRICT, CLARKE COUNTY, VA

Continuation sheet #2

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7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

building with simple Gothic details. It has an entrance into a corner tower topped with an open belfry. The second building is a parish house for Bishop Meade Memorial Church. It is a vernacular frame structure with triangular-headed windows, novelty siding, and a steeply-pitched gable roof.

The majority of buildings in the district are residences dating from the late 19th century. Most of these dwellings are two-story frame vernacular structures exhibiting simple details and local craftsmanship. Generally, the houses of this period are situated near the street, forming a regular facade line. The larger dwellings are set back from the street and are surrounded by mature plantings and open spaces. Some of the dwelling lots are defined by stone walls or fences which create a picturesque streetscape.

The largest and most stylish late 19th-century residence is situated at the west end of town on Stephens City Road (lot #57). A fine example of Queen Anne architecture, the frame house features several projecting bays, cross gables, bracketed cornices, and a porch with turned posts extending around two sides of the house. The most notable feature is the northwest corner square tower capped by a bellcast roof.

Typical early 20th-century architecture is represented in the district by four dwellings (lots #17, 37, 60, 62), most of which are situated on the lots closest to the white post. These four houses show a variety of building materials and a diversity of styles and architectural details.

Although no business establishments exist in the district today, three early 20th-century abandoned commercial structures survive north of the white post on Battletown Road. The most significant of these is a stucco service station (lot #36) with a tall porte-cochere. Located at the northeast corner of the town intersection, it is a representative example of early 20th-century service stations. A smaller frame structure north of the service station (lot #34) was probably built as a separate commercial structure in the early 20th century. Across the road (lot #61) stands a concrete block abandoned store with a stepped gable front. The town post office, a small frame building built in 1913 (lot #56B), is south of the white post on Greenway Court Road. Although closed, the building remains an important reminder of the town's identity.

Only five contemporary dwellings are located in the district. They are considered noncontributing elements to the architectural character of the district. Mostly tract houses, they are incompatible in size and scale with the surrounding architecture. Most of them are set back from the road, thereby interrupting the general facade line of earlier buildings along the street.

The two intersecting streets in White Post are paved, and each street is lined with mature shade trees. The town lots are liberally planted with shrubs and trees creating a picturesque setting and greatly contributing to the natural beauty of the district.

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DESCRIPTION -- Inventory
(* = noncontributing structure)

BATTLETOWN ROAD

- 21-66-1 Lot 30: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century. This simple house is representative of late 19th-century residences in the district.
- 21-66-2 *Lot 31: wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Contemporary. Mid-20th century. This contemporary house is a noncontributing structure in the district due to its age and incompatible scale, design, etc.
- 21-66-3 *Lot 32: wood frame (aluminum); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Contemporary. Mid-20th century. This contemporary house is a noncontributing structure in the district due to its age and incompatible scale, design, etc.
- 21-66-4 Lot 33: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1 story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-19th century. This house is a typical example of the late 19th-century residential architecture of the district.
- 21-66-5 Lot 34: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays. Work shop. Vernacular. 1920s. Abandoned. This probable commercial structure, although abandoned, is compatible with the building materials and scale of surrounding architecture.
- 21-66-6 Lot 36: stucco; 1 story; flat roof (not visible); 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch supported by square stucco piers. Commercial (store and gas station). Vernacular. 1920s. Abandoned. Although abandoned, this service station is one of only a few commercial structures in the district. It is representative of early 20th-century service stations.
- 21-66-7 Lot 61: concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Commercial (store); Vernacular. Early 20th century. This early 20th-century abandoned commercial structure is an important element in the architectural fabric of the district.
- 21-07 Lot 64A: brick (5-course American); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Church. Gothic Revival. 1875. Stone watertable, pointed-arched windows with Gothic tracery, side walls divided by brick pilasters, corbelled brick cornice, cemetery at rear with earliest tombstone dating from 1837. Bishop Meade Memorial Church is an excellent example of the Victorian Gothic Revival style and is one of the most important buildings in the community.

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DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

BATTLETOWN ROAD (continued)

21-66-9

Lot 64: wood frame (weatherboard, German); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Parish hall for Church. Carpenter's Gothic. ca. 1900. Parish house for Meade Church. This is a typical example of simple rural churches at the turn of the century.

21-66-10

Lot 65: brick (5-course American); 1 story; gable roof (slate, patterned); 3 bays. Church. Gothic Revival. 1899. "M.E.C.S. 1899" (Methodist Episcopal Church South) on corner stone. Cemetery to south, pointed-arched windows, bell tower in center bay. This church is a good example of late 19th-century church architecture.

21-66-11

Lot 66: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns. Detached house. Vernacular. 1900. Although set back from the general facade line, this house typifies the late 19th-century architecture of the town.

BERRY'S FERRY ROAD

21-66-12

Lot 15: log (siding - weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 5-bay porch with slender square posts, some with large brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1784. Exterior end stone chimney at each gable end, interior log partitions. The house is an important contributing element to the district. It is the only remaining late 18th-century log building in the village. Col. R.K. Meade, aid-de-camp to Washington, owned property. It is reportedly the birthplace of Bishop William Meade.

21-66-13

Lot 16: stucco; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with slender Doric columns. Detached house. Late 19th century. Town pump on property, frame, late 19th-century store moved to property at rear. The house is a contributing element in the predominantly late 19th-century architectural character of the village.

21-66-14

Lot 17: stucco; 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 4 hipped dormers; 3 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch with Doric columns, broken pediment. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1910. The house is a contributing element in the transitional fabric of the village. It is a representative example of an early 20th-century residence.

GREENWAY COURT ROAD

21-66-15

Lot 37: wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; hipped roof (composition); 1 hipped dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with hipped roof, tapered squared posts on brick piers, square balusters. Detached house. American Four Square. This house is a good example of an early 20th-century house compatible in scale, size, and building materials with surrounding architecture.

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DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

GREENWAY COURT ROAD (continued)

- 21-66-16 Lot 39: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with porch supported on slender posts. Detached house. Vernacular. Mid-to late 19th century. This house is a typical example of the late 19th-century architecture of the district.
- 21-66-17 Lot 40: wood frame (German siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with shed roof, square posts with brackets. Detached house. Vernacular. ca. 1870s. Bay window in north end with bracketed cornice. This house is one of two which are similar in design, size and plan, yet with more sophisticated details.
- 21-66-18 ~~LOT 41: wood frame; board and batten; 1 story, 3 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. Late 19th century.~~
- 21-66-19 Lot 42: stucco; 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts with brackets, dentil cornice, hipped roof. Detached house. Queen Anne. ca. 1900. Bay window at south, bracketed cornice, stucco single-story office north of house with exterior end chimney. This house is a prominent example of modified Queen Anne-style architecture in White Post.
- 21-66-20 Lot 56A: brick (stretcher); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 5 bays. Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. This house is compatible in scale and size to the surrounding architecture of the district.
- 21-66-21 Lot 56B: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays. Government. Vernacular. 1913. In use between 1913-1958. This small post office was once a significant community building that still contributes to the cohesive architectural character of the district.
- 21-66-22 Lot 60: stone (coursed ashlar) and stucco (above); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 1 shed dormer; 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch (roof of house continues down to form porch supported on Doric columns). Detached house. Bungalow. ca. 1920. This residence is the only example of stone architecture in the community.

STEPHENS CITY ROAD

- 21-66-23 Lot 57: wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; hipped with gables roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with turned posts, turned balusters, extends around to side. Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Bracketed cornice, tower at s.w. corner is 3 stories with bracketed eaves and bell-shaped roof. Several frame farm buildings are east of the house. The most prominent residence in the community, this structure is a good example of Queen Anne-style architecture.

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DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

STEPHENS CITY ROAD (continued)

21-66-24* Lot 58: wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch enclosed with glass windows. Detached house. Ranch. Mid-20th century. One of the few noncontributing structures due to the interruption in facade line and general building scale.

21-66-24 Lot 59: wood frame (shingle); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with tapering square posts on brick piers. Detached house. Vernacular. 1890s. Int. end brick chimneys, bracketed eaves. This house is typical of the late 19th-century development of this crossroads village.

21-66-26 Lot 62: wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable-gambrel roof (composition); 3 bays. Detached house. Dutch Colonial. 1920s. Stone wall across front yard with stone gateposts. Although this early 20th-century house is set back from the street line, its building scale and stone wall continue the general streetscape of the town.

21-66-24* Lot 63: brick (common); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 4 bays. Detached house. Contemporary. 1970s. This contemporary house is a noncontributing structure in the district due to its age and incompatible scale, design, etc.

21-66-28* Lot 71: brick (stretcher); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 6 bays; 1-story, 1-bay porch; recessed. Detached house. Contemporary. 1980. This contemporary house is a noncontributing structure in the district due to its age and incompatible scale, design, etc.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

confiscation of church property by the state and stiff competition from Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. In response to this crisis, the newly ordained Meade persuaded the charismatic Richard Channing Moore to serve as bishop of the Virginia Diocese, while he himself traveled throughout the state as an enthusiastic evangelist to revitalize the parishes. Meade always called White Post his home and served as rector of Old Chapel at nearby Millwood until his election as bishop.

The single largest structure in White Post, Bishop Meade Memorial Church, was constructed after the Civil War and dedicated in 1875. According to Dr. H.C. Sommerville, writing ca. 1915, local Episcopalians were joined by other villagers in raising funds to build the church. The tablets inside the church honor Bishop Meade and the Reverend R.K. Jones, who as rector of the chapel at Millwood was instrumental in raising funds from throughout the state for the memorial. Its parish house was constructed to the northeast of the church building in the late 19th century through the efforts of Captain David Meade, one of Bishop Meade's grandsons, and has served traditionally as a meeting place for the whole town. Bishop Meade's father, Colonel R.K. Meade, along with a number of other Meade relatives are buried in the churchyard.

Although never large, White Post continued to grow steadily throughout the 19th century. Oliver Funsten, a large landowner in White Post, built several substantial buildings of brick and stone on the "corners" of the crossroads that were still standing in the early 20th century. A 1905 photograph showing the white post with a lantern on it, also indicates a stone building which then housed Deering Hardware. Today the abandoned Mesilla Farm Shop, built in the late 19th century, stands on the northeast corner (lot 36) as a reminder of its long service to farmers in the area. The railroad, running to the east of town, stimulated the commerce of White Post by making it a shipping point for agricultural products of the rich surrounding farmlands.

By 1920, White Post had two schools (neither of which survives), two general stores, a post office, and two churches. The Methodist Church which originally stood at the northeastern edge of the village had been moved to its present site and rebuilt in 1899. With the coming of automobile travel, White Post survived as a crossroads village but has begun to decline with the construction of larger highways bypassing the town. The buildings of White Post now are generally residential with the few commercial buildings lying abandoned. The town with its white post retains its essential rural tranquillity as a landmark for the county, a position it has maintained from generation to generation.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Macdonald, Rose M.E. Clarke County, A Daughter of Frederick. Berryville: Blue Ridge Press, 1943.
- Meade, William. Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1857.
- Sommerville, H.C. "White Post." History of Clarke County. Edited by Thomas D. Gold. Berryville: Chesapeake Book Company, 1962.
- Warner, Paul L. An Economic and Social Survey of Clarke County. University of Virginia Record Extension Series, Vol. IX, No. 12. Charlottesville: University of Virginia, 1925.
- Wayland, John W. Historic Homes of Northern Virginia and the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia. Staunton: McClure Co., Inc., 1937.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Verbal Boundary Description & Boundary Justification

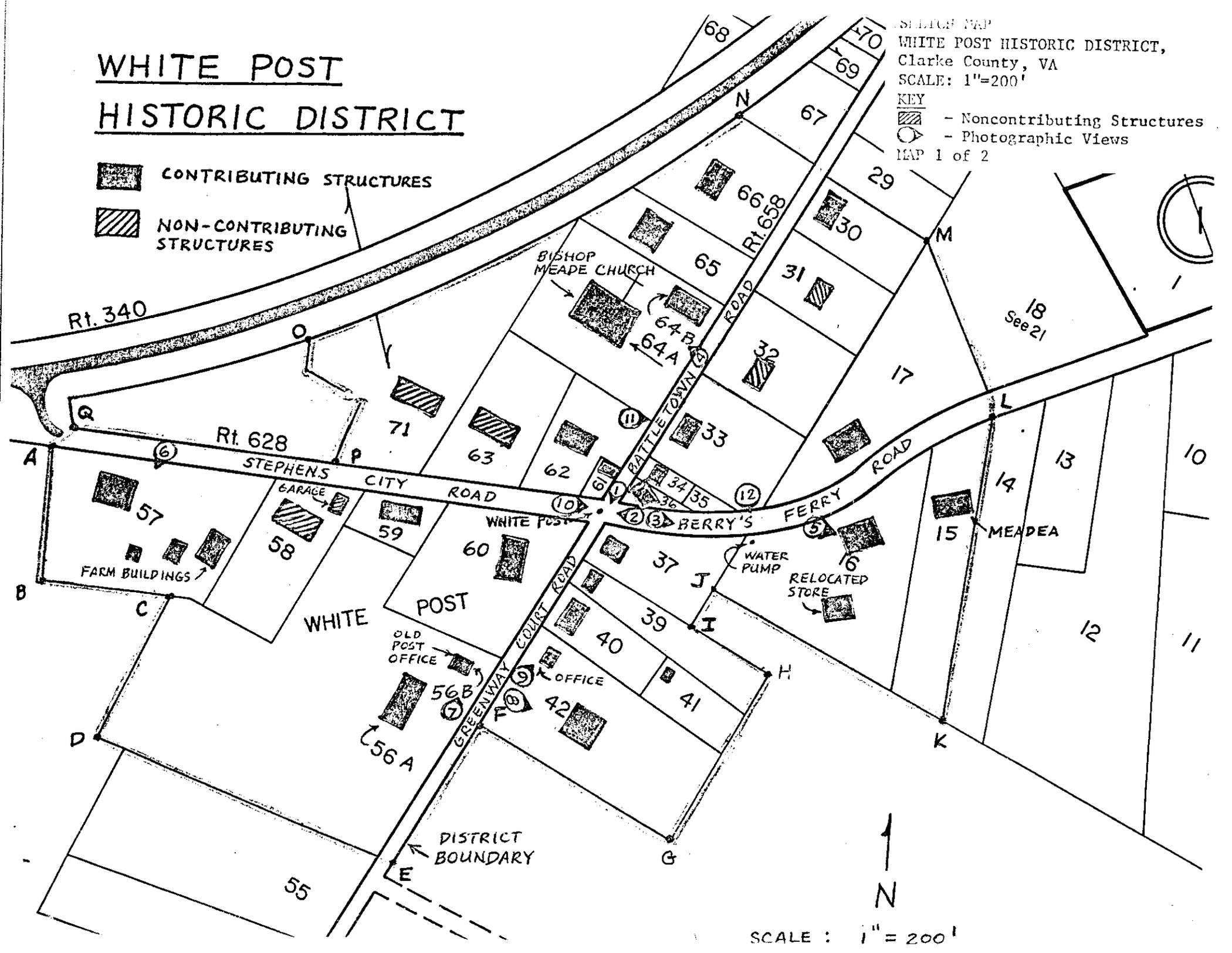
approximately 230' E to a point (C); thence approximately 280' SW along western boundary line of lot #56 to a point (D); thence approximately 575' SE to a point (E) on the E side of Greenway Court Road; thence approximately 290' NE along the E side of said road to a point (F) at the SW corner of lot #42; thence approximately 400' SE to a point (G) at the SE corner of lot #42; thence approximately 340' NE along the eastern property lines of lots #42, #41, and #39 to a point (H); thence approximately 160' NW along the northern property line of lot #39 to a point (I); thence approximately 80' NE along the eastern property line of lot #37 to a point (J); thence approximately 475' SE along the southern property lines of lots #16 and #15 to a point (K); thence approximately 540' N along the eastern property line of lot #15 to a point (L) on the S side of Berry's Ferry Road; thence approximately 320' NW crossing said road and extending along the eastern property line of lot #17 to a point (M); thence approximately 400' NW along the northern property line of lot #30, crossing Battletown Road and continuing along the northern property line of lot #66 to a point (N) on the S side of U.S. Route 340; thence approximately 875' SW along the S side of said route to a point (O); thence following the western property line of lot #71 for approximately 280' to a point (P) on the N side of Stephens City Road; thence approximately 470' W along Stephens City Road to a point (Q); thence approximately 50' SW along a line to point of origin. (LETTERED POINTS REFER TO SKETCH MAP AND NOT UTM COORDINATES.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The White Post Historic District boundaries coincide for the most part with property lines of lots in the community. The boundaries contain the most significant concentration of historic buildings important to the overall architectural fabric of the district.

WHITE POST HISTORIC DISTRICT

 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

SELECT MAP
 WHITE POST HISTORIC DISTRICT,
 Clarke County, VA
 SCALE: 1"=200'
 KEY
 - Noncontributing Structures
 - Photographic Views
 MAP 1 of 2



SCALE : 1" = 200'

Waterloo

Run

Map 2 of 2

USGS 7.5' quadrangle
Boyce, Va.

(scale:1:24000)
1966 (PR 1973)

WHITE POST HISTORIC DISTRICT, Clarke County, Va.

UTM References:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| A | 17/750640/4327110 | B | 17/750730/4327040 |
| C | 17/750760/4326800 | D | 17/750640/4326720 |
| E | 17/750500/4326720 | F | 17/750330/4326750 |
| G | 17/750290/4326830 | H | 17/750290/4326930 |
| I | 17/750360/4326950 | | |

4329

4328

4326

2'30"

4325

5362 II SW
(STEPHENS CITY)

