

VLR-6/17/96 NRHP-11/4/96

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 any 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 Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File No. 21-967

2. Location

street & number App. a 20,290-acre area bordered roughly by the West Virginia line on the north, Routes 608 and 612 on the east, Route 7 on the south, and Route 653 on the west. not for publication N/A

city or town Berryville vicinity X
state Virginia-code VA county Clarke code 043 zip code 22611

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Catherine J. Kupper

Sept. 9, 1996

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 or Keeper Date or Action

=====
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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ___7___

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)

See Continuation Sheet

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls See Continuation Sheet

roof
other

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

See Continuation Sheet
=====

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Period of Significance

ca. 1770-1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder Kimmell, A. J., builder [1895-Poorhouse Farm 21-299]
Light, Harry P., builder [1929-Woodside Dairy 21-339]
Phillips and Wiard, builders [1869-Buena Vista 21-374]

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

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- 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: _____
- VA Dept. of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10,293

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, Zone, Easting, Northing. Values include 1, 2, 3, 4.

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MARAL S. KALBIAN, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
organization date MAY 1, 1996
street & number ROUTE 1 BOX 86 telephone 540-837-2081
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/title SEE ATTACHED PROPERTY OWNERS LIST
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 6 Page 1

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

single dwelling
secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

processing
agricultural field
animal facility
storage
agricultural outbuilding

INDUSTRY/PROCESS./EXTRAC.

manufacturing facility

EDUCATION

school

TRANSPORTATION

road-related

RELIGION

religious facility

FUNERARY

cemetery

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

single dwelling
secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

processing
agricultural field
animal facility
storage
agricultural outbuilding

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Section 6 & 7

Page 2

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

TRANSPORTATION
road-related

RELIGION
religious facility

FUNERARY
cemetery

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

COLONIAL
Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC
Federal
Early Classical Revival

MID-19TH CENTURY
Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN
Italianate

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER
I-house
Hall-parlor plan
Foursquare
Folk Victorian
2-door

Materials:

FOUNDATION
Stone

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Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

Brick
Concrete

WALLS

Wood: weatherboard
log
plywood/particle board

Brick
Stone: limestone
Stucco
Terra Cotta
Concrete

ROOF

Metal: tin
Stone: slate
Asphalt
Asbestos

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

Located in Virginia's Lower Shenandoah Valley, the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District encompasses roughly 10,290 acres of north central Clarke County. The boundaries are generally defined on the north by the West Virginia State line and Route 639, on the east by Routes 608 and 612, on the south by Route 7, and on the west by Route 653. The district boundaries are drawn to include the agricultural landscape and architectural resources of an area distinctively rural that contains numerous large antebellum and postbellum estates, and several smaller nineteenth-century farms, churches, schools and African-American communities. Also included are a collection of early vernacular buildings associated with some of the first settlers of the area. Wherever possible, areas with concentrations of noncontributing properties have been avoided.

The district's physical character is defined by rich well-drained limestone soils over a rolling terrain. The undulating hills and valleys are made up of a mixture of approximately seven to one of open pasture/crop land/orchards to forest land. The combination of hilly and open land, and the dramatic backdrop of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east, provides many varied and spectacular vistas of the unspoiled countryside that characterize this district. The natural landscape elements in the district are further complemented by cultural features such as farms, crossroads, roadbeds, tree lines, hedgerows, field patterns, and stone, split-rail, and board fences. Modern intrusions are few and relatively inconspicuous.

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**Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia**

The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District contains several large antebellum estates associated with early families of the area, such as the Washingtons and Larues. Although the first settlers came from a variety of places including New Jersey, Maryland, and the Tidewater region of Virginia, it seems that their common English ancestry helped shape the economic, political, and cultural community of the district into a likeness of Tidewater, Virginia. This is reflected in the stylish architecture they built as well as in the land-use patterns they adapted. What is remarkable about the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District is that these patterns are still highly evident today. In addition, the district includes a collection of more modest eighteenth-century buildings as well as a large number of resources dating to the later half the nineteenth century and the early to mid- part of the twentieth century. These include resources relating not only to the history of agriculture, education, and industry, but also to the theme of African-American heritage. The district contains a higher concentration of resources related to these themes than in other areas of the county.

The 366 contributing resources in the district are made up primarily of farm and estate residences and their associated outbuildings. There are approximately sixty such contributing complexes in the district. Other contributing buildings include four schools, four churches, two mills, two mill sites, and a post office. Three small African-American communities are also included, some with their original school and church. The thirty-five contributing structures are mostly cornercribs (and six metal windmills), and the sixteen contributing sites are mainly cemeteries and ruins of historic buildings. The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District also contains two properties (7 resources) that are already individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological resources are not included in this nomination. The 260 noncontributing architectural elements in the district include: 229 buildings, primarily post-1946 dwellings and farm buildings; thirty-nine structures, mainly post-1946 silos, swimming pools, and tennis courts; and one site. The land west of Route 340 is located in the county's Long Marsh Magisterial District, while the area to the east of Route 340 is in the Battletown Magisterial District.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS:

The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District encompasses roughly sixteen square miles of remarkably unaltered and picturesque rural land in north central Clarke County. The topography is characterized by rolling hills and interspersed valleys that are rich in limestone soils well suited for agricultural uses. The Blue Ridge Mountains, located on the east side of the Shenandoah River, provide a spectacular backdrop for the pristine scenery. (Photo 1) Due to the undulating terrain, this region of the county contains several springs and two fairly large streams; Long Marsh Run and Wheat Spring Branch. These potent sources of water provided power for the early mills in the district. Currently the land cover in the district is approximately 55% open pasture, 23% crop land, 12% wooded, 8% orchard land, and 2% residential. The district's 10,290 acres are primarily used for farming, with 43% (4,440 acres) considered part of the Clarke County Agricultural District (Code of Virginia, Section 15.1-1511). In addition, 360 acres of land (4%) is held under open-space easements.

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Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

The architectural resources of the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District demonstrate a variety of architectural styles and uses covering a period of more than 175 years. The predominant architectural element in the district is the farm and estate dwelling and its related outbuildings. Not only does the district contain examples of high-style architecture from the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, but also many buildings constructed in the vernacular tradition. Six small communities are also included in the district. Four of these, Webbtown, Lewisville, Rattlesnake Springs, and Bristow are African-American communities, while Stringtown and Gaylord are racially mixed. In addition, several mills, mill sites, schools, and churches also contribute to the diversity of this district.

The first European acquisition and settlement of land in the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District began during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. New Yorker, Jost Hite made the earliest land grants in the area by acquiring 100,000 acres from the crown in 1731, a portion of which was located in what is now Clarke County. Hite was required to settle one family per every 1,000 acres and consequently began to encourage settlement of the land. Some of the early Hite grantees were: Nathaniel Daugherty of Baltimore (Daugherty then sold a 250-acre parcel to Isaac Larue of New Jersey in 1743); Virginians John and James Lindsay, who received grants in the district area about 1740; and Thomas Morgan, who acquired 450 acres along Wheat Spring Run and then sold it in 1749 to Bartholomew Anderson along with a house and gristmill.

While Hite granted land in Clarke County in the early 1730s, Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, asserted his claim to the same land as heir to the proprietary of the Northern Neck. The dispute over ownership of the land was finally settled in favor of Lord Fairfax in 1746, although the grants made by Hite were validated. This opened up a second phase in the settlement of the district. Some of the Lord Fairfax grantees included George William Fairfax, George Smith, Bartholomew Anderson, John Cazine, John Lindsay, Thomas Loftin, and Abraham Pennington. With these grants much of the land of the district passed into the hands of settlers and speculators of largely English extraction.

Generally, the earliest type of dwellings constructed by the first settlers in the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District were impermanent and fairly crude. Their purpose was to provide quick shelter and in some cases, to fulfill the requirements of tenancies. Many early dwellings were probably log or earthfast frame buildings. No examples of these types of dwellings survive in the district.

Although Isaac Larue settled the area along Long Marsh Run in 1743, the earliest surviving building in the district dates from about twenty-five years later and is associated with the Washington family. Warner Washington, Sr. (1715-1791), a first cousin of George Washington, constructed Fairfield (21-29*) ca. 1770 at the center of his 1,600-acre landholding. Fairfield is the best example in the district of the importation of a Tidewater plantation to the Shenandoah Valley. The large, stately, Georgian-style main house is constructed of native limestone and is at the center of a complex of outbuildings including a brick meathouse, stone spring house, and

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**Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia**

two brick slave quarters (Photo 2). Currently the house has a five-part composition, although the original section encompasses only the five-bay central block with the two side wings. The cross-gable wings and dormers are twentieth-century additions. During the mid- to late eighteenth century, Warner Washington, Sr. was the largest slaveholder in what was then Frederick County, owning over 135 slaves. Only two slave quarters survive on the property, which was subdivided during the twentieth century. They are both of brick construction, and along with the 2 1/2-story brick meathouse, stand just north of the main house (Photo 3). Fairfield was placed on the National Register in 1969 and is currently owned by the Richardson family who acquired it from the Washingtons in the 1830s. Significant as one the earliest and finest examples of Georgian architecture in the district, Fairfield is one of several Washington homes in the area, most of which are now located in neighboring Jefferson County, West Virginia.

Three buildings that were originally part of the Fairfield estate, and appear to date from approximately the same period also survive in the district. Two of these are of log construction, and one of brick. Anchorage (21-1), located just west of Fairfield, is a two-bay, one-story, vernacular log dwelling with two 1 1/2-story side additions of log (Photo 4). This interesting building was probably originally a slave quarters or tenant house. The Cooke-Byrd House (21-788) is located just east of Fairfield and is the district's only example of a log dog-trot house (Photo 5). The oldest sections of this modest vernacular dwelling are the right four bays that are one story with a loft. The one-bay log section to the extreme right is attached to a three-bay log section to its left by a two-bay enclosed frame breezeway. Although the house has undergone later additions, it still retains integrity and interest for its unique form. The current 1 1/2-story, two-bay, brick, rear wing of the Dower House (21-341) is the original portion of this building which is sited directly east of the Fairfield house. Believed to have been constructed as an overseer's house during the latter part of the eighteenth-century, it may be the district's oldest brick building. It has undergone many additions and much alteration during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District contains four limestone dwellings that are associated with Isaac Larue and his family. The earliest is Bloomfield (21-8), constructed by James Larue (son of Isaac) in 1775, according to a datestone in the south gable end (Photo 6). This fine two-story, three-bay, double-pile, coursed limestone, vernacular dwelling features two interior-end stone chimneys, a steeply-pitched gable roof, and a basement entry along the south side. The original front of the house is now the rear and the two-story, two-bay, random-rubble stone wing appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century addition. The stone ruins of what may have been a summer kitchen/slave quarters stand just north of the house.

Isaac Larue's first land grant in the area occurred in 1743 along Long Marsh Run. This is the site of Claremont (21-337), a two-story, three-bay, coursed limestone, vernacular dwelling with a datestone of 1778 (Photo 7). This building, which is very similar in form to Bloomfield (21-8), may have replaced Larue's original dwelling. The property also includes a one-story, four-bay, frame summer kitchen with an unusually large central stone chimney.

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Clarke County, Virginia

cousin, Lawrence Lewis shortly after he acquired the property in 1825. Later additions to the Audley house gave it a distinctive H-shaped plan. The property gained further significance during the twentieth century as a major horsebreeding center.

Other eighteenth-century resources in the district include several mills and mill sites. Two stone barns along Long Marsh Run were originally gristmills and were probably constructed in the last decades of the eighteenth century. The establishment of these gristmills reflects the emergence of wheat as a major cash crop in the area during this period. Slave labor made the settlement and production of the large plantations in the district possible. The mill at Woodside Dairy (21-339), later known as the Van Meter Mill, is a two-story, limestone (random-rubble) building with a gable roof, stone jack arches over the window openings, and frame construction in its gable ends (Photo 12). The mill race is still highly evident, although the building, now abandoned, was used as a barn for most of the twentieth century. Anderson's Mill and House (21-333) are located further east along Long Marsh Run. Like at Woodside, the stone mill here has been converted into a barn. The property, which includes a two-story log house clad in stucco, is highly visible along Route 610. Two other eighteenth-century mill sites survive as stone foundations. One of these, Castleman's or Frost's Mill (21-13) is located along Long Marsh Run and, like the two surviving mills, was a two-story stone structure. It was destroyed sometime in the 1960s. The only mill that survives along Wheat Spring Branch, located in the southern part of the district, is the ruin of Shepherd's Mill on the Arcadia (21-3) property. This two-story, gambrel-roofed, stone mill was destroyed in 1957 and may be the site of a mill constructed by Thomas Morgan before 1749.

The population of Clarke County continued to increase during the nineteenth century, with the largest building campaign of farms and estate dwellings in the district occurring during the early to mid-decades. The Federal, Adam, and Early Classical Revival styles were employed, often in combination with each other or with vernacular features. Eight properties were identified in the district whose main dwelling was designed in the Federal or Adam style, ranging in variety from extremely high-style examples, such as at Smithfield (21-349), to more vernacular, subdued examples such as at Blakemore (21-93). All eight of these properties are of masonry construction, either brick or stone, often covered in plaster, and in some cases, scored to imitate cut stone. Generally, these buildings are two-story, five-bay, symmetrical, gable-roofed dwellings on raised basements with two interior-end chimneys, and a transom or fanlight with sidelights. The use of academic styles in so many large masonry dwellings attests to the wealth of the landowners in the district during this period. Other Federal-style dwellings in the district include: Audley (21-4), added to by Lawrence and Lorenzo Lewis; Balclutha (21-6) constructed by William T. Allen, son of David Hume Allen of Clifton; Weehaw (21-87), which uses Adamesque elements; and Runnymede (21-69), constructed by one of Isaac Larue's grandchildren.

Elmington (21-27) was constructed ca. 1804 by Whiting Washington, son of Warner Sr. of Fairfield, and is a fine example of the use of the Federal style with some Adamesque details (Photo 13). Built of brick (5-course American bond), the house has a pedimented gable end with

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a modillioned cornice. The original front of the house is now the east side and consists of an asymmetrical three-bay elevation with a door on the end bay. The interior detailing also features delicate woodwork of the Federal style.

Cedar Grove (21-96), located in the western part of the district near Stringtown, is another example of the Federal style, but in a much more subdued manner (Photo 14). The house is composed of the original, early-nineteenth-century, two-story, three-bay, side-passage-plan, brick section with a two-story, late-nineteenth-century, stone wing. Although vacant, the brick section is in fairly unaltered condition and is notable for its use of 3-course American bond on the front facade. No nineteenth-century outbuildings remain on the property.

Smithfield (21-349) was constructed in the 1820s by Edward Jaquelin Smith and is one of the most elegant Federal-style brick dwellings in the county (Photo 15). Laid in a Flemish-bond pattern on the front and 5-course American bond pattern on the side and rear, the two-story, five-bay, hip-roofed house sits on a raised brick basement and features a door surround made up of a fanlight with delicate tracery and full-length Doric columns between the door and sidelights. The house has a central-passage, double-pile plan and contains some woodwork similar to that found at Clifton (21-20), constructed about ten years later, and may have shared the same builder. Both houses have an elliptical arch in the stair hall supported by fluted Doric columns, and similar mantels composed of unfluted Doric columns supporting an elaborate carved mantel shelf. The two brick dependencies that flank the main house at Smithfield were added in the 1840s and have distinctive stepped brick parapets. One was used as a school and the other as a slave quarters. Sited on a hill overlooking the Blue Ridge Mountains, this magnificent house, along with its interesting collection of outbuildings, including one of only three brick barns in the county, is one of Clarke County's most elegant mid-nineteenth-century complexes (Photo 16). The property is being restored by members of the Smith family, ancestors of the original owners.

The antebellum period was a very prosperous one in Clarke County and the region in general. The agricultural economy was based largely on wheat. The wealth of the citizens is reflected in the surviving architecture of the period. An increased availability of pattern books also influenced the architecture of this period. People suddenly had easy access to knowledge of the popular national styles.

Clifton (21-20) is located in the northern portion of the district on land originally part of Fairfield and later sold to Col. Griffin Taylor. Taylor's daughter Sarah married David Hume Allen, a prominent lawyer, who built the current dwelling in the early 1830s. Valley historian, Samuel Kercheval, writing in 1833 describes the property:

"In the county of Clarke, David H. Allen, Esq., has lately erected a brick dwelling on a beautiful eminence, from which there is a most enchanting view of the Blue Ridge and adjacent county. It is sixty-six feet by fifty, with a splendid portico, supported by a beautiful colonnade twenty-five feet high of solid pine pillars. In front of the house is

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an extended lawn, partly covered with a sheet of transparent water, which adds greatly to the novelty and beauty of the scenery. Mr. Allen informed the writer that some years ago the watercourse contained much dark alluvial mud, on each side, very miry and difficult to cross. He hauled out six thousand wagon loads of mud upon the adjoining high lands, which so increased the fertility that, for several years, it was too rich for the production of wheat. Mr. Allen is pretty extensively engaged in the stock way. A few years ago, he at one time owned one hundred and twenty head of horses, and a large stock of improved cattle, sheep and hogs. Mr. Allen was bred to the law, but having married the daughter of the late Col. Griffin Taylor, got this fine estate by her; and his father being also wealthy, he soon abandoned the practice, and lived a retired and private life ever since."¹

Clifton is the district's only example of the Early Classical Revival style (Photo 17). The exterior brick walls are plastered and scored to resemble cut stone. The house has two stories and five bays on a raised foundation with a hipped roof of slate shingles, and cost about \$11,000.00 to build. The three-bay monumental portico on the east side uses Tuscan columns and frames the elaborate entrance door surround. The house underwent some remodeling in the early twentieth century, and was extensively restored by the current owners in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Clifton contains several outbuildings from the same period as the main house and still sits on a large tract of land.

The Greek Revival was a popular architectural style in the district during the mid-nineteenth century, and was often used in combination with earlier styles or with vernacular features. Four properties in the district were identified, all of brick construction, that reflect the Greek Revival style. These include Arcadia (21-3), Mansfield Farm (21-46), Monterey (21-50), and Ash-Will Farm (21-305). All these buildings, constructed in the 1850s, have two stories, three- or five-bay facades, gable roofs, and either paired-parapet or interior-end chimneys.

It is well known that large farms and plantations of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had many subordinate outbuildings that met the day-to-day needs of the occupants of the main house. Secondary domestic outbuildings often included a meathouse, dairy, kitchen, icehouse, root cellar, privy, and, in many cases in the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District, slave quarters. Few, if any, eighteenth-century examples of these building types survive in the district, while many properties still retain their nineteenth-century examples.

Due to the importation of slaves from eastern Virginia by their owners, Clarke County had a fairly large slave population. Surviving slave quarters were documented at seven properties in the district; Audley (21-4), Elmington (21-27), Fairfield (21-29*), Clifton (21-20), Runnymede (21-69), Smithfield (21-349), and Arcadia (21-3). All are of brick construction, except for the one at Clifton (21-20) which is of stone. The surviving slave quarters at Clifton (21-20) is the largest in the district and one of the largest in the county, attesting to the wealth of the original owner (Photo 18). The two-story, eight-bay, gable-roofed building has two front doors and interior-end chimneys, and was presumably used as at least two separate units.

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sides and back) is largely unaltered and features two front entrances, stepped brick parapets on the front and rear, and a recessed front portico with two Tuscan columns in antis. It was constructed under the supervision of Edward Jaquelin Smith of Smithfield (21-349), using bricks fired on his property. It is interesting to note that both Wickliffe and the two brick dependencies at Smithfield share the uncommon feature of stepped brick parapets, indicating they were probably built at the same time by the same builder (Photo 15). Wickliffe Church (21-87*), now only used a few times a year, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places both individually and as part of the Cool Springs Battlefield Historic District. A small community existed around Wickliffe Church during the mid- to late nineteenth century that included a school, several stores, and a post office.

During the period of the Civil War, and for about twenty years after, there was very little growth in Clarke County. Due to the economic hardships and the collapse of the plantation system following the war, most of the domestic architecture constructed soon thereafter tended to be modest. In light of this, it is unusual that the district contains three fairly large brick dwellings that were constructed in the ten-year period following the Civil War. All three are of the Italianate style, not commonly found in rural parts of the county. Morgan Springs (21-88) is a fine example of the style, but appears to have been an existing building that was enlarged and remodeled to reflect the Italianate. Auburn (21-350), is located across from Smithfield (21-349) and was constructed for Roberta S. Powers, one of Jaquelin Smith's daughters. The two-story, brick (7-course American bond) building features such simple Italianate details as widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, a low-pitched roof, and tall narrow windows. Auburn was also used as a private boarding and day school, run by Mr. P. H. Powers during the years of 1868-1877. The most elaborate example of the Italianate style in the district is Buena Vista (21-374), constructed in 1869 by Berryville builders Phillips and Wiard for Mr. J. R. C. Lewis (Photo 24). An 1869 article in the local newspaper describes the house and provides some humorous views on the condition of Virginia architecture in general during the period.

"Architectural: Virginia houses are notoriously of gumelastic construction, built, like the city omnibuses, to carry twelve, and made to carry twenty. But outside of adaption to any number of people, Virginia houses as a general rule, have not been built with a great reference to architectural taste and beauty. It is always pleasant to see some variation from the thin, oblong, steep, shingle roof house, that doubtless suggested to Mr. Jefferson the idea that the demon of architecture was abroad in the land. Messrs. Phillips and Wiard, of this place, have just finished a house for Mr. J. R. C. Lewis, on a part of the "Audley" estate, that, to the extent of one house at least takes away the reproach of Mr. Jefferson's observations. It is a two-story, brick house, 40 x 42, with a projecting bracketed hip roof, and painted a light brown, with raised pilasters at each corner of a darker color, giving, in connection with remarkably graceful porches, and pleasantly grouped windows, a very stylish appearance to the house. The internal arrangements of the house seem to be as convenient and tasteful as the outside is handsome. The work and finish of this house strikes us as remarkably good, reflecting

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much credit on the builders. The brickwork is substantial, and the painting and graining very beautiful. Our attention was particularly called to the roofing and spouting done by Mr. Charles H. Harris, of Winchester. We are assured that this is a particularly good job. Mr. Lewis has, we understand, named his place "Buena Vista."²

By the 1880s, economic stability was returning to the region and there was a tremendous building boom in the county. Modern balloon framing quickly replaced older heavy-frame building techniques. The architectural variety of the district from this period is fairly limited to differences in floor plans and exterior details. The hall-parlor plan, consisting of a larger room which usually contained the staircase and entrance (hall) and a smaller room (parlor), was commonly used for tenant houses and more modest dwellings. Other late-nineteenth-century house types identified in the district included several examples of single-family dwellings with two front doors. This house type is commonly found in surrounding counties including Frederick and Shenandoah where there is a large German element in the population.

By far the most common floor plan type was the central-passage, single-pile plan, also often referred to as an I-house. The house off of Route 612 (21-353) is a mid-nineteenth-century example of this type of dwelling (Photo 25). Often, a rear ell was added, or a rear two-story porch enclosed, to provide more interior living space. Sometimes the I-house form was used in combination with elements from other architectural styles. At Crossroads (21-330) the I-house form is "dressed-up" with the inclusion of the Queen Anne-style elements of a protruding central-front gable on the front and a round-arched window (Photo 26). The most common exterior treatment of the I-house during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century period is often referred to as "Folk Victorian." It includes the application of Victorian elements such as porches with spindlework detailing, brackets in the eaves, protruding bays, and wooden shingle in the gable ends. Several buildings that fall into this category are found in the district, but not as many as are found in other parts of the county.

The Shenandoah Valley Railroad was completed in 1879 and ran north-south through Clarke County. Its arrival spurred new residential construction around older communities such as Berryville and White Post, and also inspired the creation of several new ones. One of these communities is located in the district at the intersection of the railroad with the Berryville & Charles Town Turnpike (Route 340). Named Gaylord, but also known as Fairfield Crossing, in reference to its proximity to the Fairfield estate (21-29*), it had its own post office by 1880 and twenty-six residents by 1917. Several business grew up there, including a merchant mill, a grain store, a general store, and an inn. The Gaylord post office building (21-331) was moved to its current location on Route 623, just west of the railroad tracks, in the 1940s (Photo 27). It is a small, one-story, three-bay, frame building clad in German-lap siding with a front parapet. Just northeast of this building is the house known as Crossroads (21-330), the site of the Gaylord Inn and Tea Room. In addition to these buildings, the Gaylord School (21-332) and three small, vernacular, hall-parlor-plan dwellings (21-327, -328, -329) survive (Photo 28). The school is the largest public school constructed in the district, and, although now used as a dwelling, retains much of its architectural integrity.

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Other small communities, including four African-American ones, developed in the district during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Often they were centered around a school, church, and a crossroads. The district contains a greater number of these types of communities than in other parts of the county. Bristow, located at the intersection of Routes 612 and 603, grew up around an African-American school that was established there in 1883 (and which no longer stands). The small village thrived into the early decades of the twentieth century when Bethel Church (21-352) was constructed there (Photo 29). This modest frame church was constructed in 1923, using vernacular Gothic Revival-style elements. Bristow is hardly recognizable as an historic community, as most of the buildings are modern replacements. Webbtown is located at the intersection of Routes 7 and 608. Centered around a school (later converted into a store), this small African-American community was named after the Webb family who lived in the area. The left portion of the Webbtown Store (21-355), was used as the school, while the right portion was a residence for the school teacher. All that survives of Webbtown today is the store (now used exclusively as a dwelling) and a handful of vernacular dwellings, some in deteriorated condition. Rattlesnake Springs, located by a spring along the north side of Route 340, is made up of four late-nineteenth-century log and frame dwellings that may have been home to free-blacks that came from the Fairfield estate (21-29*). The largest African-American community in the district is Lewisville, located along Route 610 and 641. Once a fairly large and thriving community, many of the historic buildings have been demolished or replaced with modern ones. The portion along Route 641 retains the most integrity, and is the location of the Lewisville School (21-307), Mt. Airy Church (21-311), and three of the older houses in the village (Photo 31).

Although the community of Stringtown is currently composed of about an equal ratio of historic and modern dwellings, it grew up during the late nineteenth century, perhaps as a consequence of the nearby county Poorhouse (21-299), that opened in 1895. The poorhouse building was torn down for materials in 1941, after the county closed and sold the property. According to newspaper and personal accounts, the building was a long, rectangular, two-story, frame structure with twenty-two single rooms and a kitchen the size of four of the rooms. It was constructed by the Berryville contractor Mr. A. J. Kimmell.

In addition to the buildings mentioned, the district contains Marvin Chapel (21-346), a fine example of a small country church constructed in the vernacular Gothic Revival style. Across the road from it is the Marvin Chapel School (21-772), which was moved from its location next to the church in 1973 (Photo 32). The one-story, one-room schoolhouse is typical of the turn-of-the-century public schools built throughout the county. Page's School (21-706), located along Route 611, is another example of this type identified in the district.

The pattern of growth in the late nineteenth century continued into the twentieth century. Horse breeding in the county grew to be very popular. By the mid-twentieth century, horses, cattle, and apples had joined wheat as a major source of farm income. Although Clarke County's economy became more diversified in the twentieth century, it still remained primarily agricultural.

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Montfort and Bernard B. Jones established a major horse breeding operation at Audley in 1920 and for the next twenty years earned international acclaim for their success. Over ten of the barns and sheds erected during the Jones ownership of the property survive. These range in size from small turn-out sheds to larger buildings such as the stall hill barn, which contains twenty-four stalls (Photo 38). Audley Farm is still run as a horse breeding center, and the historic buildings and 3/4-mile training track built by the Joneses are still in use.

Prefabricated barns and metal silos began to appear on farms in the 1930s. Specifically, gambrel-roofed and crook-frame barns were introduced into the area. Several of these types of barns were identified in the district. The machine storage shed, usually a metal-clad pole building, also emerged as a new building type on most farms because of the increased presence of modern agricultural equipment.

During the mid-twentieth century, there was a decline in passenger train service in the district and an increase in automobile travel. Technological advances dramatically improved during this period, which was reflected in the roads and bridges built. Two historic bridges were identified in the district. The Route 340 bridge over the railroad crossing at Gaylord was constructed in 1936 and extensively modernized in 1987. The one-lane bridge over Long Marsh Run along Route 612 (21-967-17) is in highly unaltered condition (Photo 39). According to an inscription in the southwest corner of the parapet side, the concrete bridge was constructed in 1918, perhaps by R. E. Byrd and A. J. Ritter, two names that appear under the date. What is so unique about this otherwise common structure, is the Latin inscription found on the outside west wall of the bridge that reads, "HOC SIGNO VINCES." This is translated as "In this sign thou shalt conquer," and makes reference to Emperor Constantine's vision that he would triumph if he converted to Christianity. Above the written inscription are two crossed sabres, symbols for sabres at rest. Given the fact that the bridge was constructed at the end of World War I, one can assume this inscription refers to America's victory.

In recent years, with the advent of the automobile came the growth of the suburbs. Current zoning in Clarke County is oriented towards retaining the rural and agricultural tradition of the county. Nonetheless, small-lot residential subdivisions have occurred in some regions of the county. For the most part, new residential construction in the district is limited to certain concentrated areas. Because of their concentration in a relatively small area, their impact on the scenic landscape and rural character of the district is minimal. Generally, the modern tract houses in the district are of the Ranch style, split-level, or small one-story vernacular type. (Photo 40). Most are situated on small knolls or in landscape depressions and are surrounded by trees and shrubs. In the noncontributing building count of the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District, a vast majority of the resources are modern turn-out sheds for horses. These are generally pole buildings, enclosed on three sides, with a gable or shed roof. Many of these fairly inconspicuous buildings have been constructed as part of newer horse-raising centers, while others have been added to older farms.

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The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District is one of the best preserved rural areas in the region. The natural landscape and cultural features have retained their integrity. Four-lane US Route 340 runs through the center of the district, while State Route 7, also four lanes, defines the southern boundary. The rest of the roads are secondary, some of which are not paved. Two of the roads (Routes 608 and 612) in the district have Virginia Scenic By-way designation. Much of the network of roads in the district has been in use since the period of early settlement.

There are several instances of abandoned roads that are easily visible because they are tree- or fence-lined. The agrarian landscape is generally divided into crop land, pasture, and forested areas. Tree lines, hedgerows, and stone or board fences often act as the dividing lines between the varied landscape. Many of the older properties are set well back off the roads with tree-lined drives, and some have with stone gateposts. The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District is thus varied in its rural landscape. Among its greatest assets are its scenic pastoral beauty, its range of historic resources, and its traditional agricultural character.

Maral S. Kalbian

* indicates a property previously listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places.

Endnotes

1. Kercheval, *History of the Valley of Virginia*, 357.
2. *Clarke Courier*, Wednesday, September 8, 1869 under local items.

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**7. INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES, LONG MARSH RUN RURAL
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:

Properties are organized by roads, and are keyed to the map in regular order.

The roads are listed in the inventory in numerical order; for example, Rt. 603 precedes Rt. 654. Contributing and noncontributing elements are listed together for each property.

The first number in each inventory entry is the number assigned to that property. All these numbers are Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) file numbers. The number 21-967-###, indicates that the property was surveyed for the first time for purposes of this report; and 21-## indicates a previously-surveyed property.

* indicates a property previously listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as part of a district.

Route 7 (Starting at Route 653 and heading east)

North side:

21-93 Blakemore (Woodlawn):

Dwelling. This 2-story, 5-bay, Federal-style dwelling appears to have been constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century. Constructed of stone covered with plaster, it has the following architectural details: a gable roof of standing-seam metal; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; 9/9 and 9/6 windows with plain architrave trim; louvered shutters; a transom with tracery over the entrance door; two, 4-light attic windows in the gable ends; a rear 2-story ca. 1928 frame wing with an interior-end chimney; an attached side, 1-story, log (w/ plaster) summer kitchen with a large exterior-end stone chimney; a 4-bay front porch with fluted Doric columns, new capitals and a flat roof with balustrade above. The house has a central-passage, single-pile plan. The woodwork is of the Federal style and features "Winchester-style" mantels. In the early 20th century a central front gable with a square-headed Palladian window was added to the front attic-story of the house. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Log (v-notch) covered in stucco; 1 story; 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1-bay, lean-to, open wing; early 19th century. Contributing building.

Barn #1. Frame (vertical siding); 5 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); rectangular plan with attached corncrib; 1930s. Contributing building.

Barn #2. Frame (vertical siding); 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); rectangular plan with open central bay; ca. 1915. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); multi bays with sliding doors; early 1940s. Contributing building.

Machine Shed. Modern metal machine shed; flat roof; battered side walls; 1 bay; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

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21-4 Audley Farm:

Dwelling. The original portion of this house was constructed by Warner Washington, Jr. (cousin of George Washington), and son of Warner Washington of Fairfield (21-29). The original portion of this Federal-style house was constructed in 1794-1796 as a 1-story, 7-bay brick dwelling. Additions were made between 1796 and 1825 that extended the house to 11 bays. During ca. 1825-1830, the house evolved into its current H-plan. Details include brick construction (5-course American bond), 9/9 windows, louvered wooden shutters, flat arches over the windows, gable roof (standing-seam metal), and a stone foundation. The current front of the house (south elevation) is the ca. 1825-1830 addition and is 7 bays wide with 2 interior-end brick chimneys and a 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch. The house was extensively restored in ca. 1990. Contributing building.

Smokehouse/Icehouse. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 story; gable roof (asphalt shingle); batten door; attached frame entrance on south side leads to basement; mid-19th-century. Contributing building.

Office. Frame (vinyl siding); 1 story; 5 bays with 2-bay side wing; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 3-bay pedimented portico; was originally a blacksmith shop with a pyramidal roof; mid-19th century with major 1960s alterations. Noncontributing building.

Garage and Guest Apartment. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 5 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2-car garage; 6/6 windows; modern garage doors; overhanging eaves; exposed rafter ends; 3 doors on first floor; 1930s. Contributing building.

Slave Quarters. Brick (5-course American bond); true 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with stepped parapet (asphalt shingle); interior-end chimney; 6/6 and 2/2 windows; louvered shutters; early to mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Stud Barn. Frame (weatherboard); 5 bays; 1 1/2 stories; long rectangular plan oriented east to west; stalls and tack room are surrounded by a covered walkway; gable on hip roof extending over walkway (asphalt shingle); 36' x 92'; 2 wooden ventilators on roof; 1930s. Contributing building.

Granary and Brood Mare Barn. Concrete block; 1 story; U-shaped; 21 stalls; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); ca. 1980. Noncontributing building.

Equipment Shed. Concrete block; 1 story, gable roof (corrugated metal); sliding doors; 29' x 40'; ca. 1980. Noncontributing building.

Hospital House. Frame (German-lap); 1 story; 4 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); gable-end orientation; interior brick flue; formed concrete foundation; originally used as an animal hospital and later converted into a dwelling; 1930s. Contributing building.

Thomas House. Frame (vinyl siding) gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; random-rubble stone foundation; 6/6 windows; 1-story additions to the north and east; ca. 1910s. Contributing building.

Storage Shed. Frame (German-lap); 1 story; 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; 1930s. Contributing building.

Maintenance Shop. Concrete block; 1 story; 4 bays; hipped roof (metal); 3 garage bays; was originally a 16 stall barn; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Front Left Shed. Concrete block; rectangular shape; gable roof with overhang (asphalt shingle); 1 large opening in front; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

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Orchard Barn. Frame (German-lap); 2 stories; 4 bays; 8 stalls; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 50' x 50'; 1930s. Contributing building.

Potter Field Shed. Frame (weatherboard); 4 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); open on east side; used as horse shed and feeding station; 24' x 50'; 1930s. Contributing building.

Stall Hill Barn. Frame (German-lap); 2 stories; 24 stalls; rectangular shape with central stable core; gable roof (asphalt shingle); rafter ends are supported on square posts and span over the walking track; hayloft above; 4 metal ventilators on roof; 52' x 154'; ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

Training Barn. Concrete block; very large (55' x 375') rectangular stall block with hay storage and tack rooms; gable roof (asphalt shingle) with overhanging perimeter dirt track and exterior curtain wall; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Mash House and Apartment. Stone (random rubble); 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 doors; central brick chimney; overhanging eaves; exposed rafter ends; asbestos cladding in gable ends; 1920s. Contributing building.

Pool and Walker. Concrete block; 1 story; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 18-pane steel framed awning windows; north end is an octagon that houses the track; the south end is a later addition that houses the therapy pool; 1960s and later. Noncontributing building.

Front Right Shed. Concrete block; rectangular shape; gable roof with overhang (asphalt shingle); 1 large opening in front; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Route 7 Shed. Frame (weatherboard); 1 1/2 stories; 8 bays; open on east side; gable roof with 2 ventilators (asphalt shingle); 36' x 94'; 1930s. Contributing building.

Pole Shed. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); open shed at ground level with hayloft above; open on east side; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Filly Barn and Apartment. Concrete block; 1 story; 7 bays; 20 stalls with surrounding walking track; gable on hip roof (rolled roofing); 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Buena Vista Garden Cottage. Frame (aluminum siding); 1 story; 4 bays; gable with a central-front gable dormer (standing-seam metal); 2-bay shed-roofed front porch; concrete block foundation; late 1930s. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; late 1930s. Contributing building.

Yearling Barn and Apartment. Concrete block; 1 story; 10 bays; 20 stalls with apartment; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Pump House. Frame (German-lap siding); small rectangular building; gable roof (standing-seam metal); concrete block foundation; late 1930s. Contributing building.

Manager's House. Frame (vinyl siding); 1 story; 8 bays; cross gable roof (asphalt shingle); original dates to 1920s but was completely remodeled in 1989. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 car garage; 1990s. Noncontributing building.

Training Track. 3/4 mile oval training track that is 70 feet wide; 1920s. Contributing structure.

21-374 Buena Vista:

Dwelling. Buena Vista is a fine example of the Italianate style in brick. Constructed in 1869 by Phillips and Wiard, builders from Berryville, this 2-story, 3-bay brick building features the

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following details: hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 4 interior brick chimneys surrounding an open widow's walk with a wooden balustrade; 6/6 windows; paired 4/4 windows on first floor front facade; central-front gable with gable-end returns and a round-arched window; flat brick pilasters on corners of house; raised brick basement with windows; bracketed, paneled wooden cornice with pendants; transom over entrance; 2nd-story central door indicates that original porch was probably two levels; current 2-story, full-height front porch with paired Ionic columns and a small pediment seems to be a 20th-century addition. Contributing building.

Silo Bank Barn. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (asphalt shingle); formed concrete foundation; hay hoods at each gable end; 11 stalls on lower level; 45' x 85'; 1930s. Contributing building.

Silo. Metal silo with Mansard roof; 1930s. Contributing structure.

Garage/Apartment. Brick (stretcher bond); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2-car garage; 6/6 windows; modern garage doors; overhanging eaves; exposed rafter ends; 1930s. Contributing building.

Silo Barn Shed. Concrete block; 1 story; 1 bay; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Swimming Pool. Oval; concrete; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

21-375 Fielding House:

Dwelling. This late-19th-century, 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular I-house has the following architectural details: 6/6 windows; frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); louvered wooden shutters; 3-bay screened-in front porch with chamfered columns; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; gable-end returns; rectangular attic windows in gable end; rear 2-story ell with enclosed side porch; stone foundation. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (German-lap); 1 story; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1920s. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (asbestos shingle); 1 story; 3 bays; gable (standing-seam metal); interior brick chimney; 1920s. Contributing building.

Tenant House #1. Frame (vinyl siding); 2 stories; 2 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); interior end flue; formed concrete foundation; side wing; screened-in front porch; was moved to current location in 1960s; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (German-lap); 2 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1930s. Contributing building.

Stable. Frame (German-lap); 3 bays; shed roof (standing-seam metal); 1930s. Contributing building.

Spring House. Stone (random rubble); 1 story; square 14' x 14'; hipped roof (asbestos shingle); supported on north side by a pillar and partial stone wall; 1920s. Contributing building.

Pump House. Stone (random rubble); 1 story; 1 bay; hipped roof (asbestos shingle); square plan; 1920s. Contributing building.

Tenant House #2. Frame (stucco); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 3-bay front porch; 6/6 windows; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (board and batten); 1 story; gable roof (asbestos shingle); ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

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Front Field Shed. Concrete block and aluminum siding; 1 1/2 stories; 9 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Isolation Barn. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 8 stalls; 1 1/2 stories; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

Tenant House #3. Frame (German-lap); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with central-front gable (asbestos shingle); 3-bay front porch; 6/6 windows; stone foundation; gable-end returns; rear ell; vernacular hall-parlor plan; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (vertical siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (German-lap); 1 story; 4 bays; shed roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Shed. Concrete block; 1 story; 1 bay; gable roof (asbestos shingle); mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Horse Van Shed. Frame (vinyl siding); pole building; 3 open bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1990s. Noncontributing building.

21-752 Buena Vista Tenant House #1:

Dwelling. This mid-19th-century vernacular frame and log dwelling clad in stucco originally consisted of the west 2 bays which are log with an interior-end brick chimney. The east bay is an early-20th-century addition (frame) and has an interior-end brick flue. To the rear of the log section is a 2-story ell with an exterior-end chimney and enclosed 2-story porches. This ell may also be of log and therefore part of the original dwelling. The house sits on a low stone basement and has a standing-seam metal gable roof. Decorative details include 6/6 windows; a 2-panel Greek Revival door with 3-light transom and 5-light sidelights; paired 4-light attic windows in the gable ends. The front facade has a 1-story 3-bay porch of the Colonial Revival style with Tuscan columns on a concrete pad. The porch has been screened-in but the exposed rafter ends and plain friezeboard are still evident. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays with side 2-bay wing; formed concrete foundation; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 40' x 64'; 1930s. Contributing building.

10-Stall Barn. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 2 stories; 41' x 60'; 1930s. Contributing building.

Turn-out Shed. Frame (German-lap); shed roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; open at ground level with hayloft above; 1930s. Contributing building.

Boom Road Shed. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 5 bays; hay rack on interior of north wall; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-753 Buena Vista Tenant House #2:

Dwelling. The left 3 bays of this 4-bay dwelling are log with an exterior-end stuccoed chimney. The original would have thus been a 3-bay section probably dating to the mid-19th century. The 1-bay, 2-story frame wing to the right was added in the early 20th century. The house features 6/6 windows, a low stone foundation, a bulkhead basement entry by the chimney, and a rear

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1-story frame wing addition. The 3-bay hip-roofed front porch has square supports.
Contributing building

Shed. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 7' x 9'; early 20th century.
Contributing building.

Horse Shed/Feeding Station. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); east side is open; 10 bays; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-356 Grafton School (Questover, Brentwood):

Dwelling. This fine 5-bay, 2 1/2-story Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed between 1905-1908. Exterior architectural details include: stucco cladding; hipped roof (asphalt shingle); pedimented window caps on first floor; louvered shutters; full-height pilasters at corners; 2 front pedimented dormers; 2-story, 1-level pedimented portico with paired Tuscan columns and lunette window in pediment; enclosed side 1-story porches; and 2 interior stone chimneys. The house was converted to a school in 1967, at which time the rear wing was added. Contributing building.

8 Dormitories/Classrooms. 8 buildings that are identical; 2 stories; brick (stretcher bond); 5 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); vinyl siding in gable end; connected by metal catwalks; first floor is used as dormitories and second floor as classroom; ca.1980. 8 Noncontributing buildings.

Cafeteria. 1 story; multi bays; brick (stretcher bond); gable (asphalt shingle); with shed-roofed wing; 1988. Noncontributing building.

Gymnasium. 1 story; metal pre-fab building; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1980s. Noncontributing building

Basketball Court. Concrete basketball courts surrounded by chain link fence; 1994. Noncontributing structure.

21-355 Webbtown Store (Webbtown School):

Dwelling/Store. This turn-of-the-century vernacular building is part of the hamlet of Webbtown. The left 3-bay section was built as a school and later (ca. 1930) converted into a store. The right 2-bay section has always been used as a residence. Both sections have a central front gable (commercial section is entirely gable end) with gable-end returns. The first floor storefront has large 4-light picture windows, a double door of glass and wood topped by a two-light transom and is fronted by a 3-bay porch. The side 2-story residential wing is set back from the commercial one and has a central front gable with a round-arched 2/2 window, an interior brick flue; 6/6 windows and is fronted by a 3-bay porch with turned spindles. The building is of frame construction clad in bricktex with a standing-seam metal roof. The school was operated by George Carter. Contributing building.

Poultry House. Large, 21-bay concrete block poultry house with a gable roof of asphalt shingle; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

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21-967-14 House, Webbtown:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof with central-front gable (asphalt shingle); 6/6 windows; transom and sidelights around door; interior brick flue; 3-bay front porch rear 1-story wing; vernacular I-house; late-19th century. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Concrete block; shed roof; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Route 340 (starting at the West Virginia line and heading south)

North side:

21-6 Balclutha:

Dwelling. This Federal-style, 2-story, 3-bay dwelling is of brick construction that has been plastered. Details include: 2 interior chimneys on the west end and one interior chimney on the east end; 9/9 and 9/6 windows; gable roof (standing-seam metal); raised stone basement; fanlight and sidelights surrounding the front door; tripartite windows (9/9 with 3/1 sidelights) on the first floor front facade; 2 bays of windows on the east side; 3 bays of windows on the west side; a 2-story, 2-level rear porch with square supports; and a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; ca.1840s. Built for William T. Allen, son of David Hume Allen of Clifton (21-20). Contributing building.

Meathouse. Stone (random rubble); 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); batten door; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Garage. Stone (random rubble); 2 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Barn #1. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); stone foundation; timber frame construction; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Barn #2. Frame (vertical siding); gambrel roof (standing-seam and corrugated metal); 5-bay lean-to addition; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Swimming Pool. Concrete; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

Tennis Courts. Concrete; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

21-967-76 Route 340 Bridge at Gaylord:

Bridge. Concrete T-beam bridge over railroad tracks; has been documented as part of "The Survey of Non-arched Concrete Bridges Prior to 1950" conducted by the Virginia Transportation Research Council, 1992-1996 (#1010); bridge built in 1936 but the top was completely rebuilt in 1987 and given new railing. Contributing structure.

21-332 Gaylord School:

School. This early-20th-century vernacular rural school has the following architectural details: frame (weatherboard); 1 story; 7 bays; hipped roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; full-height 6/6 windows; 5 bays on side; interior and exterior brick flues; original 5-panel door with sidelights and transom; and 3-bay front porch with turned spindles and plain balusters and handrail. Appears to be in relatively unaltered condition although it looks as though it is now used as a residence. Contributing building.

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21-976-21 House and Nursery, Route 340:

House. Frame (vinyl siding); 1 story; 4 bays; gable roof (asphalt single); Modern vernacular; ca. 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Nursery. Concrete block; 1 story; gable roof; (asphalt shingle); garage doors; lean-to porches; commercial use; ca. 1980s. Noncontributing building.

2 Greenhouses. Wooden frame; crook frame; plastic siding and roof; ca. 1980s. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

Shed. Frame (German-lap); 1 story; 1 bay; gable roof (corrugated metal); pier foundation; ca. 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-336 House, Rattlesnake Springs:

Dwelling. Log (bricktex) 1 story; 3 bays; gable roof (standing seam-metal); central flue; 1/2-story windows in gable ends; closed-in front porch; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-335 House, Rattlesnake Springs:

Dwelling. This true 1 1/2-story, vernacular 2-door dwelling appears to have been constructed in two sections. The first was probably the left 3 bays with the interior-end flue. The addition is a 2-bay wing, also with a door. It may have been used as a duplex. Architectural details include: 6/6 windows; 6-light frieze windows in the 1/2 story; gable roof (standing-seam metal); weatherboard siding; and a front porch with some square and some turned supports; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-967-22 House, Rattlesnake Springs:

Dwelling. Frame (German-lap); 2 bays; 1 story; gable roof (asphalt shingle); central flue; concrete block foundation; 1-bay porch; ca. 1950. Noncontributing building.

21-334 House, Rattlesnake Springs:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; 3 bays; hall-parlor-plan; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 6/6 windows; an exterior-end stone chimney with top missing; an interior-end brick flue; a screened-in hip-roofed front porch; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-967-48 House, Route 340:

Dwelling/Stable. Frame (board and batten); octagonal shape; 2 stories; flat roof; stable with apartment above; Modern vernacular; ca. 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-49 House, Route 340:

Dwelling. Brick; 2 stories; 5 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 3-bay, 2-car garage wing; Modern Colonial; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-50 House, Route 340:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; 1 1/2 stories; 5 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); attached 1-car garage; rear clerestory wing; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

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21-967-51 Carroll House:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); 1 story; 4 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 2-car garage; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame pole building (corrugated metal); 3 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-52 House, Route 340:

Dwelling. Frame (brick veneer and aluminum siding); 2 stories; 4 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); Modern split-level; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1-car garage; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-47 Tavenner House:

Dwelling. Brick; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; attached 1-car garage; Ranch; ca. 1980. Noncontributing building.

2 Machine Sheds. Two large, modern, pre-fab metal machine sheds; ca.1980. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

21-305 Ash-Will Farm (Green Hill Farm):

Dwelling. This 2-story, 3-bay, brick (5-course American bond), Greek Revival-style dwelling is rectangular in shape with a rear 2-story brick ell. It features the following architectural details: gable roof (standing-seam metal); paired 4/4 windows; jack arches over windows; louvered shutters; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; a raised brick basement w/ paired 2/2 windows; gable-end returns; a wooden cornice; a door surround with fluted trim, a jack arch, a 2-light transom, and 4-light sidelights; a Greek Revival-style 3-bay front porch with fluted Doric columns at corners and unfluted Doric columns in the center, a plain entablature, and a dentilled cornice. A brick and board-and-batten summer kitchen is attached to the rear of the house via a breezeway; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Workshop. Gable roof; corrugated metal siding and roof; ca.1970s. Noncontributing building.

Equipment Shed. Concrete block; 6 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Machine Shed. 7-bay metal pole building with corrugated metal siding and gable roof with 3-bay modern addition. ca. 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; lean-to addition; stone foundation; late 19th century. Contributing structure.

Windmill. Non-functional metal windmill; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Tenant House #1. Frame (stucco); true 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); rear shed-roofed addition; 4-bay shed-roofed front porch; 6/6 windows; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

4 Silos. Four concrete silos; mid-20th century. 4 Noncontributing structures.

Metal Silo. Metal silo; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

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Animal Shed. Frame pole building; concrete foundation; gable roof; corrugated siding and roofing; 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Feeding Station. 5 bays; pole construction with angle supports; gable roof (corrugated metal); ca. 1950s. Noncontributing structure.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; 1 bay; rectangular louvered vent windows; shed addition and several gable-roofed attachments that lead to a concrete block milking parlor; side gable-roofed, concrete block milking room; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Equipment Shed. Multi bays; frame pole building; gable roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal) formed concrete foundation; lean-to wing; ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (corrugated metal); gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; 2 bays; ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

Tenant House #2. Frame (brick veneer on front); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); side wing; vernacular; ca. 1940s. Contributing building.

South side:

21-788 Cooke-Byrd House:

This interesting dog-trot-plan dwelling is composed of four distinct sections; a 1-bay, 1 1/2-story log section to the right; a 3-bay, 1 1/2-story log section to the left; a 2-bay enclosed frame breezeway attaching them; and a rear, 2-story, early-20th-century frame wing. The two log sections probably date from the late-18th century and were either built at the same time or very close together. The house has 2 exterior-end brick chimneys (5-course American bond) that have been rebuilt and reinforced at the base with formed concrete, a gable roof of standing-seam metal, and has been covered in stucco. The right 3-bay section of the dwelling is unusual in that it has 2 doors next to each other, one at floor level and one a 1/2 story higher with exterior stairs leading to a door. These two doors lead into the frame breezeway section of the house. The house sits on a stone foundation (sections of which have been rebuilt with brick), and has 2/2 and 6-light windows. A front 1-story, 6-bay porch has square supports, a concrete block pier foundation and catslide roof. To the rear is a 2-story frame (bricktex) wing with a hall-parlor plan that was constructed in the early 20th century. It has 2/2 windows, a central brick flue, standing-seam metal gabled roof, a formed concrete foundation, and a boxed cornice. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; formed concrete foundation; ca. 1910s. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); formed concrete foundation; ca. 1910s. Contributing building.

Workshop. Frame (vertical siding) gable roof (corrugated metal); pier foundation; concrete block lean-to wing; early 20th century. Contributing building.

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2 Storage Sheds. 2 large pole buildings with gable roofs (corrugated metal); one is 9 bays and the other 5 bays; 1980s. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

Tenant House. Concrete block; 1 story; 3 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); rear wing; 3/1 windows; modern vernacular; ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

21-341 Dower House (Rose Cottage):

Dwelling. The rear, 2-bay, 1 1/2-story brick (5-course American bond) wing is the original section of this house and appears to date to the late 18th century. The front 1-story, 5-bay, frame section was added in ca. 1820. This section has 6/6 windows, a Greek Revival-style pedimented front porch with fluted Doric columns, dentilled cornice, louvered wooden shutters, an exterior- and interior-end brick chimney, and a door surround with a 6-light transom and 3-light sidelights. In the 1920s the house became C-shaped and in 1977 the garage and kitchen wing were added. At that time the roofing material of the house was changed to wooden shingle and the front of the house was covered in cedar siding; vernacular. Contributing building.

Barn. Brick (5-course American bond); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 6 bays; raised stone foundation; 11 stalls on basement level; stone foundation; west and north walls were destroyed during the Civil War and rebuilt; interior is heavy timber frame; exterior stairs; ca. 1830s. Contributing building.

Barracks Barn. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (corrugated metal); formed concrete foundation; open central bay; ca. 1910. Contributing building.

Run-in Shed. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Hog Pen/Beagle Kennel. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); built in 2 sections; now used as a beagle kennel; ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

Hog Pen. concrete block; 4 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1979. Noncontributing building.

Turn-out Shed. 1-bay pole building; corrugated metal siding and shed roof; open to the east; ca. 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-340 Crawford House:

Dwelling. This 2-story, 4-bay frame vernacular dwelling has been so greatly altered it is difficult to see what is original. Exterior architectural details include; triple casement windows, 2 brick chimneys, composition siding, gable roof of standing-seam metal with overhang, and side and rear additions; vernacular; early 20th century with mid-20th-century alterations. Contributing building.

Water Tower. Metal frame and steps with wooden stave circular tower; non-functional; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Meathouse. Brick; pyramidal roof (asbestos shingle); 1 bay; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

Shed. Large, 3-bay metal shed with gable roof; ca. 1980s. Noncontributing building.

***21-29 Fairfield:**

Dwelling. Fairfield is one of the most architecturally refined 18th-century houses in the county. It was constructed by Warner Washington, first cousin of George Washington in ca. 1770. The

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5-bay, 2-story central portion with two side 1-story wings is the original part of this Georgian-style house. The cross-gable wings as well as the front dormers on the original section are 20th-century additions. Fronted by a 1-story, 1-bay pedimented portico with Tuscan column supports, other details include; a transom above the door, 9/9 and 9/6 windows, random rubble stone construction, a hipped roof of standing-seam metal, and large interior stone chimneys. The house follows traditional Tidewater forms yet uses native limestone as a material. Listed on the National Register in 1969. Contributing building.

Workshop. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (standing-seam); 3 bays; 1 1/2 stories; 1920s. Contributing building.

Tenant House. Frame (stucco); hipped roof (standing-seam metal); overhanging eaves; 1 story; 5 bays; vernacular; ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

Smokehouse. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (asbestos shingle); slits in wall for ventilation; early 19th century. Contributing building.

Slave Quarters #1. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays; exterior-end stone and brick chimney; gable roof (asbestos shingle); 6-light windows; two 4-light attic windows in gable end; early 19th century. Contributing building.

Slave Quarters #2. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; gable roof (asbestos shingle); 6/6 windows; two 4-light attic windows in gable end; stone foundation; early 19th century. Contributing building.

Pumphouse. Stone (random rubble); hipped roof (asphalt shingle); 1920s. Contributing building.

Springhouse. Stone (random rubble); 1 story; gable roof (asbestos shingle); vertical siding in gable end; early 19th century. Contributing building.

21-967-43 Stable, Route 340:

Stable. Frame (vertical siding); 1 story; 8 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); concrete block shed-roofed wing; ca. 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Turn-out Shed. Frame pole building (board and batten); gable roof (corrugated metal); open on one side; ca. 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. 4-bay pole building with gable roof of standing-seam metal; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Silo. Concrete silo with missing roof; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

21-1 The Anchorage:

Dwelling. The earliest portion of this house appears to be the two-bay side wing. The whole house is of log construction clad in stucco. The main block is 1 1/2 stories and 5 bays wide with a central entrance door with transom and sidelights. This portion was built in two sections. The house has a very large interior stone and brick chimney in the end of the original section and an interior-end stone chimney in the side 5-bay wing. The house has a gable roof of standing-seam metal and several front dormers that are later additions. vernacular; ca. 1770s with 19th-century additions. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame, gable roof (corrugated metal); concrete foundation; 2-car garage; 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Foundation. Stone foundation for an icehouse; 19th century. Contributing site.

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Foundation. Concrete block foundation for a modern barn; mid-20th century. Noncontributing site.

21-27 Elmington:

Dwelling. Constructed ca. 1804 by Whiting Washington, son of Warner Washington of Fairfield (21-29), Elmington is a Federal-style dwelling with Adamesque details. Built of brick (5-course American bond), the house has a pedimented gable end with a modillioned cornice. This pedimented gable end is only on the north elevation of the house. The original front of the house is now the east side. It consists of an asymmetrical 3-bay elevation with a door on the end bay. The door surround has a pedimented gable with wooden pilasters and a lunette window with wooden tracery. The current front of the house (facing north) is three bays on the first floor and 5 bays on the second floor. The 1-story portico has a Chippendale balustrade on the roof and is supported by paired fluted Doric columns. The windows are 9/9 and 9/6 sash with flat jack arches and louvered wooden shutters and the gable roof is of slate. A 3-bay screened-in porch with Tuscan columns is located on the west side. Two-story and 1-story rear brick wings were added in ca. 1951. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (ship-lap); gable roof (corrugated metal); 1 1/2 stories; 1 bay; batten door; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Concrete block; 7 bays; gambrel roof (corrugated metal); 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Storage Shed. Frame (metal siding); 3 bays; 1 story; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Pump House. Brick; gable roof (asbestos shingle); 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); open central bay; gable roof (corrugated metal); sits on formed concrete piers; ca. 1920s. Contributing structure.

Chicken Coop. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (corrugated metal); exposed rafter ends; 1920s. Contributing building.

2 Chicken Coops. Frame (board and batten); 4 bays; shed roof (corrugated metal); 1920s. 2 Contributing buildings.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (corrugated metal); 4 bays; 1920s. Contributing building.

Garage. Concrete block (brick veneer); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (asbestos shingle); 3 gable-roofed front dormers with 6/6 windows; 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Slave Quarters/Tenant House. Current rear of building is original brick section with central chimney. Frame and brick (stucco); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; cross-gable roof (asphalt shingle); 3-bay front porch; early 19th century with mid-20th-century additions. Contributing building.

Garage. Concrete; 1 story; 2 bays; hipped roof (asbestos shingle); 1950s. Noncontributing building.

21-370 House, Route 340:

Dwelling. Frame and log (bricktex); 1 1/2 stories; 4 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 left bays appear original and of log; 6/6 windows; 6-light frieze windows; interior-end brick

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chimney; exterior-end flue; catslide rear wing; screened-in front porch; vernacular; mid- to late 19th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (bricktex); 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); late 19th century. Contributing building.

Route 603 (South side starting at Route 612 and heading east)

21-967-6 House, Route 603:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding) 2 stories; 4 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); Split-Level; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

2 sheds. Frame (T-1-11 and metal siding); gable and gambrel roofs (asphalt shingle); 1980s. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

21-352 Bethel Baptist Church (Berryville Church of God):

Church. Frame (German-lap siding); 1 story; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); raised formed concrete foundation; 3/2 Gothic-arched windows; gable end building; 1-story entrance vestibule with gable roof; 2 interior brick flues; concrete steps leading up to gable-roofed 1-bay entrance vestibule; Gothic transom over doors; cornerstone with date of 1923; vernacular Gothic Revival. Contributing building.

Outhouse. Concrete block; 2 bays; shed roof; ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

21-780 House, Route 603:

Dwelling. Frame (asbestos shingle), 2-story, 3-bay, vernacular hall-parlor-plan dwelling with the following architectural details; 3/1 windows, central brick flue, stone foundation, rectangular attic vent, side bulkhead basement entry, rear 1-story shed-roofed porch, and 1-bay pedimented portico with square supports. The windows on the right bay of the house do not line up with each other; the upstairs one may have been moved when new windows were added. The house is vacant and in fair to poor condition; ca. 1910. Contributing building.

21-779 Ash Leigh (Sarver-Alger House):

Dwelling. Two-story, 3-bay, double-pile hall-parlor plan dwelling in very original condition. Constructed in 1906, the house sits on a split-level formed concrete foundation. Architectural details include; hipped roof (standing-seam metal), frame (stucco), 2/2 windows, louvered wooden shutters, boxed cornice, interior-end brick flue, rear basement entry. The front 3-bay porch has turned supports, a sawn balustrade, lattice between the brick pier supports, and a side entrance; vernacular; 1906. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding) gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; side lean-to; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); concrete piers; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (stucco); gable-end building (asphalt shingle); batten door; early 20th century. Contributing building.

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Pumphouse. Frame (German-lap siding); hipped roof (standing-seam metal); early to mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Shed. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); mid-20th century. Contributing building.

21-967-7 Moore and Dorsey Outbuildings:

Machine Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); exposed rafter ends; no visible foundation; sliding wooden doors in gable end; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (vertical tongue and groove siding); gable roof (rolled roofing); 6-light windows; poor condition; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; lean-to side wing; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Route 608 (Starting at West Virginia line and heading southwest)

Northwest side:

21-349 Smithfield (Bull Run):

Dwelling. Brick (Flemish-bond on front, 5-course American bond on sides and rear); hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 5 bays; 12/12 windows; louvered wooden shutters; brick jack arches; a magnificent door surround with fanlight and sidelights; a modillioned wooden cornice; Classical, 3-bay, 1-story pedimented front portico with Tuscan columns and dentils in the pediment; 10/5 basement windows; raised stone foundation; 2 interior brick chimneys. The house is a central-passage double-pile plan and shares similar woodwork to that found at Clifton (21-20) and may have been done by the same craftsman. House is flanked by 2 brick dependencies that were probably built later. Federal; 1822-1824. Contributing building.

Summer Kitchen. Brick (Flemish bond on front and 5-course American bond on sides and back); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); central brick chimney; front stepped brick parapet with lunette window; panelled door with fanlight; 4/6 windows; Federal; ca. 1845. Contributing building.

Schoolhouse. Brick (Flemish bond on front and 5-course American bond on sides and back); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); central brick chimney; front stepped brick parapet with lunette window; panelled door with fanlight; 4/6 windows; Federal; ca. 1845. Contributing building.

Brick Bank Barn. Brick (3-course American bond); bank barn with stone foundation; 1 bay with round-arched double batten doors with strap hinges; brick arch above doors; gable roof (corrugated metal); 8 bays on rear with ship-lap siding; 3-pen plan with open central bay; wooden lintels over basement windows; good condition; attached 1-story, 5-bay, shed-roofed, brick animal shed; vernacular; ca. 1816. Contributing building.

Tenant House #1. Frame (stucco); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; exterior-end flue; interior-end flue; rear frame ell; windows missing; vernacular; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Springhouse. Stone with curved brick top; early 20th century. Contributing building.

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Tenant House #2. Stone (stucco); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 6 bays; large central chimney; split-level stone foundation; basement entry on front; 6/6 windows; 5-bay shed-roofed porch with square supports and angle braces; vernacular; early to mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Workshop. Frame (metal siding and plywood); gable roof (corrugated metal); 1 story; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); large band barn on stone foundation;); gable roof (standing-seam metal); side addition with corrugated metal siding; rectangular louvered vent windows; rear 5-bay frame machine shed addition and side lean-to wing; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Stone Shed. Stone (random rubble that has recently been repointed); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; unknown original use; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

21-772 Marvin Chapel School:

School. 1-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), gable-end, frame (stucco); school house with a 1-story gable-roofed entrance bay with 6/6 windows on end and door on side; 5 9/9 ribbon windows on south side; no windows on opposite side (may have been closed in); boxed cornice; exterior-end concrete block flue; decorative vergeboard on entrance bay and main body of building; concrete block foundation; moved to current site in 1973; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Machine Shed. Frame (corrugated metal); shed roof; 3 bays; open to the east; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-347 Meyer-Galloway House:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); 2 1/2 stories; 2 bays; hipped roof (standing-seam metal); exterior-end brick flue; large interior brick chimney; 6/6 windows; front hip-roofed dormer with paired 6-light windows; 7-bay wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns; side added and house greatly remodeled in early 20th century; Colonial Revival; mid-19th century and early 20th century. Contributing building.

Windmill. Non-functional metal windmill; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Stable. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); ca.1900. Contributing building.

21-967-9 House, Route 608:

Dwelling. Brick; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 8 bays; 3 front dormers; 8-bay wrap-around porch; 6/6 windows; attached garage; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-10 Simpson House:

Dwelling. Frame (cedar siding and stone veneer); gable roof with cross gables (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 7 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

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21-967-11 House, Route 608:

Dwelling. Brick; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; enclosed side porch; 2 chimneys; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

3 Sheds. 3 shed-roofed frame sheds with vertical wood or T-1-11 siding; 1970s. 3 Noncontributing buildings.

21-769 Franklin House:

Dwelling. One-story, 3-bay, gable-end vernacular dwelling with the following architectural details: 6/6 windows (some paired); aluminum siding; standing-seam metal roof; interior brick flue; parged split-level foundation; triangle attic vents in gable ends; 4-light attic window in rear gable end; 3-light basement windows; a 1-bay front porch with battered square columns on brick piers and square balusters; vernacular; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (wooden shingle); exposed rafter ends; 1 bay; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (corrugated metal); gable roof; 1 bay; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Guest House. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story 3 bays; ca. 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Turn-out Shed. 4-bay pole building with shed roof; late 20th century. Noncontributing building.

Stable/Machine Shed. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; 6 bays; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Barn. Concrete block; 2 stories; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Machine Shed. Frame (corrugated metal); shed roof; 1 story; 2 bays; 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Foundation. Rectangular stone foundation (random rubble); appears to be for a small late-19th-century dwelling. Contributing site.

21-768 Morgan Springs, Tenant House:

Dwelling. Two-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (stucco), vernacular I-house with the following architectural details: 6/6 windows; 2 interior-end brick flues; stone foundation; boxed cornice; 9-light door with 2-light transom; gable-end returns; closed-in paired square attic windows in gable ends; rear 1-story concrete block wing; and 3-bay front porch with square supports, a steeply-pitched hipped roof and a wooden floor; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (vertical board siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Machine Shed. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof; 4 bays; early to mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Pumphouse. Concrete block (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

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Stone Wall. Stone wall enclosing spring; may be ruins of springhouse; appears to date to the early 20th century. Contributing site.

Machine Shed. 4 bays; corrugated metal siding and roofing (gable roof); 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Machine Shed. 5 bays; concrete block with boards on east side with sliding doors; ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Barn. Concrete block; 2 stories; vertical wood siding in front; German-lap siding in gable end; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 7 bays with attached 5-bay shed and 4-bay chicken coop; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Equipment Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 3 bays; 1 story; slatted sides; wood frame; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

21-88 Morgan Springs (Wheat Farm):

Dwelling. Brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; 4 bays; hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 4 interior brick chimneys; overhanging bracketed eaves with anthemion decorations at the corners; paired 4/4 windows with wooden lintels; louvered wooden shutters; brick water tables; projecting 2-story bay on front with central front gable and gable-end returns; 3-bay front porch with Chippendale-style railing; side brick wing; protruding bays on south side; Italianate with some Greek-Revival details; early to mid-19th century with later additions. Contributing building.

Tenant House. Log (vinyl siding); 3 bays; true 1 1/2 stories; 6/6 windows; 6-light frieze windows; gable roof (standing-seam metal); large exterior-end stone chimney; side 3-bay, 1-story wing; early to mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1930s. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; 1995. Noncontributing building.

6-stall Barn. Frame (weatherboard); cross-gable roof (standing-seam metal); L-shaped; 1930s. Contributing building.

21-358 Duplex, Webbtown:

Dwelling. Vernacular 2-door (built as a duplex)?. This interesting building is part of the hamlet of Webbtown. It has a 4-bay symmetrical front with two front doors that are located at the end bays. With this arrangement and the two interior flues, it appears that this was constructed as a duplex, although at first appearance it looks like a single dwelling. Architectural details included a Colonial Revival front porch with Tuscan columns (some columns have been replaced with square posts); 6/6 windows with louvered shutters; gable roof (standing-seam metal); aluminum siding; gable-end returns; rear ell; ca.1900. Now part of Grafton School (21-356). Contributing building.

Chicken coop. Frame (German-lap siding); shed roof (standing-seam metal); 3 bays; ca.1900. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (German-lap siding); 2 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); root cellar below; 2 doors; bulkhead basement entry on south side; ca.1900. Contributing building.

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21-767 Sturm House:

Dwelling. Two-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal); frame (German-lap siding); hall-parlor-plan house with the following architectural details; 6/6 windows, 2 interior-end brick flues, stone foundation, boxed cornice, plain cornerboards, plain window surrounds, rear wing, and 3-bay front porch with turned supports; vernacular; ca.1890. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1890. Contributing building.

Workshop. Frame (cedar siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 3 bays; 1 1/2 stories; late 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Southeast side:

***21-89 Wickliffe Church:**

Church. Brick (Flemish bond on front 5-course American on sides and back); 2 stories; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); stepped brick parapets in front and rear; 6/6 windows on the front; 12/12 windows on the side; jack arches; louvered wooden shutter; the recessed front portico consists of two Tuscan columns in antis supporting a wooden entablature; a rear 1-story wing off of the back of the church with an interior-end chimney houses the robing rooms; an open bell tower with a pyramidal roof and turned woodwork; Federal; 1846. Is listed on the National Register both individually and as part of the Cool Springs Battlefield Historic District. Contributing building.

Cemetery. Small cemetery in the rear of church with a plot surrounded by a wrought iron fence. Contributing site.

21-350 Auburn Farm:

Dwelling. Brick (7-course American bond); 2 stories; 2 bays; pyramidal roof (standing-seam metal); 2 interior brick chimneys; overhanging eaves; paired brackets with pendants in eaves; 6/6 windows with wooden lintels; sidelights and transom around door; raised brick basement; 3 x 3 basement windows; 3-bay porch with square supports on round-arched brick foundation; porches on 2 other sides of house; Italianate; 1860s. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Log (v-notch); gable roof (wooden shingle) 1 bay; stone foundation; unsure of original use as it is somewhat large for a meathouse; mid-to late 19th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof with lean-to on each side (standing-seam metal); formed concrete piers; 3 bays with storage in central bay; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Barn #1. Frame (vertical siding) gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; with 5-bay, 1-story gable-roofed wing; formed concrete foundation; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn #2. Frame (vertical siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

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Stable. Frame (vertical siding); gable and shed roofs (standing-seam metal); central portion has a gable roof and is taller than the two side shed sections; early to mid-20th century. Contributing building.

21-773 House, Route 608:

Dwelling. This 1 1/2-story, 4-bay Craftsman bungalow has the following architectural details: German-lap siding; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1/1 windows; exterior-end concrete block flue; wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters; plain cornerboards; a gable-roofed dormer in the rear; an integral, 3-bay front porch with catslide roof and Tuscan columns; ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Washhouse. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story 2 bays; ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (corrugated metal); 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; siding removed except for west side and gable ends; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; formed concrete foundation; ca. 1920. Contributing building.

2 Cornerribs. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; lean-to wings; ca. 1920. 2 Contributing structures.

Machine Shed. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (standing-seam metal); 8 bays; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Windmill. Metal windmill; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

2 Hay Sheds. Open pole buildings with pressure-treated poles, and gable roofs of corrugated metal; 1980s. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

21-967-8 House, Route 608:

Dwelling. Brick (stretcher bond); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1957. Built as a parsonage for Marvin Chapel Church (21-346). Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 bay; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-770 House, Route 608:

Dwelling. Frame (asbestos shingle); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; boxed cornice; 3/1 windows; bulkhead basement entry; tripartite bay windows on first floor flanking central door; split-level stone foundation with 2-light basement windows; concrete stoop with shed-roofed hood supported by wooden brackets, iron balustrade; rear 2-story ell addition (probably in early 20th century); vernacular I-house; ca. 1890. Contributing building.

Garage. Concrete block; gable roof; 2 bays; ca. 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-12 Rhodes House:

Dwelling. Frame (brick veneer on front and aluminum siding on sides); gable end (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 2 bays; attached 1-car garage; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

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21-967-13 Entopia:

Dwelling. This house was constructed as a church. Frame (composition siding); 3 bays; 1 story; 6 bays deep; gable roof (asphalt shingle) 3-bay pedimented portico on front; vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame (T-1-11); shed roof; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-361 Fairview:

Dwelling. Log (square-notch); 1 story; 4 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); exterior-end stone chimney; large frame addition ca. 1980; vernacular; early to mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Shed. Log (square-notch); pyramidal roof (standing-seam metal); used as a tool shed; logs are old but building is modern; ca. 1980. Noncontributing building.

21-362 Anderson Cemetery, off Route 608:

Cemetery. Cemetery was associated with a house at some point as there are two outbuildings and an old well in the field to the east. The cemetery contains about 25 stones, some marked and others unmarked. They include Ware, Hart, and Anderson family members. The earliest stone is that of Jane Anderson who died in 1842 aged 49. The latest marked stone is that of John William Anderson 1857, aged 35. Contributing site.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated); stone foundation; side lean-to wings; has almost fallen down; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Feeding Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

House Site. There is a pile of logs and brush east of the cemetery that appears to be the house site. A stone-lined well is there as well; mid-19th century. Contributing site.

21-360 Springfield, Tenant House:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; 2 stories; interior-end flue; 6/6 windows; vernacular; ca. 1900. Earlier log section was removed in 1994. Contributing building.

21-359 Springfield:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); hipped roof (asphalt shingle) 2 1/2 stories; 3 bays; 4 brick chimneys; hip-roofed dormers on each side with paired 2/2 windows; overhanging eaves; 2/2 windows; paired 1/1 on first floor flanking entrance; double-leaf front doors; louvered vinyl shutters; raised foundation; 4-light basement windows; pedimented front portico with wrought-iron supports; replaced an earlier dwelling that burned; American Foursquare; 1905. Contributing building.

Meathouse/Icehouse. Brick (plaster); gable roof (asphalt shingle); interior-end chimney; 2 bays; 1 story with brick-lined (5-course American bond) icehouse below; basement entry on east side; batten door; built by Col. Ware; 1831. Contributing building.

Springhouse Foundation. Stone; 2 raised bays with modern flat roof; early 19th century. Contributing site.

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Greenhouse. Metal frame (glass); gambrel roof; concrete block foundation; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Concrete block; 2 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1965. Noncontributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame; shed roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Carriage House/Old Garage. Brick (5-course American bond covered in stucco); 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays; steeply-pitched gable roof (rolled roofing); 6-light attic windows; lean-to shed with corrugated metal; rear frame wing with corrugated metal siding and batten door houses a foundry; mid- to late 19th century. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (corrugated metal); concrete block piers; early 1940s. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; rear 5-bay machine shed wing with vertical siding and standing-seam metal roof; partial stone foundation; ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); now used as a machine shed; 2 bays; open side bay; early to mid-20th century. Contributing structure.

Barn Foundation. 3 sides of stone foundation of barn that blew down in the Winter of 1995/1996; basement windows; late 19th century. Contributing structure.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 1/2 stories; random rubble stone foundation; louvered vent windows; sliding wooden doors; 5-bay shed-roofed animal shed wing on rear; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Silo. Concrete silo; mid-to late 20th century. Noncontributing structure.

Machine Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 3 bays; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Scale House. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; 2 bays; early 20th century. Contributing building.

21-357 Webbtown, Abandoned House:

Dwelling. Frame (weatherboard); true 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); interior end flue; doors and windows missing; rear 1 1/2-story wing; 6-light frieze windows; vernacular; ca. 1880. Contributing building.

Route 610 (Starting at Route 340 and heading north)

West side:

21-333 Anderson's Mill and House (Larue's Mill):

Dwelling. Log (stucco); 2 stories; 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack; stone foundation; 6/6 windows; rear 2-story frame wing; alterations include new siding and closing in of some of the first-floor openings on the original section of the house; vernacular; early 19th century. Contributing building.

Mill/Barn. Stone (random rubble); gable roof (corrugated metal); 2 stories; 2 bays; suggested corner quoins; vertical siding in east end; timber framing on interior; has been converted from

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use as a mill to a barn; appears as a mill on an 1809 map of the area; late 18th century.
Contributing building.

21-967-25 Thompson House:

Dwelling. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 5 bays; 1 story; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Barn. Frame (T-1-11); gambrel roof (asphalt shingle); 8 bays deep; central cupola; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-27 Rock Wood Ridge:

Dwelling. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; split-level brick basement; exterior-end flue; Modern vernacular; late 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; late 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Workshop. Frame; gable roof (corrugated metal); 2 bays; late 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-339 Woodside Dairy:

Dwelling. Much of the original fabric of this mid-19th-century vernacular frame dwelling is intact. Frame (German-lap); gable-end roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 10-bay wraparound porch with square supports, sawn brackets and square handrail and balusters; split-level stone foundation; 2/2 windows with louvered wooden shutters; central brick chimney; 4/4 window in the attic story of the front gable; and jib doors under the windows leading to the front porch; vernacular; ca. 1850. This was the old Van Meter property. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (standing-seam metal); 1930s. Contributing building.

Milk House. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 4 bays; 1920s. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; 1930s. Contributing building.

Dairy Barn. Frame (German-lap siding); gambrel roof (standing-seam metal); 2 1/2 stories; 1929. Constructed by Harry P. Light for Matthew W. Jones, Jr. as the first barn specifically constructed as a dairy in the county. Contributing building.

Milk Room. Terra-cotta tile; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; 3 bays; interior brick chimney; 1935. Contributing building.

2 Silos. Two concrete silos; 1950s. 2 Noncontributing structures.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); side lean-to wings; 1920s. Contributing structure.

Cow Shed. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (corrugated); 8 bays; 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Mill/Barn. Stone (random rubble); 2 stories; gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone jack arches; split-level; vertical siding in east end; has been converted from use as a mill to a barn; appears as a mill on an 1809 map of the area; late 18th century; was known as the Van Meter Mill. Contributing building.

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21-967-28 Stonewood:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story ; 4 bays; recessed breezeway connecting a 2-car garage; 1996. Noncontributing building.

21-317 Lewisville, Abandoned House:

Dwelling. Frame shell of a true 1 1/2-story house; has been abandoned for quite some time; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-316 Abandoned House, Lewisville:

Dwelling Ruins. The ruins of a log house; only part of the logs stand; house was 2 log bays (v-notched) with side frame wing that is completely gone; late 19th century. Contributing site.

21-967-32 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-33 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (asbestos shingle); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 3 bays; Modern vernacular; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

East side:

21-967-23 Rocky Mount:

Dwelling. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Large, 1-story, pre-fab metal shed; 1980s. Noncontributing building

21-967-24 Merriman House:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-26 House, Route 610:

Dwelling. Frame (brick front, vinyl siding on sides and rear); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 7 bays; attached 1-car garage; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame (plyboard); gambrel roof (asphalt shingle); 1 bay; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-20 Clifton:

Dwelling. Brick (stucco scored to look like cut stone); hipped roof (slate); 2 stories; 5 bays; raised foundation; 6/6 windows; windows with jib doors on bays flanking the entrance; 2 interior lateral chimneys; 3-bay pedimented portico on east side with monumental Tuscan columns as supports; elaborate door surrounds with fluted Doric columns supporting an entablature and stepped frieze and fanlight and sidelights with wooden tracery on both east and west entrances;

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fluted trim with corner blocks around windows; Palladian window on 2nd-story west side that was added in early 20th century; 3-bay, 1-story, pedimented portico with Modern Ionic columns on west side; Early Classical Revival; ca. 1830. Built for David Hume Allen. The house was extensively restored in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The majority of the interior trim dates to the original date of the house, although some mantels were replaced in the early 20th century. Some of the woodwork matches that found at Smithfield (21-349), which was constructed about 10 years earlier. The Clifton tract was originally part of Fairfield (21-29*) and was later given to Warner Washington, Jr., who built a small frame house there. Allen supposedly had Washington's house torn down when he constructed his new home. Contributing building.

Slave Quarters. Stone (random rubble); gable roof (wooden shingle); 2 stories; 8 bays; 6/6 windows; 2 front doors; 2 interior-end chimneys; modern rear wing; vernacular; ca.1830s. Contributing building.

Summer Kitchen. Stone (random rubble); gable roof (wooden shingle); 2 stories; 1 bay; rear lean-to wing; interior end chimney; ca.1830s. Contributing building.

Ice House. Stone (random rubble); round shape; conical roof with turret (wood shingle); ca. 1912. Contributing building.

Stallion Barn. Frame (board and batten); cross-gable roof (standing-seam metal); attached corncrib; 1920s. Contributing building.

Barracks Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; 1 bay; 1920s. Contributing building.

Tenant House. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories 3 bays; 6/6 windows; rear wing; vernacular; ca.1900. Contributing building.

Garage/Blacksmith Shop. Stone (random rubble); 1 bay; hipped roof (wooden shingle) interior stone chimney; ca. 1912. Contributing building.

Dairy Barn. Concrete block; gambrel roof; 1952. Noncontributing building.

3 Silos. Three concrete silos with cross-gable roofs (corrugated metal); attached 12-bay machine shed. 1952. 3 Noncontributing structures.

Stables. Concrete block; 1 story; 5 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); late 1940s. Noncontributing building.

Swimming Pool. Concrete, 1990. Noncontributing structure.

21-319 Abandoned House, Lewisville:

Dwelling Ruins. Stone foundation of late 19th-century vernacular hall-parlor plan dwelling. Contributing site.

21-967-29 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; 1 story; central flue; vernacular; 1940s. Contributing building.

21-313 Abandoned House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (bricktex); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; appears to have been partially burned and abandoned; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

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21-967-30 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-31 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; exterior-end chimney; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Route 611 (Starting at Route 340 and heading north)

West side:

21-967-62 House, Route 611:

Dwelling. Frame (brick and aluminum siding); cross-gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays with 2-bay cross-gable; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 bay; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-61 House, Route 611:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-42 Shirley House:

Dwelling. Frame (cedar siding); cross-gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 4 bays; recessed front porch; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Stable. Frame (metal siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 1 bay with lean-to and machine shed addition in front; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-41 Ash House:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 5 bays; 2 front dormers; attached 2-car garage; Modern vernacular; ca. 1990. Noncontributing building.

21-967-40 House, Route 611:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays; 6-bay wrap-around porch; exterior-end chimney; Modern vernacular; ca. 1990. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); ca. 1990. Noncontributing building.

21-789 Claremont Tenant House #2:

Dwelling. This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding) dwelling has been heavily remodeled and is a variation on an American Foursquare. Exterior details include: 5-panel door with 2-light transom and sidelights; stone split-level foundation; hipped roof (asphalt shingle); 2 interior brick flues; side bulkhead basement entry with gable-roofed entrance; 1/1 window in central front gable; 3-bay front porch with new Tuscan columns; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

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Meathouse. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Barn. Concrete block barn with an open central bay and a standing-seam metal rounded roof; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

Stable. Metal stable; 5 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-337 Claremont:

Dwelling. Stone (coursed rubble); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 2 interior-end chimneys; 6/6 windows; some enlarged replacement 6/6 windows on the first floor front and west sides; two 4-light attic windows in the gable end and a round-headed datestone of 1778; east side has very few windows and all are square and small; stone foundation with 6-light windows; rear 2-story frame (stucco) wing; vernacular; ca. 1778. Claremont is one of three houses constructed in the district by the Larue family during the last quarter of the 18th century. Isaac Larue moved to this area from New Jersey in 1743 and purchased 250 acres of land on Long Marsh Run. He later purchased adjacent land. This house sits on Isaac Larue's original tract and may have been the site of his home. Contributing building.

Summer Kitchen. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 4 bays; 1 story; large central stone chimney; early 19th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); cross-gable roof (corrugated metal); L-shaped; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Springhouse. Stone; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1952. Noncontributing building.

21-338 Claremont, Tenant House:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); hipped roof (standing-seam metal) 2 1/2 stories; 3 bays; 2/2 windows; 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; side porch; raised stone basement; hip-roofed dormer; American Foursquare; ca. 1910. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal) stone foundation; ca. 1910. Contributing building.

21-967-60 Jones, Harry House:

Dwelling. Frame (cedar siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 4 bays; with attached 2-car garage; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-87 Weehaw:

Dwelling. Brick (Flemish-bond on front, 5-course American bond on sides and rear); central-front gable (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; paired parapet brick chimneys; transom and sidelights with fluted trim; stone foundation; jack arches over the windows; semi-elliptical window in central front gable; double-pile plan; louvered wooden shutters; stepped brick cornice that also defines the central front gable as a pediment; side 2-bay wing addition; new windows; Federal with Adamesque details; 1830. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); concrete block foundation; gable roof (standing-seam metal); attached gable-roofed wing; ca. 1930-1950. Contributing building.

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Dairy Barn. Concrete block; gambrel roof (asphalt shingle); 3 bays; formed concrete foundation; ca.1930-1950. Contributing building.

Brooder House. Frame (vertical siding); round shape; conical roof; ca.1930s. Contributing building.

Pumphouse. Frame (German-lap siding); hipped roof (asphalt shingle); ca.1930s. Contributing building.

Garage. Concrete block; gable roof (standing-seam metal) 2 bays with shop wing; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Machine Shed. Pole building (corrugated metal siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 4 bays; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

2 Silos. 2 concrete silos; mid-20th century. 2 Noncontributing structures.

Cattle Shed. Pole building (corrugated metal siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 3 bays; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

2 Tenant Houses. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; ca.1970s. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

21-967-75 Lee-Childs House:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gambrel roof (wooden shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 5 bays; attached 2-car garage; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

East Side:

21-967-39 Labor Camp, Route 611:

Dwelling. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 10 bays; 6-light metal windows; used as housing for migrant workers; vernacular; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-38 House, Route 611:

Dwelling. Frame (cedar siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (cedar siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 3 bays; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1 bay; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-37 House, Route 611:

Dwelling. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 bay; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Large; frame (metal siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); 1980s. Noncontributing building.

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21-967-36 House, Route 611:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; exterior-end chimney; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-35 House, Route 611:

Dwelling. Frame (brick front and vinyl siding on sides and rear); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 4 bays; Split-level; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); open side 4-bay carport; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-706 Page's School:

School. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; 5 bays; 6/6 windows; entrance on side; exterior-end brick flue; 3-bay porch with square supports; side kitchen wing; has been converted into a dwelling; vernacular; 1871. Contributing building.

Shed. Concrete block; gable roof (rolled roofing); 1 bay; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Route 612 (Starting at Route 7 and heading north)

West side:

21-365 The Mill House:

Dwelling. Early- to mid-19th-century vernacular dwelling with later additions. The original part of this house is the 1 1/2-story exposed log section with an exterior-end stone chimney. It has a gable roof (standing-seam metal), 6/6 windows, and 4-light frieze windows in the 1/2-story. It is fronted by a 5-bay wraparound porch with chamfered columns and a pediment at the corner bay. The 1 1/2-story stuccoed side wing looks to be of frame construction and sits on a raised stone basement. This was probably the miller's house for Shepherd's Mill located on Arcadia (21-3). Contributing building.

Shed. Frame (plywood); gable roof (corrugated); poor condition; mid-20th century. Contributing building.

21-363 Frankford Farm:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 2 1/2 stories; 3 bays; 6/6 windows; louvered wooden shutters; 3-bay, screened-in front porch with segmental arches formed between the square supports; hip-roofed dormers on front and back; 2 interior brick chimneys; 1-story protruding bay on east side; Colonial Revival; ca. 1910. The original house on this property burned and this was rebuilt in its place. This was called the old McCormick Place. The current owners say that there was a mill in front of the house near the stream and that the millstones are all that remain. Contributing building.

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Meathouse. Plank construction (composition beaded boards); pyramidal roof (wood shingle); 1 story; 1 bay; batten door; early to mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib/Stable. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; stone foundation; side stable wing.

2 Hay Barns. 2 pole buildings with corrugated gable roofs; one has vertical siding and the other corrugated metal siding; 1960s and 1970s. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Machine Shed. Frame (weatherboard siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 6 bays; 1954. Noncontributing building.

Springhouse. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Tenant House. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 2/2 and 1/1 windows; rear 2-story ell; was moved to this site from across the creek; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Run-in Shed. 3 bays; corrugated metal siding and roof; shed roof; 1990s. Noncontributing building.

Run-in Shed. 2 bays; corrugated metal siding and roof; shed roof; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-346 Marvin Chapel:

Church. Frame (stucco); gable roof (slate); gable-end orientation; 1 story; 3 bays deep; Gothic-arched 4/4 windows; gable-end returns; attic window in front gable end; 1-story entrance vestibule with gable roof and gable-end returns.; two 5-paneled doors with Gothic-arched 2-light transom; interior flue; modern rear/side addition; cornerstone with date of 1880; vernacular Gothic Revival. Contributing building.

21-967-15 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; bay window; central brick flue; Modern vernacular; ca. 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-13 Castleman's Mill Ruins:

Ruins. All that remains of this mill (also known as Frost's Mill) are the ruins of a stone foundation. Photographs of the mill before it was demolished sometime after 1960 show it as a 2 1/2-story, stone building with a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal. It was one of the earliest mills in the county and is believed to have been constructed ca. 1755 by William Frost. It later became known as Castleman's Mill. It appears on the Charles Varle map of 1809. This extremely interesting site needs further archaeological and archival investigation to better determine its significance. Contributing site.

21-343 Woodberry Farm (Castleman House):

Dwelling. Stone (aluminum siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); originally 2 left bays with an end stone chimney (mid-to late-18th century); right frame addition with bay window added

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in mid-20th century; 2 front dormers added; side and rear wing added ca. 1959; house is fronted by a 5-bay Colonial Revival-style porch with Tuscan columns; vernacular. Was probably the miller's house for Castleman's Mill (21-13). *Contributing building.*

Carriage House. Now used as a shed; frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); side lean to; early 20th century. *Contributing building.*

Chicken Coop. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; early 20th century. *Contributing building.*

Smokehouse. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (corrugated metal); formed concrete foundation; early 20th century. *Contributing building.*

Machine Shed. Frame (corrugated metal); shed roof (standing-seam metal) 3 bays; 1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

21-967-17 Bridge, Route 612:

Bridge. Poured concrete; single lane; solid parapets with molded decorative panels; engraving on west side "HOC SIGNO VINCES" (In this sign thou shalt conquer) with 2 crossed sabres above; handwritten inscription on southeast corner "1918 R. E. Byrd, A. J. Ritter;" 1918. *Contributing structure.*

21-967-19 Wolfe, Dickie House:

Dwelling. Frame (brick and aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; exterior-end brick chimneys; Modern vernacular; 1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

Garage. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 3 bays; 1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

Barn. Metal framing (corrugated metal); gable roof (corrugated metal); 2 bays; 1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

21-967-20 Wolfe, Tommy House:

Dwelling. Frame (brick and aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; split-level; 1-car garage to the side; Modern vernacular; 1970s. *Noncontributing building.*

21-344 Woodberry Farm, Tenant House:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); gable (standing-seam metal); 2 1/2 stories; 2 bays; gable-end returns; stone foundation; basement entry on north side; flared eaves; 2/2 windows; 3-bay front porch with chamfered columns and brackets; vernacular; late 19th century. *Contributing building.*

Meathouse. Stone (random rubble); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays; suggested corner quoins; 4-story square windows on west side; basement entry on north side; stepped brick cornice; 2 doors on east side; left one leads into a room that is a 2-story meathouse; the one to the right may have been used as a dwelling; vernacular; late 18th to early 19th century. *Contributing building.*

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; early 20th century. *Contributing structure.*

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 4 bays; formed concrete foundation; side 1-bay lean-to wing; early 20th century. *Contributing building.*

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Silo. Concrete silo; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); very narrow; 3-bay shed-roofed wing; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

East side:

21-3 Arcadia:

Dwelling. Brick (5-course American bond); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 5 bays; raised, coursed stone basement with 6/6 windows; paired parapet interior-end brick chimneys; wooden lintels over windows; 6/6 windows; louvered wooden shutters; stepped brick cornice; 1-bay pedimented Greek Revival-style front porch with paired fluted Doric columns; screened-in, rear 5-bay porch; Greek Revival; ca. 1850. Contributing building.

Slave Quarters. Brick (5-course American bond); 1 story; 3 bays; gable roof (standing-seam metal); central brick chimney; 6/6 windows; 1-story pedimented portico; side garage wing; vernacular slave quarters converted into an office; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib: Frame (vertical siding); open central bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal roof); stone pier foundation; side lean-to machine shed; vernacular; mid-to-late-19th century. Contributing structure.

Barn Foundation. Random rubble stone foundation for what was once a barn; overgrown with shrubs; located across Route 612; vernacular; mid-19th-century. Contributing site.

Meathouse. Frame (board and batten); 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; long rear gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) wing; vernacular; mid-to late-19th century. Contributing building.

Mill ruins. Located across Route 612 from the lower driveway are two large piles of limestone that are the ruins of what was once known as Shepherd's Mill that sat along Wheat Spring Branch; mid-19th century. Contributing site.

21-967-1 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (brick veneer); 1 story; 5 bays; gable roof (asphalt shingle); central brick chimney; Ranch; ca.1975. Noncontributing building.

2 sheds: 1 frame, gable-roofed shed; 1-metal-sided, shed-roofed shed; vernacular; ca.1975. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

21-967-2 Rinker House:

Dwelling. Frame (brick veneer); cross-hipped roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 5 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-364 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame and log (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); central brick chimney; the original part of this house is the 1 1/2-story section which is probably of log construction; the 2-story wing with the exterior-end chimney appears to be a later 19th-century addition; 6/6 windows, 3-bay porch with square supports; split-level stone basement with the entry on the south side; vernacular; ca. 1830s, ca. 1880s. Contributing building.

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Meathouse. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); mid-20th century. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; lean-to wing; late 19th century. Contributing structure.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

Workshop. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; sliding doors; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-353 House, Off Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 6/6 windows; paneled door with sidelights; 4-light attic windows on gable end; exterior-end brick chimneys; gable-end returns; rear wing; vernacular I-house; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (stucco); gable roof (corrugated); rear shed-roofed addition; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (corrugated metal); 1 bay, gable roof; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Equipment Shed. Pole building; 12 bays; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-783 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); 1 story; 1 bay; cross-gable roof (standing-seam metal); L-shaped; split-level stone foundation; interior brick flue; exterior-end concrete block flue; 2-bay porch with square supports and a modern concrete block foundation; vernacular; ca. 1910. Contributing building.

Packing Shed. Pole building; 8 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-3 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 5 bays; 1 story; Modern vernacular; 1996. Noncontributing building.

21-967-4 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 4 bays; 1 story; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-5 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; concrete pier foundation; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-782 House, Route 612:

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Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; 3 bays; concrete block foundation; interior brick flue; central door; 3-bay screened porch with square supports and a pediment over the central bay; vernacular; 1940s. Contributing building.

21-781 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; split-level stone foundation; side basement entry with batten door; two 4-light attic windows in gable ends; boxed cornice; vernacular; 1940s. Contributing building.

21-967-16 House, Route 612:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; vernacular; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-69 Runnymede (James Larue House):

Dwelling. Brick (5-course American bond); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; stepped cornice; sidelights and transom around door; raised stone foundation; 6/6 windows; jack arches; rear 2-story brick wing with an interior-end brick chimney; 3-bay front porch with Modern Ionic columns and turned balusters; Federal; ca. 1850s (from current owner); architecturally could date to ca. 1830-1850. Contributing building.

Slave Quarters. Brick (5 course-American bond); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 1/2 stories; 4 bays; 4-bay porch; interior- end brick chimney; located southeast of house; vernacular; early- to mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Tenant House. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal) 2 stories; 3 bays; central brick chimney; side wing; abandoned; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building

Root Cellar. Rounded roof (formed concrete); random rubble stone foundation; built into side of hill; ca. 1910s. Contributing building.

Machine Shop. Frame (stucco); sliding doors (gable roof (corrugated metal) 1920s. Contributing building.

Meathouse Foundation. Stone foundation for meathouse that has been demolished; mid-19th century. Contributing site.

Foundation. Stone foundation of unknown use in field west of house; late 19th century. Contributing site.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); concrete block foundation; small; ca. 1900. Contributing structure.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); new concrete block foundation; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Cattle Shed. Frame (vertical siding); corrugated metal roof; 2 bays; 1985. Noncontributing building.

Hay Shed. 5-bay pole building with corrugated metal gable roof; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Concrete block; gable roof (corrugated metal); 3 bays; 1965. Noncontributing building.

2 Silos. Concrete; ca. 1950. 2 Noncontributing structures.

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Cattle Shed. 2 bays; shed roof (corrugated metal); metal siding; 1985. Noncontributing building.

Calf Shed. 9 bays; pole building; corrugated metal siding and roof; 1970. Noncontributing building.

21-967-18 Rockland Farm:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 5 bays; interior brick flue; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-342 Boyd, C. R. House:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); central-front gable (standing-seam metal); 4 bays; true 1 1/2 stories; 2 front doors with 2-light transom; frieze windows in 1/2 story; 1/1 windows; central flue; 3-bay porch with Tuscan columns; decorative vergeboard; rear 2-story wing with 2/2 windows and stone foundation (may be earlier than front); vernacular 2-door; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Garage. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); sliding doors; side lean-to; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (board and batten); shed roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Concrete block; 2 bays; pyramidal roof (wooden shingle); mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Route 615 (Heading northeast from Berryville)

West side:

21-50 Monterey Farm:

Dwelling. Brick (5-course American bond); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; raised brick basement with 6/6 windows; 9/9 and 9/6 windows; pedimented window caps; 1-bay Greek Revival-style porch with fluted Doric columns (it appears they were once paired Doric columns) and dentils in the cornice; 4-light transom over the front door; interior-end brick chimneys; stepped brick cornice; rear 2-story brick wing; Greek Revival; ca. 1830s. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Brick (5-course American bond); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; gable-roofed side entrance for icehouse/root cellar below; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; formed concrete piers; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Chicken Coop. Frame (board and batten); shed roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing structure.

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Bank Barn. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); random-rubble stone foundation; 2 bays; 2 1/2 stories; attached 4-bay lean-to; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Silo. Tile with a mansard roof with 4-light window; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Machine Shed. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; L-shaped; stone foundation (from an earlier building?); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Springhouse. Stone (random rubble); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Small Barn. Frame (board and batten); gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; 3 bays; 2 stories; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Tenant House. Frame (stucco); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 stories 3 bays; 2-story German-lap sided wing to the east and 1-story, stuccoed wing to the west; 6-bay front porch; 6/6 windows; exterior-end brick flue; vernacular; mid-to late 19th century with later additions. Contributing building.

21-761 Wolfe, Thomas House #2:

Dwelling. This mid-19th-century vernacular dwelling originally consisted of the south 2 bays which are log. A 2-story, 2-bay frame wing was added to the north wall of the house later in the 19th century and now serves as the main body of the dwelling. This also created a cross-gabled facade. The front facade has a 1-story 3-bay porch with turned supports, a shed roof, and exposed rafters. Architectural details include; 6/6 windows, an interior brick flue, a boxed cornice, a standing-seam metal roof, and a stone foundation. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Concrete block; gable roof (corrugated metal); mid-20th century. Noncontributing building

21-760 Wolfe, Thomas House #1:

Dwelling. This mid-19th-century vernacular dwelling originally consisted of the south 2 bays which are log with an interior-end brick chimney. A 2-story, 3-bay frame wing was added to the north wall of the house and now serves as the main body of the dwelling. Behind it is a rear 2-story ell with an interior-end flue. The front facade has a 1-story, 4-bay porch with square supports and a shed roof. To the rear is a 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned supports. The house sits on a stone foundation and has a gable roof of standing-seam metal. Decorative details include 6/6 windows, 2/2 windows, 6-light frieze windows in the 1/2-story of the log section, and 4-light attic windows in the gable ends of the frame section. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gambrel roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; attached cattle shed; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); open central bay; concrete piers; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Silo. Tile silo; missing roof; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

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Old Barn. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); new concrete foundation; long 1-story wing; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Dairy. Concrete block; 1 story; 2 bays; with long addition; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1954. Noncontributing building.

Free-stall Barn. Pole building with corrugated metal siding and gable roof; 1983. Noncontributing building.

Machine Shed. Pre-fab metal building; 4 bays; 1989. Noncontributing building.

Shop. Pole building; gable roof; corrugated metal siding and roofing; 1985. Noncontributing building.

Workshop. Frame; gable roof; corrugated metal siding and roofing; 1950s. Noncontributing building.

Calf Barn. Pole building; multi-bay; shed roof; corrugated metal siding and roofing; 1981. Noncontributing building.

Corncrib. Octagonal shape; vertical siding; flat roof; concrete piers; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

East Side:

21-754 Sechrist-O'Neil House:

Dwelling. The original portion of this house is the rear 1 1/2-story log (stucco) section with 6/6 and 6-light windows on a stone basement. The front, 2-story, frame (stucco) I-house was added at the turn of the century. It features a gable roof (standing-seam metal), gable-end returns, 6/6 windows, 2 interior-end brick flues, 4-light attic windows and a boxed cornice. A 5-bay front porch with a shed roof, and modern wrought-iron S-curve supports and twisted balusters fronts this portion of the house; ca. 1850; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-967-44 Sipe's Hollow:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); exterior-end stuccoed chimney; 2 stories; Modern vernacular; 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-755 Sipe House:

Dwelling. The original portion of this house are the 2 left bays which are log. The right bay was probably added ca. 1880-1910, making the facade symmetrical. Architectural details include: stucco cladding; standing-seam metal roof; 1/1 windows; 2 interior-end brick flues; stone foundation; a boxed cornice; and two 4-light attic windows in the gable ends; vernacular; mid-19th century with later additions. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-967-45 Sipe, Bill House:

Dwelling. Trailer; 1 story; 6 bays; vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing structure.

Garage. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1980s. Noncontributing building.

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21-756 Moore & Dorsey Orchard House #1:

Dwelling. Example of a small vernacular hall-parlor-plan house. Architectural details include: frame (stucco); gable roof; (asphalt shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays; 6/6 windows; 2 interior-end brick flues; stone foundation; boxed cornice; rear 2-story ell with interior-end brick flue; side 2-story porches with turned and square supports; 1-bay, shed-roofed front porch with square supports that sits on a wooden pier foundation; vernacular hall-parlor; ca. 1890. Contributing building.

21-757 Moore & Dorsey Orchard House #2:

Dwelling. Example of a vernacular hall-parlor-plan house. Architectural details include: frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 6/6 windows; central brick flue; stone foundation; boxed cornice; rear 2-story ell with interior-end brick chimney; 2-light transom over side door; 4-bay wraparound porch with square supports, exposed rafters and a shed roof; vernacular hall-parlor; ca. 1890. Contributing building.

Packing Shed. Pole building; 9 bays; gable roof with clerestory (corrugated metal); mid- to late-20th century. Noncontributing building.

21-758 Moore & Dorsey Orchard House #3:

Dwelling. Example of a vernacular side-passage-plan house. Architectural details include: frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2/2 windows; central brick flue; rectangular attic vent in gable end; overhanging eaves; 2-bay front porch with square supports and shed roof; vernacular; ca. 1920s. Contributing building.

21-967-46 Braithwaite-Grubbs House:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 stories; 3 bays; 10-bay wraparound porch; Modern vernacular; 1990s. Noncontributing building.

21-759 Braithwaite House:

Dwelling. Vernacular I-house with closed-in front porch so that only opening on first floor is the central door. Details include: frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); new 1/1 windows; boxed cornice; 2 stories; 3 bays; rear 2-story ell with rectangular vent in gable end; paired square attic vents in gable end of main house; vernacular I-house; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Shed. Frame; gable roof; corrugated metal siding and roof; ca. 1990. Noncontributing building.

Route 623 (Starting on east side of railroad tracks and heading west)

21-327 House, Gaylord:

Dwelling. Early-20th-century, vernacular hall-parlor-plan house. Exterior architectural details include: 2 stories; 3 bays; frame (stucco); 2/2 windows; an exterior-end brick flue; a central door; batten shutters; a Victorian-style porch with chamfered supports and sawn brackets; gable roof of standing-seam metal; and a stone foundation. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame; shed roof; early 20th century. Contributing building.

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21-328 House, Gaylord:

Dwelling. Early-20th-century, vernacular hall-parlor-plan house. Exterior architectural details include: 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays; frame (stucco); 6/6 windows; 6-light frieze windows in 1/2 story, an interior-end brick flue; gable roof (corrugated metal); central door; screened-in front porch with square supports; and stone foundation. Contributing building.

21-329 House, Gaylord:

Dwelling. Early-20th-century, vernacular hall-parlor-plan house. Exterior architectural details include: 2 stories; 3 bays; frame (stucco); 1/1 windows; an interior- and exterior-end brick flue; a central door; louvered vinyl shutters; stone foundation; and an aluminum awning over the door. Contributing building.

21-330 Crossroads:

Dwelling. This 2-story, 3-bay Folk Victorian-style frame dwelling was constructed in 1881 and features the following architectural details: stucco cladding; gable roof with central-front gable (standing-seam metal); 2/2 windows; louvered wooden shutters; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; a central door with a transom; a 2 1/2-story protruding central bay with a gable roof and a round-headed-4-light window with shutters; brackets in the eaves; gable-end returns; rear 2-story wing with a central brick chimney; stone foundation; and a Colonial Revival-style front porch with Tuscan columns. Contributing building.

Wellhouse. Frame (German-lap); gable roof (corrugated metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (board and batten); pyramidal roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1880s. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (German-lap); 1 story raised to 2 stories with vertical siding; gable roof (standing-seam metal); attached shed-roofed garage, stable and chicken coop; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Tennis Courts. Concrete; mid-20th century. Noncontributing structure.

21-331 Gaylord Post Office:

Post Office. Vernacular commercial building with Victorian details constructed around 1881 and moved to current location during the mid-20th century. Exterior architectural details include: frame construction (German-lap); gable roof with front stepped wooden parapet (standing-seam metal); 2/2 windows; metal bars over windows; a central brick flue; 6-light Gothic-arched window in front parapet; brackets supporting shed roof in front and overhang on side of building. This is a wonderful, unaltered late-19th-century building that was used as the post office/train station for the hamlet of Gaylord. It was moved to its current site, not far from its original site along the railroad tracks, in the mid-1940s. Contributing building.

Route 639 (Starting at West Virginia Line and heading southwest)

South side:

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21-8 Bloomfield (Larue, James House):

Dwelling. Stone (coursed rubble); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 2 interior-end stone chimneys; split-level stone foundation; stone water table; boxed cornice; 2/2 windows; transom above door; cellar entrance on south side; two 4-light attic windows in south gable end; datestone in south gable end that reads 1775; 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; and 2-story, 2-bay side wing of random-rubble stone with interior-end chimney (mid-19th century); and rear frame wing. The original front of the house is now the rear. It has a two-story, two-level porch with Tuscan and chamfered column supports. Bloomfield is one of three houses constructed in the area by the Larue family during the last quarter of the 18th century. The house was supposedly constructed by James Larue, son of Isaac Larue, who settled in the area in 1743 from New Jersey; vernacular. Contributing building.

Slave Quarters/Summer Kitchen Ruins. Random-rubble stone ruins of what was probably the slave quarters/summer kitchen; 1 1/2 stories; interior-end stone chimney; late 18th century. Contributing site.

Springhouse. Stone (random rubble); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Carriage House. Frame (ship-lap) gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 1/2 stories; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); storage in center; 2 lean-to wings; gable roof (corrugated metal); late 19th century. Contributing structure.

21-967-34 Stable, Route 639:

Stable. Frame (board and batten); cross-gable roof (asphalt shingle); U-shaped; ca. 1970. Noncontributing building.

Turn-out Shed. Pole building; vertical wood siding; gable roof (corrugated metal); 2 bays; ca. 1970. Noncontributing building.

North Side:

21-967-59 Stephens House:

Dwelling. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 story; Contemporary; late 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-83 Upton:

Dwelling. Upton is comprised of a 2-story (originally 1 1/2 stories), 3-bay, log section with an exterior-end stone chimney with a side 2-story, 2-bay, frame (?) addition with an interior brick chimney. The original log section probably dates to the late 18th century, and the frame wing to the mid-19th century. Details include: gable roof (asphalt shingle); bricktex siding; 6/6 windows; stone foundation; rear 2-story wing; 3-bay front porch; and closed-in rear porches; vernacular. Was used as a boarding house during the early 20th century. Contributing building.

Stone Chimney. The ruins of an interior stone chimney; appears to have been for a 2-story building; may have been a slave quarters or summer kitchen; 19th century. Contributing site.

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Brooder House. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story, 3 bays; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Root Cellar. Stone facade and interior; 1 bay; flat roof; built into hill; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); lean-to wings all the way around with concrete block and vinyl siding; rear and side concrete block milking parlor additions in 1950s; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; a 7-bay machine shed is attached to its south side; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Garage. Concrete block; 3 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Workshop. Concrete block; 2 bays; gable roof (corrugated metal); 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Meathouse. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Silo. Concrete silo; 1950s. Noncontributing structure.

Pigsty. Concrete block and vertical siding; L-shaped; cross-gable roof (corrugated metal); mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Route 640 (South Side):

21-287 Soldier's Retreat:

Dwelling. This is an extremely interesting house that represents the evolution of an 18th-century stone dwelling into an early-20th-century Colonial Revival one. The original section is probably the right 3 bays. The left 3 bays appear to have been added in the mid-19th century. The whole house is of stone construction, including the rear 2-story wing, that has been plastered and then scored to look like cut stone. The only other property in the district where this was done is at Clifton (21-20). The 2 1/2-story house has a central-front gable with a Palladian window, two gable-roofed dormers, slate shingles on the gable roof; 3 chimneys with large corbeled brick caps; and a 6-bay Colonial Revival-style front porch with Tuscan column supports. All these details appear to be early-20th-century additions to the house. Other details include: an enclosed side porch, 9/9 and 6/6 windows, louvered wooden shutters, 2 front doors; and protruding 1-story bay under front porch; Colonial Revival; mid-to late 18th century, mid-19th century, early 20th century. The interior of this house needs to be inspected to better understand its evolution. Is located on land granted to John McCormick in 1760. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Log (v-notched); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; vertical siding in gable end; batten door; early to mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Summer Kitchen. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (slate); 4-paneled door; interior end brick chimney; late 19th to early 20th century. Contributing building.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 doors; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation with suggested corner quoins; large size; 1880 on earlier foundation (?). Contributing building.

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Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); wooden piers; open central bay; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Scale House. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); lean-to wings; gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Privy. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Windmill. Metal windmill; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Route 641 (Starting at Route 340 and heading north)

West side:

21-46 Mansfield Farm:

Dwelling. Brick (5-course American bond); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories with English basement; 5 bays; double pile; paired parapet end chimneys; new 9/9 windows; brick jack arches; stepped brick cornice; 4-light transom and sidelights around front door (south); transom and sidelights around rear door; transom above side door; front porch is in process of being rebuilt; Greek Revival; ca. 1850. Was constructed by Mann Page. Similar in form to Arcadia (21-3). Contributing building.

Springhouse. Stone (random rubble); pyramidal roof (wooden shingle); 1 story; mid-19th century. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; louvered vents; late 19th century. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Stone; gable roof (wood shingle); late 19th century. Contributing building.

Equipment Shed. Frame; 5 bays under construction. Noncontributing building.

East side:

21-967-53 House, Route 641:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gambrel roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 5 bays; gable-roofed side wing; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-326 Bungalow, Route 641:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); gable roof with (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 2 bays; overhanging, flared eaves with triangular braces; exposed rafter ends; two 1-story protruding bays on both sides of house; exterior-end brick chimneys; screened-in front porch; front and rear, shed-roofed dormers; side wing on a basement that is garage; casement windows; and plain wooden friezeboard; Craftsman Bungalow; ca. 1920. Contributing building.

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Barn. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (stucco); hipped roof (asphalt shingle); ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Guest House. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); lean-to carport; ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (weatherboard); shed roof (standing-seam metal); ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Concrete block; shed roof (asphalt shingle); mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

21-967-54 House, Route 641:

Dwelling. Frame (cedar siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-55 House, Route 641:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-56 House, Route 641:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 1/2 stories; 5 bays; 3 gable-roofed dormers; attached 2-car garage; Modern Colonial; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-325 Howell:

Dwelling. Frame (scored stucco); hipped roof (standing-seam metal); gable end with slate; Queen-Anne stylistic elements; modern front addition; has been greatly remodeled; vernacular; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-967-57 House, Route 641:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); hipped roof with gable (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 5 bays; gable-end returns; Contemporary; 1996. Noncontributing building.

21-324 Longmarsh (Stirrup Cup):

Dwelling. The original section of this house is the 2-story, 2-bay stone section with an semi-exterior-end stone chimney. Supposedly constructed in late eighteenth century as the overseer's house for Villa La Rue (21-84), it was later used as the site where people stopped after the hunt and drank a stirrup cup. It has 6/6 windows, louvered wooden shutters, suggested corner quoins and is laid in a random-rubble pattern. The 1 1/2-story stone wing and the frame wings were added in the 1960s. Contributing building.

2 Stables. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (corrugated and standing-seam metal); one is L-shaped; the other 2 story; 1990s. 2 Noncontributing buildings.

Equipment Shed. Frame (T-1-11); gable roof (corrugated metal); 4 bays; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Turn-out Shed. Pole building; T-1-11 siding; 2 bays; 1996. Noncontributing building.

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21-84 Villa La Rue (Jabez Larue House):

Dwelling. Stone (coursed on front and random rubble on sides and back); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 1/2 stories; 3 bays; interior-end chimney with brick stack; side 2 1/2-story modern frame wing that shares the same plane and roofline as original stone portion of house; flat stone arches with keystones above windows; raised stone basement with windows; transom over the door; appears to have a side-passage plan; 1-bay pedimented portico with Tuscan columns; modillioned cornice; rear frame wing; Georgian; ca. 1800. Villa La Rue is one of three stone houses constructed in the area by the Larue family during the last quarter of the 18th century. This house was supposedly constructed by Jabez Larue, son of Isaac Larue, who came from New Jersey and purchased land in the area in 1743. He willed the tract on which Villa La Rue sits to his son Jabez in 1795. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Log (v-notched); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; foundation covered in metal; weatherboarded gables; attached, modern, shed-roofed carport; 19th century. Contributing building.

21-967-58 Owens House:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); cross-gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 3 bays; Modern vernacular; 1980s. Noncontributing building.

21-311 Mt. Airy Primitive Baptist Church:

Church. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; 3 bays deep; 1 story; cornerstone inscribed "Mt. Airy P.B. Church 1881-1926 Eld. George Morris."; gable-roofed entrance vestibule with double doors and a cross above; modern side wing; vernacular; ca. 1880s. Contributing building.

21-310 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 6/6 and 2/2 windows; interior-end chimney; 3-bay front porch; rear wing; vernacular hall-parlor plan; late 19th century. Contributing building.

21-309 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 2/2 windows; interior-end chimneys; 4-bay front porch; vernacular I-house; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-308 House, Lewisville:

Dwelling. Log (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 bays; 1 story; 6/6 windows; central flue; 3-bay front porch; vernacular; ca. 1880s. This appears to be the oldest house in the African-American community of Lewisville. Contributing building.

21-307 Lewisville School:

School. This vernacular rural schoolhouse with gable-end orientation has been converted into a dwelling; many original features have been obscured and/or changed. Frame (asbestos

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shingle); gable roof (standing-seam metal); paired windows on side; 1 story; 2 bays; 3-bay front porch with modern metal supports; vernacular; 1880s. Contributing building.

Route 653 (Starting at Route 7 and heading north; east side only):

21-300 McAtee (Peace and Plenty):

Dwelling. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; 4-bay front porch; 2/2 windows; 2 interior-end flues; transom over the door; plain window surrounds; a rear 2-story ell; vernacular I-house; ca.1900. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; ca.1900. Contributing building.

Workshop. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; 1 1/2 stories; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; 1 bay with lean-to; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Machine Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; 1 bay; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (bricktex); gable roof (corrugated metal); 2 bays; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Route 654 (Starting at Route 653 and heading northeast)

West side:

21-47 Melrose Farm:

Dwelling. This is one of the older properties in the area. It appears to have been constructed in three phases: the oldest is the stone (random-rubble), 1-bay, double-pile, 2-story portion with an interior-end stone chimney. It then appears that a 2-story, 2-bay frame section was added to the side creating a three-bay facade. The house was then connected to a pre-existing 1 1/2-story log (kitchen?) wing by a 1-story gable-roofed covered breezeway. The log portion is currently 2 bays with an exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack, but may be at least three bays under its current vinyl siding cladding. Other details include: suggested corner quoins on stone section; modern 1/1 windows on front of house; vinyl siding on frame section; gable roof of standing-seam metal; 3-bay closed-in front porch; bulkhead basement entry on north side of frame section; vernacular; late 18th century; early to mid-19th century additions. Contributing building.

Bank Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; recessed entrance bay flanked by protruding granaries; concrete block milk room to the south; stone wall around southeastern section of barnyard; mid- to late 19th century. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); side lean-to; open central bay; late 19th century. Contributing structure.

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Meathouse. Log (v-notched with stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); batten door; mid-to late 19th century. Contributing building.

Springhouse. Stone; gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; mid-to late 19th century. Contributing building.

Windmill. Metal windmill; late 19th century. Contributing structure.

Machine Shed. Frame (metal siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 bay; with 3-bay lean-to; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Chicken Coop. Frame (board and batten); shed roof (corrugated metal); 4 bays; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Cattle Shed. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 4 bays; early 20th century. Contributing building.

21-967-74 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 3 bays; side lean-to wing; vernacular; ca. 1960s. Noncontributing building.

Barn. Concrete block; gable roof (corrugated metal); small; ca. 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-70 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; attached 2-car garage wing; vernacular; ca. 1960s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-68 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 1/2 stories; 5 bays; attached 2-car garage; 5-bay front porch; Split-level; ca. 1990. Noncontributing building.

21-967-66 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); central-front gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 stories; 4 bays; attached 2-car garage; 5-bay front porch; Modern vernacular; ca. 1990s. Noncontributing building.

21-304 Stringtown, House:

Dwelling. Frame (asbestos shingle); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; exterior-end brick flue; some 6/6 windows; vernacular porch with square supports; rear 2-story ell; vernacular I-house; ca. 1910. Contributing building.

21-967-64 House, Route 654:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; attached carport; Ranch; ca. 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Concrete block; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 2 bays; interior flue; ca. 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-63 House, Route 654:

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Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; ca. 1990. Noncontributing building.

South Side:

21-96 Cedar Grove:

Dwelling. Cedar Grove is made up of two rectangular wings: one brick and one stone. The brick (Flemish bond on front, 3-course American bond on sides and back), 2-story, 3-bay, side-passage-plan section is original. It has a door on each story indicating there was originally a double porch at the entrance. The first-floor entrance door has 4 panels and a single transom above. The back of the house has only a door on the first floor with no transom. The 9/9 and 6/9 windows are capped by elegant jack arches. The gable roof (standing-seam metal) has two interior-end brick chimneys, and the walls are topped by a refined dentilled cornice. This Federal-style brick section appears to date to the first quarter of the 19th century. The 3-bay, stone (random rubble) wing is 2 stories with 6/6 windows topped by wooden lintels, and has an interior-end brick chimney, and a screened-in porch. This wing appears to have been added in the last quarter of the 19th century. The house is currently vacant and the interiors contain original woodwork. Contributing building.

Corncrib. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); open central bay; concrete piers; lean-to wing; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Pigsty. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); concrete foundation; 1920s. Contributing building.

21-299 The Poorhouse Farm:

Dwelling. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; paired windows in the central bay over the entrance; enclosed transom over the front door; gable-end returns; interior-end brick flue; bulkhead basement entry; rear 2-story ell; 2/2 windows; formed concrete foundation; 1-bay front porch; vernacular I-house. ca. 1880. This building was used as the overseer's house. The poorhouse building was located just to the north and was constructed in 1895 by the Berryville contractor Mr. A. J. Kimmell. It was dismantled in 1942 and the material was used in the construction of two houses in Berryville. Contributing building.

Shed. Frame (German-lap siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 story; 2 lean-to wings; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Barn. Large; 2 bays; frame (vertical siding); gable roof (corrugated metal); stone foundation; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Windmill. Metal; late 19th century. Contributing structure.

Pigsty. Frame (vertical siding); shed roof (standing-seam metal); formed concrete foundation; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Dairy Barn. concrete block ; gambrel roof (corrugated metal); 5 bays; attached milk room; ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

3 Silos. Two concrete silos; 1 metal silo; ca. 1950s. 3 Noncontributing structures.

Shed. Pole building; 7 bays; shed roof; corrugated metal siding and roofing; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

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21-967-72 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-73 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Brick veneer; gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; attached 4-bay wing with 2-car garage; Modern vernacular; 1970s. Noncontributing building

21-301 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 4 bays; 2 front doors; 6/6 windows; 2 interior-end flues; gable-end returns; a Colonial Revival-style porch with Tuscan columns; rear, 2-story, gambrel-roofed wing; vernacular 2-door; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (aluminum siding), pyramidal roof; 1 bay; ca. 1900. Contributing building.

21-967-71 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); gable-end roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 3 bays; formed concrete foundation; vernacular; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

21-967-69 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable-end roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 3 bays; side 1-bay wing; vernacular; ca. 1950s. Noncontributing building.

21-967-67 House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Frame (aluminum siding); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 3 bays; formed concrete foundation; vernacular; ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

21-302 Abandoned House, Stringtown:

Dwelling. Frame (weatherboard); gable roof (standing-seam metal); true 1 1/2 stories; 4 bays; abandoned; vernacular; late 19th century. Contributing building.

21-303 Stringtown, Abandoned House:

Dwelling. Frame (bricktex); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 2 stories; 3 bays; abandoned; rear wing; vernacular; late 19th century. Contributing building.

21-967-65 House, Route 654:

Dwelling. Frame (vinyl siding); central-front gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 4 bays; attached 2-car garage; Modern vernacular; ca. 1980s. Noncontributing building.

Route 663 (Starting at Route 608 and heading south; west side only):

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21-777 Auburn Tenant House:

Dwelling. This rather unusual, late-19th-century, vernacular, 2-story frame dwelling has evidently undergone 2 or more building campaigns. From the front it appears to have a cross-gable plan with a 2-story flat-roofed addition in the corner where the two wings meet. However, from the rear one sees that the wings do not fully intersect each other, and due to the unusual roof line, gives the illusion that part of the house was cut out or removed. A 1-story shed-roofed enclosed porch now occupies this area with a 1-story 2-bay porch located off of it. The 2 main wings were built separately but it is difficult to determine the original section simply from an exterior observation. The house has been covered in stucco. The windows are 6/6, the gable roofs are standing-seam metal, and the side door is 2-paneled (Greek Revival style) with a three-light transom above. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof with overhang (corrugated metal); late 19th century. Contributing building.

21-351 House, Route 663:

Dwelling. Log (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 1/2 stories; large exterior-end stone chimney; enclosed porch over basement; raised stone basement with entry; modern 4-bay wing; some new windows; vernacular; ca. 1850 with later alterations. Contributing building.

Route 729 (Starting at Route 7 and heading east; north side only):

21-306 Mooreland:

Dwelling. The original portion of this house appears to be the 2-bay, 2-story section with the front porch (square supports). The door has a 4-light transom and the windows are 9/6 and 6/6. It then appears that the south 1-bay, 2-story section was added. Then a true 1 1/2-story, 2-bay addition, followed by a 1-story, 1-bay wing. The house is of log and frame construction clad in stucco, with gable roofs of standing-seam metal. Other details include: 2 exterior-end chimneys; 9/6 and 6/6 windows; stone foundation; telescope form; vernacular; early to mid-19th century with later additions. Contributing building.

Meathouse. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn. Frame (vertical siding); gable roof (standing-seam metal); early 20th century. Contributing building.

Cemetery. Cemetery of Blakemore family located west of the house; stone wall surrounding cemetery that is very overgrown; was able to identify 5 or so stones; mid-19th century. Contributing site.

Meathouse. Frame (stucco); gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1920s. Contributing building.

Tenant House. Frame (composition shingle); gable roof (asphalt shingle); 1 story; 5 bays. Modern vernacular; ca. 1970s. Noncontributing building.

Machine Shed. Pole building; 6 bays; gable roof; corrugated metal siding and roofing; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

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8. AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture
Agriculture
Education
Industry
Ethnic Heritage: Black

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District encompasses approximately sixteen square miles of remarkably unaltered and picturesque rural land in north central Clarke County, Virginia. The district is one of the best-preserved and most scenic rural landscapes in the Lower Shenandoah Valley, with over 88% of the area either wooded or used as farmland. The gently rolling hills and interspersed valleys provide a variety of expansive vistas of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east. The district comprises an outstanding collection of historic farms with architectural resources and patterns of land use illustrating nearly two centuries of agricultural development in the county. The earliest agricultural enterprises were large-scale plantations whose primary crop was wheat. After the Civil War, several of these farms were subdivided into smaller holdings and there was a diversification in farm products that was partially influenced by improved technological and transportation methods. In spite of this, one of the easily identifiable visual characteristics of the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District today is the division of the landscape into large estate holdings.

The predominant architectural element in the district is the farm and estate dwelling and its related outbuildings. The majority of these are antebellum estates associated with families such as the Larues, Washingtons and Lewises, who purchased land in this area starting in the mid-1700s. Some of the early settlers of this area were from the Tidewater region of Virginia, while others came from northern states such as New Jersey. In addition to the high-style dwellings built by the wealthy farmers of the area, the district contains a wealth of buildings constructed in the vernacular tradition. Also included are several churches; schools, that illustrate a variety of types of educational institutions ranging from private academies to public schools; and four post-bellum African-American communities- a higher concentration than is found in other parts of the county. The diversity of historical resources found in the district contribute greatly to its uniqueness.

The district contains only two properties that are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Fairfield 21-29 and Wickliffe Church 21-89 (also part of Cool Springs Battlefield Historic District). Two others have been determined as eligible: Clifton 21-20 and Smithfield 21-349. The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District contains resources that illustrate the evolution from a society dominated by large-scale plantations to a more diverse rural community that is still largely agriculturally-oriented.

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JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is eligible under Criterion A because of its contribution to the broad patterns of Clarke County and Virginia history in the areas of agriculture, education, industry, and African-American heritage. The district qualifies under Criterion C because of its varied collection of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century plantations, farms, dwellings, mills, churches, schools, and small communities. In addition, the district embodies certain cultural landscape features dictated by historic land-use patterns that are still highly evident today. The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District possesses an extremely high degree of integrity and stands out as one of the most picturesque and culturally-rich areas in the region.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Clarke County is located at the northern, or lower, end of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and covers 174 square miles. It is bounded by the West Virginia state line on the north, by the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east, by the Warren County line on the south, and by Opequon Creek on the west. The Shenandoah River runs south-north through the county and has been designated as a State Scenic River. Two major highways, State Routes 7 and 50, cross the county east-west, while U. S. Route 340 runs north-south. Named for the Revolutionary War hero, George Rogers Clark[e], Clarke County was formed from Frederick in 1836. The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District occupies approximately sixteen square miles in the north central part of the county.

European acquisition and settlement of much of the land in the Long Marsh Run district commenced during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The earliest land grants appear to have been made by New Yorker Jost Hite, who with Robert McKay and others acquired 100,000 acres from the crown in 1731, a portion of it eventually surveyed in Clarke County. Hite was required to settle one family per every 1,000 acres; consequently, he and his associates actively and successfully encouraged settlement of their lands. In 1735, Hite sold to Nathaniel Daugherty of Baltimore an 860-acre tract located along Long Marsh Run in the northern quadrant of the district. Daugherty made some improvements to the tract prior to moving to North Carolina and selling a 250-acre parcel to Isaac Larue of New Jersey in 1743.¹ According to one account, Larue numbered among the first residents in the area, although he may have been preceded at Long Marsh by Virginians John and James Lindsay, believed to have settled in the area about 1740.² At the southern edge of the district, Thomas Johnson may have settled the rich land along Buck Marsh Run as early as the mid-1730s.³ Another early settler, Thomas Morgan, acquired 450 acres along Wheat Springs from Hite before 1749 and constructed a grist mill and houses, and set out orchards.⁴

As Jost Hite commenced granting Clarke County land in the early 1730s, Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, began to assert his claim to the same land as heir to the proprietary of the Northern

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Neck, an area that encompassed the lower Shenandoah Valley. The dispute over ownership of the land was settled in favor of Lord Fairfax in 1746, although the grants made by Hite were validated.⁵ This opened up a second phase in the settlement of the district. In 1749, Lord Fairfax granted a tract of over 2,500 acres in the center of the district to George William Fairfax, followed by grants to Bartholomew Anderson, John Cazine, John Lindsay, Thomas Loftin, and Abraham Pennington in 1750 and 1751.⁶ With these grants--much of it for tracts surveyed by the young George Washington--the land of the district passed into the hands of settlers and speculators of largely English extraction.

These early Long Marsh landowners were a mixed lot-- some from Tidewater Virginia, some from the Mid-Atlantic colonies of Maryland and New Jersey-- but it seems likely that their common English ancestry helped mold the economy and political culture of the district into a likeness of Tidewater Virginia, as historian Robert Mitchell has proposed for this general geographic area.⁷ This is reflected in the stylish structures they built, as well as in the land-use patterns they adapted. In contrast to other parts of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, where there were small subsistence-level farms, most of the land in this area was divided into large landholdings that could be worked using slave labor. The division of the landscape into large estate holdings is still one of the easily identifiable visual characteristics of the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District.

Two families--the Washingtons and the Larues--figured prominently in the early history of the district. Several of the early houses associated with these families survive. Warner Washington, Sr. (1715-1791), a first cousin of George Washington, acquired 1,600 acres in and near the district from his brother-in-law, George William Fairfax, and established the Fairfield estate (21-29*) in the late 1760s. (* indicates a property previously listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places). Fairfield is the finest Georgian house in the district and exhibits Warner Washington's wealth and status. Constructed of native limestone, the house is made up of a large, central, two-story block with side one-story wings. By the mid-1780s, Warner Sr. possessed 135 slaves, making him the largest slaveholder in what was then Frederick County. Two brick slave quarters survive on the property and are located just north of the main house. In 1774, Warner Washington, Jr. (ca. 1750-ca. 1829), acquired 940 acres of his father's land on which he later established the Audley (21-4) estate. What is now considered the rear of the house (facing north) is the portion constructed by Warner Jr. around 1796. By 1825, Warner Jr. became so deeply involved in debt that he sold Audley to his second cousin, Lawrence Lewis. Audley was then occupied by Lewis and his wife, Nelly Custis Lewis, Martha Washington's granddaughter and George Washington's beloved charge. Whiting Washington, a son of Warner Sr. by his second wife, Hannah Fairfax, constructed Elmington (21-27) around 1803 on land given to him by his father. The impressive, two-story, Federal-style brick house stands a short distance south of Fairfield (21-29*⁸).

Several buildings associated with Isaac Larue (1712-ca. 1795), who first purchased land in the district in 1743, also survive. Larue added parcels to his original 250-acre tract through the 1770s and willed most of his land to sons James and Jabez.⁹ Although it is uncertain where

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Larue himself lived, four eighteenth-century stone houses survive in the district that are generally associated with him and his heirs. Bloomfield (21-8), a two-story, double-pile, limestone dwelling was built in 1775 by James Larue according to a datestone in the south gable end. Jabez Larue constructed Villa La Rue (21-84) in the late 1790s. A side-passage-plan dwelling, it is unique for its use of coursed limestone on the front and random rubble on the sides and back. Just south of Villa La Rue is Longmarsh (21-324), also of stone construction. The original two-story, two-bay section of this house is rather small and was supposedly an overseer's house for Villa la Rue. Located on the original 250-acre tract that Isaac Larue purchased from Nathaniel Daugherty, Claremont (21-337) may be the site of Isaac's dwelling. A stone in the east gable end of the two-story limestone dwelling bears the date of 1778, indicating that this may have replaced an earlier structure. The Larue family concerned itself in important local undertakings during the nineteenth century. John Larue served on the board of directors of the Berryville and Charles Town Turnpike, incorporated in 1847, and his relative Samuel Larue was also involved with the road.¹⁰ Descendants of the Larue family still inhabit the area.

The well watered, gently rolling topography and rich limestone soils of the district proved well suited for agriculture. As George Washington noted during his 1748 surveying expedition through northern Clarke County, "the land [is] exceedingly fertile all the way, [and] produces abundance of grain, hemp, [and] tobacco . . ."¹¹ Detailed agricultural statistics do not exist for Clarke County and the rest of the Shenandoah Valley for the eighteenth century, but through an analysis of sale advertisements and other sources, historian Robert Mitchell has reconstructed the typical pioneer Valley farm. Holdings were large--sometimes containing many hundreds of acres--but generally only a small fraction of the land, as little as eight or ten percent, was cleared for crop cultivation, orchards, or pasture. Wheat, rye, and corn figured as the dominant crops, with much of the latter grown as feed for stock. The less fertile, forested upland sectors of farms served as range for cattle and swine. Cattle--a commodity which could transport itself over primitive roads--formed the basis of the earliest commercial agriculture in the region. Farmers in the Clarke County area, of all Shenandoah Valley areas the closest to seaboard markets and tidewater ports, probably engaged in commercial stock raising and the later wheat trade sooner than their compatriots further south and west.¹²

The 1850 census is the first to provide detailed information on agricultural production in Clarke County. Typical of the district's prosperous farms was the Clifton (21-20) estate, operated by David Hume Allen during the antebellum period. Of the 625 acres Allen reported owning in 1850, 500 acres (eighty per cent) were improved, with the remainder presumably maintained as woodlot. A workforce of forty-two slaves raised large crops of wheat and corn, 2,497 and 1,000 bushels respectively, and Clifton's herd of 230 sheep ranked second in size in the county.¹³ A surviving two-story, eight-bay stone slave quarters on the farm is the largest in the district and attests to Allen's large slave holdings.

John D. Richardson, owner of Fairfield (21-29*) during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, converted corn and rye from local farms into spirituous liquors in a brick stillhouse

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constructed on his property before 1833. In 1850, Richardson's distillery (operated in partnership with a Mr. Pendleton) used horse-powered machinery to produce 16,500 gallons of whiskey valued at \$8,250. Next to the stillhouse was a "large yard . . . enclosed and nicely floored [with brick] for the purpose of raising and fattening pork" on the leavings of the distilling process. Richardson sent up to one-hundred fattened hogs to the Baltimore market every other month.¹⁴ The large brick barn, originally part of Fairfield but now on the Dower House (21-341) property, may also have been constructed at this time. Like the Clifton estate, the farm at Fairfield relied on slave labor to produce its crops and tend to its herds; Pendleton & Richardson owned thirty-six slaves in 1850. Black freedmen continued to supply labor after the Civil War, some of whom may have resided in the nearby communities of Rattlesnake Springs or Lewisville. In 1880, a black cook, house servant, and three laborers resided at Fairfield.¹⁵

Another prominent farmer during this period was Col. J. W. Ware whose estate Springfield (21-359) was located along Wheat Springs Branch. The current house dates to the early twentieth century, but several nineteenth-century outbuildings survive. Historian Kercheval, writing in the mid-nineteenth century, explains that Ware was most well-known for "breeding the very finest cattle; and his stable has been the stand for several years of the very finest horses which have been imported into our country."¹⁶

The large corn and wheat harvests of Long Marsh farms prompted the erection of water-powered mills for the production of wheat flour, corn meal, and feed. Thomas Morgan had constructed a grist mill on Wheat Springs Branch as early as the 1740s, and John Frost is believed to have built a mill on Long Marsh Run by 1750. The ruins of Frost's Mill, later known as Castleman's Mill, survive along Route 612 (21-13). By 1809, as many as three mills had been established on Long Marsh Run in and near the district, and in 1864 three mills stood along a half-mile segment of the run just north of the present Rt. 340 crossing.¹⁷ Of the mills that existed in 1864, two stand-- the Van Meter Mill at Woodside Dairy (21-339) off Rt. 610, and the Larue (Anderson) Mill (21-333) at the intersection of Routes 340 and 610--and the third is the Frost-Castleman Mill ruin (21-13). Both the Van Meter and Anderson mills have been converted into barns and are two-story stone structures with frame east-side elevations. Castleman's Mill (21-13) was also a two-story stone building with a gable roof. It was demolished sometime after 1960. James Larue Evans Van Meter operated the Van Meter Mill during the 1860s and 1870s, at which time the mill was provided with an overshot wheel four-and-a-half feet in breadth, two runs of millstones, and a gang saw for cutting lumber. In 1870, the Van Meter Mill produced 500 barrels of corn meal, 250 barrels of horse feed, and 10,000 board feet of lumber for an annual gross of \$575.¹⁸

The \$575 figure for the Van Meter Mill paled in comparison to the \$48,150 gross of John H. Ford's merchant flour mill, the most productive in Clarke County in 1870, and stood well below the \$9,948 average value of product for the county's thirteen flour, grist, and sawmills.¹⁹ As these statistics indicate, the Van Meter Mill and its brethren on Long Marsh Run were small operations, grinding meal and feed on a custom basis for farmers in the immediate vicinity.

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Period business directories suggest that the Long Marsh Run mills had ceased commercial operation by the end of the nineteenth century, out-run by larger and more powerful mills in the county or in towns and cities linked to the area by rail.²⁰ Only one mill was identified along Wheat Springs Branch; Shepherd's Mill, considered part of the Arcadia (21-3) property, survives only as a stone ruin. Demolished in 1957, the mill was a two-story stone structure with a gambrel roof. It was also known as Powell's Mill and Baughman's Mill.

The Civil War brought an abrupt end to any new construction of farms and their outbuildings. The Shenandoah Valley provided Confederate troops with food and grain and became known as the "breadbasket of the South." As with other areas in the Valley, Clarke County experienced several barn-burning campaigns. Only two known antebellum barns survive in the district; both are of masonry construction. The largest military engagement in the county occurred at the Battle of Cool Spring, located adjacent to this district. Residents saw troops of both armies move frequently through the area defined by the district, especially along the old Berryville and Charles Town Turnpike. Several houses were threatened with destruction including Springfield (21-359), while others such as Mansfield (21-46) and Clifton (21-20) served as headquarters.²¹ Just south of the district boundaries was the site of the Buck Marsh Fight, August 16, 1864, where Captain J. S. Mosby and his Rangers conducted a surprise attack on Sheridan's wagon trains that were loaded with supplies headed for the Union army then at Winchester.

The process of rebuilding moved slowly, if surviving resources accurately reflect historical reality. Based on a comprehensive survey of the district, construction did not resume until about 1880, except for four fairly large Italianate dwellings that were constructed in the late 1860s (see Section 7) The end of slavery created an obvious difficulty for the former slaveholders, as slave labor could no longer be relied upon. The postbellum period witnessed the creation of new African-American communities. As elsewhere in Virginia, the newly-freed slaves focused on institutional developments such as schools and churches. Several of these are found throughout the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District.

The district preserves much of the religious, social, transportation, and cultural infrastructure developed during the nineteenth century to serve the needs of the district's agrarian economy. Churches include: Wickliffe Church (21-89*), built in 1846 at the eastern tip of the district; Marvin Chapel (21-346), a Methodist church located at the intersection of Routes 608 and 612, constructed in 1880; Bethel Baptist Church (21-352), constructed in 1928 in the African-American community of Bristow (Bristoe); and Mt. Airy Primitive Baptist Church (21-311), built ca. 1885 in the African-American community of Lewisville. All these churches remain in use today and have changed very little from their original appearance. Wickliffe (21-89*) is the only church with an adjacent cemetery in the district. Named for the fourteenth-century monk John Wyclif, the first translator of the Bible into English, the current church replaced an 1819 stone building that had become unsafe. The bricks for this Protestant Episcopal church came from the nearby Smithfield (21-349) property, owned at that time by Mr. Edward Jacqueline Smith.²²

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The Clarke County Board of Supervisors opened a poorhouse in the county in 1895. Although the poorhouse building was dismantled in the 1940s, the overseer's house survives and the property retains the Poorhouse Farm name. The Board of Supervisors hired Berryville contractor Mr. A. J. Kimmell to build "a new house to accommodate the paupers of this county."²³ Located in the district along Route 654 on The Poorhouse Farm (21-299), the poorhouse continued to serve the county until 1941 when the property was purchased by Mr. Albert M. Nicodemus. The Nicodemus family lived in the overseer's house, and sold the poorhouse building to Turner Marcus, who dismantled it and used the material to build two houses in Berryville.²⁴

The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District contains several resources related to the theme of education. These range in time period from the early-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, and in type from private plantation schools, and private academies, to public white and African-American schools. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, family schools were especially popular. Some wealthier families hired a tutor or governess to instruct their children, and often invited neighboring children to attend the classes. Three properties in the district that had schools of this type were Smithfield (21-349), Frankford (21-363), and Audley (21-4).²⁵ During the mid- and late nineteenth century, several private schools operated in the district. The earliest was Wickliffe Academy which opened in 1828 in a stone building that no longer stands. The school boasted a course of study that included mathematics, surveying, Latin, logic, astronomy, and philosophy. The Academy closed in 1852 and reopened in 1865 under the direction of Mr. P. H. Powers. Three years later it was moved to Mr. Power's house, Auburn (21-350), where it flourished until 1877.²⁶ An 1869 advertisement for the school describes it as a "select boarding and day school for boys embracing the usual branches of an English and Classical education."²⁷ In 1869, John D. Richardson engaged French instructor Ernest Blum of Richmond to operate a boarding school at Fairfield (21-29*) "for Girls and Young Ladies exclusively." Five years later, Mrs. and Miss Page, mistresses of the Mannsfield (21-46) estate, opened a boarding school for the instruction of young ladies in mathematics, music, and languages. State-supported public schooling gained a foothold in the district during the same period. In 1871, the Board of School Trustees of the Long Marsh Township erected a schoolhouse "in the piece of woods beyond Long Marsh Creek, on the Summit Point Road."²⁸ This one-room frame schoolhouse known as Page's School (21-706) stands today on Route 611 in the district and has been converted into a dwelling.

By 1888, after the mandate of public education by the Underwood Constitution of Virginia, there were twenty-four white and ten "colored" schools in the county. The majority of the schoolhouses built during this period were small one-room buildings. Four schools of this type were identified in the district. The largest is Gaylord School (21-332), located in the community of Gaylord and constructed in the early twentieth century. Marvin Chapel School (21-772), built in the late nineteenth century, was moved from its original location next to Marvin Chapel (21-346) to across the road. The school at the African-American community of Bristow (intersection of Route 612 and 603) no longer stands, but an 1883 newspaper notice states "a school house was erected at Bristow, a colored settlement between C. B. Baughman's Mill and Wickliffe."²⁹

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The Lewisville School (21-307), another school in an African-American community in the district, was well into operation by 1885 when George Kirk was appointed teacher there.³⁰ George Carter operated in a school in the African-American hamlet of Webbtown in a building that was partially used as a school and partially as his residence (21-355). The building was purchased by Mr. Tumblin, a white citizen, in the late 1920s and the school converted into a store.³¹

Transportation was essential to the local economy. In 1847, prominent citizens of Clarke and Jefferson counties--among them district residents David H. Allen, John LaRue, Provin and Thomas McCormick, and John Richardson--tendered their service as board members of the newly incorporated Berryville & Charles Town Turnpike.³² The present U. S. Rt. 340 closely follows the course of the road.³³ The southbound Rt. 340 bridge at Gaylord (21-967-76), a concrete T-beam structure, was constructed in 1936 but extensively remodeled in 1987. The turnpike was supplemented after the war by the county's first rail line, the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, chartered in Virginia in 1867. Engineers surveyed the Shenandoah Valley line through the county in the spring of 1871 and had graded the roadbed by 1873, when the financial panic of that year curtailed work. Construction resumed in 1878 and trains were running to Berryville and beyond by the end of 1879.³⁴ The right-of-way enters the district at the Virginia/West Virginia line just north of Gaylord and proceeds southwesterly, leaving the district just outside Berryville. The Shenandoah Valley, later absorbed into the Norfolk & Western system, enhanced access to outside markets for the farmers of the district; and, by stimulating industrial and commercial growth in Berryville, the line made manufactured items more available to local consumers.

The Shenandoah Valley Railroad provided the impetus for the development of one of the district's more prosperous villages--Gaylord, which grew up after 1879 at the railroad's crossing of the Berryville & Charles Town Turnpike. A post office was established there in 1880, and by 1882 the firm of Reed & Moreland had opened a mercantile and grain business.³⁵ This business grew and by 1884 Reed & Singhass had established a merchant mill at Gaylord.³⁶ In the 1890s, William E. Reed--the Reed of Reed & Singhass--branched out into wool and grain dealing and the agricultural supply business; Mrs. E. C. Cameron operated a general store in Gaylord; M. R. P. Castleman milled corn meal and flour nearby; and A. M. Horner plied his trade of carpentry in the community.³⁷ According to the census of 1900, Gaylord was home to carpenters Alexander Horner and John Billmyer, merchant Charles Johnston, and grain dealer William E. Reed, and in 1917 the population of the village stood at twenty-six.³⁸ In later years, Elizabeth V. Hayslett served her acclaimed chicken and waffle dinner at the Gaylord Inn & Tea Room, now known as Crossroads (21-330).³⁹ Although Route 340 all but obliterated parts of Gaylord in the 1930s, most of the community is still remarkably intact. Three late-nineteenth-century dwellings remain on Route 623 along the east side of the railroad tracks (21-327, -328, and -329). The old Gaylord Post Office (21-331) was moved from its original location beside the railroad tracks to its current site on Route 623 in the 1940s. Crossroads (21-330), site of the Gaylord Inn & Tea Room, and the Gaylord School (21-332) also survive.

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By the early twentieth century, several African-American communities had developed in the district. These include Lewisville, Webbtown, Bristow, and Rattlesnake Springs. The largest of these was Lewisville, which grew at the intersection of Routes 610 and 641 in the northern part of the district. The village probably took its name from the Lewis family, one of its early residents. Other early families included the Dolemans and Holmeses. During the 1930s and 1940s, a school and several small stores operated in the village. A number of Lewisville's black residents worked on white-owned farms in the district, especially at the large commercial apple orchards established during the period between the world wars.⁴⁰ Although many of the older buildings in the community have been destroyed and/or replaced with modern ones, Lewisville still retains its historic church and school as well as a handful of frame and log dwellings. Webbtown is located at the intersection of Routes 7 and 608 in the southern part of the district. Now comprised of only a handful of vernacular frame dwellings, the Webbtown Store (21-355), once the site of a school, is the most prominent building in this small community named for the Webb family. Rattlesnake Springs is located along Route 340, just west of Fairfield (21-29*). This collection of four frame and log dwellings (21-334, -335, -336, and 21-967-22) is a turn-of-the-century African-American community named for its location near a spring. The community of Bristow (also spelled Bristoe) appears to have developed around the crossroads of Route 612 and 603 during the late nineteenth century. Although the school is no longer there, several dwellings and Bethel Church (21-352) survive. The district also contains two other small communities, but they were not primarily African-American. Stringtown, located on Rt. 654 near the site of the nineteenth-century county poor farm, is composed of about a dozen dwellings along both sides of Route 654. Wickliffe, located at Wickliffe Church on Rt. 608, was a nineteenth-century community that has all but disappeared. Wickliffe was the site of a general store (no longer standing) run by G. L. Garrett in 1869, and one run by W. H. Cameron and later E. W. Dailey in the 1880s and 1890s.⁴¹

Agricultural practices in the district, as in the county generally, kept pace with advancements in farming technology and transportation during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The number of farms rose steadily, peaking in 1925, even as the county's population held steady.⁴² This numerical increase represented the breaking up of large antebellum holdings after the Civil War, and suggests a larger percentage of the county's population were able to own farms after the war. Local land agents facilitated the trend to smaller farms. In 1899, the Berryville real estate firm of Snyder & Crown urged investors to band together to purchase large estates and to subdivide them for profitable re-sale.⁴³ The majority of farm buildings identified in the district date to this period. Generally, these structures are either corncribs or barns of the Pennsylvania bank barn type. Some of the largest and most exceptional frame barns of this period are found at Soldier's Retreat (21-287), Melrose Farm (21-47), Springfield (21-359), and Monterey Farm (21-50). Two early- to mid-nineteenth-century masonry barns were also identified in the district. The brick bank barn at Smithfield (21-349) is exceptional in that it is laid in three-course American bond, while the brick barn at Dower House (21-341) is laid in five-course American bond.

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Apple growing had emerged as an important agribusiness by 1900. Clarke and the neighboring counties of Frederick and Warren were among the first in the state to grow apples on a commercial scale, supplying their products to domestic and foreign markets. Agricultural census statistics track the early rise of commercialization, as the value of Clarke County's orchard production steadily increased from \$1,205 in 1860 to \$5,205 in 1870 and \$21,045 in 1880.⁴⁴ Production skyrocketed after 1890, and apples were esteemed the "Red Gold" of Clarke County.⁴⁵ From 1890 to 1940, the number of bushels harvested rose from 27,967 to 461,081, an increase of 1,648.6 per cent, outstripping even the percentage increase for state champion producer Frederick County.⁴⁶ As apple growing expanded in Clarke County, the number of farms producing apples decreased--from 448 in 1925 to 101 in 1940 and nineteen in 1959--representing the consolidation of production into fewer, larger holdings. Fruit production generated approximately 48 per cent of county farm income in 1959.⁴⁷

Landowners in the Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District shared in the apple bonanza. As early as the 1870s, farm sale advertisements emphasized the presence of orchards as an inducement to purchasers. Weehaw (21-87), listed for sale in 1871, boasted an apple orchard of over one hundred trees producing up to 250 barrels in a good year. The estate known as Anchorage (21-1), advertised the same year, possessed pear, peach, and cherry trees in addition to an apple orchard.⁴⁸ Large commercial apple orchards had appeared by the early twentieth century. Among the largest were those of E. Blackburn Moore and Ralph Dorsey. Moore & Dorsey raised standard varieties such as Stayman and Red Delicious and trucked their product to a packing house in Berryville.⁴⁹ No historic processing plants are known to stand in the district, but the remains of a frame packing house and concrete reservoir survive on Rt. 611 just outside the district's borders. Several modern pole buildings used as packing sheds are located within the district, as is a modern concrete block building used as housing for migrant workers (21-967-39).

The extension of rail service to Clarke County made commercial dairying profitable. In 1876, in anticipation of the completion of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad through the heart of the county, Berryville-area farmers banded together as the Clarke County Dairy Association with the objective of building a cheese factory.⁵⁰ While making the county's dairy products more marketable, rail transport did not result in a substantial overall enlargement of dairy herds, which held steady at 2,000 to 3,000 head from the Civil War into the mid-twentieth century.⁵¹ It may be that the domestication of Clarke County's landscape, essentially complete by the antebellum period, capped the growth of herds at antebellum levels.

Although Clarke County herd size remained relatively constant during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, milk output per cow increased as technological innovations made dairy farming more efficient. In the 1880s and 1890s, Virginia's agricultural reformers promoted ensilage, the preservation of green fodder for wintertime feeding of stock. Clarke County dairymen embraced the practice, and by the mid-1920s silos stood on a majority of county dairy farms.⁵² The county's early silos were typically constructed of wooden staves held together by iron hoops. By the early 1930s, farmers had begun to replace this perishable first generation

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of silos with new ones constructed of bolted iron sheets, or terra-cotta tile. Two examples of tile silos were identified in the district; one at Monterey Farm (21-50) and one at the Thomas Wolfe House (21-760). Silos built of prefab concrete masonry units gained popularity after World War II.⁵³ Another innovation was the windmill, which allowed farmers to pump groundwater for the watering of stock during times of drought. In the 1880s and 1890s, local farmers probably purchased their first windmills from the E. H. Erb & Company of Berryville, possibly the only windmill manufacturer to ever operate in Virginia.⁵⁴ Today, no Erb windmills are known to survive in the district. The six that were identified appear to be twentieth-century specimens that were probably fabricated by one of the many Midwestern windmill manufacturers. In addition, several existing farms in the district constructed milking parlors to enhance their dairy production.

In the early twentieth century, Clarke County dairymen specialized in the marketing of sweet cream and churning cream, the latter for making butter, whereas most Northern Virginia dairy farms focused on whole milk production.⁵⁵ Much of the county's dairy output went to receiving stations in Berryville, Boyce and Millwood and thence to creameries in Winchester, Virginia, and Columbus, Ohio, but some product remained in the county, processed by the Clarke County Creamery in Berryville.⁵⁶ Clarke County's singular marketing strategy began to change in the late 1920s, as the sale of whole milk out of the county jumped from 73,530 pounds in 1924 to 1,535,573 pounds in 1929, eventually climbing to 2,822,176 pounds in 1944.⁵⁷ The shift to whole milk put county farmers in synch with producers in neighboring counties.

One of Clarke County's largest dairies of the 1920s and 1930s operated in the district. Matthew W. Jones established Woodside Dairy (21-339) on a rented farm near Lewisville about 1922. Jones purchased the farm several years later, and in 1929 he hired his wife's uncle--Summit Point, West Virginia, builder Harry P. Light--to build a thirty-cow dairy barn. The frame barn, which still stands, was constructed to state health specifications and incorporated such progressive features as a concrete floor, a gambreled hay mow with a hay fork, and two metal Martin silos (the latter replaced about 1950 by "concrete stave" silos). Milk from the farm's herd of approximately forty head, mostly Holsteins, was bottled in quart jars and trucked to homes in Berryville. In 1942, when war-related gas rationing curtailed deliveries, Jones began instead to sell his product to a wholesaler in Winchester.⁵⁸

Much of the farm labor for Woodside Dairy and the other farms of the district was supplied by residents of the mountainous areas of Madison, Page, and Warren counties, located to the south of Clarke County. These laborers traveled to the area to perform seasonal tasks such as orchard work and filling silos, afterwards heading back to their mountain homes to spend the winter months. With the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park in the 1930s, some displaced families moved to the area permanently, settling in rural villages or in tenant houses on the farms.⁵⁹

The bluegrass meadows of the Long Marsh area have been traditionally suited for horse raising. Audley Farm (21-4), operated by Montfort and Bernard Bryan Jones in the 1920s, won national

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acclaim for its thoroughbred racing horses. Over a twenty-three year period after 1920, Audley horses won 838 races and earned their owners \$1,626,693. One mare alone, Princess Doreen, earned over \$170,000, making her the leading money-winner of her day. B. B. Jones erected barns, paddocks, and a three-quarter-mile track at Audley before his death in 1953. In a promotional brochure dating to about 1960 (during the ownership of James Edwards), Audley was described as having a training stable with an indoor galloping track, a stallion barn, turn-out sheds, barns for weanlings and yearlings, and an automatic starting gate added to the three-quarter-mile track. Also located on the farm were broodmare barns "for visiting matrons," complete with foaling stalls and several "'sun rooms' for use of young foals." Most of these buildings stand today at the farm.⁶⁰

The farms of the Long Marsh district continue in agricultural use today, and traditional pursuits such as horse raising and apple growing remain popular. After World War II, the area turned increasingly to beef cattle production, and swine and sheep numbers declined correspondingly.⁶¹ Recently, some area farmers have begun to grow Christmas trees and ornamental nursery stock on a commercial basis.⁶² The continued viability of agriculture helps to preserve the historic rural character of the district. Although there has been some modern subdivisions and development of land in recent years, these intrusions to the landscape are relatively few. The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District is exceptional for the integrity of its historic and natural resources.

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Endnotes

1. Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier*, 28-29; O'Dell, *Early Land Grants*, 211, 213-214.
2. Gold, *History of Clarke County*, 13.
3. Chappellear, "Early Grants," 35-36. The crown granted 299 acres on Buck Marsh Run to Thomas Johnson in 1734. According to Chappellear, "This grant of land to Thomas Johnson appears to have been the first tract of land in which [sic] is now Clarke county conveyed by patent from the King or grant from the Office of the Proprietor of the Northern Neck to a person who settled on the land conveyed."
4. O'Dell, *Pioneers of Old Frederick County*, 222. The mill mentioned in his deed may be the site of Shepherd's Mill {part of Arcadia (21-3)}.
5. Dabney, *Virginia*, 93.
6. Chappellear, "Early Grants," 17-38; O'Dell, *Early Land Grants*, 210-215.

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7. Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier*, 31, 43.
8. Wayland, *The Washingtons and Their Homes*, 186-210; Chappellear, "Early Grants," 30-32; Griffith, "Early Estates," 138-145.
9. O'Dell, *Pioneers of Old Frederick County*, 225-226.
10. "Act to Incorporate the Berryville & Charles Town turnpike company," 1847; and Board of Public Works papers, Berryville and Charles Town Turnpike papers, Library of Virginia.
11. Chappellear, "Early Grants," 18.
12. Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier*, 135-149.
13. Allen harvested even larger wheat crops in other years: 4,798 bushels in 1839, for example (Hofstra, *Separate Place*, 28).
14. Kercheval, *History of the Valley of Virginia*, 367-68; U.S. census, 1850 Clarke County industrial schedules.
15. U.S. census, 1850 and 1880 Clarke County agriculture and free and slave population schedules.
16. Kercheval, *History of the Valley of Virginia*, 357.
17. Varle, "Map of Frederick, Berkeley, and Jefferson Counties;" Commager, *Official Atlas*, Plate 82.
18. U. S. census, 1870 and 1880 Clarke County industrial schedules. By 1880, Van Meter had acquired a fifteen-horsepower steam engine to operate his sawmill.
19. Ibid. The output of the restored Burwell-Morgan Mill in Millwood also dwarfed the Van Meter Mill's product, turning out \$47,081 worth of flour in 1850, according to the census of that year.
20. Among the county's larger mills was the steam roller mill of the Berryville Milling Company, which could turn out one-hundred barrels of flour a day in addition to corn meal and feed (*Clarke Courier*, December 20, 1899). In the railroad village of Gaylord, a Mr. La Follette operated a roller mill (probably gasoline-powered) and grain elevator during the early twentieth century (Harry C. Jones interview). The La Follette mill probably succeeded a mill operated by the firm of Reed & Singhass in the 1880s. Despite its access to rail transport, the Gaylord roller

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mill had ceased operations by World War II. The railroad and motor trucks were said in 1925 to have contributed to the demise of the county's large merchant mills (Warner, *Economic and Social Survey*, 22).

21. Gold, *History of Clarke County*, 122-125.
22. *The Clarke Parish Churches*, 5-7.
23. *Clarke Courier*, April 3, 1895.
24. Albert M. Nicodemus, Jr. interview.
25. Pope, "Education in Clarke County to 1846," 21-22.
26. *Ibid.*, 33-37.
27. *Clarke Courier*, July 21, 1869.
28. *Ibid.*, August 18, 1869, October 12, 1871, and September 10, 1874.
29. *Ibid.*, December 6, 1883.
30. *Ibid.*, October 1, 1885.
31. Viola Brown interview.
32. *Acts and Joint Resolutions . . . 1846-47*, p. 117.
33. Board of Public Works Papers, Library of Virginia, Richmond. Box 252, Berryville & Charles Town Turnpike, Map, 1849.
34. *Clarke Courier*, June 29, 1871; Lambie, *From Mine to Market*, 10-12; and Striplin, *Norfolk and Western*, 59-60.
35. *Clarke Courier*, May 13, 1880; May 25, 1882.
36. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1884-'5*, 194.
37. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1893-94*, 382; *Virginia Business Directory . . . 1897*, 336-339.

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38. Gold, *History of Clarke County*, 40-41; *Virginia Business Directory* . . . 1917, 300-301. The "Gaylord Times" column of the *Clarke Courier* for January 2, 1901, provides more details on Gaylord's population during the period. William E. Reed (b. 1845) moved his business operation--including an office and grain elevator--to Berryville by 1898, but he continued to live with his wife Maggie (b. 1844) at a residence in Gaylord (*Clarke Courier*, January 4, 1899).
39. Myers et al, *Some Old Families*, 413.
40. Harry C. Jones interview.
41. *Clarke Courier*, May 2, 1869; *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer* . . . 1884-'5, 194; *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer* . . . 1893-94, 382; and *Virginia Business Directory* . . . 1897, 336.
42. Emory, *Economic Geography*, 46, 249.
43. *Clarke Courier*, June 7, 1899.
44. U. S. Census statistics. The value for 1860 probably represents a poor harvest--orchard production in 1850 was valued at \$3,740.
45. Chrisman, *Clarke County*, 28.
46. Shull, "Trends," 94.
47. Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, *Farm Statistics of Virginia Counties: Clarke County*. This statistic includes a negligible crop of peaches and other fruits and nuts.
48. *Clarke Courier*, March 16 and July 13, 1871.
49. Tupper Dorsey interview.
50. Dorsey *Clarke Courier* notes, February 17 and March 23, 1876. The factory stood near the southern boundary of the district.
51. U. S. Census; Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. *Farm Statistics of Virginia Counties: Clarke County*.
52. USDA and VAES, *The Virginia Dairy Industry*, 31.
53. Harry C. Jones interview.

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54. Myers et al., *Some Old Families*; Noble, "Windmills," 8.
55. USDA and VAES, *The Virginia Dairy Industry*, 31.
56. *Ibid.*, 41-43.
57. Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. *Farm Statistics of Virginia Counties: Clarke County*. In 1959, county farmers sold 15,434,740 pounds of whole milk.
58. Harry C. Jones interview. Woodside Dairy operated until about 1980.
59. *Ibid.*
60. Welch, *Who's Who in Thoroughbred Racing*, 72-74; "Welcome to Audley Farm."
61. Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, "Clarke County."
62. Tupper Dorsey and Charles Ward interviews.

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Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

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Clarke County, Virginia

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Section 10 Page 87

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

SECTION 10

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-------------------|
| 1 | 18/250136/4339834 | 33 | 18/244723/4339239 |
| 2 | 18/250096/4339022 | 34 | 18/244254/4338997 |
| 3 | 18/250195/4339005 | 35 | 18/243572/4340396 |
| 4 | 18/250181/4338921 | 36 | 18/243271/4339821 |
| 5 | 18/250052/4338940 | 37 | 18/242808/4339939 |
| 6 | 18/249660/4338763 | 38 | 18/242433/4340283 |
| 7 | 18/249564/4338305 | 39 | 18/241894/4339368 |
| 8 | 18/248992/4338478 | 40 | 18/241597/4339399 |
| 9 | 18/249152/4338770 | 41 | 18/241448/4339243 |
| 10 | 18/249265/4338762 | 42 | 17/757460/4339600 |
| 11 | 18/249312/4339700 | 43 | 18/241299/4341154 |
| 12 | 18/248112/4340621 | 44 | 18/242350/4341664 |
| 13 | 18/247659/4338512 | 45 | 18/241889/4341843 |
| 14 | 18/247885/4338442 | 46 | 18/242122/4342538 |
| 15 | 18/248139/4338930 | 47 | 18/242647/4343084 |
| 16 | 18/248534/4338715 | 48 | 18/243144/4342968 |
| 17 | 18/248401/4338528 | 49 | 18/243534/4343772 |
| 18 | 18/248870/4338272 | 50 | 18/243967/4343641 |
| 19 | 18/248616/4337400 | 51 | 18/244106/4344037 |
| 20 | 18/249328/4337345 | 52 | 18/243884/4344103 |
| 21 | 18/249367/4336405 | 53 | 18/243913/4344227 |
| 22 | 18/249207/4336409 | 54 | 18/243726/4344288 |
| 23 | 18/249175/4335524 | 55 | 18/243658/4343992 |
| 24 | 18/248159/4336259 | 56 | 18/243494/4344027 |
| 25 | 18/246885/4336401 | 57 | 18/243452/4343932 |
| 26 | 18/246525/4335889 | 58 | 18/243193/4344032 |
| 27 | 18/246353/4335989 | 59 | 18/243461/4345468 |
| 28 | 18/245900/4336454 | 60 | 18/243840/4345416 |
| 29 | 18/245810/4336337 | 61 | 18/244662/4344686 |
| 30 | 18/243860/4338025 | 62 | 18/244276/4343469 |
| 31 | 18/244606/4338637 | 63 | 18/245351/4343001 |
| 32 | 18/244825/4339075 | 64 | 18/245701/4343175 |
| | | 65 | 18/245817/4343473 |
| | | 66 | 18/246062/4343447 |

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Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point located on the Clarke County, VA/Jefferson County, W. VA state line along the eastern right-of-way of county Route 608 delineated by UTM reference point 1 18/250136/4339834; proceed south along said right-of-way approximately 806 meters to a point on the northwest property line of Wickliffe Church delineated by UTM reference point 2 18/250096/4339022; thence proceed east along the property line approximately 100 meters to a point on the northeast corner of the property delineated by UTM reference point 3 18/250195/4339005; thence proceed south along the property line approximately 88 meters to a point on the southeast corner of the property delineated by UTM reference point 4 18/250181/4338921; thence proceed west along the property line approximately 133 meters to a point on the southwest corner of the property delineated by UTM reference point 18/250052/4338940; thence proceed southwest along the eastern right-of-way of county Route 608 approximately 431 meters to a point along the western right-of-way of county Route 663 delineated by UTM reference point 6 18/249660/4338763; thence proceed south along said right-of-way approximately 469 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 7 18/249564/4338305; thence proceed west along a property line approximately 593 meters to a point at the corner of a property line delineated by UTM reference point 8 18/248992/4338478; thence proceed north along a property line approximately 338 meters to a point at the corner of a property line and the southern right-of-way of county Route 608 delineated by UTM reference point 9 18/249152/4338770; thence proceed east along said right-of-way approximately 109 meters to a point along said-right-of-way delineated by UTM reference point 10 18/249265/4338762; thence proceed north along a property line approximately 942 meters to a point along the northern banks of Long Marsh Run delineated by UTM reference point 11 18/249312/4339700; thence proceed west approximately 1,502 meters to a point along the western right-of-way of county route 612 delineated by UTM reference point 12 18/248112/4340621; thence proceed south along said right-of-way approximately 2,150 meters to a point along the said right-of-way delineated by UTM reference point 13 18/247659/4338512; thence proceed east along a property line approximately 241 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 14 18/247885/4338442; thence proceed north along a property line approximately 550 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 15 18/248139/4338930; thence proceed east along a property line approximately 446 meters along a property line to a point along the western right-of-way of county Route 608 delineated by UTM reference point 16 18/248534/4338715; thence proceed south along said right-of-way approximately 223 meters to a point along said right-of-way delineated by UTM reference point 17 18/248401/4338528; thence proceed east along a property line approximately 540 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 18 18/248870/4338272; thence proceed south approximately 910 meters to a point along the southern right-of-way of county Route 603 delineated by UTM reference point 19 18/248616/4337400; thence proceed east along said right-of-way approximately 722 meters to a point along said right-of-way delineated by UTM reference point 20 18/249328/4337345; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 938 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 21 18/249367/4336405; thence proceed

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 89

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

west along a property line approximately 156 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 22 18/249207/4336409; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 884 meters to a point along the southern bank of Wheat Springs Branch delineated by UTM reference point 23 18/249175/4335524; thence proceed northwest along Wheat Springs Branch approximately 1,254 meters to a point delineated by the UTM reference point 24 18/248159/4336259; thence proceed west along a property line approximately 1,286 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 25 18/246885/4336401; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 628 meters to a point along the northern right-of-way of state Route 7 delineated by UTM reference point 26 18/246525/4335889; thence proceed west along said right-of-way approximately 203 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 27 18/246353/4335989; thence proceed northwest approximately 652 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 28 18/245900/4336454; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 151 meters to a point along the northern right-of-way of state Route 7 delineated by UTM reference point 29 18/245810/4336337; thence follow the said right-of-way to the northwest approximately 2,846 meters to a point at the intersection of the said right-of-way and the eastern right-of-way of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad delineated by UTM reference point 30 18/243860/4338025; thence proceed north along said right-of-way approximately 951 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 31 18/244606/4338637; thence proceed northwest along a property line approximately 500 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 32 18/244825/4339075; thence proceed northwest along a property line approximately 190 meters to a point along the western right-of-way of county route 615 delineated by UTM reference point 33 18/244723/4338997; thence proceed southwest along said right-of-way approximately 539 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 34 18/244254/4338997; thence proceed in a northwesterly fashion along a property line approximately 1,558 meters to a point along the western right-of-way of U. S. Route 340 delineated by UTM reference point 35 18/243572/4340396; thence proceed south along said right-of-way approximately 640 meters to a point along said right-of-way delineated by UTM reference point 36 18/243271/4339821; thence proceed west along a property line approximately 487 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 37 18/242808/4339939; thence continue west along same property line approximately 481 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 38 18/242433/4340283; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 1,050 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 39 18/241894/4339368; thence proceed southwest along a property line approximately 315 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 40 18/241597/4339399; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 221 meters to a point along the northern right-of-way of frontage road Route 729 delineated by UTM reference point 41 18/241448/4339243; thence proceed in a westerly fashion along said right-of-way approximately 1,432 meters to a point at the intersection of the northern right-of-way of state Route 7 and the eastern right-of-way of county Route 653 delineated by UTM reference point 42 17/757460/4339600; thence proceed north along Route 653 approximately 1,940 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 43 18/241299/4341154; thence proceed in a northeasterly fashion approximately 1,172 meters to a point along the eastern right-of-way of county Route 654 delineated by UTM reference point 44 18/242350/4341664; thence proceed west along a property line approximately 497 meters to point along the eastern right-

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 90

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

of-way of county Route 653 delineated by UTM reference point 45 18/241889/4341843; thence proceed north along said right-of-way approximately 732 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 46 18/242122/4342538; then proceed in a northwesterly fashion approximately 763 meters to a point along the northern edge of Broaddus Lake delineated by UTM reference point 47 18/242647/4343084; thence proceed east along the north bank of Long Marsh Run approximately 511 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 48 18/243144/4342968; thence proceed northeast approximately 895 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 49 18/243534/4343772; thence proceed west approximately 326 meters to a point along the southern right-of-way of county Route 639 delineated by UTM reference point 50 18/243967/4343641; thence proceed north along a property line approximately 454 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 51 18/244106/4344037; thence proceed west along a property line approximately 420 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 52 18/243884/4344103; thence proceed north along a property line approximately 225 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 53 18/243913/4344227; thence proceed west along a property line approximately 127 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 54 18/243726/4344288; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 200 meters to point delineated by UTM reference point 55 18/243658/4343992; thence proceed west along a property line approximately 298 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 56 18/243494/4344027; thence proceed south along a property line approximately 106 meters to a point along the northern right-of-way of county Route 639 delineated by UTM reference point 57 18/243452/4343932; thence proceed west along said right-of-way approximately 281 meters to a point delineated by UTM reference point 58 18/243193/4344032; thence proceed north approximately 1,458 meters to a point along the southern right-of-way of county Route 640 delineated by UTM reference point 59 18/243461/4345468; thence proceed east along said right-of-way approximately 381 meters to a point at the intersection of Route 640 and the Clarke County, VA/Jefferson County, W. VA state line delineated by UTM reference point 60 18/243840/4345416; thence proceed southeast along the state line approximately 1,100 meters to a point along the western right-of-way of county Route 611 delineated by UTM reference point 61 18/244662/4344686; thence proceed south along said right-of-way approximately 1,275 meters to a point at the southwest corner of its intersection with county Route 639 delineated by UTM reference point 62 18/244276/4343469; thence proceed east along the southern right-of-way of county Route 639 approximately 1,173 meters to a point at the southeast corner of the intersection of county Routes 639 and 641 delineated by UTM reference point 63 18/245351/4343001; thence proceed northeast along the eastern right-of-way of county Route 639 approximately 393 meters to a point along said right-of-way delineated by UTM reference point 64 18/245701/4343175; thence continue to follow said right-of-way in a northern direction approximately 320 meters to a point along said right-of-way delineated by UTM reference point 65 18/245817/4343473; thence continue to follow said right-of-way in an easterly direction approximately 255 meters to a point at the intersection of Route 639 and the Clarke County, VA/Jefferson County, W. VA state line delineated by UTM reference point 66 18/246062/4343447; thence proceed southeast along the state line approximately 5,461 meters to the point of origin.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 91

**Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia**

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District boundaries are drawn to include the distinctive agricultural landscape and architectural resources of an area generally located in the north central portion of Clarke County, Virginia. This area's distinctive character can be defined as rural and contains numerous large antebellum estates associated with families such as the Washingtons and Larues, who immigrated to this area during the mid-eighteenth century. Also included are many nineteenth- and twentieth-century farms and several, small, late-nineteenth-century communities, four of which are of African-American in origin. Areas with concentrations of noncontributing properties have been avoided wherever possible: this includes most of the east side of Route 612 south of Route 340; approximately 1 mile of Route 615 (Boom Road) north of Route 7; approximately 1 mile of Route 340 north of Route 7; sections of Route 653; and the area along the north side of Route 639 between Routes 611 and Route 641.

The northern boundary of the district generally follows the Clarke County, VA/Jefferson County, W. VA state line. The remaining boundaries closely follow roads, railroads, streams and property lines whenever possible to create the most cohesive collection of historic elements.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section **PHOTOS** Page 92

**Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia**

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:
LONG MARSH RUN RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Clarke County, Virginia
VDHR File Number: 21-967
Date of photograph: March, 1996
Maral S. Kalbian, photographer

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

SUBJECT: View of Blue Ridge Mountains at
Springfield (21-359)
VIEW: Looking east
NEG. NO.: 14532
PHOTO 1 of 40

SUBJECT: Fairfield (21-29)
VIEW: NE Looking east
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 2 of 40

SUBJECT: Smokehouse & slave quarters at Fairfield
(21-29)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 3 of 40

SUBJECT: The Anchorage (21-1)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 4 of 40

SUBJECT: Cooke-Byrd House (21-788)
VIEW: Looking north
NEG. NO.: 14541
PHOTO 5 of 40

SUBJECT: Bloomfield (21-8)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14536
PHOTO 6 of 40

SUBJECT: Claremont (21-337)
VIEW: Looking northwest
NEG. NO.: 14539
PHOTO 7 of 40

SUBJECT: Woodberry Farm, tenant house; stone
outbuilding (21-344)
VIEW: Looking southeast
NEG. NO.: 14534
PHOTO 8 of 40

SUBJECT: Melrose Farm (21-47)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14541
PHOTO 9 of 40

SUBJECT: Soldier's Retreat (21-287)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14541
PHOTO 10 of 40

SUBJECT: Audley (21-4)
VIEW: Looking north
NEG. NO.: 14534
PHOTO 11 of 40

SUBJECT: Van Meter Mill at Woodside Dairy (21-
339)
VIEW: Looking northwest
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 12 of 40

SUBJECT: Elmington (21-27)
VIEW: Looking southeast
NEG. NO.: 14538
PHOTO 13 of 40

SUBJECT: Cedar Grove (21-96)
VIEW: Looking east
NEG. NO.: 14540
PHOTO 14 of 40

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Section PHOTOS Page 93

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

SUBJECT: Smithfield (21-349)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14533
PHOTOGRAPHER: Jeff Everett
PHOTO 15 of 40

SUBJECT: Smithfield (21-349)
VIEW: Looking east at property
NEG. NO.: 14533
PHOTO 16 of 40

SUBJECT: Clifton (21-20)
VIEW: Looking west
NEG. NO.: 14541
PHOTO 17 of 40

SUBJECT: Slave Quarters at Clifton (21-20)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 18 of 40

SUBJECT: Icehouse at Springfield (21-359)
VIEW: Interior, looking to the west
NEG. NO.: 14542
PHOTO 19 of 40

SUBJECT: Barn at Smithfield (21-349)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14533
PHOTOGRAPHER: Jeff Everett
PHOTO 20 of 40

SUBJECT: Barn at Dower House (21-341)
VIEW: Looking northwest
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 21 of 40

SUBJECT: Wolfe, Thomas House (21-760)
VIEW: Looking west
NEG. NO.: 14538
PHOTO 22 of 40

SUBJECT: Wickliffe (21-87)
VIEW: Looking east
NEG. NO.: 14542
PHOTO 23 of 40

SUBJECT: Buena Vista (21-374)
VIEW: Looking southeast
NEG. NO.: 14535

PHOTOGRAPHER: Jeff Everett
PHOTO 24 of 40

SUBJECT: House, off Route 612 (21-353)
VIEW: Looking southwest
NEG. NO.: 14531
PHOTO 25 of 40

SUBJECT: Crossroads (21-330)
VIEW: Looking north
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 26 of 40

SUBJECT: Gaylord Post Office (21-331)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14537
PHOTO 27 of 40

SUBJECT: Gaylord School (21-332)
VIEW: Looking north
NEG. NO.: 14534
PHOTO 28 of 40

SUBJECT: Bethel Church (21-352)
VIEW: Looking southwest
NEG. NO.: 14531
PHOTO 29 of 40

SUBJECT: Webbtown Store (21-355)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14535
PHOTOGRAPHER: Jeff Everett
PHOTO 30 of 40

SUBJECT: Lewisville, Route 641
VIEW: Looking south
NEG. NO.: 14541
PHOTO 31 of 40

SUBJECT: Marvin Chapel School (21-772)
VIEW: Looking northwest
NEG. NO.: 14532
PHOTO 32 of 40

SUBJECT: Bungalow, Route 641 (21-326)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14539
PHOTO 33 of 40

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section PHOTOS Page 94

Long Marsh Run Rural Historic District
Clarke County, Virginia

SUBJECT: Grafton (21-356)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14532
PHOTO 34 of 40

SUBJECT: Outbuildings at Springfield (21-359)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14532
PHOTO 35 of 40

SUBJECT: Barns at Monterey (21-50)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14538
PHOTO 36 of 40

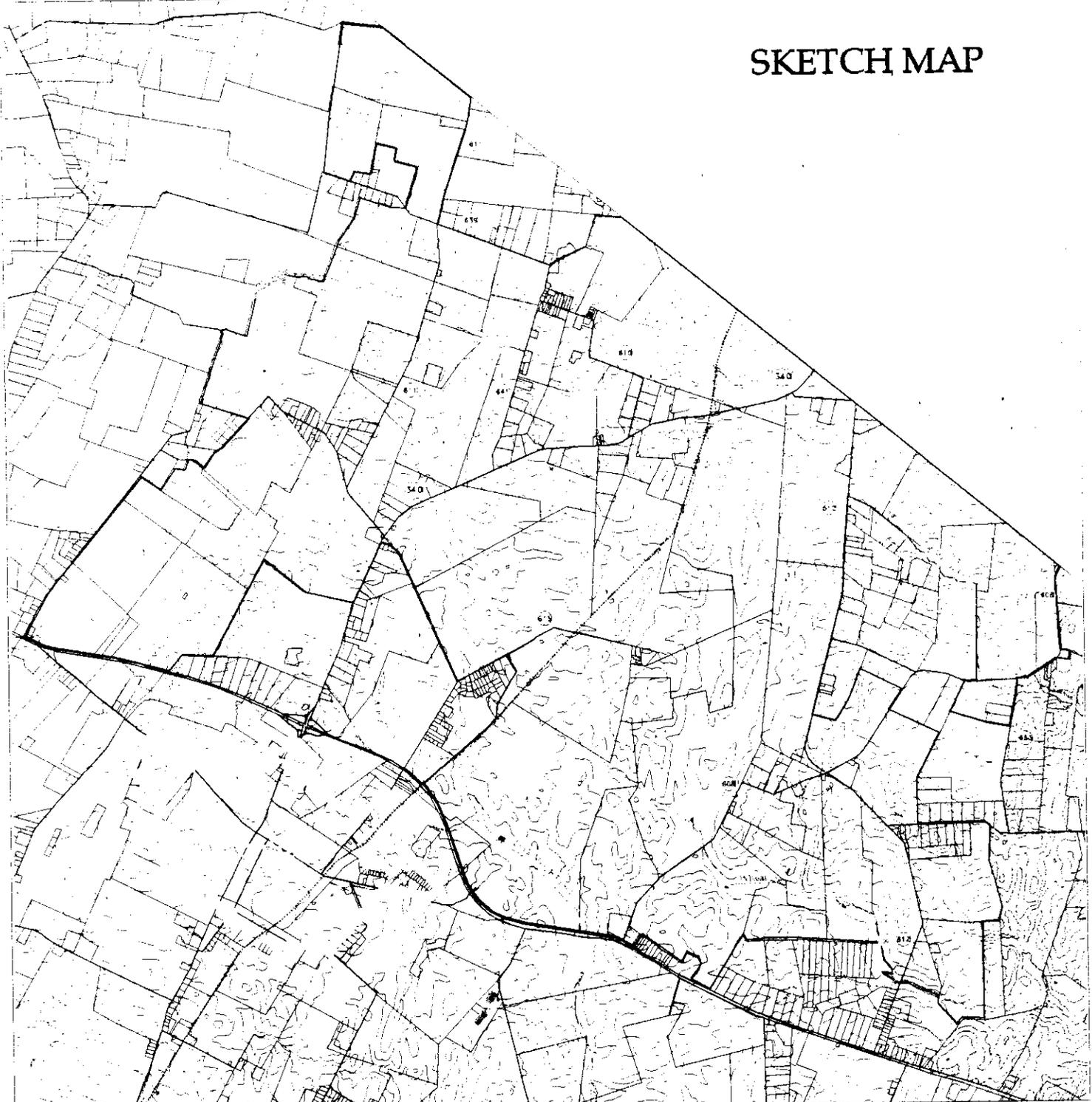
SUBJECT: Dairy barn at Woodside Dairy (21-339)
VIEW: Looking southwest
NEG. NO.: 14541
PHOTO 37 of 40

SUBJECT: Stall Hill Barn at Audley (21-4)
VIEW: Looking southwest
NEG. NO.: 14534
PHOTOGRAPHER: Jeff Everett
PHOTO 38 of 40

SUBJECT: Bridge, Route 612 (21-967-17)
VIEW: Looking northeast
NEG. NO.: 14541
PHOTO 39 of 40

SUBJECT: Simpson House (21-967-10)
VIEW: Looking west
NEG. NO.: 14532
PHOTO 40 of 40

SKETCH MAP



**LONG MARSH RUN
RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES
CLARKE COUNTY, VA**

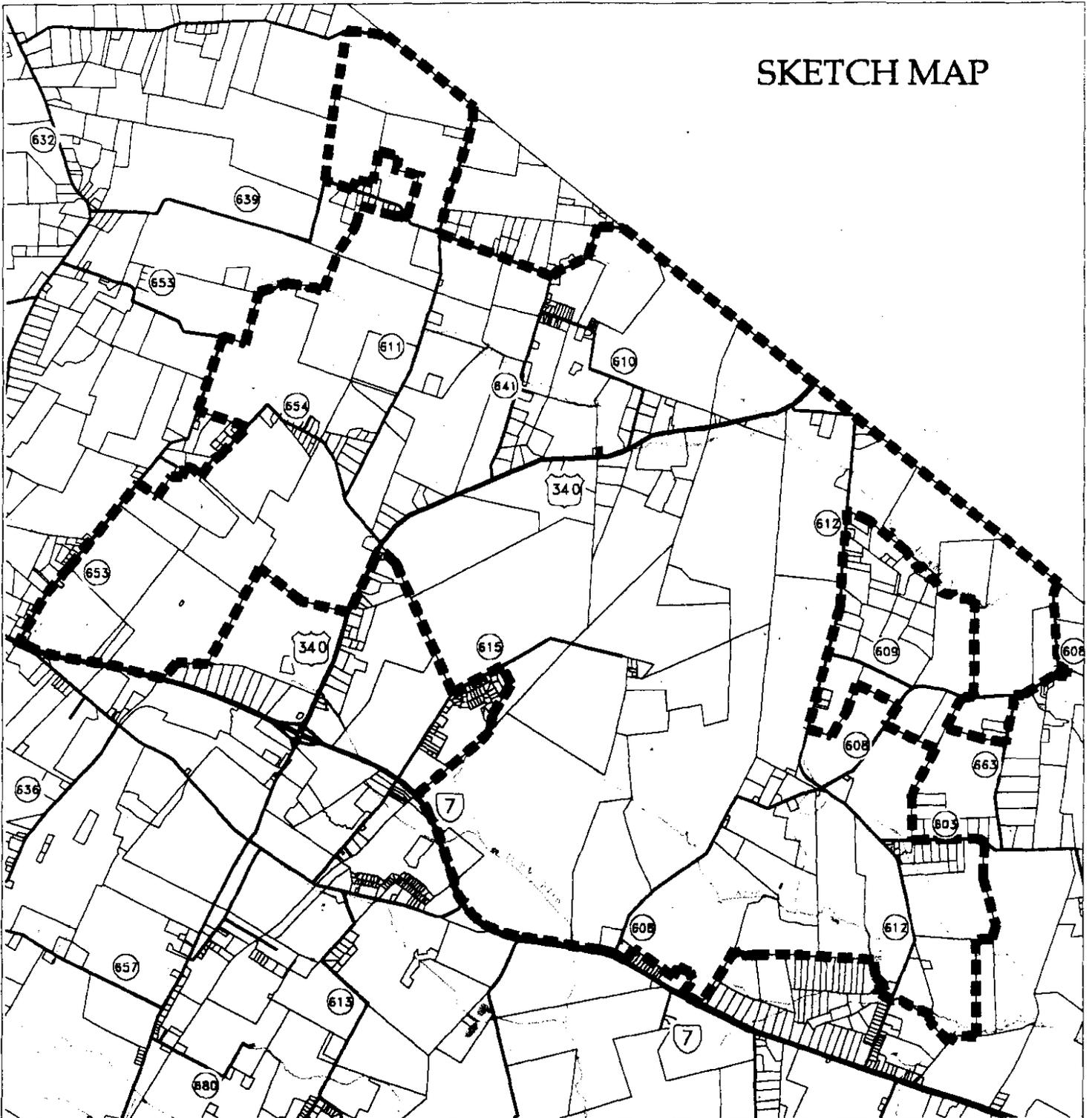


Clarke County GIS
May 13, 1996

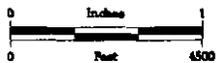


-  Long Marsh Run Nomination Area
-  Cool Spring Battledied Nomination Area
-  Parcel Boundary (Approximate)
-  Perennial Stream
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Elevation Contour (20')
-  Railroad
-  U.S. Highway
-  State Primary Highway
-  State Secondary Highway

SKETCH MAP

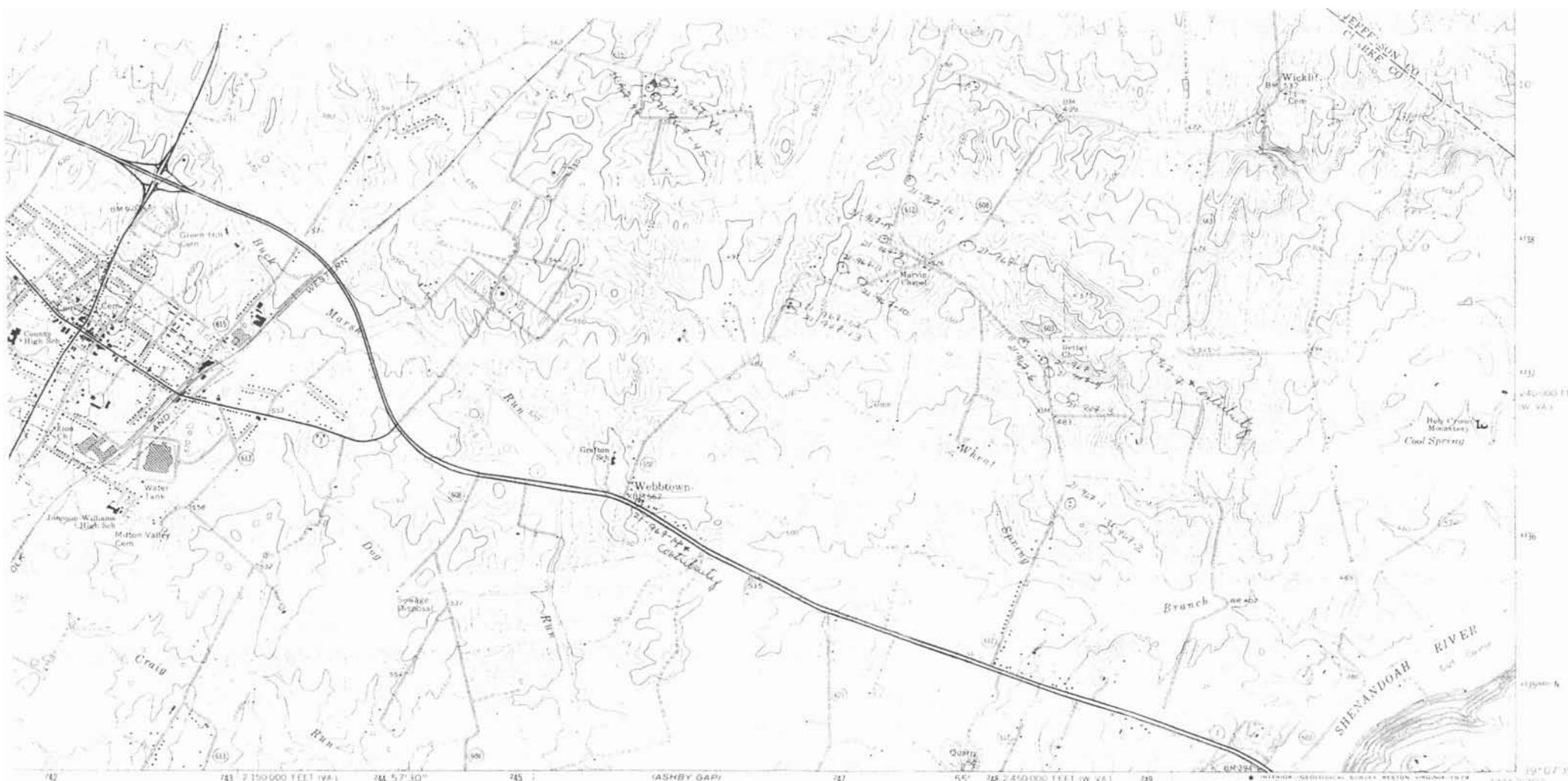


**LONG MARSH RUN
RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES
CLARKE COUNTY, VA**



Clarke County GIS
May 13, 1996

- Long Marsh Run Nomination Area
- Parcel Boundary (Approximate)
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Elevation Contour (20')
- Railroad
- U.S. Highway
- State Primary Highway
- State Secondary Highway



d by the Geological Survey

Methods from aerial
checked 1968
dated 1955
N American datum
a coordinate system, north zone,
tem. north zone
Mercator grid ticks

ected fence and field lines where
apts. This information is unchecked
in cooperation with Commonwealth
topographs taken 1977 and other
hold checked. Map edited 1979



Map photoinspected 1981
Recent culture or drainage changes observed



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225,
OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

| | |
|--|---|
| Primary highway, all weather, hard surface | Light duty road, all weather improved surface |
| Unimproved road, fair or dry weather | |
| U. S. Route | State Route |

BERRYVILLE, VA. - W. VA.

N 3907 5 - W 7752 5 / 7 5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1981
1958
PHOTOREVISED 1979



Franklinton

NORFOLK

WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA

Lewisville

Spring

Spring Grove

Gaylord

Wickliffe

JEFFERSON CO
CLARKE CO

Water
Tanks

Pick