

VLR 6/8/16  
NRHP 9/6/16

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 Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House  
other names/site number DHR # 034-0152

**2. Location**

street & number 3641 Apple Pie Ridge Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Winchester vicinity X  
state Virginia code VA county Frederick code 069 Zip 22603

**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.)

*Walter D. ...* 7/21/06  
Signature of certifying official 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 of Keeper \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property** (Check only one box)

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

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
	<u>storage</u>

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
	<u>storage</u>

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

- COLONIAL
- FEDERAL
- OTHER: VERNACULAR

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
- roof METAL
- walls WOOD: Log; BRICK
- other WOOD; BRICK; STONE

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









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removed from the paneling, as well as from the batten door providing access through it. This small room contains a six-over-six-sash window on the front wall, a doorway in the rear wall, a boxed staircase leading upstairs in the northwest corner, and two small closets along the north wall that are later additions. A doorway along the north wall leads down two steps into the brick addition and was cut through around the same time that the ½-story addition was made to the original log section (ca. 1850). The door has two vertical panels and is consistent in design with the Greek Revival style popular during the mid-nineteenth century. The white oak flooring in this hall matches the flooring in the later brick wing, indicating it was replaced around that time. This section also has plaster walls, exposed ceiling joists, architrave trim around the doors and windows and plain baseboard. The hand-hewn, v-notched logs on the rear wall of this earliest section of the house are exposed and visible from the rear hall that connects the log portion to the modern rear addition.

Robert Bull, who did not reside in the area, bought the property from the Crumley family and ultimately sold the house in the early nineteenth century to William Lynn. Land tax records indicate that the brick wing to the north was added by Lynn in 1830, when the value for building on the property jumped from \$562 in 1830 to \$967 in 1831. This two-story, four-bay, symmetrical brick wing created a long, four-room house that was one-room deep. Each of the two rooms (on the first floor) in the brick section has its own exterior door leading out to the front porch. The six-panel doors are located at the two center bays of the four-bay brick façade. The two rooms on this level are divided by a frame plastered partition wall with a door providing access. Several houses in Frederick County dating from this period have two front doors placed next to each other. This feature, which is typically found in Pennsylvania, reflects the desire for Georgian symmetry on the façade of a house combined with the hall-parlor plan form that was so common in the region during the nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup> Another possible explanation for the unusual double entries into separate rooms would be the large size of Lynn's extended family. In addition, it is at least possible that the separate entrance was for Lynn's law office, although this is the least likely explanation.

The interior of the brick section is much more ornate than the earlier log section and all rooms contain original white oak flooring, window and door trim, mantels, and beaded chair rail. Each of the two rooms on the first floor has its own fireplace along the end wall fronted by a Federal-

style mantel with a plain entablature and raised plinths supporting a stepped mantelshelf. The room to the south, used as a dining room, is the more ornate of the two rooms and also features paneled wainscot and a molded baseboard and chair rail. A boxed staircase in the southwest

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corner provides access to the second story. The room to the north also contains chair rail, baseboard, and a built-in closet next to the fireplace. The closet to the left of the fireplace is a modern addition meant to match the original one that is to the right of the fireplace. The mantel in this room is very similar to the one in the dining room but is smaller in size. Both of the surrounds have been plastered while the hearths are exposed brick. The two doors leading out to the front porch are six-paneled, again reflecting the Federal style of this section of the house.

The plan of the second floor of the brick section is the same as the first floor except the south room has been subdivided and now accommodates a bathroom along part of the front wall. All three rooms on this level are separated by painted wooden partitions similar to the one found in the first floor of the log section. The fireplace in the north room is intact and its Federal-style mantel is similar to those found on the first floor. A built-in cupboard to the left of the fireplace in the north room features decorative grain painting on the inside of the raised panel door, suggesting that perhaps other surfaces of the house may have similar detailing. A boxed staircase in the southwest corner of the south room leads up to the attic, where the sawn common rafters that are mortised and tenoned together and joined by wooden pegs, are visible. The boxed staircase leading from the first floor is also located in this corner.

The final historic addition to the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge house was made around 1850 when the original 1 ½-story log section was raised to a full two stories (about two feet) and its gable roof tied into the existing one on the brick wing. This sequence is clearly evident in the attic where the gabled outline of the original height of the log portion's roof is still very visible. The exterior-end stone chimney of the log portion was also extended, using brick, in order to accommodate the greater height. This phase of construction gave the house the same general appearance it now has in which the roof line and window alignment of both the log and stone sections are continuous. The addition of the five-bay porch along the front further unifies the two sections.

As historian Warren Hofstra's undated study of the house points out, "The construction history of the house follows a line of departure and return to continuity. The story and a half cabin of the old section ex[sic]stablished the original appearance of the house. The two-story brick addition forming the new section was added with little consideration for continuity and overall symmetry. The construction of the third phase re-established this symmetry..."<sup>2</sup>

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The architectural details of the second floor of the log section are vernacular and include exposed painted ceiling joists, plain baseboard, plastered walls, batten doors, and pine flooring in the two rooms. The only exception is the Greek Revival-inspired window trim, which would have been popular in the mid-nineteenth century. The room to the south features a boxed stair leading to the attic that is a continuation of the stair that comes from the first floor. The stair in the northwest corner of the north room of the log section ends at this level and may have been a later addition. Also during the ca. 1850 construction, a lean-to was added to the rear of the house. This space has been incorporated into the rear modern additions that have been made to the house. These gable-roofed frame additions are compatible with the historic elements of the house and in no way detract from them. In fact they continue the story of the house's evolution into the twenty-first century.

The Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House has several notable outbuildings dating to the different periods of the house's construction. Located directly west of the house is a one-bay, one-story, v-notched, gable-roofed log meat house, that appears to date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. It was moved from its original location, a few feet away, in the early 1990s. The two other historic outbuildings are agricultural in character. The oldest of these is a 1 ½-story, two-bay, brick granary laid in 5-course American bond that appears to date to the 1830 construction of the brick wing on the main house. Although in need of repair, this interesting building retains its original characteristic features including a gable roof, plastered interior, and wooden flooring. To the east is a frame wing that probably dates to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and a side integral overhang. The granary is in poor condition and near collapse. The owners are considering its restoration. A late-nineteenth-century, gable-roofed, frame corn crib that rests on a stone foundation is located just south of the granary and is currently used for storage. Southwest of the corn crib, is the stone foundation of a barn that was dismantled in the 1970s. Located south of the house, a small modern board-and-batten shed is the only noncontributing building on the property.

## **ENDNOTES**

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<sup>1</sup> Maral S. Kalbian. Frederick County Virginia: History through Architecture, Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1999, 54 (12), 63.

<sup>2</sup> Warren Hofstra, unpublished manuscript on the "Grogg House," Virginia Department of Historic Resources, File 034-0152, n.d.; p. 6.

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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA:**

The Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House in rural northern Frederick County, Virginia, is significant as a remarkably interesting and rare surviving evolved log house whose earliest section likely dates to ca. 1759. Both visual and documentary evidence substantiate that the core of this dwelling likely dates from the mid-eighteenth century, a rare surviving example of a modest dwelling constructed in that period. The dwelling is closely associated with three Frederick County families. James Crumley, who died in 1764, appears to have emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and come to Virginia via Pennsylvania in the middle of the eighteenth century, and was likely the builder of the original log structure. The William Lynn family acquired the property with 135 acres in the early nineteenth century and was responsible for the substantial addition made to the house ca. 1830. County records indicate that William Lynn was a highly successful farmer and horseman, raising a number of horses on the property. William Lynn's son, also William, acquired his siblings' interest in the property following his father's death in 1837 and sold the house and 200 acres to Samuel Lodge of Loudoun County in 1847. Subsequently, Samuel Lodge deeded by gift the entire property to his son, William Lodge, whose family and descendants continued to own the farm until well into the twentieth century. Samuel Lodge made some improvements to the dwelling house in the late 1840s, when according to family members the older portion (the Crumley building) underwent improvements. William Lodge's residence, located just north of the White Hall Post Office on Apple Pie Ridge, was of sufficient presence to appear on the 1885 D.J. Lake & Co. Atlas of Frederick County. Eligible under Criterion C in architecture, the dwelling represents the fairly typical method of expanding smaller, eighteenth-century dwellings with sizable additions to accommodate growing families and activities of successful Shenandoah Valley farmers. The rare surviving log core of the dwelling lends it particular significance as few such structures survive to the present day.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The acreage where the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge house stands encompassed two parcels--one of 250 acres and one of 1,250 acres--granted by patent from Colonial governor William Gooch in 1735 to Giles Chapman. Chapman sold the acreage to James Crumley who is listed in the Rent Rolls of Frederick County in 1759. Crumley appears to have come to Virginia from Chester, Pennsylvania, where at least five of his children had been born.<sup>1</sup> Both he and his wife, Catherine Gilkey, were born in Yorkshire, England in 1712. By his will of 1764, James Crumley left 644

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acres of his holding to two of his sons, William and Henry, and 219 acres to his son John. He also devised a parcel of 100 acres to his granddaughter, Ruth Daster. He devised to his wife, Catherine, "All that present plantation whereon I now live during her natural life or while she continues under the name of Catherine Crumley and upon her decease or upon altering her said name I bequeath the said plantation to my youngest son Samuel Crumley." He directs that Catherine "keep the children with her until of age," indicating that at least one or two of his children were not yet 21 years old. He expressed concern for her altering her name, which presumably would have implied her remarriage.<sup>2</sup>

Virginia tax records indicate that Catherine lived for at least another 18 years as she is listed as a white female head of household in 1782 and in 1783 with two slaves, two horses, and seven head of cattle. Her name continues to appear in the records until 1787, with an additional 3 slaves.<sup>3</sup> This data, when coupled with the Crumley will of 1764, indicates that there was a dwelling on the property that likely dates from as early as 1759 when James Crumley moved his large family to Virginia from Pennsylvania. It was not unusual for families to relocate from Pennsylvania to Virginia's Shenandoah Valley in the eighteenth century. It is at least possible that the log house was built by John Crumley sometime in the late 1780s following his mother's death. This theory is suggested by Warren Hofstra, local historian. However, clearly Catherine Crumley did not die until at least 1787 and would have been living in a house sufficiently large enough to accommodate her rather large family.<sup>4</sup>

The property was ultimately sold in 1793 by John Crumley to Robert Bull of Berkeley County, Virginia, now West Virginia. Samuel Crumley, who had been the original devisee for the plantation parcel, appears to have died by this date, and John Crumley, probably son to James, was the grantor to Bull. The acreage is given as 150 acres in the deed, and buildings are specifically mentioned. The parcel is described as part of the patent sold to Giles Chapman and sold to James Crumley. The selling price of 293 pounds is substantial enough to reflect a dwelling on the property.<sup>5</sup> Robert Bull does not appear ever to have lived in Frederick County, but in 1804 a deed is recorded from Bull to William Linn (sic) for a parcel of 135 acres with a selling price of 854 pounds--again a substantial sum--which is described as "being part of a track granted by King's Patent to Giles Chapman..." and subsequently sold to James Crumley. A survey conducted in 1796 by William James is cited and the document includes the standard language of "all houses, buildings, waterways..."<sup>6</sup> Another tract of land from David Lupton to William Lynn was recorded in 1807 which cites the original tract and carries no reference to the amount of acreage, but the selling price is given as \$3,666, again a fairly substantial sum.<sup>7</sup> Later

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land tax records show that William Lynn was charged with two parcels of land; one of 135 acres valued at \$3,570 and one of 298 acres valued at \$556.<sup>8</sup> Both parcels are described as being located on Apple Pie Ridge, but it is the 135-acre lot that later shows a building improvement that is the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge dwelling parcel.

William Lynn (in some early records it is spelled “Linn”) likely was descended from early Irish immigrants to Frederick County. The deeds for this property indicate that he was already living in Frederick County at the time he acquired the property. Personal property books for the early decades of the nineteenth century indicate that in 1807 he was charged with owning one slave. By 1809 he is shown as owning 10 horses; in 1813 this increases to 15 horses; and in 1814 he is taxed for 22 horses and two slaves. The number of horses is among the largest in the county at that time, perhaps pointing to the raising of horses as being one of his primary sources of income.<sup>9</sup> The Charles Varle map of 1809 does not show any dwellings on this site, which probably confirms the modest size of the dwelling at that time. The 1815 personal property tax book records that he owned two slaves, 11 horses, and one stall in a livery stable. This would indicate that Lynn provided horses for others’ use or lease. In the following decade, the number of slaves owned by Lynn varies between four and five.

Lynn’s household was relatively large. The 1810 Federal Census records that William Lynn had five male children in his household and two males between age 26 and 45. The older male (other than Lynn) may have been a relative, but not his child as Lynn was born in the 1780s and could not have had children of that age in 1810. His wife is listed along with four females under age 16 and two over age 16. Again, this points to an extended family in his household. The later federal censuses of 1820 and 1830 continue to reflect the relatively large extended family of William Lynn.<sup>10</sup> By 1836, which would have been the year before he died, William Lynn is charged with only two white adult males, five slaves and 15 horses in the personal property tax records.

The Land Tax Records for the county are only slightly more revealing about Lynn and his property. As early as 1816, the 135-acre and the 298-acre parcels are both described as being located on Apple Pie Ridge. By 1820, \$562 worth of buildings is recorded on the 135-acre parcel. No improvements are listed on the larger parcel, indicating that it was used largely for agricultural crops or grazing land for his cattle and large number of horses. The biggest alteration appears in 1831 when Lynn is charged with adding \$405 worth of improvements to his 135-acre parcel bringing the total building valuation to \$967. This increase confirms the construction of the brick wing as well as the brick granary. Although the sum added seems

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relatively modest for the brick addition, examination of the land records for the area shows that few buildings or improvements were valued at very elevated values.

Local historian, Warren Hofstra, indicates that Lynn was a lawyer. The primary argument to refute this is that William Lynn died intestate (without a will) in 1837, which would have been at least unusual for an attorney who had substantial real and personal property at his death. A local historian has indicated that William Lynn was a patron of Green Springs Mill between 1816 and 1819, and he apparently served as a justice of Frederick County from 1795 to 1813.<sup>11</sup> William Lynn is listed as a bondsman for William Chapman, innkeeper, for his ordinary license in 1826, underscoring the respected position of Lynn in the county by that time. He again served as bondsman for Susan Chapman, innkeeper, in 1836.<sup>12</sup>

William Lynn died in 1837 and his personal property was appraised at a value of \$5,921. The account administrator was Hugh Sidwell, presumably a friend or neighbor. The inventory is particularly revealing. It includes: 24 sheep, four yearlings, four cows, additional grazing cattle, two bulls, hogs, and a large number of horses, including spring colts, sorrels, bays and mares. The agricultural items substantiate that this was a large and successful farming operation. They included agricultural equipment, a spinning wheel, 3 ¾ yards of “pulled Lindsey,” 65 gallons of apple brandy, a number of bottles, gears and wheels for wagons and carts. Also listed are a silver watch, a cherry desk, a cradle, two Windsor chairs, three split bottom chairs, an eight-day clock, a lot of quilts, and a set of silver spoons. All of this was sold and after advertising, “crying the sale,” and taxes, the net amount received by the heirs was \$4,327.<sup>13</sup>

Various transactions in the years after William Lynn’s death transferred ownership of Lynn’s property to his six children. Ultimately William Lynn, Jr. acquired full ownership of the property as reflected in the Land Tax Books of the county. One-sixth of the estate was valued at \$3,030, meaning that the total value of the Lynn property was about \$18,000 in 1839.<sup>14</sup> The value of the buildings on the property remains stable at \$965. It was not until 1847 that William Lynn, Jr. sold 200 acres of his father’s property, “Of which William Lynn died seized,” to Samuel Lodge of Loudoun County. Apparently a survey had been made of the property by William Hackney prior to 1847, but a copy of that survey could not be located. The parcel is described as “on the ridge road,” which is present day County Road 729 (Apple Pie Ridge Road). The selling price was \$7,000, a measure of the elevated value of both the land and the dwelling.<sup>15</sup> By 1851, the value of improvements had risen to \$1,000, which likely reflects the final improvement to the dwelling that involved the raising of the 1 ½- story log section to a full two stories. There do not

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appear to be any substantive additions in valuation for the buildings for the next 50 years.<sup>16</sup> The \$1,000 figure almost appears just a rounding up of \$965, a practice not uncommon in Virginia Land Tax records, and perhaps the addition of the half-story over part of the building would not have been seen as substantial since the footprint of the building would not have increased. Samuel Lodge sold the property to his son William Lodge for the nominal \$1 in 1854. It is likely that the younger Lodge had been living on the property prior to that, which is substantiated by his presence in the U. S. Census for the year 1850. In that census William Lodge is listed as 30 years old, his wife Rebecca age 20, and a young and likely infant daughter, Anna. Of particular note there is no value entered for his real property, probably indicating that it was still in the ownership of his father in Loudoun County. By 1860, William Lodge's family had grown to four children with a 19-year-old domestic female. The census recorded his real property at \$11,258; and his personal property as \$2,646. Even in 1870, Lodge's real property in Frederick County is valued at \$9,000, a remarkable sum in the immediate post-Civil War years.<sup>17</sup>

By 1885, the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House is recorded on a map of Frederick County published by D. J. Lake, and Co. as the "Wm. Lodge Res[idence]," located on what has been known as Apple Pie Ridge as early as 1816. The dwelling house is shown as standing on the west side of the main road running north from White Hall Post Office to the West Virginia line.<sup>18</sup> There have been virtually no changes to the essential core elements of this house since 1851, although several rear additions have been made.

The Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House is significant as a relative rare and very early surviving example of a modest yet accommodating dwelling that was expanded to reflect the growing needs of each of its successive owners. Its remarkable retention of its form, materials, and setting lend it additional significance in a fast-growing area of northern Virginia in the twenty-first century.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> See [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), James Crumley, 1712-1764; also Virginia Northern Neck Grants, Volume 11, 1742-1775, compiled by Gertrude E. Gray. [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1988], 3/119.

<sup>2</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 1, 220 (1735); Frederick County Deed Book 24B, 461; Frederick County Will Book 3, 215 (1764). See also, Garland R. Quarles, Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia, Winchester: Farmers and Merchants Bank, 1971, 205-206.

<sup>3</sup> Frederick County Personal Property Tax Books, 1782-1787.

<sup>4</sup> Warren Hofstra, unpublished manuscript on the "Grogg House," Virginia Department of Historic Resources, File 034-0152, n.d.

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<sup>5</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 24B, 461 (1793).

<sup>6</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 28, 341 (1804).

<sup>7</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 31, 331 (1807).

<sup>8</sup> Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1816.

<sup>9</sup> Frederick County Personal Property Tax Books, 1807B; 1809B; 1813A; 1814C.

<sup>10</sup> United States Census, 1810, 1820, and 1830.

<sup>11</sup> James V. Hutton, In and Around the Loop, [Athens, Ga.: Iberian Publishing Company, 1998], 94; Quarles, Some Old Homes..., 204; T. K. Cartmell, Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and their Descendants, a History of Frederick County, Virginia from its Formation in 1738 to 1908 [compiled mainly from original records of old Frederick County; Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 1989], 105.

<sup>12</sup> Wilmer L. Kerns, Historical Records of Old Frederick and Hampshire County Virginia, [Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1992], 23.

<sup>13</sup> Frederick County Will Book 20/123 (1837); Will Book 20/269 (1839).

<sup>14</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 67/494 (1839). Land Tax Books, 1839-1850.

<sup>15</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 75/537 (1847).

<sup>16</sup> Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1851-1917.

<sup>17</sup> United States Census for 1850, 73; 1860, 255; and 1870, 50.

<sup>18</sup> D. J. Lake & Co., An Atlas of Frederick County, Virginia from the 1885 surveys by J. M. Lathrop and A. W. Dayton, First Edition of the revised compilation. [Strasburg, Virginia: G. P. Hammond Pub., ca. 1997], 16.

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Delaney-Painter, Nancy and Susan L. McCabe. Index to Burials in Frederick County, Virginia. [Athens, Ga.: Iberian Publishing, 2001].

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Quarles, Garland R. Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia, [Winchester, Va.: Farmers and Merchants Bank, 1971].

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Varle, Charles. "Map of Frederick County," 1809.

## **10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

The nominated boundaries include the land currently associated with the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House as shown on the Frederick County Tax Map 22 A 60A.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:**

The boundary of the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House includes the house, the outbuildings, and pastures associated with the property as held by the current owner.

Section \_\_\_ Photographs \_\_\_ Page 14 \_\_\_

**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

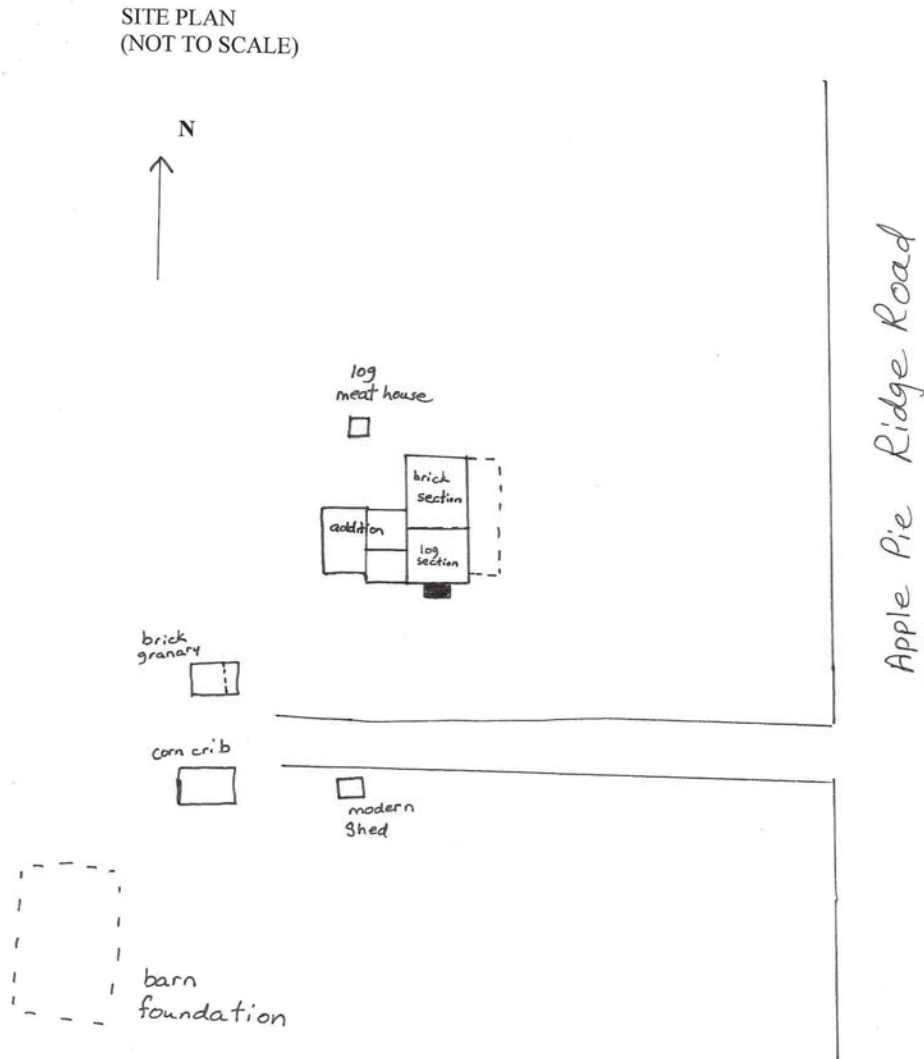


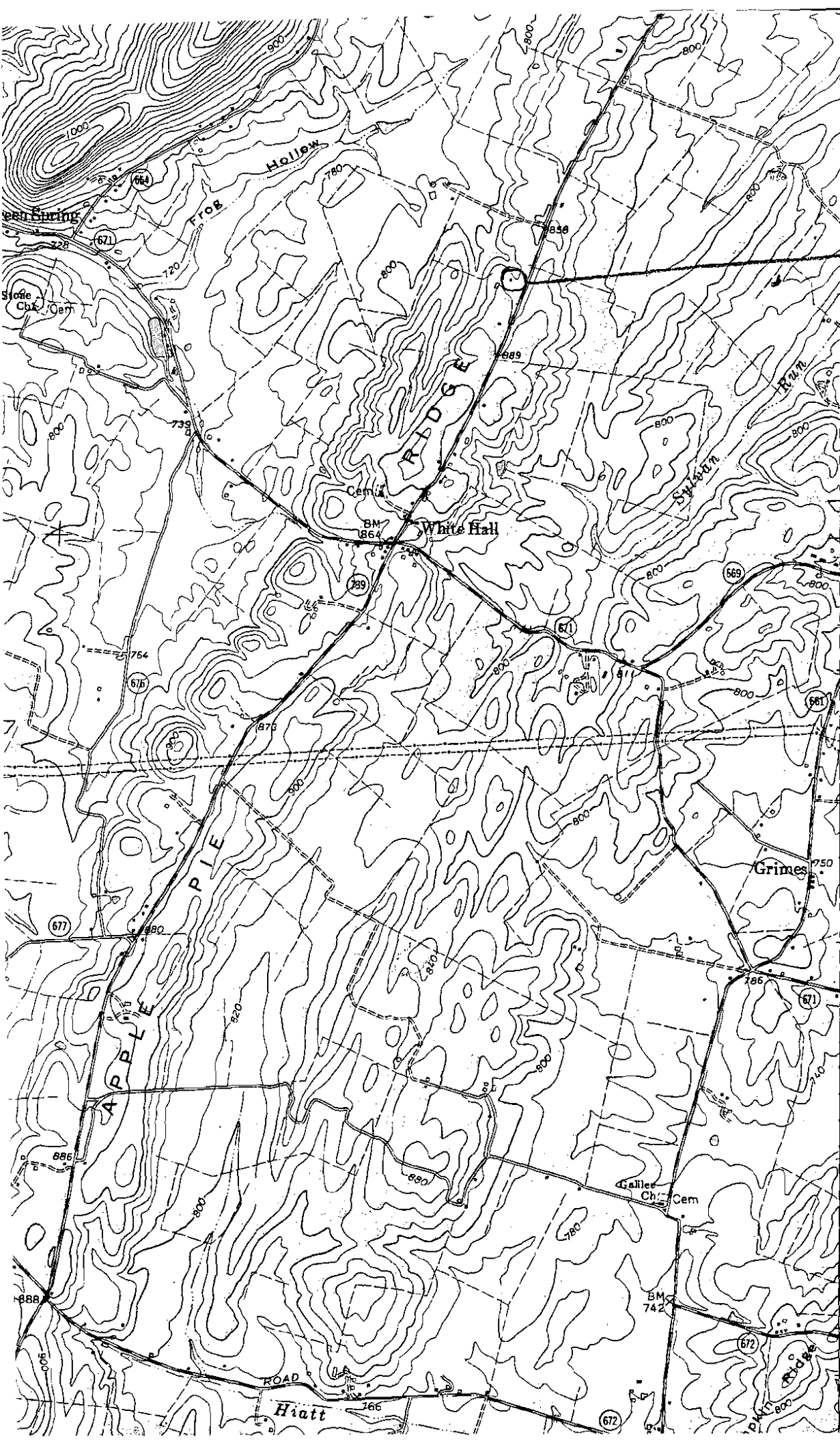


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House  
Frederick County, Virginia





4355  
4354  
4353  
17'30"  
4352  
4351  
435000m N.  
280 000 FEET  
(W. VA.)  
TERSTATE 81

Crumley-Lynn-  
Lodge House  
# 034-0152  
UTM Reference:  
17/746422E/4354235I  
White Hall

(11N)W001  
5362 / S1