

=====
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: buildings (4, 0), sites (0, 0), structures (1, 0), objects (0, 0), Total (5, 0).

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
Secondary structure
AGRICULTURE Agricultural outbuilding
TRANSPORTATION Road-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
Secondary structure
AGRICULTURE Agricultural outbuilding
TRANSPORTATION Road-related

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

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof METAL
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1818-1914

Significant Dates 1818
ca. 1850
1914

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

- Primary Location of Additional Data
x State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 26 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	726210	4349300	2	17	726490 4349410
3	17	726700	4349365	4	17	726615 4348980
5	17	726390	4349060	6	17	726450 4349265

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 and William A. Chapin
organization _____ date _____
street & number Route 1, Box 86 telephone 703-837-2081
city or town Boyce state VA zip code 22620

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. William A. Chapin
street & number P. O. Box 70 telephone 703-858-2549
city or town Gore state VA zip code 22637

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.
Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

SUNRISE
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

SECTION 7: SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Sunrise, the original sections of which are log buildings, is a two-story, early-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style farmhouse located along Route 707, about fifteen miles west of Winchester. The old wing of the house, currently the front, is composed of two log buildings that were later joined by a central hallway in an attempt to create a more formal, symmetrical facade. Historical and architectural evidence suggests that the first log portion of the house was probably constructed in 1818 for Robert Muse. The second log wing and hallway were probably added around 1850. A frame two-story wing containing the kitchen was added to the rear of the house in 1914 to replace a lean-to kitchen. There are three frame outbuildings on the property, all of which appear to date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. They include a meathouse and two barns. The property is further enhanced by the roadbed of the old road from Winchester to Romney, which runs alongside the north end of the main house. This road antedates by many years the North Western Turnpike, the current US Route 50.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Sunrise is composed of a two-story, five-bay, rectangular log block, measuring roughly 18 feet by 39 feet, with a rear, two-story frame ell, measuring roughly 27 feet by 28 feet. (Photo 1) The front of this more or less symmetrical house is made up of two log buildings that are joined by a central hallway. The primary facade of this part of the house faces east. Both the north and south portions sit on low stone foundations, but the south section has a small cellar beneath it. This cellar, which now houses the furnace and pressure tank, is accessible through a stair on the south side of the house beneath the front porch. Architectural evidence, including an original exterior wall in the attic, suggests that the larger north two-bay section, which originally had an exterior end chimney, is

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

the earlier of the two log sections and was probably constructed in 1818. (Photo 2)

When the original north end was added to with another two-bay wing and a hallway around 1850, the entire facade was united with new weatherboard siding. This siding, in fine condition, is still evident on the front of the house but has been replaced on the sides with German lap siding. Six-over-six-sash double-hung windows were also installed. Many of these windows, which lack sash weights, still retain their original panes, although a few of them are cracked. Originally, matching coursed fieldstone chimneys were found at each end of the five-bay building, but only the one on the south end survives. The one on the north end was replaced with an interior end brick flue around 1914. This facade is further united with a two-story, two-level, five-bay integral front porch. To adjust for the slight asymmetry of the building, the supporting columns are not evenly spaced. The simple bi-level porch has the original square columns with Doric caps, plain square balusters, and handrail on the top floor, and newer ca. 1914 Tuscan columns marking the five bays on the first level. The central first- and second-story entries lead out onto these bi-level porches. The original random-width quarter-sawn pine boards cover the ceiling of the upper porch. Most of the various soft woods covering the lower porch ceiling are original. The decking on both floors of the porch, constructed of three-inch tongue and groove pine, is not original.

The door surrounds on the bi-level entries are the primary location of the exterior Greek Revival details found at Sunrise. The first-floor entry consists of a six-panel door flanked by four-light sidelights with a wooden panel below. Between the door and sidelights is a chamfered pilaster with a post bracket. The larger wooden door surround is made up of side wooden panels with an exaggerated fret motif, an entablature with wooden dentils, and a stepped cornice. (Photo 3) This motif suggests decorative elements found in popular mid-19th-century pattern books such as Asher Benjamin's Practice of Architecture.¹ (Illustration 1) The second-story door surround is much plainer, using only flat trim and three-light sidelights.

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Sunrise has a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal (originally oak shingles), with the large exterior end stone chimney on the south end and an interior end flue on the north end. The front of the house has gable end returns and a six-light attic window to the right of the chimney on the south end. A late-nineteenth-century photograph of the front elevation of Sunrise shows just how little it has changed during the past century. (Photo 4)

As previously mentioned, the rear frame wing that extends to the west was constructed around 1914, replacing a lean-to kitchen wing. This gable-roofed wing, of balloon frame construction, measures roughly 27 feet by 28 feet and has a central brick flue. It is four bays wide on the north side first floor and two bays on the second floor. This side has a three-bay shed-roofed porch with turned spindle supports and sawn brackets. (Photo 5) The south elevation has a second-story, two-bay, integral porch with chamfered columns and plain balusters and handrail. (Photo 6) Two doors lead out onto this porch with a window between them. The first floor porch has been closed in. This portion of the house is also clad in standing-seam metal, has gable end returns and a single-light attic window in the west gable end. (Photo 7) According to the current owner, several changes occurred to the original part of the house when the wing was constructed in 1914.² These include the following:

- 1) The removal of the fieldstone chimney on the north end, and the construction of a retaining wall along the west side of the new wing using stones from this chimney.
- 2) The addition of an interior brick flue to replace the demolished fieldstone chimney on the north end of the house.
- 3) The removal of the existing first-floor posts and railing on the front porch and the placement of wooden Tuscan columns. The railing was not replaced.
- 4) The installation of a window on each level on the north end of the house. These double-hung two-over-two-sash windows match the rear-wing windows.
- 5) German-lap siding, matching that on the rear wing, replaced the weatherboard siding on both ends of the original part of the house. The weatherboard on the front facade was retained.
- 6) A standing-seam metal roof replaced the oak shingles that covered the front of the house.

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Sunrise's floor plan is a central hall with a room on either side. The interior woodwork in Sunrise is virtually unaltered and also reflects the vernacular Greek Revival-style nature of the house. The walls and ceilings are plaster and lath, with plain base molding, simple crown, and four-panel doors found in almost all the rooms. The random-width pine flooring throughout the house is original, as are the many box door locks. Although the woodwork in the front rooms is similar, it is not identical. The trim appears to all have been installed at the same time and may simply reflect the desire of the builder to emphasize the different character and use of each room.

The north parlor is accessible from the hall through a door and up a step that is located in front of the staircase. (Photo 8) This was probably the original exterior opening for this section of the house. The north parlor has the most decorative woodwork in the front of the house. The window and door surrounds consist of an architrave trim with an applied undulating and flared wooden decoration. The mantel is of a vernacular-Greek-Revival type made up of plain Doric pilasters on bases with a plain frieze panel and mantelshelf. (Photo 9)

The hall contains the staircase and door into the north parlor along the north wall, a doorway to the south parlor along the south wall, and a door at the end that leads into the dining room located in the rear wing. The open-string staircase features a hexagonal pine newel post, a rounded solid twelve-foot pine handrail, and painted plain square balusters. (Photo 8) The stairends are treated with scalloped trim. The area beneath the staircase in the front hall is solid and consists of painted wooden paneling and a batten door that leads to a closet.

The south parlor is accessible from a doorway in the center of the hall and it also has a door that leads into the rear wing dining room. The trim in this room consists of unadorned, flat four-inch boards. The mantel, which is more ornate than the one in the north parlor, has paneled supports with a three-panel frieze, stepped mantelshelf, and an overmantel of twenty-inch wide pine vertical boards. About twenty years ago it was stripped of its paint.

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The first floor of the rear wing is composed of a dining room, kitchen, bathroom, and scullery. The dining room and kitchen have pine wainscot and fluted trim with bull's eye corner blocks. The dining room has two doorways side-by-side that open up into the front of the house. One leads into the hall, the other into the south parlor. (Photo 10) The second floor of the rear wing contains three bedrooms and a bathroom. These rooms have very plain trim.

The second floor of the front block of Sunrise is similar in plan to the first floor, with two bedrooms, the south one which is now a library, opening up from the front hall. The hall on the second floor is smaller than the first floor one because of an enclosed stair at its front that leads to the attic. The batten door that opens up to this staircase is made up of two very wide boards that have been grain painted. This is the only evidence of grain painting found in the house. There is always the possibility that other grain-painted areas have been covered with newer materials. The woodwork on this level is very plain and generally matches that found on the first floor. The mantel in the north upstairs bedroom has been removed. The mantel in the south bedroom (now a library) is made up of a plain wooden surround with applied molding at the edge of the fireplace surround and again at the edge of the mantel. The plain frieze panel is marked only by the vertically-beaded joints of the wood. It is then topped with a plain mantelshelf.

The present owners bought Sunrise from the Muse family in 1963. At that time the house had no indoor plumbing or drains and only a rudimentary electrical system. The new owners had no changes made to the house while they were abroad from 1964 to 1969. Between 1969 and 1986, the current owners made several changes to Sunrise, all of which reflect their desire to maintain the architectural integrity of the house, while adding modern conveniences.³ Modernization of the house began in 1969 with some rewiring. Plumbing was installed in 1970 in the 1914 wing. A section of the first-floor enclosed porch and a small second-floor bedroom were converted into bathrooms. Over the next few years the dining room floor, located in the wing and damaged by termites, was replaced with sub-flooring and random-width old pine acquired from a demolished house in Richmond. The old kitchen floor was replaced with plywood and linoleum. The random-width pine floors in the old wing and the three-

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

inch pine flooring on the second story of the new wing were sanded and refinished over a period of years in the 1970s. The framing of the old wing's second-story porch was rebuilt in 1974 to repair extensive insect damage. In 1980 another section of the enclosed south porch was converted into a utility room for the hot water heater, washing machine and dryer. Wood stoves were the chief heating source until 1986 when a hot-water central heating system with baseboards was installed.

The outbuildings belonging to Sunrise date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and are in very good structural condition. Those remaining include a 1 1/2-story frame meathouse near the house, and two barns across Route 707. The frame meathouse is located just south of the house and is clad in weatherboard. It has a gable-end roof of corrugated metal, with a side lean-to wing that was used as a chicken coop. There are exposed rafter ends in the eaves of the building and a six-light window with a batten shutter along the north side. The entrance is located on the front gable end of the meathouse, facing east. (Photo 11) The batten door has a rectangular window above it that opens to the 1/2 story. The interior is very much intact and still retains metal meathooks in the exposed rafters. Currently used as a tool shed, this building was probably constructed in the late nineteenth century.

The two other contributing outbuildings at Sunrise are located across Route 707 from the house. Architectural and historical evidence suggest that the large frame post-and-beam barn was constructed around 1880. The current owner has been gradually repairing it for the past twenty years and it is now in stable condition. The barn's timber-frame, mortise-and-tenon construction uses wooden pins to hold the structural members together. It is clad in vertical wooden siding and has a gable roof. The smaller barn, located east of the big barn, is also of post and beam construction but appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century. It is also clad in vertical siding with a standing-seam metal gabled roof. (Photo 12)

The other contributing resource for this nomination is the section of Route 707 that runs through the property. (Photo 13) The road is located just north of the house. It is unpaved and only 1 1/2-lanes wide. This picturesque,

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

winding, unimproved road was formerly a section of the old Winchester-Romney road that antedated by many years the North Western Turnpike, which became, in turn, the present US Route 50. This road may well have given George Washington his only access from his quarters in Winchester to the Cacapon River, almost six miles west of Sunrise, where he conducted surveys during the mid-eighteenth century.

Although the Sunrise property encompasses a total of roughly 140 acres of land, only a 26-acre area of open space surrounding the main house, the road, and the outbuildings is included in the boundaries for this nomination. The Sunrise property lies along either side of Route 707, just east of the late nineteenth-century hamlet of Trone. The property is surrounded by magnificent views of Great North Mountain. The surrounding yard is well landscaped and includes mature cultivated bushes and trees.

Endnotes

¹ Benjamin, Asher. Practice of Architecture, Boston: Benjamin, Carter, Hendee & Co., 1833, plate 23.

² Interview by Maral S. Kalbian of William Chapin, April 15, 1994.

³ Interview by Maral S. Kalbian of William Chapin, April 15, 1994.

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA**SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Sunrise is a nineteenth-century dwelling that represents the evolution of a vernacular log structure to a more formal central-passage plan building with Greek Revival details. Located along the old North Western Turnpike, a main artery to the west, the principal house at Sunrise, its outbuildings, and peaceful rural setting remain intact and well preserved. Sunrise is one of the best-preserved and least-altered nineteenth-century log-and-frame buildings in Frederick County. With its six-over-six-sash double-hung windows, integral front double porches, exterior end fieldstone chimney, weatherboard and German-lap siding, and original mantels and woodwork, Sunrise retains much of its architectural integrity. In 1818 Robert Muse purchased a 180-acre tract of land on Timber Ridge. Shortly after his purchase, according to family history, Muse built the log home, which remained in his family until 1963. It was enlarged around 1850 to create a more architecturally fashionable symmetrical facade. In 1914, the house was further enlarged with the addition of a frame two-story rear wing. The current owner purchased the property in 1963 and has very carefully retained its early-twentieth-century appearance while adding basic modern conveniences such as plumbing, heating, and new wiring. The architectural form of Sunrise, the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century outbuildings, the old roadbed of the North Western Turnpike that passes by the property, as well as the pristine rural setting add to the property's integrity and render it locally significant under Criterion C of the National Register. The property exhibits integrity of association, design, feeling, location, material, workmanship, and setting.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sunrise, a house of about 2,500 square feet, lies alongside an unpaved, single-lane mountain road off Timber Ridge at an elevation of 1,200 feet. Unlike most houses in the area, it does not face the road, but is sited to take advantage of the view of North Mountain to the east.

Sunrise's east elevation, except for the installation of a metal roof and Tuscan columns on the lower porch, is little changed from its mid-nineteenth-century appearance. Its hand-worked siding remains in good condition. The uneven spacing of the porch columns and the slightly different

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

levels of the six-over-six-sash double-hung windows on either side of the lower porch entrance were made as adjustments as the two early log buildings of unequal size were joined and framed. Central doors open onto the porches on both levels and are flanked by sidelights. The first-floor door is further enhanced by a Greek-Revival style door surround.

The interior woodwork and floors also appear original to the mid-nineteenth-century period. Paneled and plank batten doors are found throughout the house. Some have plain box locks, while others have more ornate Victorian door knobs. The grain-painted attic door, made of two very wide planks, is particularly noteworthy. The stair railing is a twelve-foot rounded length of pine bent at the lower and upper newel posts. The stair ends have scalloped molding.

The rooms throughout the front of the house have original random-width pine flooring. Some of the boards are as much as twelve inches wide. The mantels in southern rooms on both the first and second floors are original. The first floor mantel has been stripped of its paint to reveal twenty-inch boards in the overmantel.

The western two-story frame wing was added in 1914 and includes simple architectural details. It replaced an earlier lean-to kitchen wing.

Most of the land of the Muse family farm, which remained in the family until its sale to the present owner in 1963, was acquired in 1818 through the purchase of 180 acres by Robert Muse. An early mention of this parcel of land appears in a record of sale on May 1, 1802, which states that this land had been granted to a Joseph Baker by a patent from Governor Robert Brooke on July 8, 1796. A deed book record of 1847 describes the size of the property as 239 acres. The additional fifty-nine acres may represent the grant of land made to Robert Muse on August 2, 1831 by Governor John Floyd. The present acreage of record of the former Muse farm, 153 acres, is what remains after the sale of several parcels of land and the retention of twenty-five acres by the Muse family. The actual acreage is probably about 140 acres. The farm has not been surveyed, though most of the surrounding property has been.

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Sunrise was part of a community on Timber Ridge in the neighborhood of Bethel Church near the junction of present state routes 610 and 707, the old Romney-Winchester road. The community had no name during the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, it was a thriving agricultural area of farms and orchards. In 1900, at the time the community got its first post office, it was named Trone in honor of a popular clergyman who had died about forty years earlier. Sunrise was the community's first post office where mail was collected and distributed at the front entrance.¹ In 1904 the post office moved to a nearby general store. The community had a small school house on the grounds of Bethel Church (an early-nineteenth-century church, still an active parish, built on land donated by the Muse family), a general store, and ice house, and steam-powered grist and saw mills. The school in Trone closed in the 1920s and the general store in the 1930s. The community also became a part of Gore in the 1930s. Today only three of the old houses of the community remain occupied or in a good state of repair. Some modern residential development is now taking place on the western side of Route 610, north of Route 707.

Gore, named in honor of Sydney Gore, an aunt of author Willa Cather, appears to have got its present name between 1880 and 1891. A map of Back Creek district of Frederick County based on the census of 1880 shows the village as Back Creek Valley Post Office. A section of the Virginia quadrangle map of 1891 shows the village as both Back Creek Village and Gore.

Willa Cather, who was born in what is now Gore in 1876, used the surrounding area of the villages as the setting for her last novel, Sapphira and the Slave Girl. One of the novel's principal incidents appears to take place on a stretch of the old Romney road, a short distance below Sunrise, where the slave girl Nancy is pursued by the nephew of Sapphira, the miller's wife.²

According to the Muse family tradition, Union troops on several occasions during the Civil War went foraging down this same road and damaged house furnishings in a search for valuables. The house itself, however, suffered no damage.

Sunrise's period of significance includes the time from which the earliest part of the house was constructed (1818)

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

until the rear two-story wing and other changes were made (1914). The unimproved roadbed of the old Winchester-Romney road is also included in the nomination as a contributing structure. In an 1810 deed of a nearby property, the road is described as the "old road leading to Romney."³ This description strongly suggests that this section of Route 707 dates to the eighteenth century. Since it antedates by many years the North Western Turnpike, the old road at one time probably provided the only access to Romney and the south fork of the Potomac.

Sunrise is undoubtedly one of Frederick County's most intact examples of the evolution of a small log house to a larger, more formal one. The use of local vernacular craftsmanship and some Greek Revival decorative elements further enhanced this property. Sunrise is further remarkable for its unaltered state and pristine setting.

Endnotes

- ¹ McCarty, Linda. "Tales of Trone." Frederick County Edition of the Winchester Star. October 14, 1992, pp.3-4.
- ² Cather, Willa. Sapphira and the Slave Girl. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1940.
- ³ Quarles, Garland. Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia. Prepared for the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Winchester Virginia, 1971. p.3.

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FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIASECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Cartmell, T.K. Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia From its Formation in 1738 to 1908. Berryville, VA: Chesapeake Book Co., 1963.
- Cather, Willa. Sapphira and the Slave Girl. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1940.
- Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1820-1994.
- Kalbman, Maral S. Rural Landmarks Survey Report Frederick County, Phases I-III, Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Winchester, VA., 1992.
- Kercheval, Samuel. A History of the Valley of Virginia. 4th edition, Strasburg, VA: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1925. (originally published in 1833)
- McCarty, Linda. "Tales of Trone." Frederick County Edition of the Winchester Star. October 14, 1992, pp.3-4.
- Norris, J.E. History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley. Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1890.
- Quarles, Garland R. Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia. Prepared for the Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Winchester, VA, 1971.

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Note: Refer to USGS Map for Boundary Description

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of the eastern right-of-way of State Route 610 and State Route 707 delineated by UTM reference point 1 17 726210 4349300; proceed northeasterly some 900 feet to a point on the southeastern bank of a pond delineated by UTM reference point 2 17 726490 4349410; thence southeasterly some 600 feet to

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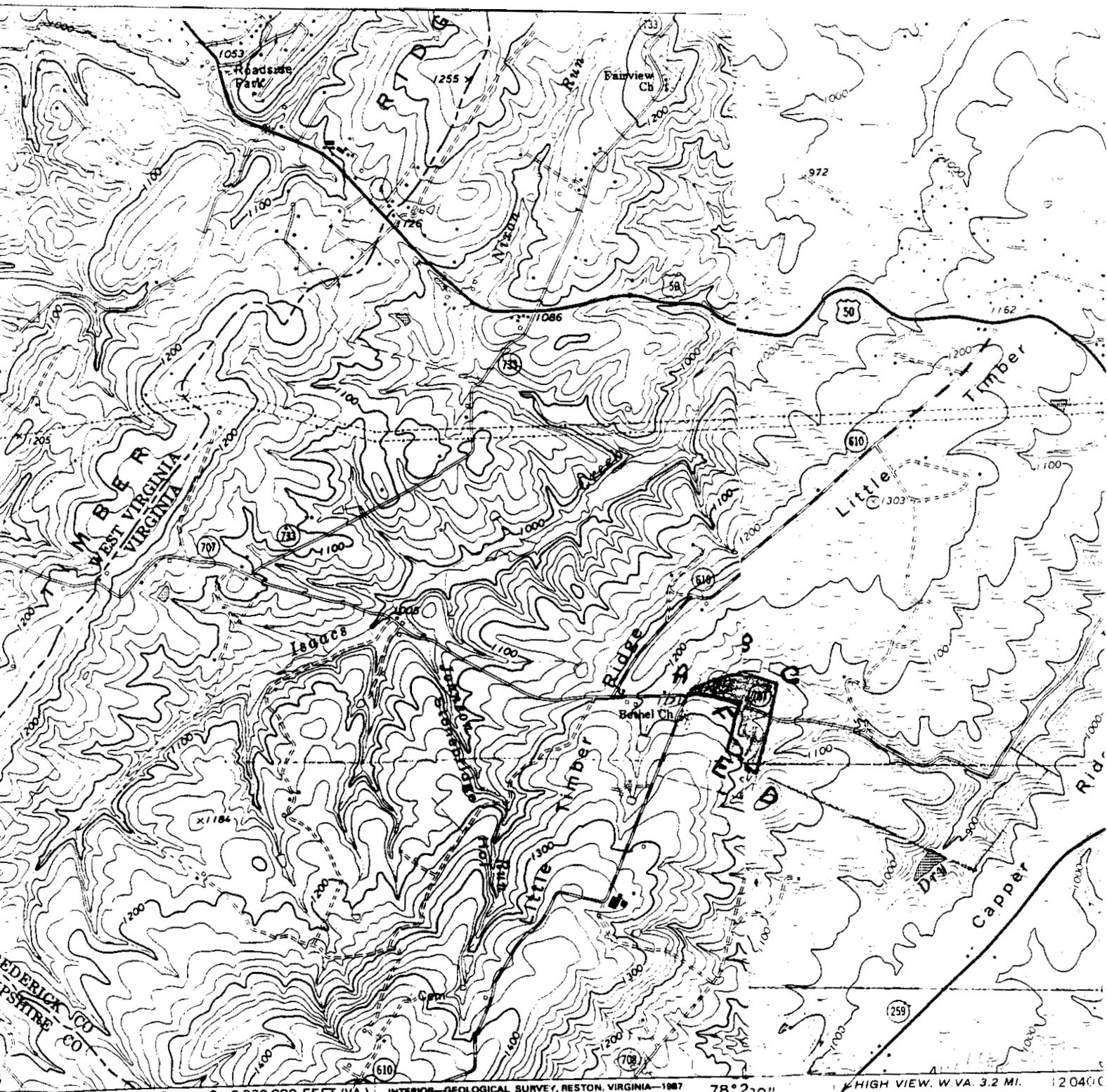
Section number 10 Page 13

SUNRISE
FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA

a point delineated by UTM reference point 3 17 726700 4349365; thence southerly some 1400 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference point 4 17 726615 4348980; thence northwesterly some 600 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference point 5 17 726390 4349060; thence northerly some 700 feet to a point delineated by UTM reference point 6 17 726450 4349265; thence westerly some 800 feet along the aforementioned right-of-way to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

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



SUNRISE
Frederick Co. VA



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty —————
- Medium-duty —————
- Light-duty —————
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U. S. Route (square symbol)
- State Route (circle symbol)

CAPON BRIDGE, W. VA. - VA.
SW/4 CAPON BRIDGE 15' QUADRANGLE
39078-C4-TF-024

1965
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DMA 5362 IV SW - SERIES V854

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3 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
ne red dashed lines indicate selected fence and fiel
nerally visible on aerial photographs. This informa

shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs
82 and other sources. This information not field checked
ed 1986