

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 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 Glade Farm

other names/site number Short Glade Farm; Springdale Farm; VDHR File No. 07-276

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number W side SR 607, S of jct. w/SR 741 not for publication N/A
city or town Mount Solon vicinity x
state Virginia code VA county Augusta code 015 zip code 22843

=====

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.)

Julie D. Hamik 11-8-95
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 of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- x building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
Secondary structure
Storage
Animal Facility
Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling
Secondary structure
Storage
Animal Facility
Cemetery
Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
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 1852-1900

Significant Dates 1852

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 104 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	668780	4238940	2	17	668940 4238790
3	17	668710	4238570	4	17	668610 4238600

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 William T. Frazier and Lisa Marie Tucker
 organization Frazier Associates date August 1995
 street & number 213 North Augusta Street telephone 540-886-6230
 city or town Staunton state VA zip code 24401

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 Mrs. Georgia S. Vance
 street & number Route 1, Box 99 telephone _____
 city or town Mount Solon state VA zip code 22843

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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LONG GLADE FARM
Augusta County, Virginia

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Long Glade Farm, located in northwestern Augusta County, consists of a mid-nineteenth century dwelling surrounded by several outbuildings and agricultural structures as well as a family cemetery. Contributing buildings include the house, a meat house, former slaves quarters, a corn crib, a bank barn, and a pig house, and the contributing site is the cemetery; noncontributing twentieth-century structures include a pergola, foot bridge, gazebo, and observation deck. The farm contains a combination of rolling hills, open fields, and woods that create a picturesque setting which is enhanced by the current owner's extensive garden and landscape improvements. The Greek Revival period house is in excellent condition and retains its historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

This two-story, brick dwelling is a traditional I-house form with an original ell containing a dining room and kitchen. Set upon a coursed-rubble, limestone foundation, the original sections of the main house, including the front block and rear ell, are constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond with a continuous molded brick cornice and returns at the gable ends. A standing-seam-metal gable roof covers the entire house. Dominated by a Greek Revival-style porch with Doric columns and a balustrade, the three-bay front facade is laid in stretcher-bond brick. The center bay features an entry typical of the period with a two-panel door flanked by sidelights. The transom above has large consoles to either side. A similar tripartite door arrangement on the second floor accentuates the central bay, and is set back from the second floor balcony. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank this central bay on either side at both floor levels. They have architrave type window casings with flush wood sills and are framed with louvered shutters.

Both the east and west ends of the main block of the house feature a blank brick wall laid in five-course American-bond brick with a centrally located brick chimney. The chimney, also executed in five-course American-bond, has stepped

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shoulders; a single, four-light, fixed window is located at either side in the wall at the attic level.

Since it was constructed at the same time, the rear ell has six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows with architrave surrounds, a slightly projecting exterior end chimney, and is constructed of five-course American bond brick like the main body of the house. A single door with a transom and sidelights is located to either side of the ell, and each opens out onto a porch from the dining room.

An original porch, screened in in recent years, is located off the east side of the porch. It has been partially enclosed with weatherboard siding. A two-story, frame addition abuts the porch and is located on the west face of the rear ell.

This central-passage-single-pile-plan dwelling contains most of its original fabric. Almost all of the woodwork and mantels appear to date from the original period of construction, and much of the original oak graining survives in the central hall. The window and door trim as well as the stair spandrel wall all feature oak graining over a layer of purple-tinted primer paint. In the center hall, the open stringer stair with rectangular balusters, a turned column newel, ornately carved brackets and raised panels in the spandrel, leads to the second floor.

The dwelling has four-to six-inch heart pine flooring, plastered walls, and four-panel doors with original rim locks in the center hall and two-panel doors off the center hall at the second floor level. The moldings throughout are symmetrical with bull's-eye corner blocks.

The east parlor contains the bull's-eye motif in both the plaster ceiling medallion and a Greek Revival-style mantel with small corner blocks. Both echo the door and window casings on the main level, while the west parlor has a simple mantel with flat pilasters (which is possibly a replacement). The dining room features a simple molded chair rail with beaded ogee trim. The plaster has been removed and the brick walls have been sealed in the kitchen.

Later alterations include a bathroom tower addition on the rear of the house, a small brick addition on the west side of the ell, and the reconstruction of the front porch based on historic photographs.

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In addition to the main house, the property contains an assortment of contributing outbuildings including a hip-roofed brick meat house, a two-story brick structure that reportedly was the original slave quarters, a frame corncrib, a frame pig house, and a large post-and-beam bank barn. More recent additions to the site include a garden gazebo and a pergola as well as a wooden observation deck and a small wood frame foot bridge over a stream to the east of the house.

The contributing meat house, located to the north of the main house and constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, is a brick structure laid in five-course American-bond brick with a pyramidal, standing-seam-metal roof and a single door entry on the south side. Entry is gained through a beaded board-and-batten door that is secured with strap hinges. Two horizontal, diagonal brick vents are located on the west and east elevations. Large meat hooks are located on the exposed interior rafters and there is no evidence that any meat smoking, rather than meat curing, was ever done in this building.

Directly to the west of the meat house, a two-story brick dwelling thought to be an original slaves' quarters occupies the site and contributes to the historic farm. Laid in five-course American-bond brick in the middle of the nineteenth century, the slave quarters features one interior end corbelled chimney and has a recent frame kitchen addition to the west side. Paired single entry doors mark the front elevation and are flanked on either side by six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows with architrave surrounds matching the main house. The second-floor level has smaller six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows located above the first-story windows with no openings above the door locations. Set upon a parged, coursed rubble foundation, the house has a standing-seam-metal, side gable roof. The building has been remodeled and is used as a guest house and a flower drying shop. The first floor originally consisted of two separate rooms, but the dividing wall has been removed to create one large space. An interior stair has been added to gain entry to the two bedrooms on the upper level. There is evidence of an original exterior stair (now removed) to the upper level board-and-batten door on the south elevation of the building.

A large, contributing, frame corncrib is located directly in front of the main house to the south and features an expansive standing-seam-metal gable roof with exposed rafter ends. Built in the nineteenth century and later remodeled, this three-bay, frame structure features white washed weatherboard siding and central-

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sliding, vertical doors with surrounding earth ramps on the west gable end. Much of the interior is constructed of hand-hewn members (though some may have been reused from other structures) with pegged pole rafters, while the deck boards are of a later era and have circular saw marks.

Set upon a coursed rubble limestone foundation, a contributing, frame bank barn built at the turn-of-the-century of reused members is located to the south of the corncrib. The walls are clad with weatherboard siding with a pair of large vertical-board doors on the west side. The two-story east elevation features open vents at the first level with three single wooden doors and a projecting overhang at the second floor level. A lean-to machinery shed addition is located off this elevation and is of frame construction, supported on wooden posts. A lattice-work monitor with a gable roof is set atop the ridge in the center of the standing-seam metal gable roof that also features four lightning rods. The interior of the bank barn is divided into three bays and is constructed of heavy timber framing members, which are hand hewn with pegged mortise and tenon joints. Two large beams run the entire length of the barn and are spliced with a notched and pegged connection. The roof construction consists of rafters supported by a ridge board. It appears that the barn has been constructed of a mixture of earlier hand hewn beams supplemented by later circular sawn members.

Adjacent to the bank barn is a frame pig house, built in the twentieth century, that is clad in weatherboard with a metal shed roof. This building appears to date to the early-to-mid-twentieth century and contributes to the overall character of the farm.

In addition to the historic buildings on the site, there is a family cemetery located across Route 607 on the east side of the house. The cemetery contains several marble headstones supported on granite bases and one marble obelisk belonging to William Howell, the original owner of Long Glade Farm. Also interred in the cemetery is Harrison T. Bolen, who died in 1864. The cemetery measures approximately twenty-five feet by fifteen feet and is surrounded by a cast iron fence with no gate.

More recent, noncontributing additions to the site include a frame pergola and a gazebo located within the extensive gardens added by the current owner to the west of the house. The gazebo was intended to be a simplified variation of the

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design of a similar structure added to the gardens of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in Staunton by the Garden Club of Virginia. Other more recent additions to the property include a frame foot bridge and an observation deck consisting of a brick base with a wood railing.

Historic photographs and a painting show the front porch, which was faithfully reconstructed to its original appearance by the current owner. Wedge-shaped bricks from the removed columns were found under the bungalow-style porch and used in circular designs within the floor of the gazebo and in the portico west of the ell. The current owner also has added a brick wall and garden gate between the former slave quarters and the meat house. Historic photographs also reveal the former location of exterior picket fences. Now a rail fence surrounds the entry lane.

The present owner has added many site improvements including the extensive ornamental flower, vegetable, herb gardens to the west of the house. Laid out in rows and terraces with walls of shrubbery and focal points of the gazebo and pergola, the entire composition adds a new and pleasing dimension to the site.

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LONG GLADE FARM
Augusta County, VA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Long Glade Farm is historically significant as an extant, antebellum farm complex with a dwelling and a good sampling of associated outbuildings. The property embodies the typical characteristics of a mid-nineteenth-century farm containing a traditional brick I-house with Greek Revival details in Augusta County, Virginia. The dwelling retains much of its integrity including its floor plan and woodwork as well as its oak graining in the stair hall. Since the construction of the main house between 1848 and 1852, Long Glade Farm has remained in continuous operation. Contained on the site is a rare surviving example of a Shenandoah Valley brick slave quarters and a meat house along with a large corncrib, a late-nineteenth-century bank barn, a pig house, and a family cemetery plot. Many of the outbuildings were built at the turn-of-the century, the second significant period of the property.

Historical Background and Significance

Located in the heart of Augusta County, Virginia, Long Glade Farm is composed of 104-acre tract of rolling hills, open fields, and wooded areas. Several years after his marriage to Sarah Jones (1804-1877) and the birth of their three daughters, Lucinda Virginia (1834-1912), Hannah (1837-?), and Estaline Susan (?-1849), William Howell (1806-1877) began purchasing land near Spring Hill and the "headwaters of Long Glade." On 30 August 1839, he bought a 100-acre parcel from James R. and Martha Curry.¹ The next year Howell bought 270 acres from Robert and Elizabeth Snapp for \$3,500.² Both tracts are described in their respective deeds as being on the headwaters of Long Glade and adjoining the property of Bethuel Herring, Samuel Miller, John Lambert, and others. (Both these tracts and the one purchased subsequently can be traced to Caleb Griffith and his wife, who bought it in 1808.) While William Howell bought and sold some twenty-two pieces of

¹ Augusta County Deed Book 60, page 311.

² Augusta County Deed Book 61, page 102.

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property between 1839 and 1870, this acreage would form the nucleus of what would eventually become known as the Howell-East Homestead.³

Five years later, in 1845, Howell purchased 100 acres on the north side of the Middle River from Jacob Spitler, Bethuel Herring, Martin Yount, and others. The deed indicates that the Swinks lived on this land at the time of the transaction.⁴ Later that same year, Howell purchased "4 acres, 2 rods, and six poles" of land between the headwaters of Long Glade and Middle River, adjoining lands of Spitler and Howell which co-joined his property.⁵ William Howell now had the 408 1/2 contiguous acres upon which he would soon build his home.

Tax records show that William Howell first paid real estate tax in 1840: \$.60 on 100 acres valued at \$600 lying nine miles north of the courthouse in Staunton. The next year he paid \$.75 in taxes on the 100 acres and \$2.70 on the 270 acres purchased from the Snapps. Between 1842 and 1844 Howell's taxes remained unchanged, save for a very slight overall increase in 1843, explained, perhaps, by some special county tax levied that year. After his purchase of 104 acres from the Swinks in 1845, Howell's taxes increased proportionately.

Tax records further indicate that William Powell began construction on his house in 1848 and completed it in 1852. Tax records in 1848 note two buildings valued at \$108 on the 104-acre tract, and one valued at \$1,080 on the 270-acre tract increased the properties' value and duly raised Howell's taxes. Howell's taxes jumped again on the 270-acre parcel in 1851 and again in 1853, when the land and appurtenances were valued at \$6,750. That year Howell paid \$12.15 in taxes, nearly a fifty percent increase from the pervious year and 290 percent from the 1850 taxes.

Other evidence indicates that the house William Howell began in 1848 was not yet complete at the time of the 1850 census. William Howell and his family are listed in that census as living with James Wood, an illiterate laborer, and his family.

³ Howell purchased lots in the village of Springhill, tracts along the Parksburg Pike, and tracts on Moffett's Creek three of four miles Southwest of his home. It appears that he owned no significant acreage prior to his first major purchase of land in 1839.

⁴ Augusta County Deed Boo 65, Page 160.

⁵ Augusta County Deed Book 66, page 163.

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Malanda Swink is listed in the Wood household in the 1850 census and again as a part of the Howell household in the 1860 census.

Howell enlarged his Long Glade holdings on 2 September 1851, when he purchased 265 acres adjoining his land for \$1,500.25. This particular tract was sold at a public auction in order to settle a chancery case between A. M. and C. S. Francisco and Julia Miller. The land had belonged to Samuel Miller (a neighbor of Howell's) "late of Missouri died seized."⁶ Howell completed the land assembly of his farm with the purchase of eighty eight acres for \$2,000 from John Lambert in 1853.⁷

In the 1860 census, William Howell's real estate was valued at \$28,000 and his personal property at \$1,500. It is quite likely that Howell worked his land himself, aided by a male slave, and perhaps hired additional slave labor as needed. He is listed as owning two slaves in 1850; his slave holdings grew to five by 1860, but all of his slaves, save one, were women. It is noted in the 1860 Slave Schedule that there were two slave dwellings on his property.

In 1869, Howell conveyed the farm to his daughter, Lucy Howell East, and her husband Colonel Samuel A. East for \$17,500.⁸ They, in turn, raised four children on the farm, which passed out of the family in 1908. Each of their children contributed to the local community. William Howell East (1868-1948) was prominent in local affairs as a member of the Virginia Highway Commission, director of the National Valley Bank, and a trustee of Mary Baldwin College, and served as a member of the Virginia State Senate from 1924 to 1936. Another son, Charles M. East (1877-1927), was a former city attorney for the city of Staunton as well as a local banker and organizer of the Staunton Rifles (an unattached company of the National Guard). Mary Edmonia East was a skilled artist who sold many of her drawings to contemporary periodicals including the *New Yorker Magazine*. She lived with her other brother, John East, a New York attorney.

Following the East family ownership, the property was transferred six times between 1908 and 1973 when the current owner, Georgia S. Vance and her late

⁶ Augusta County Deed Book 71, page 422.

⁷ Augusta County Deed Book 73, page 186.

⁸ Augusta County Deed Book 85, page 51.

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husband, James D. Vance, purchased Long Glade Farm (then known as Springdale) and renamed the farm Short Glade. Georgia S. Vance is a nationally recognized artist in floral decorations using dried plant materials and author of the book *The Decorative Art of Dried Flower Arrangements*. The Vances reconstructed the missing Greek Revival-style front porch and added extensive gardens to the site. The surrounding fields are rented out to neighboring farmers and the entire complex retains much of its physical character from the turn of the century.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Augusta County Records--Deed Books and Land Tax Records, Staunton, Virginia.

Nutt, Joseph. "Recollections of Long Glades Mossy Creek Presbyterian Church,"
Daily News Leader , November 1, 1994.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey Form (VDHR). "Long Glade Farm," short form prepared by Edward Chappell, November, 1976.

Unpublished Sources

Nutt, Joseph. Personal files of individual family members.

Historic Photographs

Historic Photos of Long Glade, circa 1908 from owner.

Historic Painting owned by Joseph Nutt, a descendent of the East family, date unknown.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, file photo: one exterior general view.

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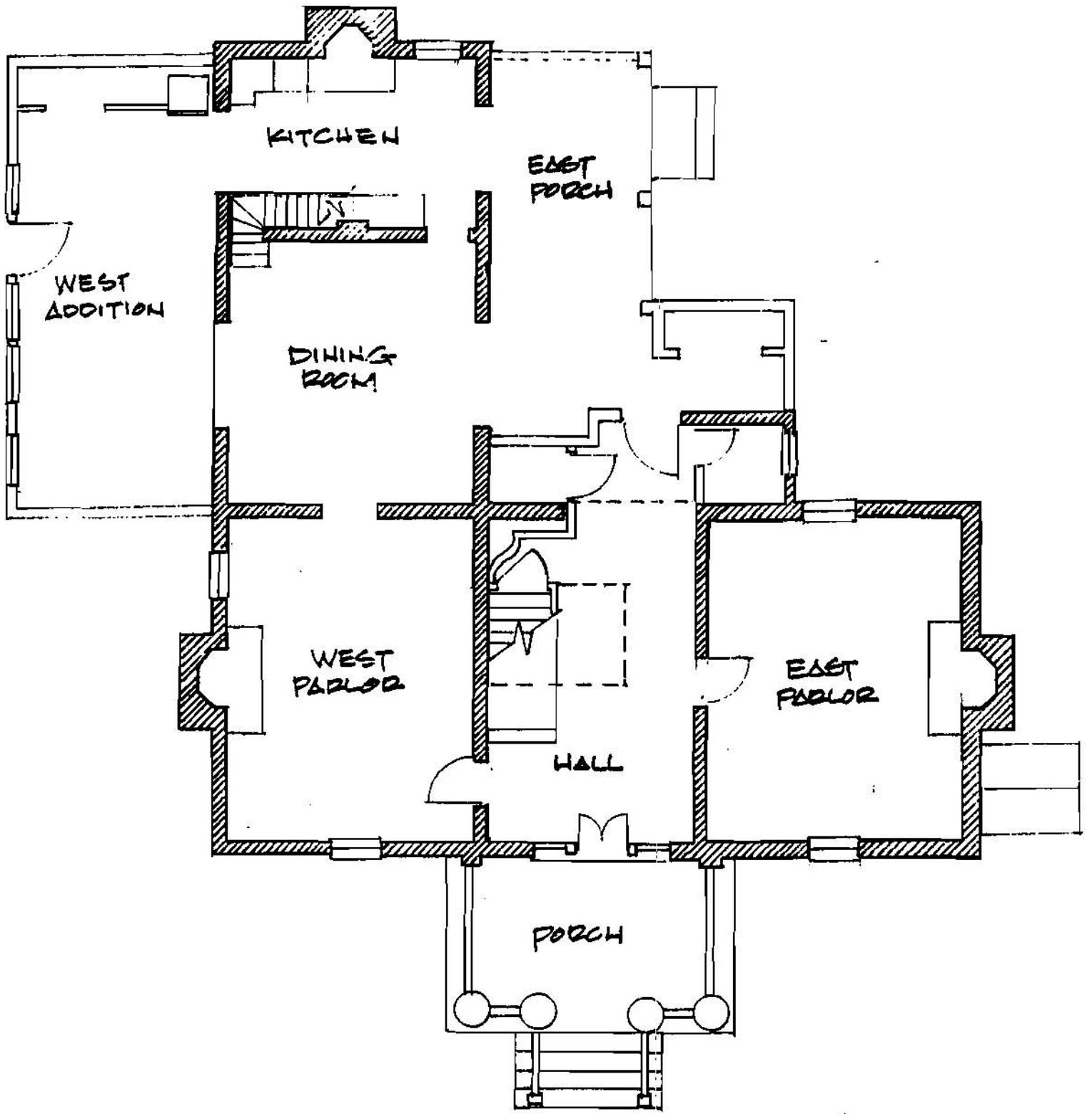
-
- A. Zone 17/ 668780 Easting/ 4238940 Northing
 - B. Zone 17/ 668940 Easting/ 4238790 Northing
 - C. Zone 17/ 668710 Easting/ 4238570 Northing
 - D. Zone 17/ 668610 Easting/ 4238600 Northing
 - E. Zone 17/ 668700 Easting/ 4238470 Northing
 - F. Zone 17/ 669040 Easting/ 4238250 Northing
 - G. Zone 17/ 668960 Easting/ 4238120 Northing
 - H. Zone 17/ 668660 Easting/ 4238370 Northing
 - I. Zone 17/ 668430 Easting/ 4238070 Northing
 - J. Zone 17/ 667980 Easting/ 4238530 Northing
 - K. Zone 17/ 667980 Easting/ 4238580 Northing
 - L. Zone 17/ 668060 Easting/ 4238720 Northing
 - M. Zone 17/ 668160 Easting/ 4238710 Northing
 - N. Zone 17/ 668550 Easting/ 4238730 Northing
 - O. Zone 17/ 668600 Easting/ 4238710 Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary line is indicated on the attached USGS map and corresponds to the above mentioned UTM reference points.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Long Glade National Register Historic District correspond directly the current legal boundaries of the property owned by Georgia Vance and include only property historically included in the Long Glade Farm. The boundary includes the farmhouse and contributing outbuildings that have been historically associated with Long Glade Farm. The current property boundaries preserve the visual integrity of the ridge line and the edge of the woods both historically associated with the farm complex.

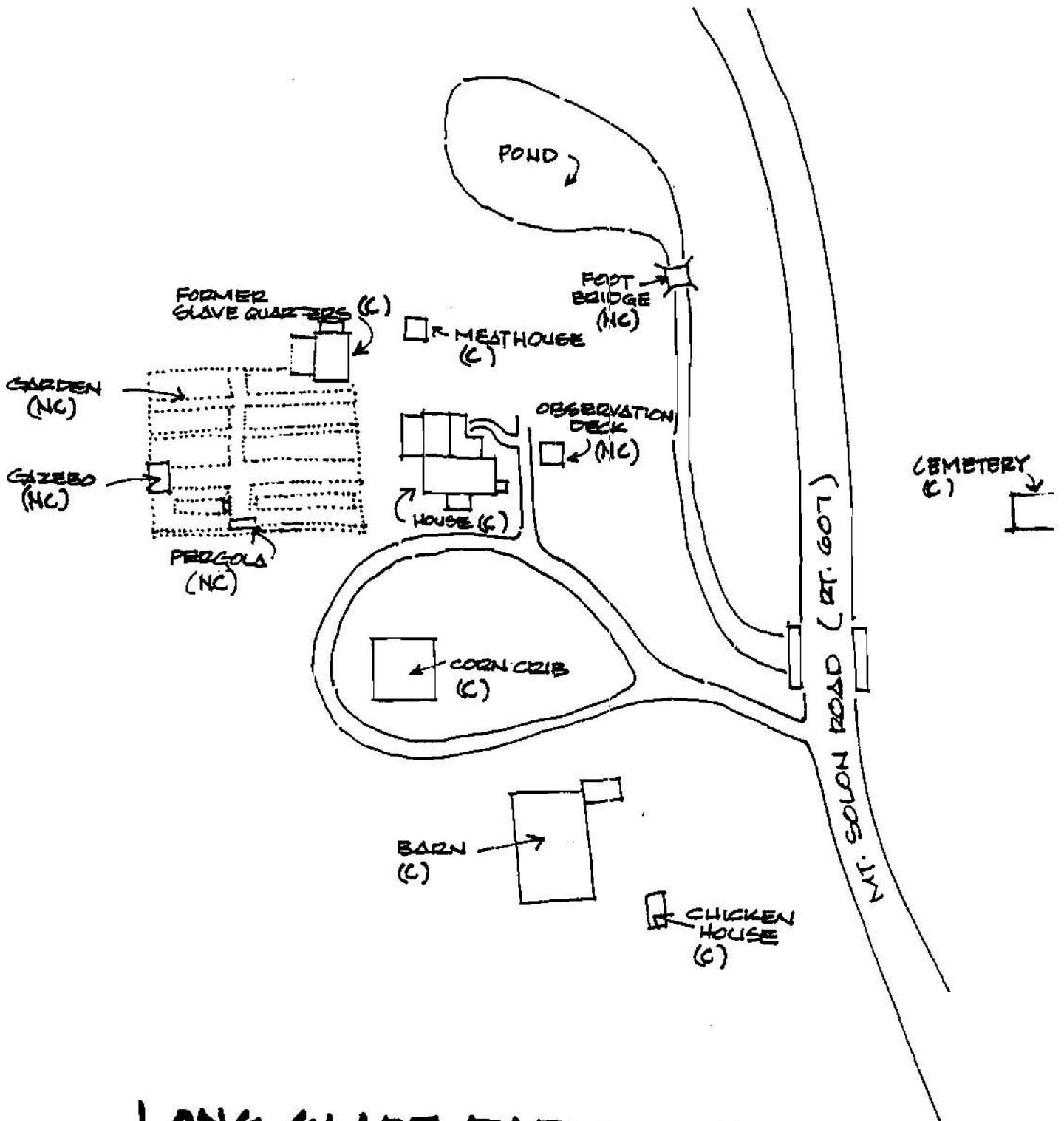


LONG GLADE FARM

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA





LONG GLADE FARM

SCALE: NO SCALE AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA

