

VUR 6/1/15
NRHP 7/27/15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Long Meadows

other names/site number Long Meadows Farm DHR # 034-0031

2. Location

street & number 1946 Jones Road not for publication N/A
city or town Winchester vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Frederick code 069 Zip 22602

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.)

[Signature] Date 6/1/15
Signature of certifying official
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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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- OTHER: Vernacular _____
- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal _____
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE _____
- roof METAL _____
- walls STONE _____
- LOG _____
- STUCCO _____
- other BRICK _____
- WOOD _____

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.
- 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 _____
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance ca. 1755-1919

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Significant Dates ca. 1755
1827
1919

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

Bibliography

(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

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 36.9718 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1 _____	_____	2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____	4 _____	_____

See continuation sheet.

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

See continuation sheet.

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

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Maral S. Kalbian/ Architectural Historian; Margaret T. Peters, Research Historian

Organization: _____ date April 11, 2005

street & number: 2026 Old Chapel Road telephone 540-955-1231

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 Melco, Inc. (Christopher A. Molden)

street & number 609 Cedar Creek Grade, Suite A telephone (540) 667-3099

city or town Winchester state VA zip code 22601

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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

Located along Opequon Creek in Frederick County, Virginia, west of the City of Winchester, Long Meadows is a well preserved stone and log dwelling that is an architectural example of three distinct periods of construction. The house and outbuildings sit on a 36.9-acre tract of open farmland that was once the centerpiece of a much larger farm. The architectural and historical evidence suggest that the earliest section of the house is the one-and-a-half-story limestone portion that is currently the western end and was constructed ca. 1755 by Robert Glass, son of immigrant Samuel Glass. Shortly thereafter, a one-and-a-half-story detached log unit was built to the east and connected to the original section by a covered breezeway. The last addition was made in 1827 as a large two-story, stuccoed stone wing directly adjacent to the east side of the log section. With a gable-end front and a lateral-hall plan, this section illustrates a transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival style. A 1916 fire in the 1827 section resulted in the destruction of the roof, the staircase, and all of the woodwork in the second floor. Restoration was completed in 1919 with much of the original first-floor woodwork salvaged. On the property are a stone-lined icehouse, an early frame smokehouse, and the ruins of a one-and-a-half-story log cabin with an exterior-end stone chimney. Although situated in an area that is undergoing widespread residential development, the Long Meadows property has the ambience of a secluded rural setting. The house has undergone few significant alterations since the restoration in 1919 and preserves a high degree of architectural integrity.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Located off an S-curve along Jones Road in east central Frederick County, the long dirt driveway leading back to the Long Meadows house and outbuildings is lined on the south by a dry-laid, random-rubble stone fence in varying degrees of preservation. The open field to the south is punctuated by the meandering curves of the Opequon Creek, parts of which are outlined by trees. The stone fence terminates near the end of the drive and is replaced by a white-painted four-board fence that delineates the gently sloping yard that contains the main house, two outbuildings, and mature trees and bushes. Ruins of a log dwelling are located north of the driveway outside of the wood-fence-enclosed area. Long Meadows currently encompasses 36.9 acres, the house and outbuildings being located near the western edge of the property.

The main house at Long Meadows was constructed in three phases, each of which is clearly discernible. The earliest section is considered the westernmost part of the house, which is a free-standing, one-and-a-half-story limestone unit that measures roughly 20' x 20'. This square-shaped, random-rubble-limestone building features a gable roof clad in standing-seam metal, an interior-end brick chimney that appears to have been rebuilt with modern brick, six-over-six-sash windows with plain trim that is pegged at the corners, suggested corner quoins, a plain rake cornice on the gable

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ends, a boxed cornice on the side gables, and a two-bay entrance façade on the west side that is punctuated by a door and a window. The door is protected by a one-bay, shed-roofed porch with square supports that appears to have been rebuilt in the first half of the twentieth century. The north gable end features a centered six-over-six-sash window on each level, while the south end has no openings on the first floor because of the chimney, and an exterior wooden staircase leading to a door and window at the half-story. The east side of the building features a central batten door that leads to an enclosed breezeway joining this stone section to the rest of the house. The interior follows a one-room plan with a large parged stone fireplace with no mantel. The boxed staircase is located in the northeast corner of the room opposite the fireplace. The first-floor room has plastered and drywalled ceiling and walls, linoleum-covered floors, and plain trim that appears to be from a twentieth-century remodeling. The half-story room above is accessible from the exterior stair or the interior boxed stair and was remodeled during the mid-twentieth century. It has wood floors that do not appear original, as well as modern drywall and trim, and a tray ceiling.

The architectural and historical evidence suggest that this stone building was constructed ca. 1755 by Robert Glass, an immigrant from the Ulster area of Ireland, shortly after he acquired it.¹ Historians have claimed that a stone fort was on this site by 1755, indicating that the stone dwelling may have also served that function.² Warren R. Hofstra's extensive study of Scots-Irish housing in the Opequon community provides an understanding of the vernacular tradition that these settlers imported from Ireland. Hofstra suggests that the first buildings they constructed were sited near bodies of water, oriented with the gable-end perpendicular to the creek, as with traditional Ulster dwellings where drainage rather than view was considered more important. In addition, a study of Robert Glass's inventory reveals that he likely was a stonemason, easily capable of constructing a stone cabin.³ These ideas support the theory that the one-and-a-half-story stone section of Long Meadows was constructed first as it is sited about six-hundred feet from Opequon Creek with its gable-end facing the water.

Considering the tradition of enlarging houses by accretion of additions onto an original log or stone unit practiced by Scots-Irish immigrants in the Opequon Settlement area, it appears that the log, one-and-a-half-story, single-room unit that is located about four feet east of the stone portion was also built by Glass, fairly soon after the stone section.⁴ The rectangular building, which is sited perpendicular to the stone section, is clad in composition siding (a mid-twentieth-century replacement siding) and features a standing-seam metal roof and a gable-roofed dormer on each side of the gable roof. The entrance along the three-bay north side is fronted by an integral three-bay porch. The interior of this section is a one-room plan with an integral rear lean-to that appears to

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once have been an open porch but now houses a bathroom. The first floor is the current kitchen and contains a fine Federal-style mantel along the east wall and a boxed staircase in the southwest corner. The floor and the ceiling treatments are modern replacements and may in fact cover historic fabric. The half-story loft with dormers has been remodeled although the floors appear historic. The original end chimney on this section was incorporated into the chimney located in the two-story, stone and stucco addition directly adjacent to the log building, which was added in the nineteenth century by Robert's son, Robert David Glass.

The largest section of Long Meadows is the two-story, gable-end, stuccoed stone addition at the eastern end of the house, with a gable roof parallel to the log section to its west. The land tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1827, a fact reflected in the transitional nature of its architecture from the Federal to the Greek Revival style. It is interesting to note that by the time that Robert David Glass built this addition, he was not looking back specifically to his Scots-Irish building traditions, but instead to the more streamlined popular architectural forms of the time period that were not associated with any one cultural group.

This wing has three entrance doors: the primary one is on the east gable end; secondary ones are located on the east end bays of the north and south elevations. Each of the doors features a square transom with elaborate wooden tracery, typical of the Federal style. The front entrance on the east gable end gives the house its Greek Revival-style character. Its three-bay gable-end orientation is comprised of a recessed central door flanked by a window on each side. The window to the right is blind as is the corresponding one above it, both of which are located in front of the staircase that rises along the interior of the east wall. A 1916 fire destroyed the roof and much of the interior of the upper floor of the house. The present gable roof structure was reconstructed shortly thereafter and clad in pressed tin shingles, a popular roofing material of the late 1910s. The one-bay porch with Tuscan columns along the east gable end is a modern replacement of a full-width porch. The door on the north has a modern, one-bay, shed-roofed entrance porch, while the door on the south is unprotected. A bulkhead basement entry is located on the north side of the house. Other architectural details include a large interior-end brick chimney, six-over-six-sash windows with louvered wooden shutters, one-over-one-sash attic windows in the front gable end, and a stone foundation.

The interior of this wing features a plan comprised of a transverse hall with double parlors, characteristic of many Federal-style dwellings. The two parlors are accessible from the hall through doors centered along the wall opposite the entrance. The staircase runs along the northeast wall, causing the two end windows on the façade to be blind openings. A single-run stair case to the
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unfinished basement is located beneath the stair. The interior window and door casings are relatively

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plain with corner block and are reflective of the late 1910s when they were installed after the 1916 fire. Other features from this period include the narrow-width wooden flooring (which is laid in striped pattern only in front of the door in the stair hall), plain window reveals, plaster walls with plain baseboard, and the staircase with chamfered newel and plain balustrade. The three exterior eight-paneled doors with mid-nineteenth-century type box locks are typical of the Federal style. In addition, the two first-floor rooms contain Federal-style mantels and built-in cupboards. The one in the south living room has double reeded tapered colonettes supporting a paneled entablature with projecting end blocks topped by a stepped mantelshelf. The mantel in the north dining room is very similar to the one in the kitchen of the log section and is comprised of paneled Doric pilasters supporting a plain frieze with projecting end blocks and a stepped mantelshelf. Tradition maintains these are reproductions of the originals that were destroyed by fire, although they could be original or have come from another historic house. Regardless, their design is fairly typical of other Federal-style mantels constructed ca. 1830 in Winchester and Frederick County.⁵

The second floor of this section follows the same plan as the first floor although the south end of the hall has been enclosed and converted into a bathroom. The two bedrooms that correspond to the two parlors beneath have trim similar to that on the first floor except for the two-panel doors and plain mantels with brackets supporting the mantelshelf, which date to the 1919 restoration. The narrow wood floors are covered in carpet.

The staircase continues to an attic level, part of which has been finished as bedrooms and an additional bathroom. The roofing members are all sawn, reflective of the reconstruction after the fire, and a painted inscription on the chimney bears the date 1919, further confirming rehabilitation done during this period.

Two outbuildings sit in the yard at Long Meadows, both of which appear to date to the nineteenth century. The one-story, gable-end frame building sited just north of the main house is an icehouse with a storage building above it. The superstructure appears to post-date the rectangular stone-lined ice pit/basement that is accessible through a batten door along the east side of the building. The frame building is clad in weatherboard siding and features a gable roof clad in corrugated metal, gable-end returns, six-over-one-sash windows, and a front one-bay shed lean-to that allows for access to the ground floor of the building as well as steps down to the ice pit. The architectural evidence suggests that the ice pit probably dates to the early nineteenth century while the superstructure exhibits elements characteristic of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

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The one-story, one-bay, frame building located directly west of the original stone section of the main house appears to once have been a smokehouse. It is clad on the exterior with stucco and features a

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corrugated metal gabled roof. Hand-split lath evident on the interior suggests a pre-1840 construction date. The building features a batten door, exposed rafter ends, and exposed interior framing typical of smokehouses of the period. It may have later served another purpose because some of the interior walls are plastered. The building is in fair condition and requires some major maintenance. It is significant as a surviving mid-nineteenth-century outbuilding as well as in its functional relationship to the main house.

Just north of the main house on the opposite side of the driveway are the ruins of a log building. Although the site is very overgrown with trees and the building almost completely collapsed, it is clear that building was originally a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay log cabin with an exterior-end, random-rubble stone chimney. The logs are squared and v-notched and the roof was originally of a gable form. Evidence near the top of the chimney indicates that a later addition to the west side of the chimney was made. Although historical research has not been able to confirm the exact date of this building, an architectural assessment suggests it dates to the first half of the nineteenth century and may have been a tenant or servants' quarters. The potential of archaeological investigations yielding answers to the construction date and exact use of the building are very high.

The architectural significance of the main house at Long Meadows not only lies in the fact that parts of it include some of the earliest surviving buildings in Frederick County, but also the story of its evolution. It clearly represents the three major building campaigns as well as the early-twentieth-century remodeling after the fire. The architectural elements of the house are fairly well intact and its appearance has changed little since 1919. The integrity of the site further enhances the property.

ENDNOTES

¹ Cecil O'Dell, Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia, [Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995], 305.

² Thomas K. Cartmell, Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia, [Winchester, VA, 1909; reprinted edition, Bowie MD; Heritage Books, Inc., 1989]; 274-275. Warren R. Hofstra, "Adaptation or Survival?: Folk Housing at Opequon Settlement, Virginia," Ulster Folklife, 37 [1991], 40.

³ Hofstra, 37.

⁴ Ibid, 41-42. In this article, Hofstra presents other examples in the area that developed in this manner including the Samuel Glass House and the Joseph Glass House.

⁵ Virginia Lindsay Miller and John G. Lewis, Interior Woodwork of Winchester, Virginia 1750-1850, With Some History and Tales, [Winchester, VA: Virginia Lindsay Miller, 1994], 125, 130, 131.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Long Meadows, located on the north side of Opequon Creek just south and west of Winchester, in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley is significant as an excellent example of a Scots-Irish domicile on Virginia's frontier dating from the mid-eighteenth century. Beginning as a square, one-room, limestone structure with its gable side characteristically facing the creek, the core building of Long Meadows was constructed ca. 1755 for Robert Glass and his family; it was expanded laterally in the later part of the century with a similarly configured detached log building, and ultimately Robert Glass's son, Robert David, added a two-story Federal-to-Greek Revival transitional style stone and stucco structure in 1827. Long Meadows exemplifies the evolution from frontier residence to a prosperous nineteenth century homestead. The cluster of domestic resources on the property provides an excellent portrayal of frontier life in a community that is closely associated with the development not only of Virginia but all the mid-Atlantic American colonies in the pre-Revolutionary period. The defining characteristics of this hearty group of Scots-Irish settlers include the geographic proximity of the homesteads of various members of a single family – in this case the Glass family from County Down near Ulster in Ireland led by immigrant Samuel Glass. Many of their dwellings were very similar to those stone residences they had left behind in Ireland. The enterprising Scots-Irish from Northern Ireland were successful farmers of some means who raised cattle and sheep, cultivated grain products and produced fine cloth and linen. Families from this area tended to be large with ten to thirteen children not being unusual. The Scots-Irish were remarkably self-sufficient and concentrated their various agricultural enterprises in modest but well built structures on compact parcels of land. Also significant for Long Meadows is the unusually high level of extant documentation describing activities and resources associated with the family and the homestead as written in the Frederick County records accompanied by extensive scholarly research in the recent decades. Also valuable are the lengthy histories of the lower Shenandoah Valley, several of which date from as early as the 1830s. It is also rare that property of this sort remained in a single family for well over 200 years. Coupled with the high level of integrity of the resource and its well-preserved setting, Long Meadows is significant under both Criterion C (Architecture) and Criterion A (Settlement). The property exhibits integrity of association, design, feeling location, material, workmanship, and setting.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Samuel Glass, (born ca. 1690) often called the “immigrant,” came to America from Banbridge, County Down, Ireland in the Ulster region with his wife Mary Gamble and grown children in 1736. According to historian T. K. Cartmell writing in the mid-nineteenth-century and who would have personally known Samuel Glass’s great-grandson Robert Jeremiah, “Samuel Glass and Mary Gamble, his wife, who came in their old age from Ban Bridge, County Down, Ireland, were among the early settlers, taking their abode on the Opequon in 1736...Mr. Glass, in the midst of wild lands to be purchased at a low rate, thought 1600 acres enough for himself and children.”¹ The first recordation of his land acquisition was found in the Orange County records in 1742 – Frederick County was formed from Orange County in 1738 but because the area was so sparsely settled, the county government was not officially organized until 1743² -- when he purchased a parcel of 900 acres from Jost Hite in the upper reaches of Opequon Creek.³ Samuel Glass, with his large extended family were part of a large immigration to the North American colonies during the eighteenth century who were known as “Scots-Irish.” In the seventeenth century the group known as “Scots-Irish” emigrated to Northern Ireland from Scotland and the north of England, a hearty group of devout Presbyterians who fled their native born lands to escape poverty and religious persecution by the Catholic Stuarts. According to one historian writing about the Scots-Irish “[T]o them, the tie of their adopted country (e.g. Ireland) was weak and the tradition of immigration was strong. To many, the survival of the Episcopal establishment and increasing economic distress in Ireland made their sojourn there appear as but a resting place on the journey to the land of promise” (e.g. the North American colonies).⁴ A large number of Scots-Irish settled on the western portions of what was then the frontier, which included the western section of present-day Virginia. The rich soil and numerous similarities to the Irish and Scottish landscapes that they had left behind made the American frontier and Virginia’s rich Shenandoah Valley, particularly appealing. This was augmented by their devotion to strict Presbyterianism as evidenced by Cartmell’s description of Samuel Glass. “Mr. Glass lived like a patriarch with his descendants, devout in spirit and of good report in religion. In the absence of a regular pastor he visited the sick, to counsel, to instruct and to pray.”⁵ In subsequent years, the Glass family was instrumental in the establishment of the Opequon Presbyterian Church and many family members are buried in its church yard.⁶

It is not known where Robert Glass (born 1716), one of Samuel’s thirteen children, resided in the period after the family’s arrival in 1736, but it can be assumed that he, along with his married and unmarried siblings, lived with their father and mother or somewhere on the land that Samuel had acquired from Hite combined with acreage confirmed by a grant from Lord Fairfax. Deeds in the

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1740s and early 1750s reveal that Samuel deeded some parcels to his other sons in the area south of Opequon Creek.⁷ This clustering of residences of members of a single family is consistent with the practice observed among Scots-Irish settlers in the area. Several of the Glass homesteads survive in the Opequon area including the Glass-Rinker House and Rose Hill.

Robert Glass acquired a 544-acre parcel of land from John Bullock in 1751 and received a Fairfax grant confirming that parcel on November 2, 1754.⁸ This parcel was located on the north bank of the Opequon in close proximity to the land already held by his father and brothers. Nearly all historians agree that the earliest building at Long Meadows was constructed ca. 1755 of stone.⁹ The earliest written source for this is Samuel Kercheval's A History of the Valley of Virginia, published in 1833 and enlarged in 1850. Kercheval would have personally known Robert David Glass, son and heir of Robert Glass, the builder of Long Meadows. The source of the name Long Meadows is unknown although Kercheval does not refer to it by that name nor does the name appear in any of the antebellum county records. It is possible that it was known by this name by the third quarter of the nineteenth century since Cartmell clearly refers to it as "Long Meadows," but no Civil War maps or even the 1885 Lake and Company maps note that name. Probably the earliest reference to its name was in 1856 when William Henry Foote in his Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical says:

Samuel Glass took his residence at the head-spring of the Opequon [sic]...his son Robert was placed a little further down at *Long Meadows*, now in possession of his grandson Robert (Jeremiah)...¹⁰

Kercheval reports on the building of several stone dwellings in the mid-eighteenth century and describes the use of these dwellings as "forts." "These houses generally had small stockade forts about them; and whenever an alarm took place, the neighboring people took shelter in them..." He goes on to say, "At the residence of Major Robt. D. Glass, on Opequon, ... part of his dwelling house was erected in the time of the Indian war" and served as a fort.¹¹ The Indian War, more commonly known as the French and Indian War or Braddock's War, began in 1754 and would confirm the perceived need for such protection for families along the frontier. Although on first examination one would believe that the log portion of Long Meadows preceded the stone portion, it must be kept in mind that stone was readily available in the Opequon area and that the Scots-Irish brought with them a strong tradition of stone dwellings from Ireland. Also, given that Robert Glass would have been at least 30 years old at the time of probable construction, and would have already been living somewhere in the immediate vicinity, along with the number of stone tools recorded in his estate

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some 40 years later, the construction of a stone building first does not seem at all unlikely. Robert Glass acquired additional acres in subsequent years from Thomas Wilson in 1762, and from Joseph Colvill in 1765 and 1768, indicating that he was expanding his estate and would probably have been building additional structures for that area.¹² It is likely that based on physical evidence, the log section of Long Meadows would have been standing by the time of Robert Glass's death in 1797.

A remarkably detailed will and inventory indicate that Robert Glass died in 1797 at the advanced age of 80 having raised 11 children to adulthood. His large family is described by Philip Vickers Fithian, an itinerant Presbyterian minister who preached a number of times at Opequon Presbyterian Church. According to an entry in Fithian's journal from May of 1775, "Mr. Glass, however, has a sensible, very comely, well instructed and sociable Daughter ... Oh but she was married four days ago! -- yet he (Glass) has seven left. He was blessed while he was filling up his family, so far as to have eight Daughters & but three sons..."¹³

Robert Glass's will directed that 200 acres of his property go to his son, Samuel where said Samuel then lived. The balance of his land, including the property on which he lived, presumably Long Meadows, was to be sold and the proceeds divided among his other children Robert, James, and Joseph and four daughters. His son Robert David Glass, was named executor along with his son-in-law, James Vance. The appraisal of Robert Glass's estate is among one of the most detailed and revealing of the documents associated with this property. It included ten horses, dozens of cows and a bull, all physically described individually, three dozen sheep, 20 hogs, and 20 geese. A large spinning wheel appears in the inventory, pointing to the Glass family's continuation of linen production that was so widespread in Ireland's Ulster region from which the Glass family had emigrated. The family Bible and a Book of Sermons in the inventory point to the devotion to the Presbyterian Church; a grindstone and stone tools indicate that the Glass family had skills, again brought with them from Ireland, of stone cutting and construction as shown in the earliest structure and the stone walls on the property. Robert Glass also had a "road wagon" and an old "wind mill" along with at least six Negro slaves. The inventory also indicates that Glass maintained a prosperous farming operation beyond the raising of livestock, with acres of both wheat and rye. In 1797, Samuel Glass and his wife, deeded to Robert David Glass and James D. Vance, executors, "the use of the estate of said Robert Glass, deceased, to include the lands of Robert Glass's estate and Samuel Glass, with "all and singular the buildings," for the use of the estate. In 1801, James Glass deeded to Robert Glass "all the land whereon Robert Glass Senior lived"; followed by deeds from James Glass and Joseph Glass conveying their shares to their brother, Robert David Glass.¹⁴ As late as 1819, Samuel Glass, another son of Robert Glass (Sr.) sold his parcel of 200 acres to Robert David Glass

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and his brother-in-law, James Vance, as executors of Robert Glass Sr.'s estate. Land tax records for the early years of the nineteenth century show Robert D. Glass charged with 334 acres on Opequon Creek, adjacent to Samuel Glass. Keeping in mind that the personal property tax assessment for 1815 as a rule assessed dwellings at a very low rate, those records for 1815 show Robert Glass charged with a \$225 valuation for the dwelling but also show him with 29 head of cattle, a four-wheel vehicle, and nine slaves. These figures point to the continuation of a thriving farmstead under Robert David's ownership. By 1820, when land tax records include valuation for buildings on Long Meadows, the buildings are assessed at \$900. Robert is charged with 361 acres plus two additional parcels totaling 104 acres. The most significant entry in the land tax books for this period appears in 1828 when Robert Glass is charged with an additional \$722 for buildings on his property, with the notation "\$722 added for buildings." This would account for the two-story federal structure that completed the primary dwelling of Long Meadows.¹⁵

Robert David Glass, who continued his prosperous farming activities and raised his family at Long Meadows, died in 1845. In his will, he devised his estate which he "is now possessed of" to his son, Robert Jeremiah Glass. It is presumed that Robert Jeremiah Glass and his family were living at Long Meadows during the Civil War. Two significant battles occurred in the vicinity east of Long Meadows – the first and second battles of Kernstown. No documentary evidence has surfaced to indicate that Long Meadows played any significant role in either of these battles, although Rose Hill, which is adjacent to Long Meadows, saw some military activity. Contemporary Civil War maps do not show Robert Glass's house nor does the name "Long Meadows" appear. Even the rather detailed map for the Second Battle of Winchester drawn by Jedediah Hotchkiss that shows this area in some detail does not indicate the Glass family dwelling, although it does show the Glass-Rinker Mill owned by other Samuel Glass (the immigrant's) descendants. Because of the proximity to Kernstown and the Valley Pike and to Winchester itself, it is likely that military troops moved over the Robert Glass property but no documentary evidence specifically supports anything beyond that. Local legend also indicates that General George Custer may have stayed on the property during the Second Battle of Kernstown in July of 1864, but again no documents to date seem to support that claim. On his death in 1877, Robert Jeremiah left this property to his son Robert Presley Glass who had been born in 1855 and died in 1923. It was during Robert Presley's ownership that the two-story section of the house suffered a destructive fire in 1916 that destroyed much of the interior woodwork. Long Meadows then passed to Robert Presley's daughter, Mary Louise Glass Simmons who married William D. Simmons. Mr. Simmons served as a White House receptionist for four American presidents from Roosevelt to Kennedy. Mr. Simmons died in 1970 and the property remained in the Simmons family until the late 1980s.

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During the ownership of the Glasses in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries there were few substantive alterations to the house and no significant additions. Today the property retains its rural ambience and setting although the parcel on which it is sited is considerably reduced from its original configuration. A rare survival in the twenty-first century, the house and its architectural evolution, accompanied by the rich history of the family associated with it, are a testament to the significant role played by the Scots-Irish in the early history and settlement of Virginia's and the nation's frontier.

ENDNOTES

¹ T. K. Cartmell, Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants A History of Frederick County, Virginia, Reprint [Berryville, Virginia: Virginia Book Company, 1963] 413.

² Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr., The Hornbook of Virginia History, Fourth Edition. [Richmond: The Library of Virginia, 1994], 164.

³ Orange County Deed Book 7, 38 (1842).

⁴ R. J. Dickson, Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775, [London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966] 2.

⁵ Cartmell, 275.

⁶ J. E. Norris, History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, [Berryville, Virginia: Virginia Book Company, 1890] 739; Garland R. Quarles, Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia, [Winchester, Virginia: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1990] 103-105.

⁷ Frederick County Deed Book 12, 11-12 (1749); Deed Book 2, 340 (1751).

⁸ Northern Neck Grants, H-259; Cecil O'Dell, Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia, [Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995] 305.

⁹ Warren Hofstra, "Adaption or Survival?" Folk Housing At Opequon Settlement," Ulster Folklife, Volume 37 (1991), 37-39.

¹⁰ William Henry Foote, Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical, 2 nd ser. [2nd ed. Philadelphia: 1856] quoted in Warren R. Hofstra, "Land, Ehtnicity, and Community at the Opequon Settlement, Virginia, 1730-1800," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 98, No. 3, (July, 1990).

¹¹ Samuel Kercheval, A History of the Valley of Virginia, Fourth Edition [Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1925], Preface, Chapter VIII.

¹² Frederick County Deed Book 7, 24 (1762); Deed Book 11, 34 (1765); Deed Book 12, 233 (1768).

¹³ Philip Fithian quoted in Quarles, Some Old Homes..., 104.

¹⁴ Frederick County Will Book 6, 250 ff (1797); Deed Book 27, 218, 309 (1801).

¹⁵ Frederick County Personal Property Tax Books, 1815; Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1800-1845.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM COORDINATES:

1: 17 739367E 4337238N
2: 17 739702E 4337390N
3: 17 740058E 4337314N
4: 17 739992E 4337162N
5: 17 739575E 4337086N
6: 17 739392E 4336995N

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated boundaries include all the 36.9718 acres of land currently associated with Long Meadows as shown on Frederick County Tax Map 62 A 57A; Lot 1 Instrument #040017538.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries correspond to the present property lines of the nominated property (1946 Jones Road) that include the main house, the smokehouse, the icehouse, the ruins of the log dwelling; and the surrounding 36.9718 acres that are defined as Lot 1 Instrument #040017538 on Tax Map 62 A 57A in Frederick County, Virginia.

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Long Meadows
Frederick County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

Long Meadows, Frederick County, Virginia

DHR File Number: 034-0031

Negative Number: 22081

Date of photograph: March 2005

Photographer: Maral S. Kalbian

All negatives are stored at the Department of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, Virginia.

VIEW: View along driveway looking southwest toward house and outbuildings
PHOTO 1 of 13

VIEW: Northwest view of house
PHOTO 2 of 13

VIEW: Southwest view of house
PHOTO 3 of 13

VIEW: Northeast view of house
PHOTO 4 of 13

VIEW: Interior of original stone section, first floor looking northeast toward boxed stair
PHOTO 5 of 13

VIEW: Interior of log section, half-story looking east toward 1827 addition
PHOTO 6 of 13

VIEW: Stairhall, 1827 section
PHOTO 7 of 13

VIEW: Living Room (southwest room), 1827 section
PHOTO 8 of 13

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VIEW: Dining Room (northwest room), 1827 section
PHOTO 9 of 13

VIEW: Bedroom (southwest room), second floor, 1827 section
PHOTO 10 of 13

VIEW: Southeast view, ice house
PHOTO 11 of 13

VIEW: Northeast view, smokehouse
PHOTO 12 of 13

VIEW: Southeast view, ruins of log building
PHOTO 13 of 13

Long Meadows
#34-31
Frederick County, VA
UTM Coordinates

- 17 73937E 4337238N
- 17 739702E 4337370N
- 17 74058E 4337311N
- 17 739902E 4337462N
- 17 739575E 4337086N
- 17 739392E 4336916N

