

VLR 12/2/15
NRHP 2/9/16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Valley Mill Farm

other names/site number Eddy's Mill; William Helm House; Helm/Eddy House; VDHR No. 034-0108

2. Location

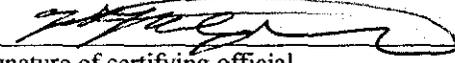
street & number 1494 Valley Mill Road not for publication N/A

city or town Winchester vicinity X

state Virginia code VA county Frederick code 069 Zip 22601

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 of certifying official

12/2/15
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

United States Department of the Interior

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
roof METAL: Tin
walls BRICK

other 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.
-

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance circa 1820 - 1955

Significant Dates circa 1820
1864

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder William Helm

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: Library of Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 85.2087 acres

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

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
<u>1</u>	<u>17/751100/4340560</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17/751580/4340660</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>17/751760/4340660</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>17/751980/4340360</u>

See continuation sheet.

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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: James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell

Organization: Massey Maxwell Associates date 08/31/05

street & number: P. O. Box 63 telephone 540-465-4566

city or town Strasburg state VA zip code 22657

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 Valley Mill Farm, L.C.

street & number 8705 C Street telephone 410-286-7333

city or town Chesapeake Beach state VA zip code 20732

=====
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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Continuation Sheet

Valley Mill Farm
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Valley Mill Farm, at 1494 Valley Mill Road in Frederick County, Virginia, is located 4.8 miles east of Winchester near the west bank of Abram's Creek. The William Helm House (also called the Helm-Eddy House), now the centerpiece of Valley Mill Farm, is a well-built Federal-style, two-story, four-bay brick house (contributing) originally constructed circa 1820 as the miller's residence for the Valley Mill (also called Eddy's Mill). The house has a gable roof of standing-seam metal and a pedimented front entry that dates to the mid-twentieth century. A one-and-one-half-story wing was added on the east side, probably in two sections, in the mid-nineteenth century. The two-story mill, also constructed of brick at the same time as the house, was one of the most technologically advanced of the grist and woolen mills that dominated the economy of eastern Frederick County from the late eighteenth century until the Civil War. It was converted to a barn sometime in the late nineteenth century after a destructive fire during the Civil War and a subsequent rebuilding; in the mid-twentieth century it was used as a veterinary office. The mill/barn stands across Valley Mill Road (County Road 659) from the house and is included in the nominated property as a contributing building. A much-renovated frame two-story tenant house, a contributing building built circa 1890, is also within the nominated property, as are four farm outbuildings: an early- twentieth-century storage shed (contributing); two modern equipment sheds (two noncontributing); and a third shed (noncontributing). Behind the house are two contributing sites, which may be ruins of two small, unidentified buildings. Valley Mill Farm is situated on rolling land that rises on either side of the creek. The farm house is in very good to excellent condition; the barn (former mill) is in fair condition.

Architectural Description

Exterior

The T-shaped brick house faces south and consists of four sections. The principal section is the center front, a two-story four-bay block 18'6" x 33'6". To its right is a one-story three-bay wing, which appears to be part of the original construction, 18'6" x 21'6". To the left, recessed, is a modern two-bay addition 21'-0" x 22'6". To the rear is a one-and-a-half-story old addition, three bays deep, 18'-0" x 20'-0". On both sides of the rear wing are modern one-story porches, open to the north on the east and enclosed on the west. The original right side one-and-a-half-story wing was raised sixteen brick courses, approximately three feet. The raised portion also appears old.

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The main or center section, two stories high, is constructed of reddish brick in six-course common bond. Some portions, except the front, show remains of former white paint that shows in the 1979 photographs in VDHR files. The front is clean of paint, without apparent damage to the brickwork and has been carefully repointed in an appropriate light-tan sand-colored mortar. The windows have their original flat arches and operating louvered wood shutters, which appear to be old replacements. The front door is an old raised-panel door with six panels and an original four-light transom. The pedimented frontispiece has reeded pilasters and a dentil cornice in the pediment. It appears to be circa 1930, and shows in 1979 photos. Modern coach lamps flank the door. There is a large brick stoop. To the right of the door is a large cast-iron star of a reinforcing rod that extends through the house. A second reinforcing rod terminates in a simple steel channel. The door is in the second bay of the four-bay front. The three-course molded-brick cornice appears to be original. There are interior-end chimneys to the block. The first floor has three nine-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash windows, and the second floor has four six-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash windows.

The one-and-a-half-story wing appears to be original with the central portion of the house. Perhaps it was the original kitchen. It is brick, identical to the central section, with no evidence of later joining except that the upper sixteen courses show where the wing was subsequently raised at a date unknown, but not recent, and before the 1979 photos. There is a joint line between the main block and the raised wing, and the cornice of the raised portion is four bricks in height with a modillion course. The bricks along the raised portion differ slightly in appearance from the lower ones. The upper section is in eight-course common bond. On the east end wall of this wing, the upper brickwork appears similar to the lower brick but ranges from six-, seven-, and eight-course common bond, rather than six courses as below, marking the newer construction. The windows in this wing on the front are nine-over-six-light double-hung wood-sash windows; those on the end are six-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash. There is evidence that the center front window was once a door, as the brick below it appears to have been inserted and toothed in. Some sash appears to be 1930s replicas of the original sash, judging by the muntins and sash cords.

The rear, or north, wing is one-and-a-half-story high, brick, with an interior chimney on the rear wall. The height of the wing matches that of the raised side wing, suggesting that this section may have been built at the time the end was raised, in order to permit through passage of the interior of the second floor. The east side of the rear wing has a six-panel door with four-light

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sidelights in the left-hand bay and two six-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash windows to the right on the balance of the wall. A modern but compatible two-bay frame porch, 6'6" X 26'6", fills the space created between the side and rear wings. The gable roof of the wing extends down in a straight line over the porch. It is covered in standing-seam sheet metal. On the second floor there is a modern gabled dormer with two six-light wood-sash windows, which are topped by an elliptical fanlight.

On the rear (north) side of the brick rear wing, there is an interior chimney but no windows. The wall is laid in six-course common bond. On the west side of the rear wing, there is a modern, enclosed, glazed porch with a shed roof extending from the gable. The porch roof is standing-seam sheet metal. Over the enclosed porch are three flush skylights. In the main gable on this side are three dormer windows. These are old and show in the 1979 photo, but they have new eight-light sash.

The rear of the main center block is similar to the front, with an old exterior six-panel door and one nine-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash window on the first floor. There is a four-light sash window over the rear door, lighting the interior stair landing. On the second floor, there are two six-over-six-light double-hung, wood-sash windows. There are no dormers. On the ends of the block, in the low attic, are pairs of four-light sash windows flanking the chimney mass at each end.

On the south front, the left or west portion wing is recessed a foot and was built in the 1950s as a garage, with a rear entrance. It is shown in the 1979 photos. Since then the interior has been turned into living space and a clapboard frame wall has replaced the rear-facing garage doors. The front and left side of this wing are laid in stretcher bond with clapboards in the west gable. There are two nine-over-six-light double-hung wood-sash windows with operating shutters in the front, one six-over-six-light wood-sash window on the west side, and one eight-light window, and one 15-light sash door on the rear. The gable roof is covered in standing-seam sheet metal as is the remainder of the house.

Interior

On the interior, the four-bay central portion is in two rooms that extend through to the rear. The left room, which includes the exterior doors, is a small parlor with the staircase to the second

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floor and to the basement. The stairs are probably original, and were formerly enclosed in a board partition, which has been partially removed. The single basement room is below this parlor. To the right is the second room, a dining room. The parlor has a modern pine mantel and brick hearth. The floors are random-width 3" to 5" boards in the left room, and 5" to 8" boards in the right room. The rooms connect one to the other without benefit of a hall. The dining room has an old pilaster mantel and an old brick hearth. There is a bead-board wainscot. There is a heavy cornice over the doors and windows and above the china cabinet, which is to the left of the fireplace.

A door connects to the one-story right wing, now a large living room which has a large modern pine mantel and a brick hearth. The floor is in five-inch-wide pine boards. There is a modern, molded cornice around the room and old trim around the doors and windows, plainer than that in the dining room.

The rear (north) wing contains the kitchen and, opposite the side entry, narrow stairs to the second floor. A lavatory is under the stairs. The kitchen has a fireplace on the rear wall with a brick hearth and plain modern mantel. The room is furnished with modern built-in cabinets and appliances. On the west a door opens to the enclosed porch, and there is one six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. On the east are two similar windows. There are no windows on the rear. The former garage, or left wing, now contains a vestibule with a rear door, a laundry, bedroom, and bath, all modern.

The second floor is reached by two sets of stairs, one from the front parlor and one from the rear kitchen, as previously described. All upstairs rooms are simply finished bedrooms with a layout matching the rooms below. At the head of the parlor stairs is a small bathroom. While there are no halls as such, each room connects to the next by a door, creating four bedrooms. Above the stairs from the parlor are enclosed stairs to the low, unfinished attic over the central two-story section. The second-floor rooms in the center section have floors of pine boards 6" to 10" wide, and the two rooms have fireplaces with plain mantels and brick hearths.

The house has modern central HVAC and modern electrical service.

Other Resources

The principal other contributing resource is an old brick barn that was originally a mill, located across Valley Mill Road from the house. The ground floor is in limestone rubble, traditional to

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the area, and the two stories above are in reddish brick laid in six-course common bond similar to that of the house. Mixed in the brickwork are occasional glazed headers. The building has been much changed over the years, with damage from the Civil War Battle of Opequon repaired. Some time after 1885 it was converted to a barn. After 1958 the ground floor was converted to a veterinary office. Most of the walls survive intact, although there are several windows that have been closed in, while other openings have been created, particularly the large, double main barn doors at the upper level at the top of a ramp. There is a gabled sheet-metal roof. Only a few indications of its use as a mill have survived, and no remains of the head or tail race were noted, although they show clearly on the 1864 and 1885 maps. They were also noted in a 1992 archeological survey.

Behind the barn is a large, new, partially open equipment shed, frame with a gabled metal roof, constructed since 1979. Near the front of the barn is a small, gable-roofed two-part storage shed, which appears to be more than fifty years old. In the field south of the barn is a modern, three-bay, shed-roofed equipment shed.

West of the house is a frame two-story house with a gable roof built in 1890 and used as a tenant house (contributing). It has been extensively remodeled. Farther west on Valley Mill Road is a deteriorated, ramshackle, one-story storage structure with additions (noncontributing). To the rear of the main house are above-ground ruins of what is believed to have been a stone spring-house, now used as a seating area, also contributing. Farther still to the rear is a partly exposed rubble foundation, possibly the ruins of an unidentified early stone structure (contributing).

Setting

The house and farm are on the western bank of Abram's Creek, a short distance from its juncture with Opequon Creek. The farm buildings are on both sides of Valley Mill Road, which crosses Abram's Creek at the eastern edge of the property on a low-level one-lane concrete bridge. Valley Mill Road (VA Rt. 659) is a narrow, winding, asphalt-paved road that ends .16 mile east of the property at Berryville Pike (US Rt. 7). The farm contains 83 acres. The setting is rural farmland, gently rolling, with Abram's Creek on the eastern side of both the barn and the house. This area of eastern Frederick County is being developed with housing, bringing substantial change to the formerly rural landscape. There is a gravel driveway to the house on the east side, and a small gravel pull-off in front of the house. On the barn side of the road is a gravel drive to the lower level and a dirt lane to the barn's upper-level ramp. There are many large, mature trees and handsome boxwood shrubs along the front and two sides of the house.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Valley Mill Farm (also called the William Helm House, the Helm-Eddy House, and Eddy's Mill), with its circa 1820 Federal-style brick dwelling and brick mill building, now a barn, is architecturally significant under Criterion C as a rural expression of the Federal style and as an unusual Frederick County example of a brick mill later converted to a barn. The property is historically significant under Criterion A because of its role in the early milling economy of Frederick County. Additionally, the mill is believed to have been damaged during or immediately after the 1864 Battle of Opequon (Third Winchester), as it stood in the line of battle. The property contains nine resources. There are four (4) contributing buildings, including the main house, the barn, a frame storage shed, and a tenant house; three (3) noncontributing outbuildings, which include a mid-twentieth-century equipment shed, a small mid-twentieth-century frame shed, and a ruinous frame shed; and two (2) contributing sites, each containing remnants of unidentified stone foundations.

Historical Information

The brick main house and the brick mill at Valley Mill Farm were built by William Helm, a grandson of Meredith Helm, one of the first judges of Frederick County (1744) and county sheriff (1753). In 1770 William Helm acquired a tract of land situated on Abram's Creek, a branch of Opequon Creek, from the Frederick County Parish Vestry. The land had been granted to the Vestry by Lord Fairfax to serve as a glebe and residence for the Rector but was found "unsuitable" for that purpose.¹

In 1809 Helm purchased an additional 400 acres "on the low lands of Abram's Creek and on the north side of the Opequon." Although Winchester historian Garland Quarles suggests a construction date of circa 1775,² it seems more likely that Helm's brick dwelling dates from the early nineteenth century. Certainly the small but handsome brick house with end chimneys and a symmetrical façade is representative of the Federal style in the lower Shenandoah Valley. The Valley Mill Farm house was one of 23 extant examples of Federal-style houses noted in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey of historic resources in rural Frederick County conducted by Maral Kalbian in 1988-1992.³ The house is also pictured and described in Kalbian's Frederick County, Virginia: History through Architecture, in which the date is assumed to be early nineteenth century.⁴

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Milling was a major industry in wheat-rich Frederick County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the Charles Varle map of 1809 shows more than fifty gristmills.⁵ As a 1992 cultural resource study of the general area suggests, while “high-farming activities concentrated on prime limestone lands [in western Frederick County],. . . the steep stream gradients these lands produced proved ideal for the development of the milling industries.”⁶ Thus, while the “unsuitability” of the land for a glebe, or farm, capable of supporting a minister’s family may have been due to its location on shaley land along the creek, this early disadvantage was clearly overshadowed by the site’s eminent suitability for the erection of a water-powered mill, a necessary adjunct to Frederick County’s grain-driven economy in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Judging from its similar brickwork, the mill appears to have been built at the same time as the house. It is likely that Helm may have used at least some slave labor in the operation of his mill, as Frederick County property tax records indicate that he owned 21 slaves over the age of 12 years in 1828.⁷ Helm apparently had abolitionist leanings, however, and he seems to have been a relatively benevolent master. His will⁸ stipulated that all of his slaves over the age of 28 were to be emancipated within nine months of his death. He also ordered that younger slaves were to be emancipated as soon as they achieved the age of 28, and that prior to that time they should be hired out and the income from their hire used, along with other money from Helm’s estate, to support those of his slaves who were unable to support themselves. An “appraisement” of his personal property made after his death makes no mention of slaves, and there is no indication that any of his slaves were sold; nor does the will or the accounting made after his death indicate that any slaves were distributed to his heirs (two surviving sisters, a niece, a nephew, and the children of four other siblings) or to settle debts. The estate settlement records of 1834 show that some slaves were indeed hired out, and that some slave children were cared for with funds from Helm’s estate.⁸

The 1831 appraisal of Helm’s landed estate included the “new house lot”, containing just over 531 acres, and exclusive of the interests of the heirs of his deceased sister, Anne Berry; the “old house lot”, containing slightly over 412 acres, also exclusive of Anne Berry’s heirs’ interests; and the “mill lot” containing approximately 75 acres.⁹

Following William Helm’s death, the farm was sold to a succession of owners. An 1831-32 map identifies it as “Harrison’s Mill”, an apparent reference to George Harrison, who bought the

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property in 1830.¹⁰ In 1862, it was purchased by William N. Eddy. Eddy operated the mill until about 1875. The roof and upper portions of the building had been severely damaged by fire in 1864, apparently during the Battle of Opequon (Third Winchester) on September 19 of that year.¹¹

The National Park Service's Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia¹² refers to the Opequon battle as "the largest and most desperately contested battle of the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley" and "a turning point of the war in the Valley, marking the rise of Sheridan and the decline of Confederate power." The report lists Valley Mill Farm among the sites and features associated with the battlefield.

Whether the fire in Eddy's barn resulted from torching by Union troops under General Philip Sheridan, from shelling during the battle, or from other causes is not clear. It is known, however, that Eddy borrowed money in late 1865 to repair the mill, declaring in a deed of trust against his house, mill, and 140 acres of land on Abram's Creek that he wanted the money to rebuild the mill, which had "recently burned". Around 1875 Eddy gave up active management of the mill and moved to Winchester. His sons-in-law, Cunningham and McKinster, took over the mill operations.¹³ The mill continued to be called Valley Mill and is so designated on an 1885 map of the area.¹⁴

Following the death of William N. Eddy in 1888 and that of his wife some years later, the property including the mill and house descended to Eddy's daughter and her husband, George J. Cunningham. It was sold in 1909 by Cunningham heirs and made its way through a long string of later owners. At some point, apparently in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the mill was converted to use as a barn. Little physical evidence of the mill's wheel, internal machinery, or supply and tail races remains today. However, the 1880 Manufacturing Census of Frederick County indicates that Eddy's mill had a 400-bushel grain elevator built into it, being the only gristmill functioning with such sophisticated equipment in Winchester at that time.¹⁵

Following the purchase of Valley Mill Farm by Dr. Mark Andrew McHale in 1958, the barn was adapted to serve as a veterinary office. Also during the McHale ownership, a rear-facing garage was added to the house in the mid-twentieth century; the garage was recently remodeled as living space.¹⁶ The property, now consisting of approximately 83 acres, is owned today by Valley Mill Farm, LC, managed by Mary McHale Stafford.¹⁷

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END NOTES

1. Garland R. Quarles, "The Helms-Eddy House", in Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia (Winchester, Va., Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1971, pp. 141-144).
2. Ibid.
3. Maral Kalbian, Resource #34-108. Rural Landmarks Survey Report, Frederick County, Virginia, Phases I-III, 1988-1992. Winchester, Va.: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1992.
4. Maral S. Kalbian. Frederick County, Virginia: History through Architecture (Winchester, Va.: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1998), p. 228.
5. Kalbian, Survey Report.
6. Warren G. Hofstra and Clarence Geier, The Abrams Creek-Redbud Run Project: A Cultural Resource Inventory Study of the Archaeological Sites in the Shale Area East of Winchester, Virginia. Winchester, Va., 1992. pp.7-9.
7. Frederick County, Va., Personal Property Tax Records, 1828. Microfilm. The Library of Virginia.
8. Frederick County, Va., Will Book 16, p. 164, and Willbook 18, p. 424.
9. Frederick County Willbook 16, p. 416.
10. Hofstra, op. cit., p.
11. Quarles, Ibid.
12. National Park Service, Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Interagency Services Division, September 1992, published 1995)
13. Quarles, op. cit., p. 734, citing Norris.
14. Lake's Atlas of Shenandoah County, Virginia, reprinted by G.P. Hammond, Strasburg, Va., 1997.
15. Hofstra, op. cit., p. 86.
16. Interview, Mary McHale Stafford, 2005.
17. Frederick County Virginia Land Tax Records, 2005, Winchester, Va., Frederick County Courthouse.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Quarles, Garland R. "The Helm-Eddy House", in Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia. Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1971, pp. 141-144.

Kalbiam, Maral. Rural Landmarks Survey Report, Frederick County, Virginia Phases I-III, 1988-1992).

Frederick County, Virginia: History through Architecture. Winchester, Va.: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1999.

Frederick County Will Book 18, 424; Book 16, 416.

Hofstra, Warren and Clarence Geier. The Abrams Creek-Redbud Run Project: A Cultural Resource Inventory Study of the Archaeological Sites in the Shale Area East of Winchester, Virginia. Winchester, Va., 1992.

Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Services Division, September 1992, published 1995).

Lake's Atlas of Shenandoah County, Virginia. Reprinted Strasburg, Va.: G. P. Hammond Publishing, 1997.

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GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

UTM Coordinates

5. 17/ 751700 /4340100
6. 17/ 751040 /4340140

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are those shown on Frederick County Tax Map 55 as the boundaries of the following parcels: 55-165D, 54-4B, and 55A-165.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property boundaries include the farm house, barn, outbuildings, and fields that have been historically associated with Valley Mill Farm and that maintain historic integrity as part of the farm.

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All Photographs are of:
Valley Mill Farm
Frederick County, VA
VDHR File Number 034-0108
James C. Massey, Photographer
Location of original negative: VDHR Richmond

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: General view of main house and
surrounding area, looking north

Negative No. 22311:10

Photo 1 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: General view of Valley Mill Road at
Abrams Creek, looking northeast

Negative No. 22311:3

Photo 2 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: Front facade of main house, looking
north

Negative No. 22312:14

Photo 3 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: Front facade and east elevation of main
house

Negative No. 22312:13

Photo 4 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: North and west elevations of main
house, looking southeast

Negative No. 22312:18

Photo 5 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: Dining room, looking northeast

Negative No. 22312:7

Photo 6 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: Left-side parlor and stairs, looking east

Negative No. 22312:4

Photo 7 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: Barn, looking northwest, with equipment
shed at left

Negative No. 22311:5

Photo 8 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: Storage shed looking north

Negative No. 22311:12

Photo 9 of 10

DATE: August 2004

VIEW: Equipment shed, looking southwest

Negative No. 22311:17

Photo 10 of 10

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

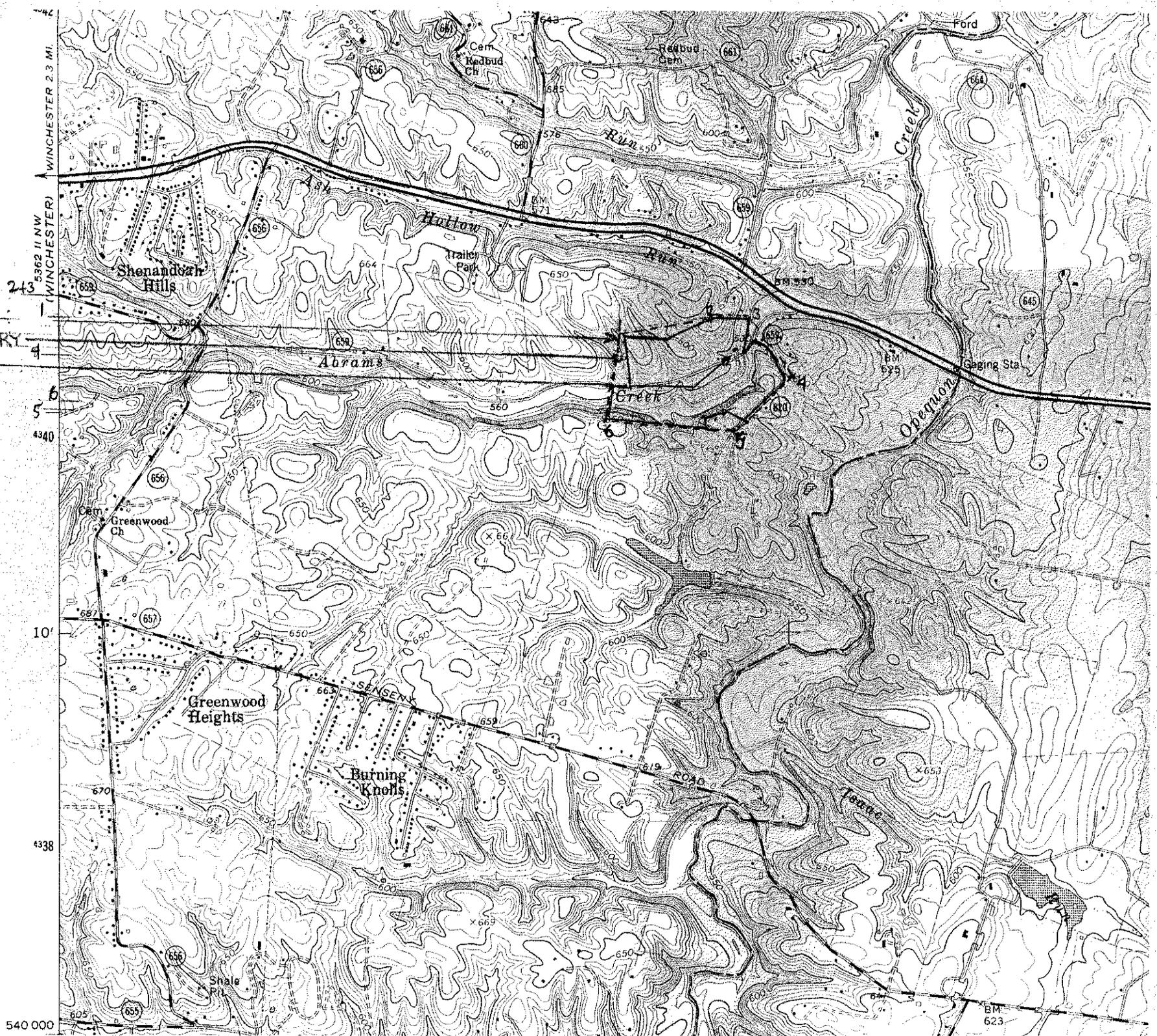
OMB No. 1024-0018

**Valley Mill Farm
Frederick County, Virginia**

UTM POLYGON
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
VALLEY MILL FARM

NORTING
1- 4340 560
2- 4340 660
3- 4340 660
4- 4340 360
5- 4340 100
6- 4340 140

EASTING
1- 751 100
2- 751 580
3- 751 760
4- 751 980
5- 751 700
6- 751 040

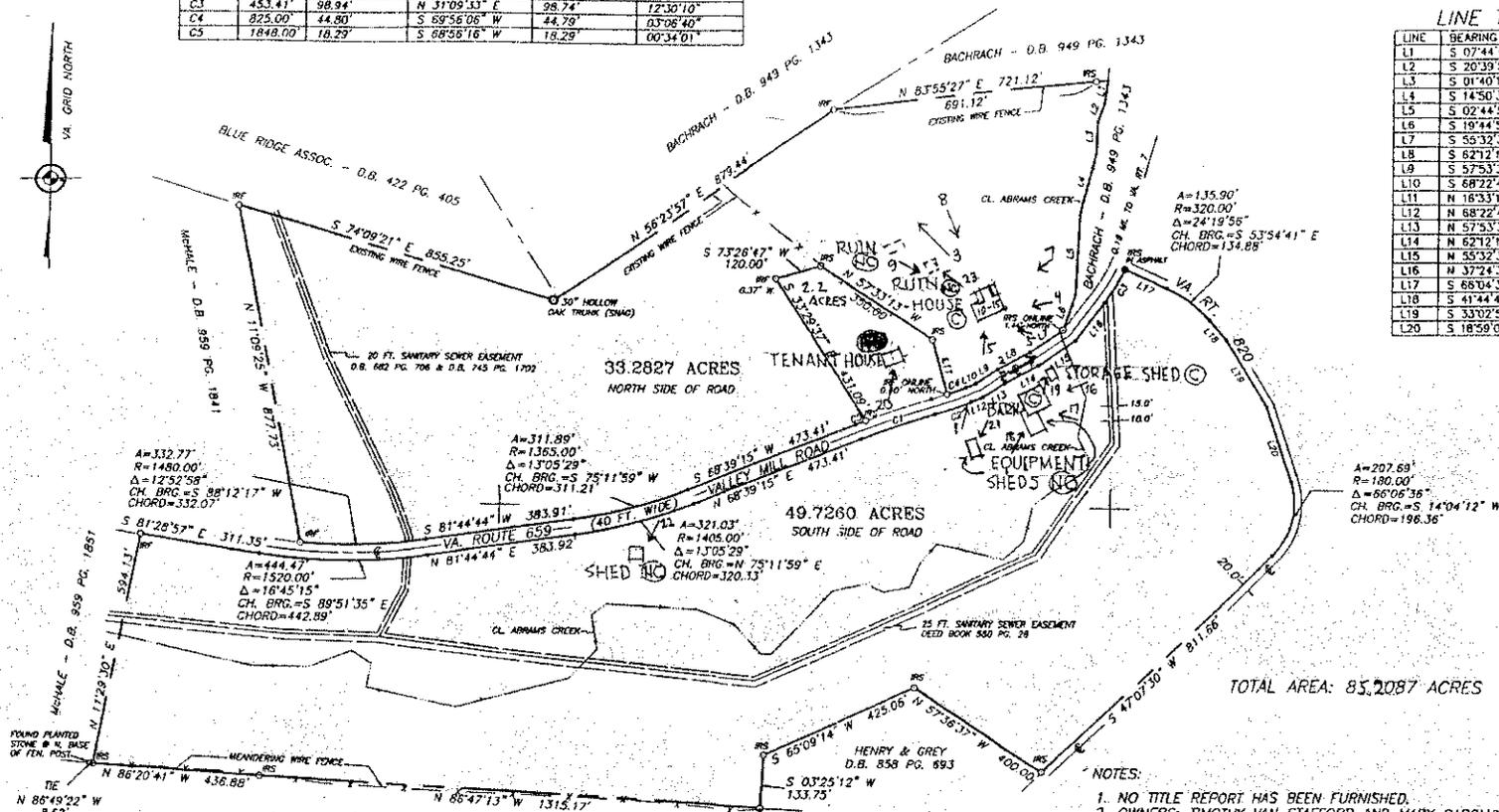


CURVE TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	ARC LENGTH	CHORD BEARING	CHORD LENGTH	DELTA ANGLE
C1	1808.00'	202.36'	N 71°31'38" E	202.25'	06°24'46"
C2	865.00'	100.96'	N 71°43'23" E	100.90'	06°41'15"
C3	453.47'	98.94'	N 37°09'13" E	98.74'	12°30'10"
C4	825.00'	44.80'	S 69°58'05" W	44.78'	03°08'40"
C5	1648.00'	18.29'	S 68°58'16" W	18.29'	00°34'01"

LINE TABLE

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 07°44'45" W	58.16'
L2	S 20°39'52" W	48.03'
L3	S 01°40'18" W	82.36'
L4	S 14°50'33" W	156.48'
L5	S 02°44'59" W	206.17'
L6	S 19°44'59" W	93.49'
L7	S 55°32'36" W	99.98'
L8	S 62°12'11" W	95.88'
L9	S 57°53'33" W	67.17'
L10	S 68°22'46" W	30.16'
L11	N 16°33'15" W	144.60'
L12	N 68°22'46" E	33.84'
L13	N 57°53'34" E	68.34'
L14	N 52°12'11" E	96.71'
L15	N 55°32'36" E	114.95'
L16	N 37°24'39" E	121.85'
L17	S 68°04'39" E	110.75'
L18	S 41°44'43" E	67.52'
L19	S 33°02'50" E	203.94'
L20	S 18°59'06" E	202.73'



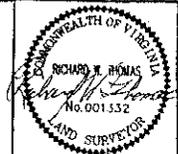
TOTAL AREA: 85,2087 ACRES

- NOTES:
1. NO TITLE REPORT HAS BEEN FURNISHED.
 2. OWNERS: TIMOTHY VAN STAFFORD AND MARY CAROLYN STAFFORD & MATTHEW C. McHALE AND KATHERINE M. McHALE - DEED BOOK 948 AT PAGE 567.
 3. PLAT REF. - D.B. 145 PG. 233 & D.B. 254 PG. 522.
 4. TAX MAP REF. - 55 ((A)) 165.
 5. IRS = 5/8" RE-BAR SET. IRF = 1/2" RE-BAR FOUND
 6. R/W FOR VA. ROUTE 659 - D.B. 346 PG. 461.
R/W FOR VA. ROUTE 820 - D.B. 292 PG. 675
 7. PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PROPERTY ARE NOT SHOWN HEREON.
 8. PROPERTY MAY BE SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS OF RECORD NOT SHOWN.

DATE: 02/14/01
SCALE: 1" = 300'
DESIGNED BY: M/A
FILE NO. ...
SHEET 1 OF 1

PLAT SHOWING A BOUNDARY SURVEY - OF THE LAND OF -
VALLEY MILL FARM, L.C.

STONEWALL DISTRICT - FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA



DATE	REVISION
8/05	NATIONAL REGISTER ANNOTATIONS - J.C. NALLEY
	VA. DHR 034-0108

GREENWAY ENGINEERING

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Engineers
Surveyors

Founded in 1977