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NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

**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 OPEQUON HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number DHR File no. 0034-5037

2. Location

street & number 94-acre area at the junction of VA Route 622 and VA Route 620 not for publication N/A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.)

Catherine Sasser March 29, 2002
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 33 </u>	<u> 4 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 34 </u>	<u> 4 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwellings </u>
<u> INDUSTRY </u>	<u> mill </u>
<u> COMMERCE </u>	<u> general store </u>
<u> RELIGION </u>	<u> church </u>
<u> EDUCATION </u>	<u> school </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwellings </u>
<u> RELIGION </u>	<u> church </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial _____
- Federal _____
- Mid-19th Century _____
- Late Victorian _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: Limestone _____
- roof METAL: Tin _____
- walls STONE _____
- BRICK _____
- 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)

- X 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.

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

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.)

II. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dr. I. William Zartman

Organization: The Johns Hopkins University date 31 May 2001

street & number: 713 Quaint Acres telephone (301) 622-5151

city or town Silver Spring, MD 20904

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 See attached property owners list.

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Opequon Historic District is located in central Frederick County five miles southwest of Winchester at the junction of Cedar Creek Grade (VA Route 622), Miller Road (VA Route 620), and Opequon Creek. The village dates from about 1736, and is one of Frederick County's earliest settlements. The village originally comprised the homesteads of the Glass and Cartmell families, early pioneer settlers in the Shenandoah Valley. Over the next two centuries the settlement saw the addition of a mill and factory, stores, a church, a restaurant and residences—all clustered around the headwaters of Opequon Creek and Cedar Creek Grade, a road commissioned in 1745 that led from Winchester to Shenandoah County. Race Mills (ca. 1751, ca. 1812 additions, 1950s restoration), the oldest surviving building in the village was constructed by Joseph Glass II on the high ground south of the Opequon. Joseph Glass II also built the Glass-Rinker-Cooper Mill (ca. 1812, late 19th century addition), the second gristmill to be constructed at the head of Opequon Creek in the village; the first, built in 1757, was destroyed. Greenwood, the homestead of original settlers Samuel and Mary Glass, was built in 1736 and burned in 1943. Around 1910 a frame foursquare dwelling, the Steck House, was erected on the property. Nearby is a mill house (1738 or 1756), built over one of the springs where the creek rises. Homespun was built in 1771 by Nathaniel Cartmell III on the high ground north of Glass Mill. During the late 1800s Hodgson Store was built at the crossroads and the Second Presbyterian Church was built in 1939. Up the hill from the church on Miller Road (Route 620) is the Bleak House, built in the mid-nineteenth century and Tokes' Inn, built around 1880, a restaurant and catering establishment operated by Susan Tokes, a daughter of slaves from Greenwood. The village once included an additional house, a blacksmith shop and barrel factory (at the Glass Mill), a post office, which operated at the Hodgson Store from 1876-1948, a school in the church, a town hall and a second grocery store.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Race Mills, also known as the Glass-Rinker House, is the oldest building in Opequon village. The earliest part of the house, a central limestone block, was probably built soon after

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 2

Joseph Glass received 250 acres on the south side of Opequon Creek from his father, Samuel, in 1751.¹ The original house consisted of a single room, 20' x 26', with a gable roof and interior end chimney. The structure had a dirt-floor cellar with a ground-level entrance centered between two windows.² It may have been constructed by or with Joseph's brother, Robert, who was the only one in the community with stone-working tools and probably served as the stonemason of the family.³ The original south wing of the house cannot be dated because all that survived into the twentieth century was the foundation of an apparently frame—possibly log—addition to the central unit, oriented in the same direction, and ending with a massive fireplace.⁴ In the 1950s Edward and Marjorie Copenhaver constructed a limestone south wing atop the old foundation in the same style as the central unit, and added dormers to both units of the house. Joseph Glass's son, Joseph II, acquired the house in 1812⁵ and it is believed that he built the north wing, 20' x 23', in stone with two full stories. At that time, the entrance door was moved to the location of a window on the west elevation, facing a staircase, and the room was divided to make an entrance hall. The original roof's shingles were later replaced with standing seam metal.⁶ The result is a stone structure of three units on the same axis, the roof ridge of the southern unit slightly offset because of the greater depth of the reconstructed room; the north wing is covered with stucco. An entrance porch shelters the front door and central window; a two-story porch extends along the rear of the central section and the north wing.

The Glass-Rinker-Cooper Mill was built around 1812 and is the second mill in this community.⁷

It was originally fed by a millpond still visible on the west side of Cedar Creek Grade near Greenwood and a headrace that flowed under the road, but was filled in during the 1950s. The tailrace has recently been connected to Opequon Creek and dammed to form a pond and waterfall. The mill is constructed of massive native limestone, with walls three-feet thick at the base tapering to eighteen inches at the top. The mill has a dirt floor and sits on one (or more) of the many springs in the region. Interior millworks include a husk frame with some of its axles, wooden gears and both pairs of millstones on the first floor, but the external waterwheel has been removed. Except for the wheel, the external and internal integrity of the structure has been faithfully maintained. The first, second, and third floors laid in chestnut oak planks are supported by single chestnut oak beams fifty feet in length. One of the cranes used to lift the stones for cleaning is dated 1838, inscribed by an auger, as well as chalk marks to keep count of flour bags. Attached to the mill is a late-nineteenth-century, two-story frame residence, of Victorian vernacular architecture, which incorporates the office of the mill as one of its rooms. A most

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 3

unusual feature is the chimney flue, which rises from the office within the gable wall of the mill and incorporates two diagonal doglegs to avoid windows; nonetheless, the chimney draws very well.

Greenwood began as a large log dwelling that is believed to have been built soon after Samuel Glass's arrival in 1736. A log wing was added later in the century. The two-story structure was covered with weatherboarding around 1800.⁸ It was destroyed by fire in 1943. Around 1910 a foursquare frame house clad in stucco with a six-bay wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns (the Steck House) was built alongside the original house.⁹ The property remained in the Glass and related Baker families until 1880, when it was sold to the Wood-Steck family¹⁰, and then to the Marker Miller family in 1961.¹¹

The Millhouse, built in 1738 or 1756, is a 1 ½ frame structure on a limestone basement built over one of the sources of Opequon Creek.¹² The north end of the structure is stone enclosed and paved and is believed to be the wheel basin for the mill. A sunken garden adjacent to the house was originally the millpond, and there is archaeological evidence of a sluice gate one-hundred feet to the northwest to divert the creek into a short headrace.¹³

Homespun was built in 1771 by Nathaniel Cartmell III, the grandson of the original settler of the upper Opequon Creek area, Nathaniel Cartmell, Sr.¹⁴ It is a two-and-a-half-story limestone structure with a smaller log wing attached to the north. A 1771 datestone is located in the south gable end. In 1810, Nathaniel III's son, Martin, built a two-story addition on the rear of the house, the first floor of which was a drawing room and the second a ballroom. The addition became unsafe and was torn down around 1850.¹⁵ There are seven outbuildings, including a three-bay, frame bank barn.

Hodgson (Bayliss) Store is a two-story frame building built in the late 1800s.¹⁶ While the building always contained living quarters on its upper story, in about 1980 its commercial function was discontinued and it became a residence.¹⁷ Between 1876 and 1948, the store served as a post office. It was also a gas station with pumps in front at one time. At the end of the nineteenth century a billboard at the store advertising a brand of snuff showed a frog's head with a very prominent eye. When the signboard fell down, local boys nailed a part of the sign with the frog's eye to a tree, giving the community its local name of Frog Eye, which has lasted over a century.¹⁸

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 4

The Second Opequon Presbyterian Church, a single-story brick building on a raised basement with a high-pitched roof, stained glass windows, and a wooden belfry, was built in 1939.¹⁹ A brick wing was built to the rear of the church in 1997. The original wooden church on the site, built by the Glass family in 1848 as the Opequon Union Chapel, also served as a school. The building fell into disuse around the turn of the century. In 1926 descendants of the original members of the church formed a Presbyterian congregation and met the following year with nine members. The old chapel was replaced by the current structure in 1939.

Tokes' Inn consists of a vernacular two-story, frame house dating from the late 1800s and a one-story, frame building that served as a restaurant. The house was built for John and Hester Tokes, former slaves from Greenwood. The restaurant is architecturally interesting because it is a pre-fabricated portable building with wooden weatherboarded vertical panels measuring three feet by nine feet and held together by steel bolts. According to oral history, the building was one of several purchased by the City of Winchester for use as temporary classrooms during the construction of Handley High School from 1919-1923. After the school opened in 1923, the building was dismantled and moved to the Tokes' Inn, where it served as a dining facility for the restaurant and catering business of Susan Josephine and Louise Tokes. The rear of the building also served as a small school for local children, both white and black, during the 1930s employing a teacher from Washington, D.C. who lived at the inn. The business, which had begun in 1918, continued in operation after Susan's death by her nephew George Davis and his wife Addie. The restaurant closed in 1998 upon the death of Addie.²⁰

Bleak House (Bageant House) believed to have been built by the Bakers of Greenwood, is a 1 ½ story, stucco-clad frame structure composed of a mid-nineteenth-century log core to which various rooms have been added. *Hammond's Edition of the 1885 Atlas of Frederick County, Virginia* lists the structure as the residence of J. C. Baker.²¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 5

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

2351 Cedar Creek Grade (0034-5037-0001), contributing resource: One-story, three-bay frame house clad with asbestos siding with a poured concrete foundation. Standing seam gable roof with a central chimney. Double hung windows with two-over-two sashes. Two outbuildings, contributing resources, consist of a frame privy with a shed roof and a vertical board shed/garage with corrugated tin gable roof.

Hodgson Store, 2412 Cedar Creek Grade(0034-5037-0002), contributing resource: Two-story, frame vernacular, gable-front building (early nineteenth-century) with vinyl siding, one-story side and rear additions (early twentieth-century), under a standing-seam metal roof.

Glass-Rinker-Cooper Mill, 2431 Cedar Creek Grade (0034-5037-0003), contributing resource: Limestone industrial building (ca. 1815) on stone foundation, 2 ½ story, with standing-seam metal roof and interior end chimney; rear wall clad in barn siding and placed on a stone foundation. Attached to two-story Victorian vernacular frame house (ca 1890s) on stone foundation with standing-seam metal roof and a central chimney; one-story front and two-story rear porches. Property also contains a wooden outhouse, a contributing resource.

Race Mills (Glass-Rinker House), 2463 Cedar Creek Grade (0034-5037-0004), contributing resource: Two-story, limestone residence on a stone foundation with a standing-seam metal roof, built in three sections: north two-story stuccoed section (ca. 1812) with stone gable-end chimney; middle one-and-a-half story stone section (ca. 1751) with stone gable-end chimney, dormer window and porch; south one-and-a-half story, stone section (1950s) with two dormer windows and gable-end chimney. Property also contains a stone well house and garage east of the main house, and a frame chicken house and red frame barn with stone foundation south of the main house, all contributing resources.

Homespun, 2368 Cedar Creek Grade (0034-5037-0005) contributing resource: Limestone dwelling (1771) 2 ½ story, with a metal gabled roof, pedimented portico, gable-end chimneys, and an oriel window. A 1½ story log wing extends from the east gable. Outbuildings include twentieth-century garage, machine shed, chicken house, barn, and three additional sheds, all contributing resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 6

Second Opequon Presbyterian Church, 107 Miller Road (0034-5037-0006), contributing resource: One-story, stretcher-bond brick vernacular church (1939) on cinder block foundation, pointed-arched and segmentally-arched windows, and wooden belfry topped by a spire.

115 Miller Road (0034-5037-0007) non-contributing resource: A one-story, frame with vinyl siding dwelling built in the 1990s.

117 Miller Road (0034-5037-0008), non-contributing resource: A one-story, frame ranch-style house built in 1992, a non-contributing resource.

129 Miller Road (0034-5037-0009), non-contributing resource: A two-story, brick Colonial Revival style dwelling, a non-contributing resource, was built in 1999 between the Bleak House and the church.

Bleak House, 137 Miller Road (0034-5037-0010), contributing resource: Stucco-clad frame dwelling (mid-nineteenth-century core with twentieth-century additions), 1 ½ story; a one-story, frame stable (built around 1995, non-contributing resource).

The Mill House, 170 Miller Road (0034-5037-0011), contributing resource: A 1 ½ story, two-bay frame structure (circa mid eighteenth century) on a limestone basement with gable roof.

Steck House, 190 Miller Road [Glass Spring Lane] (0034-5037-0012), contributing resource: Stuccoed frame foursquare (ca. 1910), 2½ story, with front and side porches with Tuscan columns and hipped-roof dormers on front and south side of metal roof. Property also contains the remains of a bank barn built on stone foundations associated with Greenwood, as well as a frame packing shed, chicken house, barn and three additional frame outbuildings, all contributing resources.

225 Miller Road (0034-5037-0013), contributing resource: A 1 ½ story, frame bungalow (inter-war period) with aluminum siding, three-bay porch, two-over-two and three-over-one windows;

227 Miller Road (0034-5037-0014), contributing resource: one-story, cinder block garage with an apartment on the second floor, built in the late 1940s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 7

Tokes' Inn, 239 Miller Road (0034-5037-0015), contributing resource : Two-story, frame and log vernacular dwelling with aluminum siding (late nineteenth-century) with side porch: pre-fab dining hall attached consisting of wood sections held together by steel bolts, a contributing resource. A one-story brick outbuilding with partial stone foundation, a contributing resource, exists to the rear of the main house, a contributing resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 8

NOTES

1. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Deed Book Vol. 2* (Winchester, Virginia), 341.
2. Warren Hofstra, *Adaptation or Survival?: Folk Housing at Opequon Settlement* (Urban Folklife XXVII, 1:36), 61.
3. *Ibid.*, 5.
4. *Ibid.*, 11.
5. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Will Book Vol. 2* (Winchester, Virginia), 2; *Deed Book Vol. 34* (Winchester, Virginia), 80.
6. Hofstra, 19.
7. Thomas K. Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia from Its Formation in 1738 to 1908* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1989), 70.
8. *Ibid.*, 274. Garland Quarles, *Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia* (Winchester, Virginia: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1990), 106.
9. Clarence R. Geier and Warren R. Hofstra, *An Archaeological Survey of and Management Plan for Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Upper Opequon Creek* (Winchester, Virginia: Frederick County Board of Supervisors, 1991), A-33.
10. Quarles, 107. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Will Book Vol. 38* (Winchester, Virginia), 193.
11. Cartmell, 415; Quarles, 108. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Deed Book Vol. 348* (Winchester, Virginia), .
12. Geier-Hofstra, Appendix C, A-33.
13. *Ibid.*, 65-66.
14. Quarles, 60; Cartmell, 417-418.
15. Cartmell, 274.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 9

16. Geier-Hotstra, 34-1089.

17. Linda McCarty, "Tales of Frog Eye," *The Winchester Star* (March 11, 1992), E3; "Bull's Eye on Frog Eye." *The Winchester Star* (April 22, 1992), E1.

18. McCarty, E1.

19. McCarty, E3.

20. Mary Davis Byrd. Interview by Joanna Evans, November 1998, 225 Miller Road, Frederick, County, VA, Notes in files of author, Winchester, VA.

21. *An Atlas of Frederick County, Virginia* (Strasburg, VA: G. P. Hammond Publishing, 1997), 23.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 10

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Opequon has been a crossroads village surrounded by farm country in central Frederick County for over two and a half centuries. Situated at the junction of Cedar Creek Grade and Miller Road, the village consists of historic eighteenth-century stone and log structures from one of the first settlements in the Upper Shenandoah Valley. It also contains nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century buildings in a variety of architectural styles and forms, including a church, a mill and barrel factory, a restaurant, and a store/post office. Since 1745 the movement along Cedar Creek Road which became a turnpike in 1851 and is now known as Cedar Creek Grade, primarily involved the carrying of farm goods to Winchester and other towns of the Shenandoah Valley. During the Civil War, the turnpike was used by both Confederate and Union troops before and after the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill. Opequon retains its integrity as an early settlement and crossroads village that has changed little since the early twentieth century.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The upper Opequon Creek valley was an area of movement in pre-colonial times. There are no identified traces of villages in the area, but plenty of arrowheads have been found nearby from the Early Archaic period (circa 8,000 B.C.).¹ Although the limestone soils were fertile, they were also often dry and susceptible to wildfire, augmented by the Native Americans' use of fire drives for hunting, and so, "when the country was first known to white people, (it) was one entire and beautiful prairie, with the exception of narrow fringes of timber immediately bordering on watercourses," according to Samuel Kercheval, the early-nineteenth-century historian of the Shenandoah Valley.² As such it was a marvelous hunting ground for various tribes, and a battleground when they contested each other's hunting ranges.

The area is marked by many Native-American names. Shenandoah comes from the name, Gherundo, an Iroquois chief in the late seventeenth century, who ventured into the hunting lands of Chief Opeckenough, for whom the creek is named.³

European settlers came to the area for a number of reasons. They advanced to establish protection against the French and Indian raids on the agricultural plains east of the Blue Ridge. They continued the western flow in search of good farmlands for themselves. They responded to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 11

appeals from two rival colonial agents to settle the land. Lord Fairfax had inherited a grant from Charles II to the Northern Neck (the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers) and operated through his agent, Robert Carter. Sir William Gooch, governor of Virginia operated through his agents, notably Joist Hite. Each wanted to gain revenues from the sale of parcels of the same land. In 1736, among no more than two dozen of the first settlers to the Shenandoah Valley were two elderly pioneers—Nathaniel Cartmell, an Englishman from New Jersey, and Samuel Glass, a German from Ireland—and their large families settled on land grants from Hite along the north and south banks of the upper Opequon Creek, respectively, to which they added grants from Lord Fairfax (1800 acres in all for Cartmell and 1600 acres for Glass).⁴ The creek was to be a disputed boundary between the two families, leading to a ten-year lawsuit when Glass's millrace cut the spring stream for Cartmell's dairy (Cartmell lost).⁵

The upper Opequon Creek valley, like the larger Shenandoah Valley of which it is a part, produced great quantities of grain, and soon became a major supplier of flour and meat which was transported along roads through Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps to the Tidewater and Piedmont settlements to the east. In 1745, a road was commissioned along the present course of Cedar Creek Grade, connecting Cedar Creek to Winchester and was to "pass by the Cartmell Springs at the head of Opequon."⁶ Originally named the Cartmell Road or the Great Road, it was rechartered as the Cedar Creek Turnpike in 1851.⁷ As early as 1781, the Commissary General's Office in Alexandria reported that the mills of the Valley, notably in Frederick County, provided enough flour to feed the entire Virginia militia, and in the next century, the Census of Manufacturers repeatedly rated Frederick County as one of the leading producers of grain in the state. Industry along the creek started with the two mills of the Glass family and steadily increased to reflect the importance of local grain production and to meet the demands for flour in the surrounding community.⁸

The village lost its two-family character in the period just before the Civil War. Race Mills and the Glass Mill passed out of the Glass family in 1833.⁹ Greenwood stayed in the family until 1880.¹⁰ Homespun passed out of the Cartmell family in 1856.¹¹ This evolution helped Opequon move from a collection of homesteads for two families toward being a full-fledged village.

Opequon is not mentioned in the 130-volume Official Record of the War of the Rebellion, although the Glass Mill figures on two Civil War maps.¹² In 1861 and 1864, the three Battles of Winchester took place along Valley Road ten miles to the southeast and 20 miles to the east of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 12

Opequon, respectively, far enough away not to involve the village. However, after the Third Battle of Winchester on 19 September 1864, the Second Cavalry Division under the command of Union General William Averall traveled down Cedar Creek Grade along Little North Mountain to form the flanking movement in the Battle of Fishers Hill on 24 September 1864.¹³ Civil War artifacts have been found in the Opequon area and a Union encampment was located on the woody knoll just east of the village.

After the Civil War the village grew with the construction of new buildings. Hodgson's Store, the Glass Mill house, Tokes' Inn, the Bleak House, and the Miller House (demolished around 1980) between Race Mills and the Glass Mill were added in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Opequon gained a post office in 1876, first in Hodgson's Store and later in the Miller House. Freed slaves from Greenwood, such as members of the Tokes' family, built homes in the neighborhood. Four of the five children of John and Hester Tokes remained in Opequon. Between 1848 and the end of the century the Opequon Union Chapel served as the village meetinghouse and school.

While there seems to have been a lull in village commercial activities at the beginning of the twentieth century, the village renewed activity after World War I. The Glass Mill and barrel factory operated until World War II. Tokes' Inn functioned as a catering service and restaurant in the inter-war and post-World War II period.

After World War II, the automobile brought Opequon into the Greater Winchester area and made it almost a rural suburb of the county seat. Residents no longer needed the services and communal life that Opequon had once offered when Winchester was half an hour away by horse. The Valley Pike (U.S. Route 11) and downtown Winchester now offered convenient commercial services.

Opequon at the beginning of the twenty-first century is under threat. Residential suburban development is moving into the orchards surrounding the village. For 160 years, Opequon has been evolving along with the valley. The village has survived by adapting to the times. In the process, it has maintained its historic architecture from a succession of periods. Only one important building has been destroyed by fire, and a number of others have taken on additions without affecting their original character. Hopefully Opequon will withstand the approaching development and maintain its identity as one of Frederick County's oldest crossroads village.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 13

NOTES

1. Clarence R. Geier and Warren R. Hofstra, *An Archeological Survey of and Management Plan for Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Upper Opequon Creek* (Winchester, Virginia: [publisher unknown], 1991), 94-96.
2. Samuel Kercheval, *A History of the Valley of Virginia* (Harrisonburg, Virginia: C. J. Carrier Company, reprinted 1994), 305.
3. Thomas K. Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants: A History of Frederick County, Virginia, from Its Formation in 1738 to 1908* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1989), 41.
4. Ibid., 15.
5. Ibid., 70.
6. Ibid., 53.
7. Ibid.
8. *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, Vol. 2, 478. Geier and Hofstra, 65.
9. G. L. Gillespie, Map of *Battfield of Winchester, VA*, September 19, 1864. Jedediah Hotchkiss, sketch map of *Winchester, Virginia*, 1862.
10. Garland Quarles, *Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia* (Winchester, Virginia: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1990), 102. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Deed Book Vol. 61* (Winchester, Virginia), 99.
11. Quarles, 57. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Deed Book Vol. 95*, 407.
12. Quarles, 60. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Deed Book Vol. 43*, 211.
13. Jeffrey D. Wert, *From Winchester to Cedar Creek: The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864* (Carlisle, Pennsylvania: South Mountain Press, 1987), 107-108.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 14

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Opequon Historic District
Frederick County, Virginia

Section 10, 11 Page 15

10. GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

UTM References continued:

5. 17/737420/4337620

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the district is shown on the accompanying map derived from the Frederick County tax maps and drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

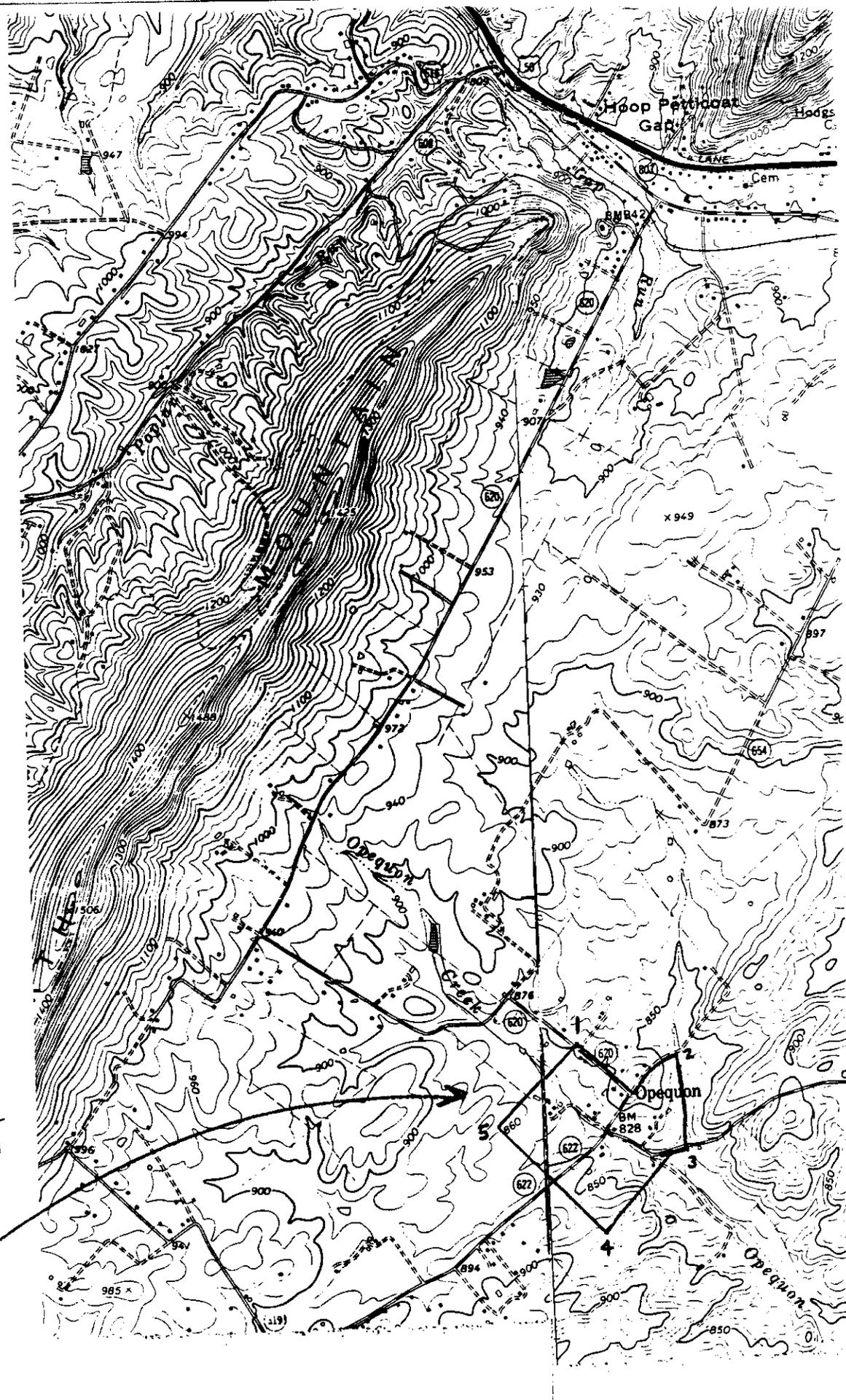
The boundary of the district is drawn to include all those properties that contribute to the historic and architectural development of the Opequon community, and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Mrs. Marjorie Copenhaver
Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society
2463 Cedar Creek Grade
Winchester, VA 22602

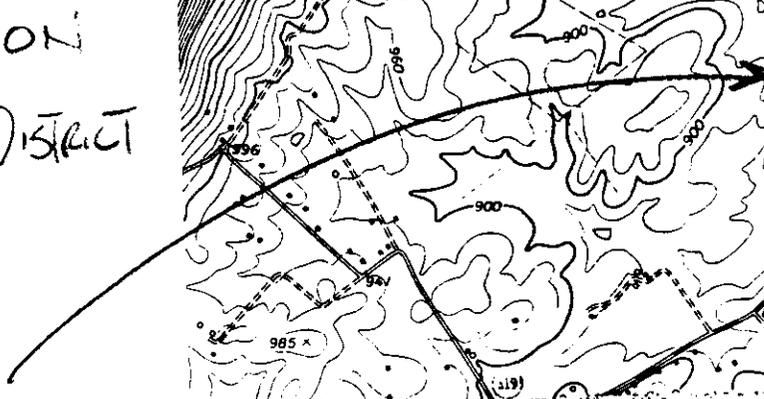
Virginia Department of Historic Resources Staff
Joanna J. Evans

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Volunteers
Helen Lee Fletcher
John G. Lewis



OPEQUON
HISTORIC DISTRICT

FREDERICK
COUNTY
VIRGINIA

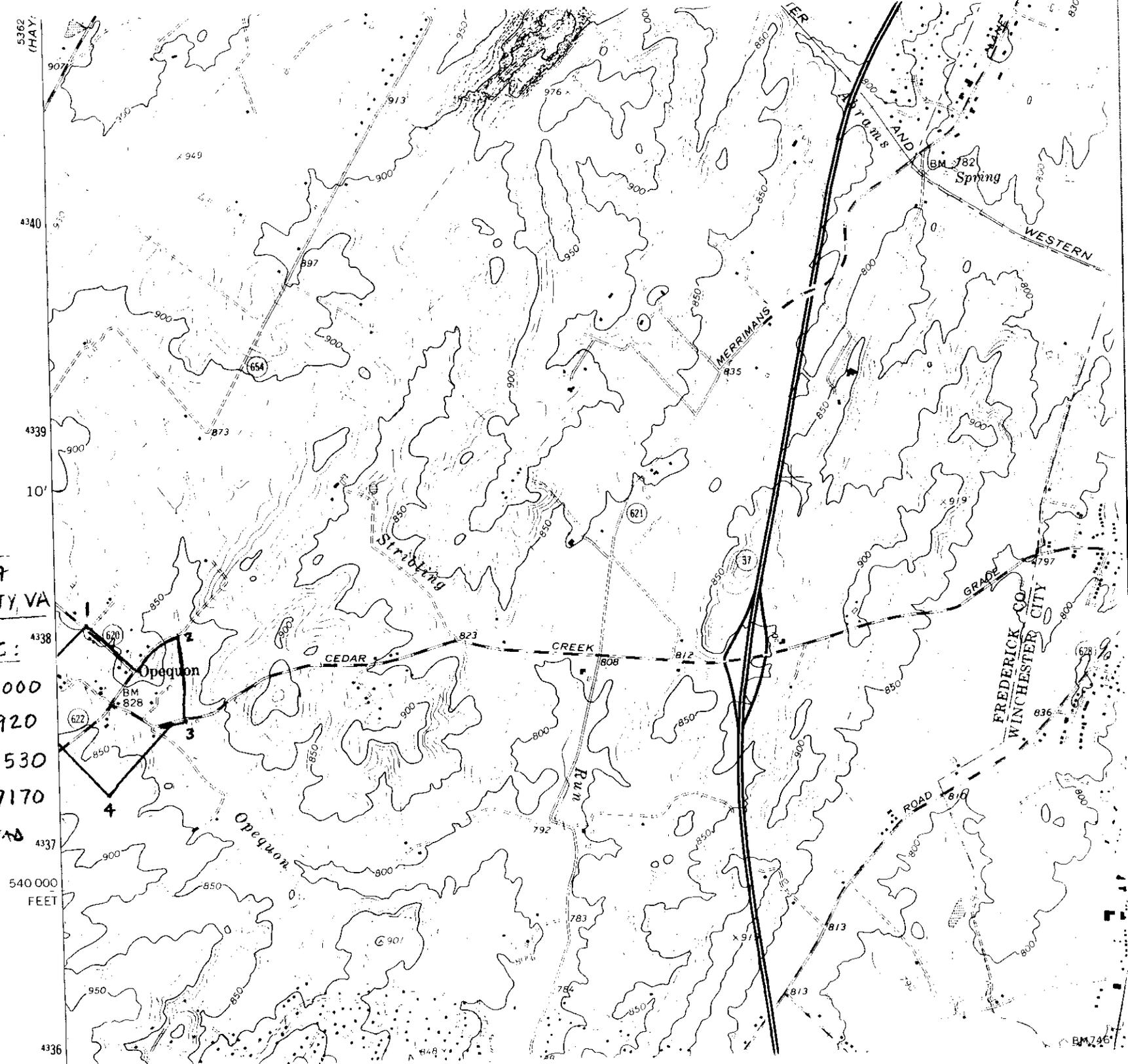


OPEQUON HISTORIC
DISTRICT 34-5037
FREDERICK COUNTY, VA

UTM REFERENCES:

- 1. 17/737765/4338000
- 2. 17/738200/4337920
- 3. 17/738220/4337530
- 4. 17/737860/4337170

WINCHESTER QMS



5362 (HAY)
907
4340
4339
10'
4338
4337
540 000
FEET
4336

