

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Frederick County Courthouse
Winchester, Virginia

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> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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: GOVERNMENT Sub: courthouse

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: museum

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
 Government

Period of Significance 1840-1951

Significant Dates 1840
 1862-1864
 1916

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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 10,158 square feet

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

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1 17; 744,830;	4,340,800	2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____	4 _____	_____

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.)

II. Form Prepared By

name/title: Helen Lee Fletcher

Organization: _____ date 15 Dec 2000

street & number: 273 Broad Avenue telephone (540) 667-9308

city or town Winchester, state VA zip code 22602

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 John R. Riley, Jr., Frederick County Administrator

street & number 107 N. Kent Street telephone (540) 665-5666

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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Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The 1840 Frederick County Courthouse is a two-story, rectangular, brick building on a stone foundation and partial basement. Measuring fifty by ninety feet, the building has a pedimented Doric portico and a gabled roof surmounted by a cupola. The courthouse is situated on part of the land set aside in 1744 for public use by James Wood, the founder of Winchester. A grassy lawn separates the building from the Loudoun Street pedestrian mall in the center of the Winchester Historic District. Exterior and first-floor interior elements display excellent architectural integrity. During recent renovation of the second floor, which will be used as a Civil War museum, original construction details were revealed together with graffiti from the building's occupation by Union and Confederate troops from 1862 to 1864. On the courthouse grounds is a Confederate monument, dedicated in 1916, consisting of a bronze statue of a soldier on a stone base.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Site

A grassy lawn, divided in half by a concrete sidewalk, separates the 1840 Frederick County Courthouse from the Loudoun Street pedestrian mall, which was created by closing a busy downtown street to vehicular traffic for two blocks both north and south of the courthouse. The building is oriented almost due west and is bounded on the north and south by the F&M Bank property and on the east by a parking lot behind Winchester City Hall. Public easements exist on all sides of the building. Wide brick sidewalks reach from the base of the courthouse to the base of adjacent buildings on the north and south. A bronze statue of a Confederate soldier atop a six-foot-tall polished stone base stands at the mall end of the center sidewalk. The statue was dedicated in 1916 to honor Confederate soldiers of Winchester and Frederick County. Just a few feet north of the statue in the northwest corner of the lawn is a time capsule placed there in 1988 to mark the 250th anniversary of the founding of Frederick County. The capsule bears a metal plate and is to be opened in January 2038. Three brick planters with small deciduous trees are located on both outer north and south edges of the lawn. Raised bronze plaques on each side of the walk near the courthouse detail the activities of Thomas Lord Fairfax and James Wood in the formation of Winchester and

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Frederick County. A metal flagpole is situated near the James Wood plaque in the north section of the lawn.

Exterior

The two-story, brick courthouse is dominated by a front portico featuring four Doric columns supporting an architrave and a stylized metope and triglyph frieze. Soffits are decorated with a modillion-like molding. Greek Revival details ornament the wooden pediment, which is painted white with the year 1840 painted in black numerals in the tympanum. Photographs taken in the 1920s show the courthouse facade without the numerals but those taken in 1967, before major renovation work was begun, clearly show the date, indicating the year of construction. Concrete and pebble blocks cover the 7' by 45' portico floor and the tops of seven steps, which stretch across the entire west facade. Side supports flanking the steps are brick, laid in Flemish bond, with limestone caps. Manufactured iron handrails are at the outer edges of the steps and a handicap ramp, placed flush with the north elevation of the building, gives access to the portico. Except for the floor, the portico and steps appear to be original.

The building is rectangular, 45' by 72', on a limestone foundation. Brick on the facade is laid in Flemish bond. The other three elevations are laid in five-course American bond. Walls are approximately eighteen inches thick. All of the exterior was painted white as early as 1920, but the paint was removed by sandblasting in 1967. Evidence of the paint and sandblasting are visible. All of the exterior woodwork is painted white.

The gable roof is covered in terne-plate metal. Remnants of a previous slate shingle roof can be seen in the attic. Both the north and south sides have two evenly spaced, brick, interior chimneys. A two-tiered wooden cupola, which can be accessed through the attic, is situated on the roof ridge towards the front of the building. It is adorned with paneled pilasters, a full entablature, and round clock faces from which the clock has been removed. The cupola has two-over-two windows in each of its four sides, an octagonal truncated roof, and is surmounted by a weathervane.

Five large windows are evenly spaced along the north elevation at the first-story level. All have twelve-over-twelve double-hung sashes. On the second story directly over these are smaller

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windows with twelve-over-twelve double-hung sashes. The south elevation has four windows and a door situated directly opposite the windows on the north side. All first-story windows have wooden frames, the tops of which are imbedded in the brick, with narrow, metal-topped drip caps. Second-story windows have similar trim but no caps. Some metal shutter fasteners are visible, although they have been painted white along with the wood trim.

A recessed double-door entrance on the south side, which gives access to the courtroom at the rear of the building, is reached by five semi-circular stone steps of recent origin that rise to a white marble threshold. A four-over-three fixed transom tops the doors. Each door has four square panels descending in size from top to bottom. The doorknob and simple deadbolt lock are brass. A large glass and black metal, carriage-style electric lantern is situated on each side of the entrance. Also on this elevation, between the door and the portico, is a metal, double bulkhead door leading into the basement. The second-story windows are positioned opposite those on the south side and are identical in size and trim. Both north and south elevations have seven evenly spaced small metal air vents imbedded in the brick just at the stone foundation level. These vents are under the portion of the building that does not have a basement. Under the portico and front section of the building is a basement that contains a gas furnace and public bathrooms that are now closed. Extensive damage was done to the beams and floor when the furnace overheated and caused a fire that forced evacuation of the building in 1929.

The east (rear) elevation has a center tripartite window on the first floor consisting of a nine-over-six double-hung sash central window flanked by three-over-two double-hung sash side windows. Directly above, at the second-story level, an identical window was enlarged to provide access to dual metal fire escape stairs, which descend in stages to the ground. This fire escape was added after the 1929 fire. The window/door has a six-over-fifteen double-hung sash with one-over-one side sashes that reach to where the original window ended. An elliptical eight-pane lunette is centered in the gable at the attic level.

The west facade has a center, double-door entrance topped by a five-light transom. Each wooden door has three square panels and bear both hand-wrought latches and contemporary brass door handles with latch. They are flanked by twin carriage lanterns similar to those on the south side. Long metal flagpole holders are attached to the wood trim on each side of the entry. On the north side of

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the doors are two metal plaques. One announces the building's Frederick County designation as a local landmark and the other describes the history of George Washington in Frederick County.

Interior

The double doors open into a ten-foot-wide hall. Interior door trim is symmetrically molded wood with bull's-eye corner blocks. Extensive interior renovation was done in 1968, including laying a slate floor in the entry hall. Plastered walls rise above four-foot-high, paneled wood wainscot. An acoustic-tile ceiling, added in 1968, drops a foot from the original ceiling throughout the first floor to conceal electric wires. A large chandelier was added to this hall in the 1968 renovation and all interior door and window surrounds and walls were painted white.

A door on the north side of the hall gives access into a room. On the south side of the hall against the west wall is a small lavatory and beside it a staircase rises to the second floor. Paired interior columns, original to the building, now support partitions that created office space on either side of the hall, and separate the courtroom from the hall. Double doors opposite the front entry lead into the courtroom.

The room north of the hall contains two of the windows previously described. Molded trim with bull's-eye corner blocks and eighteen-inch-deep sills adorn them. The surround on the eastern window appears to be the only surviving original window trim in the building. A two-inch-wide tongue-and-groove board wainscot rises four feet above the floor.

A door on the east wall leads into the courtroom, which is also accessed by a door on the east side of the hall, directly opposite the entrance. Raised platforms with spectator benches extend along the wall separating the hall from the courtroom. In the center of the room four columns with a low railing separate an eight-inch-high raised lawyers' platform from open space and spectator benches along either (north and south) sidewall. The rail is walnut and the square balusters are painted white. A raised platform is situated along the entire east wall. Two fourteen-inch-wide single-board steps lead to clerks' areas on either side of the judge's bench, which is raised another three steps. Paired bookshelves on the east wall at the corners have doors made up of forty small panes of wavy glass. All of this area is enclosed by a low walnut rail, with turned newels, over square balusters, painted

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white. The woodwork, bookcases, and raised platform appear to be original to the building. Plank flooring in this first-floor courtroom was repaired after the 1929 fire. The courtroom has a pleasing symmetry, enhanced by the three large windows on the north wall and the door and two windows on the south wall. Behind the judge's bench, in the center of the east wall, is another large window.

The second floor can be reached only by a staircase in the hall. The wide staircase has a large machine-turned walnut newel, a walnut handrail, and balusters painted white. Thirteen steps lead from the hall up to a wide landing attached to the south wall. A second set of fourteen steps lead up to the second floor.

The space on the second floor is undergoing renovation. Partitions added over the years to create office space have been removed from what was originally a theater area with a seating capacity of five hundred. When wall coverings were removed, wood trim at the east end of the building revealed indications of a stage area. Civil War graffiti, including names, dates and military regiments were also revealed by removal of paneling and wallboard. Some of the inscriptions have been verified as the writings of Union soldiers and work is underway to document all legible graffiti before the space is renovated as a Civil War museum by Frederick County.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 1840 Frederick County Courthouse, a contributing resource in the Winchester Historic District, is one of a few Greek Revival style courthouses in Virginia. Prominently situated between the Winchester City Hall and the Loudoun Street mall, it is the third courthouse built on land set aside for public use by Thomas, Lord Fairfax and James Wood, the founder of Winchester. The exterior remains much the same as described and sketched by James E. Taylor during the Civil War. Renovation work is underway for the building's intended future use as a Civil War museum. This adaptive use is particularly appropriate because Winchester was a pivotal site for three major battles and numerous skirmishes during the war. When the city changed hands, reportedly 72 times, both Union and Confederate forces used the courthouse to bivouac troops, temporarily hold prisoners, and as a hospital. Evidence of the soldiers' occupation of the building was recently revealed during the current renovation when names, military units, and other graffiti were discovered on interior walls. In spite of this usage and at least two bombardments of the city, the building remained intact at the close of the war. It continued to serve as a courthouse until 1984 and as Frederick County offices until 1997. The 1840 Frederick County Courthouse is the centerpiece of the Winchester Historic District and a significant historic resource in Frederick County.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On June 1, 1838, the Justices of the Frederick County Court ordered, "that a new Court House shall be built for this County." They specified that the new courthouse was to be on the same site as the one in use at the time and that the expense was not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00). James R. Brookings, Charles H. Clark, Jacob Senseny, John White and David W. Barton were appointed commissioners on behalf of the County. These men were given the power to "adopt a suitable plan and make all loans and contracts necessary to this affect, which contracts the Court pledges itself to fulfill on their part."¹

An indication of early efforts to carry out this court order was action taken at the August 7th meeting when the justices decided where to sit while construction was underway. As they had done

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previously when extensive repairs were made to the old courthouse, the justices elected to use the facilities of the Corporation of Winchester.²

The three Frederick County courthouses were constructed on land set aside for public use in 1744 by James Wood. The first, a courthouse under construction when Thomas, Lord Fairfax came to Frederick County in 1749, was not completed until 1751. At that time Lord Fairfax joined Wood in enlarging the town of Winchester.³ The first courthouse, a log structure probably 40 feet square, faced towards Water Street (now Boscawen). According to historian Garland R. Quarles, a contract was entered into by the Court and John Hardin to build the first courthouse and, "A levy for that date of 11,920 pounds of tobacco to finance the service [*was*] ordered to lie in the Sheriff's hands until the work is completed."⁴

A second courthouse, built about 1785, was recalled by a local writer in 1872 as "neither of the ancient or yet of the modern style of architecture. Its steeple was anything but fashionable, having the appearance of one of our country wooden-built cabin chimneys, tapering gently and by degrees upwards to a point, upon which was placed to show the different quarters from which the wind was blowing, a most disconsolate looking fish, which was neither useful nor ornamental." The writer goes on to describe the courthouse as gloomy, surrounded by a common post and rail fence and "never kept in any sort of apple-pie order"⁵ despite the expenditure of funds in 1826, 1827 and 1828 to repair the structure, and to embellish it with a portico in 1830.⁶

The third Frederick County Courthouse was constructed after a long and bitter battle over the necessity for a new building. When a movement to replace the old courthouse intensified, the population in the eastern half of Frederick County decided to break away from Frederick and Clarke County in 1836.⁷

Robert Cary Long, an architect from Baltimore and Washington, is believed to have designed the courthouse, however evidence to support this claim has not yet been uncovered.⁸ When the building committee was forced to appeal to the county justices on August 31, 1840, for more funds to complete construction, their request for five thousand (\$5,000.00) was reduced to two thousand (\$2,000.00). This money may have been for interior work because a letter published in *The Winchester Virginian* on April 1, 1840, tells of the "gratification in witnessing the splendid and

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handsome appearance of our new courthouse; it is really calculated greatly to beautify our town and give us something of a city air." The letter was signed "a looker on in Venice."⁹

No mention is made of more funds or moving into the new courthouse in the court minutes book, which continue until October, 1841.¹⁰ The metal fish with inscription of 1840 that has been on the courthouse weathervane at least since 1862 may have topped the second courthouse or was created for the new courthouse. It is clearly depicted in the earliest image of the courthouse, a drawing done by James E. Taylor in 1862. The sketch and description of the building were done during one of the many Union occupations of Winchester.¹¹ A clock in the cupola, shown in Taylor's drawings, is no longer visible. Local lore maintains the clock was placed in Winchester's City Hall when it was constructed in 1900.¹² The clock works have been removed, however, the clock faces remain in place obscured by pie-plate-like coverings.

The Taylor sketch also shows an iron picket fence. This fence, added to the courthouse site in 1851, replaced a stone wall that was recapped in April 1827.¹³ In 1829, a two-foot-high brick wall, topped with a locust wood railing replaced the crumbling stone enclosure.¹⁴ This fence was removed in 1851 and replaced by an elaborate iron picket fence that in turn was removed around 1910. Since that time the space around the courthouse has been left unenclosed.¹⁵

During the Civil War, as Winchester changed hands, both Union and Confederate forces used the courthouse to bivouac troops, temporarily hold prisoners, and as a hospital. The hospital use is vividly described by Mrs. Cornelia McDonald in her diary entry in March of 1862.¹⁶ Renovations underway in 1999 and 2000 revealed evidence of the courthouse occupation when signatures, drawings, and other graffiti were found on primary walls after drywall was removed.¹⁷

When Virginia's Underwood Constitution took effect after the Civil War, costs of upkeep and repairs on the courthouse became the responsibility of the Frederick County Board of Supervisors. Receipts for April 1876, and March, September and June of 1877 for work completed on the fence, chairs, and "repairs to fountain in the court house yard" were signed by James P. Riley, Clerk and countersigned by A.M. Kline, Chairman, Board of Supervisors of Frederick County.¹⁸

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On November 15, 1916, a Confederate monument placed on the western end of the public square and facing Main (now Loudoun) Street was dedicated. The bronze statue of a young Confederate infantry man, fully armed and equipped, stands on a polished base of stone. The monument is the work of "Mr. Frederick C. Hibbard, a celebrated sculptor of Chicago".¹⁹

On November 27, 1929 an overheated furnace caused a fire in the basement of the courthouse. Thirty children from the Miller school were trapped on the second floor where they were having class. They were rescued through the window on the north side of the building as the stairwell and first floor filled with smoke. *The Winchester Evening Star* for that date states that considerable water damage was done to the beams in the basement and holes had been chopped through the first floor to allow firemen to put water into the basement. According to the article the second floor had been used for several years for seventh and eighth grades of the county public school system, and prior to that was "the opera house, Winchester's only place of amusement, and had a seating capacity of over 500."²⁰ In addition to the repairs necessitated by the fire, the supervisors also directed changes in the Rouss Street side of the courthouse to include a fire escape and enlargement of one of the second-floor windows to give access to the exterior metal stairs.

Although photographs taken in the 1920s show the courthouse facade without the numerals 1840 painted in the tympanum of the portico, photographs of the building in 1967, before major renovation work was begun, show the numerals indicating 1840 as the year of construction.²¹

In August, 1967, sand blasting removed the white paint that had been applied to the courthouse exterior around the turn of the century.²² At the same time extensive renovation was undertaken on the interior. The first-floor ceiling was lowered a foot to conceal electrical wiring, a slate floor was laid in the entrance hall and a chandelier was added as a memorial to lawyer Peter K. McKee.²³ Other renovations, such as laying tiles on the front portico floor, were completed in time for rededication ceremonies on June 7, 1968.

The ceremony opened with the pealing of the old courthouse bell, which had not been rung since 1941.²⁴ Whether this is the same bell referred to in court papers as being rung to notify the citizens of court sessions is unknown. In May 1836 the justices ordered that the courthouse be locked and the key held by the sheriff because pranksters had been ringing the bell "to the great annoyance of the citizens of Winchester."²⁵

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The Circuit Court met in the 1840 courthouse until January 1963 and the General District Court met there until July 1984.²⁶ Several Frederick County offices were housed in the building until 1997. After a prolonged discussion, the Frederick County Board of Supervisors voted in 1999 to allow the historic courthouse to be used as a museum. When the current renovation of the building is completed in 2001, the second floor will house Civil War collections, while the first floor will display county and court memorabilia.²⁷

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NOTES

1. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Minutes of the County Court* (Winchester, Virginia: 1838), 561.
2. Ibid., Second Volume, 22.
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), 132.
4. Robert K. Woltz and Garland R. Quarles, "Courthouses," *Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Journal, Volume II* (Stephens City, Virginia: Commercial Press, 1987), 9.
5. C. Toler Wolfe, *Echoes From the Past of Winchester and its Environs in the Olden Times* (Stephens City, Virginia: Commercial Press, 1981; original printed in 1872), 9.
6. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Minutes of the County Court*, 1826-1830, pages 6, 105, and 394.
7. Warren R. Hofstra, *A Separate Place: The Formation of Clarke County, Virginia* (White Post, Virginia, 1986; Madison, Wisconsin: Madison House, 1999), 81.
8. Woltz, Robert K. and Garland R. Quarles, 16. Quarles also made this assertion in a speech to the society, however no supporting documentation can be found. A letter dated February 12, 1996 to Rebecca A. Ebert, Archives Librarian at the Handley Regional Library, Winchester from the Maryland Historical Society states there is no mention of the Frederick County courthouse in documents held by the Society, although other papers are located in other collections. A letter dated April 4, 1990 to Ebert states there is no listing for Robert Cary Long in any of the Maryland State Archives indexes. Copies of both letters are available in VDHR file 138-0007. Doug O'Connell, a Winchester Star reporter, in an April 19, 1962 feature article, said he had contacted the American Institute of Architects and found no supporting documentation, but that Robert Long, Jr. was prone to the Greek Revival style while his father was primarily a builder, influenced by Latrobe.
9. *Winchester Virginian*, Vol. XIV, Number 25.
10. This is the last book of County Court minutes available on microfilm. The original books and other Frederick County records were placed in the Library of Virginia in 1983, and are available in Richmond. No County Court Minutes books are listed on the Virginia Library inventory after October 1840.
11. James E Taylor, *The James E. Taylor Sketchbook* (Dayton, Ohio: The Western Reserve Historical Society, 1989), 156.
12. Stewart Bell, Interview by author, Winchester, Virginia, Notes of the Author, Winchester, Virginia, February, 2000.

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13. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Minutes of the County Court*, 1827, 105.
14. Cartmell, 145.
15. Photographs and post cards in the Handley Regional Library Archives collection.
16. Cornelia McDonald, *A Diary with Reminiscences of the War and Refugee Life in the Shenandoah Valley 1860-1865*, (Nashville, Tennessee: Cullom & Ghertner Co., 1934), 54.
17. Trish Ridgeway, "Civil War Graffiti," *Crossroads to History*, Vol. 5, No.1, (July/August 2000), 9.
Harry E. Ridgeway, Jr., (member of the Executive Committee of "The Old Court House Museum")
Interview by author, Winchester, Virginia, Notes of the author, Winchester, Virginia, April 18, 2000.
18. Copies of these receipts are in Virginia Department of Historic Resources File Number 138-0007.
19. *The Winchester Evening Star*, 15 November 1916.
20. Ibid., 27 and 29, November 1929.
21. Photographs in cited newspaper articles are in the Handley Regional Library Archives collection.
22. A photograph circa 1885 appears to have unpainted brick exterior, but postcards copyrighted in 1907 show the courthouse painted. All are in the Handley Regional Library Archives collection.
23. *The Winchester Evening Star*, 4 June 1968.
24. Ibid., *The Winchester Evening Star*, 7 June 1968.
25. Frederick County Circuit Court, *Minutes of the County Court*, 1836, page 362.
26. Rebecca A. Ebert and Teresa Lazazzera, *Frederick County, Virginia: From the Frontier to the Future*.
Virginia Beach, Virginia: Donning Company, 1988), 47.
27. *The Northern Virginia Daily*, 2 June 1999, and *The Winchester Star*, 1 April 2000.

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- Ebert, Rebecca A. and Teresa Lazazzera. *Frederick County, Virginia: From the Frontier to the Future*. Virginia Beach, Virginia: Donning Company, 1988.
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- Hofstra, Warren R. *A Separate Place: The Formation of Clarke County, VA*. White Post, Virginia, 1986; Madison, Wisconsin: Madison House, 1999.
- Kidney, Walter C., photography by James R. Morrison. *Winchester: Limestone, Sycamores & Architecture*. Winchester, Virginia: Preservation of Historic Winchester, Inc., 1977.
- Morton, Frederick. *The Story of Winchester, Virginia*. Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1925.
- Peters, John O. and Margaret T. *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*. Charlottesville, Virginia: University Press of Virginia, 1995.
- Taylor, James E. *The James E. Taylor Sketchbook*. Dayton, Ohio: Morningside House, Inc., 1989.
- Virginia Department of Historic Resource File Number 138-0007. "Winchester Historic District." March 4, 1980.
- Woltz, Robert K. and Garland Quarles. "Courthouses," *Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Journal*, Vol II. Stephens City, Virginia: Commercial Press, 1987.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are as described in Frederick County Deed Book 268, Pages 1726 through 1729, with the Frederick County Courthouse designated as Tract A. A survey of the property is in Deed Book 268, page 1723.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property has historically comprised the 1840 Frederick County Courthouse lot.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Volunteer Consultant

Helen Lee Fletcher

Department of Historic Resources Staff

David A. Edwards
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FREDERICK COUNTY
COURTHOUSE

WINCHESTER, VA

UTM COORDINATE

4340 17/744830/434080

(WINCHESTER QUAD.)

4342

(STEPHENSON)
BERRYVILLE 8 MI
5962 11 NE

10'

4338