

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Rock Hill

Other names/site number: The Gold House; VDHR #034-0095

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 199 Gold's Hill Road

City or town: Winchester State: VA County: Frederick

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

    A     B   X   C     D

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<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling: residence  
DOMESTIC/secondary structure: smokehouse  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding: barn  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure: springhouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling: residence  
DOMESTIC/secondary structure: garden shed  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding: storage  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Pennsylvania German Traditional

OTHER: Split-Log

OTHER: Timber Frame

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Limestone; WOOD: Weatherboard;  
METAL: Tin

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph

Constructed circa 1780, Rock Hill occupies fifteen acres in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Gold's Hill Road and Upper Ridge Road, approximately 1½ miles northwest of Winchester in Frederick County, Virginia. The characteristics of this house are consistent with houses built in the style often referred to as Pennsylvania German Traditional. In this region of Virginia examples included stone buildings with interior and exterior chimneys and side gable roofs; log buildings built with hand-hewn logs stacked vertically and held together at the corners by notches; and single-room first floors with a loft or single-room upper level. Many of the characteristics common to these houses constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries included thick walls; small windows; corner boxed winder stairs; and asymmetrical façades. Sometimes they were constructed over a spring to provide running water and a cool area for food storage.<sup>1</sup> The three 18<sup>th</sup>-century sections of Rock Hill were built in a linear plan along an east-west axis. It is likely that the log section was constructed first in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the stone section was constructed second, ca. 1800, and the one-and-one-half story kitchen was constructed last, in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. No historical documents exist that precisely identify the date of construction for each of the sections of the house. However, based on materials and historic precedent, we can estimate the dates and how the dwelling evolved. A fourth section, the

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<sup>1</sup> "Pennsylvania German Traditional 1700-1870." Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, August 26, 2015. Web. February 22, 2018.

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rear-facing L-wing, was built in 1990 by the current owners, and blends well with the architectural style of the historic sections. Each section of the house is one room wide and one room deep. Total interior space of the historic sections is approximately 1300 square feet per floor, two floors per section. Additional significant features include twenty-four-inch thick walls at ground level on the stone house and a massive exterior stone chimney on the east end of the timber frame section. Additional contributing buildings on the property include a board-and-batten smokehouse and a bank barn, as well as a contributing site, the ruins of a two-room springhouse. All of the contributing resources are well preserved and retain historic integrity of association, design, feeling, workmanship, location, materials and setting.

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## Narrative Description

### Location and setting

William Lupton came to Winchester, Virginia, in about 1740 from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In 1752, Lord Fairfax granted him 316 acres, and in 1754, he was granted 225 additional acres. The property is about 1½ miles northwest of Winchester, between Apple Pie Ridge Road to the east and Babb's Run in the valley to the west. This part of Frederick County has been called Apple Pie Ridge since the Revolutionary War when it is believed captured Hessian soldiers who were quartered on a local farm walked to the ridge to eat apple pie baked by the Quakers.<sup>2</sup> Over the centuries, the property was divided, and now Rock Hill sits on fifteen acres in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Upper Ridge Road and Gold's Hill Road and faces north toward Gold's Hill Road.

Ancient mulberry, locust, spruce, and Kentucky coffee trees surround the house; lawns and pathways connect the structures; and colonial-style gardens give unity to the landscape. The bank barn is about forty yards to the east of the main house and faces north as well. The smokehouse sits about ten feet from the south elevation of the stone section. About thirty yards to the south of the main house, the ruins of a two-room stone springhouse and cistern can be glimpsed in a grove of locust and cottonwood trees; water for the main house is supplied by that spring to this day. To the east, south, and west of the house and barn are acres of pasture surrounded by hedgerows, orchards, and agricultural fences. The Blue Ridge Mountains and the Harper's Ferry Gap are about thirty miles to the east and visible on clear days. Ten miles to the west, the escarpments and ridges of Appalachians are in view.

### Inventory

1. House. Ca. 1780. Contributing building.
2. Smoke House. Ca. 1800. Contributing building.
3. Bank Barn. Ca. 1850. Contributing building.
4. Spring House Ruins. Ca. 1800. Contributing site.

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## Primary Building – House

### Exterior Description

As one stands facing south, looking toward the north-facing asymmetrical façade of Rock Hill, one can clearly see that the house was built in three distinct sections and on a nearly precise east-west axis, presumably to counteract the effects of the prevailing winds out of the west, which at times are fierce. The stone section is on the viewer's right, and the gable end of the stone section faces west; the center log section is clad in white-painted beaded weatherboard and has the same roof line as the stone section; and to the viewer's left the roof drops about three feet for the 1½ story east wing of the house. An enormous limestone chimney all but fills the east gable of the 1½ story wing.

Thought to be the earliest part of the dwelling, dating to ca. 1780, the central log section measures 28'2" X 18'8". It has a stone foundation. An 8' X 28' entry porch with a tin standing-seam hipped roof extends the width of the log section's façade. The main entry to the house has a six-paneled wood door that has a very early iron rim lock with brass knobs. Two six-over-six wood framed windows light the first story with identical windows at the second story. The south elevation of the log section features two six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows that light the first story with an identical window that lights interior spaces on the second story. A brick chimney can be seen in the rear slope of the roof near the junction of the stone and log sections. That chimney accommodates the double corner fireplaces on the first and second floors of the log house. Stone stairs lead from ground level on the rear elevation of the log section, heading west to east to the cellar door through which the dirt-floor cellar can be accessed. The stones for the foundation and stairs are thought to have been sourced on the property.

Attached to the log section's west wall, the two-story, two-bay stone section of Rock Hill, measuring 21'6" X 18'8", was built of local limestone. Its construction methods and materials are typical of the traditions brought by settlers and tradesmen to Virginia from Pennsylvania. Stones for this section were most likely sourced on the property as the house was being built. The stone is rough-cut and laid in irregular courses, and some of the beaded mortar joints remain. Over the years, the mortar has been repaired, and the newer mortar is flush with no tooling marks. It is likely that the original roofing was wooden shingles, but today the roof is covered with standing-seam tin with a 10-in-12 pitch. An interior brick chimney for the composite masonry fireplace is located close to the west gable end. There is one small louvered attic window in the west gable, to the south of center. The façade of the two-story stone section features two six-over-six, wood-framed windows on the first story and two six-over-six, wood framed windows at the second story. The rear or southern elevation of the stone section features two six-over-six, wooden windows that light the second story. The first story has one six-over-nine wooden window and an exterior six-panel door. A small stone stoop with steps on both sides is below the door. There is a 20" X 12" awning window, three panes wide and one high, at ground level, approximately in the center of the south elevation of the stone section.

The early nineteenth century, 19'8" X 18'8" timber-frame wing is attached to the east wall of the log section, and it, too, is clad in white-painted beaded weatherboard. It is one-and-one-half

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stories with one room on the main level and a loft above. The tin roof has a 10-in-12 pitch, runs on the same axis as the log and stone sections, and is 3' lower with a small centered gabled-roof dormer along the north elevation. A massive limestone exterior chimney, twelve feet wide and three feet deep, fills most of the east gable of this wing, and there is a tiny stoop, 36" X 36," and a small 60" x 30" door on the north side of the chimney. There are two small fixed wooden windows, with two-over- two lights, one on each side of the chimney in the gable.

The current owners purchased Rock Hill in 1989, and in 1990 an L-wing was added to the rear elevation of the timber frame section and extending seven feet into the rear elevation of the log section. It is 20' X 27' with an 8' X 27' porch on the east elevation and a 6' X 4' porch on the west elevation; each porch has a paneled door leading into the house. The rear wing is clad in beaded white-painted weatherboard. Double-hung six-over-six wooden windows are upstairs and down on each wall of the addition. Basement awning windows are three panes wide by one pane tall, with two on the south elevation and one on the west elevation. Above the roof in the southwest corner of the L-wing, a brick chimney is visible. That chimney accommodates the corner interior fireplace in the first floor of this modern wing. The addition blends well with the architectural and structural details of the old house.

### **Interior Description**

All of Rock Hill was first constructed with a single-pile plan. There are cellars beneath the log and timber-frame sections, and attic space above the stone and log sections. The main entry located on the center log section leads to the front hall of the house. Facing south, on the left, an L-shaped stairway along the east wall leads to the upstairs. At the foot of the stairs, to the viewer's left, is a doorway that leads into the timber frame section, which is now the kitchen wing. Straight through the entry hall, and down two stairs is the dining room in the rear L-wing, or 1990 addition. A powder room was added beneath the stairs in the front hall in about 1950. Additional features of the front hall include heart pine random-width floors, a chair rail three feet up from the floor, 8" beaded baseboards, and random-width beaded ceiling boards. A partition wall, covered with random-width beaded boards, divides the entry hall from the parlor to the west. A door through that partition wall leads into the parlor.

The parlor has random-width heart pine floors, eight-inch simply molded baseboards, and a chair rail around all four walls. The 7'6" ceiling features exposed beaded chestnut beams. Four six-over-six wood-framed windows in this room were constructed with fixed upper sashes and movable lower sashes; many of the 6" x 8" panes are original. There is a fireplace, featuring a mantel with simple frieze and fluted pilasters, located in the southwest corner of the parlor.

A doorjamb in the center of the west wall of the parlor is 11" thick. Through that doorway and down one step is the first floor of the stone section, which is the library today. At the floor level of this section, the walls are twenty inches thick. Floors are random-width heart pine. The room features an 8' ceiling which is covered with random-width beaded boards face-nailed to the ceiling beams with hand-wrought nails. A composite masonry fireplace is in the west wall with a plain mantelpiece. A floor-to-ceiling pine cupboard, two doors up and two down, is built into the

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west wall, between the north wall of the fireplace and the north wall of the house. On the south side of the fireplace, between the fireplace and the south wall of the house, winder stairs lead up to the second floor and down to the indoor cistern. Water no longer fills the cistern. Four-panel wood doors on both stairways and the hardware on the cistern door are circa 1780 wrought iron H hinges and a bow latch with a brass "lemon" knob. Windowsills are nineteen inches deep. One six-over-nine wood-framed window and one six-paneled door are located along the rear wall. Many of the original rolled glass panes remain. The door in the south wall leads to a 4' X 5' stoop. The hardware on this exterior door features a hand-wrought iron slide bolt and a Suffolk style wrought iron thumb latch.

In the southwest corner of the stone section, a boxed winder stair leads up to a chamber (18'8" X 21'6") used as the master bedroom. An 11" thick doorway allows entry into a second chamber (18'8" X 28") in the log section, now used as a sitting room for the master bedroom. The floors in both these rooms are heart pine. The 8' ceiling in the stone section is clad in random width bead board. The room also features windowsills that are 14" deep. A small closet was built into the west wall; the four-paneled closet door has hand-wrought HL hinges. Walls are plaster, and a 6" chair rail surrounds the room. There is a corner fireplace with a plain mantel in the chamber of the log section. This fireplace is above and shares a chimney with the corner fireplace in the parlor. The tops of the north and south walls of this room are canted inward 6" from vertical. A partition wall with two doors divides this room approximately in half. A bathroom fills the northeast section and a hallway with linen closet fills the southeast section.

From the northeast corner of the bathroom, a door opens to winder stairs that lead up to the L-shaped attic. The roof rafters above the stone section are hewn, and the rafters in the log section are 6" logs. The rafters are joined by 1" X 8" spiked wooden pegs. The nails visible in the attic are varied: hand forged nails with rose heads, nails cut from iron plates with square heads, and cut nails with hammered heads.

Located on the second story of the stone section, a door into the hall allows passage to the second story of the 1990 addition and to the dogleg staircase in the log section that leads down to the entry hall. The entrance to the 19'8" X 18'8" timber frame section, now the kitchen wing, is to the right at the bottom of the stairs. The outstanding feature of the kitchen is the stone fireplace with its 11' long split chestnut lintel and 2' X 5' X 8' firebox. Within the firebox a hand-forged iron door covers the entrance to the bread oven (no longer extant), and a hand-forged iron pot-crane swings from two iron eyebolts embedded in the southwest corner. The door and crane are recent reproductions, forged locally to fit the existing hinges and eyebolts. Two small windows, one in the north wall and one in the south wall, are six-over-six, with fixed upper sashes and movable lower sashes. Another doorway in the south wall leads to the rear addition. Today the 1990 rear ell provides space for a dining room, pantry, and back hall with basement stairs on the first floor, and a bedroom, bath, and laundry on the second floor. This modern wing blends well with the architecture and appearance of the early sections of the house. On the first story of the historic timber frame section, winder stairs lead from the kitchen up to a loft, and a second set of winder stairs leading from the kitchen to the cellar is abandoned. The loft at the top of the winder stairs includes a bedroom, office, and bathroom today. The east end of the log



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house is exposed in the loft and the junction of the log section and the timber frame section is visible.

Stairs lead down from the rear garden along the south elevation of the log house to the entrance to the cellar below the log section and the timber frame section. A concrete floor has been poured in part of this cellar, but most of the space has a dirt floor. The west wall of the cellar is the foundation wall of the log section. It is not beneath the west end of the log section, but instead is about four feet east of the ends of the logs, and built of stone in a method identical to that of the stone section. The posts that support the kitchen wing are connected to the beams with 3"X 12" wooden pins. The foundation of the log and frame sections is a 24" thick stonewall. A brick arch, 5' X 5'X 7'9", supports the kitchen fireplace above.

## Secondary Resources

### **Smokehouse, ca. 1800, Contributing Building**

The smokehouse sits about 10' from the south elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in board-and-batten siding and now serves the current owners as a garden shed. It measures 15' X 10' and rises 1½ stories. The façade faces north, and a short wooden ramp leads up to the 5' high door. The wooden flooring was added over the dirt floor by the current owners in 1990. Fourteen 6"X12" beams run across the small interior, and stairs lead up along the west wall to the loft. There are two small windows downstairs and one even-smaller window upstairs; none have glass. Nails are still embedded in the beams upstairs and down so meat could be hung for smoking.

### **Bank Barn, ca. 1850, Contributing Building**

The bank barn is about forty yards to the east of the main house, and faces north. It was constructed ca. 1850 and its architecture is consistent with other barns in this part of Frederick County. It is 60' X 40', with a metal-clad, side-gable roof and red-stained clapboard siding. A pair of large sliding doors is centered on the north façade. There are stalls and a calving barn downstairs, and the upstairs loft is used for storage and garaging vehicles.

### **Springhouse Ruins, ca. 1800, Contributing Site**

The springhouse ruins include part of four exterior walls and an interior wall dividing the space. The springhouse was built of stone and historically measured about 15'X10', with heavy wooden windowsills on the south wall and the east wall and 6"X 6" hewn logs forming the doorjamb and lintel over the door. The methods of construction and materials are similar to those of the stone section of the main house, hence the date of construction ca. 1800. Some of the hand-hewn log rafters that held up the roof are still visible, but the roof has fallen to the ground. The spring that fed the springhouse is uphill, to the west and south of the springhouse, and the channel through which the water flowed is present today. At the east end of the springhouse, an aboveground channel allowed water to flow from the springhouse into a 15'X10'X5' cistern for watering livestock.

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### **Integrity**

Today, Rock Hill has excellent integrity of location and setting as the rural character of the property is still evidenced by large, open fields interspersed with woodlots and, a short distance to the east, a limited amount of residential development. The property's agricultural setting is retained through its 14 acres, bank barn, former smokehouse, and ruins of a springhouse.

Integrity of design, workmanship, and materials have been retained for all four contributing resources. The primary dwelling illustrates the gradual expansion of a rural farmstead across the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The dwelling's three sections offer opportunity to study changing construction methods and materials, even including different types of wood pegs and nail fasteners. Interior floor plan and historic finishes for each section are intact. Minor modifications, such as inclusion of bathrooms, have not affected ability to read the historic spatial relationships. The dwelling's rear ell is compatible in terms of scale, materials, and design. The farmstead's historic spatial relationships and functions are revealed with retention of the smokehouse, bank barn, and springhouse ruins. All three of these resources have few, if any, alterations. Although the springhouse is now in ruins, it has been left undisturbed, thus preserving opportunity to examine the materials in detail and preserving any potential subsurface deposits.

Rock Hill has high integrity of association and feeling as an architecturally significant dwelling that exemplifies traditional construction methods and materials attributed to Pennsylvania German Traditional buildings. The house's three sections demonstrate the different methods used for log construction, stone construction, and timber-frame construction, each of which has an important place in understanding the region's vernacular building traditions.

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## 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1780 - 1850  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

ca.1780  
1850  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Rock Hill, located on Gold Hill on property along Apple Pie Ridge in northwest Frederick County, Virginia, was established ca. 1780. The main house is a good example of an evolved vernacular dwelling that exhibits the influence of traditional building culture of German settlers who moved into the area from Pennsylvania. William Lupton and his wife Grace Pickering Lupton immigrated to Virginia in about 1740. In 1752, Lord Fairfax and the Council of Virginia granted William the property on which he built or had built Rock Hill. Those who built Rock Hill relied upon the materials and techniques they gathered from their German, Scotch, and English Quaker forefathers to construct shelters and farm buildings and structures. Rock Hill is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a building that clearly illustrates the traditional techniques of construction prevalent among those early settlers. It illustrates the necessity of form over function, and the preference for economy over style. Additionally, the property exhibits three types of building techniques using local materials: log construction, stone construction and timber framing. Two additional contributing buildings, the ca. 1850 bank barn and the ca. 1800 smokehouse, and the ruins of the ca. 1800 springhouse, contribute to the property's significance. The period of significance begins ca. 1780 with the construction of the dwelling's log section and ends ca. 1850 with construction of the bank barn.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Historical Background:**

Frederick County, founded in 1738, was the first official Virginia settlement west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Many of the people who settled in Frederick County were Quakers from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Quakers emigrated from England in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Early in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Quakers felt their influence in their original settlements was waning, and they began to move west to regions where they believed they could establish Quaker communities. Joseph Lupton Jr. was a Quaker immigrant from Yorkshire, England. He settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the early decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and became a master weaver and an active Quaker. He and his first wife Mercy had five children. The first-born was William Lupton, born in 1714 in Newtown, Pennsylvania. Mercy died in 1729 and Joseph married his second wife Mary in 1730; at the time of that marriage Mary had five children from her first marriage. In about 1740, Joseph and one son traveled to Frederick County to explore for a new home. It is surmised in several sources that it was William, Joseph's oldest son, who traveled first with Joseph to Frederick County.

They came here in part because there was an established Quaker meetinghouse nearby. The Hopewell Friends, the first Quaker congregation in the Shenandoah Valley, was founded in 1734 by congregants from the Monocacy Valley in Frederick County, Maryland. The original meetinghouse, which burned in 1757, was built of split logs in the same manner as the log house

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section of Rock Hill. The minutes of the Buckingham (Pennsylvania) Monthly Meeting on February 6, 1741, state that Joseph Lupton Jr. requested a certificate for himself and his wife and family to transfer to Hopewell Meeting in Frederick County, Virginia. The minutes of the March 4, 1741, meeting of the Hopewell Meeting report that no evidence was found to prevent Joseph and his family from becoming certified members. In 1741, Joseph, Mary, and eight of their children moved to and settled in Frederick County, Virginia. Joseph Lupton Jr. became a prominent leader in the Hopewell Meeting.<sup>3</sup>

There were many reasons, besides proximity to the Quaker congregations, that made the property along Apple Pie Ridge appealing. The ground is high above any floodplains, but there are many fresh-water springs along the ridge. Joseph Lupton Jr. and his descendants are responsible for many, if not most, of the older houses that stand today along Apple Pie Ridge and the valley to the west. Joseph's son William built Rock Hill in about 1780. Joseph's grandson, David Lupton, built Cherry Row (DHR# 034-0105) in 1794. Springdale (DHR# 034-0103) was built on property originally owned by Phillip Babb, another prominent Quaker. Joseph Lupton Jr. bought the property from Babb. Tradition states that the original house at Springdale was a log house, and that in about 1820 Joseph's daughter Ann and her husband built the house that stands today. While Cherry Row and Springdale are grand mansions in the Federal and Colonial styles, Rock Hill is simple, built mainly for shelter with little attention to style, only service. Rock Hill is an appropriate antecedent to the story that is told about the history of Frederick County by Cherry Row and Springdale.

Joseph Lupton Jr. became a leader in the Hopewell Meeting, and William Lupton followed his father's example. He was a founder of the Upper Ridge Meeting, sometimes called the Lupton Meeting, and near the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Rock Hill was a meetinghouse for the Upper Ridge Meeting. Joseph and William were also civic leaders of the newly founded Frederick County: The Frederick County Poll Sheet from the July 24, 1758, election for delegates to the House of Burgesses shows that Joseph and William Lupton voted that day for the winner, George Washington.<sup>4</sup> In 1782, William Lupton left 116 acres of his land grant to his son, William Jr. (F. W. B. 5 – Page 7). William Jr. conveyed this same property to his son, David Lupton, in 1803. David left this property to his son, Nathan Lupton, in 1822. Nathan Lupton sold the property to Hugh Conway in 1838, who in turn sold it to Joel Lupton in July 1843. The house and property passed out of the Lupton family when Joel Lupton sold the property and house to Daniel Gold in October 1843. The property remained in the Gold family for many years and the current owners purchased it in 1988.

<sup>3</sup> W. L. Kerns, *Frederick County, Virginia: Settlement and Some First Families of Back Creek Valley 1730-1830*. Gateway Press, Inc. Baltimore, MD (1995), P. 159-170.

<sup>4</sup> "Enclosure V: Frederick County Poll Sheet, 1758, 24 July 1758," *Founders Online*, National Archives, last modified February 1, 2018, <http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/02-05-02-0273-0006>. [Original source: *The Papers of George Washington*, Colonial Series, vol. 5, 5 October 1757–3 September 1758, ed. W. W. Abbot. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1988, pp. 334–344.

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### *Architectural Analysis*

Rock Hill, constructed in three distinct phases, is a good representation of traditional building culture of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Shenandoah Valley. The building's three sections are also representative of the life and culture of early settlers to the region; as they prospered and their families grew, their homes were updated based on need, size of family, and use of the building.

Within Frederick County and the Northern Shenandoah Valley, Rock Hill is a good example of a late-18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup> century evolved dwelling featuring log, stone, and frame construction. Character-defining features of the log section include its stone foundation, hand-hewn logs with corner notching, an asymmetrical façade that reflects the interior floor plan, heart pine random-width flooring, walls and ceilings covered with painted, beaded boards, 8" beaded baseboards, simply composed chair rails, and beaded chestnut beams and a fireplace mantel with simple frieze and pilasters in the parlor. The rough-cut, irregularly coursed stone walls of the house's stone section are also a character-defining feature. Brick and wood were more often used as construction materials in Tidewater Virginia, but settlers who entered the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania brought with them a strong tradition of building with stone. On its interior, the house's stone section features similar interior finishes, which may suggest that both sections received the same treatments around the same time. Other important features in the stone section are the floor-to-ceiling pine cupboard and the corner boxed winder stairs. The third section, constructed with timber framing and weatherboard-clad walls, may have been designed to serve as a kitchen, based on the massive stone fireplace on its east gable end. The quality of the stone work, including the massive support arch in the cellar, are testament to the masonry skills of its builders. Additional features that contribute to the house's overall significance are retention of details, notably doors, hinges, and hardware, as well as historic wood sash and even original panes of glass, that provide additional evidence of the construction methods, technology, and materials in use when each section of the house was constructed. Contributing to the property's historic sense of time and place are the bank barn, smokehouse, and springhouse ruins, which are characteristic features of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead in the Shenandoah Valley.

Rock Hill is comparable to the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge house (DHR#034-0152, NRHP 2006), another evolved building exhibiting different construction types. Like Rock Hill, the Crumley-Lynn-Lodge House's first section was log. It was common for earlier settlers to the region to build a simple home out of log and progress to stone, brick or frame after construction of the integral outbuildings. In the waning years of the colonial era, it was also imperative that they construct a house quickly to lay claim to the land granted to them by Lord Fairfax. At Crumley-Lynn Lodge, the next section constructed after the log was a two-story brick section, whereas at Rock Hill stone was chosen to expand and build a more substantial home. The house known as Longwood (034-003, NRHP 2005), also located in western Frederick County, also exhibits three distinct phases of construction; however, Longwood's first section was constructed using native stone, and not long after a one-and-one-half story log section was constructed with an exterior-end stone chimney.

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All three of the aforementioned dwellings are examples of vernacular or basic house forms constructed out of need, and they are illustrative of early settlers and their use of local building materials and traditional building techniques to construct homes and other outbuildings while applying subtle details reflective of popular styles of the day. Despite a rear addition completed in the 1990s, Rock Hill retains high integrity on both the exterior and interior of the residence. It remains a good example of an evolved house type not specifically defined by any particular style, but instead by its blending of materials and through its owners' ability to adapt the house to their needs and as their lives progressed.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Enclosure V: Frederick County Poll Sheet, 1758, 24 July 1758,” Founders Online, National Archives. <http://founders.archives.gov>. (Original source: *The Papers of George Washington*, Colonial Series, vol. 5, October 5, 1757 – September 3, 1758, ed. W. W. Abbot. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1988, pp. 334–344.) Last Modified February 1, 2018. Web. Accessed February 15, 2018.

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“Pennsylvania German Traditional, 1700-1870.” Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us>. Date Published August 26, 2015. Web. Date Accessed February 22, 2018.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 previously listed in the National Register

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previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** VDHR #034-0095

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 14.22

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.233010 | Longitude: -78.183210 |
| 2. Latitude: 39.231910 | Longitude: -78.180400 |
| 3. Latitude: 39.230710 | Longitude: -78.180820 |
| 4. Latitude: 39.229810 | Longitude: -78.182840 |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Rock Hill occupies 14.22 acres in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Gold's Hill Road and Upper Ridge Road in Frederick County, Virginia. The historic boundary coincides with the perimeters of tax parcels #42 8 D and #42 8 C as recorded by Frederick County. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Parcel Map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary encompasses the full extent of the agricultural acreage currently associated with the property, as well as all known historic resources and the historic setting.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Margaret W. McKee  
organization: Owners, Rock Hill  
street & number: 199 Gold's Hill Road  
city or town: Winchester state: VA zip code: 22603  
e-mail: mwmckeersearch@gmail.com  
telephone: 540-722-3303; cell phone: 540-550-6712  
date: May 2018

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo

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date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Rock Hill

City or Vicinity: Winchester

County: Frederick

State: Virginia

Photographer: Martha A. Wolfe

Date Photographed: March 4, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 0001 Façade of Rock Hill, camera facing south
- 0002 West elevation of main house, camera facing east
- 0003 East elevation of main house, shows exterior chimney of kitchen fireplace, camera facing west
- 0004 Façade and west elevation of smokehouse, camera facing southeast
- 0005 Rear elevation of main house and smokehouse, camera facing northeast
- 0006 Façade of smokehouse, camera facing southeast
- 0007 North façade of barn to the east of the Main House, camera facing southeast
- 0008 Ruins of springhouse to the south of the Main House, camera facing north/northwest
- 0009 View toward south of property showing pasture and rise of Gold's Hill, camera facing southwest
- 0010 View toward the east of property showing Blue Ridge, camera facing east
- 0011 Interior: entry hall and dogleg stairs of main house, camera facing south
- 0012 Interior: partition wall dividing entry hall from main parlor, camera facing west
- 0013 Interior: corner fireplace in parlor, camera facing west
- 0014 Interior: 11" thick wall at passageway between parlor and first floor of stone house, camera facing west
- 0015 Interior: cupboard in stone house, camera facing west
- 0016 Interior: interior composite fireplace of stone house, camera facing west
- 0017 Interior: four-panel doors to winder stairs leading from first floor of stone house to second-floor chamber and to downstairs cistern, camera facing southwest
- 0018 Interior: lemon knob on doorway to indoor cistern in stone house, camera facing west
- 0019 Interior: hand-wrought slide bolt and latch, exterior door, first floor of stone house, camera facing south
- 0020 Interior: winder stairs from first floor of stone house to second-floor chamber, camera facing down

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- 0021 Interior: H hinge on four-panel door on cupboard in chamber of stone house, camera facing west
- 0022 Interior: HL hinge on four-panel door on cupboard in chamber of stone house, camera facing west
- 0023 Interior: corner fireplace in second floor chamber of log house, camera facing southwest
- 0024 Interior: kitchen fireplace, shows wrought iron door and crane, camera facing east
- 0025 Interior: winder stairs in timber frame wing, shows exposed hand-hewn logs of log house, camera facing west
- 0026 Interior: 24" thick stone walls of foundation, camera facing south
- 0027 Interior: supporting arch of kitchen fireplace, camera facing east

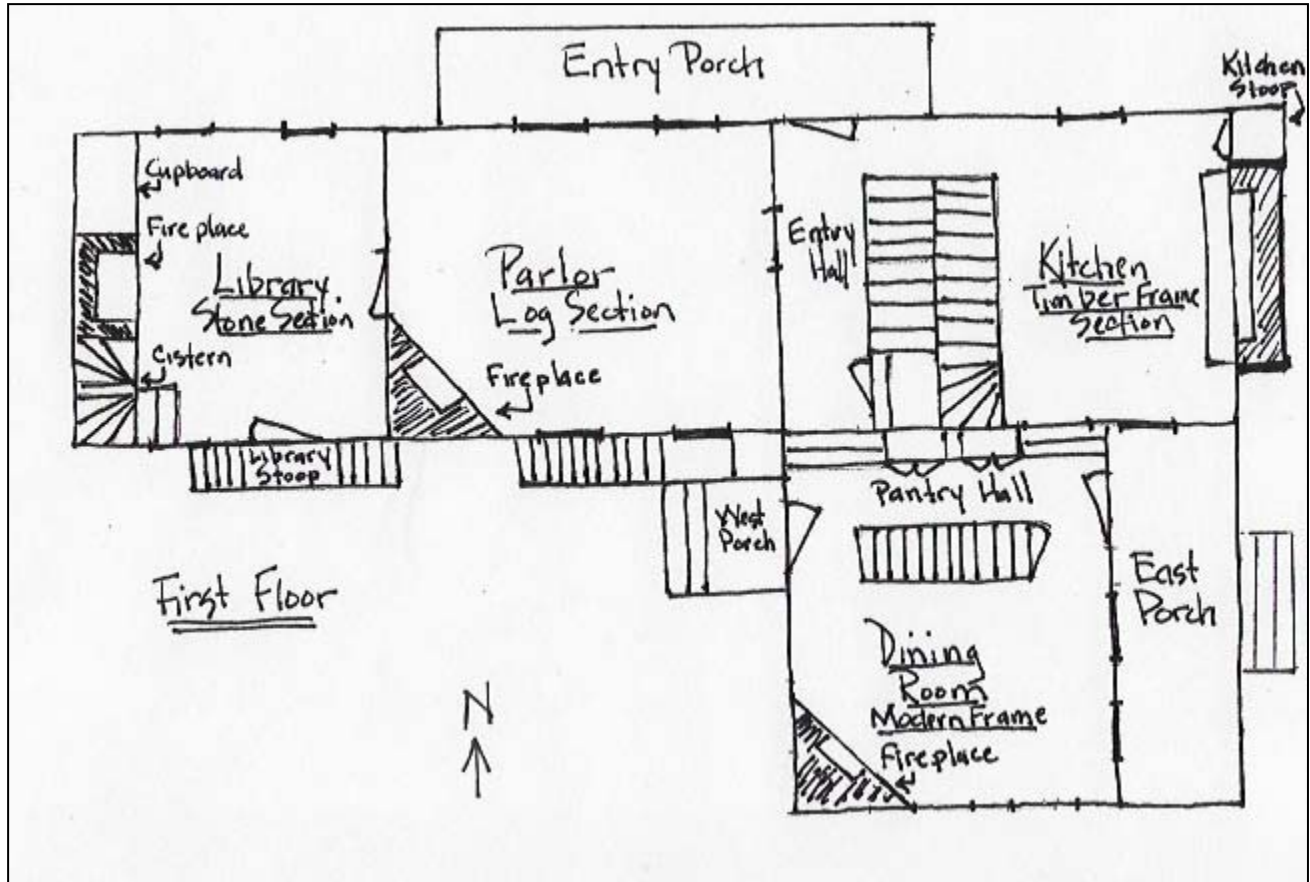
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**Main House Floor Plan – First Floor**



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**Main House Floor Plan – Second Floor**

