



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM (PIF) for INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

DHR No. (to be completed by DHR staff) 085-0292

Purpose of Evaluation

Please use the following space to explain briefly why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

An evaluation of the Jonas Burner Farm will help recognize the historical significance of one of the largest private farms on the Seven Bends of the Shenandoah River dating back to 1751 in order to memorialize its historic residents—such as Virginia war hero Edward Gearing—and preserve its historic structures for future generations.

Are you interested in applying for State and/or Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes X No

Are you interested in receiving more information about DHR’s easement program? Yes X No

1. General Property Information

Property name: Jonas Burner Farm

Property address: 2497 Moose Road

City or Town: Woodstock, VA

Zip code: 22664

Name of the Independent City or County where the property is located: Shenandoah County

Category of Property (choose only one of the following):

Building Site X Structure Object

2. Physical Aspects

Acreage: 92.84 acres

Setting (choose only one of the following):

Urban Suburban Town Village Hamlet Rural X

Briefly describe the property’s overall setting, including any notable landscape features:

The Jonas Burner Farm is situated on the fourth bend of the famous “Seven Bends” of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River at the base of the Massanutten range of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It lies three miles northeast of the town of Woodstock, the capital of Shenandoah, at the very end of a long country road along which are dotted other farms. Spanning over 90 acres with a full mile of Shenandoah River frontage, the farm is a mix of timber and open pastureland set on three tiers of elevation. The highest tier is at 780 feet elevation upon which sits the current residence, built in 1970, with sweeping views of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the north, east, and south. The middle tier, at 700 feet of

elevation, has a large barn, privy, well, and cemetery, as well as 20 acres of pastureland currently farmed for hay. The lower tier, spanning the mile of the Shenandoah River, is at 640 feet of elevation and has four ponds (two of which are oxbow ponds), a generous river beach area, 40 acres of pastures, and views of the Allegheny Mountains across the Shenandoah Valley. The farm has been excellently preserved and likely looks much like it did back in its early pioneer days of farming in the mid-to-late 18th century. The barn and associated outbuildings range from 1850s-1920s construction, and various archeological artifacts have been discovered which span the last few centuries.

3. Architectural Description

Architectural Style(s): Transitional structure: timber frame and post & beam

If the property was designed by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, or other professional, please list here: Unknown

If the builder is known, please list here: Unknown

Date of construction (can be approximate): Early 1900s

Narrative Description:

In the space below, briefly describe the general characteristics of the entire property, such as its current use (and historic use if different), as well as the primary building or structure on the property (such as a house, store, mill, factory, depot, bridge, etc.). Include the architectural style, materials and method(s) of construction, physical appearance and condition (exterior and interior), and any additions, remodelings, or other alterations.

ENTIRE PROPERTY: Since the mid 1700s and until the present day, the Jonas Burner Farm has been in continuous agricultural use as indicated from historical census records, archeological surveys, and existing supporting buildings. Located on one of the Seven Bends of the Shenandoah River and just three miles from the original Great Valley Road used by the early pioneers, the farm's fertile soils, mild temperatures, and natural irrigation has contributed to its productivity over the years and a key role in the "breadbasket of the South." Located directly at the base of the Massanutten range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the farm has over a full mile of river frontage on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. This provided a natural boundary for the early cultivation of cattle and good irrigation for rotation of crops, including hay and corn. Two oxbow ponds on the lower fields adjacent to the river also provided water for livestock. In the early 1900s, around the time that the farm was owned by notable Woodstock resident Frank Wilson Gearing Sr, cattle fences were installed along the perimeter of the property and a large barn and associated outbuildings were erected on the mid-tier of the property, near the end of Route 664. The farm contained cattle up until 2015 when it was converted to farming hay, which continues until the present day. Besides the barn as the primary historic structure, supporting secondary structures include a privy (outhouse) and a well. There is also a cemetery on the property where most of the notable residents of the property are buried, dating back to Jonas Burner who was born in 1781.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE (BARN): Originally built in the early 1900s, the 60' x 30' barn is a transitional structure between timber frame and post & beam. Set on a course aggregate concrete foundation with an earthen floor, the part timber frame and part balloon frame structure consists of a large central machine space, livestock stalls, and two (2) interior bents fixed by nailed joinery and wire. Of note is the unique employ of large skinned, unshaped oak logs as vertical timbers with diagonal bracing. The gabled walls are balloon frame, part post and beam construction, and the exterior is clad with horizontal wood siding. The roof is simple metal gable.

The barn has two (2) identical sets of large barn doors at the center of the north and south sides of the barn, each measuring 20' x 16'. The south side has four (4) six-pane windows and the west side has two (2) sets of three (3) six-pane windows. Additional six-pane windows are on the east side. The barn is connected to a cattle pen off the north side of the barn and a branding shoot off the south side. A hay winch is attached to the interior center of the roof with the track running the full east-west 60' length of the barn.

There are ten (10) internal course aggregate concrete footers supporting vertical timbers, interior bents, and two haylofts. Three sets of cattle stalls are located on the west side of the barn under the western hayloft. Aside from the barn doors, there are seven additional doors providing both human and livestock access to the interior. A metal weathervane with a horse figurine sits aloft the center of the barn's metal roof.

Briefly describe any outbuildings or secondary resources (such as barns, sheds, dam and mill pond, storage tanks, scales, railroad spurs, etc.), including their condition and their estimated construction dates.

PRIVY (OUTHOUSE): Just twenty meters south of the barn is an antebellum period privy (outhouse), which dates to the 1850s. The privy measures eight (8) feet tall, seven (7) feet wide, and six (6) feet deep. It sits on a course aggregate foundation consisting of blocks first used in the United States during the 1850s. The privy consists of two (2) toilet seats cut, curved, and sanded from a single 6'x3'x1" plank of wood. Both toilet seats have wooden covers affixed with metal hinges. The flooring is simple beadboard on perpendicular beams. A vertical wooden exhaust escape runs up the right (south) side of the privy and protrudes 10" above the metal roof, which slants to the rear (east). The privy exterior is clad with horizontal wood siding.

WELL: Located twenty meters south of the privy is the well. The original installation date is unknown. The circular well is six (6) feet wide and approximately sixteen (16) feet deep lined with mortar and a brick-lined mouth. The well sits in the drainage area between two agricultural fields and, until 2015, a well house stood above the well. Remnants of the original stone foundation can still be found surrounding the well.

CEMETERY: A cemetery stands on the southwest side of the property consisting of seven marked graves, two graves with unmarked slate, and at least one depression indicating an additional unmarked grave. The list of those buried in the cemetery tells the history of the farm, beginning with Jonas Burner's birth just a few hundreds of meters from the cemetery in 1781. The cemetery is enclosed with timber fencing and wire. The list of known graves with tombstones are as follows:

Jonas Burner: 27 Oct 1781 – 17 Feb 1852
Rebecca Burner: 12 Oct 1810 – 27 Aug 1854

Elizabeth Bushong Wright: 14 Nov 1811 – 17 Aug 1890
William Hausenfluck: 09 Aug 1819 – 19 Dec 1877
Catherine Hausenfluck: 27 Oct 1825 – 18 May 1882
John Fishburn: 11 Oct 1913 – 10 Dec 2003
Fredelle Fishburn: 09 Jun 1914 – 01 Jan 1990

OXBOW PONDS: There are four spring-fed ponds located on the property all on the lower fields adjacent to the Shenandoah River. One is located on the north side of the property and drains into the river. Another is along the southern boundary of the property and is seasonally wet from winter to early summer. Two oxbow ponds are located at the center of the southeast lower field and are connected via a natural culvert.

RIVER: The property has a full linear mile of river frontage on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. Whereas most neighboring properties have steep banks with no natural water access, the farm has two areas with gentle slopes that afford easy access to the river—one on the southeast bend and one along the north side. The latter access point consists of a natural eddy and beach area where Native American pottery shards and Civil War lead spills have been recently found.

4. Property's History and Significance

In the space below, briefly describe the history of the property, such as significant events, persons, and/or families associated with the property. Please list all sources of information used to research the history of the property. (It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or family genealogies to this form.)

If the property is important for its architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or other aspects of design, please include a brief explanation of this aspect.

The history of the Jonas Burner Farm is indeed a history of America from its founding and early days of settlement through its many wars. The residents of the farm witnessed--or in many cases actively participated in--the early Indian Wars, Revolutionary War, Civil War, World War I, World War II, the Cold War, and most recently, the Global War on Terror. They were, for the most part, God-fearing humble farmers who cherished the freedom and tranquility of life on the Shenandoah River, but did not hesitate to heed the call to defend that freedom when the time came. As notable Woodstock resident Peter Muhlenberg once declared from the pulpit, "there is a time to pray, and a time to fight."

Although a few European settlers had laid eyes on the Shenandoah Valley as early as 1632, it wasn't until 1731 that Jost Hite liquidated his holdings in Pennsylvania and led a group of 15 families to resettle in the Shenandoah Valley by way of Maryland.ⁱⁱⁱ Known as the "Baron of the Shenandoah," Jost Hite was born in Germany in 1685, but the War of Spanish Succession and subsequent persecution in England led to his emigration to New York in 1710. Having arrived in the Shenandoah Valley in 1731, Hite acquired at least 140,000 acres with a mandate from the Colony of Virginia to settle one family per every 1,000 acres within two years.ⁱⁱⁱ

In 1751, Thomas Palmer of Maryland purchased 534 acres from Jost Hite's claim.^{iv} Palmer was the great grandson of Captain Thomas Palmer, an early English settler of Jamestown and member of the House of Burgesses who arrived in 1621 just before the Powhatan Attack of 1622, which killed a quarter of the population.^{viviii} Palmer's claim spanned the north fork of the Shenandoah River, encompassing two of the famous "Seven Bends" of the Shenandoah River and adjacent to a 98 acre plot deeded to Jacob Strickler in 1775.^{viiiix} The following year, as Lutheran minister Peter Muhlenberg delivered his famous farewell call-to-arms sermon in nearby Woodstock, Michael Burner purchased the 98-acre plot from Strickler and began to raise his family.^x Michael's father, Jacob, was also one of the original pioneers from Pennsylvania who settled in the Shenandoah Valley near Luray. In 1758, Jacob signed a letter on behalf of 39 Mennonite families in Virginia appealing for aid from brethren in Holland after Indian raids left the Shenandoah settlers in desperate circumstances.^{xi}

This pre-Revolutionary period was difficult on farmers in then Dunmore County, such as Michael Burner, as local residents led by Peter Muhlenberg sponsored "The Woodstock Resolutions" which resorted to "stop all importation from Great Britain, and all exportations to it until [the Boston Port Act] be repealed."^{xii} The Woodstock Resolutions were

published in the Virginia Gazette in Williamsburg on August 4th 1774 and adopted by the First Continental Congress that October and enforced in December. In 1778, local residents, such as Michael Burner and Henry Artz, voted in favor of the Virginia House of Burgesses changing the name of Dunmore County (named after the Loyalist governor) to Shenandoah County, thus "clarifying to the rest of Virginia that people in this country were Patriot rather than Loyalist supporters."^{xiii} Although no Revolutionary war battles were fought in Shenandoah County, Michael Burner joined other local farmers who displayed their patriotism by sending crops and commodities to support the Continental Army, especially critical during the harsh winter spent at Valley Forge.^{xiv} In addition, two of Michael's brothers, Jacob and John, served in the county militia led by Michael Reader during the Revolutionary War.^{xv xvi} A 1785 census of Shenandoah County listed Michael Burner as head of a family of ten, including Jonas Burner who was born on 27 October 1781, the same month that General George Washington defeated General Cornwallis at the siege of Yorktown.^{xvii}

On 19 February 1805, Jonas Burner married Sarah "Sallie" Artz, the daughter of Henry Artz who owned much of the original 534-acre tract belonging to Thomas Palmer.^{xviii} Upon Henry Artz' death in 1818, his last will and testament divided his plantation equally among his nine children.^{xix} To this end, Henry's son-in-law Jonas Burner came to possess the designated farm, which was adjacent to his childhood farm that he partially inherited after his father, Michael Burner, died in 1811.^{xx} In October 1826, Jonas Burner purchased additional acreage from Jacob Artz, son of Henry, thus enlarging the Jonas Burner farm considerably.^{xxi} An 1832 trace map of the Shenandoah River shows Burner as a landowner on two of the famous "Seven Bends" northeast of Woodstock.^{xxii} According to a 1937 Virginia historical inventory project, the house on the farm "was one of the pioneer homes in the area" built around 1800, which "stands under a steep hill with the river and mountain behind it. A splendid view of the mountain is had from the large back porch" while "the basement was once used for slaves, having a large fireplace for cooking."^{xxiii}

Jonas Burner died in February 1851 and was the first to be buried in the Burner family cemetery on the southeast corner of the farm, hence the farm bears his name.^{xxiv} His son-in-law, John Hausenfluck, assumed ownership of the farm, which by 1885 encompassed 316 acres and was one of the largest and most prominent in the vicinity of Woodstock.^{xxvxxvi} Hausenfluck himself was no stranger to prominence as he was the President of the Board of Supervisors for Shenandoah County.^{xxvii} An 1860 census denotes the Jonas Burner Farm as "Dwelling 1860" headed by John Hausenfluck, age 43. Of note, Jonas Burner's wife, Sarah Burner, was listed as living with John, his wife Mary, and their four children. A study of the 1860 census maintains that John and Mary are also buried in the Jonas Burner family cemetery, as there are "ground depressions indicating several unmarked graves."^{xxviii} This was later confirmed during a February 2020 archeological survey of the farm conducted by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

From 1861-1865, the Shenandoah Valley witnessed the Civil War and, just like the other residents of Woodstock, the descendants living on Jonas Burner's farm bore witness to numerous skirmishes and campaigns.^{xxix} Woodstock was the location of no less than six skirmishes during the war and was constantly oscillating between Union and Confederate hands.^{xxxxxxxi} On April 2nd 1862, as General Stonewall Jackson's army was in retreat, a Union soldier camped outside of Woodstock, Virginia wrote that "*the enemy are on the hills and edges of the woodland on the south side of the creek and our lines are on this (north) side...they are about 1 ½ miles apart. The creek is called the North Branch of the Shenandoah...the enemy keeps lurking in the woods until they see a squad of spectators or soldiers, then they move out their artillery and throw a shell or two, when our guns reply and then they run back and that ends the skirmish for the present.*"^{xxxii} The Jonas Burner farm, situated on the "North Branch of the Shenandoah," almost certainly was the site of a skirmish or soldiers passing through, with further evidence given the Confederate States belt buckle found on the property in October 2019 by members of the Northern Virginia Relic Hunters Association, as well as a lead spill from hastily-made bullets.^{xxxiii} Furthermore, John Hausenfluck's son, William Hausenfluck, served in the 146th Virginia Militia, according to a military service record from 1861.^{xxxiv} He died in 1877 and is buried next to Jonas Burner in the farm's family cemetery.^{xxxv}

In August 1864, Union Major General Phillip Sheridan took command of the Army of the Shenandoah and received orders from Ulysses S. Grant to turn the Shenandoah Valley into a barren wasteland. Within weeks General Sheridan reported, "I have burned all wheat and hay, and brought off all stock, sheep, cattle, and horses south of Winchester." The Burning, as it came to be known, destroyed over 2,000 barns in the Shenandoah Valley.^{xxxvi} It is likely that Jonas Burner's original barn was destroyed during this period. The current standing barn on the farm was constructed in the early 1900s according to a Shenandoah Country Barns Survey conducted in March 2018.^{xxxvii} It is uniquely characterized as "part timber frame, part balloon frame" and a "transitional structure between timber frame and post & beam."

In the wake of the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps established by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt built the Woodstock Tower in 1935 on the mountain just above the Jonas Burner Farm in the George Washington National Forest.^{xxxviii} This observation tower, which is visible from the property, affords a sweeping view of the Shenandoah Valley from the Blue Ridge Mountains and the north fork of the Shenandoah River as it winds its way through Woodstock. The multiple bends of the river visible from the tower became known as the famous "Seven Bends" of the Shenandoah River, after which the nearby State Park was named and opened in 2019^{xxxix}. The Jonas Burner Farm encompasses the fourth of these seven bends and has been routinely admired and photographed over the years by visitors atop the Woodstock Tower for its multiple ponds, iconic barn, rolling pastures, and full mile of river frontage.^{xl}

In May 1924, the farm was purchased by Dr. Frank Wilson Gearing Sr from his mother after his father passed away and would hence become known locally as the "Old Gearing Farm."^{xli} Dr. Gearing was a veteran of World War I, having been drafted in 1917, and subsequently hired by Massanutten Military Academy (MMA) as the chief resident physician by the end of 1918.^{xlii} He was a graduate of MMA himself and would go on to serve on MMA's board for 48 years and be a staple of the Woodstock community.^{xliii} One of his sons, Edward Marcellus Gearing, would go on to become a highly decorated World War II hero, even being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by then President Roosevelt. As Edward grew up playing in the haylofts of the farm's red barn, his amazing story is worth examining in greater detail.^{xliv}

Edward Gearing attended MMA from 1937 to 1942, after which he received a commission in the U.S. Army and was shipped off to Europe to fight in World War II.^{xlv} On 6 June 1944, Second Lt. Gearing was the Platoon Leader of Company C in the 29th Infantry Division designated as the first wave to storm Omaha Beach at Normandy. His Higgins-class landing craft was five thousand yards from the beach when it was targeted by enemy artillery fire. Still one thousand yards from the beach, the landing craft hit an underwater mine and all the men, including Gearing, were blown out of the boat.^{xlvi} Gearing was unable to reach his radio operator in time, struggling under the weight of the radio equipment screaming, "Help me! I'm drowning!" Five other men also drowned from their heavy equipment. Gearing ordered his men to cling to the side of the damaged boat and they paddled around until being rescued by another British royal naval craft.^{xlvii}

Back on the troop transport *Empire Javelin*, Gearing issued orders to send his remaining men back to England to rearm and reequip (having dropped their helmets and weapons to save from drowning) and return to Normandy the next day.^{xlviii} However, Gearing himself grabbed a rifle and boarded another landing craft in order to head back to shore where he encountered the remnants of Company C "inert, leaderless, and almost incapable of action" given all of the officers had been killed already.^{xlix} As his Distinguished Service Cross citation states, Lt Gearing landed ashore "*in the face of heavy enemy rifle, machine gun and artillery fire. This intense fire pinned the men down on a narrow beachhead, inflicting numerous casualties with resultant disorganization. In the reorganization and preparation of his platoon for attack, Second Lieutenant Gearing fearlessly and, with complete disregard for his own safety, on numerous occasions exposed himself to the direct enemy fire. He then led his platoon in a successful assault upon the enemy positions.*"¹

The above actions alone would have been enough for any man to endure in a war. But Gearing wasn't finished. Four months later, and freshly promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Gearing found himself in Wurselen, Germany as executive officer of Company A leading a team through a fusillade of considerable large-caliber fire into a group of enemy-occupied buildings. As four German tanks roamed the streets outside, Gearing led his men through a maze of underground urban fighting. As one of his men

recounted, it was "not open street fighting, but house-to-house, or rather cellar-to-cellar fighting. Often the enemy was just across the street or in the cellar of an adjacent house. Our guys had to fire out cellar windows, or sometimes blast a hole in the cellar wall to gain access to the next cellar, advancing room by room, below ground at all times."

Gearing would go on to be awarded the Silver Star for his actions in Wurselen with the citation noting, "despite intense enemy automatic fire at very close range, 1st Lt. Gearing, by his fearless and skillful leadership, succeeded in driving the enemy from the first group of buildings with a minimum of casualties. Shortly thereafter, while leading his men in an assault against a second group of enemy-occupied buildings, Gearing was wounded by enemy fire [and a wall collapsed on his legs.] Undaunted, he continued to direct operations, which resulted in the capture of the buildings and forty of the enemy."^{li} Having also earning the Purple Heart, Edward Gearing returned to Woodstock after the war with the rank of Captain, after which the MMA rifle team would rename itself the "Gearing Rifles" in honor of the fellow alum and Woodstock war hero.^{lii}

In September 1948, the Gearing family sold the farm to John Tipton Fishburn who was a US State Department official serving as the Labor Attaché in Uruguay during World War II.^{liii}^{liv} Fishburn would go on to serve in a half-dozen postings in Latin American and Europe, to include partnering with the Central Intelligence Agency to stem the spread of communism in Brazil.^{lv} In August 1951, Fishburn was listed by Senator Joseph McCarthy as one of many US diplomats who presented a "clear security risk" and his name was disparaged in the loyalty-security channels in the State Department.^{lvi} Fishburn was ultimately exonerated of the accusation of being a Soviet spy that was levied against him during the so-called "McCarthy Trials" and went on to be regarded as an American patriot.^{lvii} He retired from the State Department in 1970 and constructed the current residence that same year, thus 2020 marks the 50th year anniversary of the current residence with eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. John Fishburn lived on the Jonas Burner Farm until his death in 2003 and is also buried alongside his wife, Fredelle Keys Fishburn, in the Jonas Burner family plot.^{lviii}

From its original purchase in 1751 until the present day, the farm has been in continuous agricultural use, alternating between crops of corn or hay, and grazing cattle. In May 1995, the Jonas Burner Farm was surveyed as a Virginia Historic Property (DHR ID 085-0292) with a construction listing of 1850.^{lix}^{lx} This construction likely referred to the series of outbuildings surrounding the barn, to include a well house and a double-seated outhouse. The well house was removed in 2017 but well remains, as does the antebellum outhouse. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey lists the farm as the "Fishburne Farm," named after John Fishburn. Of note, the house at the time dated back to the first half of the 19th century and stood on Main Street in Woodstock until it was relocated to the farm around the time that Dr. Frank

Gearing Sr. sold the farm to John Fishburn.^{lxi} In 1970, John Fishburn built the current residence, which still exists today.

5. Property Ownership (Check as many categories as apply):

Private: X Public\Local _____ Public\State _____ Public\Federal _____

Current Legal Owner(s) of the Property (If the property has more than one owner, please list each below or on an additional sheet.)

name/title: Ryan Joyce & Thomas Joyce

organization: Patriots Bend LLC

street & number: 2497 Moose Road

city or town: Woodstock state: VA zip code: 22664

e-mail: ryanthomasjoyce@yahoo.com telephone: 703-994-0021

Legal Owner's Signature: _____ Date: _____

• • Signature required for processing all applications. • •

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Ryan Joyce

Daytime Telephone: 703-994-0021

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

name/title: _____

organization: _____

street & number: _____

city or town: _____ state: _____ zip code: _____

e-mail: _____ telephone: _____

6. Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator, City Manager, and/or Town Manager

name/title: Jeremy McCleary

locality: Woodstock, Shenandoah Country, Virginia

street & number: 147 N. Main St

city or town: Woodstock state: VA zip code: 22664

telephone: 540-325-1472

ⁱ Descendants of Hans Justus Heyydt of Duchy of Wurttemberg
<http://lewis-genealogy.org/genealogy/Weaver/Hite-1.htm>

ⁱⁱ A History of Shenandoah Country, Virginia – John W. Wayland

ⁱⁱⁱ Descendants of Hans Justus Heyydt of Duchy of Wurttemberg
<http://lewis-genealogy.org/genealogy/Weaver/Hite-1.htm>

^{iv} Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, 1742-1775, Volume 2

^v <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1916374>

^{vi} <https://www.wikitree.com/photo/jpg/Palmer-229-1>

^{vii} <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Palmer-847>

^{viii} Original land survey atlas of Shenandoah County, VA, 1739-1850s Lena French Fuller

^{ix} <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Burner-49>

^x Shenandoah County, Virginia Deed Book "B," p. 420.

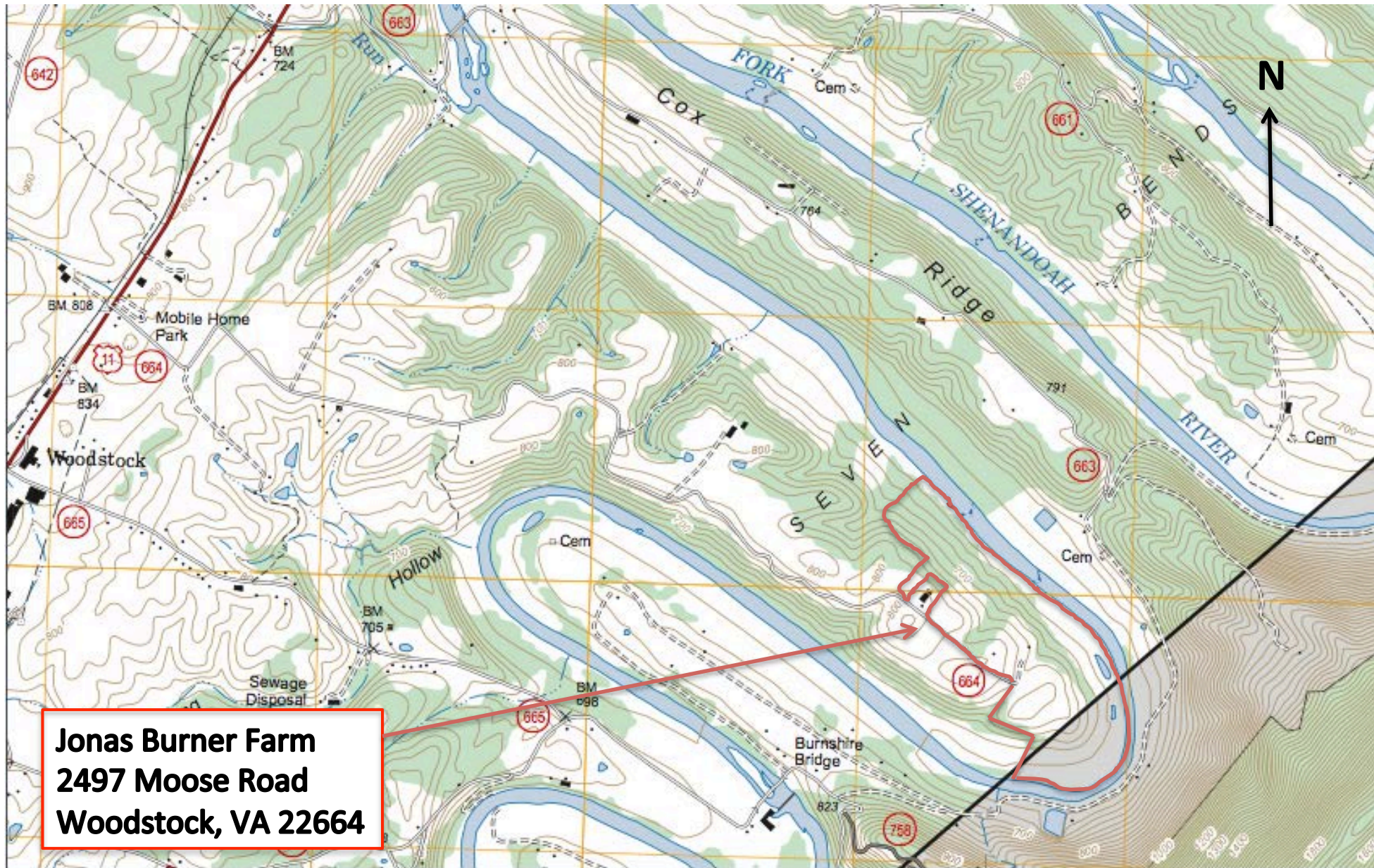
^{xi} <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Burner-43>

^{xii} Dunmore/Shenandoah Country Vol. 1, Stewart

^{xiii} Dunmore/Shenandoah Country Vol. 1, Stewart

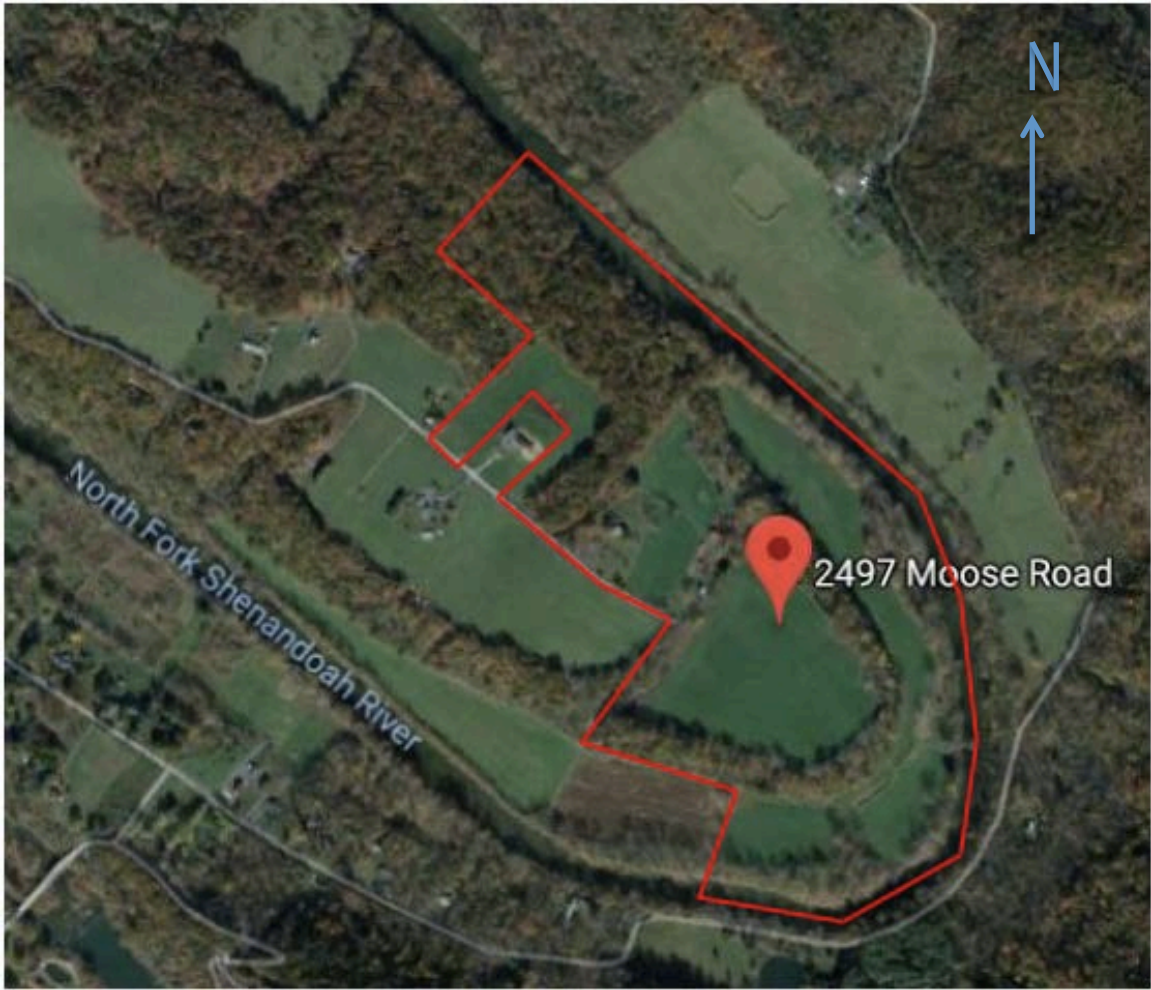
^{xiv} Dunmore/Shenandoah Country Vol. 1, Stewart

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- ^{xv} The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography
Vol. 49, No. 4 (Oct., 1941), pp. 342-350 (9 pages)
- ^{xvi} Revolutionary War Records – Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, 1936
- ^{xvii} John W. Wayland, History of Shenandoah County Virginia, Strasburg, VA (1927), p. 230.
- ^{xviii} MARRIAGE [Ancestry.com. Virginia, Marriages, 1740-1850 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999.] [Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940]
- ^{xix} Virginia W.P.A. Historical Inventory Project, 1937
- ^{xx} <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Burner-49>
- ^{xxi} From the Rhine to the Shenandoah, Volume 2, Daniel Bly
- ^{xxii} 1832: James Heron, "Trace of the Map of the Shenandoah River, East and west of the Massanutten Mountain." Board of Public Works 504, (1832); Record # 000010959.
- ^{xxiii} http://www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/hom/S_joburn.html
- ^{xxiv} <http://www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/cem/jonasbur.html>
- ^{xxv} <http://www.proquest.historicmapworks.com/Map.php?c=US&m=171493&l=Virginia&cont=>
- ^{xxvi} http://www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/lake_pg22_c.html
- ^{xxvii} <http://www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/busi.html>
- ^{xxviii} Shenandoah County Virginia, A Study of the 1860 Census, Volume 8, Marvin J. Vann
- ^{xxix} <http://www.shenandoahatwar.org/a-chronology-of-armed-conflict-in-the-shenandoah-valley/>
- ^{xxx} Study of Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, David Lowe, 1992
- ^{xxxi} <https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00195/>
- ^{xxxii} http://digitool1.lva.lib.va.us:1801/webclient/MetadataManager?pid=538289&descriptive_only=true
- ^{xxxiii} NVRHA December 2019 Newsletter, Volume XL Number 12
- ^{xxxiv} <https://www.fold3.com/document/14743140/>
- ^{xxxv} <http://www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/cem/jonasbur.html>
- ^{xxxvi} <https://www.nps.gov/cebe/learn/historyculture/the-burning.htm>
- ^{xxxvii} <http://shenandoahcountyhistoricalsociety.org/barns.php#/>
- ^{xxxviii} <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/gwj/recreation/recarea/?recid=74047&actid=50>
- ^{xxxix} <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/state-parks/seven-bends>
- ^{xl} <http://archives.countylib.org/exhibits/show/fv/wt>
- ^{xli} Shenandoah Country Clerk Office, Deed Book 94, Page 293
- ^{xlii} <http://www.csonner.net/draft.htm>
- ^{xliii} Oral interview with Mary Gearing, granddaughter of Dr Frank Gearing Sr, 19 Feb 2020, Woodstock, Virginia
- ^{xliv} <http://www.archives.com/1940-census/edward-gearing-va-6406010>
- ^{xlv} <https://newspaperarchive.com/harrisonburg-daily-news-record-nov-21-1963-p-24/>
- ^{xlvi} Boys' Life, Vol. 84, No. 6, June 1994; <https://books.google.com/books?id=sv8DAAAAMBAJ>
- ^{xlvii} <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1960/11/first-wave-at-omaha-beach/303365/>
- ^{xlviii} Balkoski, Joseph. From Brittany to the Reich: The 29th Infantry Division in Germany; ISBN - 9780811711685
- ^{xlix} Major and Mrs. Holt's Definitive Battlefield Guide to the D-Day Normandy Landing Beaches; ISBN-10: 1848845707
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