

REGIONAL SETTING & HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

This section describes Shenandoah County's regional setting and provides a brief history of the County. Included is a listing of properties included in the Historic Landmarks Survey done in the County and on file with the Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, and a map showing sites that are within areas that are likely to develop.

The Shenandoah County Comprehensive Plan - 1990, adopted November 13, 1973, henceforth referred to as the "1973 Plan," covered County history in four paragraphs of the plan preface.

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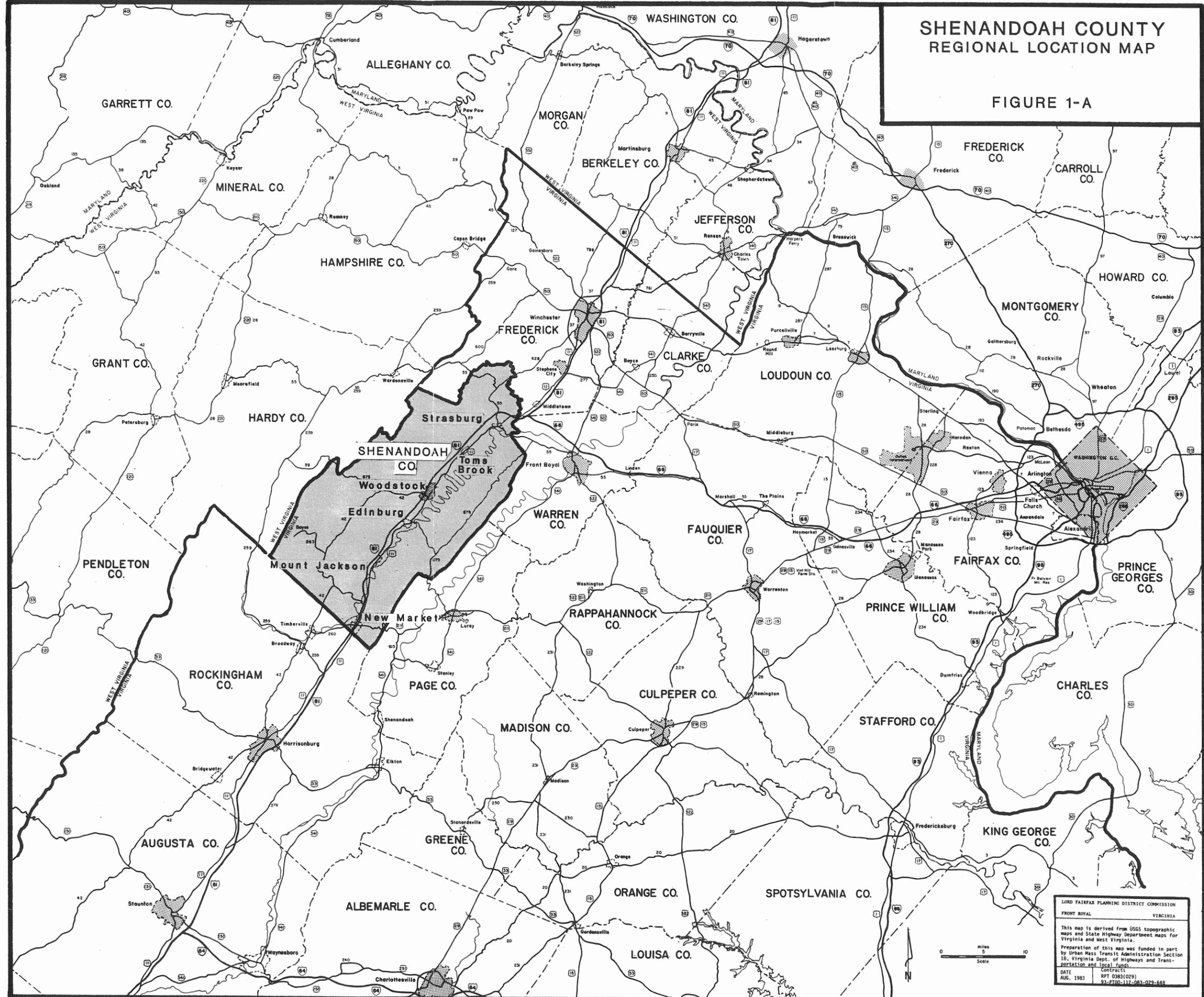
Shenandoah County is located in the scenic northern Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The County is 34 miles long, running in a northeast-southwest direction, an average of 16 miles wide, and contains a land area of 507 square miles. It is bounded by Frederick County on the north; by Rockingham and Page counties on the south; by Page and Warren counties on the east; and by Hardy County, West Virginia on the west. Major cities lying within a 150 mile radius of the County include Washington, D.C.; Richmond, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; and Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. See Figure 1-A Regional Location Map on the following page.

Part of the Ridge and Valley geologic province, the County contains elevations ranging from 537 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the Shenandoah River to over 3,000 feet msl in the Great North Mountain range which forms its western boundary. This province is characterized by steep slopes and wide river valleys.

Shenandoah County is served by Interstate I-81 which runs its length, and the intersection with I-66 is just a short distance north of the County line.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1-A



LORD FAIRFAX PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION
FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA

This map is derived from USGS topographic maps and State Highway Department maps for Virginia and West Virginia.

Preparation of this map was funded in part by Urban Mass Transit Administration Section 15, Virginia Dept. of Highways and Transportation and local funds.

DATE	CONTRACTS
AUG. 1983	RT 0383(029)
	91-P100-112-083-029-648

HISTORY

Shenandoah County was formed in 1772 from Frederick County, and was originally named Dunmore County in honor of Governor Dunmore. In 1778 the name was changed to Shenandoah after the Shenandoah River, an Indian name meaning "Daughter of the Stars."

Many of the earliest settlers were Scotch, Irish, and German, who moved to the County from Pennsylvania. The Town of Woodstock, formed in 1752, was selected as the County Seat in 1772 upon the formation of Shenandoah County.

The County provided men and supplies during three periods of conflict: the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the Civil War.

The earliest economic activity in Shenandoah County by settlers, beginning about 1670, revolved around fur trapping and trading. With permanent settlement, soon after 1726, came the introduction of flax, tobacco and new varieties of grain, livestock, vegetables, and fruit.

Gradually, towns developed along the Valley Turnpike (now U.S. Route 11), which was the most important transportation route in and through the Shenandoah Valley for over 200 years until Interstate 81 was completed.

As communities grew at intersections of travel routes through the County, manufacturing was soon started to meet local demand, using products of nearby farms, forests, and mines. Small industries, tanneries, lumber mills, and primitive iron smelting furnaces were established by the middle of the 18th century.

A vigorous pattern of trade soon evolved in Shenandoah County. Supplies came from and Valley produce went to such market centers and port towns as Baltimore, Georgetown, Alexandria, and Richmond. Until after the Revolutionary War, hemp was a major cash crop. Tobacco was packed in wooden barrels built in the area and then exported. Cattle were driven to Baltimore and Alexandria. Turkeys were also raised. Other surpluses from farms went to market by wagon and river barge.

Many of the local manufacturing activities, which once met only the needs of nearby settlers, expanded, supplying items for sale outside the County. Industries commercially processing farm produce and other raw materials were developed. Flour and cornmeal were ground at many stream-side mills. Hams and bacon were cured in large quantity in area smokehouses. Sawmills became more productive. Plentiful iron ore, limestone, and timber led to the establishment of iron mining, milling, and smelting operations, which continued between 1742 and 1907. The furnaces soon became a major source of pig iron for forges in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Maganese and zinc ores were also mined intermittently between 1834 and 1962. Limestone has been quarried on a large scale since 1868.

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Other industries were started because of the special skills of Shenandoah County residents. The Henkel Press, in New Market, was established in 1806. During the 1800's, Strasburg was noted for its pottery made by the Town's German settlers and their descendants.

The limestone soils of the Shenandoah Valley are excellent for agriculture. The great volume of grains which were produced here caused this region to be called the "Granary of the Confederacy" during the Civil War.

Shenandoah County was the scene of much fighting between 1861 and 1865. There were troop movements and skirmishes over most of the land area of the County, and there are four major battle sites: New Market, Toms Brook, Fishers Hill, and Cedar Creek. All of these actions took place in 1864.

The Battle of New Market is one of the most famous battles of the war. It took place on May 15, 1864. In it, the cadets of Virginia Military Institute made a heroic charge against the Union forces advancing down the Valley. The Battle of Cedar Creek ended the fight for control of the Shenandoah Valley.

By the late 1870's, tourism was becoming an important industry in the County. Born of increased prosperity, improved transportation, and the local climate and scenic beauty, the tourism industry began slowly when wealthy persons built dwellings for seasonal homes. Summer hotels and resort spas appeared, as at Orkney Springs and Seven Fountains. Then came a number of summer visitors, seeking fresh air and outdoor recreation. Tourism began to flourish with the opening of the Shenandoah National Park and the Skyline Drive. Tourists are also attracted to the County's mineral springs and limestone caverns.

The County is noted for its many historic sites and structures, including the New Market Battlefield Park, the Henkel Press Publishing House, and the Confederate Hospital of Mount Jackson. The preservation and enhancement of these resources must be kept in mind while reviewing development proposals.

Table 1-A on the following pages provides a listing of the Historic Landmarks Survey done in Shenandoah County. Figure 1-B maps out many of the surveyed sites within areas that may be subject to development, and is shown on page 1-10.

TABLE 1-A

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

V - Virginia Landmarks Register
N - National Register of Historic Places
(As of May, 1991)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Survey No.</u>
Antioch Regular Baptist Church	85-108
Baker, Philip, Stone House (Windle Place)	85-77
Bank Barn (Stoddart Barn)	85-126
Barb Farm	85-87
Barb Water Mill	85-2
Belleview Farm	85-65
Beydler Place (Valhalla)	85-96
Boehm Place (Mowery Place)	85-62
Boyer Iron Furnance	85-45
Brill Place	85-53
Brubeck Place	85-88
Burnshire Dam	85-28
Bushong House	85-40
Byrd, Moance, House (C. S. Beaver Home)	85-3
Campbell Farm	85-127
Campbell House	85-19
Cedar Creek Battlefield	
Cedar Creek Bridge	85-24
Chapman Dam	85-43
Claylick Farm Settlers Cabin	85-50
Clover Dale	85-43
Coffelt Place	85-63
Conicville School House	85-106
Copenhaver, John, House	85-114
Covered Bridge	85-28
Crables Tavern	85-97
Edinburg Dam	85-109
Edinburg Truss Bridge	85-107
Edinburg Mill *(V/N)	85-110
Fisher's Hill Battlefield	85-1
Flynn, Thomas, House	85-95
Fort Bowman or Harmony Hall *(V/N)	85-4
Fort Painter (site)	85-25
Fry's Fort	85-58
Funkhouser Stone House	85-69

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Glaiz Farm Spring-house	85-61
Glendale Farm	85-66
Green Spring	85-21
Halfway House	85-82
Hammond Place	85-78
Harrisonburg (McGaheysville) Dam	85-128
Henrietta Furnance	85-44
Hockman, Dr. Christian, House (Checquers) *(V/N)	85-76
Hockman House	85-124
Hockman House and Bank Barn	85-109
Hockman, Jennie, Place	85-93
Hockman, John, House	85-117
Hockman Place	85-85
Huddle, George, House	85-5
Hudson, Tommy, House	85-20
Hupp Distillery	85-6
Hupp House (Hupp Homestead)	85-7
Hupp Mansion	85-8
Inn at Narrow Passage	306-17
Keller House	85-120
Keller Place	85-71
Keller, John, Place (Abe Stoner Place)	85-84
Kiln	85-36
Lebanon Church (Village)	85-118
Log Barn	85-42
Manor's Hill	85-12
McClanahan-Green, House	85-22
Meems Bottom covered Bridge * (V/N)	85-103
Miley Site * (V)	85-101
Miller Ruins	85-67
Moore Estate	85-34
Moore House	85-10
Moore's Inn (Kunz Place)	85-32
Moore's Store (Kunz) Blacksmith Shop	85-33
Moore's Store (and Post Office)	85-11
Moore's Store Office	85-13
Moore's Store Village, General	85-37
Mount Airy	85-18
Mount Pleasant	85-72
Old Mill (Spengler Mill)	85-17
Old Miller Home	85-91
Old Mountz Place	85-60
Nesselrodt House	85-112
New Market Battlefield Park * (V/N)	85-27
- Bushong House	
Newman Farm	85-99

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One Acre	85-41
Orkney Springs, General	85-121
Orkney Springs Hotel * (V/N)	85-39
Orndoff, Harry, Place (Eli Peer Place)	85-57
Orndorff, J. H., Cabin	85-55
Orndorff, Perry, Farm	85-56
Pifer Place (Sheltered Spring Farm) (Funkhouser Homestead)	85-92
Pleasant Green School	85-115
Quicksburg Site * (V/N)	85-102
Rhodes Farm	85-79
River Bend Farm Outbuildings	85-94
Rogers Place (Cedar Bluff)	85-75
Rosenburger Place	85-81
Rude House	85-128
Rudolph, Adam, Farm (Craigmillar)	85-49
Sandy Hook Settlement	85-16
Schmucker Farm (Little River Farm)	85-98
Shell, Samuel, Place	85-52
Shenandoah County Farm (Glebe Farm)(Alms House)	85-86
Shrine of the Transfiguration	85-38
Sibert, Joe, Place (Spiker Place)	85-89
Snapp House (Charles House)	85-123
Snapp House (Wildflower Farm) * (V/N)	85-29
Snarr, Henry, House	85-119
Snarr's, A.B., Broom Shop	85-74
Soloman's Luthern Church	85-113
Sonner, Levi, Store	85-116
Spengler Hall (Matin Hall)	85-9
Spring House	85-125
St. James Lutheran Church	85-48
Stickley, Abraham, Place	85-68
Stickley House	85-13
Stickley Mill (Bowman Mill)	85-14
Stickley, Sam, Place (Green Mountain Farm)	85-70
Stone Schoolhouse	85-59
Stoner Mill & House (Keller Mill)	85-83
Strathmore	85-104
Swartz Mill	85-80
Swartz Place	85-90
Sydnor, Dr., Place (Old Lindamood Place)	85-64
Tanyard (Walton's Mill)	85-26
Tavern, Old #1	85-30
Tavern, Old #2	85-31
Thundershower Mill (Armentrout Mill)	85-35
Van Burean Furnace	85-51

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Vance, Richard, Farm	85-105
Vesper Hall	85-73
Vesper Hall Tenant House	85-106
Whittington Cabin	85-54
Willow Grove Tavern	85-15
Wunder Farm	85-100
Zepp Post Office (Lockstampfer Store)	85-47
Zepp Tannery Ruins	85-46
Zirkle Mill * (V/N)	85-122

Mount Jackson, Virginia

Mill Creek	265-3
Town House	265-1
Union Church	265-2

Mount Jackson Historic District (V/N) (Listed 6/24/93)

New Market, Virginia

Calvert House (Main St. Apts #4, NMHDS #42)	269-12
Deary's Tavern (Main St. Apts #2, NMHDS #40)	269-10
Henkle, Abbie, House (Stone Corner, NMHDS #23)	269-3
Henkel Press Building (NMHDS #84)	269-6
Henkel Press Building & Apartments (NMHDS #32)	269-7
Main St. Apartments #3 (NMHDS #96)	269-11
Main St. Apartments #5 (NMHDS #93)	269-13
Main St. Apartments #7	269-14
Main St. Apartments #11 (NMHDS #87)	269-16
Main St. Apartments #13 (NMHDS #86)	269-17
Main St. Apartments #15 (NMHDS #82)	269-18
Main St. Office Building #1 (NMHDS #79)	269-19
Myers, Guy, House	269-21
New Market Historic District * (V/N)	269-5
Provost Marshall House (Main St. Apartments #14)	269-14
Stone Corner (Abbie Henkel House)	269-3
Strayer, John, House (Lee-Jackson Hotel)	269-1
Town Pump	269-4
Trading Post (James Wick House)	269-2
Wicks, R. L., House NMHDS #101)	269-9
Weisenborn Law Office (New Market Bus Station)	269-22

Strasburg, Virginia

Academy Hall	306-4
Alton House	306-1
Bell Pottery Shop	306-14
Copp House (108 High Street)	306-7

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Crawford House (121 King Street)	306-10
Eberly, George, House (222 West King Street)	306-12
Grove House (215 Holliday Street)	306-8
Houck Property (Pifer House, 110 W. Queen St.)	306-13
Dosh Log House (Washington Street)	306-11
Mill Restaurant (Route 11)	306-2
Post Office	306-18
Presbyterian Church (South Holliday Street)	306-3
Sonner House (200 West Queen Street)	306-15
Spangler Hotel (Womack Apts, 227 E. King St.)	306-6
Strasburg Historic District *(V/N)	306-16
Strasburg Stone and Earthenware Mfg. Co. *(V/N) (Old Railroad Station; Strasburg Museum, King St.)	306-9

Woodstock, Virginia

Clower House (Nance Clower's Home)	330-1
Riddleberger Hall (Massanutten Military Academy)	330-3
Post Office	330-4
Shenandoah County Court House * (V/N)	330-2

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Shenandoah County's location in the Northern Shenandoah Valley and its underlying geology and soils have played a key part in its history and development in the past and continues to do so today.

There were over 150 historic sites identified by a previous historic landmarks survey of the County, ranging from individual homes, farms, taverns, bridges and other structures to complete historic districts which are found in the towns of New Market and Strasburg. Another survey is now in progress in the Town of Woodstock, which may lead to the designation of an historic district there.

Several additional historic properties outside of the towns were brought up by the review group. There is a need for further surveying and documentation of other historic and architecturally significant properties that were not included in earlier surveys and summarized in Table 1-A.

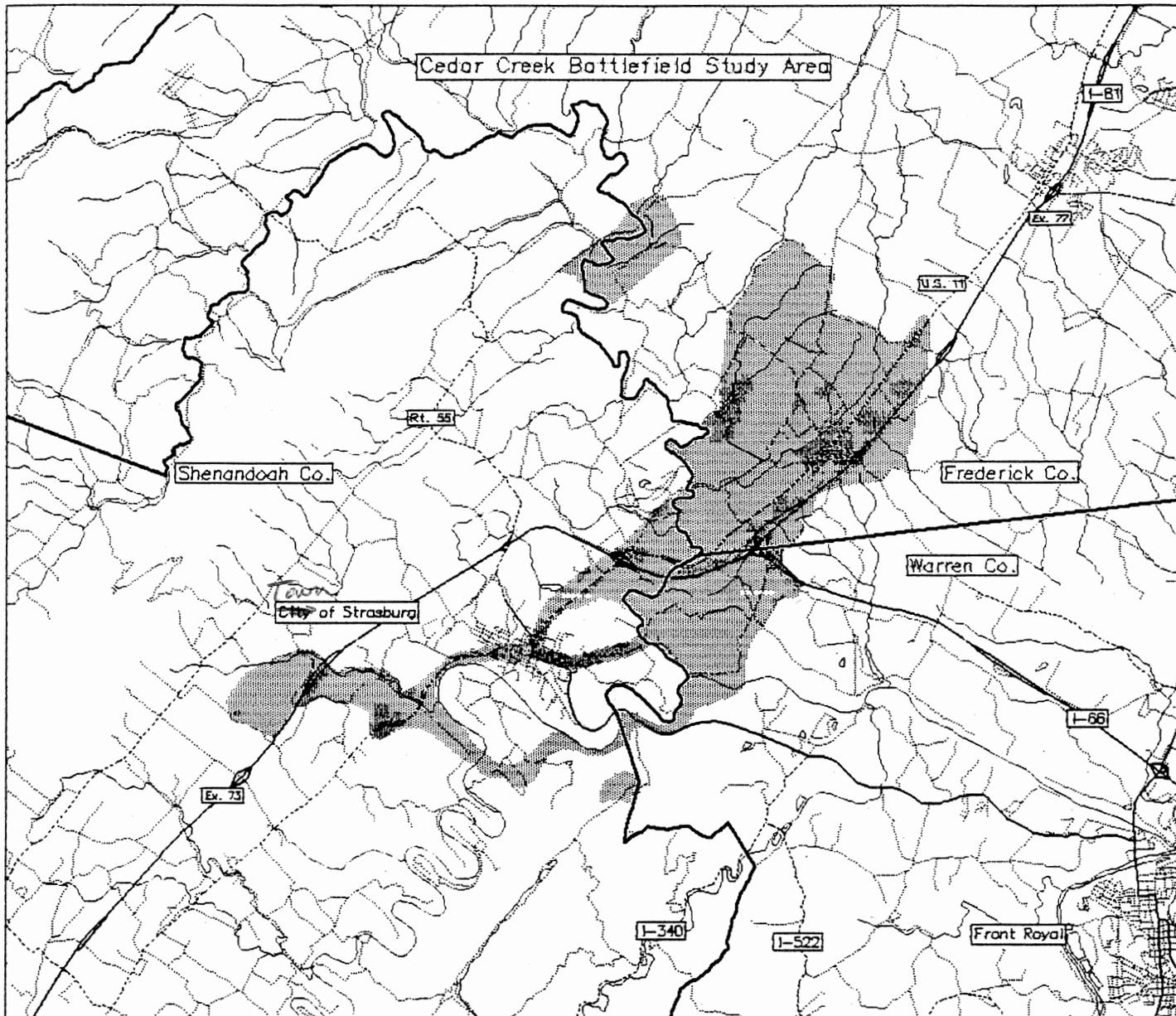
The preservation and enhancement of the County's historic assets is one of the major goals of this plan. One action which is recommended to implement this goal is the completion of additional historic and archaeological surveys and the designation of additional qualifying structures and districts in the rural areas as well as the balance of the towns. Partial funding may be available through the Department of Historic Resources on a matching basis. Further research is encouraged for towns and citizens groups with matching funds.

In addition, there are several battlefield sites in Shenandoah County which should be preserved and enhanced. Such actions will boost the County's attraction for tourism, as well as help to preserve additional open space lands. Congress commissioned the National Park Service to do a study of Civil War sites in the Shenandoah Valley. Four sites were identified in Shenandoah County, and they are shown on figures 1-C through 1-F on the following pages.

Any development proposals submitted should identify historic features found on the site. This will aid in the preservation of additional structures and features which are significant from an historic or archaeological viewpoint.

The overall goal of these recommendations is to preserve the quality of life in the County for today's citizens as well as for those who will follow.

TITLE: Integrity of Cedar Creek Area
 LOCATION: Shenandoah Valley Study, American Battlefield Protection Program



SCALE: 1 : 134184
 4333520.23
 WINDOW: 716738.28 743948.28
 4310240.23

.....
 valley.counties (jjk)

 roads.primary (jjk)

 roads.secondary (grass)

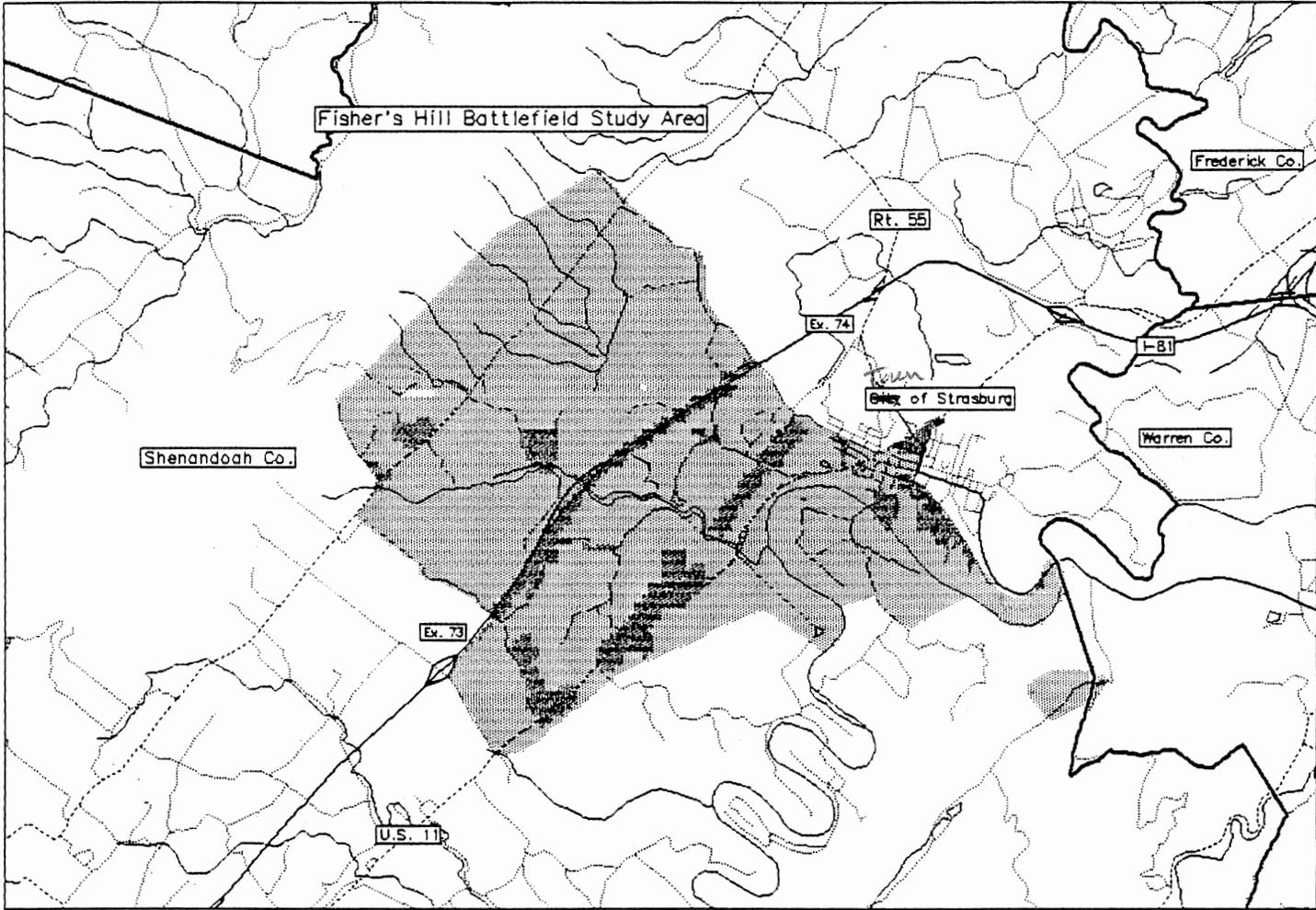
 roads.connector (grass)

 tributaries (grass)

 water.bodies (grass)

FIGURE 1-C

TITLE: Integrity of Cedar Creek Area
LOCATION: Shenandoah Valley Study, American Battlefield Protection Program



SCALE: 1 : 90837
4325180.23
WINDOW: 715988.28 734408.28
4312436.23

.....
valley.countries (jjk)

roads.primary (jjk)

roads.secondary (grass)

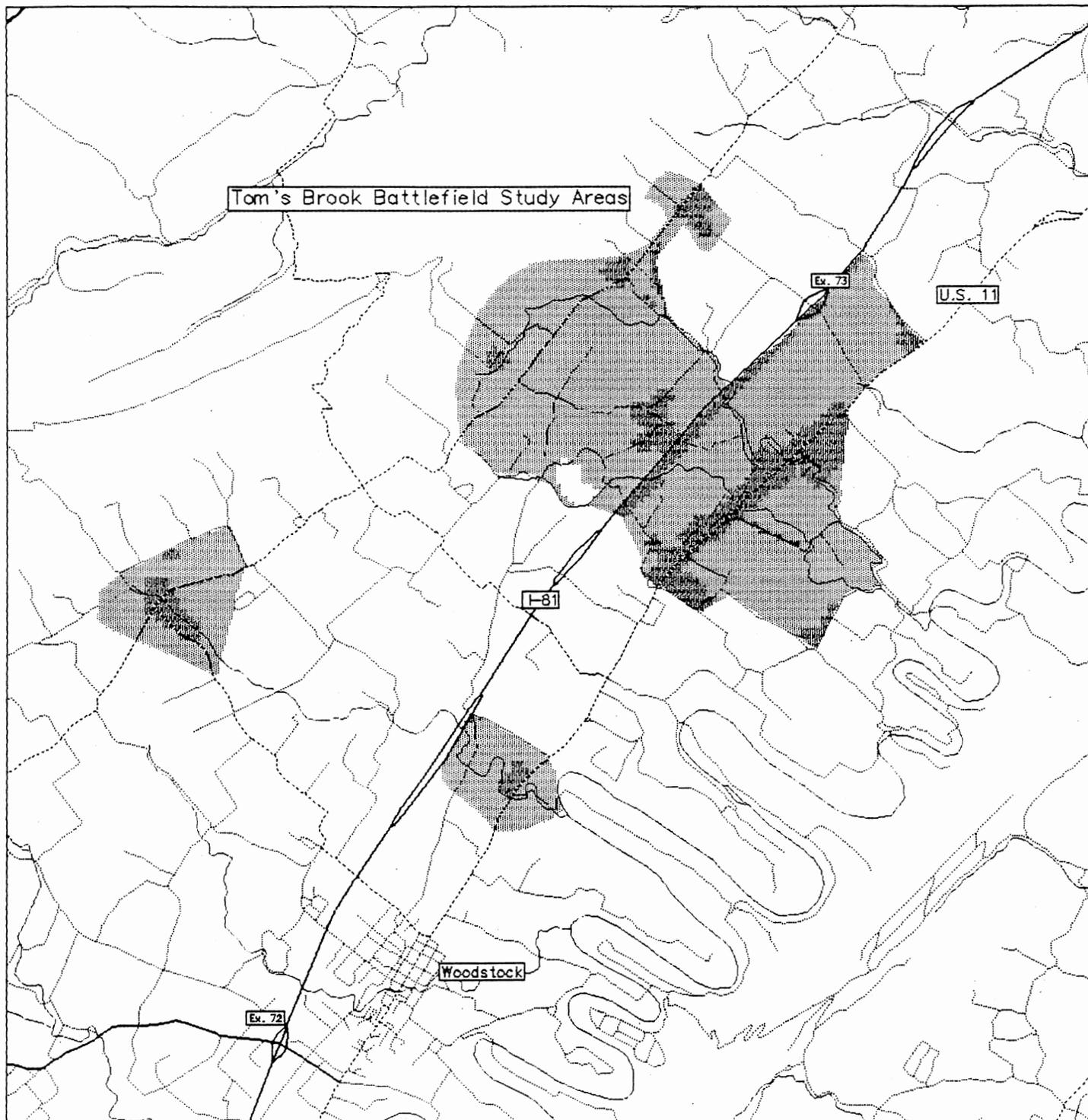
roads.connector (grass)

tributaries (grass)

water.bodies (grass)

FIGURE 1-D

TITLE: Integrity of Cedar Creek Area
LOCATION: Shenandoah Valley Study, American Battlefield Protection Program



SCALE: 1 : 76161
4320050.23
WINDOW: 710624.28 726068.28
4304126.23

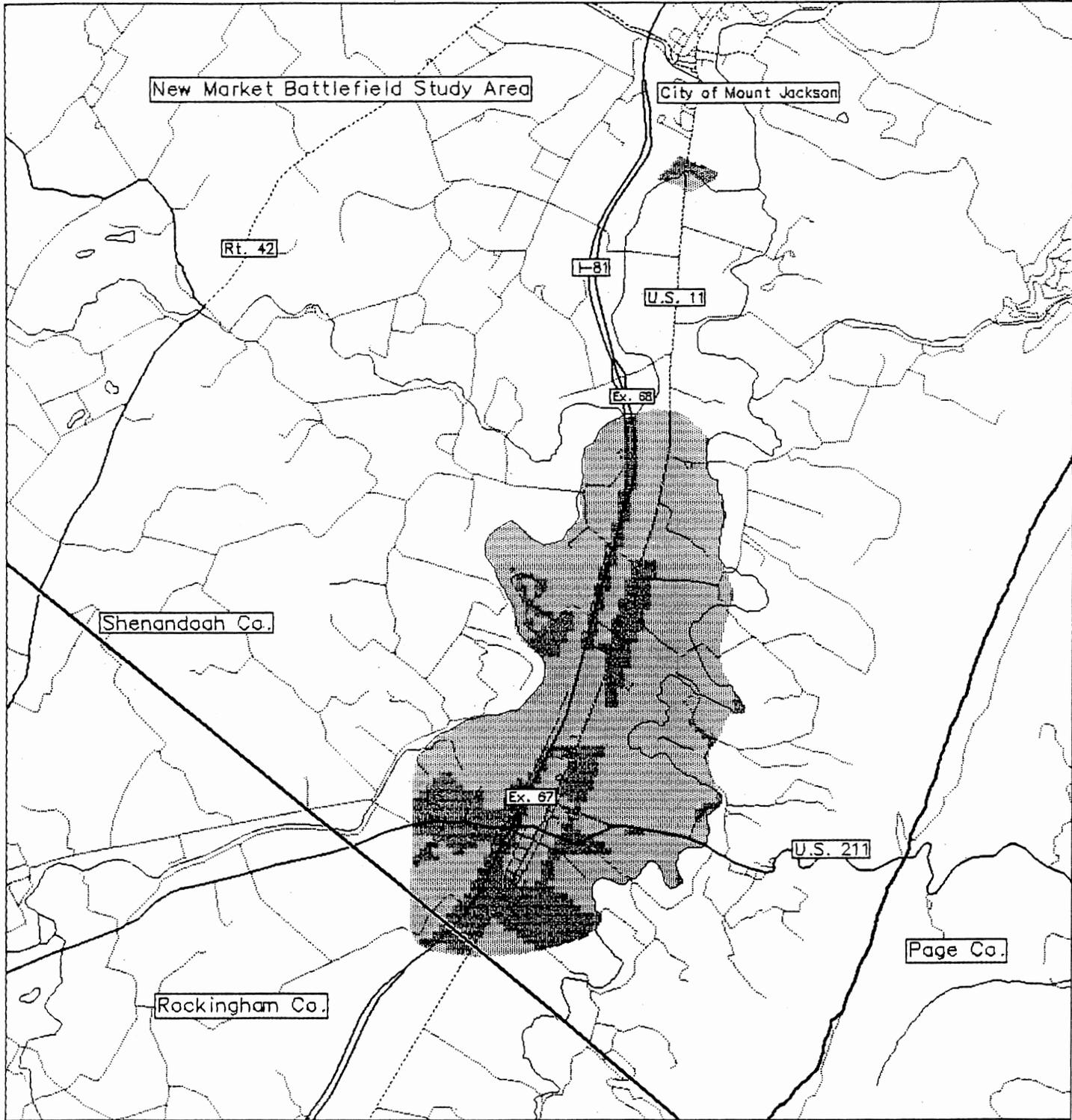
.....
valley.counties (jjk)

roads.primary (jjk)

.....
roads.secondary (grass)

FIGURE 1-E

TITLE: Integrity of Cedar Creek Area
 LOCATION: Shenandoah Valley Study, American Battlefield Protection Program



SCALE: 1 : 73676
 WINDOW: 695198.28 4291640.23 710138.28 4275956.23

valley.counties (jjk)

roads.primary (jjk)

roads.secondary (grass)

FIGURE 1-F

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Winter Hill, Frederick County (DHR № 34-87), was rated at architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 37.

Woodburn, Frederick County (DHR № 34-102), was rated at architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 35.

Wright-Barton House, Frederick County (DHR № 34-633), was area of architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of

Zig-zag Trenches, Frederick County (DHR № 34-314), were the area of military history. They were found to be eligible with

SHENANDOAH COUNTY SURVEY EVALUATIONS

Barb Farm, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-87), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 31.

Mount Airy, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-18), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture and agriculture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 43.

Mount Pleasant, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-72), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 35.

Spengler Hall, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-09), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 35.

Stickley House and Mill, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-13 and 85-14), were rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture and archæology. They were found to be eligible with a score of 38.

Valhalla, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-96), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 33.

Vesper Hall, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-73), was rated at the regional level for significance in the area of architecture and art. It was found to be eligible with a score of 34.

DISTRICTS:

Columbia Furnace Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-400), was rated at the regional level for significance in the area of industry and architecture. It was found to be eligible with a score of 38.

Conicville Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-402), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of transportation, commerce, and architecture. It was found to be not eligible with a score of 29. The team will re-evaluate this district after the next phase of the survey has been completed.

Forestville Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-405), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of industry and commerce. It was found to be eligible with a score of 35.

Hudson Crossroads Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-410), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of commerce. It was found to be eligible with a score of 34.

Moore's Store Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-37), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of industry, architecture, and commerce. It was found to be eligible with a score of 38.

Mount Clifton Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-409), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture, industry, and commerce. It was found to be eligible with a score of 35.

Mount Olive Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-504), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of architecture and commerce. It was found to be eligible with a score of 34.

Oranda Historic District, Shenandoah County (DHR № 85-505), was rated at the local level for significance in the area of industry and commerce. It was found to be eligible with a score of 35.