

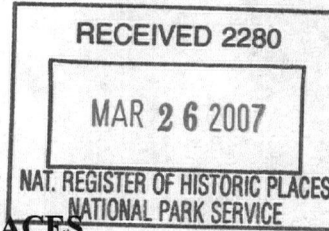
VLR Listed: 3/7/2007
NRHP Listed: 5/8/2007

415

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name David and Catherine Driver Farm
other names/site number Driver Place; VDHR File No.: 082-0116

2. Location

street & number 3796 Long Meadow Drive not for publication ☐
city or town Timberville vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Rockingham code 165 Zip 22853

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide X locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

3/23/2007
Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

[Signature] Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper
Date of Action 5-8-07

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register Signature of Keeper _____
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register Date of Action _____
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

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U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**5. Classification****Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

Sub: Single Dwelling; Tenant House
Secondary Structure: milkhouse; washhouse
Secondary Structure: wood shed/garage
Agricultural Outbuilding: barn, equipment shed
Energy Facility: windmill; cistern

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)Cat: VACANT

Sub: _____

7. Description**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone
roof METAL: aluminum
walls WOOD: weatherboard ; log
other STONE: limestone; BRICK—chimneys

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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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 a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) AGRICULTURE; ARCHITECTURE**Period of Significance** circa 1839 – 1920s**Significant Dates** circa 1839; circa 1845; circa 1880**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A**Cultural Affiliation** N/A**Architect/Builder** UNKNOWN**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 82.3 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1. 17/ 695640/4276923	2. 17/696031/4277467	3. 17/ 695320/4277478	4. 17/695152/4277148

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sarah Edwards, Preservation Consultant
Organization: Sabe Preservation Consulting date 12/26/06
street & number: 2804 Bywater Driver #232 telephone (540) 435-1120
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23233

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Kendall and Patricia Driver
street & number P.O. Box 264 telephone 804-513-2182
city or town Waynesboro state VA zip code 22980

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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David and Catherine Driver Farm
Rockingham County

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The David and Catherine Driver Farm stands as a significant example of Shenandoah Valley vernacular architecture within the picturesque setting of the meadows outside of Timberville, Virginia, in northern Rockingham County. The property is enhanced by a winding creek and the unchanged nature of the surrounding farm acreage, which still continues to function as an agricultural enterprise today. The two-story Greek Revival-style frame and log house with exterior-end stone and brick chimneys was built circa 1845 in a "T" plan. Circa 1880, the front portion of the house was remodeled in the Late Victorian style with new windows, doors, mantels, and staircase, and two bay windows on the first floor, while the rear portion remained unchanged. The house rests on a stone foundation and is topped by a standing-seam metal roof. Porches were added at some point during the late nineteenth century; however, remodeling of these porches has compromised evidence of their construction dates. The property has numerous outbuildings, sites and structures, all of which are contributing and reflect the architectural and agricultural development of the Driver farm.

Site Inventory

1. Main House, circa 1845, contributing building
2. Tenant House, circa 1890, contributing building
3. Barn, circa 1839, contributing building
4. Milk House, circa 1920, contributing building
5. Equipment Shed, circa 1880, contributing building
6. Wood Shed/Garage, circa 1920, contributing building
7. Wash House, circa 1880, contributing building
8. Windmill, circa 1880, contributing structure
9. Cistern, circa 1880, contributing structure
10. Three Stone walls, circa 1880, contributing structures
11. Site of Sheep Shed, circa 1900, contributing site
12. Site of Chicken House, circa 1900, contributing site
13. Site of Chicken House, circa 1900, contributing site
14. Site of Hog House, circa 1900, contributing site
15. Site of Smokehouse, circa 1900, contributing site
16. Site of Well House, circa 1900, contributing site

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David and Catherine Driver Farm
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A property located within the area of Timberville known as the Long Meadows has been the home of the Driver family since the early 1800s. Oral history from the family suggests the arrival of the Driver family to the area in the late eighteenth century with settlement in the long meadows outside of Timberville in 1778 by John Driver. A dramatic increase on the property tax values in 1839 suggests a building was constructed and finished by the 1839 assessment on the property; however, it is not until 1845 that the tax records specifically detail a \$125 increase on the tax value due to the construction of a new log house. The tax value data, combined with the family history, suggests that the barn was constructed before the house that David and Catherine Driver built in 1845 on the property. Family history from the current property owner, Kendall Driver, suggests that a small cabin, circa 1810, once stood where the current circa 1880 wash house stands today. Some validity can be given to this family account as the limestone chimney of the wash house predates the existing structure constructed circa 1890, and there seems to have been reuse of some of the hewn logs from an earlier building for the construction, which is predominately circular sawn lumber.¹

Today the main house, originally constructed circa 1845 in the Greek Revival style, retains its "T" plan and has intact exterior-end limestone and brick chimneys on its gable ends. The rear section of the house includes a storage area on the basement level, which is accessed by the door located on the east elevation, a first floor kitchen with a cooking fireplace, and a parlor with a winding set of stairs located in the northwestern corner that provides access to two sleeping chambers on the second floor. The second floor sleeping chambers in the rear of the house also reveal much about the involvement of the property in the Civil War through soldiers' names inscribed on the walls in the east sleeping chamber during their visit to the home during Sheridan's campaign through the Shenandoah Valley. One of these bedrooms still has exposed ceiling joists. This portion of the house has the original six-over-six, double-hung, wooden-sash windows and original two raised-panel wooden doors consistent with the Greek Revival style of the mid-nineteenth-century construction.²

The front or west portion of the house seemingly appears to have been constructed after the rear portion of the house; however, the attic and roof structure of the house reveal that it was most likely constructed in one period and the front portion was remodeled circa 1880. Evidence for this theory includes pegged rafters without a ridge board, and roughly hewn wooden elements

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David and Catherine Driver Farm
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of the roof structure in the front portion. The front portion of the house has a central passage plan with two sleeping chambers on the second floor.

Currently the west elevation, now the main façade, features a three-bay arrangement with the first floor being comprised of an original central entrance with a Late Victorian door flanked by sidelights and topped by a two-light transom. During the circa 1880 remodeling, two three-window bay projections were added to the first-floor façade. All of the windows in the front two-story section were replaced circa 1880 to reflect the current architectural trends of that period. The two-over-two, double-hung, wooden-sash windows were added, while the windows in the rear portion of the house retained its original six-over-six, double-hung, wooden-sash windows. The doors throughout the front portion were replaced with ones having four raised panels. Faux wood graining was added to the doors, and the patterns are still intact. The front portion of the house shows the replacement of mantels during the circa 1880 remodeling. All the mantels in the rear portion of the house are original and intact. There are also decorative wood carvings and beaded-board wainscoting throughout the house, which further show the wealth and prosperity of the Driver family. Another revealing factor about their wealth and status is the introduction of indoor plumbing into the house during the latter part of the nineteenth century. This plumbing system was based on the existing windmill and the cistern located to the southwest of the barn working together to facilitate the passage of water into the house to provide a bathtub with running water. The north elevation features a small porch, which replaced the original deteriorated porch, while portions of the original porch on the south elevation remain. The east elevation of the house has access to the basement, which served as a storage area for the family.

The evolution of the main house reveals much about the prosperity of the Driver family following the Civil War. Further evidence to support the remodeling of the existing house in the late nineteenth century is revealed in the tax records for the property, which show only marginal information and do not provide clear evidence of a significant addition to the house. In keeping with this evidence, it is clear that the house was remodeled over a period of years beginning circa 1880, as there are only marginal increases in the value of buildings on the property. The circa 1880 date for this section of the house is derived from the oral history of the family that indicates innovations such as plumbing were introduced to the house in the 1880s.

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David and Catherine Driver Farm
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SECONDARY RESOURCES

2. The tenant house, built circa 1890, is a contributing building on the property. It is a two-story wood frame building with numerous rear additions that created an asymmetrical plan with a metal multi-gabled roof. The facade of the building is simplistic in nature with a three-bay arrangement on the first floor and a central door topped by a transom. The intact windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wooden-sash. There are also several two-over-two, double-hung, wooden-sash windows visible on the west elevation of the house. According to family history, the tenant house was constructed to house tenants to serve as farmhands. The current owners state that this building never actually housed boarders, but served as a place to house other Driver family members who were just starting out or who fell on hard times. Another interesting feature of the tenant house is the connection of it to the main house by a limestone walkway and retaining wall.

3. The property is filled with numerous intact outbuildings, all contributing, built to make the farm function more effectively. The most notable of these outbuildings is the circa 1839 bank barn that stands to the northwest of the main house on a slightly elevated grade in the land. This massive structure would have served to house the animals on the ground level on the front, while the rear upper level would have served as a hay loft. While the building has been since covered with metal siding as a way to maintain it from further deterioration, the original wood frame structure is still present, as are the original limestone support piers and foundation. As previously mentioned, the barn was likely constructed from 1838-1839 according to tax records and family accounts. While there is some deterioration and settling of the foundation, the barn remains in somewhat good condition. The survival of this resource in the area is because of the good fortune of the David Driver family, who apparently persuaded General Sheridan's troops not to burn their barn during the Civil War. Nearly all other barns in northern Rockingham County were burned during Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign.³

Various other outbuildings, structures, and sites, all of which are contributing resources, fill the landscape of the Driver Farm. Given the moderate shifts in the tax records, it is difficult to ascertain the dates of construction for all of the outbuildings. A historical photograph of the farm from 1920 that is on file in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources archives in Richmond, Virginia, shows many of the buildings, structures, and sites, thus making it possible to date all of the outbuildings before 1920, except for the milk house and wood shed/garage.

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**David and Catherine Driver Farm
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4. The milk house, built circa 1920, is a small cubical wood-framed building with a pyramidal metal roof and German siding that stands to the west of the main house.

5. One of the outbuildings is an equipment shed, built circa 1890 and located northwest of the main house. It is a side-gabled, metal-roofed, wood-framed building with large doors to accommodate various farming implements.

6. A small front-gabled, metal-roofed, frame wood shed/garage, built circa 1920, is located to the southeast of the main house and has sliding wooden doors.

7. There is also a small one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame wash house clad in weatherboard that stands to the north of the main house and has an intact limestone chimney appearing to predate the existing structure.

8-9. As part of the plumbing system there is also an intact metal windmill, constructed circa 1880, located to the northwest of the main house. This helped to facilitate a plumbing system in the main house with the help of a concrete cistern, also constructed circa 1880, located to the southwest of the bank barn.

10. The three retaining walls, all contributing structures, meander through the property, which opens the question about its purpose. Given the farmstead's location at the base of a small hill, it is likely that the wall served as a way to prevent some runoff from the farm above it on the hill.

There are also various outbuildings that were previously located on the site. While there is little evidence of their existence above ground, their appearance in a 1920 photograph provides insight into their original location and places their dates of construction to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. It is likely that they were earthfast construction frame buildings, thus explaining the lack of remaining materials and foundations. As evidenced by the historical photograph, most of these contributing sites were located in a grouping to the northwest of the main house near the bank barn and equipment shed.

11-16. The buildings included in this grouping were two chicken houses, circa 1900, one hog house, circa 1900, and a sheep shed, circa 1900, located a bit closer to the northeast corner of the bank barn. Also included was a frame smokehouse, circa 1900, located to the north of the main house, between the main house and the wash house. The last contributing site was a well house,

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**David and Catherine Driver Farm
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circa 1900, that was located to the northeast of the main house. While these resources have been lost throughout the twentieth century, the intact nature of the other resources of the property illustrates the development history both architecturally and agriculturally of the Driver Farm.

Though an archaeological survey has not been done, there is great potential for future study and interpretation of the settlement of this farmstead and its workings, especially knowing the precise location of many of the diminished outbuildings along with the variety of extant resources.

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David and Catherine Driver Farm
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The David and Catherine Driver Farm, located in Rockingham County, near Timberville, Virginia, is locally significant under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance (1839 - 1920s) covers the dates of construction of all the contributing resources included on the remaining historic property. The circa 1845 Greek Revival-style house, with limestone and brick exterior-end chimneys and a standing-seam, metal gable roof, was updated circa 1880 to reflect the current architectural trends and traditions of the late nineteenth century. The remodeled front portion of the "T" plan of the house reveals more of the Victorian style of the 1880s with its center cross gable roof with bull's-eye window, two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows, interior doors with period hardware and four raised panels with faux graining, and period mantels. The rear portion of the house remains virtually unchanged with Greek Revival-style doors and cabinets, window and door trim, and six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows and exposed ceiling joists. The surviving outbuildings contribute further to the agricultural and architectural significance of the property, while providing evidence of the sophisticated agricultural enterprise that David and Catherine Driver were responsible for creating and expanding during the nineteenth century. The most significant surviving outbuilding is the circa 1839 bank barn standing to the northwest of the main house, a rare surviving barn that escaped General Sheridan's destructive Shenandoah Valley campaign during the Civil War.⁴ While the property is currently diminished in size similar to the original grant from John Driver, and is currently not in use, it still maintains its integrity as a historically prosperous farmstead that evolved throughout much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Driver family arrived in the Timberville area in the late eighteenth century, settling in an area referred to as the long meadows in 1778 by John Driver. The Driver family was part of the religious sect known as the Brethren or Dunkards. Like their religious brethren, the Drivers would be faced with many struggles in the Shenandoah Valley and would find themselves in an awkward position during the Civil War, as they opposed conflict and slavery. The isolated community atmosphere that still remains commonplace in Brethren sects to this day continues the trend of grouping farms together or splitting farms from the father to descendants, as was the case with the Driver family in Timberville. The land was fully deeded to David Driver from his father John Driver upon his death in 1864; however, David's influence on the landscape outside of Timberville began long before the land was officially transferred to him, as he began to establish his own farm following his marriage to Catherine Wampler in 1841. Unofficial

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separation of the land occurred so that the families could develop their own individual

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farmsteads. The first building constructed appears to have been a circa 1839 barn, which is believed to be the antebellum barn still standing to this day. The development and cultivation of the land by David's father John provided a significant start to his farming career and led him to more than double his original grant of land and expand his agricultural enterprise of livestock and crop production on a larger scale. The property remains intact, in keeping with the farming traditions established by past Driver generations.⁵

Agriculture

David Driver would continue to acquire land to expand his agricultural enterprise and raise a variety of crops including hay, Indian corn, rye, oats, and wheat by the time of the 1880 census. He also appears to have managed a significant amount of livestock including poultry, swine, sheep, and horses. The cultivation of crops and livestock reveal much about the workings of a family farm, but the volume of his livestock and crops suggest that he was running a fairly lucrative farming enterprise by the latter portion of the nineteenth century. In comparison to other Rockingham County farms in the agricultural census, it is clear that the Driver family ran a successful small agricultural enterprise. Like many other portions of Rockingham County, the northern area of the county was marked by small or medium sized farms managed by family members. Slavery was not fundamental to the economic system of much of the Valley. The Drivers, like many of their neighbors, had enough land to generate profit and also to provide subsistence for their family. The majority of the profit margin on the farm appears to have been generated by David, who was making a considerable business in the dealing of livestock, predominately swine. After David's passing in 1897, the property and family fell on hard times, but they were able to maintain the majority of the buildings and the farm as a working enterprise for the family. Today the buildings stand vacant and are being used for storage, but the acreage is being rented to neighboring farmers and still being farmed. Even though the property has been reduced in size over the years, it still reveals much about the agricultural settlement patterns, agricultural evolution, and architectural traditions of an Upper Shenandoah Valley farm of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.⁶

Architecture

Though popular throughout Rockingham County, the Driver farmhouse is one of the finest examples of the Greek Revival style of architecture that flourished in America during the mid-

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nineteenth century. One of the characteristics of the Greek Revival style is a balanced and symmetrical facade, as seen at the Driver farmhouse with its balanced facade and the use of

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sidelights and a two-light transom to highlight the main entrance. While the front portion of the house was remodeled to achieve a more Victorian appearance circa 1880, the rear portion of the house remains intact Greek Revival characteristics including the original doors, trim, mantels, and multi-paned windows.⁷

While the Greek Revival style is evident in the rear portion of the house, the front section represents the style and design of the Victorian era. Such characteristics include the cross-gabled roofline with bull's-eye window, two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows, bay windows, and a decorative front door with an intact transom and sidelights. The facade is showcased by a columned wooden porch that displays simply designed brackets. The interior of the house is far more lavish, with its faux grained four-paneled doors, decorative mantels, and wainscoting. The wooden staircase is a true testament to the craftsmanship brought to the property by the Driver family. The dichotomy between the circa 1845 and the remodeled circa 1880 portion of the house is startling, and reveals much about the evolution of the house.

The simplistic design of the earlier Greek Revival style of the house that survives in the rear "T" plan remains basically unchanged, and appears for the most part today as it did when Catherine and David first constructed, it minus the modern conveniences.

The only major changes in the rear section of the house were electricity and indoor plumbing. According to the current owner of the house, indoor plumbing was installed in the house in the 1880s. The bathroom, created from a rear side porch, still has the original claw foot bathtub.

While this late-nineteenth-century bathroom does reveal a great deal about the Driver family's prosperity during the latter part of the century, even more fascinating are the remaining elements of the plumbing system, including a circa 1890 windmill and cistern that allowed for water to move through a gravity-fed and wind-powered system to the main house. It is believed that this system is the only one of its type in Rockingham County. The survival of these rare elements of early plumbing systems further enhances the significance of the property as an architectural resource.

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Civil War

The story surrounding the Civil War history of the house is one told through various sources,

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David and Catherine Driver Farm
Rockingham County

some of which have more validity than others. It is important to note that the Driver family was Brethren, a religious sect that was extremely pacifistic and opposed conflict and slavery. The Civil War affected the entire Shenandoah Valley in many ways. Some homes were filled with reminders of soldier occupation by names written on walls. Soldier signatures in the Driver house can be viewed in photographs at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources archives. One is a Confederate soldier, William A. Will, from the 12th Virginia Cavalry Regiment dated January 1864. The remaining three signatures are not as legible, but based on what can be ascertained from them they belong to members of the 2nd Battery, Maryland Artillery and are dated October 21, 1864. Both of these military units were involved in Shenandoah Valley campaigns, thus adding validity to the authenticity of the signatures. Local historian John Heatwole provides much information about the military campaign through the Timberville area that resulted in the destruction brought about by the Union forces burning nearly all barns in the area. Heatwole writes about a situation in which another pacifist Timberville family convinced the troops to spare their barn, in light of their lack of support for the war and their hospitality to the troops. Given this precedent, the Driver claims of occupation by the troops and their similar beliefs against slavery and the war suggest that the stories handed down through the Driver family are likely true. Oral tradition relates how the troops were kind enough to allow the family to get water ready before the fire was set so that it could be controlled easily and their barn would be saved. While the details of this story cannot be validated outside the realm of the family's oral history, it is clear that some unknown series of events saved the Driver barn that still stands to this day.⁸

SUMMARY

The David and Catherine Driver Farm serves as an outstanding example of Shenandoah Valley architectural and agricultural development in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While the intact resources are significant, the fact that the property has remained in the Driver family since its settlement in the late eighteenth century is also truly significant. The ability of the Driver family to maintain their property as an intact farmstead since its inception is a testament to the valley traditions in farming and vernacular architecture.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

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Rockingham County**

...United States Census 1850.
...United States Census 1860.
...United States Census 1870.
...United States Census 1880.
...United States Census 1900.
...United States Census Agricultural Schedule 1850.
...United States Census Agricultural Schedule 1860.
...United States Census Agricultural Schedule 1870.
...United States Census Agricultural Schedule 1880.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

David and Catherine Driver Farm
Rockingham County

Section 10 Page 14

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The David and Catherine Driver Farm is located within Rockingham County, at the physical address of 3796 Long Meadow Drive, Timberville, Virginia. The property is made up of 82.3 acres of land as defined on the Rockingham County Land Map 52 A, Lots 262 and 262A, found in the Rockingham County Tax Assessor's office land book. The property is bordered to the north by the SIL Clean Water, LLC property, to the east by Thomas and Elaine Kline's property, to the south by Route 793 and to the east by Jacqueline Driver's property.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes resources historically associated with the David and Catherine Driver Farm and is recorded on Rockingham County Land Map 52A as Lots 262 and 262A. The property is owned by Kendall and Patricia Driver.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

David and Catherine Driver Farm
Rockingham County

Section Photographs Page 15

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs are of:

NAME OF PROPERTY: David and Catherine Driver Farm

LOCATION: Rockingham County, Virginia

VDHR FILE NO.: 082-0116

PHOTOGRAPHER: Matthew Corder

DATE: November 18, 2006

NEGATIVE Nos: 23275 and 23276

ALL NEGATIVES ARE STORED AT: The Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

VIEW: Main Façade West Elevation Main House

NEGATIVE No.: 23276:28

PHOTO 1 OF 20

VIEW: North Elevation of Main House

NEGATIVE No. 23276:16

PHOTO 2 OF 20

VIEW: East Elevation of Main House

NEGATIVE No.: 23275:16

PHOTO 3 OF 20

VIEW: South Elevation of Main House

NEGATIVE No.: 23276:19

PHOTO 4 OF 20

VIEW: Detail of Front Door of Main House

NEGATIVE No. 23276:22

PHOTO 5 OF 20

VIEW: First Floor Interior Looking Southwest Showing Original Fireplace

NEGATIVE No.: 23275:10

PHOTO 6 OF 20

VIEW: First Floor Interior Looking Northwest in Rear Portion of House

NEGATIVE No.: 23275:13

PHOTO 7 OF 20

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**David and Catherine Driver Farm
Rockingham County**

Section Photographs Page 16

Photographs (continued)

VIEW: Main House Interior Looking Northeast Showing Staircase
NEGATIVE: 23275:6
PHOTO 8 OF 20

VIEW: Interior Four Panel Door
NEGATIVE No.: 23275:2
PHOTO 9 OF 20

VIEW: Second Floor Interior Wall in the Rear Portion of House Showing Civil War Signatures
NEGATIVE No.: 23276:35
PHOTO 10 OF 20

VIEW: West Elevation of Tenant House
NEGATIVE: 23276:26
PHOTO 11 OF 20

VIEW: Overview Looking West
NEGATIVE No. 23276:23
PHOTO 12 OF 20

VIEW: Equipment Shed Looking South
NEGATIVE : 23275: 36
PHOTO 13 OF 20

VIEW: Milk House Looking Southwest
NEGATIVE No.: 23275:35
PHOTO 14 OF 20

VIEW: Barn Looking Southwest
NEGATIVE No.: 23275:22
PHOTO 15 OF 20

VIEW: Barn Interior Looking South
NEGATIVE No.: 23275:31
PHOTO 16 OF 20

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Continuation Sheet

David and Catherine Driver Farm
Rockingham County

Section Photographs Page 17

Photographs (continued)

VIEW: Windmill Looking North
NEGATIVE No.: 23276:30
PHOTO 17 OF 20

VIEW: Cistern Looking Southwest
NEGATIVE No.: 23275:29
PHOTO 18 OF 20

VIEW: Wash House Looking West
NEGATIVE No.: 23275:21
PHOTO 19 OF 20

VIEW: Garage Looking South
NEGATIVE No.23275:14
PHOTO 20 OF 20

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¹ Rockingham County Land Books, 1832-1910.

² John Heatwole, *The Burning: Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley*, Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, 1998, 167-181. National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System accessed 15 December 2005.

³ Heatwole, 167-181. Rockingham County Land Books, 1832-1910.

⁴ Rockingham County Land Books, 1832-1910.

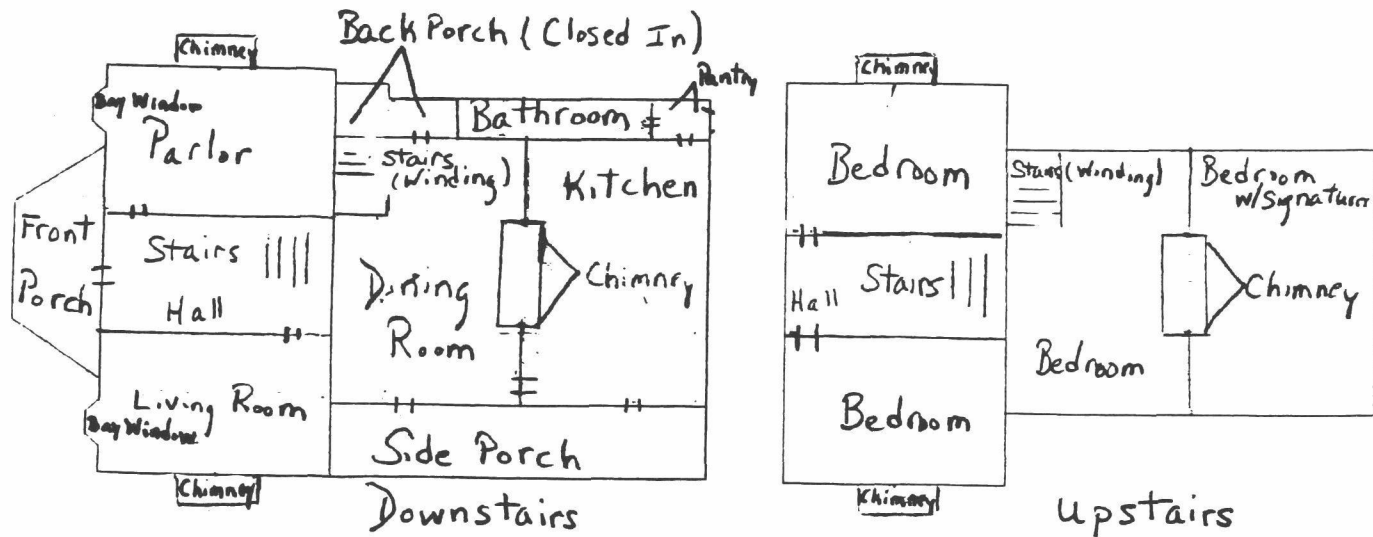
⁵ D. H. Zigler, *A History of the Brethren in Virginia*, Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, 1908, 19-46. Rockingham County Land Books, 1832-1910. Stephen Longenecker, *Shenandoah Religion*, Baylor University Press, Waco, 2002, 31-33, 153-182.

⁶ Longenecker, 113-151. US Census 1850-1900, US Special Agricultural Census 1860-1880.

⁷ Gerald Foster, *American Houses: A Guide to the Architecture of the Home*, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 2004, 102-105. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Knopf, New York, 2005, 178-185.

⁸ John L. Heatwole, *The Burning: Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley*, Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, 1998, 167-181. National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System accessed 15 December 2006. Robert R. Hewitt, *Where the River Flows, Finding Faith in Rockingham County Virginia 1726-1876*, 2003, 168.

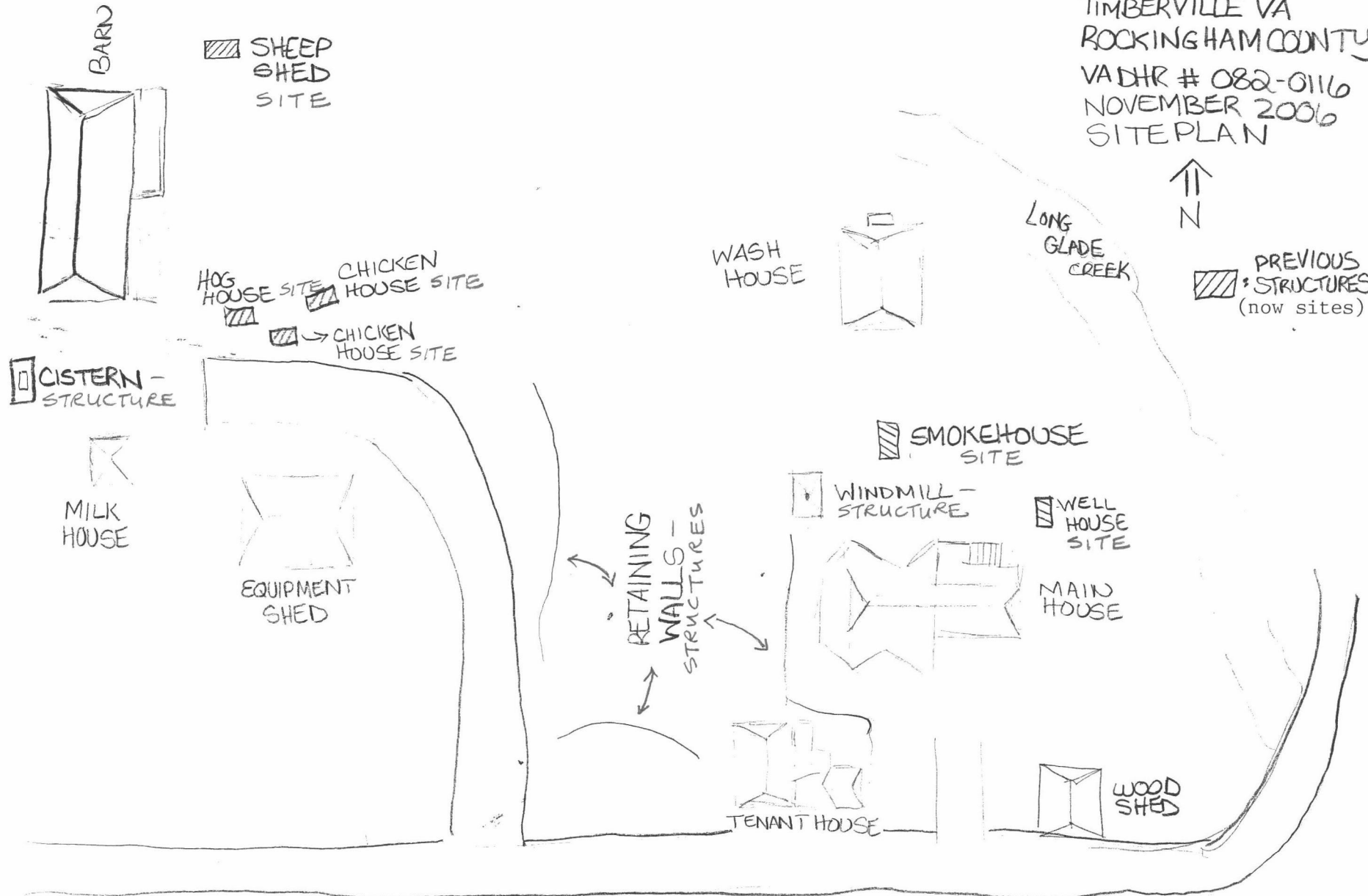
**DAVID AND CATHERINE DRIVER FARM
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA**



David and Catherine Driver Farm
 DRIVER PLACE
 3796 LONG MEADOW DR
 TIMBERVILLE VA
 ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
 VA DHR # 082-0116
 NOVEMBER 2006
 SITE PLAN



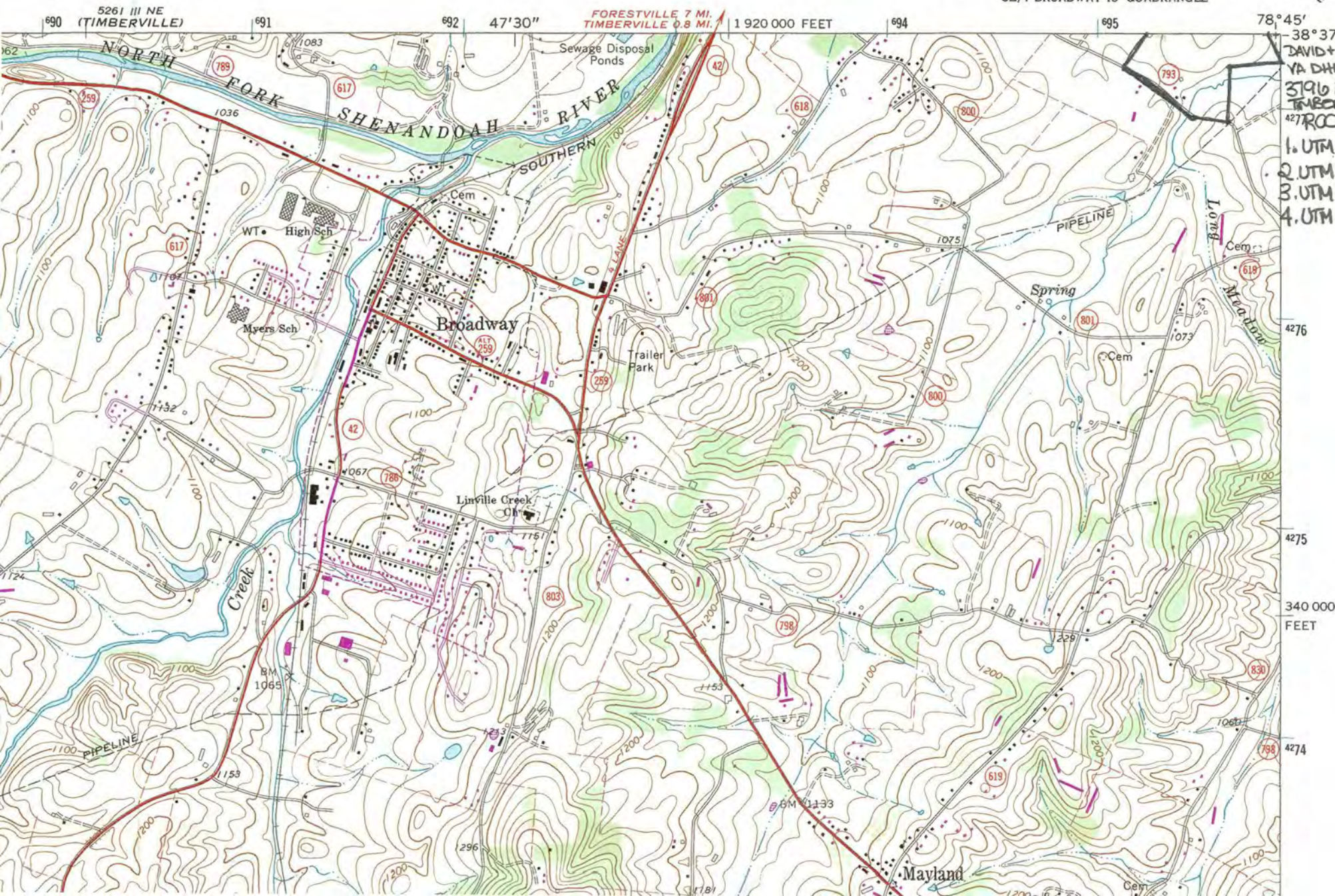
PREVIOUS
 STRUCTURES
 (now sites)



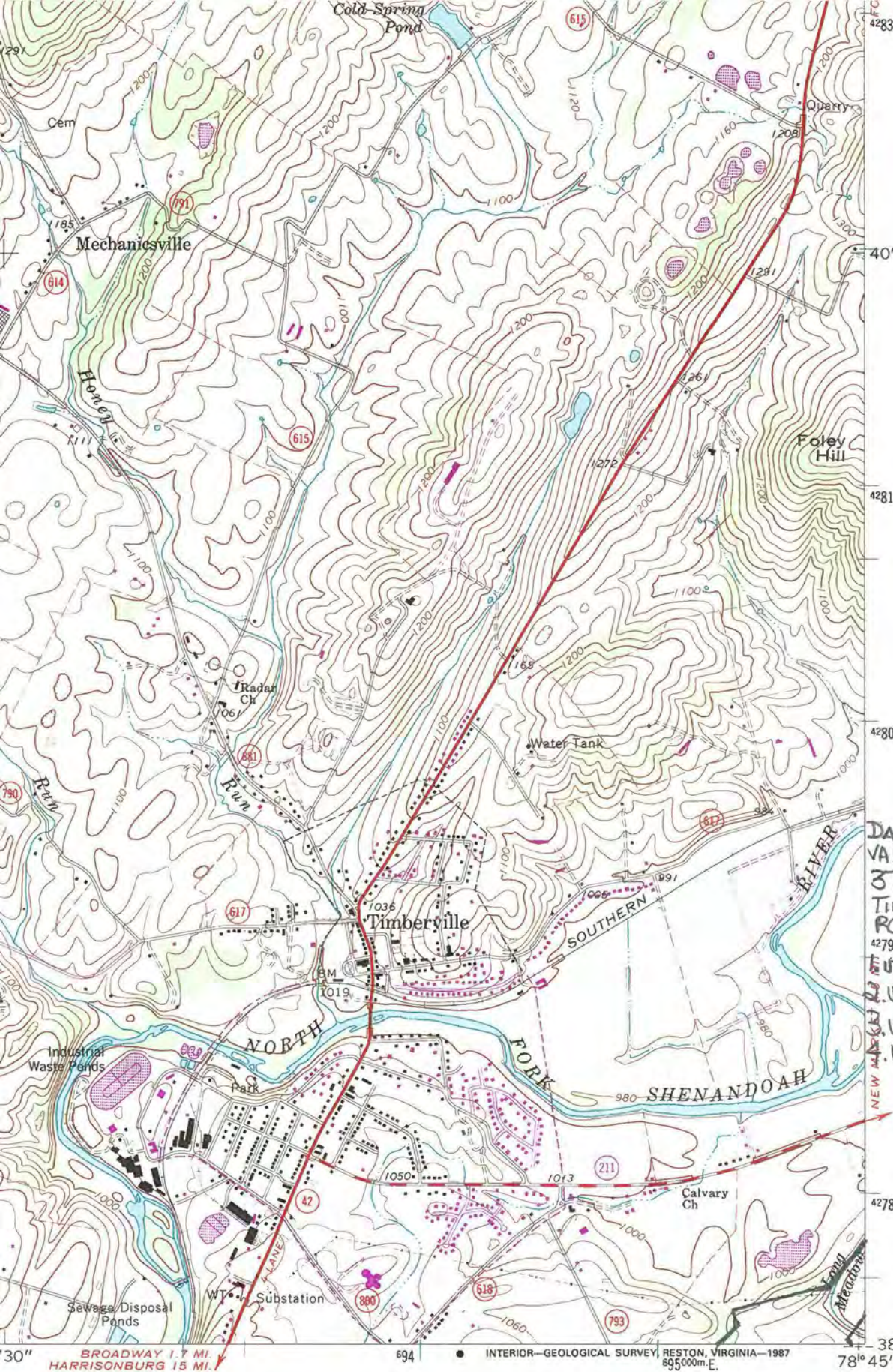
NOT TO SCALE

ALL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

David and Catherine Driver Farm
 Rockingham County, Virginia



DAVID + CATHERINE DRIVER FARM
VA DHR# 088-0116
3796 LONG MEADOW DRIVE
TIMBERVILLE VIRGINIA
427 ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
1. UTM 17 69560DE 4276923N
2. UTM 17 696031E 4277461N
3. UTM 17 695320E 4277471N
4. UTM 17 69552E 427748N



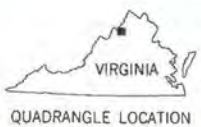
DAVID+CATHERINE DRIVER FARM
VA DHR # 082 0116
3796 LONGMEADOW DRIVE
TIMBERVILLE, VIRGINIA
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
UTM 17 695640E 4271923N
UTM 17 696031E 4277467N
UTM 17 695320E 4277478N
UTM 17 695152E 4277148N

30" BROADWAY 1.7 MI. HARRISONBURG 15 MI. 694 INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1987 695000m.E. 78° 45' 38° 37' 30"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| Primary highway, all weather, hard surface | Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface |
| Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface | Unimproved road, fair or dry weather |
| ○ State Route | |

(TENTH LEGION)
5261 11 SW



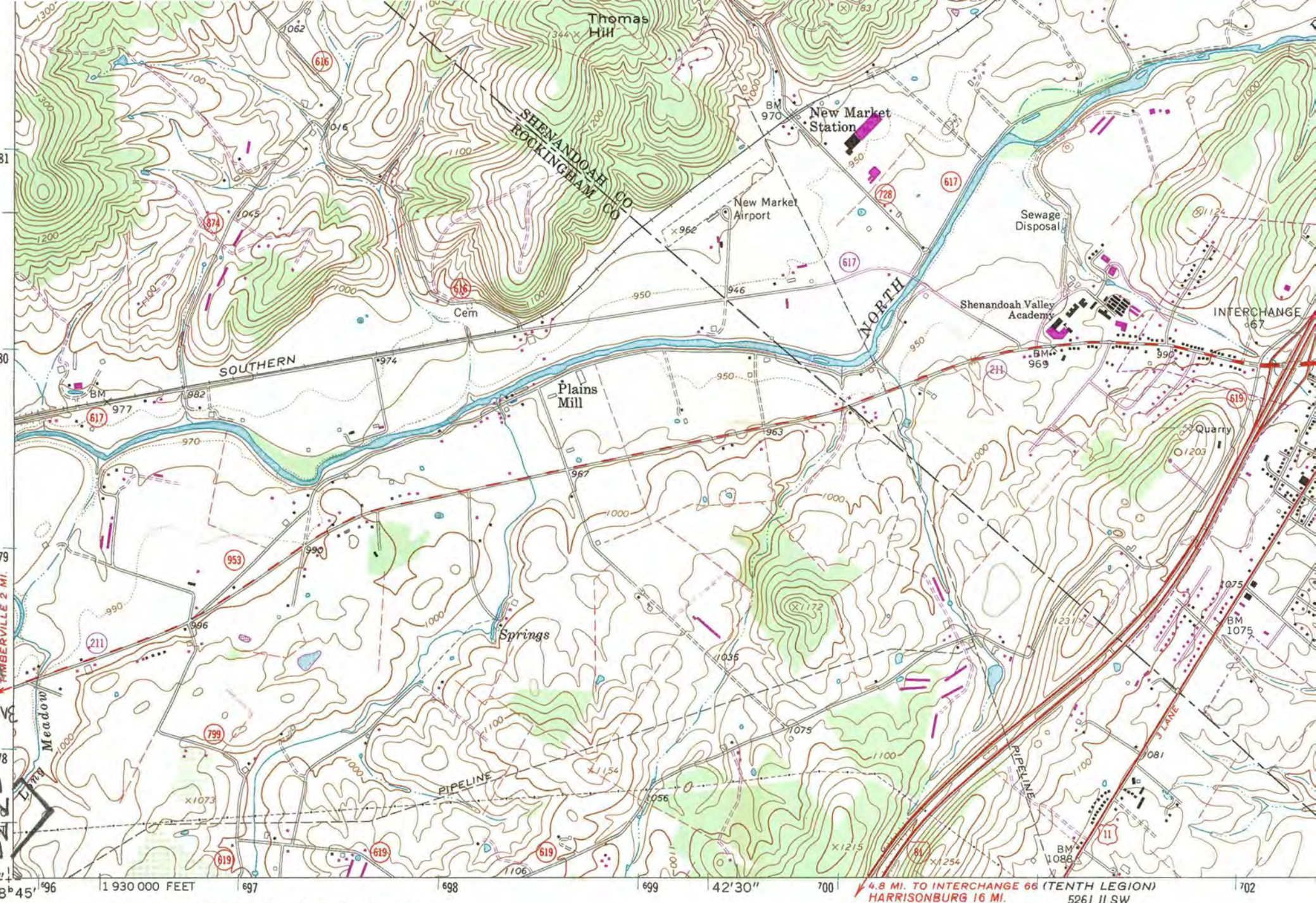
TIMBERVILLE, VA.
NE/4 BROADWAY 15' QUADRANGLE
38078-F7-TF-024
1967

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1986

DAVID+CATHERINE DRIVER FARM
VA DHR # 082-0116
3796 LONG MEADOW DRIVE
TIMBERVILLE VA
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

1. UTM 17 695640E 4271923N
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3. UTM 17 695320E 4277478N
4. UTM 17 695152E 4277148N

(BROADWAY)
5261 III SE

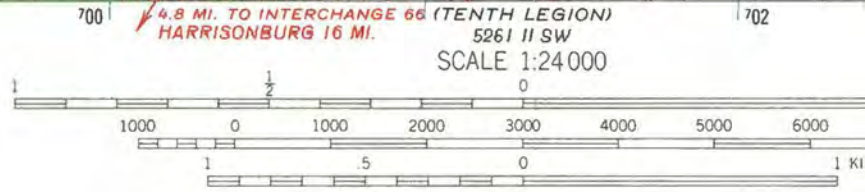


Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on



4.8 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 66 (TENTH LEGION)
HARRISONBURG 16 MI.

5261 II SW
SCALE 1:24,000