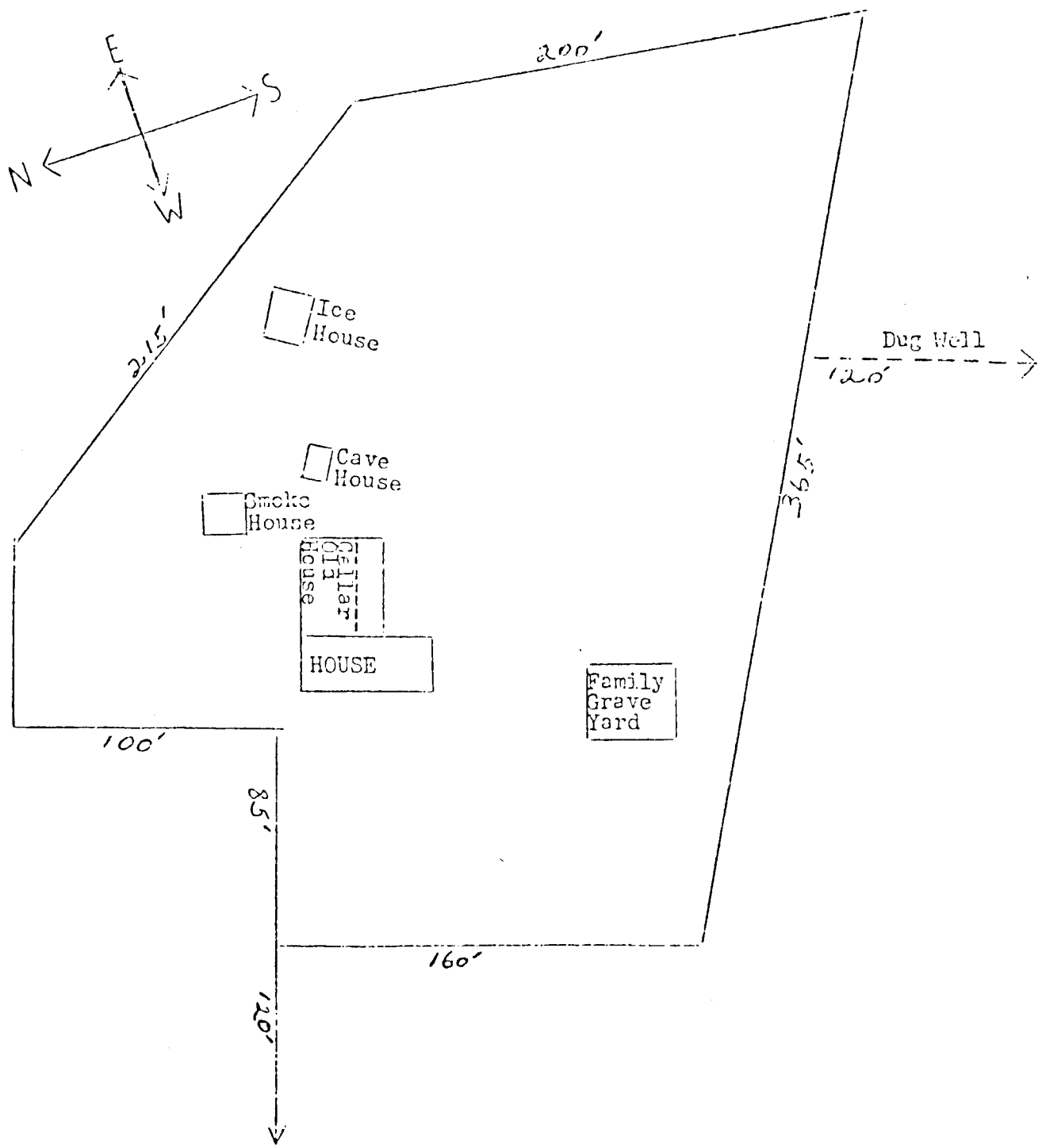


FORT COLLIER (COLLYER)

MARTINSBURG PIKE, WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA



HISTORIC GARDEN WEEK



H >

VIRGINIA
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

File no. 34-165
Negative no(s). 10633, 10634

SURVEY FORM

Historic name Isaac Stine House County/Town/City Rural County Street address or route number 960 N. Loudoun Street	Common name Fort Collier
USGS Quad Winchester Original owner Isaac Stine Original use Residential Present owner Mr. & Mrs. James Colbert Present owner address 909 N. Loudoun St. Winchester, Va 22601 Present use Residential Acreage	Date or period 1864, 1865 Architect/builder/craftsmen Mr. Clark Source of name Quarles, #138 Source of date Quarles, #138 Stories 2 Foundation and wall const'n brick walls on stone foundation Roof type gable w/ standing seam metal
State condition of structure and environs Good	
State potential threats to structure Encroaching development Note any archaeological interest Site of Fort Collier	
Should be investigated for possible register potential? yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural description (Note significant features of plan, structural system and interior and exterior decoration, taking care to point out aspects not visible or clear from photographs. Explain nature and period of all alterations and additions. List any outbuildings and their approximate ages, cemeteries, etc.) This 2 story 5 bay symmetrical 5-course American bond brick dwelling was built in 1865 on the site of an older house which was destroyed during the Civil War. It is built in the Vernacular Greek Revival style with a split level stone basement, 2 int. end brick chimneys, a shallow pitched standing seam metal gabled roof, and 6/6 windows. Decorative details include fluted jambs and solid entablature window surrounds, a tripartite 6/6 central window w/ side vents in the 2nd floor, a stepped cornice, and Gothic Revival door surrounds w/ 8-light transom and 3-light sidelights w/ Gothic arches. The front door is paneled w/ Gothic arch designs as well. The stained glass in the door surround is a modern addition. The front porch is in the Greek Revival style and is 1 story full height w/ a wooden pedimented portico, fluted doric columns, and a chipendale balustrade. The rear 2 story brick ell was built soon after the front portion and has an int. end brick chimney, 6/6 windows, and a stepped cornice. The ell is shorter in height than the main house and is fairly wide. A modern 1 story frame addition has been added to the south side of the ell as well as an attached modern garage w/ breezeway to the north. The outbuildings include a frame meathouse w/ woodshed; a chicken coop, and a root cellar all located to the east of the house. The root cellar is set at an odd angle to the house and surrounding outbuildings and may date back to the earlier dwelling. To the north of the house is a corn crib, a large bank barn on a stone foundation w/ a concrete block addition, a "tenant house" of only 2 rooms, and a large dairy complex including a barn and 3 concrete silos (ca.1920-1940). The barn is of concrete block w/ 3 cupolas. The Stine dairy operation was one of the largest in the area during the mid 20th century. A modern garage and office are located to the northwest of the house. The site of the fort is located on the grounds of the property south, north, and west of the house. Built in 1861 under General Joseph E. Johnston's command as a fort to guard Winchester from approaching Northern troops. The fort was named for Interior inspected? No.	
Historical significance (Chain of title, individuals, families, events, etc., associated with the property.) Lieutenant Collier, C.S.A., who was the officer in charge of the work on it. The site of the fort was important also in the 3rd Battle of Winchester on Sept. 19, 1864 as an anchor of Confederate General Early's flank. The original house was destroyed during the Civil War and the current house was begun in 1865. Local lore tells that the U.S. government paid for the rebuilding of the Stine house, yet the Stine family says that the story has no real foundation and the house was built by a Mr. Clark for Isaac Stine. The house and grounds are currently surrounded by commercial and industrial development. This property is one of the few remaining historical properties in the area and is definitely one of the most significant historic sites northeast of Winchester. The house is an interesting example of late Vernacular Greek Revival architecture w/ Gothic Revival details such as the door surround. The actual site of the fort is in reasonably original condition. A Stine family cemetery is located south of the house. Mature trees and bushes make up the landscape with some trees growing up in the trenches. The house sits right off of Rt. 11 w/ gateposts at the road. The dwelling is unusual in that it is a late example of an earlier style, one you would expect to see ca.1840-1860. Perhaps the family rebuilt the structure in the same style as the original one.	
See continuation sheet.	

Sources and bibliography

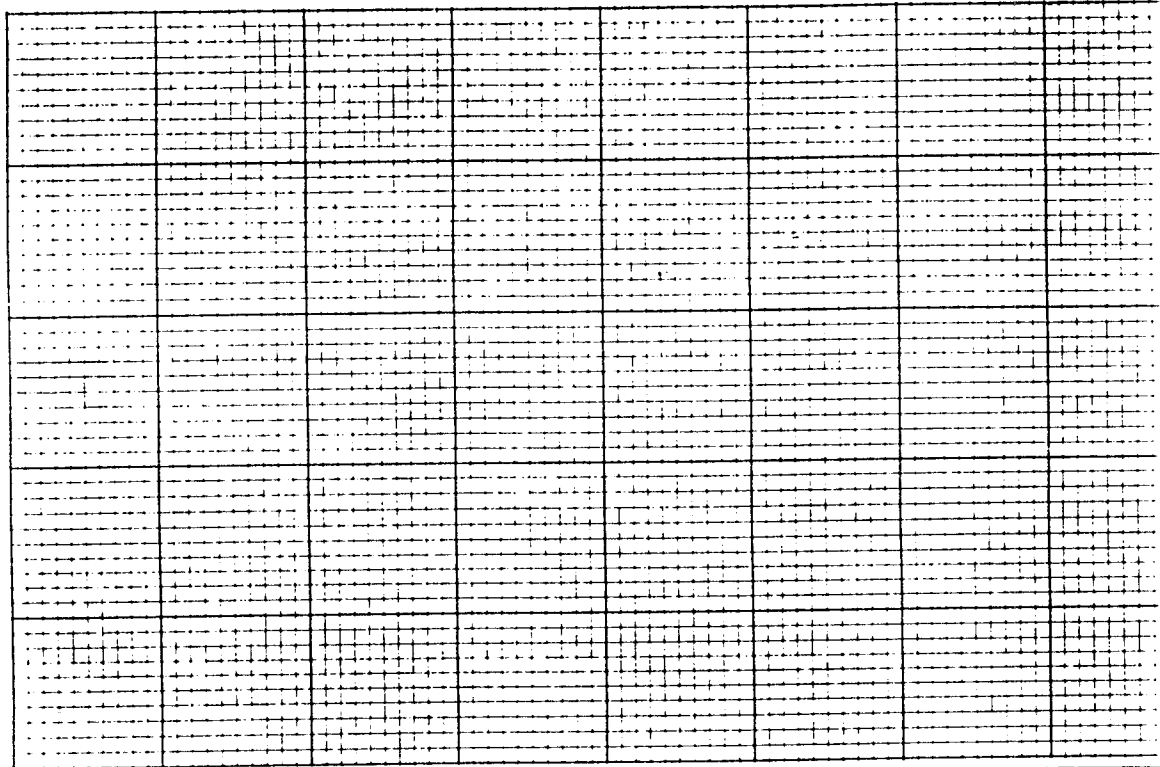
Published sources (Books, articles, etc., with bibliographic data.)

Quarles, Garland R., Some Old Homes In Frederick County, Va., 1971.

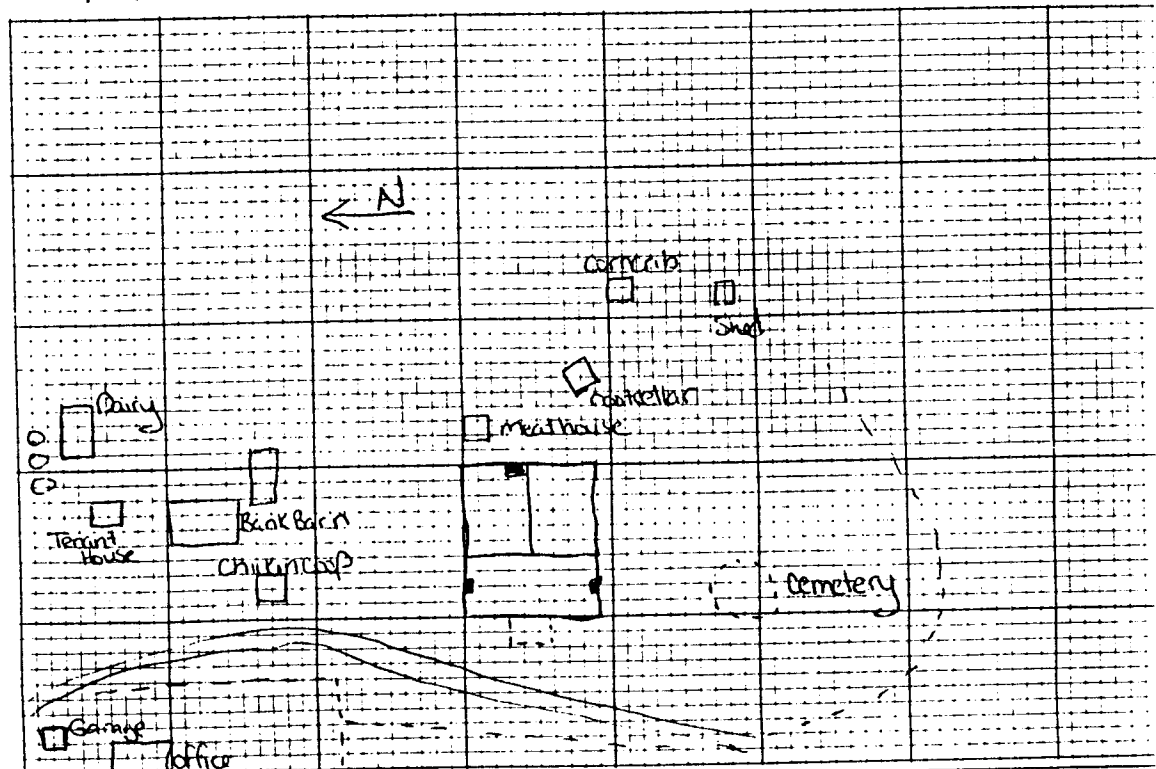
Primary sources (Manuscript documentary or graphic materials; give location.)

Names and addresses of persons interviewed

Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)



Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)



Name, address and title of recorder
Maral S. Kalbian

Date

FORT COLLIER (COLLIER) located within the environs of Winchester on the east side of the Martinsburg Pike (U.S. Route 11 north), served two useful purposes for the Confederate cause during the Civil War between the North and South. One had to do with the strategic location of Winchester for the best defense of the Shenandoah Valley in the summer of 1861, and the other was the third battle of Winchester on September 19, 1861.

Harpers Ferry

In the early weeks of the war, Harpers Ferry had been considered a natural stronghold and strategically located on the Potomac River and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the best defense of the lower Shenandoah Valley. When General Joseph E. Johnston took over command of the troops located near Harpers Ferry and the defense of the Shenandoah Valley on May 24, 1861, he had his engineer, Major W.H.C. Whiting make a survey of the area to determine what was the most strategic position.

At this particular time, three northern armies were threatening Virginia. The principal one was at Washington, commanded by Major General Irvin McDowell, the second one at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania commanded by Major General Patterson, and the third one at Romney in northwest Virginia commanded by Lieutenant General George B. McClellan. All three of these armies were expected to be coordinated in any attack on Manassas and Richmond.

Winchester

Major Whiting soon convinced General Johnston and his staff that Harpers Ferry could not be defended. Winchester, on the other hand, had two main roads leading from Maryland and Pennsylvania into the Shenandoah Valley, namely, U.S. Route 11 through Martinsburg and U.S. Route 340 from Frederick through Harpers Ferry. Both of these roads were met at Winchester by one from Romney and another east of Winchester over the Blue Ridge through Ashby's Gap to Manassas and Richmond. General Johnston felt it was necessary that the Confederate troops in the Valley should always be ready to meet the invasion from the north as well as to unite quickly with the army at Manassas whenever it was threatened. Winchester, in his judgment, fulfilled the conditions desired better than any other point.

Harpers Ferry was evacuated on June 15, 1861 by General Johnston who proceeded to move his troops to Winchester in preparation for the defense of the Shenandoah Valley. He was delayed slightly because of an anticipated attack by General Patterson in the Martinsburg area, which did not occur. When he reached Winchester on June 18th, he took advantage of the time to reorganize his troops. Colonel Thomas J. Jackson was promoted to Brigadier General in command of the First Brigade, which was later to become famous as the "Stonewall Brigade" in honor of General Jackson. General Jackson camped and drilled his troops at the Fair Grounds. Camp Johnston was established west of town on the road to Romney.

Major Whiting, his engineer, was directed to have a few light defensive works constructed on the most commanding position of the northeast side of town and to place the heavy guns from Harpers Ferry on ship carriages found there. The location of the Stine House on the east side of the Martinsburg Pike and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad was selected as the best position. Major Whiting designed the entrenchments which were built in July, 1861 by the Virginia Militia, commanded by General James H. Carson. Forty-five prisoners of war who had been captured at Falling Waters on the Potomac in late June by a small force of Rebels under the command of General Jackson, helped build the fort.

A diary and order book in the possession of Miss Nettie Carbaugh of Staunton, Va., a great - great niece of Colonel Charles E. Shryock, 51st Virginia Militia, contains a great deal of information on the building of the entrenchments, which later was named Fort Collier. The order book dates from June 12 through July 20, 1861 and the diary dates from July 3 through January 16, 1862. The first officer in charge of the construction work was a young engineer by the name of Lieutenant Collier, C.S.A. Details of the Virginia Militia and prisoners of war were sent to the "Stine House", beginning July 7, 1861.

First Manassas

General Johnston was ordered to join General P.T.G. Beauregard in the first battle at Manassas. He took about 9000 men with him and left 1700 sick troops at Winchester who were not well enough for the long march and fighting. He left 2500 Virginia Militiamen under the command of General James H. Carson to man the entrenchments (Fort Collier) and heavy guns at Winchester. General Johnston never returned to the Shenandoah Valley.

Name of Fort

The name "Collier" was used by the Confederates in most instances, but the North referred to the fort as "Collyer". This has confused the spelling of the name. The battle map of General Philip H. Sheridan for the third battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864 does show an outline of the fort as it appears today. This seemed to make Collyer more authentic and in recent years we have referred to it as such. The order book and diary of Colonel Shryock, which we learned about within the past year, seems to repute this.

In Harpers Weekly, Volume V - No. 248, New York, Saturday, September 28, 1861 on Page 614 carries a sketch of the Rebel entrenchments on the Martinsburg Pike near Winchester. The sketch shows the "Stine House" referred to by Colonel Shryock when the earthworks were being constructed. It also shows the heavy guns brought here after the evacuation of Harpers Ferry, people working on the fort, tents in the rear and a small cavalry troop on the south side of the fort. Hanging on the wall of the living room in the present house is a framed copy of this sketch.

Second Winchester

When the construction of the entrenchments (Fort Collier) were started in early July, 1861, Isaac Stine, grandfather of the present owner, had to move his family, livestock and equipment to the Coe house on the west side of the Martinsburg Pike to the northwest. He remained there until after the second battle of Winchester on June 14 - 15, 1863. The old house at the fort was destroyed sometime during the war by the Yankees. Both the southern and northern forces, when either controlled Winchester, would maintain a garrison at the fort. A report is prevalent that the present house was built by the U.S. Government after the war to replace the old house that had been burned. This may have occurred to some extent, but the information passed down through the Stine family is that the present house was built by a Mr. Clark from bricks and lumber made on the farm.

The second battle of Winchester was a harrowing experience for Isaac Stine and his family, who were compelled to remain in the cellar of the Coe house during the battle. The house was struck by cannon fire during the night of June 14th when the Rebel forces, under General Richard S. Ewell, drove the forces of General Robert H. Milroy from the west and Star Fort, located to the west of Fort Collier. To prevent Milroy's withdrawal after dark toward Martinsburg, General Ewell sent part of General Johnson's division around Winchester on the east. This was a great victory for the Confederates because it cleared the Valley of Federal troops for the second invasion of General Robert E. Lee of the north. After this battle, Isaac Stine and his family moved to "Rosney" in Clarke County near Boyce, the home of his brother, Franklin. He remained there to the end of the war.

FORT COLLIER served the Confederate cause well in the third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864, when General Philip H. Sheridan with a force of 41,000 Federals attacked the Confederate forces of 18,000 under General Jubal Early stationed north and east of Winchester. The battle opened at day break with the forces of General Sheridan moving on Winchester from the Opequon on the east. General Early's line of defense did not reach the Front Royal road southeast of Winchester on the right or the Martinsburg road on the left, which was north of the entrenchments at Fort Collier.

General Early's left flank rested at Fort Collier. At one stage of the battle, General Early reported the whole front line had now given away, but a large portion of the men were rallied and formed behind an indifferent line of breastworks, which had been made just outside of Winchester during the first year of the war in 1861, and with the aid of the artillery which was brought back to this position, the progress of the enemy's infantry was arrested. The troops maintained good order on the left by reason of the artillery fire by General Fitzhugh Lee. General Lee's cavalry and battery of horse artillery had been operating on the north side of Red Bud Run all day, which was north of Fort Collier on the west side of the Martinsburg Pike.

Late in the afternoon and before night, General Early ordered the left flank to fall back through Winchester with other troops reinforcing the troops on the east and right flank. That evening the Confederate forces of General Early retreated to Strasburg with heavy losses. The Confederates never regained control of the lower Shenandoah Valley after this defeat.

In the spring of 1865, following the surrender of the Confederate forces by General Robert E. Lee to General Ulysses S. Grant, Isaac Stine returned to his farm to make a new start at the age of 45 years. The first task was to clean up the debris and destruction to his home, farm, buildings, fences, etc. Much of the military equipment, supplies, etc. not salvaged was burned or destroyed in some manner. According to information handed down by the family, a lot of these items were dumped into an old well south of the fort. During the four years of war when the fort was used by the Confederates and Federals, as well as the fields being used for camps and fighting battles, the result was a lot of damage that took years to recover. The exact date when the present house was built is not known, except that it was shortly after the war.

Markers

The first marker erected was on the battlefield about one-half mile east of Fort Collier was to "General Russell Hastings, 23rd Ohio Infantry - wounded September 19, 1864". The second marker was erected by the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission in 1937 on the east side of the Martinsburg Pike about 300 feet north of the fort - "Fort Collier: Just to the south was built by Joseph E. Johnston 1861. Early's left rested here, 3rd Battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864". This marker was broken down later by an automobile and never has been replaced. The third and fourth markers were erected by the Virginia Civil War Commission in 1964, when Dedication Ceremonies were held on September 19, 1964 at Fort Collier for both the second and third battles of Winchester. These two markers are located on the west side of the Martinsburg Pike about 250 feet southwest of the fort.

The Stine House

According to the order book of Colonel Shryock of the Virginia Militia, construction of the entrenchments at the "Stine House" was started on July 7, 1861, when approximately 130 Militiamen and 45 prisoners of war were ordered to report to Lieutenant Collier, C.S.A. for work duty. Major Whiting, C.S.A., who had selected the site and laid out the entrenchments, spent several days directing the operation with Lieutenant Collier. The work force was increased to nearly 500 men by July 9th, but leveled off to approximately 300 Militiamen and the prisoners daily. By July 10th,

the responsibility for completion of the entrenchments was turned over to the Virginia Militia. Lieutenant Collier was relieved and Captain McDonald of the Militia succeeded him. The last order for the assignment of men without arms was on July 17th and it would appear that the major part of the construction work had been completed. On July 19th a special order was issued to Colonel Shryock to detail one commission officer, two non-commission officers and thirty privates to act as guard to the magazine and gun at "Stine's House".

In his diary dated September 17, 1861, Colonel Shryock states that on July 3rd General Carson ordered him to muster his regiment (51st) and report for duty in Winchester, where he remained for two months leading a rather monotonous life. The soldiers having the same daily routine of drill, picket and guard duty, relieved for a short time only by the pick and shovel exercise on the entrenchments a mile north of town, since named Fort Collier, in compliment to the young Lieutenant first in command at that point". He also referred to a Captain Hess who was in command of Fort Collier at one time.

Benjamin Stine

The land on which Fort Collier is located was purchased under a contract dated December 20, 1850 with Jacob Baker and Catherine Baker, his wife, and Benjamin Stine, the present owner's great grandfather. This tract of 380 acres of land, more or less has remained in the Stine family nearly 121 years. Benjamin Stine and his wife, Rachel, lived in the old house until her death February 17, 1858. Of interest is a framed copy of the marriage certificate of Benjamin and Rachel Stine hanging on the wall in the living room, a "German Fraktur" painted by artists at that time. The father and mother of Benjamin, John and Catherine Stine from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, settled in Frederick County on July 3, 1813. After the death of his wife, he conveyed each of his sons a farm. To his son, Isaac, he conveyed the old house and 283 acres on November 1, 1859. Isaac and his family lived there until early July, 1861 when Fort Collier was built. Benjamin died in 1862 and is buried in the family grave yard at Fort Collier with his wife, daughter and three other children of his sons.

The Old House

The rear portion of the present house stands on the cellar brick foundation of the old house. The front of the present house is 20 feet west of the old house and stands on a limestone rock foundation. Its architectural pattern in front is very similar to the old house, which may have been built sometime after 1774. The location of an old cistern and a dug well indicates another house must have stood about 75 feet to the southeast where old nails and spikes have been dug up. Also, the cave house and ice house are not on the same angle as the foundation of the old or present house. Further research of old records may bring forth more information.

Of interest are the grants from Thomas Lord Fairfax covering most of the Stine properties, which are as follows:

1. To Robert Rutherford a tract of 320 acres dated June 5, 1754. He subdivided 100 acres into ten 10-acre tracts joining Winchester Commons. All these tracts were sold on April 1, 1774 by Rutherford and his wife Mary to Lewis Hoff, Nos. 1 & 2; John Sowers, No. 3; George M. Laubinger, Nos. 4 & 5; William Holliday, Nos. 6 & 7; Thomas Smith, No. 8; and Henry Baker, Nos. 9 & 10. Surveys indicate that the Stine and fort are located on Lot No. 8.
2. To Robert Rutherford a tract of 300 acres dated April 11, 1760.
3. To Henry Brinker a tract of 380 acres dated May 7, 1766.

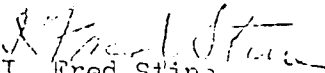
By 1787, William Holliday, a merchant, had purchased all the 10-acre tracts except Nos. 3 & 4, plus some adjoining lands. Holliday died in 1790 and left his son, Elijah, 148 acres north of the town. Elijah sold most of this property to William Davison, a merchant of Winchester, who held it until his death in 1822. His estate had to be settled by the Chancery District Court due to the claims of creditors.

By Court decree, 211 acres acquired by Davidson was sold to Henry W. Baker, merchant and owner of lots in Winchester and lands in the County on April 23, 1831. All of this land was deeded to his son, Jacob Baker, in 1833 and 1835. By 1844 Jacob acquired lots No. 3 & 4 plus other adjoining lands for a total of 380 acres, which was conveyed to Benjamin Stine. Of particular interest is the fact that the owners of this property since 1787 have been in the mercantile business and owners of property in both Winchester and Frederick County until 1850.

These historical notes are longer than had been planned to make for this occasion, but the period of time covered made it difficult to record some of the events and people who played a role. I trust some of this information will make a small contribution to the already illustrative history of this community. There are a number of other events that could have been included, but that will have to wait for another time.

Mrs. Stine and I wish to extend a cordial invitation to all of you who are making the Historic Garden Week Tour in the Winchester and Frederick County area. We sincerely trust your visit will be delightful and informative.

April 30, 1971


I. Fred Stine

Acceptance of this conveyance by the Grantee is authorized by §§ 10.1-1801 of the Code of Virginia and is evidenced by the signature the Executive Director of the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, hereto. Assignment of this easement is governed by §§ 10.1-1801 of the Code of Virginia.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

Fort Collier Civil War Center, Grantor

Katherine Whitesell (SEAL)
by: Katherine Whitesell, President

Accepted:
VIRGINIA OUTDOORS FOUNDATION, Grantee

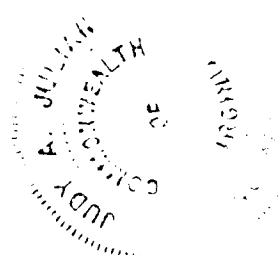
By: *Tamara A. Vance* (SEAL)
Tamara A. Vance, Executive Director

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
CITY/COUNTY OF *Winchester*, TO WIT:

I, *Judy A. Julian*, a Notary Public for the Commonwealth aforesaid, hereby certify that Katherine Whitesell, President, Fort Collier ~~Battlefield~~ Civil War Center, Inc, personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the foregoing instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this *4th* day of *Sept*, 2002.

Judy A Julian
Notary Public
My commission expires: *June 30, 2005* (SEAL)



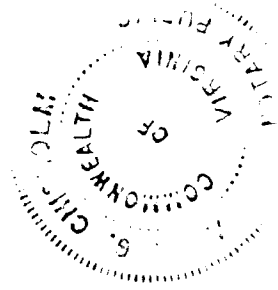
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
CITY/COUNTY OF *Montgomery*, TO WIT:

I, *Anna G. Chisholm*, a Notary Public for the Commonwealth aforesaid, hereby certify that Tamara A. Vance, Executive Director of the Virginia Outdoors Foundation, personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the foregoing instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 9th day of September 2002.

[Signature]
Notary Public

My commission expires: 30 OCT 2003 (SEAL)



and with certificate of acknowledgment thereto annexed
was admitted to record. Tax imposed by Sec. 58.1-802 of
§ EXEMPT, and 58.1-801 have been paid, if assessable

Rebecca P. Hogan, Clerk

5. Grading, blasting or earth removal shall not materially alter the topography of the Property except for dam construction to create private conservation ponds or lakes. Mining on the Property is prohibited.

6. Archaeologically significant deposits, sites, or features on the Property shall not be intentionally disturbed or excavated except by or under the supervision of a professionally qualified archaeologist.

7. No permanent or temporary building or structure shall be built or maintained on the Property other than (i) existing buildings, (ii) buildings, structures, and amenities such as a visitor center, parking facilities, footpaths, roads and utilities that serve permitted buildings or structures, and not withstanding number 2 above, signage appropriate for the preservation, maintenance, exhibition, and interpretation of the Property as a Civil War battlefield; and (iii) reconstructions, at their former sites, of historic buildings or structures which are documented through professional historical or archaeological investigation to have been located on the Property. No new building, structure, sign, or amenity shall be constructed on the Property without the prior written approval of the Grantee, provided, however, that the Grantee shall not issue such approval without the concurrence of the Virginia Board of Historic Resources or its successor organization.

8. Industrial or commercial activities other than the following are prohibited: (i) agriculture, silviculture or horticulture, (ii) temporary or seasonal activities which do not permanently alter the physical appearance of the Property and which are consistent with the conservation values herein protected, (iii) activities which can be and in fact are conducted within permitted buildings, without material alteration to the external appearance thereof. Temporary outdoor activities involving 100 people or more shall not exceed seven days in duration unless approved by the Grantee.

9. Representatives of the Grantee may enter the Property from time to time for the purpose of inspection and enforcement of the terms of this easement after permission from or reasonable notice to the owner or the owner's representative.

10. The Grantor, its successors, personal representatives and assigns shall notify Grantee in writing prior to closing on any proposed transfer or sale of the Property. In any deed conveying all or any part of the Property, this easement shall be referenced by Deed Book and Page Number in the deed of conveyance.

Although this easement in gross will benefit the public as described above, nothing herein shall be construed to convey to the public a right of access to or, use with respect to the Property. The Grantor, his heirs, successors, personal representatives, and assigns, hereby retain the exclusive right to such access and use, subject to the terms hereof.

It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that if any part, term, or provision of this agreement is held to be illegal by the courts the validity of the remaining portions or provisions shall not be affected, and the rights and obligations of the parties shall be construed and enforced as if the contract did not contain the particular part, term, or provision held to be invalid.