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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume LX
December 1994

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Magazine of the
JEFFERSON COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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"No man is fit to be entrusted with the control of the present who is ignorant of the past, and no people who are indifferent to their past need hope to make their future great."

"History by apprizing them of their past will enable them to judge of the future; it will avail them of the experience of other times and other nations; it will qualify them as judges of the actions and designs of man; it will enable them to know ambition under every disguise it may assume, and, knowing it, to defeat its views."

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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927
Post Office Box 485
Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

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PUBLICATIONS

One copy of the Magazine is mailed to each person holding a paid membership. Until the publication of next year's Magazine, members may purchase additional copies for $4.00 each; order these from William H. Wilson, Box 716, Charles Town. Original volumes or facsimile reproductions are available to all persons at $5.00 per Magazine; quantity discounts are allowed. Mr. Wilson also has available copies of *Prominent Men of Shepherdstown* for $10.00 each, mailed, *Old Norborne Parish (1744-1816)* for $5.00 each, mailed, *The Washington Homes of Jefferson County* for $10.00 each, mailed, Michael D. Thompson, *Calendar and Index to Recorded Plats in the Jefferson County, West Virginia (Virginia), Courthouse, 1801-1901* for $25.00 each, mailed, and *Between The Shenandoah And The Potomac: Historic Homes of Jefferson County, West Virginia*, for $45.00 each, mailed.

Some Lucases of Jefferson County

Frederica Holmes Trapnell

There are four Lucas homes still extant in Jefferson County, West Virginia. Much has been written about these sturdy old houses, but not as much about the Lucas families whose members built and lived in them.

To begin with an early Lucas, we find that Susannah Lucas married John Rush on the 8th of June 1648 at Hortun, Oxfordshire, England. He had commanded a troop of horse in Cromwell's army although he embraced the principles of the Quakers. He and Susannah came to Pennsylvania in 1683 with seven children and grandchildren.

Their youngest child, Jane Rush, married John Darke, son of Thomas, and their daughter, Mary Darke, born in 1709, married Edward Lucas II.[1]

A brother of Susannah (Lucas) Rush was Robert Lucas, born about 1630, a son of David and Amanda (Mehan) Lucas of Wiltshire, England. In 1651, Robert married Elizabeth Coggill (Cowgill) and lived in Longbridge, Deverill, just south of Warminster, Wiltshire. In 1679, he embarked on the ship "Elizabeth & Mary" out of Weymouth and emigrated to Bucks County in William Penn's colony. In the next year, his wife with their eight children took ship in the "Content" out of London and followed him to America.

Robert was a surveyor whose farm lay along Falls River in Bucks County. He became a member of the first Assembly called in Pennsylvania, serving from 1683-85 and again from 1687-88. He died in the latter year.

The Robert Lucas home in Falls Township, Bucks County descended in the family of a great granddaughter, Elizabeth Lucas (b.1740), who married a Lovett. Lovetts occupied it until the early 1900s, when it was demolished to make way for a development.

Two of Robert's sons married sisters, daughters of Benjamin Scott of Burlington, N.J., just across the Delaware River. Robert, Jr., who died in 1703, married Elizabeth Scott in 1681. His younger brother, Edward[1] married Bridgett Scott on 8 July 1700.[2]

There was a sister Rebecca Lucas who never married. What is probably

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1 *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography,* v. XVII, p. 325.

2 Gower, Eleanor Stehl. *Gower-Stehl Family Genealogy.* 1978, p. 106..

her will, dated 1747, is in the Frederick County Court House in Winchester, Va. She must have traveled from Pennsylvania with her brother and others.

Edward[I] the sixth of Robert's eight children was born 14th May 1659 or 1670 (sources differ). He was a supervisor of Falls Township and a member of that Friends Monthly Meeting for thirteen years. He and Bridgett had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Edward[II] was born Christmas Eve 1710, the eighth child.

Edward[I] died 4 May 1740 (Bucks Co. Will No. 442), and Bridgett died the 21st of June 1748.

Land ownership has always been a prime motivation and about 1730 there was increased speculation to settle the Lower Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The area was uncharted and was also a favorite hunting ground of Indians. Some grants made by the Virginia colonial government infringed on a part of the Northern Neck, which had been granted to ancestors of Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax, by King Charles II of England. Thus began a long dispute over boundaries, which would up in the courts.

On the 17th of June 1730, Virginia officials gave to Isaac Van Meter "of the Province of West New Jersey" (across the Delaware River from Bucks County) an Order in Council for 10,000 acres between the fork of the Shenandoah River and the Opequon in the Lower Valley. The area was to be settled within 2 years with at least one family per 100 acres and the price was 10 shillings per 100 acres and an annual quit rent of 2 shillings per 100 acres. It is likely that Isaac Van Meter recruited prospective settlers for his grant in his own neighborhood and that Edward Lucas[II] was one of them. He was an enterprising young Quaker of twenty-two and must have traveled to the area with the other prospective settlers and chosen wisely the site on which he wished to settle. He was also prudent because he marked his boundary with at least one rough upright stone which still remains. It bears the initials "E L" and a date carved in it. The date is worn but appears to be "1732" and family tradition supports that date. Some less prudent settlers marked their chosen sites by blazing trees, a practice called "tomahawk rights," which of course did not endure. Isaac Van Meter and his brother John sold their rights to Jost Hite, et al. in 1731 even before Edward Lucas had marked his site.

EDWARD LUCAS[II], 1710-1777

The Hopewell Friends Meeting[3] says, "In this section of the Valley lived

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3 *Hopewell Friends History,* 1734-1934. Fred. Co. Va., 1936, p. 184.

Edward Lucas who removed from Bucks County, Pennsylvania and settled sometime prior to 1740 on a plantation which he named 'Cold Spring'." It also says that after he moved to Virginia ". . . he attended Tuscarora Meeting and took an active part in the Friends settlement in that part of the Valley."

Mrs. Dandridge (nee Bedinger) in her "History of Shepherdstown" (first published in 1910)[4] says that there were white settlers west of the Blue Ridge and south of the Potomac well before the 1738 Act of Assembly forming the County of Frederick. She also says that ". . . among the early settlers were the Darkes who came in 1741, the Lucases, who came in 1732. . ." The Bedingers came later in 1762 from York County, Pennsylvania.

The settlers, who lived in log houses on their farms built forts as refuges from the marauding Indians. Mrs. Dandridge says[5] ". . . we know of Evans Fort near Martinsburg and of Shepherds Fort at Mecklenburg (now Shepherdstown). Also the farmers in the neighborhood built stockades around their dwellings. Edward Lucas and William Morgan lived in log houses surrounded by stockades. The Lucas farm is about three miles from town on the road to Charles Town. The first log house on the land was burned by the Indians in one of their forays. It had probably been abandoned by its inmates as there is no tradition of any loss of life on that occasion."[5]

Samuel Kercheval in his *History of the Valley of Virginia* (first published in 1833) explains how the early settlers during the Indian wars ". . . enjoyed no peace excepting during the winter season when, owing to the severity of the weather, the Indians were unable to make their excursions into the settlements." The beginning of winter was greeted with relief and they emerged from their cramped forts and moved to the cabins on their farms. They harvested their crops of corn and potatoes, slaughtered their hogs and repaired their cabins against the coming snows. "It, however sometimes happened, after the apparent onset of winter, the weather became warm. . . This was the Indian Summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare."[6]

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[4] Dandridge, Danske. *History of Shepherdstown*. Charlottesville, Va. 1910. Reprint 1985, p. 10.

[5] Ibid, p. 36.

[6] Kercheval, Samuel. *A History of the Valley of Virginia*. Strasburg, Va., 1925, 4th Edition. p. 211.

Edward Lucas seems to have been secure on his claimed land on Rattlesnake Run through all the years of controversy over boundaries and was finally given a deed by Lord Fairfax dated 26 February 1760 for 363 acres near Duffields, Frederick County, Va. Fairfax was to get one third of all the tin, cooper, lead or coal found on the property.[7] And on the 20th of January 1760 his son Robert had been deeded 141 acres near the Potomac River . . . cornering on patent land of Edward Lucas. . ."

It is very likely that Edward Lucas built his more permanent home on his Cold Spring plantation sometime soon after receiving the 1760 grant from Lord Fairfax. The house is of field stone, very plain in design and construction. The first floor joists, which are in clear view in the basement (the early kitchen) are of unpeeled logs, perhaps salvaged from the last log home. The Cold Spring house and the old stone house at Fruit Hill, only a few miles away, appear to be contemporaneous. The latter is believed to have been built in the mid-1760s. Kercheval lists several stone dwellings built in the 1750s.[8]

On the 15th of June 1772, Edward Lucas, Sr. [sic] "of Berkeley County, Parish of Norborne" deeded to William Lucas of the same, for "5 shillings sterling money of Virginia," 273 acres of the 363 that Lord Fairfax had deeded to him in 1760, including "all houses, buildings, orchards, ways, waters and water courses . . ." The quit rents were to be paid to Lord Fairfax. Edward Sr. made his mark and the witnesses were Magnus Tate, John Nelson and William Morgan. This may have been when William, the youngest son by Mary Darke, established his home now known as "Linden Spring."[9]

Edward[II] had married Mary Darke about 1732 or 1734 (sources differ). Frontier life was very hard, especially for the women, many of whom died in childbirth and young. Mary was only 34 when she died in 1743, leaving five small children.

The oldest, Elizabeth (born 1-13-1735) married William Hall, of Halltown, Va., an Englishman. William Hall, Jr. married Elizabeth Rion, a daughter of John Rion and a sister of Sarah (Rion) Lucas.

The other four children were boys: John born in 1736, died in infancy; Edward[III] born in 1738; Robert born in 1740; and William born in 1742. Edward lived and died in Virginia, the other two moved west.

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7 Berkeley County Deed Bk. 9, p. 88, 2-26-1760.
8 Kercheval, S. *History of the Valley of Virginia*, p. 54.
9 Berkeley County Deed Book 1, p. 112. 1777.

Robert married Sally Dungas (Dungins), a daughter of George, and they had eight children. He went to Tennessee where he claimed several thousand acres. He had fought in the Revolutionary War and was paid afterwards in wilderness lands as were many others. He was killed by Indians in the Battle of the Bluffs in 1781.[10]

William, only two when his mother died, grew up and married in the county. His wife was Susannah Barnes and they had six boys and six girls, all born in the part of Frederick, then Berkeley, that is now Jefferson. One daughter, Susannah Lucas, a twin born in 1773, married Robert Buckles and they migrated to Scioto County, Ohio. William's son, Robert (1781-1853) became a Governor of Ohio in 1832 and the first territorial governor of Iowa.

William's youngest son John, born 6-16-1788, moved with his family to Ohio about 1800, when he was twelve. He is of particular interest to us because he married his Uncle Edward Lucas' granddaughter Mary Lucas. (More of them later). He is credited with founding the town of Lucasville, Scioto County, Ohio on land warrants of his father given for Revolutionary War service. There he opened a tavern which he operated until his death on 7-31-1825, age 37. By his father's will he was left 376 acres in Scioto County.[11]

When he died in 1814, William Lucas was buried in the Lucasville Cemetery with full military honors.

After Mary Darke's death, Edward[II] married, about 1744, Elizabeth Corne (Korne ?). She must have been a very strong woman for she bore twelve children. Her first pregnancy resulted in twins, Mary, born the 20th and John born the 22nd of March 1745. One can hardly imagine the primitive conditions, and both died in infancy.

When he died in 1777, Edward[II] left by will to each of his living children either money or land.[12]

According to his will, his daughter Elizabeth Hall was deceased but he left each of her children 10 shillings. As to the three oldest men, Mary's sons; to Edward Jr. (sic) he left 313 acres "where I now live," i.e., the Cold Spring plantation. To Robert and William only 5 shillings each as "they have received their legacies."

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[10] Hall, Betty Porter. *Governor Robert Lucas: His Ancestors and Descendants.* LaVerne, Ca. c. 1989. p. 10.

[11] Ibid. pp. 23-24.

[12] Berkeley County Will Book 1, p. 112, 1777.

To David, born 1752, he left 263 acres "where he now lives." David went to Tennessee as a Scout and was killed by Indians, leaving a wife, Leah and some children.

To Andrew, born 1752, and John, born 1765, he left 416 acres to be divided equally between them, Andrew to have first choice. The land was bounded on three sides by the Buckles farm. (Currently a Buckles farm is called Capview and the Frank W. Buckles family still lives there.) Andrew was wounded by Indians on his way to Kentucky with a group of pioneers. He was shot through the neck and the bullet came out through his mouth and he escaped by jumping into a river. About 1780, he married Nancy Gower in Tennessee and they had several children.

John married Susannah Hale in September 1790 and they moved to Tennessee. He died in 1846.

Job, born 1757, was a Revolutionary soldier who fought in the Southern campaign with his cousin, General William Darke (then a captain). Later, he died of smallpox in the army near Philadelphia. His father left him 50 pounds, "when he is of age."

To Isaac, born 1759, he left 75 acres "of the place I now live" and a "bond received from Edward Jr. for 140 acres I made over to him." Isaac never married, but lived with David and their sister Margaret, born 1761, who was lame. Her father left her 100 pounds. Isaac was also killed by Indians in Tennessee.

To Anne, born in 1749, who married William Baldwin, he left 30 pounds. She and her family settled on the Big Miami River in Ohio. He also left 30 pounds to her oldest brother, Benjamin. He was born in 1747 and was one of the sons killed by Indians in Kentucky.

A second Mary, born in 1754, was left 50 pounds, her feather bed and furnishings (for the bed). Feather beds were hard to come by and were much prized possessions.

To Hannah, born 1763, he also left 50 pounds, her feather bed and furnishings. She is thought to have married a George McCormack.

Edward's executors were his eldest son, Edward, Jr. and his half-brother David. Witnesses were Robert Buckles, Andrew Ronemous and Robert McCormack.

By 1777, the Valley was no longer the old frontier, but a new struggle, the Revolution, had begun and the young men of the county answered the call to arms with alacrity, Edward, Jr. and his brothers Robert and William

were among them.

Cartmell says, "The Lucas name is prominently mentioned in every war period from the Indian massacres to and through the Civil War."[13]

County militia in the early days was, in essence, similar to today's National Guard and was made up of patriotic local men. The records of the 55th Regiment of Virginia Militia, Berkeley County, after the Revolution through the War of 1812—years 1795-1815—are replete with changes of officer assignments. They include the names of William Lucas, Edward Lucas, Robert Lucas, Joseph Lucas, John Rion (Sarah's father), William Lucas, Jr., Edward Lucas, Jr. and Robert Buckles, Jr. The older men were veterans of the Indian wars and the Revolution.[14]

EDWARD LUCAS[III], 1738-1809

This Edward was born on his father's farm on 3 December 1738 and died there 3-19-1809. For all his Quaker heritage, he was a fighting man. He volunteered at Fort Cumberland, Md. with Daniel Cresaps shortly after Braddock's defeat; he was wounded by Indians at Laurel Hill. The Lucas men distinguished themselves by feats of daring, courage and strength in conflict with Indians, which was, in some cases, fatal.

Edward[III] was a lieutenant in Captain Hugh Stephenson's company on their 600 mile "Bee Line" march to Boston in July 1775, when the first shots of the Revolution were fired. (Two Bedingers were among the company also.)

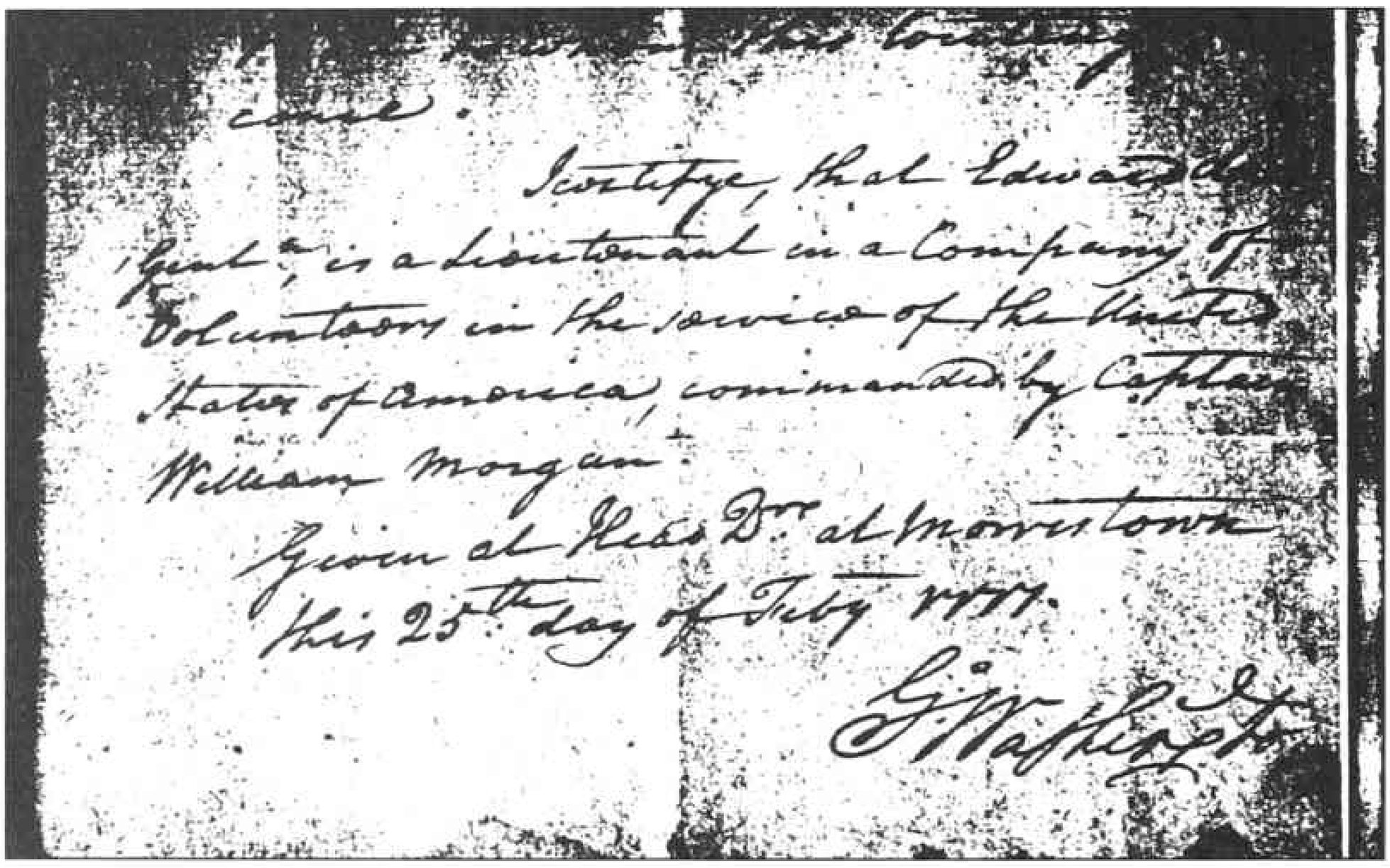
In the fall of 1777, Captain William Morgan recruited in the Lower Valley of Virginia a company of volunteers to reinforce Washington's army at Morristown, NJ. Still extant and in the possession of a descendant is a paper which reads:

> "To all to whom this writing shall come:
>
> I certify that Edward Lucas, Gent[m] is a lieutenant in a company of volunteers in the service of the United States of America & commanded by Captain William Morgan.
>
> Given at Head[qrs] at Morristown
> This 25th day of Feby 1777.
>
> G Washington"

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[13] Cartmell, T. K. Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants. Winchester, Va.

[14] *Magazine of Jefferson County Historical Society.* v. XIII, p. 47, 48; v. XIV, pp. 34-49.



George Washington certificate for Lt. Edward Lucas, Morristown, N.J., 25 February 1777.

The ensuing battle of Piscataway was a defeat for the Americans and as Edward's term of enlistment had expired, he was honorably discharged.

In April 1762, Edward, then twenty-four, had married Elizabeth Edwards (1743-1808), a daughter of Edward Edwards[1] and Jemima Welsh. They had eleven children, the names and dates of whom are taken from entries in the family Bible of a grandson, William Darke Lucas of Rion Hall.[15]

1. Mary, born 2-6-1763, married John Clinkenbird and moved with him to Kentucky.
2. Mersey, born 9-3-1764, married John Wager of Harpers Ferry.
3. Robert, born 5-4-1766, married Sarah Rion of Halltown. (WV)

4.& 9. were two baby boys, both named Edward, one born 1769 and the other born 1779; both died in infancy.

5. Elizabeth, born 2-15-1771, married Abraham Coontz and moved to Missouri. She died in 1843.
6. Susanna, born 12-8-1773 (probably died young).
7. Drucilla, born 2-24-1775, died in her youth.
8. Phebe, 5-15-1777, married twice: first to Uriah Robinson and

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[15] The Holy Bible. Boston, 1834. of William D. Lucas in the Charles Town Library, WV.

moved to Illinois, secondly to Samuel Twigg.

10. Edwards (his mother's maiden name) born 11-7-1783, married Mary Ronemous.
11. and last was another William, born 1785; he too probably died young as there is no further mention of him.

Elizabeth (Edwards) Lucas died 1-27-1808 age 65. Her husband was 71 when he died a year later on 3-19-1809. Both were buried in the family graveyard at Elmwood.[16]

His will began, "I, Edward Lucas of Berkeley County. . . farmer. . . being of perfect health. . . having a long journey to go. . ." There followed the usual pious words found in wills of the time. Then he left:

To his wife, Elizabeth, one bed and "furniture thereto belonging," his sorrel mear [sic] and one third of his personal estate. To his daughter, Elizabeth, his young bay mare, and to daughter Phebe, her bed and furniture and the young bay horse. The rest of his movable estate was to be sold and equally divided amongst his four daughters—Mary, Mersey, Elizabeth and Phebe—except his sword was to go to his son Robert and his silver spoons to son Edwards.

To Robert he gave one moity or one half of the lands "I now live on," and Robert was to bear an equal part of the expense "if any dispute should arise concerning land I bought of my brother Isaac Lucas." (Who was to pay the rest was not mentioned).

The will was written on the 27th of August 1794. Their father had left to Isaac by will, Edward's bond for 140 acres he had made over to him. Isaac had migrated to Tennessee where he was killed by Indians. He would have been 35 when the will was written—if he was still alive then.

The will gave to son Edwards the other half of his lands, but his wife (Elizabeth) was to have full use of Edwards part during her life and the lot in town. (Edwards was eleven in 1794). The share in the Potomac Company (of which George Washington was the moving force) was to be sold and the proceeds equally divided among the four daughters.

His wife was to have two thirds of the income from Edwards' part of the land for six years and Edwards and Phebe the other one third (both were minors), then his wife was to have half during her lifetime and the son the other half.

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[16] Jefferson County Will Bk. 1, p. 484, 1809.

He appointed his "well beloved friend (his cousin) General William Darke," John Wager, Jr. and son Robert, Executors.

The will was proved fifteen years later on the 11th of April, 1809, when Edwards was twenty-six. Elizabeth (Edwards) Lucas had predeceased her husband, so Edwards had full possession of his half of the estate lands.

Both the original Lucas home, Cold Spring, and the later Elmwood are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the date given for Cold Spring is 1793 when Edward[III] (then 55) is said to have helped his son Robert build the old stone house. This is unlikely as the house is obviously much older than Elmwood where the date in a facing brick is 1797.

Edward[III] and Elizabeth (Edwards) Lucas left two lines of descendants in Jefferson County that were the principal representatives of the name. They were Robert and Sarah (Rion) Lucas and Edwards and Mary (Ronemous) Lucas.

Robert Lucas[II], 1766-1826

The elder son, was born on the Lucas plantation on the 4th of May 1766. There is no tradition of his fighting; the Indian wars had subsided and he was only ten years old when the Revolution began. His energies were devoted almost entirely to farming.

About 1787, he married Sarah Rion of Halltown, Va., a daughter of John Rion (1739-1788), a Revolutionary soldier who owned much land thereabouts. Sarah must have been about nine years older than Robert as her gravestone gives her age as "82 yrs. 11 mo. and 15 days," when she died on 13 July 1840.

Robert Lucas died at one A.M. on the 26th of July 1826.[17]

His will had been written and signed on the 9th of that January. In it he left his wife, Sarah Lucas, "one half the house we now live in," her house servant Diane and child Fanny, "one riding creature her choice of my stock of horses, two milch cows," two feather beds and complete bedsteads, "one third the incum [*sic*] of all my lands or as much less as she shall think sufficient for her ample support." He also gave her "the old family servant Thomas," but after her death he was to be free although he was to remain on the farm under the care and control of his Executors. To his youngest ones, Robert and William, he left a tenement in Jefferson County adjoining

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[17] Jefferson County Will Bk. 5, p. 209, 1826.

William Hall and others, "the same my son Robert now lives on," all his lands where he lived to be equally divided between them, but Robert was to have the house "and part adjoining."

To Robert he gave negroes Tanner Boason, Lucy dick [*sic*], Venus and her three children. To William he gave negroes Charles, Jack and Lilly.

". . . if my daughter Mary Lucas prefers to come to this state from the state of Ohio with her three children that my executors have them well educated from the products of my estate." (The eldest of the three was a girl).

He named all three sons executors and the eldest, Edward was one of the witnesses. Apparently he was already provided for and established. In the event, it was fortunate that the decedent had provided for Mary's children.

Robert and Sarah (Rion) Lucas had had six children, the four mentioned in his will and a son John Rion Lucas (named for his maternal grandfather) who died when he was two. Another daughter Elizabeth (Betty) born in 1798, died when she was twenty on 2-24-1818, unmarried. She is buried in the family graveyard behind the Elmwood mansion.

Their three lines of descent were Edward[III], Mary and William Darke Lucas.

Edward Lucas[IV], 1790-1858

He was born on the family farm on the 22nd of October 1790. His title of Colonel was an honorary one. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. in 1809 and was a classmate of James Buchanan, later a president of the United States. Edward Lucas named a son for him.

Edward[IV] served in the War of 1812 at Norfolk, the fight at Craney Island and was a lieutenant in the battle of North Point. His sword descended to his grandson, Daniel B. Lucas[2ND].

He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates 1819-1821 and the Virginia General Assembly 1833-1837 as well as Superintendent of the U.S. Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry and was Paymaster there from 1837-1841 and again from 1847-1858, the year he died, intestate.[18]

His wife had died in 1850, age thirty-two and his brother, Robert was administrator of his estate. The Sale Account of his personal property is interesting: There were 45 buyers for 212 lots and items ranged from 1

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[18] See also Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1989. 100th Congress. G.P.O. 1989, pp. 1396-97.

mule at $70.00,100 pounds of bacon at $12.75, a hair mattress for $11.50 to an accordion for two cents!

Robert Lucas bought many items, including 1 horse for $75.00, a bedstead for $4.50, 12 cutglass tumblers for $1.80, 9 finger bowls at .99¢, 1 set white chinaware at $12.50, 1 mahogany sideboard at $21.00, 2 large looking glasses for $5.70, one mahogany bedstead for $12.50, 1 pair of decanters at $1.25, 1 marble top center table for $14.00, 52 pounds of feathers for $29.12, 1 pair of silver candlesticks at $1.00, and one sofa for $24.50.

His brother William Lucas bought 1 bedstead for $3.50, one safe (probably a wood cabinet for keeping food) at $4.00, 11 mahogany chairs at $25.00, 46 yards of fine carpeting at $59.80 and 1 rug for $3.25.

The prices for most of the other things were similar and the total realized $837.86.

In 1840, Edward[IV] had married Mary Ellen Johnson, born 27 August 1818, a daughter of Daniel and Ellender Doggett Johnson, and they had four children.

1. Robert Rion Lucas, born 6-30-1842.
2. Mary Ellen Lucas, born 1844, died 1870. She married Parker H. Strode.
3. Texana Lucas, born 1845, died 1929, unmarried.
4. James Buchanan Lucas, born 1-21-1848.

1. Robert Rion Lucas

On the 20th of January 1861, he wrote a four page letter from Cold Spring to his "Cousin Billie," the elder son of his uncle, William Darke Lucas. Billie was ten years older than "Rion" and was suffering from tuberculosis away in the south. Excerpts from the letter are revealing:

> "Some here still entertain hopes of the preservation of the Union _____ the exertions of the Border States but I have very little hopes of such a result, though I would like to see it brought about very much; but I think that the Cotton States care little what course the North may think proper to pursue, either compromise or Coercion measures. They have got their Southern blood up. I very harshly condemn the course the President has seen proper to pursue & I can't account for such movements—he must have had ill advisers. He was very wrong in sending for that old fogy Scott. The moment he made his appearance in Washington the Republicans seemed to take a stand

for they knew full well Scott's sentiments upon the crisis (and so have ought the President to have known). . ."

"Well, I suppose that you want to hear a little something about the girls in these parts. . .

"Now there is a chance to squeeze Miss Fanny B., but I will have to be very cautious how I go at it or I will get myself into a bad box! but I believe that as a general thing girls like to be squeezed and kissed, if you go about it in the right way. So experience teaches me . . .

Very affectionately, R. Rion Lucas"

Six months later, on the 20th of June 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate Army; Co., F, 1st Va. Cavalry, and was captured by Union soldiers on 23 March 1863. He was held prisoner for 27 months at Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River. The Confederate prisoners whiled away their time playing a violin and they made a pact: The last one to leave the prison would keep the instrument. Private Lucas was the last to leave, so he took the violin and returned to his home in Jefferson County. It remained in his family until it was sold in the early 1990s.

Robert Rion Lucas, on 31 October 1866, married his second cousin, Elizabeth Pratt Lucas (1843-1926), a daughter of Dr. Robert A. Lucas and Catherine Shepherd. He died on 28 December 1907 and she died nineteen years later. They left no descendants.

In the Elmwood Cemetery of Shepherdstown there is a monument, a memorial to the local Confederate soldiers. Listed among them are ten Lucases:

"Stonewall Brigade," 2nd Virginia Infantry,
Co. B - B. F. Lucas, E. D. Lucas.
Co. H - David Lucas.
Stuart's Brigade, 1st Virginia Cavalry,
Co. F - Frank Lucas, George R. Lucas, Louis C. Lucas,
R. R. Lucas and William Lucas.
"Laurel Brigade," 12th Virginia Cavalry,
Co. D - Benjamin Lucas, 3rd Lt. and James B. Lucas.

4. James B. Lucas: On the 6th of April 1868, he married his cousin, Ellen Brooks Lucas (1848-1919) a daughter of Doctor Robert A. Lucas and Catherine Shepherd, a sister of his brother Rion's wife. Unlike them, James and Ellen had five children.

a. Charles Wager Lucas (1869-1873)

b. Rion Lucas (1870-1930)
c. Armstead Shepherd Lucas (1876-1950)
d. Catherine Shepherd Lucas (1879-1968). She married the Rev. Walter B. Stehl.
e. Daniel Bedinger Lucas[2nd] (1883-1957).

b. Rion Lucas was married to Cora M. Osbourn (1874-1970) in Philadelphia in February 1899. She was from Camden, NJ. Their children were: George Robert Lucas (1900-1965), Edward R. Lucas—(1907-1911) and Elizabeth S. Lucas, who married Harold Sheetz. None had issue.

In 1948, the heirs of Rion Lucas sold Elmwood to Dr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Stine. It then passed to Dr. Oscar C. Stine, Jr. and his wife who have done extensive and careful renovations to the house. The land had been in the Lucas family since Edward[III] had left it to his youngest son, Edwards Lucas. When he died in 1849, intestate, it passed to his son, Doctor Robert A. Lucas who had married Catherine Shepherd. Her son James Shepherd Lucas and daughter Elizabeth Pratt Lucas were the next owners. They transferred it by deed in 1910 to Rion Lucas who had paid all claims of the Sheriff's Dept. against the property.[19]

c. Armstead Shepherd Lucas was active in the Shepherdstown community as postmaster, from March 1918 to April 1922, as Recorder, as a member of the Board of Education for the Shepherdstown School District and as a member f the Jefferson County Rationing Board.

He is said to have owned three family portraits by unknown artists. One of Edward Lucas (1790-1858), his paternal great grandfather; one of Robert Armstead Lucas (1815-1883), his maternal grandfather, and one of a John Lucas.

On 17 October 1917, he married Mary Virginia Link (1889-1985) and they had a son, Robert Armstead Lucas, born in 1919, who married Constance B. Sharpe. They have 2 sons and a daughter.

e. Daniel Bedinger Lucas[2nd], was named for his father's first cousin, the Judge and poet of Rion Hall. He was married to Louise Hodges (1885-1964) and for some years the couple managed an antique shop in Shepherdstown.

They had four children: Daniel B. Lucas, Jr. who married Gertrude B. Crawford; Samuel Brooks Lucas (1910-1986) who attended the U.S. Naval Academy, served in the Navy during World War II, married Nancy Small and had two sons, John T. of Martinsburg and David G. Lucas; Mary

[19] *Mag. of Jeff. Co. His. Soc.* v. V, 1949, pp. 5-10. and Deed Bk. 104, p. 18. Jeff. Co.

Louise Lucas, born in 1912, who married Edward H. Harsha; and Thomas A. Lucas (1913-1921).

MARY (LUCAS) LUCAS, 1793-1826

Mary was born 25 April 1793 on the Lucas farm near Shepherdstown. About 1815, she married her first cousin once removed, John Lucas, who was nearly five years older than his wife. John had moved to Scioto County Ohio with his family about 1800, when he was twelve, so he must have returned to Jefferson County to marry. He died in Lucasville, Ohio on the 31st of July 1825, aged 37. Mary's father died the following July 1826. Sometime after her husband's death, her brother, Robert, drove a team to Ohio and brought Mary and her little family back home.

She and John had six children in the ten years they were married. Two little boys, John, Jr. and Edward Lucas, both died in infancy in Ohio. Tragically, Mary died too on Nov. 23, 1826, leaving three small children and a nine-month old baby.

Their grandmother, Sarah (Rion) Lucas was living as were numerous others of the family, so the children grew up in their parents' native state of Virginia. The four children were:

1. Mary Emeline Lucas, born June 1816 in Lucasville, Oh. and died in Shepherdstown in 1891. In 1852, she married Joseph Addison Craighill (1810-1875), who was at one time secretary to Mary Emeline's uncle, William D. Lucas, when he was in the U.S. Congress.

The Craighills had three sons, one of whom married. They were: Robert E. Craighill, a farmer, born in Virginia (1853-1883); Joseph A. Craighill, Jr. born in Washington, D.C. (1855-1881); and William Price Craighill, a school teacher, born in Washington, D.C. (1857-1881).

2. Robert Lucas, born in 1817 in Lucasville and died in 1898 in Jefferson County. A farmer, he was Sheriff of the County for three years from 1855.[29] He married Caroline Moore (1822-1892) a daughter of William and Matilda Moore and a sister of Julia Ann Moore who married Benjamin Lucas.

The will of Robert Lucas, "Jr." was written the 10th of September 1888 and witnessed by Dan'l B. Lucas (1st or 2nd ?) and Jacob F. Engle. In it he left everything to his wife, Caroline for life, after her death to be equally divided among his children, per stirpes. He appointed her executrix.

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[29] Norris, J. E. Ed., *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley*, etc. Chicago, 1890. Reprint 1972. p. 362.

Then in September 1897, he added a codicil in which the portion of his estate going to his son, R. M. Lucas, "Jr." was for life only and was "not to be subject to his debts whether heretofore or hereafter contracted, with the remainder to his descendants per stirpes." He appointed his eldest son, Frank O. Lucas executor as his wife Caroline had died five years earlier.[21]

The will was probated in July 1898. The seven children were:

a. Frank Otway Lucas (1845-1917). He served in the Civil War.
b. John W. Lucas (1847-1917).
c. Florence (1850-1888).
d. Robert Milton, Jr. (1853-1923).
e. Caroline Lucas (1855-1872).
f. Vincent Moore Lucas (1858-1925).
g. Edward Rion Lucas (1860-1901).

Robert Milton Lucas was the only one to marry. All are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown.

d. Robert Milton Lucas, son of Robert and Caroline (Moore) Lucas, died July 4th 1923. He had married a cousin, Frances Valeria Lucas, a daughter of Dr. Robert A. and Catherine (Shepherd) Lucas, and their children were: Norman Craighill Lucas (1876-1957) who married Ruth Brantner and had one son Price Lucas who married Carrie Creamer, no children: Frances Valeria Lucas, who married 1st William Buckles, 2nd Albert Newton Moore: Elizabeth Pratt Lucas who married Rev. Charles B. Shaw and had four children Charles Edward Shaw, Jr., Robert William Shaw, Elizabeth Lucas Shaw and Francis Lucas Shaw, the last two were twins born May 13, 1915: and Robert Milton Lucas (1883-1884).

3. John William Lucas, son of John and Mary (Lucas) Lucas was born in Lucasville, Ohio on 1-4-1824 and died in Muscatine, Iowa 8-26-1881. The 1870 census for Muscatine, listed him as a farmer. On the 4th of May 1849, he was married to a cousin, Mary Porter, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Steenbergen) Porter. They had at least two children: Emeline (1850-1854) and Charles Craighill Lucas.[22]

b. Charles Craighill Lucas, M.D. was born in Muscatine, Iowa on 3-4-1861 and died in Jefferson County, W.Va. on 10-19-1923.

His father had returned to Ohio to take care of the property left by his grandfather's will and had married there. After the deaths of his parents, Charles C. Lucas came to Jefferson County sometime prior to 1889, when

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[21] Jeff. Co. Will Bk. B, p. 240. 1898.
[22] Hall, Betty Porter, *Governor Robert Lucas.*, p. 114.

he was married to Frances Thomas Craighill, a niece of his Aunt Emeline's husband. The Charles Lucases lived in the village of Kearneysville, W.Va., where he was a country doctor making calls night and day with his horse and buggy. He kept two of each so as never to be caught without transportation. Also, he was one of the three doctors who started the old Charles Town General Hospital. They had two sons and a daughter: Gen'l John Porter Lucas, U.S.A. (1890-1949), who married Sydney Wyncoop of the county and had Col. John P. Lucas, Jr. and Mary Brooke Lucas who married John K. Boles, Jr.; Mary Elizabeth Lucas (1892-1982), a dedicated social worker who never married; and Charles C. Lucas, Jr. who married and had children.

4. Sarah Eleanor Lucas, who was born on 2-10-1826, just nine months before her mother died. She was evidently a favorite of her cousins as Robert Rion Lucas in his letter to "Cousin Billie," said that ". . . a letter from Cousin Sarah since her return to Georgetown. . . seemed very much pleased with her R(ichmond) visit although she did not get to see the beau that Cousin Dan selected for her. . ." She died, unmarried in 1906 and is buried in lot 117 with her sister's Craighill family in Zion Churchyard, Charles Town.

Robert Lucas, 1795-1880

"Colonel Bob," the second son of Robert and Sarah (Rion) Lucas, was born 4 November 1795. A farmer, his real estate was valued at $45,500, an unusually large amount according to the 1850 Census of the County. He inherited the Cold Spring house and lived there, a bachelor, until his death 15 October 1880, outliving both of his brothers. (He left the place to his nephew, Daniel Bedinger Lucas, the Judge and poet). His orphaned nieces and nephews were probably a part of his household. One of them, Sarah Eleanor (Mary's daughter) literally made her mark by writing her name on the woodwork. This was discovered under coats of paint in recent years during restoration.

The back entrance to Cold Spring is from the top of several broad, deep stone steps up to a stone landing. The door to the basement kitchen was from the left side under this landing. Apparently there were never any railings, but tradition says that Col. Bob always kept a bowl of the delicious local apples on the side of it. Perhaps there were flower pots or boxes to mark the edges too. Some long ago owner planted the daffodils that continue to spring up annually along what must once have been a fence row.

WILLIAM DARKE LUCAS, 1800-1877

(He did not use his middle name but it helps to distinguish him from other Williams), was born at Cold Spring on 30 November 1800. He died at his home Rion Hall on 29 August 1877. He was a farmer, as were most land owners and the 1850 Census of the County valued his real estate holdings at $6,500., considerably less than that of his brother Robert. His overseer was a young man named Luther Carter, white and aged 25 in 1850.

William was also a lawyer having studied at the Winchester law school of Judge Henry St. George Tucker. (His son later married a granddaughter of Judge Tucker). He served in the Virginia House of Delegates 1838-39 and went as a Democrat to the U.S. Congress for the 26th and 28th sessions.[23] In 1850, he was a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional



Bookplate for Rion Hall library.

23 See Also *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1989.* p. 1397.

Convention. As a States Rights advocate he was for secession of his state before the Civil War.

In 1836, William built a large two story, brick home on a rise on Hall and Rion property which he had inherited. One of the pikes which John Brown gave to slaves in the County in 1859 was turned over to his master, William Lucas, and rested above a hall doorway for many decades. Union General Sheridan made Rion Hall his headquarters during the Valley campaigns. (In the early 1890s, a third floor was added to the house.)

On July 13, 1830, William Lucas married Virginia Ann Bedinger, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Rutherford) Bedinger, of "Bedford" near Shepherdstown. Virginia was born 8 April 1808. She bore four children and died in childbirth with the fifth, both were buried the first of January 1840 in the same grave in lot No. 1, Zion Churchyard, Charles Town. The four children were:

1. William Lucas, Jr., born 1832 and died 1862, unmarried. About 1853-54, he was the Lucas of Lucas & Donavin, editors[24] of *The Spirit of Jefferson*, a weekly newspaper still being published in Charles Town. But he suffered from T.B. and went to Florida in search of health. He was the "Cousin Billie" to whom R. Rion Lucas wrote, in 1861.

2. Sarah Eleanor Lucas, was born 4-10-1834 and died at Rion Hall 7-1-1867. On the first of June 1852, aged 18, she was married to Rev. Everett Wade Bedinger, a Presbyterian minister and a grandson of George Michael Bedinger of Kentucky, an older brother of Sally's grandfather Daniel. She had two daughters and five sons in the 15 years of her marriage and was 33 when she died. All of William's descendants are Bedingers.

3. Daniel Bedinger Lucas was born 3-16-1836 and died 7-27-1909, at Rion Hall. He entered the University of Virginia in 1851 and took Judge Brockenbrough's law courses in Lexington, Va. A hunchback from a fall in early childhood, he was able to serve during the Civil War only as an aide to General Henry Wise. He served in the W.Va. legislature from 1884-88 and was a judge on that state's Supreme Court from 1889-1893. He is remembered for his



Courtesy of Mrs. Maurice Cooper

Daniel Bedinger Lucas (1836-1909)

[24] Norris, J.E., ed., *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley*, p. 367.

attempt to defend his friend John Yates Beall in his treason trial and for his 14 stanza poem, "In The Land Where We were Dreaming."[25]

On 10-7-1869, Daniel married Evelina Tucker Brooke, eldest child of Henry Laurens and Virginia (Tucker) Brooke of Richmond. She was born 7-20-1838 and died in Charles Town on 3-3-1928. She was the gracious and hospitable hostess of Rion Hall for many years, entertaining her host of close relatives, their children and grandchildren as well as many friends.

She and Daniel had only two children; a baby boy named Robert, born in 1873, who died after only one month, and Virginia Lucas, born 10-1-1871 and died on 7-6-1929, in an automobile accident at the gate to Rion Hall. She never married. She too was a poetess,writer and artist.[26] There was once a row of watercolors accurately depicting a number of species of mushrooms tacked above a chair rail in a third floor bedroom at Rion Hall. Virginia carried on her mother's hospitality in summertime, but they had to board elsewhere in winter, because the house still had no electricity, heat or running water.



Courtesy of Mrs. Maurice Cooper
Virginia Lucas (1871-1929)

After her death, Rion Hall and Cold Spring passed by will to the five daughters, and four grandchildren of Sally Eleanor (Lucas) Bedinger's son, E. W. Bedinger, Jr. who had married Laura Beverley Brooke, the youngest sister of his uncle Daniel's wife. Rion Hall was sold to Charles Crane and Cold Spring to J. G. Fuss.

4. Virginia Bedinger Lucas, was born in 1838 and died in 1865, unmarried. She was a baby of two years when her mother died and was brought up by a cousin, Elizabeth Ranson Davis Bedinger in Kentucky until her late teens. She was called the "Valley pastoral poet" and she and her brother Dan were very close. After her death, he published a book of her poems, entitled, "A Wreath of Eglantine."

William D. Lucas was a horticulturist and animal lover and devoted

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[25] Bushong, M. K., *Historic Jefferson County.* Boyce, VA 1972. p. 428.
[26] *Magazine of Jefferson County Historical Society,* v. LVIII, 1992, p. 20-28.

himself in his later years to Rion Hall's acres, which were diminished after the Civil War and his death.

Portraits of William and Virginia B. Lucas, attributed to[27] Bass Otis (and several of the family daguerreotypes) are now owned by the Virginia Historical Society. Letters of their two daughters are also among their collections.

EDWARDS LUCAS, 1783-1849

"Capt." Edwards Lucas, born 11-7-1783 and died 9-1-1949, was the youngest son of Edward[III] and Elizabeth (Edwards) Lucas. (Edwards is not to be confused with Edward[IV] the son of his brother Robert and Sarah (Rion) Lucas). He was left half of his father's estate to be shared with his mother until her death.

On 6-25-1805, he was married to Anna Maria (Mary/Polly) Ronemous, a daughter of Lewis Ronemous (Heironimus). She was born 6-15-1786 and died 1-29-1834. They had eight children:

1.* Lewis, born 3-31-1806. Married Ellen Reynolds.
2. Betsy, born 8-23-1808. Married William McMurran.
3.* Edward[V] born 4-1-1811.Married Eliza Hendricks.
4. George, born 5-23-1813. Married Susan A. Koontz.
5.* Robert Armistead, born 6-4-1815. Married Catherine Shepherd.
6.* Benjamin, born 11-5-1817. Married Julia Ann Moore.
7. John, born 7-4-1820. Married Mary _____.
8. Charles W., born 7-23-1823. Died in Confederate Army.

1.* Lewis Lucas, who was born in 1806 died 7-15-1878, was a boatsman whose property was valued at $2,500 according to the 1850 Census. And according to Norris, Lewis was a Justice of the Peace for District 5 for four years from 1852.[28]

In 1839, he was married to Ellen Reynolds and they had seven children, all but three of whom died young and/or without issue.

They were: George B. (1840-1865) killed; Mary (1841-1842); Edward (1842-1866); Lewis C. (1846-1903); Franklin (1848-1853); CAtherine (1850-1853); John O. (1854-1862).

3.* Edward Lucas[V] was born 4-1-1811. He married Eliza Hendricks and they had four daughters who died young or unmarried, as was the case with the four sons. They were: Benjamin F. born 1837 and killed at

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[27] Ibid, v. XXXVII, 1971, pp. 5057.
[28] Norris, J.E. ed. *History of Lower Shenandoah Valley*, p. 345.

Gettysburg; Edward born 1843; William B. born 1850; and John Allen, born in 1953, died 1896.

5.* Robert Armistead Lucas, M.D., born 6-4-1815 and died 9-11-1883. In 1837-38 and 1838-39 he won medical certificates from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. On 8-29-1849, he was one of the judges for the Tournament held at Shannondale. He was also an aide to the Chief Marshal, Captain Butler, at the famous barbeque held at Morgan Spring on September 2, 1858. He inherited Elmwood from his mother in 1849 and it was used as a hospital, along with most other large homes in and around Shepherdstown after the Battle of Antietem in mid-September 1862. One of the Lucas slaves, "Sams," fought for the South in the Civil War.

In November 1840, he was married to Catherine Shepherd, (1814-1884), a daughter of Abraham and Ellen (Peck) Shepherd. The doctor and his wife had six children:

a. Mary, 1841-1843.

b. Elizabeth Pratt, 1843-1926. She married a cousin, Robert Rion Lucas in 1866.

c. James Shepherd, 1846-1927, unmarried.

d. Ellen Brooks, 1848-1919. She married a cousin, James Buchanan Lucas, a brother of her sister's husband.

e. Catherine Hammond, 1850-1933. She married William Butler in 1873.

f. Frances Valeria, 1853-1931. She married Robert Milton Lucas in 1876.

6.* Benjamin Lucas, born 11-5-1817, he died 4-7-1890. According to the 1850 Census, he had no occupation, not even that of farmer. He was married to Julia Ann Moore, (1821-1867), a daughter of William and Matilda M. Moore, and a sister of Caroline Moore, who married Robert Lucas, a son of Mary (Lucas) and John Lucas.

The Benjamin Lucas family portraits were owned by the Misses Lucas of Baltimore, at one time. Benjamin and Julia Ann had four children:

a. Oscar Moore Lucas, 1843-1888, who married Kate Crane (1844-1932) and they had a son Oscar Moore Lucas, Jr., 1874-1929.

b. Mollie born 1845 and married Charles Thomas born in 1847.

c. George William Lucas, 1848-1908 married Mary Read (1849-1929) and they had three daughters: Kate Crane Lucas, who died in 1940, Julia E. Lucas, died in 1943, and Corrine P. Lucas who died in 1953.

These then are the Virginia descendants of Edward Lucas[II]. And after

two hundred and some years, the Lucas presence is no longer felt in the County, but Cold Spring, Elmwood, Linden Spring and Rion Hall stand as monuments to some of the earliest settlers in the Lower Shenandoah Valley.

Frederica Holmes Trapnell

House and Garden Tours 1968-1994

Springtime in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties has long represented the anticipated tours of local historic homes and sites, tours that guide sightseers through beautiful countrysides and scenic landscapes. These tours have been sponsored and operated by the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council for the past 39 years.[1] All garden clubs in these two counties are members of this council and unite in this project to raise funds for landscaping projects within the boundaries of the two participating counties.

The first project to reap the benefits from these monies, however, was the furnishing of the Harper House located in historic Harpers Ferry. [A more detailed explanation can be found in the copy for the 39th Tour, 1994.] It was after the completion of this project that the council voted to invest their monies into landscaping projects exclusively.

The Council immediately embarked on the General Adam Stephen House in Martinsburg. This was a very in depth project, one which lasted several years and required thousands of dollars to complete. It involved using the designs of a landscape artist and utilizing native plants of that period (1750-1850). Work was scheduled to coincide with the actual restoration of the structure by the General Adam Stephens Memorial Association. Construction of the stone walls and iron work was part of the project.

Other landscaping projects which can be attributed to the collected monies from the annual tours include McMurran Hall, Shepherd College; the Entler Hotel, Stepherdstown; the Harpers Ferry Town Park; Halltown Memorial Chapel; Jefferson Memorial Park playground surface; and the grounds at St. George's Chapel Ruins, all located in Jefferson County. In Berkeley County, the Morgan Cabin and Morgan Chapel, the Martinsburg Police Station parking lot, plantings at War Memorial Park as well as the planters in front of Burke Street School can be counted as successful projects by the Council. The Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council also contributes funds to the individual garden councils in both Jefferson and Berkeley Counties for their landscaping projects.

A project very special to me was the restoration of the formal gardens of Popodican, Shepherd College. After gaining the approval of the college president, and subsequently presenting the idea to the Council, a unanimous vote began the progress of what was to be a most successful project. The gardens, designed by the late Oglesby Paul of Philadelphia in 1907-1908 was

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[1] Please note that the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council is not the same entity as the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden District. The District includes only federated garden clubs while the Council encompasses both federated and non-federated clubs.

maintained by Eleanor Powell Potts and continued by her daughter, the late Margaret Potts Williams (Mrs. H. H. Williams), in whose memory the restoration was completed. Mrs. Williams, who did much for the growth of garden clubs in both counties, became a Nationally Accredited Master Flower Show Judge with a special interest in landscaping.

The beautification of the area has not been the only benefit of the historic tours. As a direct result of the Council's contribution of their time and efforts, thousands of tourists visit the Eastern Panhandle, patronizing our numerous shops, restaurants, B&B's, and hotels. Many of these same people have returned to make this area their home. Of the thousands of individuals that have toured our homes, guest lists have shown tourists visiting from countries such as Japan, England, Germany, and China.

By utilizing our rich history through the sharing of homes and the creativity of our horticulturists and floral designers, the garden clubs have helped to make the Eastern Panhandle known throughout the world. The Tours have been covered by such noted periodicals as *Southern Living* and *Better Homes and Gardens.*

In the *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society,* Vol. 33, dated December 1967, the late Claire Schley Goulding, a resident of Shepherdstown and member of the Potomac Garden Club, compiled information for the first 13 Tours. Using her format and beginning with the 14th Tour, 1968, I have compiled a listing through the 39th Tour, 1994. The descriptions of the historic houses and sites that have been shown more than once can be found in their most recent Tour.

The history of the individual homes was researched and written by the homeowners for the annual Tour guide booklets. These periodicals have become noted historical documents for Jefferson and Berkeley Counties. It is from these booklets that I have compiled the following information.

It seems most appropriate to thank the homeowners, advertisers, garden club members, and patrons of the Tours. It has been an honor to work with each and every one of you. Without the combination of everyone's efforts, the past 39 Tours could not have taken place.

I would like to thank Laurence W. Lloyd, Jr., who spent many hours typing and re-typing my many changes.

Finally, I feel most fortunate to have been involved with the House and Garden Tours for the past 30 years. It is my sincere wish that they continue.

MaryAnn White Morgan
Former Tour Chairman
Past President of Shenandoah-Potomac
Garden Council

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Fourteenth Tour *April 20 - 23, 1968*

1. HOME OF MRS. VIRGINIA WILTSHIRE

Location: Corner of German Street and Shoe Alley, Shepherdstown.

Circa 1794. According to records in the Jefferson County and Berkeley County Courts this house was built by Abraham Shepherd on one of the "unsold or unwilled lots" inherited from his father, Thomas Shepherd, the founder of the town of Mecklenburg. The house adheres to the specifications set down for dwellings built in this period. They were 20 feet long and 16 feet wide, with brick or stone chimney. The wide pine floors are the original. Most of the window panes are of old glass. The fittings on the front and back hall doors are original. The cottage consists of one large living room, hall and kitchen on the first floor, with two bedrooms and large hall upstairs, bath and long hall. The stairway was put in at a later date, since "the stairs to the loft" were on the outside. The original entrance was on Shoe Alley.

In 1795 the house was sold by Abraham Shepherd to a John Darnhaven. It was purchased by Mr. Wiltshire in 1963.

The house is furnished with pieces of the Federal period, most of which have been in Mrs. Wiltshire's family for many years.

Hostesses are members of the Potomac Garden Club.

2. SYN HAUS

Location: 311 West German Street, Shepherdstown.

Peter Syn built his house on Lot #10 in 1796. The deed, recorded on April 26th of that year, states: "one good dwelling house 20 feet long and 16 feet wide with a brick chimney, and pay yearly ground rent of one shilling sterling."

Like many other long houses of the period, the walls and ceilings were at first unplastered. One dining room wall has now been returned to its original state. A dormer has been added to a former loft which is now a guest room. One interesting sidelight: Peter Syn was not a tall man; the kitchen entrance has a clearance of five feet!

Today the house is double its original size; the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Deputy, who are Jefferson County school teachers, bought the Syn Haus and an adjoining home of similar age and proportions in 1964 and joined the two in order to expand their living quarters. In so doing, every effort was made to preserve the authenticity and appeal of both structures. With its four levels, whitewashed ceilings, Franklin stove and old furnishings the interior is charming; and the yard with its moss-covered

smokehouse, boxwood plantings and old iron pump, a delight.
Hostesses are members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

3. SPOHN HOUSE: *See 19th Tour, 1973*

4. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

5. HIGH ACRES FARM: *See 32nd Tour, 1987*

6. RION HALL

Location: 3 miles East of Charles Town on Route 340.

Rion Hall was named for two early families, the Rions and the Halls, who owned much of the land between Halltown and Harper's Ferry. Their descendant, William Lucas, built the house in 1836. William Lucas was a lawyer who married Virginia A. Bedinger, sister of Henry Bedinger, Minister to Denmark. Mr. Lucas was twice a representative in Congress and the year after Rion Hall was built he was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia. The property once totaled about 2000 acres but much of it was lost during the Civil War. According to reports the house was once General Philip H. Sheridan's headquarters, and cuts on the mantels and doors are believed to have been made by the sabers of his men.

Rion Hall remained in the Lucas family until 1938 when title passed to Charles L. Crane. Bonney Youngblood and George Bachman became the owners in 1944 and in 1946 Bonney and Lotus Youngblood purchased Dr. Bachman's interest. It was Dr. and Mrs. Youngblood who did much of the carefully researched restoration. Upon Mrs. Youngblood's death in 1960 title passed to the late Maurice R. Cooper and his wife, Ora. Restoration has been continued under the Cooper's ownership.

The house is of brick with a stone foundation and is connected by a double gallery to a small house, once the kitchen and servants' quarters. On the first two floors of the main house a broad center hall runs from front to back with two large high ceilinged rooms on either side. Each of these rooms contains a fireplace. From each of the many-paned windows one may see magnificent old trees, shrubs, and a profusion of spring flowers. The visitor to Rion Hall should allow ample time for study and enjoyment of both the house and its lovely setting.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club.

7. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

8. GARDENS of MR. AND MRS. J. BLACKWELL DAVIS AND MRS. ROBERT BROWSE: *See 26th Tour, 1981*

9. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE:
See 24th Tour, 1979

10. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

11. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

12. McFARLAND HOUSE

Location: 409 South Queen Street, Martinsburg.

This large, cream-colored, brick townhouse in downtown Martinsburg was built in the 1850s and is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. William J. McFarland. It is Georgian in architecture, and its entrance is of unusual interest, with the lovely fanlight over the doorway representing the tail of the American eagle and the thirteen-paned panels on each side symbolizing the original states. A wide stairway with beautifully carved balustrades leads up from a spacious reception hall, which in turn opens to a parlor on the left and a double drawing-room on the right. The second of these two rooms is now used as a dining room, and in it is the original dining room table from Claymont Court, one of the Washington houses in Jefferson County. The mantels of the fireplaces in these rooms are adaptations of the Adam style, with the addition of columns on each side. Dentil molding adds charm to the rooms.

The house contains a fascinating collection of antiques, acquired by the McFarlands over the years. Many of these are of special historical interest such as the gold leaf parlor suite, once the property of President McKinley, which came from the White house in 1901, and two bureaus owned by Robert E. Lee and used by him while he was president of Washington and Lee University. These came from the Lee residence in Lexington. A treasured family heirloom is a four poster bed made by Mrs. McFarland's great-great-great grandfather. There are several Chinese pieces including two charming figurines and a very rare carved ivory chess set. Other items of interest embrace a grandfather clock, dated approximately 1712 and once owned by Harold S. Vanderbilt; an English lowboy, circa 1739; and several French pieces which are over a century old.

Mrs. McFarland's collection of Rose Medallion china is one of the largest in the country, consisting as it does of six hundred pieces, many of which are very rare and unusual. A set of Bavarian service plates heavily filigreed in gold, and cups and saucers, also guilded, made a most elegant table setting. A beautiful group of Venetian goblets and wine glasses are worthy of special attention—ruby crystal overlaid with gold.

For silver enthusiasts there are many examples of fine Georgian

silverware including much Sheffield. Two rare wine coolers and a massive tray are of particular interest.

Hostesses for The McFarland Home are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

13. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

14. TUSCARORA CHURCH: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

12. BELLA VISTA

Location: Tuscarora Pike from West King Street extended, Martinsburg; go 3 miles.

This limestone house, situated on a high knoll above its miniature lake, is sheltered on the west by the historic North Mountain. The Tuscarora Creek, flowing from its nearby fountainhead is here further fed by the springs of Bella Vista. Curiously, an optical illusion long ago led to the site being called "the place where the water runs uphill."

The house and its accompanying farmland, now owned by Mr. Robert Fierro, Jr., (whose father purchased the property in 1946) bears the initialed datestone, "M S 1807". One of the several Michael Seiberts (Suberd) of a family of stonemasons who, over the years built many signed and dated stone houses in the area—inclusive of the General Adam Stephen House—was probably the contractor. The house was built for a Frederick Seibert, reportedly the first occupant of the residence.

The Old Tuscarora Road which curves around the house and its famous springs carried westward the more adventurous pioneers. Frederick Seibert's son, another Michael, became an innkeeper as an accommodation to these early travellers. He also operated a distillery, a stone building which stands contiguous to the lake. Hollowed-out logs, in evidence even today, served as a conduit system, bringing spring water into the still. A two-story stone springhouse, also of considerable interest, is located behind the main dwelling.

Bella Vista has an attractive interior with original handsome woodwork in the dining-room being deserving of special attention. A modest-sized stairwell, rectangular in design, extends from the centrally located hallway to the third floor. Chair rails and wide window sills are in evidence throughout the house. A second-floor room, extending across the entire frontage, is described as "a ballroom." With its seven windows and two fireplaces, this room has its counterpart in at least one other distinguished stone house of the area.

The "wing" on the back of the residence probably antedates the present dwelling. It consists of a large room with an oversized walk-in fireplace. This fireplace is somewhat unique in that it not only has a Dutch oven but it also has an open niche probably used as a warming shelf. An ash pit conveniently opens from the hearth floor into the cellar.

A recent addition has been made in the form of a second wing, with a Family Room on an upper level above a recreation room on the ground floor. The new accommodations sympathetically update the dwelling to a current way of life.

Hostesses for Bella Vista are members of the Norborne Garden Club.

Fifteenth Tour — *April 19 - 20, 1969*

1. LEELAND: *See 17th Tour, 1971*

2. WHITE PILLARS: *See 16th Tour, 1970*

3. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

4. MEDIA

Location: 3 miles North of Charles Town on Rt. 17, Flowing Springs Road

Media is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. O'Brien and of Julia Davis Healy, daughter of the late Julia Terrill McDonald and John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President in 1924 and Ambassador to the Court of St. James in President Woodrow Wilson's administration. the house grew, rather than having been built. The present living room and the room above it were once a two-story log cabin on the plantation of John Yates of Walnut Grove. At his death the house and adjoining land passed to his daughter Anne, wife of the Rev. William Leavell. It was called Media because it was the middle portion of the original plantation. In 1868 Mr. Leavell added the American Gothic front, the hall, stairs and rooms to the right of the front door and brought his family there to live. Mrs. Healy and Mrs. O'Brien are direct descendants of John Yates. Julia Davis is the author of *The Shenandoah,* one of the Rivers of America series, and *A Valley and a Song,* a junior version of *The Shenandoah,* and of eighteen other books. Julia Davis Healy was named "Woman of the Year" for West Virginia during its Centennial Year, 1963.

Hostesses for Media are members of the Powhatan Garden Club.

5. HUNTERS HILL

Location: East Washington Street, Charles Town.

Hunters Hill is a pre-Civil War home located on a beautiful tract of four and one-half acres of land at the edge of Charles Town. In addition to lovely boxwood and evergreens, the grounds are nicely landscaped and shaded by towering trees.

The brick house, built in the early 1800's, follows traditional architectural lines. The wide central hall opens to beautifully proportioned rooms on either side. Outstanding features are the woodwork and fireplaces in every room.

The original houses built by Andrew Hunter, Esq., who served as one of the prosecutors representing the State of Virginia in the John Brown trial.

On July 17, 1864, the house was burned by order of General David Hunter, U.S.A., a first cousin of the owner. The women of the household were refused permission to save even their clothing or family portraits from the flames. Union cavalry camped on the beautiful grounds of the estate. Andrew Hunder was taken prisoner.

After the Civil War, Andrew Hunter rebuilt the house on the old foundations. It continued to be occupied by his descendants until it was sold in 1925. Hunters Hill was destined to change hands two more times prior to being purchased by the present owners.

Dr. and Mrs. William E. Trussell, who have resided at Hunters Hill since 1945, have maintained the charm and grace of this historic home.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club.

6. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

7. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

8. HAPPY RETREAT: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

9. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

10. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

11. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

12. THE LINDENS

Location: 111 S. Raleigh Street, Martinsburg.

The Lindens, an elegant town house of the early nineteen hundreds, is located in the heart of Martinsburg, several blocks west of the city's square.

The home was purchased in 1921 by Mr. H.P. Thorn and is presently owned by his daughter, Mrs. Thorn Baynham.

The house came into its present form under the ownership of Mr. Peyton Harrison who bought it is 1908. There is evidence that the front portion was built prior to that date. Miss Ruth B. Willey's grandparents lived here with Mayor Jacob H. Bristor, who bought the property in 1878. Deeds to nine different owners take it back to 30 acres of land purchased from Adam Stephen's Estate, the grantor, to William Gregory, grantee in 1815.

The house is furnished with antiques of interest which belonged to the Baynham family. Of special note is a Louis XV French desk, a Louis XIV mantel clock, Chinese Chippendale grandfather clock, eighteenth century furniture, Jacobean chests and side chairs and a bust of Marie Antoinette which she presented to Thomas Blaikie, a Scotch gardener and ancestor. His diary and books will also be on display.

Mrs. Bayham has collected an interesting array of ribbon glass, Strasburg pottery and stoneware. Also in possession of the family are old English grant which date back as far as Elizabeth I.

Hostesses are members of the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

13. BURKHART MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

14. HOME OF MR. AND MRS. ELWOOD LANE

Location: Red Hill, West King Street, Martinsburg.

Situated on the old Rousch Farm on Red Hill, a charming brick Colonial home built in 1830 by Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Speror, has been completely remodeled by the present owners and furnished mainly in early American tradition.

The center structure is the original building to which matching wings were recently added. In one wing is an attractive kitchen-dining area, furnished in the early style. Its huge brick fireplace and the nearby butcher's block are of special interest. The other wing houses a warm and friendly family room with pegged wooden floor, beamed ceiling and much-used Franklin stove.

Furnishings of the period include several family pieces, charmingly set off by the many specially made and sized hooked rungs in predominating shades of red. A hand-painted chandelier with crystal prisms is an original.

The owners have green thumbs, both indoors and out; which can be seen in their luxuriant house plants and also in their rose and vegetable gardens. A sandstone patio and large stone well around an old double crotch elm tree make a beautiful setting for the panoramic view of surrounding mountains.

Hostesses are members of the Gateway Garden Club.

Sixteenth Tour — *April 25 - 26, 1970*

1. AR-QUA SPRINGS: *See 31st Tour, 1986*

2. BURKHART MUSEUM GUEST HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

3. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

4. FAIRSTONE

Location: Route 11 North out of Martinsburg to Bedington Crossroads; turn left, go two miles.

Fairstone, the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Felix J. Schneiderhan, was the home of the well known Hedges family since the days before the War Between the States. Only the Hedges family and the present owners have been in possession of the property, which comprises 210 acres. Known as Cedar Grove originally because of the many native cedar trees growing about it, the name was changed to Fairstone at the beginning of the present century.

Owen Hedges built the residence of brick. He was a soldier in the Stonewall Brigade and was mortally wounded at Gettysburg. The barn was built of native white oak in 1859. Both house and barn, together with outbuildings and slave quarters, were substantially built and have always been kept in good repair. Original slate roofs, window frames and glass and the flooring in the upstairs rooms are still in place. Each of the eight original rooms had a fireplace. The three downstairs fireplaces are still in use, attesting to the efficiency of the mater builders of the day.

Nearby is the old slave burial ground which has never been under cultivation.

During the War the farm was used as a quartermaster depot for hay and grain. It was supervised by Decatur Hedges who was born in 1832 and died in 1916. General farming was practiced until 1937, when the present owners converted 150 acres to apple and peach orchards. This is the original of two orchard properties known as Fairstone Orchards.

The home is furnished throughout with early Victorian and period furniture. there is an interesting antique doll collection, valuable actress glass and a collection of American Majolica. Colonial and Victorian types of flower arrangements will be featured. Visitors will here see a basic landscaping of boxwood, yew and flowering shrubs. Early spring tulips and lilacs should be in bloom.

Hostesses at Fairstone are members of the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

5. FALLING WATERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Location: Spring Mills. From Hedgesville, take Rt. 901 North; go approximately 3 miles to I-81 sign; turn right.

The accepted traditional record is that about 1745 a Presbyterian congregation made up of Scotch-Irish immigrants built their first house of worship about three miles East of the present location on a hill overlooking the bend in the Potomac River at Falling Waters. This was a log building and was used until 1790. In 1796, the place of worship was moved to Spring Mills but the congregation retained the name Falling Waters Presbyterian Church. The first building in the present location was of wood. In 1834, the present brick building was erected with its interior of beautiful simplicity, under the leadership of the Reverend James Moore Brown.

Between October 1842 and July 1897, the congregation acquired approximately seven and one-half acres of land to be used as a cemetery and to provide a building site for a manse which was built in 1922. The cemetery contains the graves of Civil War as well as Revolutionary soldiers.

Shown by the Gateway Garden Club.

6. MANATAWNY GARDENS: *See 20th Tour, 1975.*

7. THE BRITNER HOUSE

Location: High Street, Shepherdstown.

This interesting brick and stone house was named for Gregory Britner, a stone mason who purchased the property in 1867. The original structure, consisting of the present ground floor and kitchen, date from the 18th century. The second floor and the front rooms of the first floor were added later. A recent remodeling of the kitchen revealed the original pink brick fireplace with hand-hewn wood lintel. Exposed beams and small multipaned windows are also interesting features of the kitchen. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Widmeyer, present occupants of the house, have fine collections of old pewter, old lights and lanterns and antique cooking implements which will be displayed in the room.

The dining room contains early 19th century furniture including a corner cupboard, a washstand, a dropleaf table and early American chairs of various types. There is also a dry sink of chestnut which contains a collection of butter pats and wooden cookie molds.

Other items of interest in this house include a pair of camphor glass hens, old brass and tinware candlesticks, tester beds and a 1763 blanket

chest.

Hostesses for the Britner House are members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

8. ZOAR: *See 26th Tour, 1981.*

9. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991.*

10. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992.*

11. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

12. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979.*

13. WHITE PILLARS

Location: Washington Street, Harpers Ferry, opposite the Harpers Ferry Town Park.

White Pillars, named for the hand-carved pillars on the front porch, is a four-story brick house located opposite the bandstand on Washington Street. The lot on which it is situated was sold to Ambrose Cross by the United States Government in 1852. The original deed was signed by Jefferson Davis. Although the house was built during the Victorian era (1856), it is a fine example of federal style architecture. The formal floor plan, many details of the woodwork and the lights around the entrance are all indicative of the earlier period.

Now the home of Miss Ann Newcomer, White Pillars is furnished with many fine antiques of Georgian, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Empire and Victorian designs. The furniture collection includes a handsome pair of American Sheraton banquet tables, an eighteenth century French sleeping chair circa 1760. Of special interest are several fine paintings including one by Sir Godfrey Kneller, British Court painter from 1692 to 1723. Although the portrait is not of a royal personage, it is an excellent example of Kneller's work during his last period 1715 to 1723.

In contrast to the fine period furnishings of the upper floors, the old basement kitchen is furnished with a collection of American primitives. Also featured is a collection of dolls and miniatures, a collection of Harpers Ferry bottles and a collection of pattern glass goblets.

Hostesses for White Pillars are members of the Harpers Ferry Garden Club and the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry.

14. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

Seventeenth Tour — *April 24 - 25, 1971*

1. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39st Tour, 1994*

2. HOME OF MRS. GILBERT E. PERRY: *See 19th Tour, 1973*

3. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

4. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

5. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 34th Tour, 1979*

6. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

7. HAPPY RETREAT: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

8. ZOAR: *See 26th Tour, 1981*

9. THE RECTORY OF TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Location: 104 W. New Street, Shepherdstown.

This Federal style house grew with the years. It was built in 1814 by George V. Spangler. A year later Thomas Van Swearingen, a member of the Virginia Assembly, bought it. About this time a second story was added, and the kitchen connected by construction of another room. In 1817 John Baker became the next owner, and moved in with his wife and eight children. He is credited with building the west wing as a law office and library.

In 1846 Trinity Episcopal Church purchased the home for a rectory. Since then it has served twenty-two rectors and their families.

Notable features are the hand-carved mantels in the original eight rooms, the Palladian arches flanking the fireplace in the dining room, and the beautiful walled garden at the rear.

Shown by Mecklenburg Garden Club.

10. LEELAND

Location: On Duke Street South, in Shepherdstown, on Route 480-South from stop light.

Leeland, the home of Miss Helen Goldsborough, is one of Jefferson County's interesting old homes.

In 1823 the original tract of land on which it is built consisted of about

23 acres, and belonged to Abraham Shepherd, son of the founder of Shepherdstown. Edmund Lee married Eliza Shepherd, Abraham's daughter, and obtained the land, on which he built the original Leeland in about 1830. The house was situated on the hill where the stone cottage now stands. A wing of the present Leeland, on the road, was built as a law office for Mr. Lee, perhaps in 1830, when the main house was constructed.

Eliza and three of her small children died in 1833 of the cholera which many people contracted when workmen building the canal brought the disease to town. Edmund Lee continued to live at Leeland with two of their surviving children. In 1835 Mr. Lee married Henrietta Bedinger, and had five children by this second marriage.

In April of 1856 the original Leeland was completely destroyed by fire. All that remained was the little four-roomed law office. After the fire the family moved to Mrs. Lee's childhood home. Bedford, which was south of Shepherdstown on the Halltown road. In July of 1864 Bedford was burned by order of General Hunter. In about 1865, after the Civil War, Mr. Lee gathered bricks from the two burned houses, Leeland and Bedford, and built onto the little law office, adding four rooms which form the main part of the present house. The "big room," or second wing, was added in about 1930 by Edmund Lee Goldsborough, who had purchased the property in 1915 from his cousins, the direct heirs. Mr. Goldsborough built the stone cottage in 1919 for his mother, Henrietta Lee Goldsborough, daughter of the first Edmund, who was born and brought up in the original Leeland.

Among the items of interest at Leeland are: many family portraits (four generations of men), tile tables with Biblical and Aesop themes, a curio cabinet with very old hats, fans and interesting mementoes, fluting irons, an old doll house, a small wooden medicine cabinet used by a doctor over a hundred years ago, old china and silver, the charred remains of a music box belonging to Henrietta Lee Goldsborough found sixty years later in the foundation of the original Leeland; and a screen made of very old imported wall paper.

Hostesses for Leeland are members of the Potomac and Mecklenburg Garden Clubs.

11. ALLEN DALE: *See 25th Tour, 1980.*

12. AR-QUA SPRINGS: *See 31th Tour, 1986.*

13. GROUNDS OF BELLA VISTA: *See 39th Tour, 1994.*

14. MORGAN MARTIN-McDONALD HOME

Location: 234 South Water Street, Martinsburg.

Built in 1803, this house was purchased in 1889 from Ann Stribling by Morgan Washington Martin, and is now owned by his granddaughter, Miss Mary Ella MacDonald.

Throughout the years there have been famous visitors; among them Frances Parkinson Keyes, Carrie Jacobs Bond and William Tyler Page, author of America's Creed.

Such features as the wide gracious hall and handsome oak-maple paneled fireplace wall in the library contribute to an atmosphere of warm hospitality. In the hall is a Porte Crayon portrait of Henry Clay measuring 7'9" by 5'9". Throughout the rest of the house are many charming charcoals and oil paintings by Bella Martin MacDonald, mother of the present owner.

The house retains much of its original hardware; according to Southern tradition the cross-paneling on the doors wards off witches.

A brass plate on an outside wall commemorates the fact that this was the first home in Berkeley County to be lighted by electricity. Miss MacDonald's grandfather, Morgan Washington Martin, was the first president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which made the installation in 1890.

Shown by Gateway Garden Club..

15. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994.*

Eighteenth Tour — *April 20 - 30, 1972*

1. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39st Tour, 1994*

2. BOYDVILLE: *See 33rd Tour, 1988*

3. TY' NY' BERLLAN: *See 20th Tour, 1975*

4. ALLEN DALE: *See 25th Tour, 1980*

5. GARDEN AT MANATAWNY: *See 20th Tour, 1975*

6. BELLE VUE

Location: 1/2 mile North of Shepherdstown on Shepherd Grade Road.

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shepherd. With the exception of a twenty year interval in the last century, Belle Vue has been in the present owner's family for seven generations.

The first house on the property was built by Captain Thomas Van Swearingen shortly after he established a ferry across the Potomac in 1775. This was a hip-roof house that stood about 100 yards in back of the present site. The field in front of it was known as "Hip-Roof House Field," and part of it became the family burying ground. When "Hip-Roof House" burned, Captain Van Swearingen's son, Captain Joseph Van Swearingen, built a home for himself and his wife, Hannah Rutherford, on the cliffs nearby and called it Belle Vue. Originally a story-and-a-half stone house, Belle Vue has, through the years, been enhanced by additions and improvements.

Hostesses at Belle Vue are members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

7. THE MILL HOUSE

Location: 200 Block East High Street, Shepherdstown.

Mill House and Thomas Shepherd's Mill are located on land granted by Lord Fairfax in 1732 to Thomas Shepherd. The original Mill House was built on land owned by Captain Thomas Shepherd in 1759 as indicated by a cornerstone on the north-east corner of the home. In 1776 Thomas Shepherd, Jr. was willed the land on which is located Thomas Shepherd's Grist Mill, built before 1739. It is believed that the home was built by Thomas Shepherd, as it is situated on this property. The first official documentation of the Grist Mill appears in the Frederick County Virginia Court Journal on April 6, 1739, Book 1, Page 77, "View of Road to Thomas Shepherd's Mill." Thomas Shepherd, Jr. died in 1793 and the property was conveyed for the first time from the Shepherd family.

The Mill was purchased from an estate by Mr. Silas F. Starry in 1953 and Mill House was purchased in 1959, thus bringing the original property together again for the first time since prior to the Civil War. Mr. Starry is the Mayor of Shepherdstown.

Mill House has been restored as closely as possible to its original appearance. Modern conveniences have been added. New construction provides a kitchen on the first floor, laundry room and bath rooms in place of back porches. The smoke house has been restored. Original bricks on exterior have been sand-blasted, remortared and silicon coated to preserve them.

The entrance hall and stairway are said to be very like those at Mount Vernon. The original random width floors have been retained except in the living rooms where they were replaced some 60 years ago with rock maple.

Furnishings include very interesting period pieces.

Tour guests are invited to view Thomas Shepherd's Grist Mill while at Mill House and to see the mill stones inside. The overshot water wheel is the largest in the world, measuring 40' in diameter. A full page photo of this water wheel appeared in a 1970 issue of *National Geographic Magazine.*

8. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

9. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

10. HAPPY RETREAT: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

11. BLAKELEY: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

12. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

13. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

14. & 15. THE HELLBORN HOUSE AND THE DYE HOUSE—Two Mountainside Houses.

Location: On the North side of Fillmore Street across from old Harpers Ferry Cemetery where Robert Harper is buried.

About 1882, Miss Emily Childs built a typical mountain house on the North side of Camp Hill. Its front basement wall stood against the mountain, and originally there were three porches across the back. From the basement kitchen, a dumb waiter carried food to the first floor, on which there were four rooms. Upstairs were four bedrooms, and in the attic two more.

During the ownership of several families, many changes have been made in Miss Emily's house. But the beautiful view down the Potomac from her living room, and the present kitchen's view across to Hilltop House are as spectacular as ever.

To the East of this house, below a sloping lawn, stands a cottage built about 1860. Built of stone and logs, it now has been given a more snug exterior. From the living room, there is a magnificent view down the Potomac.

In these houses, one may see various collections which reflect the interests and lives of the Ludwig Hellborns and Gifford Dyes, present owners.

Hostesses are members of the Garden Division of the Harpers Ferry woman's Club.

16. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

Nineteenth Tour ***April 28 - 29, 1973***

1. McMURRAN HALL: *See 21st Tour, 1976*

2. SPOHN HOUSE

Location: 307 West German Street, Shepherdstown.

This house, the home of Mrs. Raymond E. Kershner, is located on West German Street on a lot which was designated #10 by Thomas Shepherd and sold to his son and heir, Abraham Shepherd, on June 19, 1794. It is believed that a house may have been erected on this lot at an earlier date with the main structure added later. A small building (razed in 1938) had been set back about 40 feet from the street line and was a sturdy construction, with walls of massive hand-hewn logs and rafters of solid walnut. A large open fireplace filled the entire north end of the one-room dwelling, and the wide 12 to 16 inch floor boards were found to be worn to 1/2 inch. It is thought that a breezeway, which was the same stout construction, was later walled up for connection with the main building as it is today.

This property changed ownership eight times between 1794 and 1861 when it was bought by the trustees of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, and used by that church's first resident-pastor.

For a short period in 1869, the property was owned by Newton D. Baker and his wife, parents of the Secretary of War under President Wilson.

Prior to the present resident and owner, the house was the home of Miss Elisabeth Spohn and had been in the Spohn family for over 90 years.

Hostesses for the Spohn House are members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

3. HOME AND GARDEN OF MRS. H. L. SNYDER

Location: 309 West German Street, Shepherdstown.

Here is a charming brick townhouse on a massive stone foundation, built in 1795-96 on a portion of lot #10 of the original town plot.

Girders in the cellar are half oak trees, unscathed by time.

The floors throughout are handsome, made of very wide, random-width boards, of a variety of pine no longer growing in this area. Some doors are of the "cross and Bible" types, and others "board and batten."

The closed stairway to the bedroom loft is similar to the one at Monticello.

The kitchen is a delight, with a quaint wood-burning stove, and other

treasures of the past. The parlor and loft are tastefully furnished with period pieces, old prints, engravings and bric-a-brac.

The old-fashioned flower garden is a gardener's dream, with hundreds of spring-flowering bulbs, shrubs and trees.

Mrs. Snyder purchased her home in 1962 and supervised its authentic restoration. The house was long occupied by Joseph McMurran, founder and first president of Shepherd College.

Shown by Potomac Garden Club.

4. ALTAIR

Location: On State Route 45, 2 miles East of Martinsburg.

Altair farm was originally Fairfax land which passed into the hands of the Hunter family, and was bought by Henry Shepherd Van Metre c. 1847. It has been owned by succeeding generations of Van Metres since that date.

House and grounds are typical of a Shenandoah Valley farm home of a hundred years ago. The house as built in three periods: the first section is of logs, and is known to have been standing in 1847. Two brick sections were added during the decade between 1870-1880. At one time Altair was used as a hospital during the War Between the States. The builder of the brick additions was one George Whitson, a brother of Henry Van Metre's wife. Mr. Whitson also built the Episcopal Parish House in Martinsburg, the Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, and numerous other structures.

At present Altair is occupied by Mrs. Gillian Samuels and her children. Furnishings are mainly of European origin, collected during their owner's travels.

Hostesses at Altair are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

5. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

6. BOYDVILLE: *See 33rd Tour, 1988.*

7. TOMAHAWK RUN

Location: State Route 9 through Hedgesville; cross Back Creek Bridge, turn left at sign "Tomahawk 2 Mi."; turn right in Tomahawk and proceed for 9/10 of a mile.

This charming house was built prior to 1749 by Israel Robinson, a landowner who figured prominently in county affairs. It is of native sandstone, laid by expert masons. Its setting, on a slope above the headwater spring of Tomahawk Run, is most attractive, and is enhanced by stone retaining walls behind the house. Above these are flower-beds.

It is always interesting to see how problems of adapting a very old structure to modern needs have been solved, since when that structure is of stone, installation of heat, light and plumbing can prove formidable. In this instance, restoration was done where practicable, and changes made where necessary for comfort and livability.

Mr. and Mrs. Brockman Winfrey, who have owned Tomahawk Run since 1944, started work on the house in 1956; their taste and imagination are evident throughout.

Hostesses are members of the Gateway Garden Club.

8. TOM'S PLEASURE: *See 20th Tour, 1975.*

9. HOME OF MR. AND MRS. F. N. WHITE

Location: 403 East Washington Street, Charles Town.

This large and handsome house was built on two lots which had been laid out by Charles Washington when he planned the town in 1780. The lots changed hands fourteen times before their purchase by Thomas Rutherford in 1858. Ten year later he built this home for his daughter, Ellen Rutherford Moore. The house remained in the family until 1915, when it was sold to the Shirley sisters. Mr. and Mrs. White purchased it from their heirs in 1959. Since its construction, the house has thus changed hands only three times in 115 years.

The property, with its magnificent trees, has been further enhanced by the addition of beautiful gardens at the rear, where spring-flowering bulbs and shrubs are set off by deep-toned evergreens. Overlooking the gardens is a spacious terrace.

Hostesses are members of the Wayside Garden Club.

10. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 20th Tour, 1975.*

11. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979.*

12. BLAKELEY: *See 35th Tour, 1990.*

13. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992.*

14. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991.*

15. HOME OF MRS. G. E. PERRY

Location: Ridge Street, Harpers Ferry (Turn off Washington onto Jackson Street to Ridge Street).

Mrs. Perry and her late husband built their home in the decade between

1924-34, and their tastes and original ideas are evident throughout.

The house is set on a cliff overlooking the Potomac River, and arcaded porches on two sides take full advantage of the breathtaking views. Building stone came from Peacher's Flour Mill, which had been built in 1805 near Rattling Springs; porch floors are of Tennessee marble. Woodwork throughout the house is black walnut. Furnishings are mainly late 18th and early 19th century pieces, and include a number of family items.

Mrs. Perry's collections of Ridgeway's blue decorated ironstone, and of pressed glass, will be on display.

Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry District.

16. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994.*

Twentieth Tour — *April 26 - 27, 1975**

1. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

2. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

3. HOME OF MR. & MRS. J. B. HUYETT

Location: 534 South Samuel Street, Charles Town.

This house of Civil War era is furnished throughout with antiques, many of them Hepplewhite. Dining room chairs are almost identical in design to those at Monticello. There are interesting Victorian and early American pieces; also oriental rugs. The entire house is on view.

Hostesses are members of Wayside Garden Club.

4. MOUNT ELLEN: *See 21st Tour, 1976.*

5. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992.*

6. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991.*

7. HOME OF MR. JOHN C. NEWCOMER

Location: 1141 Washington Street, Harpers Ferry.

General Henry ("Lighthorse Harry") Lee's reward for outstanding services during the Revolution was a land grant of 44,000 acres, known as the Northern Neck Land Grant, which was a portion of the lands once

*National gasoline shortage caused cancellation of 1974 Tour.

granted to Lord Fairfax. These lands extended from Lost River to the Rappahannock.

While research has not been completed, the large and handsome brick manor house now owned by Mr. John C. Newcomer, together with 11 smaller buildings, is presumed to have been built by the Lees in the mid-Federal period. The other buildings consisted of a summer kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house, blacksmith shop, overseer's house, fisherman's cottage and five brick quarters for servants. Those buildings still standing are Federal in style, and are said to have been built in the early 19th century. The Lee heirs—Richard B. Lee and his wife Elizabeth, Edmund Lee and Walter Jones, Jr., sold the 196 acres surrounding the house to Ferdinando Fairfax on July 20th, 1813.

During the War Between the States, when Confederate forces occupied the town, the main house was given over to General Jackson's staff, while the General was housed in one of the other buildings on the property.

Restoration of the main house, the installation of modern conveniences, and landscaping have been accomplished under expert supervision; the result is a tribute to the owner's knowledge and taste. Except for the front door and the first-floor newel post, all woodwork, barring porch enclosures, is original. The interiors are notable for their fine proportions and chaste simplicity.

The ground floor and first floor of the 16-room house are devoted to Mr. Newcomer's extensive stock of American antiques; the second and third floors are living quarters. The entire house is open to Tour visitors. Shown by friends of the owner.

3. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

4. ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Location: Harpers Ferry, on Public Walk above Stone steps, past Harper House.

St. Peter's Church was the third church to be erected in Harpers Ferry and was the only church at the Ferry not on government property. It was completed in 1833 and Consecrated the same year. An article in the *Virginia Free Press* states—"The new Catholic Church at Harpers Ferry was Consecrated Sunday last by Archbishop Whitefield from Baltimore. The church is a very neat edifice, built upon ground given by the Wager family. It does great credit to the Pastor under whose auspices it was commenced and finished and to the community who contributed to its erection. It stands upon the western hill, and adds much to the village by way of ornament." (*Virginia Free Press,* May, 9, 1833, p. 3 c. 1)

The church has been in uninterrupted use since then, even during the War Between the States, partly due to the Union Jack which now flies over the Park Visitor Center on Shenandoah Street. Tradition says that the Reverend Father Costello, the sixth Pastor of St. Peter's and a British Subject, unfurled the British flag atop the church. Confederate forces, fearful of an incident neither shelled or occupied the church at any time. It was the only church during the Civil War to escape serious destruction or desecration. Six of the former pastors have been given the honor and responsibility of being Consecrated Bishops and have served in many dioceses.

Recently the interior of the Church was rebuilt and restored to its original beauty and elegant simplicity. Shown by members of the Parish.

May you who enter this hallowed building receive a Blessing from our Common Father in whose honor it was erected and may your return journey be a safe one.

10. OLD RECTORY CIVIL WAR MUSEUM

Location: Directly behind St. Peter's Church

In December 1853, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Harpers Ferry applied to the Harpers Ferry U.S. Armory for a plot of land behind the Church for the purpose of erecting a school for the children of the Parish. This request was granted and construction began in 1854 and completed in 1857. The structure is built on the solid rock outcroppings and actually rests on the sloping rock hillside. The walls are constructed of hand laid native stone.

It is believed that classes were held here during the Civil War, as St. Peter's Church continued to operate. The school continued until 1889 when the building became the Rectory or Priests' quarters until several years ago. Restoration began in 1971 and was completed in 1972 under arrangements with the Catholic Church. It has become a museum housing hundreds of Civil War relics personally excavated by the museum owner, William G. Gavin. These artifacts, on display for this Tour, include a wide assortment of accouterment as well as weapons and bullets.

11. SPRINGDALE FARM

Location: On Flowing Spring road, one-half Mile south of Shepherdstown.

Old stone walls lead to the Springdale entrance, and a picturesque lane with fine old trees and split rail fence approaches the house. This pre-Revolutionary fieldstone house is first seen in profile against the fields

which were part of Richard Morgan's large land grants secured in 1734. At the north there is a small porch with pillars. On the south side there is a two story porch with an entrance to the ground floor and the present dining room. The very large fireplace here is one of five original ones and was built for cooking. The present kitchen is a delight with the antique atmosphere blending with modern efficiency.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad C. Hammann purchased the farm in 1963 and carefully restored the old house while making it a comfortable home for their active young family. In 1968 a two story wing was added to the west and here there is a large family living room which contains many mementos of sports events and horses.

Mrs. Hammann holds her riding classes in the field south of the house. There are 12 horses, 23 cattle and a number of pets at Springdale and all are cared for by the family.

A stone marked 1760 was in place on the east chimney within the memory of older residents. This was the home of William Morgan, oldest son and executor of Richard Morgan, until his death in 1788 when it passed to Rawleigh Morgan. In 1802 Abraham Morgan became the owner. Then Jacob Morgan owned the property from 1810 to 1813 when it was sold to George and Conrad Lichlider. In 1846 it was sold to John H. McEndree. The Howell Brown Map of Jefferson County of 1852 shows McEndree as the owner then, and the name as Springdale. In 1859 Dr. Isaac Tanner bought the place and it became well known for the fine stock he raised here. The farm passed to his daughter, Mrs. Imogene Tanner Banks, in 1906, and to her son, Dr. H. M. Banks in 1931, whose heirs conveyed it to the present owners.

The Springdale house is remarkable for its fine preservation. Most of the original woodwork on the upper floors is intact and most of the original flooring remains. The stone spring house has a fireplace and on the second floor Dr. Tanner had his medical office. The stone foundation of a large bank barn still stands to the west though the barn burned many years ago. Other old stone buildings were slave quarters, a granary and a smoke house.

In her "Historic Shepherdstown," Danske Dandridge mentions an old stone fort, possibly located on this property, but which has now disappeared. Hostesses are members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

12. McMURRAN HALL: *See 21st Tour, 1976*

13. GARDENS AT MANATAWNY

Location: About half mile North of Shepherdstown, on Shepherd Grade Road.

Manatawny Gardens and grounds are well worth a visit. They are especially lovely in Spring with daffodils, tulips, and other spring bulbs and flowers and flowering shrubs and trees. They are designed, however, to have bloom throughout the summer and fall. In winter, the many needled and broad leaved evergreens, with their differing hues and textures, lend the scene beauty and charm.

Manatawny was built in 1964-65 by the present occupants, Miss Eleanor Lee Potts and her sister, Mrs. H. H. Williams, when their former home, Popodicon, was acquired by Shepherd College. The new house, built of pink brick laid in flemish bond and styled in the Williamsburg manner, is situated on a rise of land that was part of Popodicon and from the rear overlooks fields and woods that are now Shepherd College property. Rockbrakes abound on the Manatawny grounds and interesting use is made of some of them.

The landscaping of Manatawny was begun by Stuart Haller, a well-known landscape designer of Frederick, Maryland. Illness, however, soon forced him to give up this work and it is being carried through by one of the owners, who is an avid gardener and a nationally accredited Master Flower Show judge with a keen interest in landscaping.

An unusual feature that should not be missed is the huge megalithic type limestone rock that resembles abstract sculpture. This rock was dug up during excavation for the house and seemed so unique that it was set in the garden off the living room terrace.

Hostesses are members of the Potomac Garden Club.

14. MORGAN HOUSE

Location: 9/10 of a Mile South of Shepherdstown on Rt. 480; turn left on Morgan Grove Road; Cross Railroad Tracks; turn left and follow the road.

This pre-revolutionary house is one of the original Morgan houses built on land granted to Richard Morgan in 1734 by King George I and Lord Fairfax. Built by Richard Morgan, it was occupied by his son Abel and his wife Elizabeth Bedinger. Their son Jacob, built the nearby mansion, Falling Spring, in 1837. It was at the spring that Hugh Stephenson's Company started their "Bee Line" march to Boston on July 17, 1775. Prior to their march the men enjoyed a barbecue given by Colonel William Morgan. They agreed that the survivors of their company would meet at the same spot on the same date 50 years later. On July 17, 1825, only 5 were living and of these, 2 were able to attend. The survivors and many friends were served an elegant dinner by the host Daniel Morgan.

The original door to what is now a remodeled basement shows marks

from Indian arrows. One dormer window in the second story, which is off center, is interesting. It is above eye level from inside, obviously a protection from attack.

The house has been restored by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Beasley. Hostesses are members of Mecklenburg Garden Club.

15. TY' NY' BERLLAN

Location: 716 S. Raleigh Street, Martinsburg.

Ty' Ny' Berllan, meaning "A Little Cottage in the Orchard," was the name given to this property by the present owner, Mr. H. Burton Lewis. it is a Welsh name and has been used in that family for generations. Record of sale to H. Burton Lewis is of August 15, 1942. Originally this home was part of Boydville. The land was bought from Adam Stephen by Elisha Boyd in 1791 and it is thought that he built this stone house before Boydville because it was called the overseer's house.

Then James Faulkner II bought the home for his only daughter, Mary Boyd Faulkner Carter. She died in December of 1904 and from that time on Mr. Faulkner rented it.

The present owner, Mr. Lewis, found the architecture sound but there was no heat or running water and, therefore, he made the necessary changes for modern living. What is the front now was originally the rear of the house. The only change made on the exterior of the home was the changing of the windows into dormers to obtain more light. The outside porch in the rear was opened up and a bay window was added. The living room consisted of two rooms and it was made into one using the original pine floors and the fireplace was rebuilt. The kitchen floor still has the original flagstone under the floor. There is a three-quarter basement under the first floor which has been arranged and used as a studio.

The upstairs of the house was originally not accessible since there were two separate wings, the low and the high part, because of the housing of slaves. The upstairs has since been opened up and a bathroom was added.

The home is beautifully and quaintly furnished with many collections of antiques in the way of furniture, china, glassware, silver and statuary.

Hostesses are members of the Gateway Garden Club.

16. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994.*

17. BURKHART MUSEUM-GUEST HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979.*

18. TOM'S PLEASURE

Location: Near Spring Mills, Hedgesville. From Rt. 9, turn at James Rumsey Vocational Technical Center; go 2.2 Miles.

This contemporary house is located on land granted by Lord Fairfax to the owner's maternal ancestor, George Harlan, who settled there in the 1740's. A plaque on the wall at the south entrance states that the house was "conceived, created and constructed in cheerful collaboration" by the owner, The Honorable W. T.M. Beale, and six friends. It is of interest that all six attended Yale University, three are graduates of the Yale School of Architecture and all were under 30 years of age at the time construction was started in 1970. The house was designed by Mr. Beale's godson, David M. Childs, now an associate partner of the well-known architectural firm of Skidmore, Owens and Merrill. Two members of the group, Richard Giegengack and Sprague Hazard, were largely responsible for construction of the house. The unique stairway was designed as a functional piece of sculpture by another member, Thomas Luckey, described by *Time Magazine* as an "environmental architect."

The basic lines of the house follow those of the fine old barns characteristic of the area; however, the skylights and interior design features are characteristically modern in feeling. The exterior finish is rough sawn red cedar; the same material is used for the doors throughout the house. The interior is notable for fine proportions, simplicity of detail and effective use of space.

The furnishings combine modern pieces, such as the Italian Bastiano sofa and Corbusier bentwood chairs, with antiques, including several Beale and Harlan family pieces.

The prints and drawings, many of which were acquired by Mr. Beale during his career in the Foreign Service, include examples of the work of American, European and Asian artists.

Hostesses are members of Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

Twenty-first Tour ***April 24 - 25, 1976***

1. SWAN POND MANOR: *See 25th Tour, 1980*

2. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

3. BOYDVILLE: *See 33rd Tour, 1988.*

4. BUNKER HILL FLOUR MILL

Location: 8/10 of a Mile East of Bunker Hill.

This is one of the very early mill sites in Berkeley County. Thomas Anderson received the land grant in 1735, and deeds show that there was a mill here in 1737. The property remained in the Anderson family until 1805; there were several nineteenth-century owners, the last being the Cunninghams, who restored the Mill after a disastrous fire in 1882, and whose sons operated it until it was sold to Sam Cline in 1908. Mack DeHaven and son owned and operated the Mill from 1936 until 1963. The miller's house is of brick construction, and dates from about 1825.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Giles purchased the well-known landmark in 1971, and have restored the Mill to operable condition. Notable are the tandem metal Fitz water wheels, still in good shape. Mr. Giles has dressed the stone burrs, and several times a year demonstrates the grinding of corn and wheat.

On the Mill grounds are a steam traction engine and many pieces of old-time farm machinery collected by the Giles family.

Hostesses are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

5. EDGEWOOD MANOR: *See 26th Tour, 1981.*

6. MORGAN'S CHAPEL

Location: Bunker Hill; turn West at Blinker Light.

Also known as the "Mill Creek Church," the historic Christ Church is the oldest Chapel of the colonial Established Church west of the Blue Ridge and south of the Potomac. It is therefore the "Mother Church" of the Diocese of West Virginia. The original structure was built c. 1740 by Colonel Morgan, aided by Dr. John Briscoe and Jacob Hite, thus preceding by some years the formation of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The present building is the third on the site, and was finished in 1851. During the Civil War it was used as a barracks, and the walls (painted over in the nave but still visible in the small room on the north side) bear such colorful inscriptions as to do any soldier's vocabulary proud.

Christ Church is under the jurisdiction of the rector and Vestry of Trinity Church, Martinsburg, acting for the Bishop and the Diocese of West Virginia.

Hostesses are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

7. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991.*

8. RUINS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Location: 1 1/2 Miles West of Charles Town on Route 51.

The ruins which for at least ninety years have been called "St. George's Chapel" are actually those of Norborne Church, built by the first Norborne vestry to be the mother church of the new parish. This parish—named for the recently deceased and popular Royal Governor, Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt (for whom also the soon-to-be-created Berkeley County would be named)—was organized on February 5, 1771, when the vestry was sworn in at Winchester, still the county seat. Samuel Washington, of nearby Harewood and next oldest brother of George, was senior warden; William Henshaw, lieutenant of the company which made the Beeline March to relieve General Washington at Boston in July, 1775, was junior warden; Hugh Stephenson, to be captain of that same company, was a member of the vestry; as were Adam Stephen, to be founder of Martinsburg and a general in the War; Robert Worthington, whose son Thomas is called "Father of Ohio Statehood;" Thomas Rutherford, the celebrated Indian fighter; Morgan Morgan II, the lay reader; John Neville, George Cunningham, Magnus Tate, William Baldwin, and James Keith. (Later in the year Thomas Swearingen II, also to be a captain in the War, replaced one of these.) Besides building the new church, this vestry purchased the parish glebe—a 131-acre farm located some miles down Evitts Run—and hired a minister, the Rev. Daniel Sturges. Robert Worthington was appointed collector of the church tax (tithes) which the vestry levied, and he gave the land on which the church was built—"one acre, three rods, and six poles."

Construction of the church must have begun in 1771—a building of its size would have taken several years, at least, to complete. In February, 1776, exactly five years after the vestry took office, the church was described by Philip Vickers Fithian (a classmate at Princeton of Madison, Burr, and Lee) as "the most elegant Building for a Place of Worship that I have seen yet in the Colony." (It is a fair guess that the architect was John Arris, who had completed Harewood for the Senior Warden in 1770.) The church was built of local limestone in the shape of a modified "T," with the cross section about twice as wide as long as the base of the "T" in which was the entrance facing east to the drive leading to the church. It was two stories high and had two tiers of windows on all sides; those on the main floor were rectangular, those for the balcony had rounded arches. The balcony, to judge by old photographs and sketches, ran along both sides and the back of the church: it greatly increase the seating capacity. The walls were twenty-four inches thick up to the watertable and twenty-two from that point; inside they were plastered white. We are told that the window and door frames were of cedar, the pews and pulpit of oak. The latter was placed against the long wall facing the door; tradition says it was a gift from

James Nourse, of nearby Piedmont, who had had it built and carved in London. More romantic hearsay speaks, in addition, of a tile floor—though no fragments have survived—of tall silver candlesticks flanking the pulpit, and of a roof of lead or, in another version, of copper.

James Nourse had moved to Piedmont in 1770 (just two years before he had been one of the wardens of St. Paul's in London). By 1782 he was serving as a vestryman of Norborne Church (it was sometimes called "Berkeley Church" by this time). A diary which his wife kept in 1781-83 is a valuable source of information about the church. From her we know that "Mr. Sturges" preached once a month (he had other congregations in Shepherdstown and elsewhere in the parish); that General Horatio Gates' wife was buried in the churchyard in 1783 (vandals and time have erased all signs of the burial ground which was on the right (north) side of the church); and that October 28, 1781, was "a fine day, but rather too cool to venture going to church the windows being broake."

The window breakers were no doubt dissenters who resented the privileged position of the Established Religion. This long-smoldering resentment contributed largely to the loss of state support for the Episcopal Church; after 1776 dissenters were excused the paying of tithes to support the church; after 1779 the salaries of ministers could no longer be paid by Church taxes; in 1784 the Church was disestablished; and in 1804 the glebes were confiscated and sold. For Norborne Church this loss of income was coupled with a loss by death or removal of important parishioners, by a vacuum in leadership in the Diocese of Virginia, and by a shifting of population to the newly created towns of Charles Town and Martinsburg. The Rev. Robert Stubbs, who succeeded Mr. Sturges in 1786, found it necessary to support himself by operating an academy in Shepherdstown, as did one of his successors, the Rev. Mr. Wilson. For some years, however, the congregation made ever more futile efforts to keep the too large and inconveniently located church open—in 1793, for example, Thomas Rutherford willed $40 to repair the church. In 1797 Episcopalian youths were being driven once a month from Charles Town Academy to "preaching Sundays" (the Rev. Mr. Levi Heath was minister then). But in 1799, the seal of doom was evident. In that year the land on which the church stands was "reserved" by Robert and Ann Worthington when they sold the surrounding acres to John Briscoe, who now owned Piedmont (he, nevertheless, later acquired the land, since his heir sold it in 1858 to Abraham Davenport of Altona). By October 1811 the church was "going to ruin"—so Thomas Worthington, back on a visit from Ohio, recorded in his diary. His daughter wrote that the church, in the years 1811-15 when she

visited from Ohio, was "in a ruinous condition" and was being used by the farmer who had purchased it from her grandfather "for keeping hay, straw, etc." In 1817 when the first Episcopal Church was built in Charles Town, the furnishings from the old stone church were installed in the new one (only to disappear in time or to be lost in a subsequent fire with the possible exception of a Communion Table which is now in Zion Church.

Vandals and "the unimaginable touch of time" then began their deadly work. By 1859, when Porte Crayon made a drawing of the ruins, the back wall and the roof had disappeared. Photographs taken in the last century show holes knocked in the front walls, made in a vain search for cornerstone treasure; and later photographs show that those walls had collapsed. A century ago, it was an impressive "vine covered ruin," collecting legends as it mouldered away, inspiring poets and mythmakers, one of whom gave it a ghost, another depicted Stonewall Jackson "praying in its ruined chancel," another, perhaps a postcard vendor, renamed it after St. George of England. This name seemed to fill a romantic need and has stuck. As "St. George's Chapel" it remains a source of poetic inspiration, and surely dreamers of future generations will be grateful to the Davenport heirs, who deeded the site in 1974 to the Beeline Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution so that they could preserve it, and to the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council and the United States Park Service for at last shoring up this ruin against oblivion.

by Dr. William Barnhart

Shown by members of Beeline Chapter, NSDAR.

In 1989, the Beeline Chapter of the NSDAR deeded the property to Henry B. Davenport III.

9. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

10. WHITE HOUSE FARM

Location: Near Summit Point; 6.4 Miles Southwest of Charles Town.

On October 3, 1734, a regal grant as given to Joist Hite for 395 acres of land on the headspring of the south fork of Bullskin Run. The property was deeded to Dr. John McCormick on March 21, 1740. McCormick, a medical graduate of the University of Dublin, Ireland, then built the original house, and it was certainly occupied by 1742. McCormick, his wife Ann, and eight children lived here until McCormick's death in 1768. The property was bequeathed to one son, Andrew, but the house became a tavern throughout the remainder of the 1700's, operated by a man named Whitehouse. Situated as it was on Bullskin Run and on the wagon trail made by Braddock's Army in 1755, the tavern was a popular stopover and watering

place. George Washington and his brothers, Lawrence and Augustine bought large tracts of land surrounding this property in 1750.

White House is a simple, comfortable and unpretentious country house, but it is a gem of mid-18th century workmanship in a frontier region where shelter was more important than decor. Primitive woodwork prevails throughout, and the narrow windows with very deep sills were for protection from Indian arrows. There are three interior chimneys and four fireplaces. Two chimneys are of stone, one of brick. The brick chimney and what is now the dining room were built to replace a log structure which burned around 1800.

The house was restored in 1951. The exterior stonework was in such good condition that it required little but pointing up, and some exterior woodwork was replaced and painted. The interior was renovated with the addition of such modern day necessities as water, electricity, heat, a kitchen and two bathrooms. There were no additions to the house, however, and the existing walls, floors and woodwork were kept intact. The western portion upstairs was an attic until 1970, when two rooms were created out of the attic space, one for a weaving studio and the other for a bedroom. The two bathrooms were modernized within the past two years. Many family antiques can be seen throughout the house, as well as many handwoven articles. Ten rooms will be shown, and this tour marks the first time this house has been open to the public.

The owners are Mr. and Mrs. John Van Tol and their four children. White House has been designated an historical landmark by the Jefferson County Landmarks Commission.

Hostesses are members of The Shenandoah Garden Club.

11. MOUNT ELLEN

Location: 1/2 Mile East of Summit Point on Old Charles Town-Winchester Toll Road.

Mount Ellen, one of the oldest homes in Jefferson County, is built on land granted to John McCormick by Lord Fairfax in 1760 and sold to the Abraham and Mary Simms Davenport family in 1768. It is believed that the McCormacks started the construction of the back portion of the home during the early 1760's. The Davenport family completed its construction immediately following the Revolutionary War. It is Georgian style architecture and built of soft brick, probably fired on the premises. Of interest is the old kitchen, the fireplaces and the original native pine woodwork found in the front section of the house.

The home, known to have been used as a hospital during the Civil War

by the Union forces, is now owned by Colonel and Mrs. Joseph T. Crane, Jr.

Hostesses are members of the Wayside Garden Club assisted by members of the Shannondale Garden Club.

12. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

13. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

14. HOME & GARDEN OF MRS. HOWARD WILT, SR.

Location: Bolivar Heights.

There is a growing interest in turn-of-the-century houses, with their broad verandas and spacious rooms. Mrs. Wilt's home will furnish many ideas to the prospective buyer of a house of this period.

Mr. Paul Turner and his wife, Gertrude Crane Turner, built the place as a summer home; the Wilts bought it in 1934, and made it into a year-round dwelling. Among their many improvements were re-wiring, modern plumbing and heating, the addition of necessary closets, bookcases and cabinets; living room paneling, enclosure of the two long porches and re-location of several walls.

Interesting features in the living-room are the original room-height diamond-paned french doors, a beautiful late 18th-century mantel from the Wilt's family property, and the hearthstone, which was one of the foundation-stones of the U.S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. The stone, which took a full day to move, was brought to the house slung under a 2-wheeled ox-cart; it weighs 6.3 tons, measures 6 x 3 feet, and is 4 feet thick. Needless to say, it rests on the ground!

Mrs. Wilt not only drew the plans for the formal sunken garden, but helped lay the brick walks. At one end is a brick wall centered by a dolphin fountain above a pool; at the other are winged columns and an antique grilled iron gate. A family heirloom, a small lead figure of Eros, overlooks the beautiful garden, with its breathtaking views of a lovely countryside. Eros seems quite at home here, for obviously much love has gone into this house and garden.

Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Harpers Ferry woman's Club.

15. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

16. CHAPLINE-SHENTON HOUSE: *See 32nd Tour, 1987*

17. THOMAS SHEPHERD'S MILL

Location: Corner of High Street and Mill (Rumsey Ave.) Street, Shepherdstown.

One of the most famous of the early grist mills was that constructed by Thomas Shepherd and claiming the largest water wheel (overshot) in the world—40 feet in diameter. Shepherd obtained a grant of 222 acres on October 3, 1734 and on June 12, 1751 acquired from Lord Fairfax 457 additional acres cornering on his original purchase. The exact date of the construction of the mill is not known for certain, but it is believed to be about 1739. According to a cornerstone, the original mill house was erected on land owned by Thomas Shepherd in 1759. The mill itself obtained water power from Town Run or Falling Spring Branch of the Potomac. The old flour mills were yielding to the changing conditions in wheat growing, milling processing, and in consumer preferences for flour. Wheat growing in this area was greatly reduced by changes in crop production, which saw increased emphasis given to pasture, feed, and hay production for livestock. Consumer preference for higher protein flour had reduced the demand for domestically-produced soft wheat, which was low in protein. The Shepherd Mill continued to operate until 1939, when Luther Thompson, Jr. decided to cease production. Thus it was among the last of the old mills in this area to be closed.

Taken from Dr. Millard Bushong's *Historic Jefferson County*.

An article on the Mill appeared in the April 1970 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. The owners are Mr. and Mrs. Ira Glackens. Hostesses are members of the Potomac Garden Club.

18. McMURRAN HALL

Location: Corner of German Street and King Street, Shepherdstown.

The main section of this beautiful building was erected in 1859-60 by Rezin Davis Shepherd at the site where he was born, to be used as a town hall and library. The town clock in the tower was the gift of Mr. Shepherd.

It was used as the Jefferson County Courthouse from 1866 to 1871 and at this time the wings were added.

In 1871 Shepherd Brooks of Boston, a grandson of R. D. Shepherd, granted its use for a school which became Shepherd College. In 1891 he deeded it to a self-perpetuating board of trustees "to be used, at their discretion, for whatever purpose they deem best for the interest of the said town of Shepherdstown, and community, with full power in the said

Trustees to lease but not to sell. . .” A new lease executed between the Trustees and Shepherd College executed October 8, 1974, provides for major renovations and improvements to be made by the College with the College assuming full responsibility for the maintenance of the building. Plans call for it to be used for the College admission offices and for alumni affairs. The lease is for 25 years.

The name, McMurran Hall, is in honor of Joseph McMurran, first president of the College.

Landscaping of the grounds is the present project of the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council. The landscaping plan which has been developed by Mr. Clifford Collier, state extension landscape architect, will be on display here during the tour.

Shown by members of Mecklenburg and Potomac Garden Clubs.

Twenty-second Tour — *April 23 - 24, 1977*

1. HUME HOUSE: *See 29th Tour, 1984*

2. HOME OF MR. & MRS. LAWRENCE E. CROUSE

Location: 9/10 Mile North of Kearneysville on Rt. 480.

Gasper Walpert bought the land which formed his plantation from Christian Young in 1784, for 300 pounds. His home stood at Walpert's Crossroads.

Among the many structures serving an 18th-century plantation was a forge or smithy, where a blacksmith fashioned the wide variety of iron parts, tools and utensils needed for farm and home use. The little smithy is today the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Crouse, thanks to the skill, taste and imagination of its owners.

The house, which had been used as a dwelling since the 1850's, is of stone, topped by a roof of hand-split shakes. The Crouses found remnants of the original shakes under a later tin roof, and had them reproduced. Chimneys and fireplaces were added, using old bricks made in Shepherdstown. Necessary beams and flooring came from a barn on West Blakeley Farm, near Charles Town.

Two hand-hewn timbers, each 36 feet long, run the length of the building, supporting the hand-pegged white-oak members of the framework of the roof.

The owners have added a kitchen wing, and converted a second-story loft into two bedrooms. furnishings are in period, mingling primitives with reproductions made by Mr. Crouse.

A small barn is a copy of an old one in the county, and the fence is typical of those constructed in the 18th century.

Planting is simple, in keeping with the setting. Plans call for flowers, shrubs and trees known to have been grown locally when the little smithy rang to the sound of the smith's hammer.

Shown by members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

3. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

4. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM HOUSE: *See 30th Tour, 1985*

5. MOUNT ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Location: Hedgesville.

Originally known as "Hedges Chapel," Mount Zion Episcopal Church was founded in the mid-18th century. The first structure was of log and George Washington is said to have worshiped there prior to 1750 when on a surveying trip for Lord Fairfax. In 1816 the present church was under construction; Raleigh Colston, William Preston and Josiah Hedges gave the land and boarded the workmen during the building period.

Three of the early ministers were the Reverends Johnson, Charles Taliaferro and James Chrisholm. They served both Mt. Zion and Martinsburg. During the ministry of the latter (1847-50) a small pipe organ was purchased and a choir formed.

During the Civil War services were conducted by the Reverend W. D. Hanson. In 1867 Mt. Zion separated from Martinsburg. In 1876 the Reverend William T. Leveall came to Mt. Zion, remaining until 1898. It was in 1876 that the steeple was built; the recessed chancel was added in 1904. Following a damaging fire in 1963 the church was restored, and today appears much as it did in the 19th century, even to the kerosene wall sconces and a portrait of one of the founders, Josiah Hedges.

The congregation and Rector cordially invite visitors to attend this beautiful and historic church on any Sunday at noon.

Shown by members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

6. THE MILL HOUSE

Location: Gerrardstown Road.

Mill House sits on the embankment of Mill Creek on land granted by Lord Fairfax to Isaac Heaton in 1766. In 1785 this land, together with a

larger tract, was sold by Heaton to Henry Sherrard for 24 pounds. Between 1785 and 1793 Henry Sherrard built this stone grist mill, one of many along the banks of Mill Creek. The property changed hands seven times up to 1922, when Mr. Gold Miller purchased 7 1/2 acres, including the mill, for five dollars. In 1935 he sold his son, Mr. Harry T. Miller, the mill and 1 1/4 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller decided to make the mill their home, and work on the building started immediately.

Mill House is a charming ivy-covered two-storied stone house, approached by a one-lane cedar log and chain bridge spanning the Creek. Beautiful trees, evergreens and shrubbery surround the house.

Windows of the seven-room house have very deep sills, for the walls are 20 inches thick. Exposed walnut beams in the living and dining rooms are original, as is the pine flooring. During the remodeling period Mr. Miller collected limestone rocks from his land and built the handsome stone fireplace in the living room. The ground floor of the mill became a cellar, where one may see the hand-hewn log supports and girders which had so long withstood Mill Creek's many floods.

It seems fitting that a Miller should be the owner of Mill House; the present owner, Mrs. Harry Miller, enjoys a rare combination of charm and comfort in her home.

Shown by Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

7. GERRARDSTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Location: Gerrardstown.

When the Gerrardstown Presbyterian congregation was formed between 1791-1793 the village was known as Middletown. The name was changed to Gerrardstown in 1824, in honor of John and David Gerrard, the village founders.

Records refer to an earlier Presbyterian church at Cool Spring, four miles south, whose members, mainly Scots-Irish, petitioned the Donegal Presbytery in 1779 to "take them under their care and send them supplies." This Cool Spring church is presumed to have merged with that in Gerrardstown.

Until 1800 both Presbyterians and Methodists met in the upper room of the Gerrard house. The first church built by the Presbyterians was a simple structure of brick, with brick floors and enclosed pews. The earliest building on the church property is a small stone one, called the Session House or "Stonewall Academy." Its possible and/or known uses were as a school house, a saddle house, the minister's study, and the session. For a time it was the home of the cemetery caretaker.

In 1890 the church building was condemned as unsafe. It was razed in 1892, and the present church built. Some of the furnishings of the earlier church are in the possession of descendants of the first congregation. Three pewter communion cups, part of the original service, remain with the Session of the Gerrardstown Church.

With the years, church property has expanded; a Manse was built, also the Presbyterian Hall which serves both the church and the community.

Shown by Gateway Garden Club.

8. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

9. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

10. THE HILL: *See 27th Tour, 1982*

11. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

12. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

13. HIGHLAND: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

14. LEONARD RESIDENCE: *See 27th Tour, 1982*

15. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

Twenty-third Tour — *April 29- 30 1978*

1. OLD OPERA HOUSE

Location: Corner of George and Liberty Streets.

In 1911, there were more than 2,000 small-town, small-time theaters scattered across the country. Today, most of them are gone; for the dozen or so that remain, Charles Town's Old Opera House is a shining example of how one of these fine old buildings, once near the end from neglect, can receive transfusions and return to healthy life in the community.

In 1910 Mrs. Annie G. Packette, who wanted a center for the arts in Jefferson County, raised $50,000 and engaged a Washington architect for the design and construction of the "New Opera House." It opened the following year, and until it closed in 1948 provided a place for public entertainment, inspiration and instruction. From vaudeville to movies, from poetry readings to sermons, the Opera House flourished until the advent of radio, the death of vaudeville and the Depression brought on a near-fatal sickness.

But in 1972 the Opera House—now known as "The Old Opera House"—was re-discovered by a group interested in the lively arts, which finally became the Old Opera House Theatre Company, Inc. In 1973, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Todd (Mrs. Frances Todd is the daughter of Mrs. Annie Packette) donated the Opera House property to this group.

Since then, the Old Opera House has been receiving transfusions of talent, hard work and money, and while it is still in guarded care, the prognosis is good, for with its professional quality stage productions, its workshops in the arts, and its wide-ranging contributions to the cultural life of the community the Old Opera House is once again fulfilling Mrs. Packette's dream.

Shown by Wayside Garden Club.

2. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

3. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

4. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

5. HAVEN HILL: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

6. MORGAN CABIN: *See 24th Tour, 1979*

7. AR-QUA SPRINGS: *See 31st Tour, 1986*

8. RURAL HILL: *See 28th Tour, 1983*

9. MAIDSTONE MANOR FARM

Location: 2 Miles West of Marlow, off Rt. 11 onto Grade Road 1, Berkeley County.

The brick house with slate roof was built in 1848 on land which was part of 3,095 acres purchased by Rawleigh Colston and his wife, Elizabeth Marshall Colston (sister of Chief Justice John Marshall) from the Lord Fairfax heirs.

Maidstone was the home of Mary White Colston who married William Leigh in 1852. They were the parents of five children, one being William Robinson Leigh, born here September 23, 1866, who left the homestead at age 15 to make his mark in the world as an artist. His beautiful paintings of the West have come very much desired.

The home passed out of the Leigh family in the 1880's to Morgan Martin of Martinsburg, then in 1955 to Mr. and Mrs. Dan F. Folk, who have been restoring the house and grounds.

The original floors, woodwork, stairways and windows are still the same as when the house was built. No alterations have been made to any walls. On the south side all windows extend to the floor, both upstairs and down. The former butler's pantry and birthing room is now the kitchen, as only a thin board separated the two. The ceilings are 12 feet high on the first floor and 11 feet on the second. There are four fireplaces now open and three closed.

The brick smoke house still survives with the wood shingle roof. The front porch had fallen in disrepair and after much study by the Folks the present one was built.

The furnishings are a mixture of family heirlooms, antiques and reproductions. Also Mr. and Mrs. Folk have a collection of over 50 reproductions of Leigh's paintings, the originals of which hang in Gilcrease, National Cowboy Hall of Fame and in many other museums.

Shown by the Gateway Garden Club.

10. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

11. EVERHART HOME & GARDEN

Location: Next to Presbyterian Church, Kearneysville.

Built between 1867-1873 on land originally part of Traveller's Rest (General Horatio Gates' property), this house was remodeled in 1970. It has been in the Everhart family since 1924, and is now occupied by Mrs. Herbert W. Everhart and her daughter Mary. Their home should be of particular interest to those wishing to adapt a building of this period to present day needs. Additions and changes have resulted in a fourteen-room structure which combines charm with convenience.

Furnishings are mainly family pieces of the Victorian period, together with paintings, prints, glass and china of that era.

The informal garden features 75 varieties of daffodils, and a wide range of perennials and biennials typical of Colonial gardens. Strawberry plants serve as ground-cover around English boxwood. Fruit trees, ornamentals, evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs set off the spring floral display.

Shown by members of the Shenandoah Garden Club.

12. YORK HILL

Location: 5 Miles South of Shepherdstown, on Ridge Road, off Route 480.

This old house is on part of a Fairfax Grant of 360 acres made in 1754 to

Samuel Darke. Land divisions and sales have decreased the acreage but additions made over the years have increased the size of the house.

A qualified housewright states that characteristics of the central log section indicates that it is the oldest part. The stone section was probably added between 1815 and 1825.

There is a later log addition and the south wing was built by the present owners in 1971. There are now 13 rooms with four working fireplaces. The second floor room in the stone section has a fine mantlepiece with panel cupboards on each side. Charred rafters in the attic attest to a fire long ago. Both of the main floors will be open to Tour visitors.

The place was owned by successive generations of the Snyder family for about 130 years, passing into other hands in 1927.

The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Hockman who acquired York Hill in 1958. In their restoration the Hockman's have used much of their own skill as well as modern conveniences and the house is now a comfortable and beautiful home. There is an interesting use of color with Red, Blue and Gold predominating in furniture and decorations.

The large bankbarn is stone and has a marker with the date 1812. There is a unique corner fireplace in the stone smokehouse. These outbuildings are also open to visitors.

The Sandy Ridge Road is one of the most interesting in the county with its many old houses, fertile fields and orchards so that the drive to York Hill from any direction is a delight to the visitor. Hopefully there will be a profusion of apple blossoms in the present large orchard which faces the house.

Hostesses are members and friends of Potomac Garden Club.

13. RIVER CLIFFS

Location: Mill Street near Rumsey Monument, Shepherdstown.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Kefauver, the property consists of approximately three acres situated on a 100-foot high bluff overlooking the Potomac River and the Ferry Hill Plantation. Situated in a natural wooded setting, this contemporary home, with its scenic views, was built in 1959 by Dr. Charles Atherton of Shepherd College and purchased by the Kefauvers in 1975.

Constructed of redwood siding, the house features large sections of glass, and beamed ceilings. Three of the main living areas open onto natural decks for a greater appreciation of the river vistas and surrounding hills.

Interior furnishings reflect a blending of traditional designs with the use of contemporary fabrics and wallcoverings. Careful attention has been

given to colors used throughout the house to incorporate the natural environment.

Shown by members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

14. ZOAR: *See 26th Tour, 1981*

15. LEONARD RESIDENCE: *See 27th Tour, 1982*

16. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

17. MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY CENTER

Location: Intersection of Rt. 9 and Mission Road.

Built in 1905 as a school house and community center to serve the mountain people, this three-story stone building is now undergoing major repair and renovation, and while much remains to be done, it is already a center of activities for those in the area.

Owned by the Episcopal Diocese of the State of West Virginia, the Mountain Community Center is under the administration of a Board of Directors, aided by the Women's Division of the Center.

Shown by members of the Shannondale Garden Club.

18. FERNWOOD, Home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Johnson

Location: Shannondale.

This contemporary four-bedroom rambler-type home overlooking the Shenandoah River has unusual points of interest, including an indoor char-grill and a garden room.

The house is surrounded by informal gardens, an orchard of both dwarf and standard-size fruit trees and ten acres of natural woodland.

Truly a haven for garden and nature lovers.

Shown by Shannondale Garden Club.

19. BERG HAUS, Home of Mr. and Mrs. Alton Leonhard

Location: Shannondale.

This three-story mountain-side home overlooking the Shenandoah River is a replica of a Bavarian chalet, and includes many interesting features.

The house was built by the owner, who also made much of the furniture. Oak plank floors, barn-board walls, cedar and chestnut beams, stone fireplaces and stairways made of split oak logs form a delightful setting for

unique furnishings, which includes pieces from the owner's native Germany.

Shown by Shannondale Garden Club.

20. BRENDON, Home of Mr. and Mrs. Don Lee

Location: Shannondale.

The Lee home, in Tudor style, was designed, built and landscaped almost entirely by its owners.

In keeping with the mountain setting, interiors features an extensive use of stone and other natural materials in a manner which pays tribute to the Lee's taste and imagination.

Furnishings are a happy blend of period pieces, mainly of the 19th century.

Shown by Shannondale Garden Club.

Twenty-fourth Tour *April 28 - 29, 1979*

1. BURKHART MUSEUM-GUEST HOUSE

Location: 1425 W. King Street, Martinsburg.

Here in their Museum-Guest House, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Burkhart are displaying their collection of antique cars and related items. The building was opened in 1963, West Virginia's Centennial year, the structure built of native limestone salvaged from an 18th Century Berkeley County home which was razed.

Their antique cars include: 1898 Locomobile Steamer, 1903 Curved Dash Olds, 1903 Cadillac, 1908 Motorette, 1911 Hupmobile, 1912 Ohio Electric, 1913 Rolls Royce Silver Ghost, 1914 Cadillac Speedster, 1914 Ford Pick-up Truck, 1922 McFarlan, 1927 Rolls Royce, 1911 Excelsior Motorcycle, 5 High Wheel Bicycles, 1 Tandem Bike, 1 1895 Bicycle.

Complementing the cars are a complete set of West Virginia license plates; collections of car lights and horns; and old costumes worn in the periods of the various cars, the latter carefully acquired by Mrs. Burkhart from attics of old homes.

Also in the museum is the owner's workshop plus a complete cobbler's outfit with workbench, tools, wooden nails, forms and leather patterns; his old pistols; music-making contraptions including a Nickelodeon and a Hurdy Gurdy.

For the tour, Mrs. Burkhart is adding from her home a collection of coverlets, one of them made in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia; shawls, dishes, Currier and Ives prints.

The Museum-Guest House, where Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart entertain frequently, in architectural form corresponds to their home, in the rear of which it stands, both surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds.

Shown by members of the Norborne Garden Club.

2. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

3. JONES HOME

Location: West on Rt. 9 from Martinsburg, turn at James Rumsey Vocational Technical Center.

This impressive two-story brick residence, built in 1975 along traditional lines, is situated on a wooden knoll, from which it commands a view of the surrounding countryside and the distant Fair View Mountain in Maryland. The house is located on Stony Lick Run, about one mile south of Spring Mills. Originally a part of the Fairfax Grant, this seven-acre property is owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Jones.

Designed by the owners, the house is notable from the many "collectibles" which have been tastefully blended with modern furnishings and accessories. For example, an oak beam from a log cabin in Manassas has been used to cap the thirteen-foot fireplace mantel in the family room. Pine flooring from an old mill in Richmond, Virginia, was used in the first floor halls and the family room. The den houses Mr. Jone's collection of Civil War artifacts, which he personally recovered from various battlefields.

Perhaps the highlight is the replica of a country store, in the basement recreation room. Here glass cases from a nineteenth-century store display merchandise appropriate to that period. Also to be seen are collections of ruby glass souvenir pieces, clocks, baskets and stoneware crocks. The house abounds in memorabilia.

Shown by members of the Gateway Garden Club.

4. RURAL HILL: *See 28th Tour, 1983*

5. HAVEN HILL

Location: Near Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, on Mish Road.

Haven Hill crowns a 20 acre hill from which, on a clear day, one may view the Gap at Harpers Ferry. Since the early 1800's the property has been owned by the Busey family, forbearers of the designer, Mrs. Mildred Patten.

Built of rough-sawn cedar, the style of this contemporary house brings to mind the simple, sturdy homes of early New England; the imaginative use

of wood, native limestone and slate in the interior heightens this impression Weathered limestone used for a wall in the foyer and for fireplaces in the family and living rooms came from a building used as servant's quarters on a neighboring farm. A balcony reached by a spiral staircase overlooks the family room, with its Virginia Slate floor and beamed ceiling. The owner's suite, on the first floor, includes a study with corner fireplace, each second-floor bedroom has its own balcony. The kitchen features butcher-block counters and hand-built cabinets, the upper ones with leaded glass doors.

Furnishings are mainly family pieces; the owner's taste is evident in the successful blending of old with new in this warm and friendly house.

Shown by members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

6. MORGAN CABIN

Location: Take Rt. 26 from Bunker Hill, to 1/2 Mile beyond the intersection of Rt. 26 and Rt. 24.

Morgan Morgan (1688-1766) is credited with being the first permanent white settler in what was to become the State of West Virginia. He built his one-room cabin (another room was added in 1820) on this site between 1731-1734; felling trees, gathering stone and other materials was a laborious task, in addition to clearing the land and providing food for his family. He was granted a King's Patent on 1,000 acres in 1735, and became a man of substance. With Dr. John Briscoe and Jacob Hite, he helped establish the first Episcopal Church in the State.

In 1975 several interested groups commenced restoration of the Morgan cabin, which was so badly deteriorated that it had to be dismantled and rebuilt. The Berkeley County Bicentennial Committee, The Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission, the Berkeley County Historical Society, the County Schools, and local chapters of the NSDAR, SAR and DAC, by uniting in the preservation of the cabin, have saved a piece of living history for all America. Today, the cabin, with its grounds landscaped through contributions from the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council, is owned and administered by the Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission and the Berkeley County Historical Society.

7. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

8. PIEDMONT: *See 37th Tour, 1992 (Cancelled due to illness)*

9. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Location: Intersection of Washington and George Streets, Charles Town.

The first Court House built on this site in 1803 was destroyed by fire. Built in 1836, this Court House was the scene of two of the three treason trials held in this country up to World War II. These were the John Brown trial and that of William Blizzard in 1922.

During the Civil War the building was damaged by shell fire and all the records removed to Lexington, Virginia. A metal tablet on one corner honors the memory of Colonel Charles Washington.

The Court House has been shown by the Garden Clubs, Home Demonstration Clubs and Court House Officials for the 39 years of Tours.

10. JEFFERSON COUNTY MUSEUM

Location: Corner of Washington and Samuel Streets, Charles Town.

The Civil Center, completed in 1965, houses the Old Charles Town Library, a museum and the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce. An auditorium and meeting rooms are available for group meetings, lectures and entertainment.

Among the interesting exhibits in the museum are the wagon which carried John Brown to the place of his execution and the cot on which he slept in the Charles Town Jail. There is also a collection of old guns, including Harpers Ferry Rifles. Other interesting items are attractively displayed.

The traditional architectural style of the library and Civic Center is well set off by beautiful planting, the gift and work of the Dolley Madison Garden Club.

In earlier years of the Tour, Mrs. Anthony Hankey served as hostess and was assisted by members of Kabletown Home Demonstration Club. In more recent years, the Curator, John Ingalls and his staff guide visitors through the Museum.

11. CHERRYWOOD

Location: From Charles Town, go East on Rt. 9; turn onto Rt. 25, Kabletown Road; go 3 miles.

Cherrywood crowns a ridge affording a superb 360 degree view of the Blue Ridge and a rolling countryside. The house, completed in 1972, was designed by its owners, and their careful planning, taste and foresight are evident throughout.

The exterior is of brick and clapboard, and the sloping site accommodates three levels at the rear, with garage, workrooms and storage on the ground floor. On the first floor are spacious living, dining and family rooms, with sliding doors which open to provide free circulation when the

Sardones entertain. Also on the same floor are a master bedroom and bath, guest room and bath, and an ample, well-equipped kitchen. The second floor, with its four rooms and bath, was planned with a view to possible use as separate quarters at some future time; one room has the wiring and piping needed for a kitchen.

Furnishings are a pleasing blend of family pieces and period reproductions.

Mrs. Sardone is an accomplished needle-woman, and her work, in the form of handsome quilts and pillows, adds greatly to the charm of this well-planned, beautifully situated home.

Shown by members of the Wayside Garden Club.

12. HIGHLAND

Location: 3 miles East of Charles Town on Route 9. Entrance: Just before historical marker reading "Iron Furnaces;" turn right up driveway to house.

"In 1734 William Vestal received a grant of land lying on the Shenandoah River. With John Traden, Richard Steenson and Daniel Burnet, William Vestal on May 10, 1742, engaged Thos. Mayberry to construct a "Bloomery for making Barr Iron, upon the present plantation of William Vestal, lying on the Shenandore." This was to be a "Bloomery" type forge, which was modeled on the Catalan forges of Spain and is believed to be the first one constructed west of the Blue Ridge. Today the solitary reminder of the once-flourishing business is a large stone stack located on the east side of the Shenandoah near Shannondale."[1]

According to legend a house was constructed on this site circa 1740, which is reputed to have burned. Another house was built on the same foundation toward the end of the 19th century, but it, too, was destroyed by fire. In 1934 Mr. Clarence Hilleary built the present house on the same stone foundation for himself and his wife, who had friends and relatives in Charles Town. After the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Hilleary the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gardiner, who after 15 years sold it to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Elliott, in 1966. By strange fate, the present house caught fire on the morning of January 4, 1967, and suffered extensive damage. It was lovingly restored and hopefully the old superstition of "three times and done" will obtain.

The house was designed in ante-bellum style, with a six-columned, two-story veranda and balcony overlooking the Bloomery Bridge, the

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[1] From "Historic Jefferson County," by Millard K. Bushong, Carr Pub. Co., 1972.

Shenandoah and Harper's Ferry Gap. The view from the veranda is one of the most spectacular in Jefferson County. The three states, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, can be seen where they meet to form the Gap. The house is constructed of "river stones" taken from the Shenandoah and set in concrete, making a wall of golden tan very unusual in this area. The ancient spruce trees to the north of the house are said by the State Forester to be at least two hundred years old. They were probably planted by the original occupants of this beautiful site.

Shown by Shenandoah Garden Club.

13. LAKE HOME of Christian and Patricia Brown

Location: East on Route 9 to Mt. Mission Road, to Shannondale.

This contemporary chalet, built in 1968, is a combination of field stone, cedar siding and shakes, with touches of blue—a theme which is continued in the main living area. A distinctive feature of the three-level house is the fieldstone fireplace, and the use of fieldstone for stairwells, walls and built-ins. Vivid colors of red, blue and black contrast dramatically with the view of the Shannondale Lake and Clubhouse seen through the hugh window-wall of the two-story living-dining room. Creative use of space is evidenced by the many built-ins in bedrooms and other areas of the house; all the result of Mrs. Brown's design and planning. Outside, three deck areas, of which one is screened, allow the family to enjoy the beauty of the setting. The lower deck, paved with marble and flagstone, gives access to the beach and swimming area. This comfortable vacation home, nestled in natural woodland, is attractive in all seasons; but especially during the Spring flowering of azaleas and dogwoods.

Shown by members of the Shannondale Garden Club.

14. THE TERRACE HOME of Mr. and Mrs. F. Keith Adkinson

Location: High Street, Harpers Ferry.

The Terrace was built in 1885 by George R. Bready, who remodeled and enlarged the house, as his family needs changed, until about 1895. The Terrace remained in the Bready family until four years ago, when it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. F. Keith Adkinson. The Victorian architecture and appointments have remained unchanged. Unchanging, too, is the beauty of the view from the house, overlooking the juncture of three states at the confluence of two great rivers.

The Terrace is presently undergoing cosmetic restoration. The beautiful leaded glass throughout the house has been carefully repaired and replaced

where needed. In bringing the kitchen into the present day, every effort was made to preserve its unique character; the oak cabinets with leaded glass doors are enhanced by the original tin walls and molding.

Each room is furnished with Victorian antiques. In the front hall, two pieces of special interest are a congressional desk and chair designed by Thomas U. Walter, Architect of the Capitol, in 1857, to be used in the "new" House of Representatives. This was Thaddeus Stevens' desk when he led the impeachment fight against President Andrew Johnson.

Shown by the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry.

15. HARPER HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

16. HOME OF MR. AND MRS. SAM SKINNER

Location: Northwest corner of German and Duke Streets, Shepherdstown.

The Skinner property was known for nearly a century as "Weis's Corner." When William Weis's real estate was sold in 1901 it was described as "the house and lot known as the Potter Shop Property." The Weises, for three generations were a family of potters, first located here in 1809. They made a wide range of wares for household use; some were glazed, brown mottled with yellow; others reddish brown, unglazed. The north portion of the lot was where the clay was ground, mixed, formed and fired. To the west of the house was a building where the finished pieces were offered for sale. A fire in 1815 destroyed the original house; the present one was built shortly thereafter.

This house, which the Skinners have owned since 1945, contains ten rooms and eight working fireplaces; it retains its original floors and woodwork. The style is late Federal; the simple dignity of the facade is repeated in the interior, which sets off charming Victorian furnishings.

Shown by the Potomac Garden Club.

17. HOME OF MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE T. MURPHY

Location: 208 New Street, Shepherdstown.

This interesting house was built in 1803 in the then-current Federal style. Of brick and frame construction, it originally contained four rooms, plus a basement kitchen; additions and modifications were made during the Empire and Victorian periods. A large porch was added in 1935. Interior features such as original pine flooring, door and window trim, mantels and a

staircase open to the third floor keynote the perfect setting for country and period furnishings. A special delight is the kitchen, with its barn-board cabinets.

Shown by the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

Twenty-fifth Tour ***April 26 - 27, 1980***

1. THE RAGO HOUSE

Location: Corner of Washington and McDowell Streets, Harpers Ferry.

The brick home on Camp Hill was a dwelling built by the Federal Government in 1833-34 for a Harpers Ferry Armory official and his family. Plans were drawn up by Armory Superintendent General George Rust.

Originally the house was one and a half stories with a one story kitchen wing. In the mid-19th century a second story was added above the kitchen, the roof-line raised and five feet added to the main wing.

At the outbreak of the Civil War it was the residence of Daniel Young, Master Machinist at the Rifle Factory. He remained loyal to the Union and fled to Pennsylvania with his family despite pressure by General Stonewall Jackson to join the Confederacy. Subsequently, Confederate officers were quartered in the house, fruit trees chopped down and horses stabled in the kitchen. The first floor was used as a hospital by both armies.

Original woodwork, mantels and pine floors are throughout the house.

Decorated stoneware and blue Stafforshire china collections are displayed with the owners' early 19th century country and painted furniture.

Herbs drying in the kitchen were grown in the replica of the 19th century herb garden. The current owners, Ron and Linda Rago, designed the garden and laid the paths with old Harpers Ferry brick.

Shown by members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry.

2. BEVERLY: *See 28th Tour, 1983*

3. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

4. SPRING-VALE

Location: Rt. 51 towards Gerrardstown, turn left at Gold Miller Road; go one mile.

Spring-Vale was built in 1805, in a particularly lovely section of Berkeley County, and the house is worthy of its setting.

John Mills, Sr., received a patent from the King on 1315 acres in 1735.

Spring-Vale was built by a Quaker, Morris Rees III on a portion of this land. Much of this part of the county was settled by Quakers; meetings are known to have been held at the home of Morris Rees II. In 1820 the house and 227 acres became the property of a Presbyterian, Samuel McKown; his son George inherited it in 1837. The brick addition at the rear of the native limestone house was added by George McKown in 1866. The McKowns prospered, and added several adjoining properties to their holdings. Spring-Vale is part of the McKown Historical District.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond W. Isherwood are the present owners; their restoration includes that of the main entrance to its original style. Interesting features include the old cooking fireplace on the ground floor, and a stone springhouse with an ancient board-and-batten door.

A solarium is a recent addition. Furnishings throughout the house are family pieces and period reproductions.

Hostesses are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

5. THE GERRARD HOUSE: *See 27th Tour, 1982*

6. PROSPECT HILL: *See 31st Tour, 1986*

7. SWAN POND MANOR [Folkland]

Location: From Shepherdstown West on Rt. 45; turn right on Swan Pond Road.

The Swan Ponds date back as one of the earliest Landmarks of Berkeley County, being named before 1734 and referred to by early surveys when this area was first settled. The Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, heir at Law of Thomas Lord Culpeper acquired ownership of the Swan Ponds by inheritance. The land was granted by King Charles II in 1681 to Henry Lord Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans; Sir John Berkeley of Shattonby; Sir William Morton, Justices of his Court of Kings Bench, and Sir Ondley Wyatt and Thomas Culpeper. Lord Fairfax settled in Frederick County, Virginia in 1738 and established 2,000 acres here as "Swan Pond Manor" land for his own use. The pond located below the present lovely brick mansion for many years was graced by the King's royal birds, the swans. The stream from the pond flows about one mile through narrow banks until it disappears into a sink hole.

Lord Fairfax divided his Swan Pond Manor land in 1775, just before the Revolutionary War, and granted the Ponds to Mr. John Lewis of Spotsylvania County, Virginia. In 1801 the Swan Ponds were sold to the

heirs of Richard Clagett (whose daughter Elizabeth had married Dr. Edward Owen Williams); it was they who built the lovely brick home in 1810. Mr. Tony P. Wrenn, architectural historical consultant has stated that the early nineteenth century brick structure is of unusual sophistication.

Dr. Edward Owen Williams, Revolutionary soldier, died in 1821. He had incurred so many debts in building such an elegant house that his widow and children lost Swan Pond Manor to his creditors. It was purchased by George Folk in 1836 and remained in the Folk family for four generations until it was purchased by the present owners, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. McCune, in 1968.

Both the house and pond have been established as official Landmarks of Berkeley County and has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hostesses are member s of the Gateway Garden Club.

8. ALLEN DALE

Location: From Shepherdstown West on Rt. 45, turn on Rocky Marsh Road.

Allen Dale, the Henry F. Weaver home, was built by Jacob Van Doren on the 600 acre estate of his father, Captain Jacob Van Doren, who had migrated to Virginia from Bedminster, New Jersey, in the late 1700's. The original dwelling, known as the "Yellow House," no longer stands. The present house, situated on a hill overlooking the farm, (consisting now of 120 acres) is built with stone. The exterior walls are two feet thick and faced with plaster. Construction was begun in 1785. The house was completed in 1795; the Court House records indicating a house tax of $900.00 in that year.

In 1831, architecture of the Greek Revival period was added to the house, the portico is typical, with its solid columns and Ionic capitals. Its recessed doorway, with well proportioned window lights rests on a marble base. The mantels on the first floor repeat the Ionic capitals, while those on the second floor are Doric.

The house consists of an English basement with five rooms, including the "winter" kitchen with massive fireplace; the main floor, with four large rooms and an entrance hall; the second floor, six bedrooms, opening from a central hall, and a third floor attic. Opening from the third floor is a Captain's Walk, which commands a wide view of the area, with North Mountain on the west and the Blue Ridge on the east.

The interior of the house is characterized by high ceilings and fine woodwork of simple design, with walls plastered from ceiling to baseboard.

Interior walls are of solid brick construction and ten inches thick. There are ten fireplaces, six of which may be used.

A feature of the entrance hall is an eleven foot arch, supported by fluted columns. The stairway, recently restored to the third floor, is marked by its simplicity, with plain tapered balusters and mahogany railing.

The present living room and dining room, originally double parlors, contain matching windows of three sections each, with paneled doors beneath, which opened originally on small balconies with decorative iron railings. The two rooms have plaster ceiling medallions, six feet in diameter. Separating the rooms are double doors, ten feet high, which still close with precision, attesting to the craftsmanship of the builders.

The grounds have been extended and were landscaped by the Weavers. The slave quarters which stood at the southwest corner of the house and which contained the summer kitchen, is no longer in existence. The Van Doren family burying ground is located north of the house, and may be visited.

Shown by member so the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

9. WESTWOOD

Location: On Rt. 45, 1/2 Mile West of Shepherdstown.

Westwood is the home of Mr. and Mrs. James VanEvera, Jr. The present property, part of the original Fairfax grant was acquired by Nicholas McIntire "from under the hand of the Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax" in 1759, he in turn sold it to Michael Hansell, who specified in his will of 1780 that the "Plantation" be sold at Public Auction after the personal property was divided among the heirs. Prior to his death in May of 1778 Laurence Hensell, Michael's oldest son, purchased this land from his father for a sum of 360 pounds and went on to acquire more of the lands later sold at auction as well as land in and around the old town of "Mecklenburg". It was after this time that the first mention of a brick dwelling occurs in the deeds. His son, Michael, acquired the property (as an heir) in June 1790.

A series of owners follows:

—David and Elizabeth Welshaunce - 1811
—Arthur and Elizabeth Russell - 1816
—John Kloth - 1838
—B. D. DeFord - 1887
—Miss Hattie B. Hill (Deford heir) - 1894
—Dudley Pendleton - 1920

By this time the size of the property had changed considerably, portions having been sold from time to time.

In 1943, it was sold to Charles Elmer Tennant and wife, Sara Tice Tennant who owned it until 1964 when it was purchased by James and Dora VanEvera.

During its 200 year history, the house has been added to four times, always in the same architectural style, one room wide and two stories, until the last addition in 1965 which is only one story. The step up between all the additions made in the past was continued with the latest.

Remodeling in the kitchen preserved the large cooking fireplace, and a bay window was added to permit more light and room. Old wrought iron hinges that hang the door between the kitchen and Dutch Room are proof that this is the original portion of the house. The very plain mantel in the dining room was typical of fireplace mantels of that era.

Hostesses are members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club, assisted by the Potomac Garden Club.

Twenty-sixth Tour ***April 25 - 26, 1981***

1. EDGEWOOD MANOR

Location: Rt. 11, 3/4 Mile South of Bunker Hill.

Edgewood manor is built on land conveyed by Lord Fairfax to Andrew Caldwell in 1778. In 1795 Major Andrew Waggoner, a veteran of the Revolution, purchased it, and the following year gave it to his daughter Mary and her husband General Elisha Boyd who built a beautiful brick home completed in 1839, for his son John Elisha Boyd and his family. General Boyd's will, dated February 2nd, 1841, leaves to his son John Elisha Boyd most of the former Waggoner lands, houses and outbuildings, and "the brick house, lately erected by me."

The house is situated in a grove a quarter of a mile from the highway, and is a fine example of its period, retaining the original interior trim, pine floors and carved mantelpieces. There are twelve large rooms, a wide hall and a handsome stairway.

General James Johnston Pettigrew, commander of a Confederate division from North Carolina, who was mortally wounded in a battle at Falling Waters, was brought to Edgewood Manor, where he died July 14th, 1863. The War Between the States was brought even closer to the Boyds when their son, John E. Boyd, Jr., was arrested as a spy while seeking refuge in the house. Union soldiers, after a fruitless search, were about to leave when a female slave informed them of the hiding place in an upstairs wardrobe. Taken to Winchester to be hanged without trial, young Boyd was saved by a presidential order which arrived five minutes before the

scheduled execution. His friends had proven him the victim of false arrest.

The house, after several changes of ownership, had been unoccupied for 30 years when Mr. and Mrs. Wilke Hunt of Winchester, Virginia, bought it in 1965 and spent the next five years in restoration. At the time of the 21st Tour in 1976, Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman lived in the house. Present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. E. T. McBirney.

Hostesses are members of Berk-Mar Garden Club.

2. PHILIP PENDLETON HOUSE: *See 33rd Tour, 1988*

3. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

4. TWIN CEDARS, KEARFOTT-BANE HOUSE: *See 38th Tour, 1993*

5. JAMES TAVERN: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

6. ZOAR

Location: Rt. 17, Flowing Springs Road; 3 1/4 Mile North of Charles Town.

Zoar is a Biblical name, meaning "a little one." This small stone house was bought by a group of Baptists in 1801, and was known as Zoar meeting-house until the mid-1800's, when the congregation transferred to the Charles Town church. Since then it has been a residence.

The present owner and her late husband bought the property in 1960 and have made few changes in the interior. A partition was removed to enlarge the living room; the smallest of four bedrooms was divided for two baths; the old cold pantry became a powder room.

Furnishings are mainly country pieces of the 1820's - 1840's, together with prints, paintings and primitive household objects, set off by off-white walls and colored woodwork.

Zoar has been named an Historic Landmark by the Jefferson County Landmarks Commission.

Shown by members of the Dolley Madison and Jefferson Garden Clubs.

7. HOME & GARDEN OF MR. AND MRS. J. BLACKWELL DAVIS

Location: 619 South Samuel Street, Charles Town.

In about 1890 James M. Mason, Jr., bought a building which was being dismantled in Washington, D.C. It had housed one of the embassies, and

was of such quality as to warrant its removal (by rail) to Charles Town, West Virginia, where it was re-built with changes to meet the needs of the Mason family. Work was done in three stages with aid from a Washington architect, who may have been mildly surprised to learn that the site of reconstruction was once the town dump!

In the 20's the property was sold to the John Braziers, who sold it in 1937 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Browse and their daughter Betty; she and her husband, J. Blackwell Davis, are the present owners.

Traces of the style of the old embassy building are evident in interior woodwork, diamond window-panes, and the front door, all of which strengthen background character for furnishings which include many family pieces. The work of Mrs. Browse and her daughter, both accomplished needlewomen, contributes added warmth to this interesting home.

The beautiful garden was planned, planted and developed by the Browses, who as former orchardists brought considerable expertise to a project which became a three-generation effort when the Davises and their two children came here in 1948. They built the patio, terraced the back yard, and started growing boxwood. Here is a garden planned, and kept, for ease of maintenance and the pleasure of a family who enjoyed working together.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah and Wayside Garden Clubs.

8. WOLAKADIA: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

Twenty-seventh Tour — *April 24 - 25, 1982*

1. MUSICK HOME

Location: Fifth House from the Post Office on the left side of Union Street, Bolivar.

In 1825 Bolivar was established as a workingman's community; a "suburb" of Harpers Ferry. Among its inhabitants were many armorers employed at the Armory in Harpers Ferry. This small brick house, built c. 1850, is typical of those occupied by armory workers and their families.

At the outbreak of the Civil War this had become a tenant house, owned by one Henry Gannon. His tenants at this time are presumed to have been a young school teacher, John Gorman and his wife. Gannon, "an outspoken Union man," owned two other houses and fearing the seemingly inevitable danger and destruction ahead, abandoned his properties and fled to the North. His tenants here followed suit; the house was left to the mercy of marauding troops. Men commanded by Union General Robert Patterson

came first; in 1861 Colonel H. B. Banning of the 87th Ohio Infantry used the fence for firewood. During most of the conflict Union troops used the place as quarters or hospital. It is seen in the background of a series of Matthew Brady photographs of the New York State Militia. The house, which somehow remained largely intact, is now undergoing restoration by its present owner, Mr. Michael Musick. Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry.

2. LEONARD HOME

Location: Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry.

This house was built at the turn of the century and was remodeled several years ago by the present owner Mrs. Robert P. Leonard. It is located on a cliff three hundred feet above the beautiful waters of the Potomac River which flows below.

There are several interesting pieces of Victorian furniture in the living room. Outstanding among them is a chair which belonged to the late Col. Leonard's great grandfather—William Hickling Prescott—the blind historian who is well known for many books including "The Conquest of Mexico and Peru."

The dining room is unique in that no electricity is used. The chandelier and wall sconces over the sideboard were brought from Europe, as were the eight Queen Anne chairs. Corner cabinets contain silver and china including Mrs. Leonard's collection of blue and green Wedgewood.

The small sitting room near the entrance has a fine Terry clock on the mantel and the walls are covered with Col. Leonard's collection of railroad prints.

The old fashioned kitchen is also open for the Tour. A large cast iron cook stove dominates the room, which is furnished with pine cabinets designed by the owner. An interesting copper collection is on display and here again the walls are decorated with colorful pictures of transportation during a by-gone era. Hostesses are members of Shenandoah and Wayside Garden Clubs.

3. THE HILL

Location: Route 340 South, at the Charles Town city limits.

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Roger J. Perry. This property was once part of Charles Washington's holdings, and was purchased by Matthew Frame from Charles Washington's son, Samuel in 1801. It has been owned by members of the Perry family for about 75 years.

An avenue of maples, skirting Evitt's Run, leads to the 22-room house.

The east wing is the oldest part, and is believed to have been built in the 1770's. Its walls are of log beneath the present siding. A huge fireplace in the main room of this wing indicates its probable use as a kitchen-dining room before the center structure was built.

During the Civil War, General Sheridan made his headquarters at The Hill one winter: at various times soldiers of both sides used the surrounding property as a campground.

Period furnishings at the Hill include many family pieces.

Shown by members of the Dolley Madison and Jefferson Garden Clubs.

4. EASTWOOD

Location: Rt. 340 South at Rippon; turn onto County road 21; go 1.3 Miles.

In 1776 what is now Jefferson County, West Virginia, was part of Berkeley County, Virginia. Previous to that date Ralph Wormely had purchased 8,000 acres of choice county land at public sale; in 1776 he sold 1550 acres of it to John Gantt, Sr.

Gantt built his square native limestone house between the above date and 1795. His estate was known as Avon Hill or Avon Wood.

During the 1960's brick wings were added when the house was renovated by Dr. F. D. Jarson. Now called Eastwood, present owners of this handsome home are Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dunn. The Dunns have furnished their house in an attractive eclectic manner, and their interesting collections seem to have found the perfect setting.

Eastwood is set in one of the most scenic areas of the county famed for its beauty; the approach from the highway, flanked by dogwood and spring flowers, with views of rolling fields and the Blue Ridge, gives a foretaste of the enjoyment to be realized in your visit.

Hostesses are member s of the Potomac Garden Club.

5. MILL CREEK MANOR

Location: Gerrardstown, 1/2 Block South of Crossroads.

In 1743 this property was the site of the First Baptist Church of Gerrardstown. In 1898 George W. Groff built Mill Creek Manor, an interesting turn-of-the-century home, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall J. Beverly. The Beverlys restored the house in 1976 and built an addition.

Stained glass windows distinguish the facade; interior woodwork, floor and stairway are original. Furnishings combine family pieces with period reproductions. This truly delightful home is set among trees purchased abroad, notable among them a large European beech.

Hostesses at Mill Creek Manor are members of the Norborne Garden Club.

6. THE GERRARD HOUSE

Location: Gerrardstown, 1/2 Block South of Crossroads.

The Gerrard House is one of the oldest known buildings in West Virginia. It was built in 1743 by John Hayes, one of the early Baptist followers of the Rev. John Gerrard, the first Baptist minister this side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It later became the home of David Gerrard, a minister and founder of Gerrardstown.

The early stone house offers much in the way of architectural characteristics of an early well-constructed house and contains much of its early woodwork. It faces Mill Creek only two miles from the mountains and is built of beautiful native stone. There are two fireplaces, one on the first floor, which was used to cook from, and one on the second floor, which took care of the living room and bedroom. There are no steps to the second floor; a ladder was used to climb up through a trap door in the floor.

History states that the owners fought the Indians from the house.
The house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall J. Beverly.
Shown by Norborne Garden Club.

7. AR-QUA SPRINGS: *See 31st Tour, 1986*

8. PENDLETON HOUSE: *See 33rd Tour, 1988*

9. GARDEN OF MR. & MRS. CLARENCE E. MARTIN, JR.

Location: 107 North Rosemont Avenue, Martinsburg.

For those who love informal gardens, here are two acres of pure enchantment. The Martin garden overlooking Lake Thomas, was started 25 years ago in an area of great natural beauty, which has been enhanced over the years by the addition of trees and shrubs (both evergreen and deciduous), together with flowering bulbs and plants, to furnish year-round beauty and pleasure.

From the bricked terrace, with its borders of boxwood and other plantings, visitors will enjoy the sweeping view of lawn and rock garden. Other vantage points offer equally memorable scenes.

Beautiful at any season, this garden is particularly lovely with its glorious spring bloom. We urge you to visit it.

Shown by the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

10. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

Twenty-eighth Tour — *April 23 - 24, 1983*

1. CHAPLINE-SHENTON HOUSE: *See 32nd Tour, 1987*

2. THE PANTLE HOME

Location: 305 West German Street, Shepherdstown.

Built around 1835 on a lot some 36 feet wide by 203 feet deep, the original one and a half story brick home with basement contained four large rooms and a sleeping loft. The land had been owned by Raleigh Morgan, a lieutenant under Abraham Shepherd (1798) who then conveyed the parcel to John L. Cookus in 1826. Daniel Buckles held the deed in 1834 and is presumed to be responsible for constructing the present home. Through an addition (1920's) and raising the roof, the structure has grown in size to accommodate 13 rooms, 3 baths, and a greenhouse. The present owners are Dr. and Mrs. James E. Pantle who have owned the home since 1971.

Interior features include the large town-house hall and stairway, Rumford-style fireplaces, original moldings and doors and a new kitchen fitted with cherry-wood cabinets.

The small (10' x 10') second-story Lord and Burnham greenhouse rests comfortably and in a visually pleasing manner atop a newly added room (1980) at the northwest corner of the home. It contains a variety of ornamental house plants, including ferns, cacti and other succulents, a dwarf banana tree and a palm tree. The greenhouse may be entered from either the second floor study or by climbing the exterior circular stairway.

A collection of over sixty bonsai (the Japanese art of growing miniature trees in small containers) is displayed to the rear of the house on the brick retaining wall and on a specially designed rack. The collection includes group and singular plantings of azaleas, pyracantha, pines, maples, Zelkova elms, hedge, cypress and ginkgo. While some of the trees may be considerably older, the training period runs from an long as 17 years to as little as one year.

Shown by the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

3. RURAL HILL

Location: West on Rt. 9 to James Rumsey Vocational Technical Center; Turn left onto Ridge Road; go 2 Miles.

Rural Hill is a magnificent 18th century mansion of native limestone.

Edward Tabb, one of four brothers of Gloucester County, Virginia, who came into this area, built his house on a Royal Land Grant of 235 acres in 1778. Construction of the house was by Hessian soldiers, prisoners of the Revolutionary War, encamped near Winchester, Virginia.

The original house was one room deep consisting of a large central hall with living room and dining room on either side, two large bedrooms above, a two room attic and basement. The kitchen, a separate building in the rear of the house has disappeared. Door locks and hinges and ornate cornices and mantels came from England. The designs of leaves, berries and urns on the woodwork are of a terra-cotta composition set in wooden frames. The front door and blue-room door locks came from Willenhall, England. The beautiful walnut staircase railing from the first floor central hallway to the attic is of classical design, and the flooring of the house is original native pine. The woodwork in the main four rooms and central hall is painted blue, green, grey and pink. An inventory taken for taxation purposes in 1848 lists all contents of the house according to the color of the rooms. This was helpful in determining the original uses of the rooms.

During the early 1820's the rear section of the house was added. Again, the plan was a central hallway, four rooms and an attic with the new stone wall placed against the rear of the original house. When rear windows of the original section were closed off to build the addition, five closets were built into the walls, a true luxury for 1820. In 1830 the kitchen end of the house was added.

On the left of the driveway approaching the house is the Tabb family burial vault. The bodies of Edward Tabb, his wife, Ruth Walker Tabb, and four unknown members of the Tabb family were placed in the vault with their caskets resting on heavy wooden frames. Although the vault was securely locked, grave robbers broke into it in the 1920's, desecrated it, leaving nothing. Restoration of the vault is partially completed.

Rural Hill remained in the Tabb family until 1934. It was purchased at that time by Mr. James L. Dillon, father of David Dillon who is the present owner. The mansion house is now centered on 305 acres of land with the main farming operation that of raising beef cattle.

The restoration of this house has been done by Mr. David R. Dillon, and the furnishings are of period and other antiques along with reproductions, oriental rugs and documented wallpapers.

Hostesses are members of Norborne Garden Club.

4. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994.*

5. WINDEWALD

Location: 1025 Winchester Avenue, Martinsburg.

This elegant brick (circa 1885), 3-story, French Second Empire house with patterned Mansard slate roof and multiple bay windows is a superb example of 1880's architecture. Built by Judge J. Nelson Wisner, the house was designed after the Governor's Mansion in Virginia. The 24 room home has hand-carved woodwork, arched sliding doors leading to a formal dining room, 5 working fireplaces on the first floor, and a walnut stairway curving upward 3 stories. Collections of pressed glass, Sheffield and coin silver, and European china complement the Victorian furniture. Other noteworthy pieces include an 1849 Rosewood melodian, Jacob Craft (Shepherdstown) tall-case clock, Eli Terry shelf clock and Baroque gilded mirror. The hardwood floors are covered with a fine collection of Oriental rugs.

In the southern yard can be found a lovely cutting garden and fish pond. The screened porch on the north side overlooks the beautifully landscaped pool and cabana area.

The house has been recently renovated for contemporary living by updating the period architecture and furnishings. The Power family has owned the house since 1943. Dr. and Mrs. Curtis G. Power, Jr. are the current owners.

Shown by the Olde Berkeley Garden Club..

6. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

7. BEVERLY

Location: Three Miles South of Charles Town on Rt. 340.

Beverly (or Kalorama, as it was first named), is the home of Mrs. John Porter Burns. Set on rolling land overlooking Bullskin Run, this is truly a picture-book house in a picture-book setting. In the 18th century it was part of a large tract owned by Richard Stephenson, and was the farm where he lived, and where his five sons and one daughter were born. Two sons, John and Hugh, became colonels in the Revolutionary Army. Hugh commanded the company of riflemen who made the famous Bee Line March to Cambridge, Mass., a distance of nearly 600 miles, in 24 days. These men, and Colonel Morgan's company, were the first Southern troops to join General Washington near Boston. Richard Stephenson's will, dated March 21st, 1765 and probated June 5th, 1765, left this farm to his youngest son, Marquis. Successive owners were Dr. John Bull, Beverly Whiting, Matthew Farme and John Burns, whose descendants have owned and occupied Beverly for a century.

The house is built of brick which were made on the farm. Two smaller buildings, of native stone in identical style, flank the house. That on the right was used as a kitchen, where meals were prepared to be served in the large dining room of the main house. The building to the left was known as the school house; members of the Burns family were taught there. Modern conveniences have been added to the kitchen in the main house; the wall dividing it from the original pantry is of such thickness as to demonstrate the sturdy construction of the period.

Shown by the Wayside Garden Club assisted by members of the Tuscarora Garden Club.

8. THE LUDWIG S. HELLBORN HOME

Location: Fillmore Street, Harpers Ferry.

The Hellborn's mountainside home was built over a hundred years ago by Miss Emily Childs, and at that time contained ten rooms. One of its features was a basement kitchen, from which food arrived in the first-floor dining room by means of a dumb-waiter. Many changes were made over the years; after the Hellborns bought the property in 1967, much has been done to add comfort and convenience; and the subtle use of color, both indoors and out, makes the old house seem very much at home in its lovely blue-and-green setting.

The owners' collections of hand-made rugs, old glass, pictures, and sculpture add interest to each of the charmingly furnished rooms, but the view form the truly well-named picture window in the living room takes precedence over all .

Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Harpers Ferry Woman's Club.

Twenty-ninth Tour *April 28 - 29, 1984*

1. LA GRANGE

Location: Leetown Road, Charles Town; 1.7 Miles from Rt. 9.

On land owned by James Hurst in the very early 1800's, this lovely brick home was built and named "La Grange". Deeded to his son, John, it was passed to John's daughter, Catherine who married a certain Daniel. Catherine died in 1874 leaving the property to her two daughters, Kate Barbour and Fanny Carey with the right to sell if so desired. According to a map dated 1884, it was sold to Mary E. Rutherford. At a Court of Chancery sale in 1888, 242 acres with the brick house was bought by James E. Watson. After his death, his son Ernest bought all the shares form his

brothers and sisters and lived there until 1936 when the property was sold to John Eby.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Via, the present owners, purchased the house in 1967 after it had been vacant for many years. Other acreage had been sold for building lots.

The date of the brick house is not known, although it is shown on a map dated 1853. There are four rooms with a working fireplace in each room. Behind the brick house is a stone house containing two rooms on the ground level and two rooms in the basement and a porch facing east. It is believed that the stone house was built in the 1700's with the brick portion being built in the early 1800's and attached to the stone house. As late as 1900 the kitchen with a large fireplace was in the basement of the stone house and food was carried to the upstairs dining room by a dumb waiter which was later removed.

The woods nearby was the scene of a battle during the Civil War. On August 21, 1864 the 19th and 20th Virginia Regiments of Jackson's Brigade formed in these woods. After two assaults by the Federal Cavalry, the Virginia Regiments forced the Federals to retreat. On August 5, 1911, the 27th annual reunion of the Clark Cavalry Confederate Soldiers of America was held here.

The owners have completely and tastefully restored both the brick and stone portions of the house. Hostesses are members of the Wayside Garden Club and the Tuscawilla Garden Club and assisted by the Shannondale Garden Club.

2. HICKMAN HOME

Location: Ridge Street, Harpers Ferry.

Built around 1836, this home was originally a two-room log cabin with a three-foot sleeping loft above the living room. During the Civil War soldiers camped on the property. In the early 1900's a circular staircase leading to the sleeping loft was removed when the roof was raised and a second story added.

The first home on Ridge Street evolved to its current form in 1919 when the exterior logs and sidings were covered with pebble dash.The construction of this home was made from parts of wheat barges that came down the canals to Harpers Ferry from the rich farm lands of the Shenandoah Valley. They were disassembled and carried to the home site.

The original living room and kitchen fireplaces remain intact. The kitchen features a six burner 1909 Kalamazoo wood burning stove and a pump which provides water from an outside cistern. the second story, while

modernized, retains the early 1900's sleeping porch.

The owners are Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hickman and the hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry.

3. ASPEN POOL FARM

Location: Off Rt. 230, Trough Road, Shepherdstown.

The old stone house which sits where every window commands a view of lovely rural landscape, is an example of pre-Revolutionary construction. The main section is fieldstone and has four finished stories with fireplaces on three. Sandstone trim is seen over the front door and the windows. On the East there is a gallery extending the width of the house. The front door opens into a hall that runs the depth of the house and opens onto the gallery. The handsome stairway going to the fourth floor from the hall has the original chair rail.

The original random width flooring has been preserved and the interior doors are the original "Cross and Bible types" with box locks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Printz purchased the farm in 1971 from E. Holmes Reinhart. When S. Howell Brown made his 1852 map of Jefferson county the owner was Adam Showman and the name of the farm was Aspen Pool. It was bought by his father, John Showman from Abraham Morgan in 1806. The earliest document which refers to the tract which became Aspen Pool is the last will and testament of Thomas Shepherd, dated March 3, 1776. In his will Thomas Shepherd devised several tracts of land, each of which amounted to 104 acres, to three of his sons, William, Thomas and John. This farm was a part of the tract acquired by deed from Thomas Lord Fairfax by Thomas Shepherd in a transaction dated June 12, 1751.

The hostesses are members of the Dolley Madison Garden Club.

4. WILLARD HOME

Location: From Shepherdstown, take German Street East through town onto River Road.

This contemporary home, built in 1972 is of architectural interest with exterior walls constructed of limestone from the surrounding fields, brown accent tones form the Potomac River and glass.

The large living room has an exceptionally high ceiling and features a circular iron staircase. Furnishings are highlighted by family pieces and interesting portraits.

A wide terrace overlooks extensive grounds which are planted with a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Here one will see a three hundred year old

mulberry tree, thought to be one of the oldest trees in Jefferson County. From the house and grounds there is a spectacular view of rolling fields; Elk Ridge Mountains, a spur of the Blue Ridge; and the Harpers Ferry Gap.

The garden includes a swimming pool and a spacious pool house, constructed of cedar, which doubles as a guest house and study.

The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Willard.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club.

5. HUME HOUSE

Location: Corner of German and Duke Streets, Shepherdstown.

The eighteenth century log house standing on this corner has grown in 192 years into a large and substantial residence. It is on Lot No. 8 of Thomas Shepherd's original plat of his town. When he died in 1776, his unsold lots were inherited by his son Abraham, and the first recorded deed relating to the Hume house is in the Berkeley County Records dated November 15, 1785. The western half of the lot was sold to Gabriel Kemp for five pounds sterling on the condition that "before the first day of November next Kemp build on said lot one good dwelling house 20 feet long and 16 feet wide with a stone or brick chimney." This fixes the time that the original house was erected, and this is the log (now covered with clapboard) section at the street corner and whose front door is still the main entrance. Dr. and Mrs. Hume acquired the place in 1969, purchasing it from Gladys Staley Clay who with her husband, Capt. A. T. Clay, USN, had purchased the eastern half of the lot in 1934. The Clays erected the large brick addition in 1948. The old section still contains original hardware and doors.

Of great interest here is the display of oil paintings on canvas by the great American impressionist Edward Willis Redfield, N.A., 1869-1965, which came into the Hume family by inheritance. The late Mrs. Hume was Frances Redfield, a daughter of the artists. The Redfield home was a farm at Center Bridge in Bucks County, Pa. The artist insisted not only that he paint on the spot in the most severe weather, but finished each composition in a single day. This way of working wet in wet imbued his work with a vigor and freshness that brought endless recognition, awards and honors the rest of his painting life. Redfield also made all the furniture for his family home as well as elaborate hooked rugs. He is remembered as the landscape painter from Bucks County who loved nature—perhaps he would have loved the icy beauty of this past winter more than most of us did.

This lovely home with terrace overlooks a spacious yard with plantings of trees and flowers.

Shown by Potomac Garden Club and Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

6. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

7. TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

Thirtieth Tour — *April 27 - 28, 1985*

1. BLAKELEY: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

2. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

3. BRIDGEVIEW

Location: Off Rt. 9 at Baker Heights on Golf Club Road.

Bridgeview was constructed in 1905 in the Late Victorian Gothic style by Abraham and Sallie Van Metre. The five-bay, two-story, "L" shaped house is situated on a hill on the south side of the old Warm Springs Road and has a panoramic view that includes the Van Metre Ford Bridge.

The land was part of an 865 acre land grant from Lt. Governor William Gooch to John Van Metre in 1734. The early stone house was located nearer the bridge and burned just after 1900.

Bridgeview is built in seven row brick bond with brick flat arches over the doors and windows. A large two-story corniced bay window is on the west side. These windows have their original interior shutter blinds. In the central hall is a charming single flight closed string period stairway. All doors off this hall have ventilation transoms. The double parlor has original paneled pocket doors used to divide the room into two rooms if needed.

Purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Kay W. Gilpin in 1979, the house is tastefully furnished in reproductions, largely in the Queen Anne style.

Hostesses are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

4. BOYDBROOKE

Location: 1 1/2 Miles West of Martinsburg on Tuscarora Pike (West King Street Extended).

"Boyd Brooke," an imposing red brick house built in 1869 by George and Susan Emmert, sits on a knoll overlooking Tuscarora Creek. The house is surrounded by an abundance of white pines, willows, maples, butternut, and other trees. Emmert purchased the farm land from the Reverend Andrew Hunter Holmes Boyd, inheritor of the land from his father, General

Elisha Boyd (will dated 2-2-1841). General Boyd had amassed over 1,500 acres on the Tuscarora and called this his "Greenhill Farm". Originally, the land belonged to the Lyles, Miller and others by Fairfax grant in 1762. At the foot of the west lawn and on the Tuscarora is a well preserved two-story spring house built around 1820. The old log cabin which had stood on this property was beyond restoration, and was burned down in the 1940's.

The front section of the house consists of four rooms, one each on the sides of the wide hallway upstairs and down with a lovely hand turned balustrade leading to the attic rooms. The woodwork: moldings, paneling, mantels, and window frames are original and handsome. The floors are pine. To the rear of the front section is a long wing, housing the original dining room and remodeled kitchen. Three bedrooms complete the upstairs wing. Earth floor cellars under the wing are ground level, making the house four stories high on the west side.

The cost of the building became so great that the woodwork in the wing bedrooms is much simpler and construction of much less cost. Emmert accrued a huge indebtness in construction of the house, and the farm was sold in 1872 to John W. Stewart. Upon Stewart's death a chancery suit was brought against his estate by John E. Boyd (son-in-law) whose wife was Virginia Stewart Boyd; for division of property to Stewart's daughters and their heirs. John Boyd then purchased 117 acres from his daughter Jane Boyd Stoke and her husband in 1902 and called his farm "Boydbrooke".

Jane Boyd and her brothers at a very early age attended school in the upper story of the spring house, tutored by a private governess. The Boyds owned the property from 1879 until 1917 when the farm was sold to C. J. Faulkner. In 1949 this farm was bought by Charles Faulkner Carter (grandson) and his wife Dorothy who made numerous changes and restoration. The old pantry and kitchen became one large room, and a master bedroom and bath were added to the wing section. the long victorian front porch was removed and replaced by a Dutch Colonial style, similar to the original.

Present owners, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Olean, are carrying on the restoration and improvements. On the east side, near the stone smokehouse, they have built a patio, glass covered swimming pool house with an adjoining deck, affording a magnificent view of the countryside and mountains. Hostesses are members of the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

5. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM HOUSE

Location: Rt. 9, near Hedgesville.

This brick and stone house was built on land which was part of a grant

made by Lord Fairfax to the Hedges family in 1754. In 1801, Samuel Cunningham purchased 288 acres and built "Pleasant View." A date-stone on the south side of the stone section of the house bears the inscription "S.C. 1820."

The brick section was the old slave quarters; the soft bricks were burned on the premises. The present owners have converted the former kitchen area to a family room, and restored the fireplace and refinished the plank floors of the two quarters bedrooms. Beneath the quarters is a large basement with a fireplace once used for cooking. The log beams of this room still retain their bark.

A double veranda on the east side of the house has been enclosed by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Petrucci.

Near the house is an ice house and a brick smokehouse which have been restored. The recently built log house located nearby was built for Mrs. Petrucci's mother, Mrs. Dick, and is open for the Tour. It is decorated with antiques, handmade crafts, wreaths, and quilts.

"Pleasant View" is on the National Register of Historic Places. Hostesses are members of Norborne Garden Club.

6. HOME OF MR. & MRS. RAY JOHNSTON

Location: Rt. 9, 6 Miles West of Hedgesville; turn at the Woods.

The contemporary style home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Johnston on Mountain Lake Road west of Hedgesville is the result of many years of planning. The Johnstons wanted their home on a hill, with a superb view on all sides. Their out-size picture windows look out on the mountains, a small apple orchard, and the woods dotted with hundreds of dogwood.

As the home was being built, frames were built around each tree to protect them from being scraped, and to protect the beautiful, natural setting as much as possible. A landscape architect worked with the Johnstons for three years before construction began. His plan was to bring the outside indoors as much as possible—and this is very evident from the results.

A striking example of this is in the living room, where a waterfall cascades down a brick wall and forms pools at several levels. The many plants in this area are luxuriant and a chestnut tree extends almost to the vaulted ceiling. An eagle soars near the top of the tree. It was done by the same man who did the eagle for the Museum of Natural History in Washington.

No detail has been overlooked in this home to provide for the ease and comfort of the owners, but the most important aspect is the magnificent view and the splendid natural setting.

Hostesses are members of the Gateway Garden Club.

6. SPRING MILL

Location: Halfway between Shepherdstown and Harpers Ferry on Rt. 28. East of Molers Crossroads along Potomac River.

According to a date-stone set in the side of the mill-wall facing the Potomac, Spring Mill was built in 1813. It was operated as a grist-mill by the Knott family for several generations. Later it was used as a clubhouse by a group of Martinsburg and Shepherdstown families who for a number of years enjoyed picnicking and fishing in one of the most beautiful settings on the Potomac. Spring Mill has been remodeled into a uniquely charming home by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, whose taste and imagination are evident both in the house itself and the landscaping of the property.

Hostesses are members of the Potomac Garden Club.

8. HOME OF MS. SHIRLEY CAMPBELL: *See 31st Tour, 1986*

Thirty-first Tour — *April 26 - 27, 1986*

1. BAKER HOUSE

Location: 215 W. German Street, Shepherdstown.

Baker House, completed in 1790, was built by a man named Spalding, whose financial problems forced its sale to John Mark, who deeded it to his son-in-law, John Baker, who lived here from 1800 to 1813. Eight Baker children were born here; one of them, Elias, was the grandfather of Newton D. Baker, Wilson's Secretary of War. Baker heirs occupied the house until 1853, when it was bought by Dr. Edward Williams. He sold it in 1858 to Elias Baker, and it remained in that family for the next 62 years.

The exterior is brick, laid in flemish bond, and features such details as a water-table above the stone foundation, stone keystones above the second-floor windows, and ornamental brickwork under the front eaves. Inside, a central stairway faces the rear of the hall; detailing of woodwork and mantelpieces is of special interest. Floors are of hard pine; most of the hardware is original, as is much of the window glass. The shutters are also original.

In 1984-85 the interior was completely refurbished, under the direction of interior designer Keith H. Knost, of Shepherdstown.

Baker House is the home of Dr. Guy J. Frank, former Chairman of the Creative Arts Division and Director of the Creative Arts Center at Shepherd

College. Dr. Frank and his late wife purchased the property in 1955.
Hostesses are members of the Mecklenburg Garden Club.

2. THE OLD LINK FARM

Location: Near Molers Crossroads, Shepherdstown. 1.5 Miles from Molers Crossroads on Bakerton Road.

After 30 years of foreign diplomatic service the John Loughrans returned to the States hoping to find a country home where they could entertain family and friends, indulge a taste for gardening, and yet be close enough to Washington to continue their interest in their Foundation for Cross-Cultural Understanding. They found what they wanted in a property known locally as "The Link Farm," and went to work.

The house, with its double-deck verandas, is spacious: numerous outbuildings include a large barn, a milking parlor and a chicken house. The latter two have been transformed: the milking parlor to comfortable guest quarters and the chicken house to a pool house for a new pool. Landscaping, repair and fresh paint have renewed ground and buildings, and a 60' x 100' garden, with walks, raised beds and assortments of herbs, flowers and vegetables would fulfill a gardener's dream. Over the years and around the world, the family collected furnishings and decorative objects, and Mrs. Loughran, who has a fine eye for form, color and texture, has employed that collection to advantage is furnishing their home. Her success was noted in a feature article in the Sunday magazine of the Washington Post. We think our visitors will linger here, and long remember the Loughran's home for its charm and character.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club.

3. HOME OF MS. SHIRLEY CAMPBELL

Location: Corner of Washington and McDowell Streets, Harpers Ferry.

With its trim lines and crisp white paint, Ms. Shirley Campbell's charming house, adjoining the old Methodist Church in Harpers Ferry, is the kind one expects to find facing a New England village green.

Houses such as this were built here in the early 19th century to house officers assigned to the U.S. Arsenal and Armory. This one, after the Civil War, was owned by three generations of the Winters family. Few changes were made over the years; those effected by Ms. Campbell combine expert planning with faultless taste. Backgrounds and furnishings are keyed to the early 19th century; colors, fabrics and decorative pieces (many in the chinese taste) are unerringly chosen. The house is a real charmer, and will be of particular interest to those planning or engaged in renewing the life

and character of an old house.

Shown by members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry and assisted by the Shannondale Garden Club.

4. THE BANDSTAND

Location: Corner of Washington and Gilmore Streets, Harpers Ferry.

About a hundred years ago, this little hexagonal bandstand stood on Island Park, an amusement park on an island in the Potomac near Harpers Ferry. Later moved to a point at the foot of High Street, it remained there until 1909, when it was moved to its present site in the small park facing Washington Street.

Time and weather left their marks on the structure, and because town bandstands are all too rare these days, the Historic Landmarks Commission took action, and recently completed restoration of this Victorian gem. Funding was furnished by the Town Council, plus a grant from the Governor's Emergency Employment program. The work included repair or replacement of structural parts, a new tin roof, flooring and a brick walk surrounding the building. Scraping of old paint revealed the original colors, which have been duplicated.

Many old-fashioned blue iris growing in the park have been replanted; further landscaping plans are being formulated by the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council.

Thanks to local concern and pride the bandstand now looks much as it must have looked a century ago. Its restoration should carry it through a second century!

The Rohrersville Band, organized in 1837 and unofficially the 3rd oldest continuous performing band in the U.S., will perform each afternoon of the Tour from 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

5. POINT OF VIEW

Location: Corner of Washington and Gilmore Streets, Harpers Ferry.

The United States was about to celebrate the Centennial when Joshua Cavalier built this Victorian period-piece. The house is set on two lots which were once Government property; it overlooks the little park on Camp Hill which is a landscape project of the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council.

Outside and in, "Point of View" has been little changed over the years. Exterior features include the original German siding, a patterned slate roof, and an ornate clover-leaf gable window. In the front yard is a water-pump which once served the whole community.

Within, heart-pine woodwork and floors contribute to an authentic setting for period furnishings which include many family pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Don Hampshire, third generation owners, have just refurbished the property; their collection of pottery, glass and basketry add interest to each room, particularly the kitchen, where modern conveniences are cleverly masked under the surface appearance of a country store.

Members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry are hostesses, assisted by the Shannondale Garden Club.

6. BLAKELEY: *See 36th Tour, 1990*

7. YELLOW HOUSE FARM

Location: Rt. 11; 5 Miles South of Inwood, near the WV and VA State Line.

The James Nathaniel Burwell house, locally known as Yellow House Farm, is notable as a fine example of post-Federal rural domestic architecture; notable too, for its historic importance as the home of distinguished descendants of James Lewis Burwell, who emigrated to Jamestown, and died in 1658.

On April 4th, 1786, Captain John Neville conveyed 1060 acres of land to Nathaniel Burwell, a brother of Bacon Burwell of York County, Virginia. In 1842, the L-shaped, 2-story brick house was built by James Nathaniel Burwell, and remains as a testimonial to the high quality of craftsmanship prevailing at that time. Exterior features include a stone foundation, surmounted by brick set in Flemish bond and five-row common bond, inside end chimneys, and a gabled roof. Porches are original.

Within, original floors and trim, mantelpieces and handsome paneled doors with original hardware and an open-well stairway of fine design and proportion contribute to the warmth and charm of this interesting country home. In addition, Civil War artifacts found on the property will be on display.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jackson bought the Burwell house in 1979. Prior to that, Mrs. Jackson's grandmother had purchased the property in 1934. The owners have conducted extensive renovation and restoration.

Historical research on the James Nathaniel Burwell House was done by the Berkeley County Landmarks Commission.

Hostesses are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

8. MARSHY DELL

Location: 2.5 Miles from I-81 toward Gerrardstown.

This all-log house, overlooking Mill Creek in south Berkeley County, was built by Gilbert McKown, a Scots-Irish settler, in 1774. In 1800 a matching addition doubled its size; the resulting structure is a fine example of "late permanent settler housing." A stone out-building, used as kitchen and servants' quarters, may have once housed Gilbert McKown's father, Andrew, who followed his son to America. The Sarah Morgan McKown diaries, written at Marshy Dell during the Civil War, have aided the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas Miller, in their research on the house, out-buildings and orchards. The Millers began restoration in 1973; today successful accomplishment is evident in the pleasant vernacular styling of their home, where original floors, fireplaces, and woodwork form a period setting for American and European furnishings. These include dining chairs in use in that room during the Civil War, and in the same room the original fireback. The old stone kitchen is now a guest-house, as well as a studio for Mrs. Miller's business of Interior Design.

Marshy Dell was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

Shown by Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

9. PROSPECT HILL

Location: Gerrardstown.

One of Berkeley County's most outstanding plantations. The brick mansion, built in Flemish bond and English common, is situated on a hill at the foot of North Mountain near Mill's Gap and overlooks the historic village of Gerrardstown, in earlier days known as Middletown. In pioneer settler days present Route 51, which lies north of the plantation, was known as Pack Horse Ford which extends from the Pack Horse Ford crossing below Shepherdstown and crosses North Mountain through Mill's Gap.

The first settlers on the plantation were the Kelly Family. During the Indian uprising in the 1750's a group of about 20 Indians crossed the mountain and killed Mr. Kelly and several of his family. A site of an early log house just to the north of the brick mansion is said to be the original homestead. The tract of land where the house is located was granted in 1762 by Lord Fairfax to David Kelly.

William Wilson purchased what would be Prospect Hill in 1792. He was a well-known merchant and money lender. He opened a tavern and also stores outfitting wagon trains going west. Wilson was a wholesaler for other merchants who came to Gerrardstown from the west for supplies.

By 1795, Wilson had built the main south brick wing of the manor house. In 1804, he added the north brick wing. It was at this time the

present two standing brick slave quarters were built. The manor house with the outbuildings are an excellent representation of a well-to-do gentlemen's home in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. They are outstanding and rare examples of Georgian architecture in the beginning of the Federalist Period. Prior to the Civil War, Prospect Hill landhold was greater than 1500 acres. It is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

After the Civil War, the plantation was acquired by Joseph Hollis. It remained in the Hollis family until 1978. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hudock, have restored the home and the outbuildings. Among its many outstanding features are the murals in the hall. Several historic archeological sites are located on this property.

Shown by Norborne Garden Club.

10. CAMPBELLTON

Location: Berkeley County; Between Gerrardstown and Arden.

The mountains, streams and valleys of eastern West Virginia (then a part of Virginia) must have reminded 18th century Scottish immigrants of their native land, for a number of them settled here. One such as James Campbell, who built his handsome stone house in 1796. A nearby building, once a store, dates back to 1780. Though catering to the needs of pioneer families, tradition has it that its biggest cash flow derived from whiskey distilled in a nearby log cabin and aged in the dirt-floored cellar of the store. The cellar still contains many shelves and cubby-holes once used for storage of assorted stocks-in-trade. Campbellton's owners, Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Frye, have restored the north wing of the house, using original materials or those of the same age; in all restoration or repair great care has been expended to insure the use of period materials and methods.

James Campbell must have been a canny Scot indeed, for he managed to choose a site of great beauty which was further blessed with a fine spring supplying water for home, store and distillery!

Hostesses are members of the Gateway Garden Club.

11. AR-QUA SPRINGS

Location: Village of Arden.

Unsubstantiated history indicates that Ar-Qua Springs was built in approximately 1730 and served as a Quaker Meeting House within the Hopewell Friends Society. Originally part of a Fairfax grant, the first deed was recorded in 1752, owned by a Quaker, Thomas Thornburgh. The ghost of Benjamin Thornburgh, son of Thomas, remains in the home, opening doors, moving plats and rocking chairs. The house remained in Quaker

families until 1873.

One time known as Poplar Springs, Ar-Qua Springs derived its name from Arden-Quaker, and the abundance of natural springs, one of which is the water source for the home.

The Dutch Colonial two-story house, of stone and log construction, is in the process of being restored by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hughes.

Much of vanishing Americana will be found in practical daily use, as well as original features of the home; i.e., beams, locks and keys, hinges, floors, window panes and fireplaces. Many family antiques are in constant use. The spring house will also be open for the Tour.

Many large boxwood are used in landscaping, adding to the country charm.

Ar-Qua Springs was placed on the National Register in 1976.

Hostesses are members of Parkview Acres Garden Club.

Thirty-second Tour — *April 25 - 26, 1987*

1. HAPPY RETREAT: *See 35th Tour, 1990*

2. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

3. HIGH ACRES

Location: Bolivar Heights.

High Acres, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley D. Nash, commands a really breathtaking view of the point where three states meet at the confluence of two great rivers.

The owners' taste, imagination, and skilled planning are evidenced in their treatment of an old farmhouse and its several outbuildings.

The house, two buildings, a tool shed hiding behind the facade of a country church, and a B & O caboose are linked by brick walks meandering among trees and shrubbery. Rose garden and spring-flowering bulbs contribute pattern and color.

The former farmhouse now provides an attractive setting for furnishings which include a number of 18th-century family pieces, as well as decorative objects collected during the owners' travels.

One of the outbuildings is now a guesthouse with an attached greenhouse. Its living room features safari souvenirs. The other guesthouse was once used by Senator Jennings Randolph as a rural retreat. it contains part of his collection of pictures.

Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Harpers Ferry

Woman's Club.

4. ENTLER HOTEL: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

5. CHAPLINE-SHENTON HOUSE

Location: North Princess Street, Shepherdstown.

Built in 1793, with the kitchen wing added between 1813-1816, this house exemplifies architectural features of brick homes erected in Shepherdstown in the late 18th century. Among these features are Flemish bond masonry, half-round brick, an ornamental water table, the hand-hewn wooden "keystones" and the barge-boards finishing the gable ends of the house.

Inside, an open stairway winds to the attic. There are fireplaces in every room, and such original features as chair railings, doors with trap of HL hinges, locks and latches, and hand-blown window glass.

The house was named for its builder and first occupant, William Chapline, and for a Shenton family, owners from 1719 to 1813. During the Civil War, it served as a barracks for Confederate soldiers. Both before and after the war several doctors had their offices here, and evidence of a separate entry to these offices may be seen in the exterior brickwork and a break in the living room chair rail.

The present owner, interior designer Keith H. Knost, purchased the house in 1980 from Miss Gladys Hartzell, and under his direction extensive restoration has been completed. In this modernized kitchen the large cooking fireplace and the original floor were retained.

The Chapline-Shenton House was the subject of a feature article in the Washington Post in 1985, and will be featured in an upcoming issue of *Southern Accents.*

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council.

6. TRAVELER'S REST

Location: Kearneysville. Turn onto Leetown Road. Go . 6 mile and turn onto Bower Road.

"Traveler's Rest" is one of only two houses in West Virginia with National Historic Landmark status. It is the home of Mrs. Martha McIntosh and her teenage sons, Keith and Lane.

The house is built of native limestone, on a slight rise overlooking a spring, on over 200 acres. The land was granted to John Hyatt by Thomas Lord Fairfax in 1761.

A survey of the property in 1753 shows "Hyatt's House". The house, as

it stands today, was built by General Horatio Gates of Revolutionary War fame. Gates, the victor over British General John Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga, the turning point in the war, purchased this 659 acre plantation near Shepherdstown in Berkeley County, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, from Joseph Grable in 1773. Gates had written from England to George Washington, with whom he had served under General Braddock in the French and Indian War, to inquire about buying an estate in the colonies.

Gates named the tobacco plantation "Traveler's Rest". He hired the architect John Ariss, a friend of the Washington family, who had designed Harewood, probably St. George's Chapel, as well as a number of other Virginia homes.

The one and one-half story house with an English basement stands along with several original outbuildings. The stone walls of the home are 22 inches thick, and many retain the original horsehair plaster. Other outstanding features of the house include seven fireplaces, handsome floor to ceiling paneling surrounding the fireplace and a wooden cornice in the parlor and paneling in the Great Room. Much of the door hardware is original; note the wrought-iron hinges with long, well-proportioned straps.

Martha Anne Druschel McIntosh purchased the property in 1965 from the Strider family. The Striders bought the property in the nineteenth century from the daughter of John Mark, a Shepherdstown merchant and close friend of General Gates. Mark had purchased the house from Gates in 1790.

"Traveler's Rest" was first officially recognized as an historically significant property when it was entered in the 1930's in the Historic American Buildings Survey. In 1972, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and selected as a national Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior in 1973. In 1975, "Traveler's Rest" became the first Jefferson County Landmark at a ceremony presided by Dr. John A. Washington.

Historically, and as a near-perfect example of style. "Traveler's Rest" is truly an American treasure. A televised feature on the Old Houseworks Program documented in pictures the restoration work done by Mrs. McIntosh. Shown by Potomac Garden Club and Tuscawilla Garden Club.

7. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

8. TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

9. BOYD'S TAVERN

Location: Darkesville; Rt. 11 between Inwood and Martinsburg.

Boyd's Tavern is one of the oldest houses in one of Berkeley County's earliest settlements—Darkesville. The original one and a half story log cabin, measuring 16' x 20', was built in 1789. The lot was deeded from James Buckles and his wife Sarah, to Robert Daniels, with the stipulation that a house of these dimensions he built there within three years for "the articles to establish Jamestown." In 1791, Jamestown was renamed Darkesville, in honor of General William Darke, a Revolutionary War hero who had his headquarters there during that War.

The large stone chimney system, with two arched, keystoned fireplaces, is original. For a few years the chimney, built with future house expansion in mind, served only the original log cabin. An addition was soon built which utilized the south-facing fireplace. Sometime between 1800 and 1820 the roof of the house was raised to provide more head-room for both the first and second floors. In the oldest room in the house interior logs are exposed, and one can see where the second floor joists were raised, showing a decorative bead along the edges.

In 1846 the house was purchased by Benjamin Reed Boyd and his brother John. Ben Boyd, father of the famous Confederate spy Belle Boyd, operated a store and tavern here. Boyd's Tavern was one of four taverns marking the corners of the Town Square (intersection of Winchester Pike and Washington Street). A water pump which once supplied water to the majority of Darkesville residents is still located on the Square on the east side of Winchester Pike (Route 11).

Boyd's Tavern is a "contributing structure" to the Darkesville Historic District. The house had been vacant for over ten years when it was purchased by Donald Reinke in 1980. It is being renovated by Mr. Reinke and his wife, Lynn Price. A rear addition will be built this year.

Hostesses are members of Norborne Garden Club.

Thirty-third Tour ***April 25 - 26, 1988***

1. BOYDVILLE

Location: South Queen Street, Martinsburg.

"Boydville", built around 1800 by General Elisha Boyd, son of John Boyd of the County of Berkeley, was erected on a land purchase of 700 acres from the General Adam Stephen estate, said land now consisting of 26 acres. General Boyd designed the house on Georgian lines and surrounded it with brick walled gardens. The house is stone (two foot thick), covered

with plaster. The main structure consists of nine rooms and center hall; the right wing, of three rooms, includes the former nursery, accessible to the main house by stairs and low passageway; the left wing houses the kitchen, butler's pantry and servants quarters. The sun-room at the end of the hall, not in keeping with the original architecture, was added about 1914, later used as a game room.

The original front portico was Georgian; the present long porch was added about 1900.

Entering the wide hall, three fan glassed hand carved doorways open into spacious rooms with high ceilings and beautifully carved mantels. The most outstanding feature of the hallway is the original well preserved wallpaper brought from England in 1812. The wood-pressed paper, laid in sections, give the appearance of wood paneling and covers both the upper and lower halls. The brass chandeliers in the drawing room and living room were brought from France by Mr. Faulkner, when he was Minister to France in 1860.

The first door to the right opens on the drawing room. The first door on the left leads to the living room; the second to the dining room. Each room features hand carved woodwork and handsome old brass locks. In the dining room are two original "Carpenter" locks.

Surrounding the house on the sides and back are ivy-covered brick and stone walls enclosing the service yard and what was once the lovely old-fashioned formal garden across the drive. The service yard retains the smokehouse, ice pit, washhouse and tool house, all built into the wall of the garden. An ash pit is still standing. There is also a "Root Cellar" in the formal garden. Numerous old trees remain, such as: Catalpa, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Tulip Tree, Osage Orange, Saucer Magnolia, White Mulberry, Empress Tree, American Plane Tree, London Plane Tree, Quaking Aspen, American Linden, Big Leaf Linden, various species of Elms and Maples. Also, numerous Boxwood, some very old.

To the right of the house on the front lawn is the little Law Office, with large fireplace, high ceiling and upstairs room lined with book shelves. This building was used by General Boyd and his son-in-law, Charles James Faulkner I, Minister to France 1860-1861 and Charles James Faulkner II, United States Senator 1887-1899. Throughout succeeding generations the office (until recently) held the old books originally placed upon its shelves.

"Boydville" was purchased in 1958 by Mr. and Mrs. G. Roberick Cheeseman who restored and refurnished the house and ground in keeping with its period. In 1987, it was sold to Owen Sullivan and Ripley Hotch.

During the Civil War, Capt. F. G. Martindale, an officer of the First

New Cavalry in command of Union troops, was ordered to burn the house to the ground and issued orders that Mrs. Faulkner, family and servants vacate within the hour. Mrs. Faulkner saved her home by appealing to the President. The President's message read:

"The property of Charles James Faulkner is exempt from the order of General David Hunter for the burning of residences of three prominent citizens of the Shenandoah Valley in retaliation for the burning of Governor Bradford's house in Maryland by the Confederate forces."

Dated: July 18, 1864 Signed: Abraham Lincoln

Hostesses are members of the Norborne Garden Club.

2. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

3. TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

4. PHILIP PENDLETON HOUSE

Location: From Martinsburg, take West King Street extended onto Tuscarora Pike to Nollville; turn left; go 1 Mile.

This rough-plastered log house, built in 1775 by Philip Pendleton, is remarkable for its large size; few log houses can boast a center-beam forty-eight feet long! The structure seems mortised into the lovely hillside setting; on the west side one enters a cavernous stone-walled ground floor, used during the Civil War as a storehouse, as well as a hiding-place. Its size even permitted the stabling of horses. An interesting feature of this ground floor, or basement, is the fireplace, with its angled stone abutments. A large hall, unusual in a log house, centers the first floor; on the second floor is a great room once used for dances. This ballroom, and two other rooms, contain excellent examples of marbled paint-work on baseboards and doors.

Philip Pendleton sold his log manor-house in 1791 and moved to Martinsburg. In 1816 George Noll, who owned the adjoining property on Apple Pie Ridge, bought the Pendleton place, and it remained in the Noll family until 1897. Present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E., Martin III, who bought the Pendleton House in 1979, and have restored it.

Shown by Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

5. LOWER LIBERTY, FRYE HOUSE

Location: Nollville Road, Berkeley County; 1 mile from Exit 5 off I-81.

The Frye House, home of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Frye, is a three bay, two story house with a 1 1/2 story wing. It was built by Stephen Mayers in 1812

(there is a date stone) and the stone wing was built last. Although of the Federal period, the house contains design elements of both Federal and Georgian periods.

The house was Victorianized c. 1900 at which time the board ceiling was built on the second floor of the wing and the immense stone fireplace in the kitchen was reduced in size.

Originally, the floor plan of the main section was three rooms down and four up with a double winder stairway in the NW corner. There was no hall.

The 18" stone walls support the roof of pegged and hewn log rafters that are numbered in the Roman style. The basement contains a large stone fireplace on the west wall of the main house and the east wall has a beautiful corbelled stone chimney support.

Shown by Berk-Mar Garden Club.

6. HAREWOOD: *See 36th Tour, 1991*

7. TATE-FAIRFAX-MUSE HOUSE

Location: 201 East Washington, Charles Town.

Initially, this was a town house, used for the "winter season" when families left their large estates and moved into town to conduct business and to entertain. Three of the people who lived in this house in its early years figure prominently in the history of Charles Town and Jefferson County.

Magnus Tate II, probably the first occupant of the house, was one of the original Trustees of Charles Town when it was founded in 1786. As the government of the town resided with Board of Trustees, one can well imagine the house being the center of numerous discussions on the issues important to the early residents of the town.

In 1804, the brick house and summer kitchen to the rear were leased to Ferdinando Fairfax, great nephew of both George Washington and Thomas Lord Fairfax.

Magnus Tate's daughter Margaret married Bataille Muse and she came into possession of the house upon her father's death in 1805. Bataille Muse acted as agent for numerous prominent Tidewater planters including Ferdinando Fairfax, Sarah Fairfax and George Washington. His role was that of manager of overseers, collector of rents, and supervisor of mill and market activities.

In 1816, one of Muse's seven children, Lucinda Tate Muse, married William Clairborne Walton in the parlor of the house.

Other Jefferson County persons who made their homes here include Thomas A. Moore, who served as clerk of Jefferson County for 40 years

from 1840-1880. The family with the longest residence in the house is the Crane family who lived here from 1902-1943. (Several interesting pictures of the house from this period have been given to the current owners by Ms. Sarah Crane and they will be on display during the Tour.)

Interesting features include the summer kitchen, which has been restored and turned into separate living quarters for guests. The library has two fireplaces and a Palladian window which opens onto a side portico. There are eight working fireplaces. In the dining room, a mural of early Charles Town and Harpers Ferry areas adorn the four walls.

Throughout the house, the owners have on display a variety of works including those owned or painted by local artists.

In the basement, one can see that the old kitchen was built directly over a natural spring which collects water in a 25 square foot pool.

In the rear yard, an English garden with brick lined paths has been laid out by the current owner, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Santucci. A two story smokehouse has been moved here from the owner's family farm in Back Creek Valley, West Virginia.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club.

8. ONE PARK ROW: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

9. ENTLER HOTEL: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

10. TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Location: German Street, Shepherdstown.

A photograph of a drawing by the Hon. Alexander R. Boteler is the only known representation of Old Trinity Church (now Asbury Methodist Church), showing how it looked after it was enlarged in 1840-42. At that time the walls were raised, the Gothic windows added, and the tower and steeple built to hold the bells and clock given by Rezin D. Shepherd. (The steeple blew down in the 1890's.) Today the bells are in Trinity Church and the clock in McMurran Hall. Edmund Jennings Lee and W. L. Webb gave an organ, which is today in the Smithsonian Institution.

The original "Old English Church" on this site was built on land (Lot 40) given by Thomas Shepherd, as his will indicates. It was a log chapel erected by old Frederick Parish and begun, according to papers of the James Wood (first Frederick County, Va. clerk) in 1745. When Mecklenburg was incorporated in 1762, Church Street was named for this building. The log chapel was replaced by a stone building in 1769. Van Swearingen, local vestry member of Frederick Parish, supervised its construction. It was known as "Mecklenburg Chapel" and vestry records show that it cost

240:6:0 pounds. After the hard times and neglect caused by the Revolution and the disestablishment of the Church in Virginia, this building needed to be rebuilt or extensively repaired. Records of a subscription taken in 1788 for this purpose survive. Capt. William Morgan, a Revolutionary officer, was buried under the chancel (October 17, 1788), presumably at the time of this work.

In 1815 the church was again rebuilt by the first vestry of the newly created St. Andrew's Parish, of which Capt. Abraham Shepherd was senior warden. This was the first vestry to meet in twenty-five years. The so-called rebuildings of 1788 and 1815 likely involved extensive repairs of the existing structure only, and also that the work done in 1840-42 was an "enlargement". Probably, therefore, the nave of the building as it still strands is essentially that of the 1769 Mecklenburg Chapel and thus one of the oldest standing church buildings west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The 1842 church soon seemed too small. The Rev. Dr. C. W. Andrews, who became rector in 1842, was a leader in the movement to build the new church on German Street, over the opposition of the Shepherds and Edmund Jennings Lee, the warden. The new church was begun in 1854 and consecrated in 1859. Thereafter the old building was used by an Episcopal congregation composed of slaves and free Negroes. In 1865 when the county seat was moved to Shepherdstown, the building served temporarily as the Jefferson County Court House, until the Town Hall was completed. In 1867, the building itself was sold by Trinity vestry to "the colored Methodist Episcopal Church of Shepherdstown." Not until 1976 was the land under the church deeded to the Asbury Methodist Church. The "Old English Cemetery" with its tombs of Revolutionary soldiers, remains the property of Trinity Church.. Here are buried Bedingers, Kerneys, Lemens, and Morgans, important names in the history of the town and region.

Trinity Church on German Street was under construction for five years, being consecrated by Bishop Johns on April 5, 1859. It was built at a cost of "about $10,000." After the War, with the return of prosperity to the region, the chapel adjacent to the church was built, again under the rectorship of Dr. Andrews, and consecrated on Christmas Day, 1870.

During the Battle of Antietam, most of the homes, churches and public buildings were used as hospitals for the wounded except Trinity Church which was open for a place of worship. The new wing was added in 1986.

Thirty-fourth Tour ***April 29 - 30, 1989***

1. TUSCARORA

Location: Poor House Road, West of Martinsburg. Take King Street

Extended onto Tuscarora Pike; go 2.6 Miles; turn left onto Poor House Road; go 2 Miles.

"Tuscarora", begun in 1790, was built as a residence for John and Abigail Lyle and their nine children. John's father, Hugh Lyle, had settled in Berkeley County, Virginia, in 1750, and eventually acquired 2,000 acres on Tuscarora Creek. It was on portions of this land that John and his brother Robert built their homes.

Purchased as a near ruin in 1976 by Mr. and Mrs. William Sembello, this once magnificent Pennsylvania Georgian stone house then underwent a careful and loving restoration. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. H. William Newman, have continued a beautification program for house and grounds.

Situated at the headsprings of the Tuscarora Creek, the large, limestone two-story house is five bays wide with inside end chimneys. First floor windows are decorated with stone flat arch lintels, and the corner stone work using large quoins is impressive.

The house is distinguished particularly by its magnificent interior woodwork. The open well stairway in the main hall consists of four flights with a walnut handrail and ornamental brackets on the stepends. Wainscoting is on the stairwell and in most of the rooms. Splendidly crafted mantelpieces in both ballroom and dining room have elaborate overmantels with full triangular and split-ogee pediments, respectively, and fretwork cornices. Both fireboxes are flanked with elaborately carved consoles. A paneled cupboard with arched doors and turkey breast shelving rises beside the dining room fireplace. Delightful Pennsylvania Dutch motifs abound in the house.

A one-story addition on the north side of the house, constructed by the Sembellos, contains bath, kitchen and laundry facilities. This wing approximates the dimensions of a previous addition which had fallen into ruin.

The house is furnished with antiques and compatible furniture and artwork. "Tuscarora" is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hostesses are members of the Olde Berkeley Garden Club assisted by Pikeview Acres Garden Club.

2. SYLVAN GROVE

Location: King Street Extended onto Tuscarora Pike; go 1 1/4 Miles.

Sylvan Grove, well-named for it woodsy setting is a charming brick home overlooking Tuscarora Creek. Built in 1816 by George Doll for Jonathan Cushwa, it incorporates features of the mid-Federal period.

The house contains much of the original chair railing, door locks,

woodwork, hand-carved mantels, and five fireplaces in workable condition.

On the grounds are a smokehouse and a summer kitchen with quarters above for household help.

Sylvan Grove remained in the Cushwa family until 1917 when it was sold along with 116 acres. Having fallen into disrepair, the property was sold at a Court House auction in May 1942 to C. Stribling Snodgrass. it was during his ownership that extensive restoration was done and several additions were built. Mr. Snodgrass died in August 1974, and the property was sold in December 1976.

The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Roach, are refurbishing the house and making use of a number of artifacts found on the property.

Hostesses are members of the Norborne Garden Club.

3. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

4. POPODICON

Location: West Campus-Shepherd College; intersection of Rt. 480 and Shepherd Grade Road.

Popodicon was built in 1907 by Henry W. Potts, a civil engineer who came to Shepherdstown in 1879 to lay out a section of what is now the Norfolk and Western Railroad. While here he met and married Eleanor Powell of Shepherdstown and decided to live here after his retirement.

The house he built was patterned after, and named for an old family home near Pottstown, Pennsylvania, which was called Popodicon because an Indian Chieftain, Popodick, was buried on it grounds. (A further consideration in choosing that name for this place was the fact that its first four letters were the same as the first two letters of both Mr. Potts' and his wife's names.)

A three-story, sixteen room house, it contains two bathrooms, numerous closets and pantries, and a wide central stairway. It commands a beautiful panoramic view from all windows.

After the death of Mr. Henry W. Potts, the property was inherited by his children, Eleanor Lee Potts, Llewellyn Potts, and Margaret Potts Williams, who maintained the farm, orchards and gardens.

The grounds and a formal garden with brick paths, boxwood, wisteria, and perennials were designed in 1907-1908 by the late Oglesby Paul of Philadelphia, who was associated with the famous landscape architect, Frederick Olmstead. Margaret Potts Williams (Mrs. H. H. Williams), following the example of her mother, Eleanor Powell Potts, maintained the garden and later became a well-known horticulturist, arranger, and flower

show judge. The gardens at Popodicon have in the past proven to be a masterpiece of gardening creativity, and were always a part of the House and Garden Tours.

In 1864, Shepherd College purchased the house and 126 acres. The house became the college President's home. The acquisition of 126 acres has provided sites for residence halls, the Guy J. and Alice Frank Center for the Creative and Performing Arts and the new Physical Education Facility.

Hostesses are members and friends of the Mecklenburg Garden Club assisted by the Sigma Sigma Sigma Sorority and the Theta Xi Fraternity.

5. SAINT AGNES CATHOLIC CHURCH

Location: Corner of Washington and Church Streets, Shepherdstown.

Although St. Agnes Church was built in 1889, there is indication of a Catholic presence in Shepherdstown as early as 1795, when Adam Livingston of Wizard Clip besought the resources of a Catholic priest to relieve him and his family of demonic possession. The Catholic priest was found celebrating Mass "in the little church on the chapel lot at the west end of town." This event apparently took place on the 1 1/2 acres which Abraham Shepherd had recently deeded to Clement Pierce and Joseph Clarke, as trustees of the "Roman Church and Burying Ground." Today the cemetery is scarcely identifiable as a burial ground, with practically no visible markers.

From the end of the eighteenth century until the mid-nineteenth priest circuit-riders from Frederick and Hagerstown made periodic visits to the valley, stopping at homes of the more prominent Catholics along the way. Then, in August 1889, a notice appeared that the foundation of the Baylor property was being removed in preparation for a new church, and in April 1890, Rev. T. J. Wilson held the first services. The consecration of the church took place Sunday, June 7, 1891, with Bishop Augustine Van de Vyver, of Richmond, officiating. The preacher for the occasion was the Rev. Arthur McAvoy, S.J., of Gonzaga College in Washington, D.C.

Miss Agnes Gibon, after whom the church was named, was a very devoted parishioner employing her skills as organist and choir director, and Sunday School teacher, to say nothing of her untiring efforts at raising funds for the new building. George Hodges, a wealthy merchant, who maintained a general store at the corner of German and Princess Streets (currently the site of The Reunion), was a Catholic who was very influential in having the church erected. Two windows in the church memorialize him and his family, a descendent of which was the late Bishop Joseph Howard Hodges. Other prominent Catholic families, whose names are memorialized

in the stained glass windows are the Gettingers, the Tanners, the Wagleys, the Fitzgeralds, Frances Osbourne and Margaret Beltz.

A substantial renovation of the church took place in 1982.

Shown by members of St. Agnes Parish.

Weekend Services: Saturday Eucharist 5:30 P.M.; Sunday Eucharist 10:30 A.M.; Evensong 4:00 P.M. featuring Bell Choir of Rosement Avenue School of Martinsburg; Eucharist 6:00 P.M..

6. FAULKNER HOUSE

Location: Bolivar Heights.

This turn of the century classic Revival House is one of six original summer houses built by wealthy Washingtonians. Resting on the crest of Bolivar Heights, the property offers magnificent views of the surrounding mountains and of Harpers Ferry.

The extensive earthworks from the Civil War are incorporated in the gardens covering the two acre home site. The gardens reflect over fifty years of formal landscaping. The central features of the grounds is an English sunken garden with antique gate and fountain.Younger plantings are part of the Faulkner's expansion of the formal grounds since they began their renovation of the house in 1987.

The interior of the house is rich in architectural detail with high ceilings, nine foot tall diamond paned French doors, original moldings, and heart of pine floors. One of the unique features of the house is the central hearth stone which was one of the cornerstones of the Harpers Ferry Armory (1796). It weighs 6 1/2 tons, and took a team of oxen a full day to bring the hugh stone to the house during its construction.

The Faulkner House was built in 1908 as a summer home for Paul Turner, a Detroit stockbroker. His wife, Mary Turner, was related to several prominent Jefferson County families, and to the actor, Randolph Scott. Tragedy struck the Turners in the 1930's as they lost their fortune in the Stockmarket, and Mary Turner died in the summer of 1933. Paul Turner sold the house to Howard and Minnie Lee ("Jackie") Wilt and left the area.

Howard Wilt was a master carpenter and inventor. He set about turning the house into a year round dwelling and to expanding the size of the house by enclosing the two large verandas and adding a portico to the front. The most notable change to the house came in the front drawing room where Howard brought the magnificent fireplace mantel from his ancestral home (c. 1725) and added the fine Federalist style paneling to the room. Howard Wilt died in 1958 and Jackie Wilt passed away in 1987. Scott and Lurel Faulkner, the present owners, moved in on Labor Day 1987. Extensive

renovations have occurred during the short time the Faulkners have lived on Bolivar Heights. The gardens have been expanded to include azaleas and red buds. Pathways through the woods and around the Civil War earthworks have been constructed. Inside the house all new wiring, plumbing, and heating units have been rebuilt. All other rooms have been refurbished to reflect the classical lines of the original design. This includes the meticulous restoration of the 1885 handpainted wallpaper in the music room (this wallpaper is the last remaining portion of the famous Hallam Castle which stood on Bolivar Heights until 1963. The paper was removed from the castle prior to demolition).

Today the Faulkner House continues to undergo improvements as part of a far-reaching twenty year renovation plan. It is a wonderful work in progress. The Tour will feature before and after photos of the renovations. The House showcases the Faulkner's extensive collection of African Art and their collection of English Regency and Georgian furniture (1780-1820). The grounds will feature azaleas, red buds, and dogwoods in full bloom, plus the magnificent views of the surrounding mountains.

The hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Harpers Ferry Women's Club.

7. ROSEMONT

Location: Charles Town. Take Liberty Street to Water Street, turn right.

In the mid-18th century, on a land-grant made to Robert Worthington, the first section of Rosemont was built. This simple building, of native limestone, provided living quarters for these earliest settlers.

In 1797 the property, then owned by Lawrence Washington, was conveyed to Michael Wysong and remained n the Wysong family for 170 years. The 225 acre farm was then bought by Mrs. Kable's father, J. Russell Fritts, who sold the house and 30 acres to Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Kable in 1975.

A large brick addition was built in the early 1800's and another in 1906 by Michael Wysong's grandson John James Wysong.

Of special interest is the original wide pine board flooring and the hand-hewn beams which were used in remodeling the kitchen-family room. The mantelpiece in the living room came from the French Embassy in Washington, D.C. when it was dismantled in 1910.

Behind its early 1920's facade, the house, situated in a lively setting surrounded by old trees, is attractively furnished and provides comfort and convenience for a modern day family.

Hostesses are members of the Dolley Madison, Jefferson and Windflower Garden Clubs.

8. RICH WOODS FARM

Location: Take Rt. 51 from Charles Town to Earl Road; turn left on Earl Road and go 1.5 Miles.

Originally part of Robert Worthington's (of Piedmont) second royal grant in 1757, it has been difficult to determine when the one-story farmhouse was built. The home was extensively remodeled and the upper floors added around 1834, when the farm was transferred from Thomas B. Worthington to his sister, Hannah W. Alexander. The transfer was by trust arranged by their father, Bushrod Washington, in order to avoid her husband's dower interest.

"Rich Woods" was the name given by the early settlers to the entire heavily forested district. In later years the house fell into disrepair, and had been abandoned for 25 years when Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackwell Davis, Jr. bought it in 1977. In 1981, a log section was purchased in Pennsylvania, and rebuilt by hand and added to the house. Its wide pine wall and floor boards are from this Pennsylvania cabin. Simplicity and dignity characterize this stone farmhouse, with its furnishings of family antiques.

The small stone dependency, once Dr. Alexander's medical office, is now the guest house.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club, assisted by members of Wayside and Shannondale Garden Clubs.

Thirty-fifth Tour *April 28 - 29, 1990*

1. HAPPY RETREAT

Location: Charles Town, South George Street (Rt. 9 East); turn onto Blakeley Place.

Colonel Charles Washington, founder of Charles Town and brother of General George Washington, was the builder and first occupant of Happy Retreat in the year 1780. It is a house of two wings connected by a covered runway. Colonel Washington died before his plan for the central portion was fulfilled and its was not until Judge Isaac R. Douglas purchased the property in 1837 that the center structure was added. Judge Douglas renamed the house Mordington after his home in Scotland. It was known as Mordington until 1945, when its original name was restored.

The west wing dining room was used by Charles Washington as his study. Here in 1786, he laid out plans for Charles Town, named for himself, to be built on 80 acres of his land. The town square, where the Court House stands, was deeded by Colonel Washington as a gift to the town.

The original stone kitchen and adjoining smoke house are believed to

predate the original wings of the house. An octagonal white school house, similar to the one at Mt. Vernon, still survives in excellent condition. The stone slave quarters and a barn have long since disappeared.

Charles Washington died in 1799 and is buried on the estate. In the 1930's the Bee Line Chapter of DAR placed a memorial to Colonel Washington at the supposed site of his grave.

Charles Washington served in the Virginia militia during the Revolution and was also the builder of the famed Rising Sun Tavern in Fredericksburg which was a favorite gathering place for Virginia patriots prior to the War.

Present owners of Happy Retreat are Mr. and Mrs. William Gavin. Their collections of mid-eighteenth century maps of the colonies and the 18th century German beer steins and porcelain will be on view.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club assisted by the Wayside Garden Club and Shannondale Garden Club

2. BLAKELEY

Location: 2 1/2 Miles South of Charles Town on Rt. 340; turn West on Huyett Road, go 1 1/2 Miles.

In 1820, two brothers, grand-nephews of George Washington, built houses facing each other across Bullskin Run, south of Charles Town. Claymont Court, built by Bushrod Corbin Washington, was large and handsome; on the other hand, the home of John Augustine Washington II, was far more modest in architectural style and scale, for John Augustine was to inherit Mount Vernon on the death of his childless uncle Judge Bushrod Washington. The judge died in 1829; John Augustine survived him only three years, leaving the two estates under the management of his widow, Jane Blackburn Washington until their sons came of age. Mount Vernon was left to the elder son, John Augustine III, the last Washington owner of that property; Blakeley went to Richard Blackburn Washington, the younger who lived there with his large family until 1875, when having suffered reverses, he was forced to sell the property. The buyer was his niece, Louise Fontaine Washington Chew, whose husband, Col. R. Preston Chew was famed as commander of the Confederate artillery unit known as "Chew's Battery". Sold again in 1892, Blakeley passed to several other owners, among them the author Frank Stockton. In 1943 a new owner, R. J. Funkhouser, who at that time owned several Washington homes, initiated the repair and remodeling of Blakeley, a program which included the addition of pillars and pilasters to the facade.

Set on well-landscaped grounds, this historic house commands superb views of the lovely rolling countryside. Present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jonkers.

Shown by members of the Dolley Madison, Windflower and Jefferson Garden Clubs.

LETTER OF JANE C. WASHINGTON to Rice Levi, her Mount Vernon manager, November 10, 1839. Jane C. Washington was the wife of John Augustine Washington who inherited Mount Vernon in 1829. Following his death in 1832 she took over responsibility for the management of the estate until her son, John A. Washington, Jr., reached his majority. In this letter Mrs. Washington enquires about the farming operation and mentions the repair of the pillar and colonnades of the Mansion. Her son was the last Washington owner of Mt. Vernon, selling it to the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association. Jane Washington and her husband are buried near General Washington's Tomb.

Blakeley Nov 10th, 1839

Mr. Rice Levi,
Sir:

I take the opportunity of Dr. Alexander's going below to write and inquire how my family and business at Mt. Vernon are getting on. I hope you have all been blessed with health, and that I shall have no cause to be dissatisfied with the state of our business under your management.

Have you gathered the Corn? How many Hogs have you put up, and in what order? Are the oyster shells yet hauled and burnt? How does Sarah make out with the Dairy? I hope our roots and vegetables have been well secured.

Mr. Skidmore has I suppose been down and repaired the Pillar and Colonnades.

I wish you to remind the tenants that I shall be down a week before Christmas, and wish them to be prepared to pay their rents, as I shall be anxious to close all my accounts with the year. I wish you would also endeavor to dispose of whatever wood you have for sale and collect all due for it before I come.

Remember me very kindly to Jenny and the other servants. Commending you and all under your charge to the care and blessing of our great and merciful God, I am truly your friend.

Jane C. Washington

3. ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD

Location: 300 East Congress Street, Charles Town.

In the current revival of interest in this country's cultural heritage, great attention is being given to graveyards. To tell the history of Zion Episcopal

Church one must begin with the graveyard which surrounds it. A gravestone date of 1788 can be seen here, while the date of the first church building is given as 1818. The land used as the Churchyard then and now was not in possession of the church in 1788, therefore it is assumed that this grave was moved from some other burial ground to Zion Churchyard.

Many collateral descendants of George Washington are buried here; more than 20 persons were born at Mount Vernon. To name a few—Anna Marie Washington Tucker, Louisa Fontaine Chew, Jane Charlotte Washington Willis.

Other interesting gravesites are of Edmund Randolph Taylor, a great-great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, a grandson of Edmund Randolph, the first Secretary of State of the United States; Bishop Beverly Dandridge Tucker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia. John Yates Beall, a young engineer who supervised the building of the stone wall around the graveyard enlisted in the Confederate Army and became a "Commando". He was sent by General Lee to the Great Lakes to interrupt shipping of material to the Yankees. He was caught and ordered to be hung, and his body was buried in this graveyard.

One interesting epitaph dated April 18, 1831 is signed by Francis Scott Key.

Zion Episcopal Church, St. Andrews Parish, is a result of many divisions of Frederick Parish, whose history began in 1737. It appears that St. Andrews Parish began approximately 1815. The "new church" was built in 1818, and was the first of those built upon the present site. An enlarged building, built in 1846, burned several months later, and the present church building was constructed and dedicated on December 6, 1851.

During the Civil War, Union soldiers, quartered in Zion Church had desecrated it almost beyond recognition, destroying all pews, and generally dismantling the building. Too late, on April 4, 1865, Major General T. W. Egan order the protection of Zion Church and all its property from injury or spoliation.

On December 6, 1951, in commemoration of the Centennial Celebration of Zion Church, a new cornerstone was laid, on which the inscription reads:

"On this Site
First Church 1818
Second Church 1846
Present Church 1851
Corner Stone Laid
December 6, 1951"

Tour Hours: Saturday 10 to 6, Sunday 12:30 to 6. You are invited to

services on Sunday 8 A.M.and 11 A.M.
Shown by members of the Church.

4. WOLAKADIA

Location: Bolivar Heights.

Wolakadia commands the Point of Bolivar Heights, overlooking the Potomac River and the dramatic view of Harpers Ferry gap where three states meet, and soldiers kept watch 122 years ago. A battleground during the War Between the States, breastwork fortifications add historical significance to this nine acre estate.

Wolakadia, with its white stucco walls and round veranda, was designed by famed architect Stanford White and built in 1904. He was fatally shot in 1906 by the jealous husband of "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing," actress Evelyn Nesbitt Thaws, in the major scandal of the new century.

The interior offers an interesting blend of traditional and North African furnishings and decorative objects against walls of oak and cherry. Rudolph Ernst's prize-winning (Paris, 1927) oil painting, "Keeper of the Harem," painted in Morocco, dominates the living room from the staircase landing, while a 19th century sidetable from Tangier, elaborately filigreed, contrasts with a massive stone fireplace. To the rear of a 1909 Steinway is a second fireplace with a carved stone slab bearing notes to "There's No Place Like Home."

Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry District.

Wolakadia is headquarters of Stryker-Post Publications, founded in 1966 by Philip Fitzhugh Stryker and the former West Virginia Circuit Court Judge Pierre Dostert.

5. WILLOWDALE FARM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

6. ENTLER HOTEL: *See 37th Tour, 1992*

7. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE AND TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

8. THE POWER'S HOME

Location: 122 South Maple Avenue, Martinsburg.

In 1939, the late Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Hendrix wanted a large, traditional style townhouse located in the downtown section of Martinsburg to use both as their residence and his doctor's office. Architect Homer Johnson designed the Georgian style brick home to fit these needs. This Georgian

style includes an imposing front doorway with a second floor Paladian window. Architectural detail, including the central staircase, is impressive throughout the interior. A small English-style garden occupies the walled side yard.

The house is currently occupied by Mrs. Curtis G. Power, Jr. and her mother, Mrs. William F. Standley, who moved many of the furnishings from Mrs. Power's former home, "Windewald". American antiques, including several clocks, have been collected by the Power family and are showcased throughout the house.

Hostesses are members of the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

9. TUSCARORA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Location: 1 1/2 Miles West of Martinsburg on Tuscarora Pike.

Tuscarora Presbyterian Church was organized in 1740 by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. It is believed that this was the first place that the Gospel was publicly preached west of the Blue Ridge.

Three buildings are thought to have been erected on the site. The present structure, having been built in 1803, originally had three entrances, one at each end and one in the middle on the east wall. At the west wall stood the pulpit. In 1952, an extensive repair of the church uncovered a six-foot wide brick walkway under the floor of the sanctuary.

In 1969, Tuscarora again underwent a building and renovation project. Renovation of the beautiful old stone sanctuary included the building of a balcony. Using native limestone to match the original church, a new, larger foyer was constructed at the entrance. Also, an educational building was added and dedicated as the John Langdon Rogers Educational Building in honor of the Rev. John L. Rogers, who served the church from 1919-1957.

Prior to 1770, supply ministers filled the pulpit at Tuscarora Presbyterian Church; since that time there have been twenty-one ministers who have served the Church. The Rev. Hugh Vance, Tuscarora's first installed pastor, served the congregation from 1770-1791, and is buried in the Tuscarora Cemetery. Also buried in the church cemetery is Rev. L. F. Wilson, who was twice pastor, 1836-53 and 1865-72.

Throughout the many changes in Tuscarora's 250 year history, the strength of its forefathers remains evident. In 1990, several celebrations will commemorate the 250th anniversary. Hostesses are members of the Pikeview Acres Garden Club.

Tour Hours: Saturday, April 28, 10 to 6; Sunday, April 29, 1 to 6.

Thirty-sixth Tour *April 27 - 28, 1991*

1. VALHALLA

Location: Bolivar Heights

This spacious modified Cape Code house with contemporary features is beautifully situated atop Bolivar Heights. It offers a commanding view of Harpers Ferry, as well as Loudoun Heights in Virginia and Maryland Heights in Maryland. Planned by owners Marilynn and Mark Swenson to take advantage of the natural setting, this new cedar and stone home was Judged Best Built Home (over 3500 sq. ft.) in 1990 by the West Virginia Builders Association.

The quality of construction and imaginative design are apparent throughout the house. The rear of the house opens onto a 400 sq. ft. deck which overlooks Harpers Ferry. The great room has an 18 ft. fireplace and 20 ft. ceiling. The cedar-enclosed hot tub room also opens onto the deck, with floor-to-ceiling glass windows.

Having lived for several years in Japan, the Swensons have decorated their home with oriental furniture and art, including an authentic Japanese "tatami" room, as well as traditional American Pieces.

Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry District.

2. BEALLAIR

Location: 3 Miles East of Charles Town on Rt. 340; turn onto Country Club Road; go 7/10 Mile; turn right at railroad.

A restoration-in-progress, Beallair is on the National Register of Historic Places and the Jefferson County Register. It was the home of Colonel Lewis W. Washington, a great nephew of George Washington, who was best known for his reluctant role in John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry. On the night of October 16, 1859, Colonel Washington was awakened by a band of John Brown's men and taken hostage. He was held in the engine house in Harpers Ferry for three days. He later served as the chief witness for the prosecution in the trial of John Brown in the Jefferson County Court House.

When the present owners acquired Beallair in 1980, the house had been abandoned for about 15 years. Before that time, it had served as a tenant house for orchard employees for over 25 years It had not been owner-occupied in over 40 years and was in very bad condition, without usable electricity, plumbing or heat. The restoration of Beallair has been slow and careful, with as much consideration as possible for the integrity of this historic house.

In addition to the historical importance of Beallair, the house is architecturally interesting, incorporating two very distinct periods of American architecture. The 18th century center section, built by Thomas Beall, is a six-room, three-story stone house in the Federal style. The 1850 additions to the front, sides and back of the house made by Lewis Washington, are examples of Shenandoah Valley Greek Revival: stucco over soft brick, the one-story raised front porch with four Ionic Columns and four matching pilasters. The stepgables are unusual, but are seen in this area on other houses of the period.

When restoration was begun, there was no trace of any previous landscaping or gardens. Almost all of the trees along the stream and on the surrounding grounds were planted by the current owner. The back dooryard garden, including the two outbuildings, fence and gates, was designed by Marc Paxton Fisher in 1985. Improvement of the grounds, as well as restoration of the house, is a continuing process.

Present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Donley Kennard.

Hostesses are members of the Shenandoah Garden Club and friends.

3. HAREWOOD

Location: 3 Miles West of Charles Town on Rt. 51.

This is the oldest of the Washington homes in Jefferson County, and the only one still occupied by a member of the family.

The house, built by colonial architect John Ariss for Samuel Washington, brother of General Washington, was occupied in 1770. Among its visitors were Louis Philippe and his party who traveled on horseback from Mount Vernon, their route to Charles Town via Harpers Ferry and on to Winchester traced on their map by General Washington.

At Harewood in 1794 James Madison married Dolley Payne Tood whose sister, Lucy Payne Washington, was then mistress of the estate.

The interior of the house is highlighted by handsome paneling and a beautiful stairway. A new wing has been added on the north side to match the original kitchen wing.

On the grounds are Colonel Washington's office and a family graveyard.

The house was carefully restored by the late Dr. John Washington, whose son, Walter Washington, is the present owner.

Hostesses are members of the Jefferson Garden Club, Dolley Madison Garden Club, and Windflower Garden Club.

4. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE AND THE TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

9. THE BOYD HOUSE

Location: 101 South Raleigh Street, Martinsburg

This charming red brick Victorian Queen Anne style house was built in 1890 by Colonel John E. Boyd, a soldier in the Confederate Army. It remained in the family until purchased by Howard K. Brown in 1943. It has a hipped room, corbeled chimneys square at the corner, demi-octagonal tower at the front and octagonal shingled roof on the third level. The architecture was influenced by Charles Eastlake, an English architect in "open Victorian merchandise." His influence will be noted in the fine exterior woodwork and in all of the original interior woodwork. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, where it is described as a "pivotal structure."

The home is furnished with family antiques compatible with that era. Art work was done by the present owner, M. Louise Shimp, who taught art in Berkeley County schools.

Hostesses are members of Norborne Garden Club.

6. STRUAN

Location: Showers Lane, West King Street extended, Martinsburg.

This is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steptoe. It was named "Struan," a Scottish term for stream, after the home in Virginia where Mr. Steptoe's father was reared.

The house is situated on a portion of one of the first land patents in Berkeley County, Virginia, issued in 1735. It was built around 1750, constructed of logs. A second log house was built abutting the first, on a level two steps down from the original cabin. Later a kitchen wing and upstairs bedroom were added, perhaps after George Showers purchased the house from George Small in 1872. No doubt the house was then covered with German siding, a type of shiplap, to protect the deteriorating logs.

The Showers family established a self-sustaining farm. There were bee hives, honey, goldfish and carp, ice, chickens, guineas, and a blacksmith shop. An apple orchard, vegetable and flower gardens were irrigated from the Tuscarora Creek, about 150 feet north of the house.

The Steptoes purchased the house in 1949. Furnishings are traditional, and there are some antiques. Changes were made by the Steptoes to protect the house from further deterioration. In addition, a root cellar became a bathhouse for the swimming pool, and the back porch is now enclosed by double glass windows which reduce the noise of the growing traffic on Interstate 81. Some of the logs, covered with siding for years, may now be seen, enclosed behind glass. Most of the old farm buildings are gone.

The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hostesses are members of the Gateway and Pikeview Acres Garden Clubs.

7. THE NOLL-RENTCH HOUSE

Location: Take West King Street extended onto Tuscarora Pike; go 2 Miles to Nollville; go 1/2 mile.

The Noll-Rentch House on Ridge Road south of Nollville was built on land granted by Lord Fairfax to Hugh Lyle in 1766. Tax records seem to indicate that the house was built by Gottlieb Noll in 1859 and given to his daughter, Mary Noll Rentch in 1876. However, oral histories have indicated that the house was actually built earlier than 1859, with one account giving 1803 as the date of construction. Noll, who came from Pennsylvania, acquired his land from the Rev. A.H.H. Boyd, son and heir of General Elisha Boyd, in 1857. He himself lived in the home on Ridge Road known as the Phillip Pendleton House and currently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Martin III.

Mary Van Metre purchased the house from the Rentch family in 1899, and it remained in the Van Metre family until 1952 when it was sold to William Ford. Dr. and Mrs. N.B. Groves acquired the property in 1963 and did extensive renovation during their ownership. The present owners, Cary and Sandra Hansel, purchased the house in 1986 and are continuing with the renovation.

This house, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a large accommodating dwelling, built with brick flat arches over the six double-sash windows. The main section of the house has a five-bay, two-story, gable-roofed central hall plan with a double parlor. Extending from the south gable is the four-bay section with a two-tiered recessed porch. The result is a long but handsome rectangular building.

Hostesses are members of the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

8. JAMES TAVERN

Location: Corner of King and New Streets, Shepherdstown.

The earliest part of James Tavern was built in 1785-86 by Christian Wise and his wife Elizabeth, who purchased lot No. 116 from the Shepherd family for two pounds. In 1792 the place sold for 300 pounds, indicating that a substantial dwelling existed at that time. Two additions appear to have been built prior to 1800. In 1816 the next owner paid 900 pounds—a large amount for a Shepherdstown home of that period. From 1811 to 1815 this was the meeting place for the town trustees.

The baseboards, chair rail and door casings in the front hall are original, as are the doors leading to the dining room and parlor, with their H-L hinges. Flooring was relaid with pine boards from the attic.

The parlor floor and mantel are original. The vertical paneling was discovered under plaster and lath secured with handmade nails.

The hall and bedrooms on the second floor retain most of the original doors, flooring and woodwork. The front west bedroom has been restored to its former size.

For the 26th Tour in 1981, the owners of James Tavern were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Shaw and it was shown by Mecklenburg and Potomac Garden Clubs.

In 1991 for the 36th Tour, James Tavern, owned by Mr. Dabney Chapman, was shown by Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

Thirty-seventh Tour ***April 25 - 26, 1992***

1. CHARMADOAH

Location: Cliff Street, Harpers Ferry.

This charming house with magnificent views of the Shenandoah River was built just before 1880 as a summer "cottage" by Civil War Colonel H. R. Miles of Washington, D.C. The current owner, Mrs. Mary Andes Hough, grew up at Charmadoah after her family purchased it in 1920.

The house retains its original exterior and interior architectural details. Transoms over each interior door and the 14 foot ceilings on the upper floors still keep the house cool in summer. Galleries extend the length of the house and multilevel terraces provide stunning views of the river gorge.

The house is furnished with family antiques. Much of the art work is by the present owner, an award-winning landscape painter.

Many of the unusual trees were originally planted by Colonel Miles. They include gingko, copper beech and the first paulownia tree to be planted in Jefferson County.

Shown by the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry.

2. PIEDMONT

Location: 1 1/2 Miles West of Charles Town on Rt. 51.

The stone wing of Piedmont was built by Robert Worthington, probably around 1730, and was called "Quarry Bank". Dr. John Briscoe bought the property in 1784 and built the main house, which is said to be an almost perfect example of Georgian architecture.

At the entrance to the property are the ruins of St. George's Chapel, which was built on land given by owners of adjoining estates. The house is situated on a rise overlooking a stream which winds through the lawn. A terrace leads to a walled spring.

The walls of the living room are hung with a scenic paper depicting the legend of Telemachus, issued by Dufour Freres, Paris, 1806.

Piedmont remained in the Briscoe family until the death of Miss Louise Briscoe in 1979. Mr. and Mrs. James Lehrer purchased the house in 1988, and it has been meticulously restored.

Hostesses are members of the Dolley Madison Garden Club.

3. THE PRINCESS STREET STABLE

Location: Princess Street, Shepherdstown.

This two-story gabled-roofed building with tin brick siding was constructed as a barn about 1900. Originally used as a livery stable, it served to house horses for students at Shepherd College and other visitors to Shepherdstown who stayed at the nearby Entler Hotel. The facade features the original sliding wooden tongue-and-groove barn doors with small glass windows. the original interior space was uninterrupted and the trapdoor for tossing hay down to the animals can still be seen from the first floor.

The building was purchased in 1988 by Keith H. Knost who has redesigned the property to house his interior design study and an apartment which is the residence of David B. Craig, Mr. Knost's business partner. The redesign was submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior and qualified for Historic Preservation Certification.

Shown by the Windflower Garden Club.

4. THE ENTLER HOTEL

Location: Corner of German and Princess Streets, Shepherdstown.

In 1734 Thomas Shepherd received a land grant of 222 acres from Lord Fairfax. He surveyed 50 acres and laid out his town in 96 lots, each 105 x 206 feet. Of these, lot 33 was conveyed to Henry Cookus, inherited by Christian Cookus, and in 1786 sold to Philip Adam Entler, Jr., who built the first unit of the Entler Hotel that same year.

The venture apparently proved profitable; over the years other additions were made, and the Entler family retained ownership until 1912. Shepherd College acquired the property in 1921, and put it to a variety of uses, ranging from a men's dormitory to a storage facility. In 1971 the College proposed demolition. In 1973 the building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, following which the town secured it from the State.

Eight years ago the Historic Shepherdstown Commission assumed responsibility for the restoration and management of this handsome historic structure, and since then the undertaking has proceeded with gratifying speed. Today the Entler Hotel serve Shepherdstown as a community center for social gatherings, meetings, performances, and art exhibits. Space is leased to several groups connected with the arts and humanities. In addition, the Hotel houses a museum to which residents have contributed material of local importance and interest.

Such a beautifully restored building would be a source of pride in any community, but Shepherdstown people feel a very special pride in having saved this architectural gem of the oldest town in West Virginia.

Shown by Historic Shepherdstown Commission.

5. ROCKLAND

Location: On Rt. 480, 2.5 Miles South of Shepherdstown.

Rockland was built in two distinct periods. The front section is a regional colonial mansion built of local fieldstone in the 1770's by James Verdier, a Huguenot of royal descent, and a tanner who owned tanneries and other property in Shepherdstown, Martinsburg, and Sharpsburg.

There are four stories with two rooms on each floor on either side of a central hallway with original walnut banister leading to the fourth floor. Windows on the first floor are paneled on the sides and tops. The chimney has the date 1812 carved in a stone near the top; this is probably the date when major renovations were completed.

The rear portion of the house is a Victorian three-story brick addition built in 1897 during the ownership of Frank Muzzey. The two parts are visually joined on the west side by a two-story triangular Victorian porch.

By 1950 the house had fallen into disrepair. A butchering operation had been set up in the living room and the passageway between the two sections had been blocked creating two separate residence.

The present owners, James and Ann Knode, bought Rockland in 1989. Mrs. Knode planned and supervised work that returned the house to a single residence. Changes were made with an eye toward keeping the two sections consistent with their distinct architectural periods.

Brick paths wind from the stone mounting block to the front entrance and from the rear entrance to the brick smokehouse, stone springhouse, and log summer kitchen to the rear of the house.

Rockland is a Jefferson County Historical Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

Shown by the Shenandoah Garden Club.

6. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE AND THE TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

7. THE RAUCH HOUSE

Location: One mile off Rt. 9 on Kelly Island Road, Martinsburg.

The farmhouse is owned by Richard M. and Laura Rauch Coltelli, Sr., and was built from brick kilned on the property by Mrs. Coltelli's great-grandfather, Edmund Davis Rauch, in 1898. The barn was also built by him in 1896. The farm was originally purchased after the Civil War by Edmund David's father, John Rauch. The family came from Harrisonburg, Pa. Edmund David operated the farm as a working dairy farm. He and his wife, Laura Virginia Tabler, raised eight children in the house which was completed for the sum of $5,000. Although the structure of the house remains substantially unchanged, some time in the early 1900's the outer walls were painted to preserve the fragile handmade brick. The furnishings are, in large part, original to the home. The antiques have been restored by local craftspersons in the Victorian style. The eight-piece set of furniture in the parlor was originally purchased from a Montgomery Ward catalog in the late 1870's for a total price of $27.50. Particular attention has been paid to restoring the floors and woodwork. The floors have not been sanded nor has the woodwork been stripped.

Shown by the Berk-Mar and Pikeview Acres Garden Clubs.

8. THE GARDNER-HOMERICK HOUSE

Location: 516 West John Street, Martinsburg.

Robert Stephen initially acquired this land by the will of his brother, General Adam Stephen. Upon his death he willed the property to Adam Stephen, the oldest of two sons, who subsequently sold it to his brother, Alexander Stephen.

The land was not developed by Alexander Stephen who sold it to Jacob Gardner, Sr., in 1839. The land, still not developed, passed to John Smith Gardner, his son, who built the house in 1870. John Gardner lived in a small house on a lot just west of the main house and never lived in the new house. In 1875 he sold it to James M. Homerick who added the back kitchen section a few years later.

The house still retains most of its original fine Italianate trim, so popular in Martinsburg after the Civil War, with wide brackets, paneled cornice with paired segmental arched windows.

The Italian influence can also be seen in the first floor with its magnificent rounded molding on the woodwork. The house sits back from the

street on a large well landscaped lot.

The house remained in the Homerick family until 1951. The present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoff.

Shown by the Norborne Garden Club.

9. THE JOHN MONG HOUSE

Location: Corner of Lost Road and Tuscarora Pike, Martinsburg.

This native limestone house was built by John Mong in 1804 on 235 acres along the banks of the Tuscarora Creek. It remained in the Mong family until 1946 when it was purchased by Obed Noll. Restoration was carried out in the early 1970's by William and Joan Heiden and the present owners, Jon and Labon Joyce, are continuing this work.

The house exterior remains unaltered. It was built with a detached two-story kitchen about 10 feet behind the main section of the house. The summer kitchen was joined to the main house about 1830. The present kitchen is located in the interior room formed by the joining of the two buildings. The lower level of the old kitchen still contains a spring which supplies fresh running water to the household. Both the upper level of the old kitchen, which has been converted into a family room, and the porch were walled with lumber from a barn located on the farm. Both floors of the old kitchen have large cooking fireplaces.

The interior Federal and Georgian style woodwork remains remarkably well preserved. The focal point of the second floor is a stunning ballroom known as "The Eagle Room" because of the motif on the carved Federal mantel frieze. The woodwork in the ballroom and the bedroom across the hall with its two-tiered cupboard and fireplace represent excellent examples of Federal style architecture.

Apart from the barn (which was part of the property) a small stone smokehouse is the only remaining outbuilding. The six acres of grounds surrounding the house contain a vineyard and gardens and reflect the avid gardening interests of the Joyces.

Shown by the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

Thirty-eighth Tour ***April 24 - 25, 1993***

1. THE PAYNE-KREGLOW HOUSE

Location: 302 North Mary Street, Hedgesville.

This Victorian frame house was built in 1905 by J. D. and Celia Payne. It was typical of many residences built during the period, a two-story gabled house with seven rooms. The Paynes were also owners of the Mount

Clifton Hotel, a popular Hedgesville resort at the turn of the century.

Original natural woodwork and Carolina natural pine floors are featured throughout. Eight-foot windows in the living room and a black marble mantel over a functional fireplace add to the charm. Intricately hand-carved trim over the entrance to the dining room is of special interest.

In 1909 George T. Kreglow purchased the property and resided there for many years. Later owners were Guy G. and Lucy M. Stuckey.

In April 1992 the house was purchased by James W. Poisal, Jr., for his residence. He has done extensive restoration and furnished the home with antiques belonging to his parents, James W. and Sarah Fye Poisal, and his grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. David P. Frye and Jacob and Sara Merryman Gilbert.

Shown by the Gateway Garden Club.

2. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE AND TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM: *See 39th Tour, 1994*

3. KEARFOTT-BANE HOUSE [Twin Cedars]

Location: Golf Club Road, Martinsburg.

The property takes its name from John P. Kearfott, who bought it in 1847. Kearfott was surveyor for Berkeley County and the author of the 1847 Kearfott Map of the county, which is used to this day as an aid to dating and locating early homes in the county. The original house burned in 1897 and was rebuilt, possibly on the foundation of the earlier house, by Ann V. Bane near the turn of the century.

The house is architecturally significant for its Queen Anne Victorian and American Eastlake architecture. It represents period architecture through the use of fanciful porches, different roof slopes, and generous use of spindles, fans, and other motifs.

Interior features such as turn-of-the century slate and marble mantelpieces, ceiling fans set in arabesques, and a porcelain bath partitioned by a beautiful floor-to-ceiling stained glass window lend further character and style.

The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Sutherland, have restored the house and made desired changes and additions while maintaining, even enhancing, the architectural integrity of the original building.

The house, large bank-barn, octagonal gazebo and small arched bridge are all in period; the extensive grounds are beautifully landscaped; all of which give the entire area a pastoral, storybook appearance reminiscent of a Victorian period scene.

Shown by the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

4. THE BOYD-WIEST HOUSE

Location: Gerrardstown. Take Rt. 51 West to Gerrardstown to 9th House on left.

The Boyd-Wiest House, located in the picturesque and historic village of Gerrardstown, served as the home of Philip Jacob Wiest, one of the most active merchant families in the town during the 1900's. It is believed that the two-story Victorian house was constructed in 1894 or 1895.

The general store on the property was built by Philip Jacob Wiest in 1854 and functioned as a thriving business for many years, serving the community. The Wiest family operated the store as well as an undertaking and cabinetmaking business. Coffins and cabinets were made in a shop attached to the rear of the house.

The general store was in operation continuously for 124 years by the Wiest family. Miriam Wiest Boyd and her husband, James, took over the business in 1960, and the store closed in 1978. Records kept in the store showed frequent use of the barter system into the 1900s to pay for caskets, carpentry work and groceries.

The present owners, David and Vivian McMillion, have carefully restored the home and have created a lovely garden at the back of the house. The home is tastefully appointed with antiques and reproduction furnishings, rugs and accessories.

Shown by the Berk-Mar Garden Club.

5. SCOLLAY HALL

Location: Corner of Queen and Grace Streets, Middleway.

Scollay Hall is located on the main street in the Middleway Historic District, which contains over forty 18th and early 19th century structures as well as four early cemeteries. Built prior to the American Revolution, the original (center) section of Scollay Hall was constructed of logs covered with clapboard. The south (brick) section of the house was probably constructed in the mid-1790s during the period when the town of Smithfield (now Middleway) was being promoted and extensively developed.

The north (main) section of the house was constructed after 1823 by Dr. Samuel Scollay (1781-1852), for whom the house is named. Dr. Scollay was a prominent physician and landowner in Jefferson County during the second quarter of the 19th century. From a prominent Boston family, he graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1808 and, after moving to Middleway, acquired considerable farmland in the county.

The house has been under gradual restoration since 1985, and it is the intent of the present owner, Clint Thomas Maish, to restore the house to its

general 1830s appearance. Many period pieces of furniture, including several from the area and original Scollay family pieces, enhance the interior of this dwelling.

Behind Scollay Hall, on Grace Street, Mr. Maish has reconstructed another early Jefferson County house. Built of logs, it retains original flooring, stairs, and some woodwork, and probably dates to the mid-18th century.

Shown by the Dolley Madison Garden Club.

6. WILLOWDALE

Location: From Charles Town go 2.9 Miles on Rt. 340 North, turn onto Marlow Road, go 3 Miles.

Nestled at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains and situated on the "Old Bloomery Farm," this stone farmhouse was built by George Eichelberger about 1830. The Eichelberger family lived in the house until 1859, when it was purchased by Amos Sheppard. After Sheppard's death, George William Marlow acquired the house and farm in 1877, thus beginning Willowdale's Marlow family era, which lasted nearly a century. George and his wife, Mary Catherine, lived in t he house with their four children, Mary, Nancy, and two boys who died as youngsters.

Mary, a spinster, inherited the house, living in it for over 80 years until her death in 1965. She gathered her water at the springhouse, cooked and heated by wood fire, and used candles and oil lamps for lighting. She was an avid gardener; her peonies, tiger lilies, hosta and hyacinth survive to this day. Mary Marlow left Willowdale to her cousin William Marlow. Following her death, the house remained shuttered and vacant until 1971, when the present owners purchased it from William Marlow's grandson, Thomas Weller.

Willowdale was well-preserved with original floors, windows, and woodwork, but had no plumbing, heating or electricity. The present owners, William E. and Patricia Jackson, have restored the house, constructed an addition and preserved the original farm buildings.

Shown by the Shenandoah Garden Club.

7. THE SCOTT HOUSE

Location: 204 New Street, Shepherdstown.

Built by Dr. Reynolds in the 1880s, this charming house in historic Shepherdstown has been renovated by the present owner, Mrs. E. Shepherd Scott. Born in Shepherdstown, Mrs. Scott moved back several years ago, bought the property and began renovation. A recently built "living wing" at the back of the house provides additional space. The house is an example of

adaptive renovation for today's lifestyle. Mrs. Scott's taste and creativity are evident in every area of the house.

Shown by the Windflower Garden Club.

8. HOME OF COLONEL AND MRS. MARTIN WILLIAMS SHUEY

Location: 740 Washington Street, Harpers Ferry.

By Harpers Ferry standards, this charming four square with large wrap-around front porch and second floor back porch is relatively new—celebrating 70 years in 1993. It sits on four spacious lots fronting Washington Street, continuing to Ridge Street, and features a gazebo in the side garden, a vegetable garden, a white garden, swards of green lawn with trees, grape vines and raspberry bushes.

The fourteen-room interior, always light and airy with more than 40 windows in the structure, is being lovingly restored with comfort and livability in mind. All restoration work has been done personally by the Shueys. The decor is eclectic, reflecting the Shuey's extensive world travels, as well as many fine antiques.

In addition to being a plumber, carpenter and paperhanger, Mr. Shuey is currently Vice President of Air Traffic Control at Aircraft Owner and Pilots Association. Mrs. Shuey, with the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, is also an accomplished artist, whose work is evident throughout their home.

Shown by the Garden Department of the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry.

Thirty-ninth Tour — *April 23 - 24, 1994*

1. CLAYMONT COURT

Location: Huyett Road, Charles Town; Off Rt. 340 South.

Claymont Court, considered the grandest of the Washington family country homes in Jefferson County, was built between 1815-1820 at a cost of $30,000 by Bushrod Corbin Washington, grand-nephew of President George Washington. Facing Claymont across rolling pastures is Blakeley, built about the same time by Bushrod's brother, John Augustine II.

The interior of Claymont burned in 1838, but Bushrod lost no time in rebuilding it. He lived in the home with his family until his death in 1851.

During Bushrod's lifetime, Claymont's tradition of hospitality became legendary in the area, and the estate became well-known for the quality of the livestock it raised.

The home stayed in the family until 1871, when it was sold by Bushrod

Corbin Washington II following the Civil War. Since that time, it has had numerous proprietors, among whom were Frank R. Stockton, Col. S. J. Murphy, and R. J. Funkhouser.

At present, it is owned by the Claymont School for Continuing Education, whose members are gradually restoring the home and grounds.

Serving as hostesses for the tour are members of the Dolley Madison Garden Club. A special art exhibit featuring the works of local artist Thomas J. Roberts will be an added attraction at Claymont Court.

2. ONE PARK ROW

Location: Corner of Washington and Columbia Streets.

Early records indicate that this large house was built c. 1837, presumably for Armory employees. During the Civil War it served as a military hospital.

True to its name, the recently restored house faces the little hillside park with its delightful bandstand, which has also recently been restored.

Present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bell and the Rockenbaugh Family, who are conducting restoration of this interesting late-Federal structure, are relatives of R. Shirley Rockenbaugh, whose wife's uncle, William Williams was night watchman on the bridge at the time of John Brown's raid. He was captured by the raiders and later released.

Woodwork, floors and interior hardware are original here; furnishings are eclectic, ranging from primitive over a wide range of Victoriana; many family pieces are featured, along with family photographs and memorabilia.

One Park Row's hillside landscaping is a charming display of spring-flowering bulbs and trees, set off by the deeper tones of evergreens.

Hostesses are members of the Garden Department of the Harpers Ferry Woman' Club.

3. HARPER HOUSE

Location: The Public Way, Harpers Ferry.

The home of Robert Harper was built during the American Revolution and it has been remodeled a number of times in keeping with changing tastes. Starting in 1832 and ending shortly after the Civil War, it had a period of almost extravagant decor.

Under several coats of paint and plaster in one room was found a section of scenic wallpaper from the noted French firm of Leroy and Dufour. The wallpaper depicted "Les Fetes Grecques" and the delineation was done in gold on a black background. To accent it, the ceiling plaster was painted black and the interior wood trim, black and off-white. Mantelpieces of graceful design with matching mouldings around windows and doors were

found in the more important rooms.

After long and intensive research and study, the Harper House has been restored by the National Park Service in the style of the John Brown period.

The Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council sponsored the refurnishing of Harper House by spending much time and effort in acquiring furnishings of that period. During the early years of the Garden Tours, members explored attics and antique shops and attended auctions up and down the Eastern Seacoast looking for the desired pieces of furniture needed for that period.

In 1747, Robert Harper purchased 125 acres at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, with legal title under Lord Fairfax's grant from the Crown. He established a ferry, thereby giving the village its name. In 1775, he selected this high rock ledge as the site for a home. Six years passed before its completion, because workmen were called to serve in the Revolutionary Army.

Robert Harper's wife died during this period and he died in 1782, at which time his first home, his second on the Shenandoah and the present one were the only houses in Harpers Ferry. Lateral descendants of Robert Harper, the Waters, became his heirs and leased the structure as a tavern.

When it was a Tavern, the Harper House was visited by Thomas Jefferson and George Washington. In later years the house served as a tenement. National Park Service period furnishing reflect the 1850s tenement house occupants. The basement apartment illustrated furnishings within the financial range of lower-class inhabitant, Dan O'Keefe, who represented the largest economic class in pre-Civil War Harpers Ferry. The buying power of merchant James McGraw dominates the upper floors of the house with such items as a sewing machine and fancy parlor stoves.

As early as 1834, the area surrounding the Harper House was noted in a local paper as having a large productive lot, presumably for vegetables. The restored garden in front of the Harper House reflects remembrances of William Marmion, former Harpers Ferry resident.

Members of the Garden Department of the Harpers Ferry Woman's Club have planted over a thousand spring-flowering bulbs along the Stones Steps leading up to the house.

Harper House, over the many years, has been shown by members of the Garden Department of the Harpers Ferry Woman's Club and by the National Park Service.

In the early 1970's all furniture acquired by the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council for Harper House was given to the National Park Service.

4. THE KENNEDY HOUSE AT WILLOWDALE FARM

Location: Engle—Moler Road, Shepherdstown.

The original portion of the Willowdale Farm House was built in 1768 by Jacob Hess, and according to local historians, was given to his daughter, Margeretta, as a wedding gift. According to Kenamond's *Prominent Men of Shepherdstown, 1762-1962*, the farm was owned by Joseph McMurran in the 1830's, and his son Joseph, the first president of Shepherd College, lived on the farm as a boy.

From Samuel Howell Brown's 1852 map of Jefferson County it was found that Jacob Reinhart lived in the house at that time (1852). He was Captain of the "Shepherdstown Dragoons" in 1859 when it was one of the local militia companies that went to Harpers Ferry to contain John Brown until a company of U.S. Marines led by Robert E. Lee and J.E.B. Stuart arrived on t he scene.

According to Deed Book "K", pg. 169, in the Virginia State Library, this house is located on property granted by Lord Fairfax to John Taylor in June 1760.

The original wing of the house is a two-storied structure of Flemish Bond brickwork; Colonial water table, and two elaborate double flumned chimneys at the gable ends. The bricks are English-made (ballast bricks), brought from the sailing ships to the site by ox cart. Original mortar pointing is visible on the west end of the house. The "new wing" of the house, added in 1853, was built of English Bond brickwork and with a lower roof line. The separate flume are joined by arches at chimney caps, with matching arched recesses on sides.

On the first floor of the original portion of the home, interior gable end walls are completely paneled. Massive fireplaces (6 feet in width) in the two first floor rooms have horizontal paneled overmantels rising to ceiling cornice with vertical panels, with mitred ears, on the side form floor to level of architrave. Two cupboards, one with paneled door, the other with original windows in the door and butterfly shelving are at either end of the fireplace in both rooms, are topped with shell-shaped keystone delicately carved.

Both rooms have carved cornices with cyma recta molding projecting over the fireplaces, door and windows, and a molded chair rail and flat mop boards. All rooms have boards in varying widths, some as originally laid. There are five "board and batten" doors, two "Christian" door with crossette frames, seven "Cross and Bible" doors. One of the front doors is graced by a fanlight, and the other is a "Coffin" door.

During the restoration process several discoveries were made. In opening the fireplace in the living room a "secret" room was discovered in the chimney. Two arched doorways were found after removal of layers of paper in the "new wing" hall and reopened.

The home reflects an evolutionary process; all colors used in the home were present in it during its early states. Wallcovering and window treatments have been documented and reflect styles used during the period that each wing was constructed. The Kennedys have acquired some of the furniture that was in the home during various periods.

Also of interest are the spring house which is over 100 years old and the bank barn which is approximately 125 years old.

Don't miss Mr. Kennedy's "Brass Era" 1914 Model T which has been completely restored and won first place in its class at the 1993 fall Antique Automobile Club of America show in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

The home was last on view to the public at the beginning of it restoration process on the 1990 House and Garden Tour. The owners are Art and Kathy Kennedy.

Hostesses are members and friends of the Shenandoah Garden Club.

5. THE McDONOUGH HOUSE

Location: 203 West German Street, Shepherdstown.

Built around 1893 by the J. W. Snyder family, this house features the charm and elegance of the Victorian era. Mr. Snyder was the brother of H. L. Snyder, editor of *The Shepherdstown Register*. Mr. H. L. Snyder was the grandfather of Mrs. John Schley and Miss Rosemary Lyne, natives presently residing in Shepherdstown.

The home was later owned by Mr. and Mrs. Haney Turner, great aunt and uncle of Mrs. Schley and Miss Lyne. Eventually, the home was inherited by Turner's daughter, Louise Turner Burwell. Dr. Burwell, her husband, was the town's doctor.

Current residents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Smallwood, have enhanced this lovely vintage home with touches of contemporary furnishings and neo-classic art work and accessories. An architectural delight, intricate gingerbread trim first used in eighteenth century England is found under the eaves and on the porch. Rarely seen panes of stained glass adorn the original windows. A curved staircase, period wainscoting, and interesting door and window frames are found throughout the house. The focal point of the living room is the ornate mantel surrounding the fireplace.

Renovated by the present owner, Ms. Sarah K. McDonough of Washington, D.C., the house is being shown by the current residents.

Hostesses and floral arrangement throughout the house by members of Berk-Mar Garden Club.

6. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE AND THE TRIPLE BRICK MUSEUM

Location: 309 East John Street, Martinsburg.

The stone house, set on a hill overlooking the Tuscarora Creek, was the home of General Adam Stephen, the founder of Martinsburg. Adam Stephen was born in 1718 in Scotland and graduated from Kings College of the University of Aberdeen and the Medical School of the University of Edinburgh. He was a frontier soldier and a Major General in the Revolutionary War, distinguishing himself at Trenton, Princeton and Norfolk. While in the Virginia Legislature he urged the ratification of the Constitution of the United States; was prominent in establishing Berkeley County and having made Martinsburg the County seat. He died in Berkeley County in 1791. The Adam Stephen House, begun in 1774 and interrupted by the Revolutionary War, was completed in 1789. Rectangular in design, it is built of native limestone with four rooms and a central hall on each floor. It is furnished in the 1750-1850 period. A stone smokehouse and log building have been reconstructed on foundations discovered in an archaeology dig.

Landscaping was a project by the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council with funds derived from the Annual House and Garden Tours. The General Adam Stephen House and the Triple Brick Building were a gift to the city of Martinsburg by William A. Evers. They are administered by the General Adam Stephen Memorial Association, Inc. The house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

THE TRIPLE BRICK BUILDING, built in 1874-1886, has recently been restored and houses a museum. It is brick and was constructed into three apartments, the reason for its name, Triple Brick Building. Martinsburg as an important railroad center. Maintenance of engines was carried out in the nearby B & O Shops and engineer and firemen stayed with their engine while it was being repaired. The Triple Brick Building was used to house the railroad crews.

The General Adam Stephen Memorial Association has paved the road leading to both the Adam Stephen House and the Triple Brick Building. This Building was also placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. Shown by members of the General Adam Stephen Memorial Association, Inc.

7. THE PARKS-HIBBERT LOG HOUSE

Location: Dry Run Road, Martinsburg.

The older-first floor log section of this two-story rustic home on Dry Run Road (formerly Parks Gap Road) was built in the late 1700s or early 1800s on land owned by the Parks family and after 1810 by the Peter Grove

family. The second story was probably added in the late 1800s by Conrad Hibbert, who purchased the property in 1865.

In 1910, the property was purchased by the Dry Run Orchard and later by the American Fruit Growers Association and for many years was used as an orchard tenant house. The house was in a dilapidated condition when it was purchased in 1991 by Sherry Dick. Much of the nearby community assumed she would raze the house to build a new home; instead, however, she restored the house, exposing the inside logs on the older first floor section, and removing asbestos siding to expose the outside clapboard.

The house is a splendid example of the rewards awaiting restoration for a property which initially would seem to be an insurmountable task. Sherry and David Dick have carefully documented the restoration with photos which will be available to visitors touring the home.

Mrs. Dick's many collections, including dolls, pottery and quilts, are displayed throughout their home.

Hostesses are members of the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

8. BELLA VISTA GROUNDS, TAVERN AND DISTILLERY

Location: Tuscarora Pike from West King extended, Martinsburg; go 3 Miles.

Set on a high knoll above a spring-fed pond, the picturesque limestone house, outbuildings, and grounds of Bella Vista are sheltered on the west by historic North Mountain. Tuscarora Creek, flowing through the property from its nearby source, is further fed here by the Bella Vista springs.

The house, which has an 1807 datestone on the chimney, was built for Frederick Sibert, whose son, Michael, became an innkeeper here to accommodate travelers on the nearby Tuscarora Road. He operated the two-story stone tavern and distillery located on the property. The tavern and distillery, built about 1800, have been restored and furnished with period equipment. The two-story stone springhouse located on the spring-fed pond has two open fireplaces. Hollowed-out logs serve to pipe spring water to the distillery. The house and beautifully landscaped grounds, owned by Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Frye, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The picturesque grounds, distillery, tavern, and springhouse will be open for the Tour. Hostesses are members of the Olde Berkeley Garden Club.

Trivia

Being a collection of historical material and relevant observations on Jefferson County offered by the Editor for the delectation of his readers on occasion as pieces come to hand. The editor respectfully urges readers to submit contributions to Trivia.

A Friend In Need

Buena Vista, Va.
Febuary 8, 1906.

Editor Register — Dear Sir—I noticed in your issue of the 4th the death of Mr. D. G. Henkle, of Bolivar, W. Va. Mr. Henkle was my life-long friend and frequent companion, and well worthy of the friendship of those who knew him best. It is of him as a gallant Confederate soldier, cut off from his home by the Federal army, that I ask space in your paper to contribute to his memory a coincidence of the war in which the writer was a party participant and personal observer of his reckless daring and gallantry, for which I am gratefully indebted to him for my life at the risk of his own. This was at the time of Hunter's raid up the valley of Virginia and on to Lynchburg.

Grove, as he was commonly called, was at the time a member of Captain Kearney's company, D, 12th cavalry, Rosser's Brigade. At the time referred to he had only partially recovered from a flesh wound received in a previous engagement. When I met him, both being absent from our commands, we decided to go on a raid. Finding nothing smaller to devour we made an attack on a regiment of Federal cavalry, near Waskey's Mills, in the county of Botetourt, and in doing so we found, after a few minutes later that we both were in the center of a hornet's nest.

After firing several pistol shots into their ranks from our position close by, wounding several of them and their horses, we were forced to retreat by a detail of twenty-five horsemen armed with repeating rifles, who had been thrown out to ride us down. This resulted in a running fight, in which we were greatly hampered by our position among rail fences, thus enabling the enemy to gain on us rapidly, following through the gaps that we had left down. But the real crisis came when we reached a creek some 25 feet in width, with its bed filled with a deep, black muck, and its overhanging

banks rising some four feet above the water, while our pursuers were pressing down close upon us, sending a shower of bullets into our midst at every jump of their steeds.

Grove at this juncture was more fortunate than the writer. Having struck a place where cattle had made a break in the banks, He crossed with but little difficulty; while the writer, a little lower down, was vigorously using a pair of Mexican spurs on a fine but reluctant horse, with a persuasiveness so effectual that he sought to jump the entire stream, landing himself and his rider in the mud and water some eight feet short of the opposite bank. He could not extricate himself from the mud, thus making it necessary for the rider to part with his faithful horse and equipment with no time for hesitation.

Mr. Henkle at his juncture had crossed a meadow some hundred yards ahead, and throwing off a top rider of a rail fence, turned his horse, the famous sorrel Bill (known to many other citizens around Halltown for his running and jumping qualities), that he may have a run to jump the fence. In doing so he discovered that the writer had abandoned his horse and was climbing up the creek banks with what seemed a hopeless effort to escape. In fact, the writer had lost all hope, being pressed so very closely by the enemy; and defenseless against such numbers, was almost on the point of surrender, which under the circumstance would have been certain death.

It was a critical moment, and feeling the concussion of the bullets as they passed rapidly by my head and my persuers close at my heels, I called to Grove to save himself, that they had me. But he was equal to the occasion. I can see him now as he rose in his saddle, and with stentorian voice replied: No! I will be d_____ if they have," and putting spurs to old Bill, with pistol in hand, he opened fire on the gang across the creek and came to me, while I ran to meet him midst a shower of leaden hail, and snatched me from the very jaws of death, thus risking his life to save a friend in need.

I think, sir, that you will agree with me that there is conspicuous courage and daring in such an act, that not only endears us to our fellowmen but places them far ahead of the ordinary average human beings. The famous old sorrel, ridden by his father, Jno. T. Henkle, for many years after the Civil War, carried both of us safely over a rail fence and out of danger as he had frequently carried his owner before and after this event.

A FRIEND INDEED.

Shepherdstown Register, February 22, 1906 Raleigh A. Donley

Summer Picnic



Beallair

Again the Jefferson County Historical Society is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Don Kennard for making Beallair available for the annual summer picnic. Many will recall it was nine years ago the picnic was held here. The weather was quite different this time, giving us sunshine and a temperature which was most pleasing. The meadow where approximately 200 members and guests gathered was picturesque. The food tables and lemonade stand held the best from the kitchens of Jefferson County.

The picnic over, Mr. Kennard gave the group a run-down on Beallair. Many changes, all improvements, have taken place in the past nine years to restore what the elements of time had taken from this handsome home situated on a high hill not far from Harpers Ferry. Beallair was purchased in 1980 by Mr. and Mrs. Don Kennard of Texas from Butler Brothers of Martinsburg.

The Kennards have kept to the original in their restoration especially with the plastering on the outside and the inside, except the wall at the entrance. Here the stone wall has been exposed and all necessary filler and pointing up has been done. An entire new electric wiring system and all

plumbing throughout the house has been installed. Bathrooms and closets have been added wherever convenient without disturbing the architecture. The kitchen has been remodeled to bring it up to 20th century usefulness. The eight fireplaces have been opened, cleaned and conditioned for use. A hot water heating system with baseboard convectors is all new. During renovation, the Kennards discovered an old stairwell in the section of the house built by Thomas Beall. This has been reopened. The brick patios are new.

The stone house, near the main house was apparently built in two sections. It has been put in excellent condition and has served as home for the Kennards during restoration work. It is thought this small house was built before Beallair, perhaps, serving as a home for the building and later as a servant's quarters. The old stone barn in the meadow has gone through a complete restoration and is now serving as an office and guest house. Flower gardens and landscaping have been tastefully done.

Beallair was the home of Colonel Lewis Washington and was built by his grandfather Thomas Beall. The front of the house was added by Lewis Washington. It was from Beallair that Lewis Washington was taken and held hostage during the John Brown raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859.

The Kennards invited anyone who wished to do so to tour the house and grounds. Thanks again to Mr. and Mrs. Don Kennard for their gracious hospitality and generosity in opening Beallair to Jefferson County again.

Florence H. Moore