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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Middleway Issue

Volume XLVI
December 1980

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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Volume XLVI December 1980

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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."

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

Post Office Box 485

Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

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Membership—Open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. Annual dues of $5.00 should be paid to the Treasurer after the beginning of the fiscal year on January 1.

Publications and Prices—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 $7.50 each, mailed, *Old Norborne Parish (1744-1816)* for $5.00 each, mailed and *The Washington Homes of Jefferson County* for $2.00 each, mailed.

Dr. Stealey New President



At a recent meeting of the Historical Society's Board of Directors, which was held in June at *Harewood,* Dr. John A. Washington announced that declining health necessitated his relinquishing the organization's presidency. After accepting the resignation and considering several successors, the directors elected as the new president, Dr. John E. Stealey, III, Chairman of the Social Science Division of Shepherd College.

Dr. Stealey was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and has been closely associated with academic work in West Virginia. His education was obtained at West Virginia University, where he received the A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees. His historical experience included serving as co-ordinator of an oral history project involving bituminous coal miners in which he directed the use of material in the West Virginia Collection of the West Virginia University Library. He also served as an instructor in the University's Extension Center for Appalachian Studies and Development. Accepting an assistant professorship of history at Glenville State College, Dr. Stealey taught for two years at that institution. He joined the Shepherd faculty in 1969 as assistant professor of history and has been promoted successively to associate professor

and full professor. He has been chairman of the Social Science Division since 1971.

Dr. Stealey's writings include an unpublished doctoral dissertation entitled "The Salt Industry of the Great Kanawha Valley of Virginia: A Study in Ante-Bellum Internal Commerce." In addition, he has written numerous articles and book reviews. He is currently engaged in writing a book-length history of Storer College, a four-year institution of higher learning for blacks, 1867-1955, for which he received a Ford Foundation travel-study grant.

Dr. Stealey is a member of Phi Alpha Theta, national honorary history fraternity, and Pi Sigma Alpha, national political science honorary organization. In addition, he holds memberships in the Agricultural History Society, American Historical Association, Organization of American Historians, and the Southern Historical Association. He is on the West Virginia State Historical Records Advisory Board of National Historical Publications and Records Commission. For several years he has served on the Board of Directors of the Jefferson County Historical Society and the Board of Directors of the Harpers Ferry Historical Association. Dr. Stealey and his wife Patricia live in Shepherdstown.

Middleway Symposium

The 1979 November meeting was held in the White Church in Middleway. These presentations were made by members of families native to this community.

Story of Early Smithfield

by W.O. Macoughtry

The town of Smithfield later named Middleway in Jefferson County, West Virginia, developed from the activities of a Quaker and his son and grandson all named John Smith. John Smith, the first, son of a millwright from William Penn's colony at Philadelphia who had moved to Cecil County, Maryland, was born in 1677. He moved back to Philadelphia and from there came to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1729. He and his two sons, John and Rees, built a grist and hemp mill on a branch of the Opequon called Turkey Run whose source is a great spring at that time called Turkey Spring. The mill site was on land originally granted to the Van Meter brothers in 1730 in what was then Spotsylvania County, later Orange County, then Frederick County, then Berkeley County and lastly Jefferson County, Virginia now West Virginia. John Smith obtained the mill site and 420 acres surrounding it from Joist Hite who had bought it from the Van Meters. John Smith's grant was officially approved by Governor Gooch of Virginia in 1734. The grist and hemp mill was named as the starting landmark in the survey that established the boundaries of the grant. In 1734, Joist Hite, Morgan Morgan, Benjamin Borden, John Smith, and John Hobson were made justices of the peace by the County Court of Orange County, Virginia upon the request by the inhabitants of the north west side of the "Blew Ridge of mountains and the Sherrando river".

John Smith, 1st, died in 1737 and John Smith, 2nd, born in Cecil County, Maryland in 1710, became the operator of the mill. He also acquired large landholdings. Dr. Bates writes that a glance at the plot of the 1734 grant shows that John Smith had a town in mind when he selected his acres. The plot included a cross road junction of roads coming from Pack Horse Ford and Charles Town and points east and going west and south to Ohio, Kentucky, and the Carolinas which roads later became much used by settlers and freight, moving out as the population in the eastern seaboard became more crowded.

As John Smith, 2nd. aged his son John Smith, 3rd. became director of the family interests. The laying out of a town had been debated in the family for years as a straggly village had been developing and finally in 1794 the staking out of lots was done and in 1795 the lots were put up for sale. These were eagerly gobbled up and houses were built upon them because the terms of sale required a building to be placed on the lots would revert to the Town Trustees. Flat stones were laid for pavements, stepping stones were placed across the street, and the houses were built of logs or frame weather boarded on the outside or plastered outside. Two streets running parallel north and south were named King and Queen, Queen being the main street. There were two cross streets, Charles and Grace, and various alleys between.

The development was as well done as any modern day one and in 1798 a charter of incorporation was obtained from the General Assembly of Virginia. On the same date charters were granted to Berryville and Clarksburg.

John Smith, 3rd, had added a lime kiln to his business and, in 1785, a power saw to his mill which was most useful in producing lumber for the great surge in building caused by the development. He had had an interest in the development of Bath where he had, no doubt, learned how a development was run.

A post office was established in 1806 and since there was already a Smithfield in another part of Virginia, a different name was deemed necessary for this one. And in view of the fact that Smithfield had become a center of commerce between several other towns, the post office was named "Middleway." David Fry was appointed postmaster. The location of the office is not stated but it is presumed that he had it in his home at the intersection of Charles & Queen Streets since later postmasters moved the office to suit their convenience. The postoffice was discontinued in 1905, superseded by the Rural Free Delivery from Kearneysville.

At the time of the development, Henry Smith of Pennsylvania, of German descent and no relation to the founding Smiths, came to Smithfield and established a tavern which became well known as an inland hostelry. This faced Queen Street and stood on the south bank of Turkey Run. It is now gone but was there in part well into the 1940's. Henry Smith was later one of the postmasters and built a postoffice which still stands. Smith's Tavern once entertained President Buchanan as a guest while his coach, which had broken down nearby on a trip to his home in Pennsylvania, was being repaired.

Population: 1810, 221; 1820, 337; 1830, 305; 1850, 349 free whites and 95 slaves; 1870, 267 whites and 94 colored.

When the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was proposed, originally called the Winchester and Potomac, it caused much excitement in Smithfield around 1835. Most of the people were against its passing through the town although that was the first route considered from Harpers Ferry to Winchester because that was the way travel between those two places had always gone. There were numerous objections: trains would scare and kill livestock on the tracks; fires would be started by sparks from the locomotive; much pleasant slumber would be disturbed by the noise. Tom Watson who ran a mill on Turkey Run east of town strongly favored the railroad but the other citizens opposed it for that very reason. They thought that if Tom had the railroad handy he would ship all of his meal and flour to better markets and leave the town destitute of bread. Had they but known it, the loss of the railroad was the death blow to future commercial expansion of the town.

Education was generally well thought of and encouraged by the early settlers of Smithfield since most of them were quite literate and a number of them had good formal educations. Before public schools were established many families singly or by combining forces hired private tutors and held school in their homes.

Free schools for all were established in Jefferson County in 1847. Smithfield had its public school from the earliest date under the law.

The Civil War touched Smithfield in several ways. The young men went off to fight with the Confederate forces. Several skirmishes and cavalry actions went through and around the town. Some homes were burned and a fair-sized battle ensued during Sheridan's scourge of the Shenandoah Valley. The large brick building on the corner of Grace & Queen Streets was used as a hospital because there were four or five doctors living in the town. It could accommodate fifty patients. After the battle of Sharpsburg it was used to capacity, wounded being hauled there by wagons. From its earliest days, Smithfield was much better supplied with doctors than it is now.

A company of militia, 1st company of 2nd Battalion of the 55th Regiment of the Virginia Militia was established at Smithfield c. 1795. It later was called the Middleway Blues. It was absorbed into the regular Army of the Confederacy and did not fight as a unit.

From the Civil War through the 1880's times were hard and

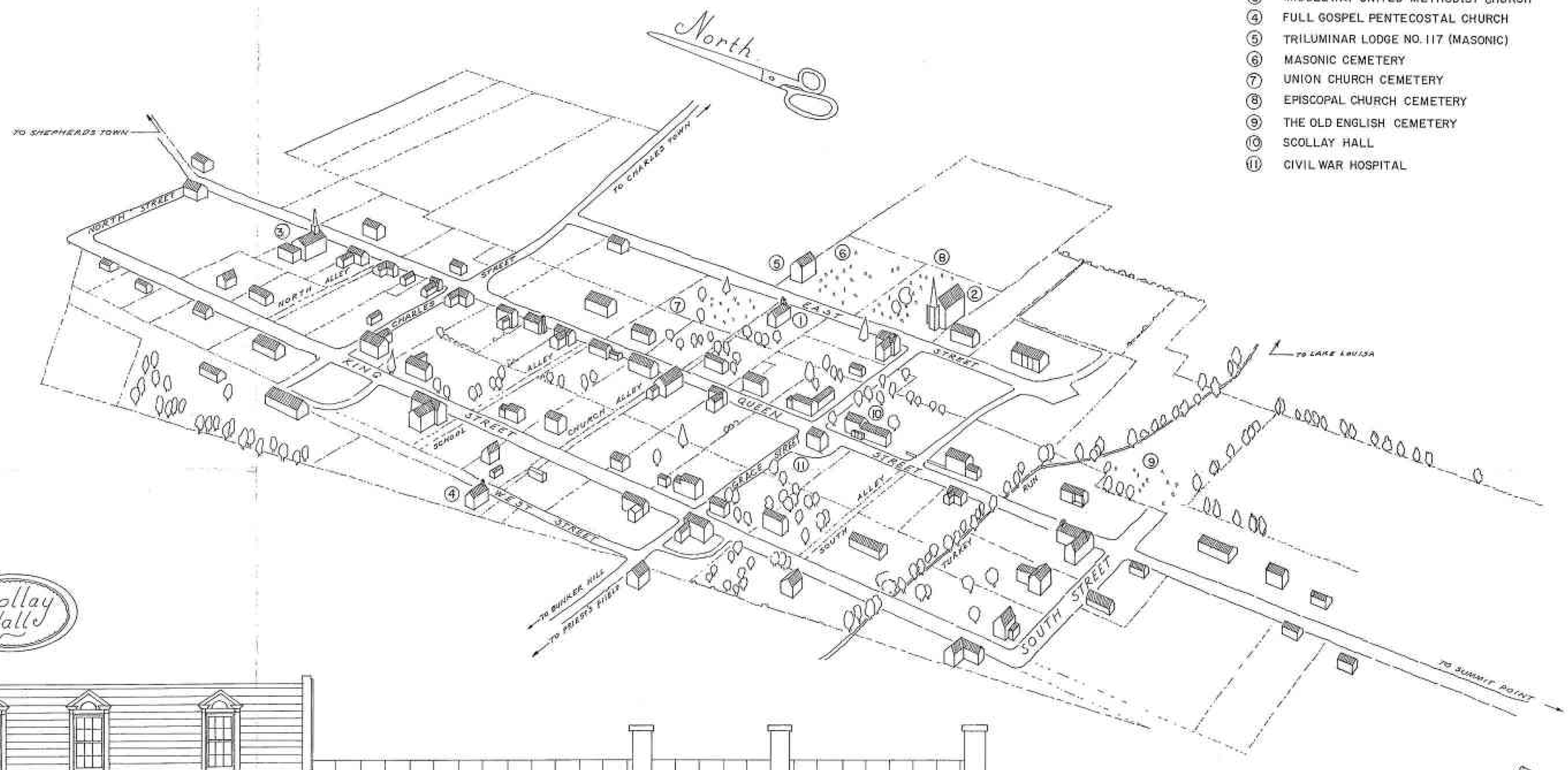
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SMITHFIELD

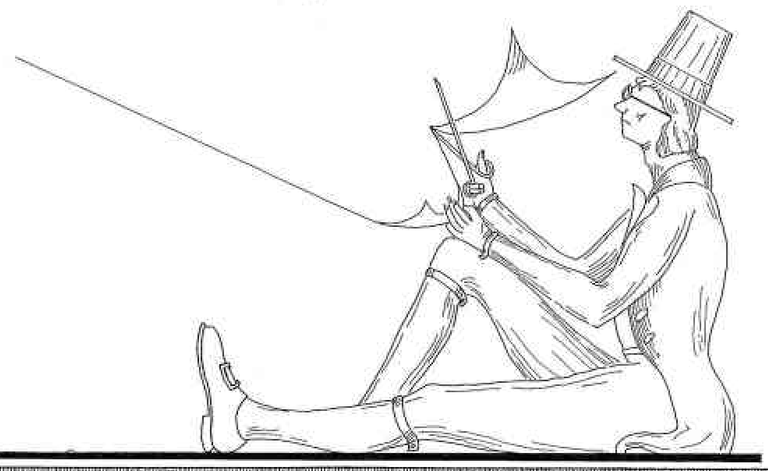
WIZARD CLIP

LEGEND

1. UNION OR WHITE CHURCH
2. GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
3. MIDDLEWAY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
4. FULL GOSPEL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH
5. TRILUMINAR LODGE NO. 117 (MASONIC)
6. MASONIC CEMETERY
7. UNION CHURCH CEMETERY
8. EPISCOPAL CHURCH CEMETERY
9. THE OLD ENGLISH CEMETERY
10. SCOLLAY HALL
11. CIVIL WAR HOSPITAL







VILLAGE OF MIDDLEWAY, WEST VIRGINIA

stagnation set in and many of the young people went away to seek better opportunities.

Another story of Smithfield could be written about how this spot in early times drew intelligent, ambitious, industrious people from widely scattered locations—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tidewater Virginia, Massachusetts, even Ireland—to settle here and found this town and community. After it was done and prospered for a length of time it declined in local opportunity but sent out into the nation many people who because of their fine heritage contributed much to the nation wherever they settled down.

The "Academy" was housed in rooms of the Masonic hall from 1900 to 1905 to provide for college preparation and turned out graduates who went on to be Major-Generals in the U.S. Army, an engineer, a bishop, a college professor, a medical doctor, nurses, teachers and businessmen.

The Churches of Smithfield

[Presented in the order in which they came into the area.]
by Margaret Macoughtry Kilmer

Baptist

The first denomination to establish itself here were the Baptists who were constituted about 1753. They had a meeting place called the Mill Creek Baptist Church which was about five miles from Smithfield in present Berkeley County. The Bates History records that on May 31, 1788, Brother David Thomas was called to preach on the Opequon in the Smithfield area. Because there was little civil law, the Baptists maintained rigid control over their flock. The severest penalty was expulsion from the fold and greatly feared. A chicken thief could be expelled.

Presbyterian

According to Cartmell's *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants,* the first Presbyterian Church in Smithfield was established in 1773. It was known as the Hopewell Church. There is an uncertainty as to whether they may have met earlier at a Quaker meeting-house some fifteen miles away. It is known that the Rev. William Walton preached in Middleway from 1818 to 1883 and that the meeting place was "the log house on the hill."

Methodist

There must have been a Methodist meeting place here before 1800 as John Smith's accounts show an entry for lumber and 3,000 nails for the Meeting House built in 1797. The next church built around 1817 was a plain brick building. This was torn down to make way for a larger building on the same site in 1883. The Methodists are said to have been in *continuous* operation covering a period of more than 180 years.

Lutheran and German Reformed

A good many settlers were of German descent. There were two denominational groups, Lutheran and German Reformed. Their records were written in German. About 1820, the two denominations started to build a church together on a lot purchased earlier from John Smith. Completion was delayed because of lack of funds. It was only after the Presbyterians agreed to bear one-third of the cost, with the provision that the three would alternate services, that the building was finished. It was officially known as the Union Church. Some time later, the exterior was painted white after which it became known as the White Church. The bell was added in 1853. The last Lutheran minister, who was there in 1890, was the Rev. Lemuel Sibols. The last to leave were the Presbyterians. Although they did not have the deed, they continued until 1934. Birds, bats, and vandals took possession.

Episcopal

In the 1820's a small group of Episcopalians came into the area and began to meet in the Methodist Church. Then, at the instigation and with the help of Dr. Mann P. Nelson, Dr. Samuel Scollay, and Dr. McCoughtry, Grace Episcopal Church was built in 1851. Dr. Nelson was its nursing father for sixty-six years. He, with his family who followed him from Hanover County, made up most of the congregation in the early years. During the Civil War, a bullet lodged above the vestry room door and is there today. In 1964, the Grace Church vestry purchased the Union Church from the Lutherans and with the interest and help of the community the building was renovated. Here the School of Hope was started and it has been used by the public school, the Boy Scouts, Senior Citizens, and many other groups.

Methodist Protestant

The first Methodist Protestant Church was a brick structure on the hill west of town. Its cornerstone was laid in 1855. In 1887, this was replaced by the present larger structure. Now it is used by the Full Gospel Penecostal Church which has had the same pastor for the past thirty-three years.

Negro Churches

After the Civil War, the negroes settled in the south part of town and there erected two frame churches, the Free Baptist and the African Methodist Episcopal. Baptizings were held in the mill race and camp meetings in the woods behind the churches. These people and their church are no longer here.

Burial Grounds

There are five places of burial, the Old English, the Union Church, the Masonic, the Episcopal, and the Negro.

Turkey Spring, Lake Louisa or Big Spring

by Shirley Macoughtry

These are names given to the large spring one half mile east of what is now Middleway, West Virginia.

Its outflow, Turkey Spring Branch or Turkey Run, is what attracted John Smith, a millwright from Cecil County, Maryland and Philadelphia, to settle here in 1729. The clear water and the topography were to his liking for the building of a grist and hemp mill and later a sawmill.

Because turkeys were seen in droves along the run, it was called Turkey Run by early explorers. Towards the middle of the 19th century it was called Lake Louisa for Anne Louisa Grantham who was born at Tudor Hall. She later married John Whelan Luke. A number of Middleway natives know it as The Big Spring.

It is surrounded by a peat-like bog of some 20 acres. On September 19, 1964 John A. Clendening, Ph.D. (a former Jefferson County native) and the Rev. Stacy Groscup visited the spring. Both were from the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey. They concluded that the

lake resulted from the collapse of a rather large water filled cavern. The sides or walls are nearly vertical and descend to a depth of about 44 feet. The temperature of the water, which is fairly constant, is about 53.9° F. The lake is interesting geologically. It is the only one of its kind in West Virginia and is uncommon elsewhere.

Towards the middle of the 20th century, it was sold to the Varel Woolen Mills located west of Middleway on Turkey Run. Later this company sold it to Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company which now owns it.

Mollie Pultz, Confederate Spy

by Julia Shirley Creamer

During the War between the States some of the Smithfield ladies were Confederate spies. The best known "Belle Boyd" of Smithfield was Mollie Pultz whose family farm was just south of Smithfield and who was educated in Smithfield schools.

No one suspected that this pretty, quiet, young farm girl could be a spy until a Confederate soldier was captured while carrying a letter to his commanding officer from Mollie, giving information on Union troop movement in the Smithfield area.

She was then closely watched for some time before Union soldiers arrested her one Sunday while sitting in church with her mother. She was taken to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington where Belle Boyd also was imprisoned at the time and the two became close friends.

Because of her youth and the efforts of a Washington lawyer, Ward Lamon, Mollie was never brought to trial. Mr. Lamon was a native of Jefferson County and a friend of the Pultz family. He was able to get her paroled into the custody of a Mr. Carlton Hughes who was a teacher in Washington, on the condition that she stay in Washington until the war was over.

At the Hughes's home Mollie met a Mr. Joseph Riley who was the uncle of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet. After the War, Mollie married Joseph Riley and they lived for the rest of their lives in Falls Church, Virginia. Mollie lived to be quite old and is buried in Falls Church beside her husband.

Bird's Eye View of Middleway

This intriguing panoramic drawing was executed by Mr. Archie Franzen, AIA, utilizing a series of aerial views taken by photographer Edwin Fitzpatrick in the late spring of 1980. Shown are the structures which were present at that time. Those which are identified by numbers are mentioned in one or the other of the four preceding articles.

In the lower right corner there appears a figure out of the misty past with scissors deliberately engaged in clipping the corner of the plat. Uninitiated readers are referred to the article "Wizard Clip and Priest's Field" in the 1962 Magazine (Vol. XXVII) and "Summer Picnic" in last year's Magazine. Since many older natives regularly refer to their birthplace as *Clip,* this personage well deserves his place here.

Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission

Because this issue of the Society's magazine focuses upon Middleway (Smithfield), it is important for the citizens of that community to realize the distinctiveness of their village. As the material reveals, this town has a rich history and retains its ante-bellum environmental and architectural configuration. The last decade's rapid demographic change in Jefferson County yields an urgent message to the people of Middleway and the surrounding area, a warning of what awaits their charming village in the future. Population growth need not be destructive of the architectural and historical uniqueness of the town if residents are alert to their interests.

It would behoove interested parties, residential, commercial, and governmental, to organize efforts to preserve the attractiveness of Middleway by discussing and initiating an historical preservation process. No one but the citizens of the place can do this. The profit in doing so, in addition to being economic, would be the maintenance and enhancement of their present living environment. Future generations will not have another chance to preserve their heritage for their progeny.

Members of this Landmarks Commission hope to meet with interested citizens at a convenient time in early January. Because of travel budget restrictions the Historic Preservation Unit in Charleston cannot send a representative. Unfortunately, their representative, Mr. Harding, who was assigned here last year, has resigned from his position there.

Album of Historic Homes XVIII
Beverley



Shown here is the Beverley House and its relationship with one of the original stone dependencies at the far left. These dependencies were featured in this Magazine's series on pre-Revolutionary structures (Vol. XLI, 1975, pp. 24 and 25).

The story of Beverley can be said to begin in 1750 when Richard Stephenson was deeded two tracts on the North Branch of the Bullskin Run by the Proprietor of the Northern Neck—316 acres on March 26 and 408 acres on November 1. This was added to 100 acres bought from Joist Hite in 1749, and there must have been other additions to bring the total to "more than 1000 acres" as stated in Mignon Larche's *Pioneers on the Bullskin.*[1] Stephenson has been said to have called his place "Kalorama".[2] There seems, however, to be no substantial evidence that this name was ever applied to present Beverley and evidence will be presented which indicates that it originally was called simply "Bullskin".

How soon Stephenson was able to build on this commanding site is unknown. It has been surmised by the Landmarks Commission that the original house, built of stone, stood on the site of the present brick house and that is was flanked by the two stone dependencies which remain today. A similar surmise has stood the test of time at Piedmont where Robert Worthington's stone kitchen, built soon after his arrival there in

1730, survived the replacement of the original stone house with the present brick house which was built by Dr. John Briscoe who purchased the place in 1786. It has been pointed out in this Magazine before that brick was rarely, if ever, made in this county before the 1790's due to the relative cheapness of limestone. The first known brickyard appeared about 1790 in Shepherdstown.[3]

Richard Stephenson had five sons—Richard, John, Hugh, James and Marquis. The most prominent of these was Hugh, who after commanding a company of riflemen in the French and Indian War, was recommended by General Washington to head one of the two rifle companies raised in Virginia in 1775. His Bee Line March from Morgan Spring to Cambridge is familiar to all Jefferson Countians. Shortly after, he became ill of camp fever and died "on the Bullskin".[4] Also Hugh served, in 1771, on the vestry which built the Norborne Church.[5]

Richard Stephenson's will, dated March 21, 1765, is recorded in Frederick County. Part of his property having been conveyed to Richard, the remainder was divided equally between the younger sons. It was to Marquis, the youngest, that he left the "House and Plantation where I now live".

In 1777, Marquis sold to John Bull of Philadelphia County, Pa. his 170 acres "together with all Houses Buildings Gardens & Orchards yards Meadows Trees Woods ways Paths waters Water courses Profits Commodities Hereditaments and appurtenences whatsoever". John Bull also bought 185 acres from James. (D.B. 5, pp. 49 and 102) Larche states that all of the Stephensons moved west, many to Kentucky, and Marquis died in Missouri.

References to this Bull family occur in the Diary of Mrs. James Nourse parts of which were published in the 1958 Magazine (Vol. XXIV). The well-to-do Nourses, fresh from England, owned Piedmont from 1770 to 1786. On February 13, 1781, the diary reports that Mr. Nourse visited Col. Bull. A note by the editor, Mr. Kenamond, is inserted: "Probably John Bull, who is 1777 bought land from Marquis Stephenson, out toward Rippon. His daughter, Maria Louise Bull, married Joseph Nourse on April 22, 1784." Another diary entry on March 24, 1783 states that Dr. Ezekial Bull inoculated two of the Nourse children and some of the negroe children against smallpox. Here Mr. Kenamond notes: "Dr. Ezekial Bull lived at Kalorama,*

*The name Kalorama is derived from the Greek name, Calorama, signifying fine view.

about a mile west of Charles Town, along the Summit Point Road." While this location cannot be identified by this writer, the note does indicate that the name, Kalorama, was not associated with present Beverley.

In 1795, John Bull sold Bullskin to Beverley Whiting who owned it until his death in 1817 (D.B. 12, p. 248). It is obvious that the brick house belongs to the period of this ownership. Planning, demolition of the old house, and rebuilding would have absorbed the first five years. Completion would have been in the early 1800's.

An interesting mention of Mr. Whiting is found in John Alfriend's *History of Zion Episcopal Church.*[6] The first minister, the Rev. Benjamin Allen, arrived in 1815. He wrote: "Mr. Whiting sent his wagon to Alexandria for my wife and baby and returned within the week. We found our surroundings so pleasant at his home that we remained as guests for four years". Since Beverley Whiting died in 1817 (W.B. 3 pp. 39-41), his guests were welcomed also by the next owner who was Whiting's unmarried sister, Elizabeth (1764-1849).

It is in the volume, *The Beverley Family of Virginia,*[7] that one finds not only worthwhile comments on this new owner, but also mention of the name currently used by the Whiting family for their home, and presumably used by former owners. On page 80, Elizabeth Whiting is described as "a remarkable farmer and manager of 'Bullskin'". Again, on page 114: "Mrs. Rice when widowed in 1833 lived at 'Bullskin', Jeff. Co., W.Va., with Miss Elizabeth Whiting" and "Frances Elizabeth Frame was born at 'Bullskin'".

The next owner of Bullskin was Matthew Frame, a great-nephew of Elizabeth Whiting. Matthew Frame's mother, Frances Perrin Lowndes, was a daughter of the youngest sister of Beverley and Elizabeth Whiting, Frances, who married Charles Lowndes. Evidently, Bullskin's name was changed either by Elizabeth Whiting before she died or by Matthew Frame. Quite possibly the change was agreed upon between them. Not only did it honor the family member who built their beautiful home but the name itself is pleasing euphonically especially when compared with the name which was abandoned.

In 1870, Matthew Frame sold to John Burns. This ended the 75 year ownership by the Whiting family and began a family ownership which now has lasted 110 years and promises to continue. In 1896, the title passed to John Burns' son, Marshall Burns, and in 1936 to his son, the late John Porter Burns. Mrs. Burns has continued to live there and this year presided over its inclusion in the annual tri-county House and Garden Tour.

The house, which faces south, stands on an elevation around which the Bullskin Run turns so that the stream is visible from both the front and the back. It is more conspicuous at the back where it is shallower and broader.

The brick is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The four Doric columns which support the roof of the entrance porch are composed of solid timbers. There is a center hall on both floors. Upstairs, the original west bedroom has been divided into two bedrooms. A bathroom occupies the front portion of the hall. A second story with back stairs has been added to the original one-storied kitchen wing. The handsome interior woodwork has been largely preserved except for the addition of modern flooring in the halls and the rooms to the west. The sun porch adds immensely to the house's livability.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mrs. Dorothea Feigley carried out essential court house and biographical research. A major contribution was Mr. Edgar Whiting's casual remark that his family members had always referred to Beverley as "Bullskin." In addition, his library contained the documentary evidence.

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1 Larche, Mignon, *Pioneers on the Bullskin.* Eureka Springs Times Echo, 1960.

2 In the 1936 issue of this Magazine (Vol. II), in an article entitled "The Bullskin Run" it is stated on page 23 that present Beverley "was known as Kalarama" and "was once owned by Dr. Ezekial W. Bull, evidently a son of Joseph Bull of Philadelphia Co., Pa. who practiced medicine here and had his office in a stone building now standing, just in the rear of the present dwelling." Since title searches by Mignon Larche, published in 1960, and our searches by Mrs. Dorothea Feigley in 1980 show that it was John Bull of Philadelphia County who bought this property in 1777 from Marquis Stephenson and later sold it to Beverley Whiting, it is evident that Dr. Ezekial Bull's Kalorama was elsewhere. Incidentally, there is no such stone building here today. Dr. Ezekial Bull and his home, Kalorama, are mentioned later in the present article.

3 Kenamond, A.D., *Prominent Men of Shepherdstown During Its First 200 Years,* page 53, Jefferson County Historical Society, 1963.

4 Bushong, Millard K., *Historic Jefferson County.* Boyce, Virginia, 1972.

5 Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. XLV, 1979, p. 13.

6 Alfriend, John, *History of Zion Episcopal Church.* Printed anonymously, 1973.

7 McGill, John, *The Beverley Family of Virginia.* The R.L. Ryan Co., 1956.

ADDENDUM

Mignon Larche dedicated her book, *Pioneers on the Bullskin,* to Miss Nina Mitchell of Rosebrake, near Shepherdstown. For the benefit of those who knew "Miss Nina", her tribute is reprinted here.

In affectionate gratitude I dedicate this book

to

Miss Nina Mitchell

"The Lady of the Manor"

"And you may have Aunt Danske's room", she said,
"And you may sleep in Grandmother's great bed."
Nor knew the radiance her own spirit shed
Round such a simple thing as breaking bread.

J.A.W., M.D.

The Norborne Church's South Door

In the 1979 Magazine (Vol. XLV) there appeared on pages 40 and 41 four views of the ruins of the Norborne Church. These were chosen by Dr. Barnhart to illustrate his two part history. Since he had not written the captions at the time of his death these were added by this writer. One of them comments that there were two sets (upper and lower) of windows in the north wall opposing three sets in the south wall.

During the past year two views of the south wall have come to my attention which show that the central lower window was in fact a door. Indeed such a building might be expected to have a side door. Mr. Ballew and I agree that this observation should be added to Dr. Barnhart's painstaking record.

The possibility of detecting the low lying sill of this door in the present remains of the wall was lost at the time of the stabilization of the ruins in 1975. The stonemason engaged in the stabilization built up this portion of the wall for several feet to prevent visitors from entering the ruin at this point. It had been decided that defacement of the remaining walls by thoughtless persons would be minimized by keeping the visitors' walkways separated from the old walls, so far as possible, by an area filled with fallen stones. A single access to the interior was established on the east side.

John A. Washington, M.D.



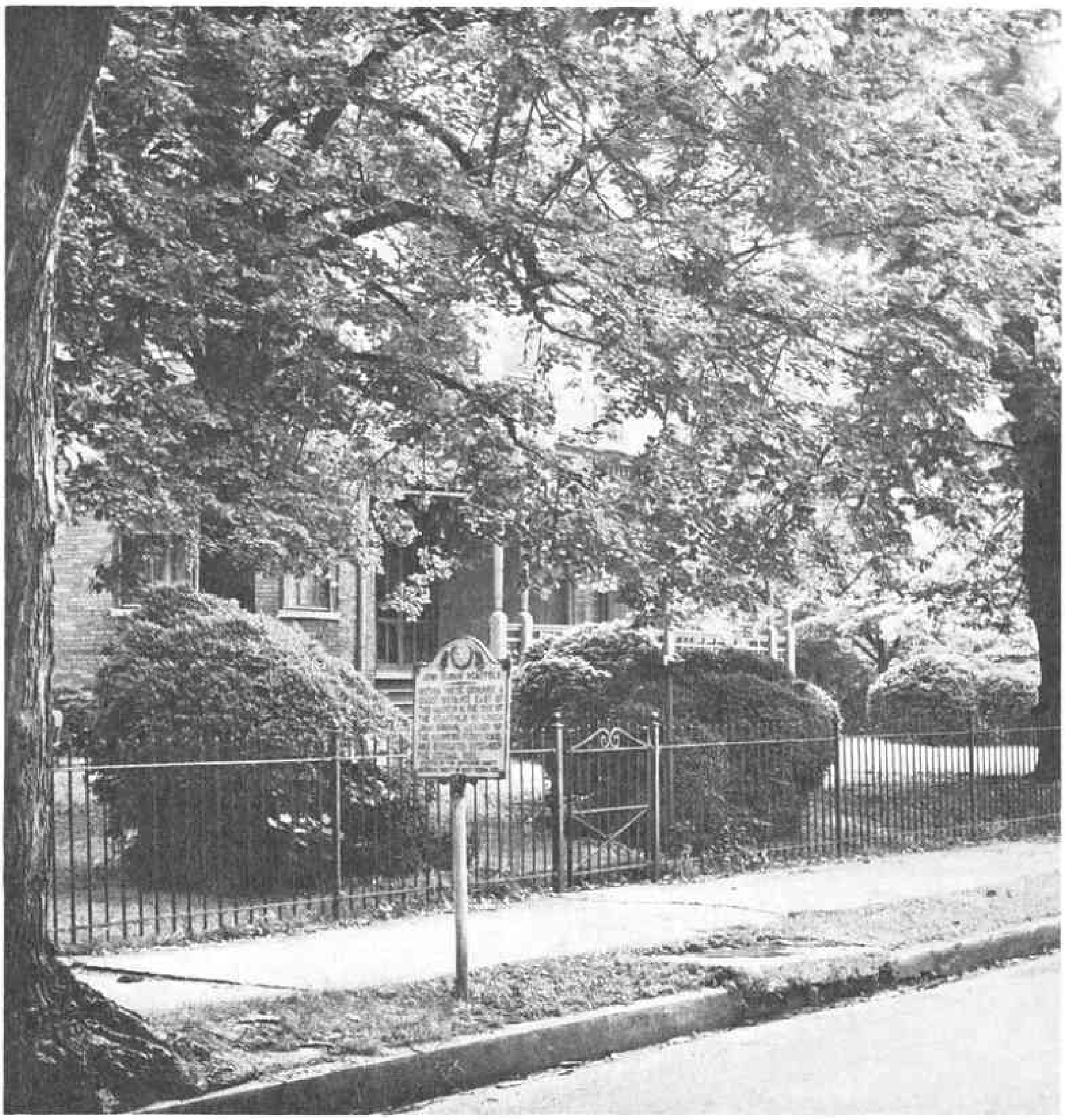
Photograph of a painting whose owner does not wish its location to be publicized. The plastered edge of the side door is clearly painted in behind the trunk of a slender tree. This view off the southeast corner is the same as that depicted in the third photograph in the 1979 Magazine. Here the door is barely discernible.



St. George's Chapel, Near Charles Town

This view taken off the southwest corner appeared on an early black and white picture post card. The side door in the south wall is clearly shown. Speculations on the cause of the early collapse of the west wall include the possibility that it was pulled down to provide building stone elsewhere.

Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission

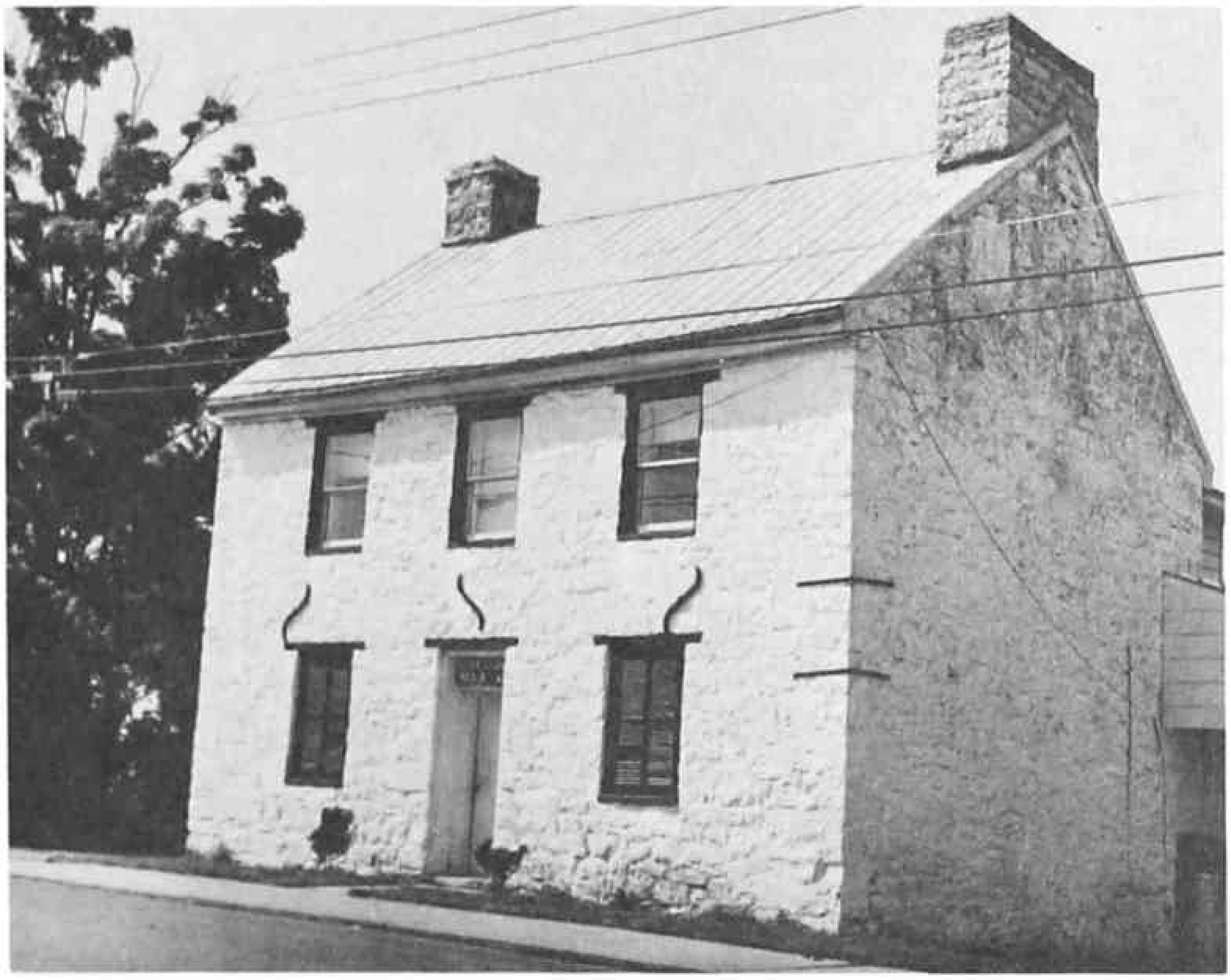


The site of the John Brown execution, located off South Samuel Street, has been designated as an historic landmark.

The John Brown raid occurred in October of 1859 and resulted in his capture, imprisonment, and subsequent trial and conviction for treason in the court house in Charles Town.[1] Pictures of the court house, jail, and the procession escorting him to his execution are shown in an article published in the 1974 Magazine.[2]

Mr. G.A. Townsend described the site of the execution ten years after the event and notes that "four new houses now stand on part of the site of his suspension. The gallows spot is a corn field, full of shocks of fine corn, and it has changed in few respects since the execution."

For many years the site has been marked by an historical marker on South Samuel Street and a plaque located on the adjoining property owned by Mrs. Augustine J. Todd. This commission, established in 1976, is endeavoring to designate all properties of significance, many of which, such as this, have been recognized but not catalogued as historic landmarks.



The Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission has named the Old Stone House owned by Star Lodge, No. 1, F and A.M., located at the corner of West Avis and South Lawrence Streets, as an historic landmark.

Archie W. Franzen, AIA, Registered Architect, is of the opinion that the building was constructed late in the 18th century, i.e., shortly prior to 1800. This building is located on a lot (No. 9) originally sold by Charles and Mildred Washington to John Locke by a deed dated April 11, 1791. At that time, Avis Street was the southern boundary of Charles Town. The will of John Locke was probated in 1856 and in it he mentions his daughter, Martha. By deed dated April 26, 1870, Martha gray conveyed to John I. Lock (Note change in spelling) the "stone house and lot which came to her from her deceased father, John Locke, Sr. in the partition of his real estate."

The building and lot were subsequently sold in 1885 by Fayette B. Souders and Mary V. Souders to Littleton Page, George W. Tabb and William Myers, Trustees of Star Lodge No. 1, Ancient York Free and Accepted Masons Colored at Charles Town, and George W. Green, Lewis Rutherford and Robert Ford, Trustees of Queen of the Valley Lodge No. 1558. Independent Order of Odd Fellows Colored at Charles Town.

Subsequently, in 1927, Star Lodge No. 1 acquired the interest of the Odd Fellows in the property and have owned it since that time. Masonic meetings were held in this building from 1885 until 1907. From 1907 until 1939, the building was not used for that purpose. In 1963, the lodge decided to add a room to the back of the existing building and thereafter the original building was renovated.

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1 *Magazine* of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 60.

2 *Ibid.* Vol. XL, p. 32, 33, and 34.

3 *Ibid.* Vol. XL, p. 28.

Pride In Action

The City of Charles Town won the All West Virginia City Award in the spring of 1980. With the cooperation of the City Council, City Manager, and others, members of Pride In Action sponsored the entrance of Charles Town into the competition.

The work began in the summer of 1979 and culminated in the production of a 52 page book, covering a Narrative Report, Acknowledgements, Introduction, and four categories, namely, Ecology, Recreation and Culture, Education, and Historical Preservation. This project necessitated much research and many contributions from various organizations and different citizens.

After the award, Pride In Action had a public celebration meeting, showing the slide presentation which had been developed to illustrate the contents of the book about Charles Town. This presentation is being used for various programs in and around Charles Town, the first being to the Jefferson Garden Club in September.

Pride In Action is continuing its cooperation with the Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission in preservation efforts. Also, it provides leadership in encouraging adaptive use by the owners of the wonderful old buildings, rather than having them torn down.

The new street sweeper, purchase of which was done by the City Council, strongly supported by Pride In Action, has been in use for almost a year. This provides a distinct improvement in the maintenance of our streets.

Under the Memorial Tree Program, approximately one hundred and twenty-five trees are happily planted, some blooming for the first time last spring. The last trees were planted in the various churchyards of our town. Many citizens are participating in the care of the individual trees, the upkeep of the B&O park, and of the latest park on the west end of town, owned by the Presbyterian Church and landscaped by the Shenandoah Garden Club. The record book of Memorial Gifts is retained in the Old Charles Town Library.

Merchants caring for their trees are finding that their attitude is contagious and the result is a much more attractive shopping area. Shade, cool breezes, and absorption of sound of traffic are some of the benefits being reaped from this Memorial Tree Program.

A representative from the State Forestry Department came to a meeting of Pride In Action to discuss the elm tree disease, causing so much tree loss in the community. At this time, there seems to be no

remedy for the epidemic destroying our elms. Many old elms have been and continue to be destroyed. The century old elm at the Old Charles Town Library had to be removed because of disease. Pride In Action replaced this tree with a large Magnolia and added a Dogwood and Japanese Maple.

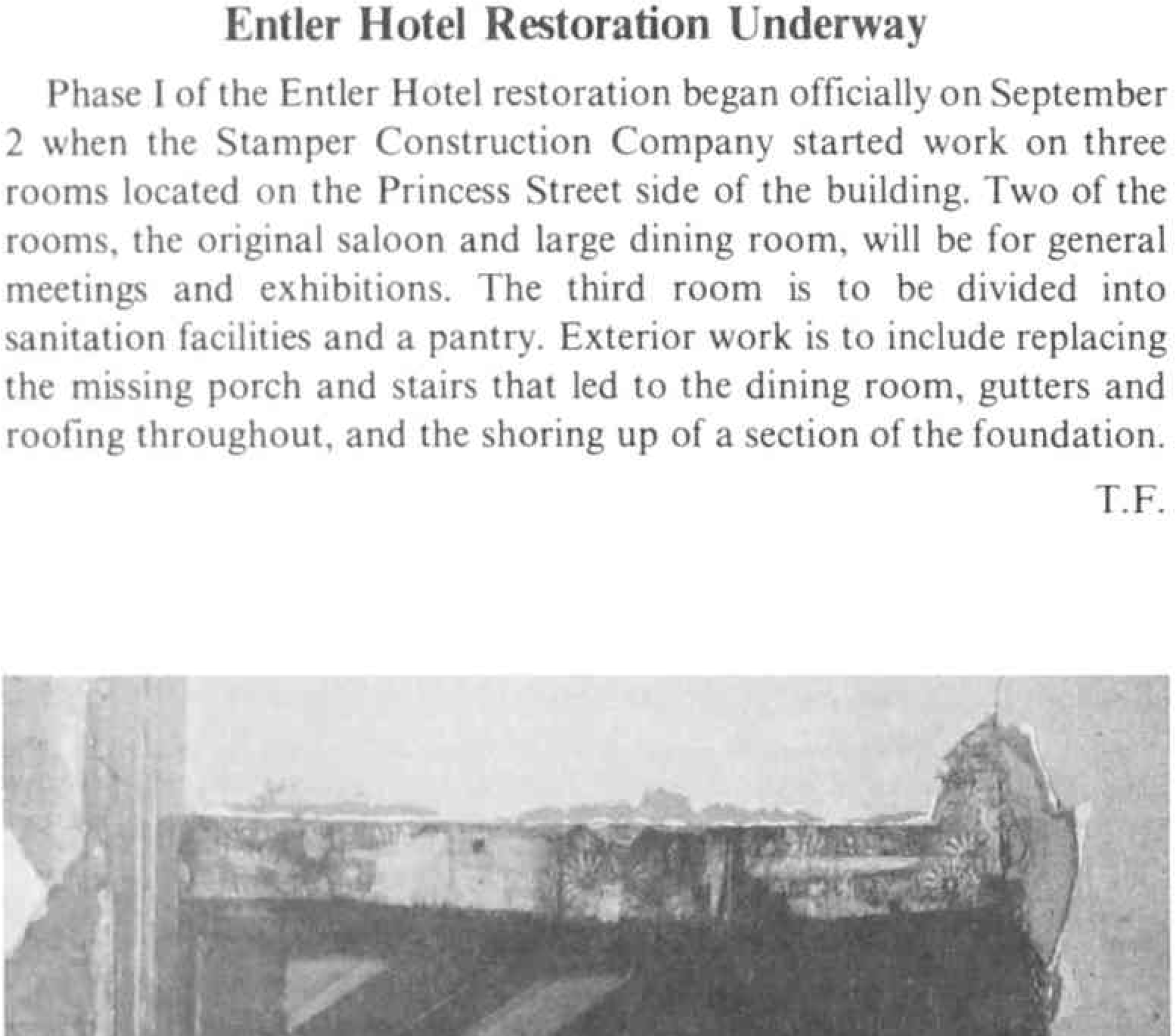
Award citations have been designed by Pride In Action and presented to property owners and clubs who have contributed to the preservation, restoration, and, or landscaping of Charles Town.

Shepherdstown Historic Landmarks Commission

Entler Hotel Restoration Underway

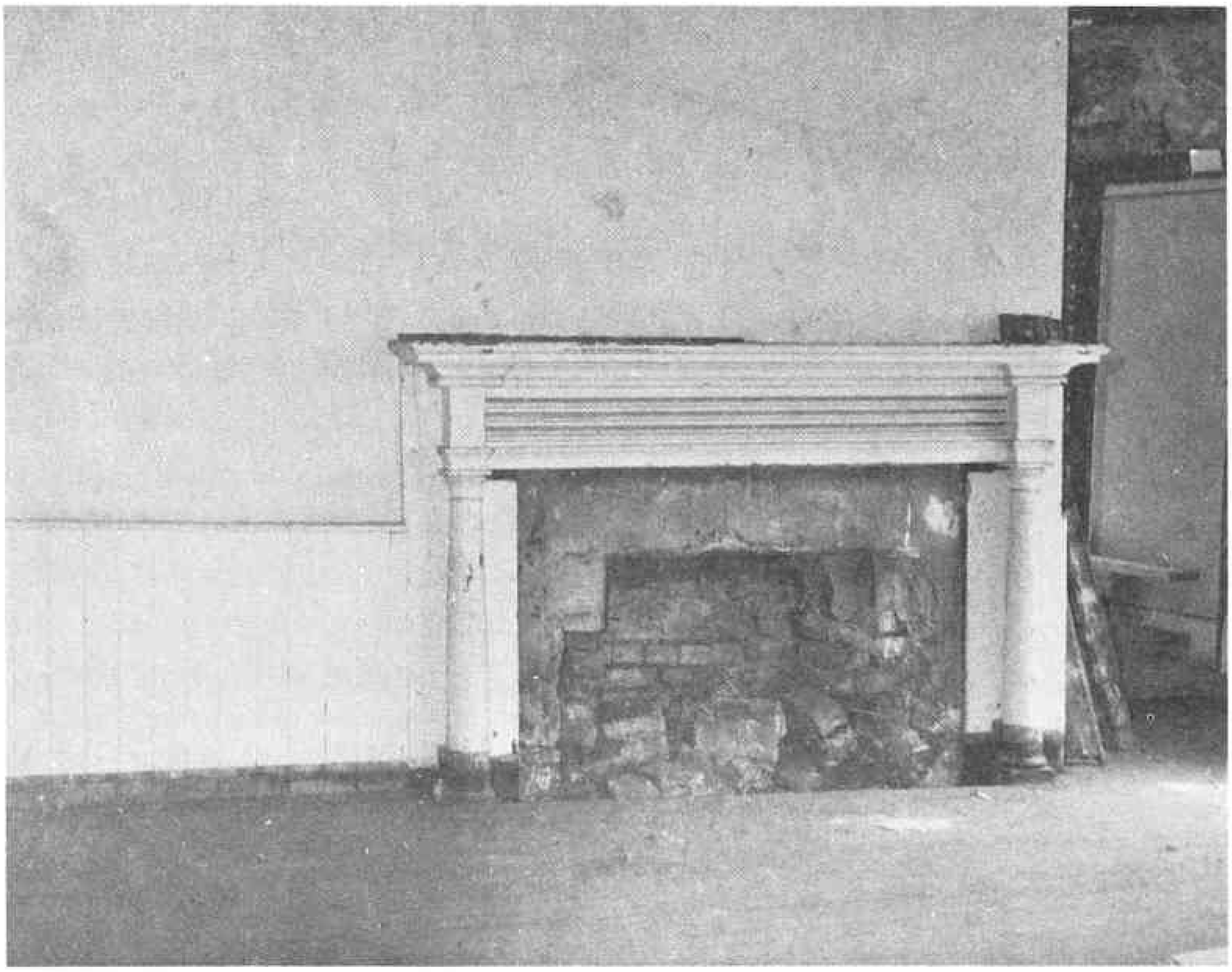
Phase I of the Entler Hotel restoration began officially on September 2 when the Stamper Construction Company started work on three rooms located on the Princess Street side of the building. Two of the rooms, the original saloon and large dining room, will be for general meetings and exhibitions. The third room is to be divided into sanitation facilities and a pantry. Exterior work is to include replacing the missing porch and stairs that led to the dining room, gutters and roofing throughout, and the shoring up of a section of the foundation.

T.F.



Doorway in the old saloon. Overlapping planks were used on the walls and wall paper attached directly to the wood giving what must have been a rather strange corrugated effect. Traces of the original wall paper still remain.

Photo by Vernon Christman



Fireplace of the old dining room showing detail of the mantel. Note the dark area at the base where two layers of flooring, recently removed by voluntary labor, had been built up.

Photo by Vernon Christman

The Summer Picnic

An especially attractive invitation for the annual picnic was received this year when Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackwell Davis invited the Society to come to their beautiful home and garden on the evening of August 6. The Davis home on South Samuel Street has a charming garden at the rear and it was at its summer best and fragrant with the scent of boxwood on that evening. There was a particularly delicious assortment of good things to eat and a larger attendance than usual. About one hundred persons, including some children, were present.

A change in the usual type of program was the appearance of the Stonegate Seven, a musical group from Charles Town whose entertainment was very much enjoyed. The Society is most grateful to the Davis family for their hospitality and their thoughtfulness which provided a delightful evening for everyone.

L.S.

New Publication

Old Norborne Parish (1744-1816) by William J. Barnhart. Mr. James B. Ballew, who last year edited Part II of the late Dr. Barnhart's two-part history, has now published the two parts under one cover. Included are Mr. Ballew's tribute to his old teacher and friend and the description of the south door printed in this volume.

This is a scholarly and long overdue account of the events leading up to and following the building, near Evitts Run, of one of Virginia's most elegant Anglican Churches. It was intended to serve as the mother church of the newly formed Norborne Parish, which included most of the present Eastern Panhandle. The building had the misfortune of being completed at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The church was located in an area whose early settlers were mostly from Pennsylvania and Maryland and who had long resented Virginia's tithing for the support of the Anglican establishment. The war released hostilities which encouraged vandalism, notably the breaking of windows. This continued to some extent in the lean post war years during which the Virginia Legislature, in 1784, disestablished the Anglican Church and founded the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, in 1803, was pressured into seizing the glebe farms and the endowments and silver, leaving only the church buildings and graveyards.

The Norborne Church emerged as the Episcopal Church for the Charles Town area. It was its distance from this fast growing town which dealt the final blow which came in 1816 with the completion of the first Zion Church. The old church's very name was forgotten and its remains were unaccountably labeled "Ruins of St. George's Chapel".

Copies of this booklet may be obtained from William H. Wilson, Box 716, Charles Town, for $5.00, mailed.