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Directory of the Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume XXXIII
December 1967

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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Volume XXXIII December 1967

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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

Headquarters — Esta Burton Hilleary Museum

South George Street at Hunter Avenue

Charles Town, West Virginia

OFFICERS

President — John Y. McDonald, Orchard Lodge, Charles Town.

Vice President — Dr. John A. Washington, Harewood, Charles Town.

Recording Secretary — Dr. Howard Allen, East First Avenue, Charles Town.

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Charles R. Langdon, Charles Town.

Treasurer — Paul Wilson, Belvedere, Charles Town.

Curator — Mrs. Robert T. Browse, Charles Town.

Directors — Frank W. Buckles, Gap View Farm, Charles Town; Miss Gladys Hartzell, Shepherdstown; Major Thornton T. Perry, Charles Town; Miss Virginia Rider, Charles Town; Miss Linnie Schley, Shepherdstown; Admiral Thomas M. Stokes, RDF 2, Charles Town.

Publications Committee — Dr. Washington, Miss Schley, John A. Washington.

Emeritus Officers:

Miss Margaret P. Chew — A Director 1949-1964; a Member of the Society since it was organized in 1927.

A. D. Kenamond — President 1927-1950; Vice President 1950-1954; President 1954-1960; Corresponding Secretary 1960-1964; edited the Society's Magazine 1935-1965.

Membership — Open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. The annual dues of $3.00 should be paid before the annual meeting in May.

Price of the Magazine —One copy is mailed to each person holding a paid membership. Additional copies of the 1967 Magazine are $3.00 each. A list of back numbers available and prices may be obtained by writing the Treasurer of the Society.

Prominent Men of Shepherdstown, 1762-1962 — Still available at $3.00 a copy but $3.15 when sent by mail.

Membership fees and checks for publications of the Society should be sent to the Treasurer, Paul Wilson, Belvedere, Charles Town.

FOREWORD

Anyone thumbing through back editions of this Magazine must be impressed by the enormous amount of information which has been recorded year after year over a period of more than three decades. When bound in volumes of several hundred pages each, the content seems even more impressive. Jefferson Countians for generations will have cause to thank those who had the foresight to make a beginning and then generated the interest to carry on. There have been many contributors who deserve credit for days of research and editing. Certainly none of these would question the statement that the mainspring of the effort has been Shepherdstown's venerable Professor A. D. Kenamond.

The present editors feel confident that a good amount of material remains untouched. With the circulation steadily increasing, it is reasonable to expect that more people interested in submitting articles will become aware of the opportunity. One contributor, in offering a family record, made the reasonable comment that the Magazine afforded him an opportunity to have it printed for a fraction of the cost of a private printing. Old papers, letters, journals, and books published privately will be welcomed for consideration. Interest in the Boyden Diary published last year indicates that it may be advisable to plan another such project.

In publishing a history of the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council Tours, this Magazine salutes another local group who have created and carried to success a meritorious endeavor. The list of places that have been opened to the public, each accompanied by an historical note, shows that their interests run parallel to the interests of the Historical Society. The separate efforts complement each other.

The Editors and Printers wish to apologize for errors and omissions which occurred in last year's listing of members. When discovered it was too late to reprint in time for a December mailing. During the past year the addressing procedure has been automatized by the use of an address plate for each member. In order to discover wrong addresses, return postage is paid by the Society in cases of non-delivery. Members are urged to report needed corrections promptly. To cover increasing costs the membership fee for 1968 will be $3.00.

Received for Publication in the 1968 Magazine.

Memoirs of Jennie Love Forrest Richardson, submitted by Miss Mary E. Richardson.

Diary of Thos. K. Humphreys — 1835, submitted by Allen S. Humphreys.

Tombstone Inscriptions, Zion Episcopal Churchyard, prepared by W. P. C. Perry.

The Fortieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Jefferson County Historical Society

The continuing activity of the Jefferson County Historical Society for forty years is a record among the County Historical Societies in West Virginia. Also a record, is the publication of its annual Magazine beginning in 1935. This number is Volume XXXIII.

The late Miss Ella May Turner of Shepherdstown is given the credit for founding the Society. Andrew Price, president of the West Virginia Historical Society, had secured Miss Turner as Jefferson County's representative. She accordingly called a meeting to be held in the County Court room in Charles Town on May 21, 1927.

A. D. Kenamond was made the temporary president and asked Miss Louise Briscoe to act as secretary until a regular temporary secretary could be elected. Mrs. Lynn F. Grantham was duly elected. A constitution, previously drafted by a committee, was discussed at some length and was adopted after several changes had been made.

While this group was meeting in the County Court room word came to them that Charles Lindbergh had just landed at Paris after his solo flight from New York. So, May 21, 1927, is doubly memorable for the successful solo flight of Lindbergh and the founding of the Jefferson County Historical Society.

In Shepherdstown on Saturday afternoon, August 6, 1927, a meeting for permanent organization was held in the Old College building. By ballot the following officers were elected: A. D. Kenamond, president; Miss Susan Gregg Gibson, vice president; Mrs. L. F. Grantham, recording secretary; Miss Ella May Turner, corresponding secretary; Miss Carrie B. Wilson, treasurer; Miss Sallie Lee Powell, H. L. Snyder, Miss Letetia Cary Ambler, Dr. Walter E. Dittmyer, Mrs. G. B. Shaull and Marshall McDonald, additional members of the Board of Directors. Of the list, Marshall McDonald did not qualify for the office.

The names of the Charter Members were published in the first Magazine of the Society. Miss Jeanette Aglionby, a Charter Member, wished to show her interest and support by becoming a Life Member, paying the twenty-five dollar fee.

It is appropriate to mention the most active and helpful members during the first few years — Dr. Walter E. Dittmyer and Dr.

Henry T. McDonald of Harpers Ferry; Miss Susan Gregg Gibson, Miss Carrie B. Wilson and Font Alexander of Charles Town; Miss Sallie Lee Powell, Miss Ella May Turner and Harry L. Snyder of Shepherdstown.

A. D. Kenamond

Charter members of the Jefferson County Historical Society listed in Volume I of the Magazine (December 1935) were as follows:

Bolivar: Mrs. Blanche A. Wheatley.

Charles Town: Jeanette A. Aglionby; Letetia Cary Ambler; Mrs. Annie Darke Engle Baker; Mrs. George M. Beltzhoover; Mrs. D. W. Border; Louise Briscoe; William Campbell; Mrs. William Campbell; Lallie E. Craighill; Mrs. Arthur Davenport; Hunter Davidson; Mrs. Hunter Davidson; Wright Denny; Mrs. Wright Denny; Maria Pendleton Duval; Carrie Engle; Mary V. Engle; H. C. Getzendanner; B. D. Gibson; Mrs. B. D. Gibson; Susan Gregg Gibson; Clayton L. Haines; Hannah J. Howell; Mary T. Howell; Mrs. C. C. Lucas; Mary E. Lucas; Virginia Lucas; Mrs. J. M. Miller; Mrs. George Moore; Thomas R. Moore; Mrs. W. B. Packette; John T. Porterfield; Anna Riddle; Katherine Riddle; Robert C. Rissler; Mrs. Edmund R. Taylor; Nellie G. Turner; Mrs. Samuel Walter Washington; Carrie B. Wilson; Mrs. Van B. Wilson; Mrs. Adrian Wynkoop, Sr.; William J. Young; Mrs. William J. Young.

Harpers Ferry: Walter E. Dittmeyer; Mrs. J. E. Fossett; Tracy L. Jeffords; Henry T. McDonald; Mrs. Henry T. McDonald; Shirley Nichols; Mrs. B. B. Ranson; James M. Ranson; Mrs. Wilbur Winters.

Kearneysville: Mrs. Ralph Border; J. Amon Grantham; Mrs. J. Amon Grantham; L. F. Grantham; Mrs. L. F. Grantham; Mrs. May S. Grantham; Mrs. G. B. Shaull.

Shepherdstown: Sallie Page Andrews; Mrs. I. O. Ash; Mrs. J. D. Billmyer; Mrs. C. N. Byron; Mrs. Mary K. Cavalier; Charles Ghiselin; Mrs. J. H. Hill; A. D. Kenamond; Mrs. A. D. Kenamond; George M. Knott; Mrs. George M. Knott; Mrs. S. T. Knott; Mrs. M. S. R. Moler; C. S. Musser; Helen B. Pendleton; Sallie Lee Powell; Claire Schley (Mrs. J. P. Goulding); Mrs. H. P. Schley; H. L. Snyder; Mrs. W. B. Snyder; W. R. Thacher; Mynna Thruston; Ella May Turner; W. H. S. White; Mrs. W. H. S. White.

Summit Point: R. Helen Bates.

Martinsburg: E. H. Bitner; Leila H. Bitner.

Wheeling: R. E. L. Strider.

Residing in other states: Baltimore, Matthew Page Andrews; Charleston, S. C., John Bennett; Dickerson, Md., Mrs. Jones F. Hoyles; Los Angeles, Cal., Louis Knott Koontz.

Of the Charter Members still active, most have held membership continuously since 1927.

The Society, as of summer 1967, had more than 400 members, many of them descendants of the founders. Though membership was by election in the early years, it is now open to those who wish to pay the fee and be enrolled. As will be noted in the membership list in this volume, the Society now has members spread throughout the United States, and the roll is no longer listed by residence but alphabetically.

Additional Notes on the Diary of James Woodberry Boyden

In printing the Diary of James Woodberry Boyden in Volume XXXII (1966) of the Magazine, footnote numbers were placed after each proper name, even when identification of the persons was impossible. It was hoped that readers would supply additional information. The following additions and corrections have been received. The numbers refer to the footnotes in the original printing.

1. The first Academy building was a two-story structure, apparently designed for housing boarding students. This was replaced by the one-story building about 1847. There is a lively discussion of the early days of the Academy in Volume I (1935) of the Magazine.

3. The father of Erasmus Tate, Magnus Tate III, lived two and a half miles southwest of Martinsburg. William Tate, uncle of Erasmus Tate, owned Belvedere. (See Note 61 below and Vol. XXIII (1957), pp. 48-49.) It is unlikely that Erasmus Tate lived at Belvedere.

31. Lt. Francis Lackland led, with Capt. Botts, the assault on John Brown's "Fort" at Harpers Ferry, resulting in Brown's apprehension.

61. In 1837 Belvedere would probably have been occupied, not by Mrs. Magnus Tate II, but by the widow of William Tate (1776-1818), who inherited the place from his father Magnus Tate II (1732-1808). This Mrs. Tate was Abigail North Humphreys (1787-1862), daughter of John Humphreys of Harpers Ferry. Her daughter Mary Ann Tate (1808-1852)

married Joseph T. Daugherty; her daughter Willelma Tate (1812-1853) married Edward Aisquith. Mrs. Tate's three sons emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Missouri.

69. A delightful description of the Carter House appears in Volume XXVI, page 22.

72. Mrs. Daugherty was Mary Ann Tate (1808-1852), who had been married in 1825. (See note 61 above.) Miss Tate was probably Willelma Tate (1812-1853), who did not marry until 1841.

94. William Cameron, after selling Caledonia to the Aldridges, worked his way west, dealing in real estate. He died at Moundsville, West Virginia. The town of Cameron, east of Moundsville, bears his name.

133. Melinda Howell. Her gravestone in the Episcopal Churchyard in Middleway indicates that she died unmarried.

Album of Historic Homes XIV

Cassilis

Just south of the city limits of Charles Town, to the left of Route 340, lies the farm and mansion known for more than 130 years as Cassilis. A stranger entering the farm lane would not expect to find such a large and imposing home. During its early years many notables, including at least one famous writer, were entertained at Cassilis. The setting and the name are romantic and the people who lived and visited there were well known figures of their day.

The builder was Andrew Kennedy whose father, John Kennedy (1769-1836), came from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1784. His grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, had moved from Scotland to Ireland in 1642. John Kennedy was a captain in the Federal force sent by President Washington to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. In 1794 he married Nancy Clayton Pendleton (1777-1854) daughter of Phillip Pendleton and his wife, Agnes Patterson of Martinsburg, Virginia. Mr. Kennedy was a Baltimore merchant until his health began to fail. The couple then moved to Mrs. Kennedy's property called "Clayton", in Jefferson County, Virginia. This property was "allotted to said Nancy C. Kennedy, as one of the heirs of Phillip Pendleton, deceased, by a decree of the Berkeley County Court, December 1812." On April 1, 1833, John and Nancy Kennedy deeded to their second son, Andrew, part of Clayton. He then acquired additional land that

had been sold from the Clayton farm, making his holding about 245 acres.

Andrew was born in Baltimore in 1797. In 1822 he married Anne Riddle Lane (1799-1873) of Charles Town, daughter of Willoughby Washington Lane (godson of General Washington) and Rebecca Riddle. There were six children: John Willoughby m. Sarah Rutherford; Andrew Eskridge m. Mary P. Cooke; Anne Rebecca m. John Selden; Mary Elizabeth m. Henry P. Cooke; Sarah m. J. Selden; Edmund Pendleton m. Juliana Chew Paca, great granddaughter of Governor William Paca of Maryland.

The Earl of Cassilis was head of the Kennedy family in Scotland. His estates, Dunure and Culzean, were in Aryshire. Thus Andrew honored his Scottish ancestors when he named his new home in Virginia. The house was known to have been finished by 1836 when the third son and sixth child, Edmund Pendleton Kennedy, was born there.

The large square brick house stands on a hill and is reached by a driveway that winds through a grove of fine shade trees. The walls are 14 inches thick; the ceilings are 13 feet high. The wide entrance hall, used as a reception room, opens into smaller rooms on each side in the front. Across the back of the house were double parlors with folding doors. These large rooms had floor length windows leading to a wide porch as long as the two rooms inside. Tradition has it that Cassilis was the scene of much entertaining. When a ball was held the folding doors were opened enabling dancing couples to circle from the huge ballroom into the hall and return. The main stairway at the back of the entrance hall continues to the attic. There are five bedrooms on the second floor and three finished rooms on the third floor. There are five finished rooms in the basement where the cooking evidently was done.

Unusual conveniences were included for a house built in the 1830's. There was a bathroom equipped with a shower. Equipment for making gas for lighting was housed in a "gas cave" near the south end of the house. This excavation, which still can be seen, is walled with brick which protrudes above the ground in the fashion of a cistern and is covered with a wooden shed. Some of the old pipes can be seen running through the side yard to the house. Wires for bells were installed; bell pulls remained in place until recent years. Also uncommon at that time was an orchard of several acres, planted on the slope towards Charles Town. Julia Paca Kennedy Taylor, a granddaughter of Andrew Kennedy, wrote: "Trees selected with care supplied summer and winter varieties of apples — Van Devers, Old Red, Pounds — and those very sour ones whose names I have forgotten".

Cassilis seems to have been planned for a family who liked people and enjoyed entertaining relatives and friends. John Pendleton Kennedy, the elder brother of Andrew, often visited, coming by rail from Baltimore with his friends. He had served as Secretary of the Navy in President Fillmore's Cabinet and was active in the literary world. One of his friends was Washington Irving who made three visits in 1853. At this time he was writing his Life of George Washington, and made Cassilis his base for visiting Greenway Court, Audley, Berkeley Springs and other places associated with the first President. His third visit, however, was to attend the wedding of one of Kennedy's daughters for whom he himself is said to have formed a romantic attachment. Irving's letters describing two of the visits were published in Vol. I, pages 21-23, of this Magazine.

In Vol. VIII, pages 19-24, there appears an address made before the Society in 1933 by Miss Hannah Howell entitled "Charles Town and its Notables". Miss Howell said:

"Both Washington Irving and Thackeray visited at Cassilis, southwest of Charles Town.

"Of Washington Irving's visit in 1853, a delightful account tells of a ride into Clarke County to visit the many historic homes there. Of his visit to Greenway court, the home of Lord Thomas Fairfax, a quotation says: 'Washington Irving is much impressed by the beautiful old homes, and simply enchanted by the wonderful scenery which kept him in continuous raptural exclamation.' Irving was very curious to see some of the negro quarters on these farms, and is quoted as saying, 'All the blacks seem so well off and happy and contented here,' and he was continually laughing over what he termed Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'sentimental grief over Uncle Tom.' These notes are taken from the Life of John Pendleton Kennedy by Henry T. Tuckerman."

Miss Howell's assertion that William Makepeace Thackeray visited Cassilis finds support in Van Wyck Brook's book, *The World of Washington Irving,* which states: "Thackeray acquired from Kennedy, whom he met in 1853, much of the information he used in writing *The Virginians*. Kennedy took Thackeray on a tour of Western Virginia. They met again in Paris in 1858, and Thackeray asked Kennedy to help him in getting his hero from Fort Duquesne, after the defeat of Braddock, to the coast.—"

A perusal of *The Virginians* does not reveal any passages which suggest that the then sparsely populated Jefferson County area was used as a setting for any part of the story. On the other hand, Kennedy's familiarity with Tidewater life as described in

his book *Swallow Barn* must have been of great value to the author of *The Virginian.*

The first child of Edmund Pendleton Kennedy and Juliana Chew Paca was Julia Paca Kennedy (1861-1952) who married Edmund Randolph Taylor (1853-1919), a great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson and also a decendant of Edmund Randolph. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor made their home in Jefferson County.

The fifth son and ninth child of Edmund and Juliana Paca Kennedy was Paca Kennedy, born at Cassilis in 1878. While a student at the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia, he was chosen a Sparrow Fellow to England to study at Oxford for two years. In 1908 he was invited to become professor of Greek at the Virginia Seminary, where he remained until his sudden death in 1931.

Andrew Kennedy, the builder of Cassilis, died in 1858. His wife died in 1873. Not long afterward Cassilis passed out of the ownership of the Kennedys.

Cassilis, containing about 245 acres, was sold February 21, 1883, by Special Commissioners in a suit brought in December, 1882, by John Selden and wife, plaintiffs, to George Terrill for $17,000. The 1883 Jefferson County map by S. Howell Brown shows the owner of that date as "Dr. George Terrill."

Deed Book R, page 458, shows that on April 12, 1888, George Terrill deeded Cassilis containing 245 acres to George Porterfield for $11,000. The next change of ownership came in April 1903, when trustees for George Porterfield sold the place to the highest bidder who was John T. McGraw who paid $19,385.40. There is a plat of the place with this deed. (Deed Book 93, page 321.)

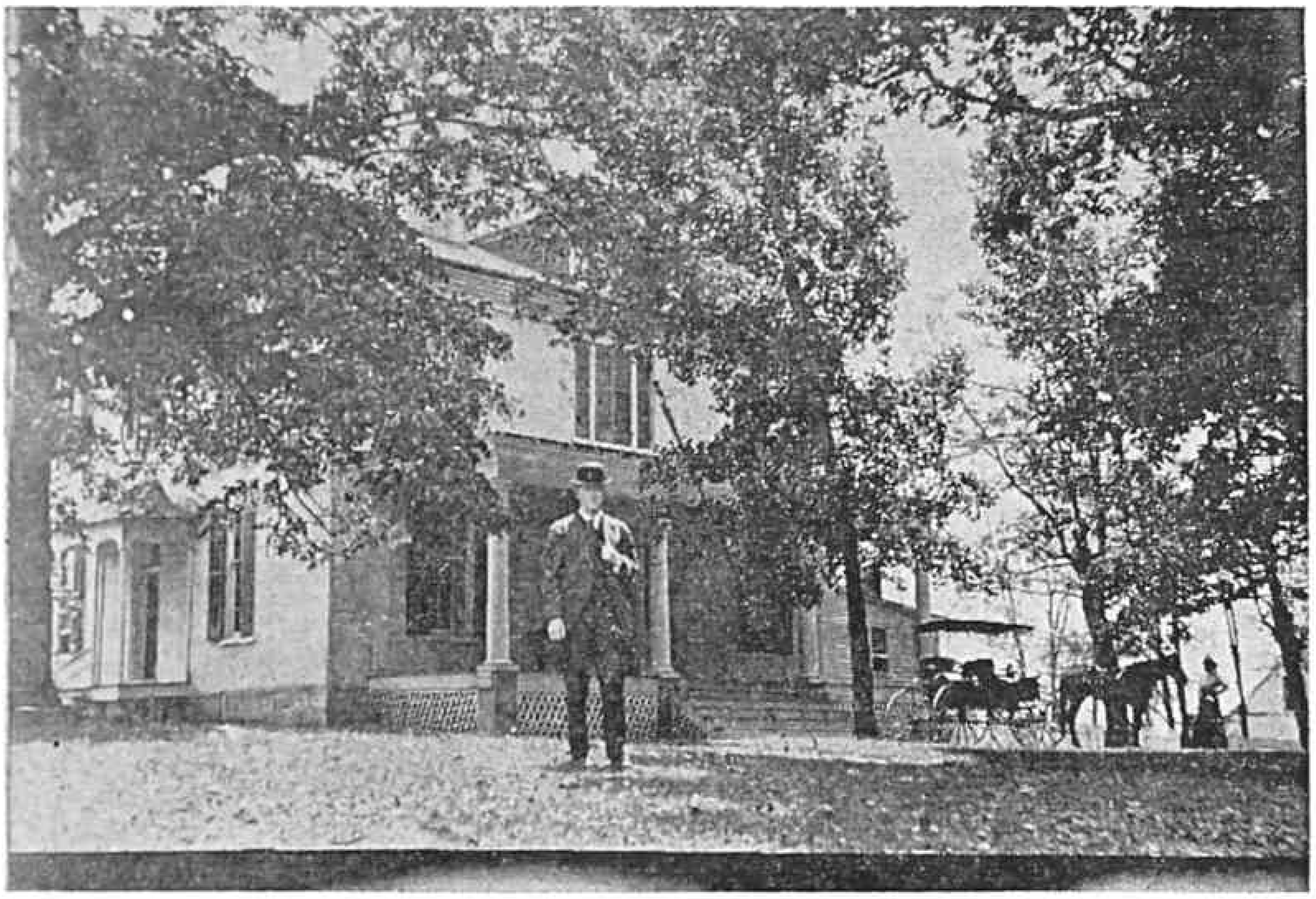
Cassilis changed hands again in January 1924, when it was purchased by John L. Burns, now deceased. The price was $32,000.

In 1939 Mr. and Mrs. Burns and their family moved into the house and, Mrs. Burns now makes her home there with several members of her family. The farm now has about 195 acres.

Changes made at Cassilis include a large front porch that replaced the portico shown in the accompanying picture. A partition wall replaced the folding doors between the double parlors to provide a dining room and separate kitchen on the main floor. Some of the fireplace chimneys have been removed and central heating installed. Electricity has replaced the old gas lighting. The first doorway to the left in the entrance hall was

made into a wide archway that leads from the hall into the small parlor on the north.

The house at Cassilis is still approached through a magnificent grove of trees. The house does not appear until one enters the circular driveway and starts up the hill. Then the mansion comes into sight, crowning the top of the hill and looking out over the treetops.



Cassilis in 1914. Standing in foreground is Dr. Willard Richardson Cooke (1888-1966) of Galveston, Texas. He was the grandson of Henry Pendleton Cooke, the brother of John Esten Cooke, and Mary Elizabeth Lane Kennedy. Dr. Cooke brought his bride to visit Charles Town in 1914, and this picture was taken when they drove out to see the old Kennedy home.

House and Garden Tours

There is a much admired and beautifully kept house in Jefferson County, combining the best of the new with the charm of the old — all because the property once was entered in a House and Garden Tour. The owner liked his inherited home well enough, but had long planned a "dream house" for his family. After he heard the ohs and ahs of those on the Tour and saw their envious glances, he became aware that he had realized his dream already. Now there is not a prouder homeowner anywhere.

House and Garden Tours were not new here when the garden clubs of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties, through their newly

formed Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council, held the first Tour in 1955. The D. A. R. had sponsored some tours in the past and there had been private showings of the Washington homes. In these instances the organizers generally were outsiders. Today the annual Tour is a firmly established locally sponsored event. Visitors come from many states. Their numbers steadily increase, with peaks in attendance when the weather smiles as it did in the past spring.

The West Virginia counties of Jefferson and Berkeley — until 1801 one county — were settled early by migrants from the Tidewater. Attracted by the beautiful and fertile land lying between the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, they built substantial homes and continued to live in the plantation tradition. Just as important for the future of the counties were the settlers who came south and west from Pennsylvania bringing with them their skills as artisans or farmers. A surprising number of homes built by these early settlers have survived.

Residents of this portion of the Shenandoah Valley tend to be tradition-minded. There is little "way out" architecture, perhaps accounted for by a very gradual increase in population and a fairly high, but rarely opulent, level of prosperity. Old homes have tended to survive without too much "improvement". The War Between the States took its toll and some fine structures went up in smoke. But it also left reminders — bullet holes here and there, marks on steps made by intruding riders, and windows outside which, so children of a couple of generations ago heard in horror, were piles of arms and legs "clean up to the second story" when the buildings were used as hospitals following the Battle of Antietam.

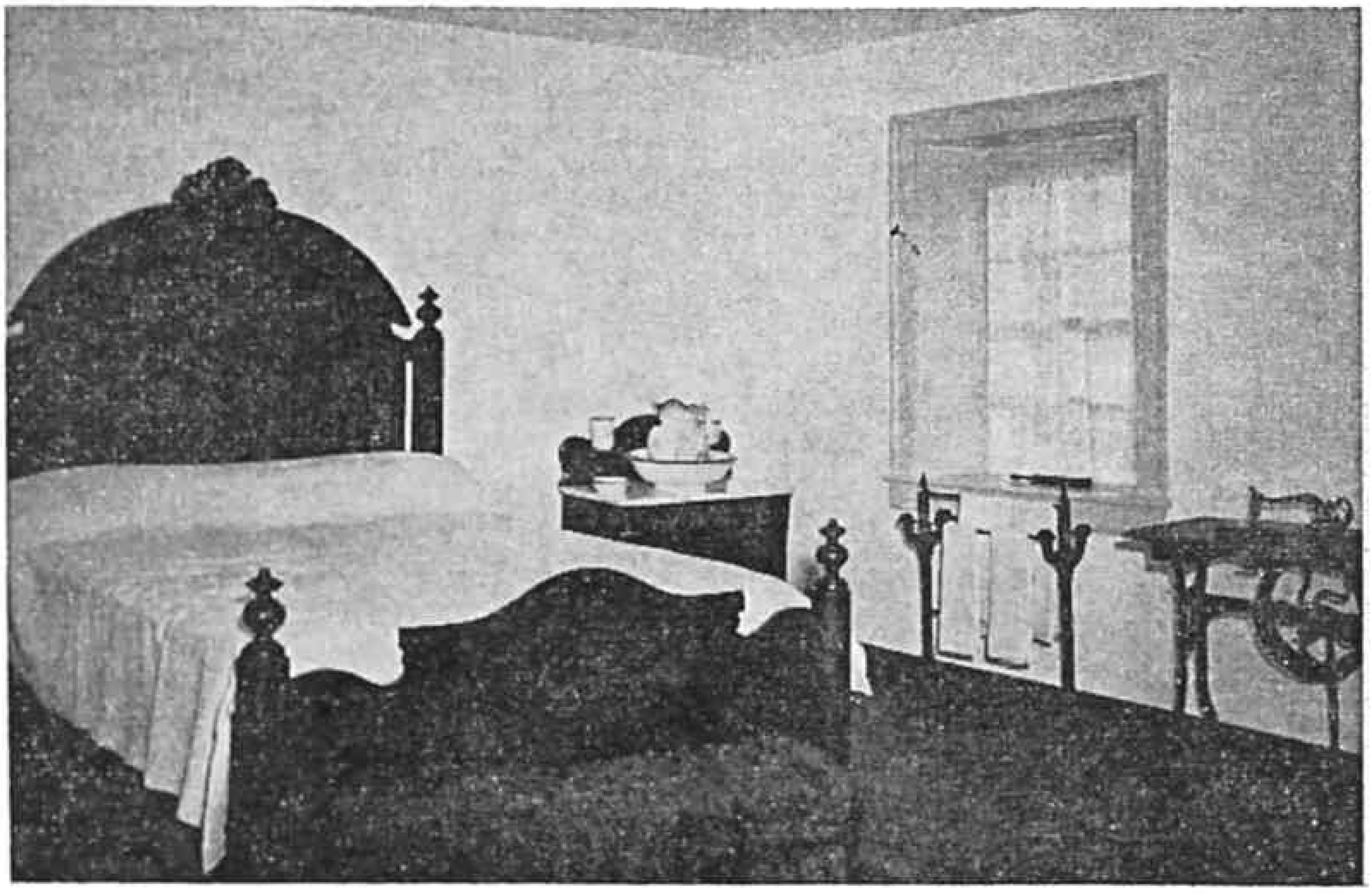
There are early chapels and churches, gardens that bloom extravagantly in the rich soil, town houses built for proprietors of tanneries and brickyards and for professional men, log cabins, market houses and lodge rooms, as well as carefully constructed new homes. This variety presents a cross section of life in America as carried on here. It is not surprising, then, that outsiders enjoy coming in the spring to attend the House and Garden Tour. Rain or shine, they never tire of driving down country roads to reach the next place on the Tour map. Even taking a wrong turn can be a delight when it leads through a sleepy little town that looks as though it belongs to another century. Just a mile away there may be a modern industrial plant.

Now that there have been thirteen tours, the event is carried on with so little apparent effort that one is likely to forget the time and labor that have gone into its preparation. Many women

deserve credit for this success. The late Mrs. H. P. Schley is generally credited with sparking the project. Mrs. Phillip Creamer, Jr. (Julia Shirley) remembers her trepidation when, prior to the first tour, she was interviewed by publicity handlers for the Shenandoah Valley. Her trials were handsomely rewarded. Queen Shenandoah XXVIII, after completing her two day reign over the Apple Blossom Festival, came here. She was enthusiastically received as she visited one or another historic home.

Mrs. Creamer was the first Council President and the first Tour Chairman. Others serving as Tour Chairmen have been; Mrs. James Mason III, Mrs. David McMillan, Mrs. Leeds Reily, Mrs. John Purcell, and Mrs. Robert Leonard of Jefferson County, and Mrs. Ira Eyler and Mrs. William Gideon of Berkeley County. Those who have served as Council Presidents in addition to Mrs. Creamer include: Mrs. Reily, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Lewis Staples (Mrs. W. R. Gutekunst), Mrs. Free G. Welshans, Mrs. W. E. Trussell, and the present President, Mrs. Lee Morgan. The Tour has received favorable notice on a state level resulting in several monetary awards.

Unanticipated profits from the first Tour raised the question of what to do with them. Many suggestions were carefully investigated. Finally it was decided to undertake the furnishing of the Harpers Ferry home of Robert Harper, the man for whom the town was named. Built during the Revolution, the old house



MASTER BEDROOM — HARPER HOUSE
Courtesy of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

was being restored by the National Park Service as part of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

It was assumed that the house would be furnished as it would have been at the time it was built. The Garden Club ladies, with visions of the splendors of Williamsburg in their minds, were sorely disappointed when the Park Service decided that the interior would be done in the style of the John Brown period. As the archeological work done at the Ferry has been painstaking, so has the acquisition of furnishings by the Garden Council's Committee under the knowledgeable direction of Mrs. David McMillan. Many of the pieces have been found locally. It is particularly interesting that some of them were made at the Ferry. The work of Mr. Foley is represented by a sofa, a sofa table, dining room chairs, and a high chest with mirror. Members of the Committee have explored attics and antique shops up and down the Eastern Seaboard. They have stood for long periods at auctions waiting for a desired item to be sold. Difficult to find was a kitchen stove of the correct period. Finally, far down the Valley, one was discovered which was represented to be, and probably is, the stove which was in the house on the Kennedy farm in Maryland where John Brown lived prior to his famous (or infamous) raid. There have been also gifts of furniture and accessories. The almost completed project is extremely popular with tourists. Utencils in the kitchen have proved a special delight. Unfortunately an easy entrance to this basement room still is lacking.

In 1963 an additional project was undertaken — the landscaping of the grounds of the Adam Stephen House in Martinsburg. This autumn the first planting is being made using native plants and trees so far as possible. There will be a wild-flower garden also.

General Adam Stephen was the founder of Martinsburg as well as Berkeley County's first sheriff. He was an active fighter in the French and Indian Wars and a Major General in the Revolution. His severely plain stone dwelling, considered a fine example of late Colonial architecture, sits atop a rocky hill near the Tuscarora Creek. The City has grown up around it. It seems likely that interesting old buildings in this section of Martinsburg now will be preserved as a result of aroused interest in the area. Restoration is partially completed and furnishings are being accumulated against the day when the house is ready to receive them.

The Garden Club is grateful to the people who have been generous in sharing their homes with the public. Some favorite places have been repeated year after year — notably, Harewood and Piedmont. The public never seems to tire of them. The

Rocks, on the Shenandoah, was a great drawing card for years. A mistress of one home, after its first time on tour, told of her pleasure in the compliments she received, and added: "I admit I was a little frightened as well as tired from getting ready, but to my surprise I really enjoyed it! Besides, the spring cleaning is all done; now I can just sit back for awhile".

C. S. G.

Each of the annual House and Garden Tours of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties had a published guide booklet, beginning with a four-page leaflet in 1955, and growing to a forty-eight page pamphlet for the thirteenth tour in 1967. As few of these ephemeral booklets have survived, at least in complete sets, it seems appropriate to preserve here a listing of the eighty-odd places which have been shown during the thirteen tours, some only once, some thirteen times.

We have reprinted from the guide booklets, with a minimum of editing, the descriptions of the various houses and points of interest. In cases where a house has been shown more than once, we have used only the most recent description, which has usually been the most complete and accurate.

In the last few years general descriptions of the counties and towns were repeated in the guide booklet each year. This material is of interest chiefly to tour visitors from out of the area and is familiar to historically minded residents of the counties. Since the information is available in any recent tour booklet, it is omitted from this summary.



Presentation, in 1967, to Miss Louise Briscoe (right) of a Certificate of Appreciation for opening Piedmont to the public at Tour time for a period of more than ten years. Mrs. Fern Grove is making the presentation in behalf of the Garden Council. A similar certificate was presented to Dr. and Mrs. John Washington at Harewood.

FIRST TOUR Apr. 30-May 1, 1955

1. Harewood: see 1967 notes.
2. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.

3. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.
4. Fairstone: see 1961 notes.
5. Burkhart Museum: see 1967 notes.
6. Berkeley County Courthouse: see 1965 notes.
7. TRAVELLERS REST 1955

Location: One mile south of crossroads on Route 9 in Kearneysville.

The home of Revolutionary Gen. Horatio Gates was built in 1773 as an addition to an older place. Gates lived here until 1790, when it was sold to Joseph Grable; it was then a 721-acre estate.

8. Popodicon: see 1959 notes.
9. Rosebrake: see 1958 notes.
10. Rumsey Monument and Park: see 1958 notes.
11. Home of Mrs. Henry Temple McDonald: see 1959 notes.
12. Woladakia: see 1962 notes.
13. Falling Springs (omitted in guide book): see 1956 notes.

SECOND TOUR April 28-29, 1956

1. Harewood: see 1967 notes.
2. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.
3. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.
4. Claymont Court: see 1960 notes.
5. The Rocks: see 1963 notes.
6. Morgan Acres: see 1967 notes.
6. (a) Morgan's Chapel: see 1967 notes.
7. Prospect Hill: see 1962 notes.
8. WINDFALL 1956

Location: Three miles west of Martinsburg city square, on Route 45.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Stribling Snodgrass was built in 1816.

This house, built on Tuscarora Creek, represents a charming example of early American craftsmanship under the classical influence of the eighteenth century. A panel taken from the wall during remodeling reads: "This house was builded by George Doll for Jonathan Cushwa in the Year 1816 and of the American Independence, the 41st, God Save Our Country — John Doll."

8. (a) TUSCARORA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1956

Location: On Tuscarora Road just across from Windfall.

This church was organized between 1740 and 1745. Parts of the original building are preserved in the walls of the present stone structure; still in the vestibule are the wooden pegs on which pioneers hung their guns during services.

9. FALLING SPRINGS 1956

Location: Just southwest of Shepherdstown on Route 45.

The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Skinner.

The first house was built in 1734 by Richard Morgan of Indian War fame. The present house was built by his grandson Jacob Morgan in 1831. An unexploded Civil War shell may be seen near the roof. This estate was the rendezvous of Stephenson's Virginia Riflemen. Little stone house near the spring is one of the oldest in West Virginia.

10. Popodicon: see 1959 notes.
10. (a) Rumsey Monument and Park: see 1958 notes.
11. Elmwood: see 1967 notes.
12. THE SCOTTISH CASTLE 1956

Location: Just off Route 340, on Bolivar Heights road, Harpers Ferry.

Built in the late 1800's by Colonel Whitman.

Col. Whitman was with the Union Army and was wounded in the Battle of Miles Surrender. After the Civil War, he returned to Harper's Ferry and built a replica of the castle in his native town in Scotland because the location reminded him of Scotland. Stables, a well, and a cave for food are under the house.

13. Home of Mrs. Henry Temple McDonald: see 1959 notes.
14. White Pillars: see 1961 notes.

THIRD TOUR May 4-5, 1957

1. Harewood: see 1967 notes.
2. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.
3. Cedar Lawn: see 1958 notes.
4. Claymont: see 1960 notes.
5. The Rocks: see 1963 notes.
6. GAP VIEW 1957

Location: 4 miles north of Charles Town on Route 9.

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodruff Buckles.

Built prior to the American Revolution by a loyal Tory, John Baker (d. 1798) and his wife Judith Wood, (1733-1805), granddaughter of Sir Henry Howard and the Duke of Norfolk.

Gap View derives its name from the scenic view of the Gap at Harpers Ferry. Collections of old glass, quilts, land grants, etc., will be on display here.

7. The Village of Arden: see 1964 notes.
8. WINDEWALD 1957

Location: On Winchester Avenue and Route 11 south, in Martinsburg.

Windewald is the home of Dr. and Mrs. Curtis G. Power.

Built by Judge Wisner, this house of seventeen rooms was designed after the Governors Mansion of Virginia. The architecture is early Victorian, with hand-carved woodwork in most rooms. This house is completely furnished with antiques, and collections of pressed glass, antique silver, a rosewood Melodian made in 1849, and some 150-year-old china will be on display.

9. THE PILLARS 1957

Location: Corner of West King St. and Tennessee Ave., Rosemont section of Martinsburg.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Baldwin.

Built for Col. Stewart Walker, this house is built in the southern colonial style. It has twenty-five rooms, and the fifty-foot hall, living room, and dining room are paneled in solid walnut. The house is named The Pillars, due to the big columns at the main entrance. The most unusual room is the Italian room, where the floor and fireplace are of Italian tile.

10. Popodicon: see 1959 notes.

11. ROCKLAND 1957

Location: On the Shepherdstown-Kearneysville road, 3 miles south of Shepherdstown.

Built in the 1770's — Home of Mrs. Henry E. Miller.

Built by James Verdier, a French Huguenot of royal descent, this old stone house has been beautifully restored by the present owner. The house has fireplaces on every floor from the basement to the fourth floor; and with this particular type of stair railings and turns in the stairway, has all the features of mansions built in this section in the latter part of the 18th Century.

11. (a) Rumsey Monument and Park: see 1958 notes.

12. White Pillars: see 1961 notes.

13. Home of Mrs. Henry Temple McDonald: see 1959 notes.

FOURTH TOUR May 3-4, 1958

1. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.

2. GARDEN OF MRS. ROBERT BROWSE AND MR. AND MRS. J. BLACKWELL DAVIS 1958

Location: 619 South Samuel Street, Charles Town.

This informal garden was begun twenty years ago. The main feature of this garden is hundreds of American and English boxwood, nearly all of which were propagated and grown by the owners. This garden is an example of what can be done with a minimum of expense and a maximum of family cooperation.

3. Harewood: see 1967 notes.

4. CEDAR LAWN 1958

Location: Turn into gravel side road from Route 51 - 4½ miles west of Charles Town and proceed for 1½ miles.

Built 1825 — Home of John T. A. Washington.

Now the home of Mrs. Justin Funkhouser, it was to a house on this estate that Samuel Washington's son, Thornton, brought his bride in 1783. The present house was built by Thornton's son, John Thornton Augustine Washington, who raised his family there. The land originally belonged to George Washington who bought it from Philip Pendleton.

5. The Rocks: see 1963 notes.

6. (a) THE LODGE ROOM 1958

Location: On Fillmore Avenue diagonally across from Storer College gate, Harpers Ferry.

The Lodge room of Virginia Lodge Number One of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Organized May 18, 1833, in Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

This Lodge was the first Odd Fellows order organized in the State of Virginia. Their first Lodge Hall was destroyed during the War Between the States after which this property was donated by the Government for Lodge purposes. The Lodge Banner on display was acquired in 1834. Exhibit of war relics, old pictures and guns here.

6. (b) ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH 1958

Location: Washington Street, east of Union Street.

The Cornerstone of the church was laid in April 1850. During the War Between the States, this church was used as a hospital for the wounded. The original deed, the first Communion Service, and articles found during excavation will be on display.

7. ROSEBRAKE 1958

Location: Southern end of Shepherdstown.

Rosebrake is the home of one of West Virginia's most important poets.

Built on part of the Richard Morgan "Home Plantation" by Daniel Morgan, who gave a dinner here on the 50th anniversary of the famous Bee Line March.

In 1858, the estate was bought by Mrs. Henry Bedinger, whose daughter became Mrs. Stephen A. Dandridge and a well known poet. It is now owned by Miss Mitchell.

8. Popodicon: see 1959 notes.

8. (a) RUMSEY MONUMENT AND PARK 1958

Location: On Rumsey Avenue in Shepherdstown, overlooking the Potomac River.

Named for the inventor of the steamboat. In 1782, James Rumsey tried his steamboat on the river here. In 1787, George Washington was among those who watched another successful demonstration of Rumsey's steamboat near here.

9. THE BIG SPRING FARM 1958

Location: On U. S. Route 11, 3 miles south of Martinsburg.

The original house was built about 1775. Now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Barry, this house is near the site of the old John Evans Fort which was built 1755. The farm is named for the spring just across the old turnpike which was first called Evans Spring.

10. Boydville: see 1963 notes.

FIFTH TOUR Apr. 25-26, 1959

1. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.
2. OLD CHARLES TOWN LIBRARY 1959

Location: A block and a half east of the Court House on E. Washington Street, in Charles Town.

A memorial to Helena Platt Murphy, this charming little building houses not only contemporary literature, but a notable collection of Civil War books. On view also are original Porte Crayon sketches and some fine pieces of furniture, china and glass.

3. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1959

Location: Just east of the Library on E. Washington St., Charles Town.

In the vestibule of this beautiful church hangs a deed signed by Charles and Mildred Washington, dated 1787, conveying to the congregation a lot on the corner of Congress and West Streets, upon which the first church was built.

4. GARDEN OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN ALFRIEND 1959

Location: 532 South Samuel St., Charles Town.

This attractive home garden, laid out and developed by Mr. and Mrs. Alfriend, is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by "part-time" garden lovers who must work to today's busy schedules. English and American boxwood and spring-flowering bulbs are the current attraction here; roses will feature the later period of bloom.

5. GARDEN OF MISS ELSIE MURPHY 1959

Location: 534 South Samuel St., Charles Town.

Fine landscaping includes many spring-flowering trees and

shrubs; also tulips, daffodils, narcissi and hyacinths. A delightful garden.

6. Altona: see 1960 notes.
7. Harewood: see 1967 notes.
8. THE MILL 1959

Location: Follow Route 9 east for 2 miles; turn right opposite Fritts' store, and go south 1 mile.

Originally a mill, built about 1790-1800. The grist house, with its stones for grinding meal, stood near the great wheel, which is all that remains today of the mill structure. The house, now called The Mill, is of the same period, and was used as a dye works. At one end of the house a great fireplace of fieldstone, outside, marks the location of a now-vanished wing, and contains the iron bolts for hanging the dye vats.

The house is of squared logs with chinking of clay and fieldstone slabs; and in restoring and remodelling one inside wall has been stripped to show this construction. The living room is a later addition, some 50 years old.

The garden, planned and cared for by its owner, surrounds the house with delightfully informal plantings, mainly of flowering shrubs and plants suitable to this unique setting.

The Mill is owned by Mrs. Carley Dawson, who spends the winter months in Georgetown. Mrs. Dawson, a native of Louisville, lived for 20 years in England and France before coming to Washington in 1941. She is the author of three books for children, published by Houghton Mifflin.

9. The Rocks: see 1963 notes.
10. Media: see 1965 notes.
11. Harper House: see 1967 notes.
12. FIRE ENGINE HOUSE (John Brown's Fort) 1959

Location: On the campus of Storer College, on Fillmore St.

In 1796, during the Presidency of George Washington, Congress established a Federal Armory at Harper's Ferry. This building was built in 1848 to house the fire engines and the watchman for the Armory. It originally stood at the entrance gates to the Armory, where the B & O Railroad station is now located. The famous raid of 1859, when John Brown and his followers took refuge in the fire house, gave it the name of "John Brown's Fort".

After the War Between the States, during which the Armory was destroyed, the government sold the property to the B & O Railroad.

In 1893, the Fort was torn down, shipped to Chicago, and reassembled for display at the Columbian Exposition. After the

Fair it was purchased by Miss Kate Fields, shipped back to Harper's Ferry, and rebuilt on the Murphy farm.

In 1909 Storer College acquired it and moved it to its present location.

13. THE HOME OF MRS. HENRY TEMPLE MCDONALD 1959

Location: On Fillmore St., between Storer College and Harper Cemetery, Harper's Ferry.

This house was built by the government in 1810 for an assistant treasurer of the U. S. Armory and Arsenal. "Porte Crayon" made many of his Civil War sketches from these grounds. Pre-Revolutionary glass, china, silver, pewter, guns, first editions of rare books, old coins and antique furniture may be seen here.

14. HOUSE AND GARDEN OF STATE SENATOR AND MRS. CLARENCE E. MARTIN, JR., AND GARDEN OF MR. AND MRS. EINAR J. BOLAND (cf. 1962 notes) 1959

Location: 107 and 111 North Rosemont Ave., Martinsburg.

The Martin home is a traditional-minded modern house, and a fine example of the maturing character of American modern architecture. The furnishings, which include some prized family pieces, show the subtle use of modern and antique.

The lawn of this home is joined by that of Mr. and Mrs. Einar J. Boland. The terrain gently slopes to the edge of Lake Thomas. Except in cultivated areas surrounding the homes, the planting creates an informal atmosphere, which includes almost two acres of natural rock gardens and woodland.

15. HOME AND GARDEN OF MR. AND MRS. A LOVELACE STARLIPER 1959

Location: On Tennessee Ave., across from War Memorial Park, Martinsburg.

The original house was of squared logs, with later additions, and the present owners, by extensive remodeling, have transformed it into a comfortable modern home. The old chimney and fireplace have been retained, and the decorative treatment is charming. This house was the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Aquilla Janney, who inherited from her father, Mr. Duncan Hamilton.

16. Burkhart Museum: see 1967 notes.

17. GROUNDS AND FORMAL GARDEN AT POPODICON 1959

Location: ¼ mile west of Shepherdstown on Shepherd Grade.

Popodicon, the home of the Potts family and Mrs. H. H. Williams, was built in 1907 by Henry W. Potts, and named for the

old family home. The grounds and formal garden were designed by the late Oglesby Paul of Philadelphia, who was associated with Frederick Olmstead, the famous landscape architect.

18. THE CROOKED HOUSE 1959

Location: Washington St., Shepherdstown.

The Crooked House is owned and occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Edmund J. Lee. Dr. Lee, a native of Shepherdstown, was for many years, with Mrs. Lee, a missionary in China. For over twenty years he was headmaster of Chatham Hall. The house contains numerous art objects, including portraits of Thomas Lee, builder of Stratford, and of Hannah Lee his wife, painted by Gustavus Hesselius; also a portrait of Richard Henry Lee by Charles Wilson Peale. The house is very old, the builder unknown; the date of building about 1800. It was occupied for many years by the Miller family. Eleazer Miller, an artist of note, was born and spent his boyhood in this house.

19. VICTORIAN ROOM, McMURRAN HALL, SHEPHERD COLLEGE 1959

Location: center of Shepherdstown.

During and immediately following the Civil War this building served as a County Court House, and was deeded to the Corporation of Shepherdstown by the Brooks family, Shepherd descendants, to be used for school purposes. Recently furnished with a gift of Victorian furniture, the Victorian Room is both imposing and beautiful, with an especially handsome chandelier and notable window detail. It was the main hall in the early days of Shepherd College.

SIXTH TOUR Apr. 23-24, 1960

1. ALTONA 1960

Location: One mile west of Charles Town on Route 51.

The original house was built in 1793 for its first owner, Major Abraham Davenport, Jr.

It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leeds K. Riely and Mr. Henry Bedinger Davenport, III, Mrs. Riely's son. Mr. Davenport is the present owner.

The Altona property was once part of General Washington's grant; and Major Abraham Davenport purchased the land from Charles Washington. Abraham Davenport, Sr. came to what was later to become Jefferson County in 1772, and was a large landowner.

During the War Between the States, General Sheridan at one time made his headquarters at Altona. This home is notable for

its tasteful mingling of fine period pieces with equally fine reproductions, its beautiful Oriental rugs, and its atmosphere of quiet charm.

2. Harewood: see 1967 notes.

3. CLAYMONT COURT 1960

Location: Summit Point Road, about 3 miles southwest of Charles Town.

Claymont Court was built in 1820 by Bushrod Washington, grandnephew of the First President. It is the largest and most costly of the Washington homes, and is late Federal in style, with twin dependencies connected with the main structure by passageways.

Architectural detail is especially fine in the panelled hall, the spacious ballroom, twin drawing-rooms and dining room. Furnishings are mainly late 18th century; accessories include a number of fine porcelains.

The gardens are extensive, and follow their original plan.

Claymont Court is owned by Mrs. Edwin F. Mower.

4. The Rocks: see 1963 notes.

5. Media: see 1965 notes.

6. GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF HOME OF MRS. T. W. WILT, SR. 1960

Location: On Bolivar Heights, first home on right.

7. GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF HOME OF MRS. H. W. WILT, SR. 1960

Location: On Bolivar Heights, first home on left.

8. Wolakadia: see 1962 notes.

9. SPRING MILL 1960

Location: Half-way between Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry, on Route 28. From Route 340, turn north at foot of Alstadt's Hill. From Shepherdstown, Route 28 or 28A to 1 mile south of Methodist Church at Moler's Crossroads.

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 gristmill 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 remodelled into a uniquely charming home by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Shifman, whose taste and

imagination are evident both in the house itself and the landscaping of the property.

10. WILD GOOSE FARM 1960

Location: Straight out Shepherd Grade from Shepherdstown, leaving Route 45 to Hagerstown at foot of hill. Follow the Grade, keeping to the right for about 3½ miles. Wild Goose is on the left, plainly marked on the iron gates, near end of grade.

This estate, now owned and occupied by Joseph I. Triplett, in early days numbered 468 acres, acquired by Rezin D. Shepherd, who joined eight tracts to comprise his holdings. Rezin Shepherd had many and varied activities, extending through his early life in Shepherdstown where he was born in 1784; his boyhood and business training in Baltimore, two decades of successful finance in New Orleans, where after the Louisiana Purchase, he prospered exceedingly. The New Orleans Picayune, at the time of Mr. Shepherd's death, said that he was by far the largest property owner in the city.

R. D. Shepherd, a nephew, known on the stage as R. D. McClane, a Shakespearean actor, inherited Wild Goose in 1891 and lived here with his wife Elizabeth Kirkland (Odette Tyler). He gave possession to the Edwin S. Jarretts in 1911, moving to California. Later, Wild Goose passed to Marshall Sprague, and then to its present owner.

The house is elegant and commodious, measuring 100 feet front to back and the width varying from 40 to 60 feet. The probable date of building was 1820. The name Wild Goose seems to have been acquired very early, perhaps from the Indian name Cohongoruta — river of the Wild Goose.

11. Boydville: see 1963 notes.

12. Prospect Hill: see 1962 notes.

SEVENTH TOUR Apr. 22-23, 1961

1. Boydville: see 1963 notes.

2. Berkeley County Courthouse: see 1965 notes.

3. FAIRSTONE 1961

Location: Route 11 north to Bedington crossroads; then two miles left.

Fairstone, the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Felix J. Schneiderhan, was the original 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.

Originally the place was known as Cedar Grove, because of the many native cedar trees growing about it. The name was changed to Fairstone at the beginning of the present century.

The residence was built of brick made on the property by Owen Hedges. He was later a soldier in the Stonewall Brigade from its beginning, and was mortally wounded at Gettysburg. The barn was built in 1858 of native white oak. Nearby is the old slave burial ground, which has never been under cultivation. Both house and barn, together with outbuildings and slave quarters, were substantially built, and have always been kept in good repair. The original slate roofs, window frames and glass and flooring in the upstairs rooms are still in place. Each of the eight original rooms had a fireplace in it. Three of these fireplaces are still in use downstairs. The fact that they perform perfectly today proves them to have been built by master builders.

During the War the farm was used as a quartermaster depot for hay and grain, and 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 orchards of apples and peaches. This is the original of two orchard properties know as Fairstone Orchards.

Visitors will here see a basic landscaping of boxwood, yew and flowering shrubs. Early spring tulips and lilacs are expected to be in bloom. The home is furnished throughout with early Victorian and period furniture. There is an interesting antique doll collection, valuable acress glass and a collection of American majolica. Colonial and Victorian types of flower arrangement will be featured.

4. BELLE VUE 1961

Location: ¼ mile west of Shepherdstown on Shepherd Grade.

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 enchanced by additions and improvements.

5. Elmwood: see 1967 notes.
6. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.
7. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.
8. Harewood: see 1967 notes.
9. The Hill: see 1962 notes.
10. HAPPY RETREAT 1961

Location: Mordington Avenue at Blakeley Place; between Routes 9 and 340.

In 1780, when Colonel Charles Washington and his wife Mildred Thornton moved from Fredericksburg to their new home, Happy Retreat was a house of two wings connected by a covered runway. Various outbuildings included quarters, a barn, smokehouse, kitchen and powderhouse. The powderhouse later served as a schoolhouse for the Washington children. Of these outbuildings, the smokehouse, kitchen and powderhouse remain.

The west wing of the house was built first, and contained four rooms, as did the east wing. General Washington mentions visits to Happy Retreat in his diaries, and tradition has it that he slept in the large bedroom over the dining room.

Charles Washington died in 1799, and at the front of the property the presumed site of his grave bears a D. A. R. marker.

In 1837, Happy Retreat was purchased by Judge Isaac Douglass, who added the center structure and renamed the house; calling it Mordington after his home in Scotland. It was known as Mordington until 1945, when its original name was restored.

Happy Retreat is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. McCabe*, who have devoted much time and thought to its furnishings and decoration. Fine period pieces, paintings, antique rugs and objects of art to be seen in each of its beautifully proportioned rooms.

11. The Rocks: see 1963 notes.
12. GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF HOME OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES WILT 1961

Location: First street west (left) of Harpers Ferry High School; last house on the left.

Informal landscaping and plantings of spring-flowering trees, shrubs and bulbs surround this home, creating an attractive setting.

* Mr. McCabe died in 1963; Mrs. McCabe in 1967.

13. WHITE PILLARS 1961

Location: on High St., opposite the Public Park, in Harpers Ferry.

White Pillars is the home of Miss Charlotte Argabrite.* The house was built by Ambrose Cross in 1852, on a lot which he purchased from the U. S. Government. The original deed was signed by Jefferson Davis. The interior trim, mantels, and door locks are all original and in fine condition. The furnishings are entirely of the early Victorian period.

* Miss Argabrite died in 1967

EIGHTH TOUR April 28-29, 1962

1. EPISCOPAL RECTORY

Location: On New Street, between King and Church Streets, Shepherdstown.

Built in 1814, the house was sold a year later by George Spangler to Thomas Van Swearingen, who lived in it two years and sold it to John Baker.

Mr. Baker was a U. S. Congressman who was one of the lawyers to defend Aaron Burr during his trial for conspiracy.

The house has eleven rooms, besides the wing built by John Baker for his law office and library.

It was purchased by Trinity Episcopal Church for use as a rectory in 1846 after Mr. Baker's death.

2. Boydville: see 1963 notes.

3. GARDENS OF STATE SENATOR AND MRS. CLARENCE E. MARTIN, JR., AND MR. AND MRS. B. J. CUMMINGS 1962

Location: 107 and 111 North Rosemont Avenue, Martinsburg.

Bordering Lake Thomas, the Martin and Cummings gardens merge, with plantings which include about two acres of rock gardens and woodland. More formal gardens and landscaping surround the homes. Interesting terrain has been treated with skill and understanding to achieve a charming effect.

4. PROSPECT HILL 1962

Location: Just west of Gerrardstown, 3 miles west of Inwood on Route 51.

Built in 1779 by William P. Wilson, Prospect Hill has been in the Hollis family since 1838, and is now the home of Mrs. Trammell Hollis.

Its architectural style is reminiscent of Tidewater homes of the period; the beauty of the setting is remarkable.

During the Civil War, Prospect Hill was a distributing center for such supplies as flour and molasses.

5. GRIST MILL 1962

Location: 8/10 of a mile east of Bunker Hill.

The Bunker Hill Flour Mill was built in 1785 for the Cunninghams, and is the only mill in the Valley still operating under water power. Its present owner is W. Mack DeHaven, and it is run by his son Lomax DeHaven. The picturesque stone mill now processes feed.

6. Morgan's Chapel: see 1967 notes.

7. MORGAN MORGAN MONUMENT 1962

Location: On Route 11 in Bunker Hill, on north side of Mill Creek bridge.

Morgan Morgan was the first permanent white settler in West Virginia. He built his home on Mill Creek near Bunker Hill in 1729. He obtained his grant of 1000 acres from Alexander Rose and Morgan Bryan, who had been granted 100,000 acres with the provision that they settle a number of families there immediately. Morgan Morgan was one of the first justices of Orange County, Virginia, and a captain of the militia of that county. His son, Morgan Morgan II, was a vestryman and lay reader in the nearby chapel.

8. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.

9. THE HILL 1962

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

Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. C. 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 sixty years.

An avenue of maples, skirting Evitt's Run leads to the 22 room house. The East wing is the oldest part, and is said 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; and at various times soldiers of both sides used the surrounding property as a camping-ground.

Furniture and decorative objects at The Hill are mainly family

pieces, including many from Octagon House, the old Tayloe home in Washington. A table once owned by Henry Clay, a 200-year old bookcase which belonged to the great statesman Robert Rutherford, family portraits, French china and a fine collection of Bohemian glass are especially interesting.

10. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.
11. The Rocks: see 1963 notes.
12. WALNUT HILL 1962

Location: From Charles Town toward Harpers Ferry on Route 340 to first crossroads; left about ¼ mile.

Home of Mrs. Louise D. Ramey and Mr. and Mrs. Turner A. Ramey. Set in the midst of extensive apple and cherry orchards, Walnut Hill is one of the oldest and loveliest homes in Jefferson County.

The tastes and interests of its owners are evident in the charming interiors, and in the beautiful gardens and landscaping.

Like many old houses, the original structure dates back to the 18th century; the land was deeded to Thomas Rutherford by Lord Fairfax in 1751.

Later additions over the years have been effected with great feeling for line and proportion.

13. GARDENS AT WOLAKADIA 1962

Location: On the right at the end of Bolivar Heights, overlooking Harpers Ferry.

Wolakadia, the home of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Perry, commands a superb view of Harpers Ferry and the Gap where the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers converge. Informal landscaping and plantings of spring-flowering trees, shrubs and bulbs surround the house, creating a setting of great beauty.

14. High Acres Farm: see 1965 notes.
15. Harper House: see 1967 notes.

NINTH TOUR Apr. 27-28, 1963

1. Shepherdstown Public Library: see 1966 notes.
2. John B. Shepherd Farm: see 1965 notes.
3. Altair: see 1965 notes.
4. Huxley Hall: see 1965 notes.
5. BOYDVILLE 1963

Location: South Queen Street, Martinsburg.

Boydville, built about 1800 by General Elisha Boyd, son of John Boyd of the County of Berkeley, was erected on a land

purchase of 500 acres from the General Adam Stephen estate, said land now consisting of twenty-six acres. General Boyd designed the house on Georgian architectural lines and surrounded it with brick walled gardens. The house is stone, covered with plaster. The central section of the two-story mansion consists of nine rooms and center hall; the right wing formerly held the nursery accessible to the main house by stairs and low passage-way; the left wing houses the kitchen, butler's pantry, and servant quarters.

The original porch was Dutch Colonial, removed and replaced by the present porch about the year 1900.

Entering the wide hall, three fan glassed hand carved doorways mark entrance to large spacious rooms displaying high ceilings and beautifully carved mantels. The outstanding feature of the hallway is the original well-preserved wallpaper brought from England in 1812. The wood-pressed paper laid in sections gives the appearance of wood paneling and covers both the down-stairs and upstairs halls.

The first door to the right opens on the drawing room. The first door on the left leads to the living room; the second door, to the dining room. Each room displays handcarved woodwork and handsome old brass door knobs and locks. In the dining room are two original "Carpenter" locks.

The Sunroom at the end of the hallway, not in keeping with the original architecture, was added about 1914 to be used as a Game Room.

Surrounding the house on the sides and back, stand ivy covered brick and stone walls enclosing the service-yard and what was once the lovely old fashioned garden across the drive. The service yard retains the smokehouse, ice pit, washhouse and tool-house, all built in the wall of the garden. The ashpit is also still standing.

To the right of the house on the front lawn is the Colonial law office with large fireplace, high ceilings and upstairs room, 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.

During the Civil War, Martindale, an officer of the First New York Calvary 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 an 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 Shenandoah Valley in retaliation for the burning of Governor Bradford's house in Maryland by the Confederate forces." Signed: Abraham Lincoln

Boydville was purchased in June 1958 by Mr. and Mrs. G. Roderick Cheeseman, local residents of Martinsburg, who are in the process of refurnishing and restoring the house and grounds in keeping with the period of the original construction.

6. Harewood: see 1967 notes.

7. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.

8. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.

9. THE ROCKS 1963

Location: Follow Route 9 east from Charles Town for 2 miles, turn right opposite Fritts Store and go south to gravel road on left at sign.

This property is part of 8,000 acres surveyed by George Washington, and was bought at an auction by Ralph Wormeley who just happened to be traveling by during the sale. He built a hunting lodge and one-story building which are now incorporated in the back of the house.

The Lewis family owned this estate for many generations. It is now the home of Mrs. L. B. Dick.*

At the Rocks may be seen a truly distinguished collection of French furniture and decorative objects, assembled and arranged by their owner in a house which offers a superb background for its furnishings.

10. High Acres Farm: see 1965 notes.

11. Harper House: see 1967 notes.

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* Mrs Dick died in 1963.

12. STAGECOACH INN 1963

Location: Harpers Ferry, on Shenandoah Street.

The structure, familiarly known as "Stagecoach Inn" located on the northwest side of Shenandoah Street in the lower town section, was built in 1826 as a commercial establishment and residence by John G. Wilson. In 1833-34, it was enlarged by Ann C. Stephenson for use as an inn, serving first the stagecoach trade and later travelers arriving by the C & O Canal and the B & O Railroad. During the Civil War it was used by the troops stationed in the vicinity.

This interesting building is being restored on the exterior and rehabilitated on the interior to serve as a Visitor Center. Here the park visitor will receive basic information concerning the area through the use of museum exhibits and a short audio-visual program of orientation.

TENTH TOUR Apr. 25-26, 1964

1. Shepherdstown Public Library: see 1966 notes.

2. (a) LANE HOUSE 1964

Location: German Street, between King and Church Streets, Shepherdstown.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Prather, Sr., is a particularly fine example of the townhouse in the early 1800's. The entrance has a slightly recessed doorway with sunburst transom and side panels of patterned glass with lead supports and brass rosettes.

Among the furshings in the spacious hallway, beautiful with its paneling, winding stairway and large stairwell, are a grandfather's clock made by Jacob Craft, locks by Rickards, a Sheetz gun and a desk made in Shepherdstown by a Mr. Goode at the Old Shepherd Grist Mill.

The house was constructed sometime between 1807 and 1816 by James S. Lane, whose daughter Harriet Lane Johnson served as hostess for her uncle, President James Buchanan.

The store room to the left and right of the entrance hall are latter day changes typical of the way in which German Street homeowners went along with the growing town by converting their downstairs rooms for commercial purposes. These rooms have served many purposes over the years including use as a hospital during the Civil War, a kindergarten, a school for music and then stores.

2. (b) Chapline-Shenton House: see 1967 notes.

3. PLEASANT VIEW FARM 1964

Location: 4 miles east of Martinsburg on Route 9, old Warm Spring Road.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Dunn is of stone and brick construction placed on the crest of a lime stone ridge facing west with a "pleasant view" of the mountains. According to the records only three families have owned this property — the Hedges, original grantees from Lord Fairfax in November 1754; Samuel Cunningham, who purchased the property in 1801 and willed it to his daughter, Annie E. C. Payne; and the Dunns, who purchased it from the Payne heirs in 1952. It is believed that Samuel Cunningham built the stone portion of the dwelling for

there is a large stone over the south porch bearing the inscription, S. C. 1820.

Of particular interest are the mantels, one in each room and each of a different design. The windows are deep with small panes, many of which have the old hand blown glass still in them. Mrs. Dunn has set her collection of tinted glass in the window sills where the sun's rays bring out the lovely hues of blue and green. In the master bedroom is a pair of cannon ball beds, one double bed and a matching single bed.

On the mantel in the living room are to be seen a pair of "nodding" dolls from the china shop of Mrs. Dunn's grandfather which was in Georgetown. These dolls form the nucleus of an interesting collection of old china.

4. Burkhart Museum-Guest House: see 1967 notes.

5. THE VILLAGE OF ARDEN 1964

Location: 5 miles west of Martinsburg on State Route 45.

The Quakers were among the earliest settlers in Berkeley County and here Jacob Moon, a Quaker from England, established this small village shortly after he came to America in 1735. Moon named the Village for his home in England, the Forest of Arden.

Four homes will be open in the Village:

The Jacob Moon house, a log structure, is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kees. Nearby is a marker honoring the memory of Moon.

On the hill overlooking the Village, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Isenburg. The original portion of their home was built by Angus McDonald, who married a daughter of Jacob Moon. The remainder of the old stone house was built around 1800. Of interest here are the whitewashed walls of the parlor and hall and a grandfather's clock built into the floor. The history of the clock has remained with the owner of the house down through the years.

The Post Office for the Village was established about 1840 and was housed in the basement of a house, the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spiker.

One of the oldest homes in the Village is that of Mr. and Mrs. Quay Keesecker. Here may be seen collections of pressed glass and majolica as well as an old Music Master's Melodian dated 1830.

6. Harewood: see 1967 notes.

7. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.

8. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.
9. Media: see 1965 notes.
10. THE NASON HOME 1964

The Nason Home is located in Harper's Ferry next door to the Camp Hill Church. It is a pre-Civil War house built by the United States Government as quarters for officers and their families who were stationed in Harper's Ferry and assigned to the U. S. Arsenal and Armory. It is now the home of Mrs. Evan Nason, who is the third generation of her family to live there.

Recent additions were made to the house by Mr. and Mrs. Nason in 1959. There are some fine pieces of Sandwich glass and West Virginia glass on display. Of particular interest is the Old English basement which originally housed the dining room and kitchen, but is now used as a sitting room.

11. The Leonard Home: see 1966 notes.
12. Harper House: see 1967 notes.

ELEVENTH TOUR Apr. 24-25, 1965

1. Harper House: see 1967 notes.
2. THE SPEAR HOUSE 1965

Location: Harper's Ferry. The home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spear is located at the intersection of Fillmore and Gilmore Streets in the Camp Hill Section of Harper's Ferry.

The house was one of five built by the Federal Government in 1833 to provide housing for Armory personnel. Housing conditions at that time were very bad and these homes were built to ease the situation. This real estate was all Government property and could not be sold to private individuals until 1852 when Congress passed an Enabling Act. In that year, John McClellan, Jr., a blacksmith, purchased the house for $675. Through the years some modifications have been made to the house, the principal one being the addition of a bedroom over the rear kitchen. Also, additional windows were made.

The outer walls are three courses of field-fired brick and were made according to the Government's specifications, the contract being on file with the National Park Service at Harper's Ferry. At one time there was a summer kitchen which has since been demolished. There was a similar house on the same property which was taken down — probably during the Civil War. The records of the Park Service indicate that several such buildings were torn down to secure materials for the construction of winter quarters for Union troops.

The fundamental plan of the house is unchanged and the wide board floors upstairs are original as is the bannister. (The original cellar was only under the kitchen and was used for storage of winter vegetables, etc. The basement under the rest of the house has been dug within the last several years.) The wrought iron work on the house was secured from old Harper's Ferry buildings.

3. HIGH ACRES FARM 1965

Location: On Bolivar Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry.

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley D. Nash. A remodeled farm house provides comfortable country living with a background of antique furniture, including 18th Century family pieces. Decorative objects acquired during the owner's travels add charm to house and guest house. From rear terrace, a spectacular view of the Gap and heights of Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia can be seen. Grounds are planted with flowering trees and shrubs, and include rose gardens sponsored by the Colonial District of the American Rose Society.

4. GARDEN OF MRS. J. HENRY DUTROW 1965

Location: 539 East Washington Street, Charles Town.

The lovely informal garden is full of interesting plants and trees. A very old weeping Oriental Cherry, plantings of English Box (started by Mrs. Dutrow), Tree Peonies, and Tulips.

The garden is planted to bloom from Early Spring until Late Fall.

5. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.

6. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.

7. Harewood: see 1967 notes.

8. BLAKELEY 1965

Location: 2½ miles south of Charles Town; 1½ miles west of Route 340.

Blakeley was built in 1820 by John Augustine Washington, II, grandson of General George Washington's brother, John Augustine.

The clean lines and fine proportions of this house show to full advantage against a beautiful background of rolling countryside. Its builder and his family lived here until Judge Bushrod Washington's death, at which time John Augustine II inherited Mount Vernon, and moved from Blakeley to the mansion on the Potomac River. When he died in 1832 his son, also John Augustine (1821-1861) became the new, and last, Washington owner of Mount Vernon. John Augustine III sold the property to the

Mount Vernon Ladies Association. He was killed at the Battle of Elkwater.

John Augustine Washington II and his wife Jane (Blackburn) are buried near General Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon.

Blakeley is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Glenn Brown.

9. MEDIA 1965

Location: On Flowing Springs road about 3 miles north of Charles Town.

Media is the home of Julia Davis Healy, daughter of the late Julia Yates 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 T. 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.

The present owner is a direct descendant of John Yates. She 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". At the present time she is working on a book for Colonial Williamsburg, which will probably be published this year.

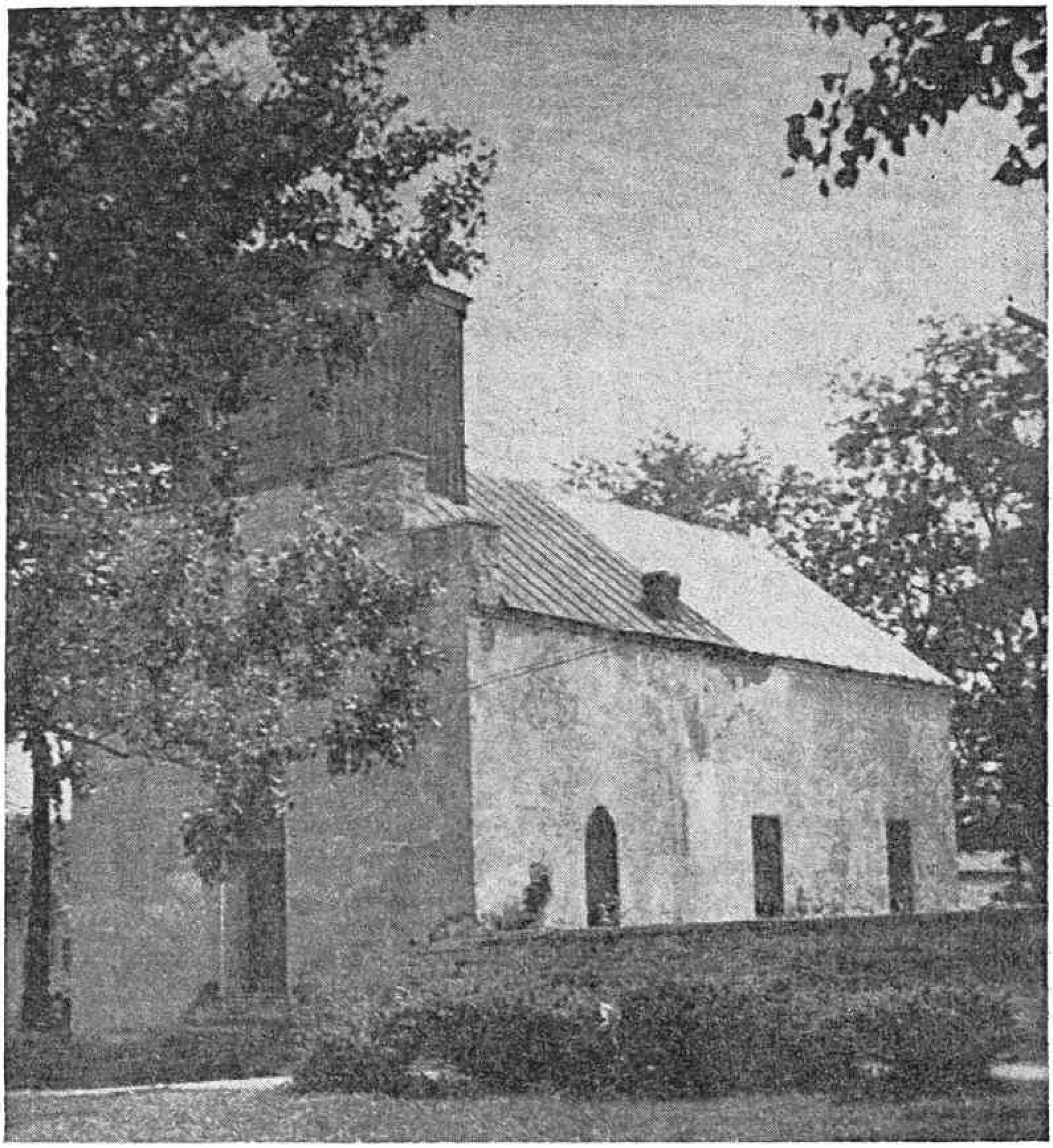
Julia Davis Healy was named "Woman of the Year" for West Virginia during its Centennial Year, 1963.

10. THE OLD ENGLISH CHURCH 1965

Location: Corner of Church and High Streets in Shepherdstown.

When Thomas Shepherd laid out his town, he set aside Lot 40 for the English Church (Episcopal) and named the street which it faced "Church Street". The first known church had a 1769 date-stone over the door. This date was lost when the church was largely rebuilt in 1841. At that time it was somewhat enlarged, a tower being added to hold a town clock and a church bell.

In 1867 the Episcopalians sold the old church to the African



OLD ENGLISH CHURCH IN SHEPHERDSTOWN
(Before the removal of the plaster from the outside walls)

M. E. (now the Asbury Methodist) Church, but kept the church yard, now known as the Old Episcopal Grave Yard.

The grave yard contains the graves of many people who had a large part in the early history of the town. Ten revolutionary soldiers are buried there — one, Colonel William Morgan, under the chancel of the church. Five other officers are buried out in the church yard.

11. Chapline-Shenton House: see 1967 notes.

12. JOHN B. SHEPHERD FARM 1965

Location: Two and a half miles north of Shepherdstown on the Shepherd Grade.

John B. Shepherd, great grandson of Captain Thomas Shepherd, founder of Shepherdstown, built this farm house just before the Civil War.

The completion of the interior of two rooms had to be delayed until after the war. John inherited this farm from his father, Henry Shepherd. The farmhouse is situated on a knoll surrounded by maple trees.

There is a very old log house behind it and a smokehouse of the same construction. The house itself, with its six fireplaces, provides an attractive setting for the early New England furniture with which its owners, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Stewart have furnished it.

13. GATESTONE MANOR 1965

Location: 1½ miles west of Shepherdstown on Route 45.

Gatestone Manor, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Gates, was designed, built, landscaped, and decorated by the owners, a servantless home with convenience and easy upkeep a prime consideration.

A Regency ranch house, with contemporary interior, it is constructed of native limestone from the old Shepherd barn removed from what is now Martinsburg Airport, where it had stood for 99 years. Travertine marble used in the living room fireplace was imported, cut to size, from Italy.

To be seen in the home are old English hand tinted bird and horticulture lithographs dating back to 1798; an interesting collection of shells gathered from the shores of Florida, Gulf of Mexico and the Islands, including Cosumel off the coast of Mexico; a collection of stirrups used in the Spanish Conquistador days from Colombia, South America, acquired by Fred W. Gates, son of the owners, on a recent two-year tour of duty with the Peace Corps in that country; and other interesting articles from the same area.

14. ALTAIR 1965

Location: On State Route No. 45, 2 miles East of Martinsburg.

Altair is the present home of Commodore Thomas E. Van Metre, United States Navy, Retired. The farm was originally Fairfax land which passed into the hands of the Hunter family, and was bought by the present owner's grandfather, Henry Shepherd Van Metre about 1847.

The house was built in three periods, the oldest part being of logs and known to have been standing when the property was

purchased by Van Metre in 1847. Two brick additions were made to the house during the period from 1870 to 1880. The house was used as a hospital during the War between the States.

It is known that the builder of the brick portions of the house was George Whitson, a brother of Mary Elizabeth Whitson Van Metre, wife of Henry Van Metre. George Whitson was also the builder of the Parish House of the Episcopal Church in Martinsburg as well as the front of the Catholic Church, the old Court House (since destroyed), the Reform Church and the Lutheran Church.

The house and grounds are typical of a Shenandoah Valley farm house of one hundred years ago, while the furnishings reflect not only the family background but the Naval career of the present owner.

15. BERKELEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE 1965

Location: Corner of King and Queen Streets, Martinsburg.

The Berkeley County Courthouse was built in 1856. Many papers of historic interest, including a number of papers relating to General Adam Stephen, are to be found here.

16. HUXLEY HALL 1965

Location: on Old Mill Road, 2 miles west of Martinsburg.

A typical house of the upper Shenandoah Valley, Huxley Hall is of stone and brick construction, with a double porch across the brick portion. The house faces on Tuscarora Creek with a lovely expanse of lawn running down to the banks of the stream.

The original stone section was built in 1782 by Captain John Kerney, who engaged in the American service in July 1775 and at the end of the Revolutionary War returned to Berkeley County to live. Kerney served as a Justice of the Peace and member of the County Court for Berkeley County. In 1806 he sold the house and 182 acre tract to David Kilmer, who had come to Berkeley County from Berks County in Pennsylvania. Kilmer built the brick addition to the house and possession of the property remained in his family until 1932 when it was purchased by James A. Showers. The house and fourteen of the original acres are now owned by Dr. and Mrs. C. V. Townsend.

A large open fireplace adds great charm to the now modern kitchen in the older stone portion of the house while the dentil molding and woodwork of the brick portion tell of its Pennsylvania Dutch influence.

TWELFTH TOUR Apr. 23-24, 1966

1. Burkhart Museum-Guest House: see 1967 notes.

2. RED HILL

Location: At edge of City limits of Martinsburg on West King Street.

Situated on a hill overlooking Martinsburg, the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Harley Miller has a commanding view of the surrounding valley and mountains. The house is built of native limestone with three full stories. Completed in 1914, it is said to have been built by a crew of Italian stone masons who were brought to this country for a job in Washington.

The original owner and builder of Red Hill was Mr. Herbert C. Brooks, a native of Fairmont, W. Va., who was a building contractor and practiced his trade in Martinsburg for a number of years.

The second owners of Red Hill were Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Henson. Mr. Henson was a prominent attorney in Martinsburg for many years until his death, at which time Mrs. Henson sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

All three owners had a love for trees. The gently sloping lawn and grounds immediately around the house reflect this love in the large variety of tastefully planted trees and shrubs.

Entrance to the house is made by way of a large central hall with winding open stairway facing the doorway. The high ceilings and large rooms lend a feeling of spaciousness and freedom that just suit the location upon this hilltop.

3. HARTWOOD 1966

Location: One half mile South of Martinsburg on West side of U. S. Route 11.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodrum Lang, this handsome stone house is nestled in a grove of large and very old trees. The house, with its Colonial front, gives the appearance of having been there for at least a century; actually, it was built in the late 1920's. Designed by New Jersey architect Alexander Merchant for Mr. George Mulliss of the Interwoven Stocking Company, the house was built in the best tradition of stone masonry.

The walls are eighteen inches thick, with Pennsylvania bluestone on the exterior, lined with an inner layer of local limestone. Mr. and Mrs. Lang purchased the property in January of 1955 and have made it their home since then, with Mr. Lang's small manufacturing plant operating first out of the garage and now

from an enlarged building to the rear of the garage. It is a perfect example of blending country living and "home industry".

The front door leads to a central hall, with its winding stairway open to the third floor. The handrail and balusters are said to have come from an eighteenth century home which was torn down when the Interwoven Mill was built in the mid 1920's. All wood trim is in keeping with the Colonial period of architecture, with dentil moulding throughout the house.

The living room is dominated by a center fireplace which has a high mantel and paneling copied from that in an old tavern. A handsome grand pianoforte sits to one side of the fireplace; this piano bears the makers names of M & G Stodart, Golden Square London. According to a representative of Smithsonian, only two pianos of this manufacture are known, this one and another which is in a museum in Germany.

Throughout the house the gentle ticking of clocks can be heard from Mr. Lang's large collection of old timepieces, all in running order and keeping good time.

A climb to the second floor is rewarded by the sight of four-poster beds in all bedrooms; the most outstanding of which is a "McIntyre" in the master bedroom. This bed is said to have been designed and/or built by the 18th century architect, Samuel McIntyre.

Just recently the Langs have added a beautiful new swimming pool, close to the West side of the house. A stone terrace surrounds the pool area, tying it in with the house and sloping lawn.

4. STRUAN 1966

Location: At the end of Shower's Lane, on the Tuscarora, approximately Three miles West of Martinsburg.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steptoe, it was named Struan after a home in which Mr. Steptoe's father, Philip Pendleton Steptoe, was raised. Struan is a Scottish term for stream or current.

The house was purchased by the Steptoes in 1949, when Mr. Steptoe came to Martinsburg to practice law. Since that time, it has been, as has been its history for at least 150 years, gradually remodeled to suit the taste and needs of the occupants. Efforts were made to retain as much of the original material as was practical and to keep the "old" atmosphere, and at the same time achieve the comfort of a "new" and modern home. The basic structure of the main part of the house is log. The house is built on three levels both downstairs and upstairs.

The George Showers family, who purchased the house in 1872 from George Small, moved there from the Adam Stephen house which is located in Martinsburg. An interesting self-sustaining farm community was then established, with Mr. Showers planting an extensive family orchard of many fruits, with bee hives, milk production, chickens, a blacksmith shop, a winter business of cutting and selling ice; goldfish and carp were raised, and there was the usual summer vegetable garden which was irrigated from the creek.

Much of the planting around the house is attractive to wild life, including the many large linden trees that the Showers family planted because the flowers of the linden are the source of a very fine white honey. During the years several different farm buildings have been removed and the area is gradually being landscaped. Highway construction in the vicinity has resulted in the change of some roads and this meant changes in the approach to the house.

The house is furnished in the traditional style, including some antiques. Of interest are the family portraits, including one of Philip Pendleton Barbour, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Also of interest is the original copy of an authorization by Lord Nelson appointing James Steptoe as Clerk of Bedford County, Virginia.

5. MANATAWNY 1966

Location: About a half-mile north of Shepherdstown on the Shepherd Grade.

Manatawny is the new house built in 1964-65 by the owners, Miss Eleanor Lee Potts and her sister, Mrs. H. H. Williams, when their former home, Popodicon, was acquired by Shepherd College.

The house built of pink brick laid in Flemish bond, is of traditional architecture, styled in the Williamsburg manner, yet planned for modern ease of living. It is furnished with fine antiques, several noteworthy family portraits (one by Rembrandt Peale and one by Bass Otis), some early Franz Kline pictures and a screen which he painted, many interesting objects of art collected during family travels abroad, and family silver, china and Sandwich glass.

In the study is a crayon portrait of Edmund Lee, great-grandfather of the owners. Edmund Lee was the builder of Leeland, which is also on the Tour.

The house is situated on a rise of land which was formerly part of Popodicon, and from the rear overlooks fields and woods now part of Shepherd College property.

The landscaping, designed by the noted landscape architect Stewart Haller of Frederick, Maryland has been carried out to its still unfinished state by one of the owners, who is a nationally accredited master flower show judge and avid gardener. An interesting landscape feature resembling abstract sculpture is a large megalith dug up during the excavation for the house and set in the garden off the living room terrace.

6. SHEPHERDSTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY 1966

Location: German and King Streets, Shepherdstown.

This building, constructed in 1800, was first used as a Market House. Then in 1845 a second story was added by the IOOF for a meeting room. In 1853 the downstairs was converted into a fire hall, and a bell tower was added in 1888. This tower was removed in 1905.

In 1922 the Woman's Club obtained permission to use the downstairs as a library. Rent was paid until 1926, when the Town voted in a special election to give the room, rent free, for use as a library. The leasehold of the IOOF, on the second floor, was purchased in 1962, and a Children's library has been established there.

7. LEELAND 1966

Location: On Duke Street South, in Shepherdstown, on Route 48-south from stoplight.

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 their two 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 on to 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 Bibical 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.

8. Jefferson County Courthouse: see 1967 notes.
9. Old Charles Town Library and Civic Center: see 1967 notes.
10. Piedmont: see 1967 notes.
11. Harewood: see 1967 notes.
12. Belvedere: see 1967 notes.
13. THE LEONARD HOME 1966

Location: On Camp Hill in Harper's Ferry, overlooking the Potomac River.

This house was built at the turn of the century and was remodeled several years ago by the present owners, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert P. Leonard, USMCR. 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 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 Wedgwood.

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.

14. Harper House: see 1967 notes.

THIRTEENTH TOUR Apr. 22 - 23, 1967

1. GENERAL ADAM STEPHEN HOUSE 1967

Location: 309 East John Street, Martinsburg.

Situated on a hill overlooking old Tuscarora Creek, this plain stone dwelling, the home of the founder of Martinsburg, has an imposing view of the surrounding territory.

A date stone over the front door gives us the completion date of 1789. Archeological work indicates that the starting date was somewhat earlier and that several revisions were made over the years to the interior. With walls of native limestone twelve to fourteen inches thick, the house is square in design with four rooms each on the first and second floors, with a central hall both upstairs and down. Interior chimneys serve two large fireplaces on the first floor, the only ones in the house. These two rooms seem to have served as kitchen and office respectively. In the kitchen evidence of a major fire was discovered when the deteriorated floor was removed. Many pieces of broken ironstone and earlier china were discovered, most showing signs of fire.

At this point restoration of the house is only partially complete. The downstairs interior is complete to woodwork, plaster and painting; the upstairs awaits paint and doors to the various rooms. The restoration of the exterior of the house has been partially completed with the stone work pointed and shutters on most of the windows. Porches, both front and rear, are to be added when further money is available.

The surrounding grounds of the Stephen House are to be restored by the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council with funds derived from the Annual House and Garden Tour. The services of a landscape architect have been procured, and work on this phase of the restoration should begin very shortly.

2. THE McFARLAND HOUSE

Location: 409 South Queen Street, Martinsburg.

This large, cream colored brick town house 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 the dining room, and in it is the original dining table from Claymont Court, one of the Washington houses near Charles Town. The mantels of the fireplaces in these rooms are adaptations of the Adam style, with the addition of columns on each side. Dentil moulding 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 gilded, make 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.

3. BURKHART MUSEUM-GUEST HOUSE 1967

Location: 1425 West 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. It is 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
1916 Scripps-Booth (unrestored)
1922 McFarlan
1927 Rolls Royce
1911 Excelsior Motorcycle
2 High Wheel Bicycles
1 Tandem Bike
1 1895 Bicycle

See 1959 booklet — the Silver Ghost was . . . . . "built for mountain climbing and formerly owned by Czar of Russia".

Complementing the cars are a complete set of West Virginia license plates; collections of car lights and horns; and costumes worn in the periods of the various cars. The costumes were found and purchased by Mrs. Burkhart, many at public sales at old homes, from the contents of attics and storerooms.

Also in the museum is the owner's workshop plus a complete cobbler's outfit with workbench, tools, wooden nails, forms and leather patterns. Mr. Burkhart's collection of old pistols is on display; and there are interesting 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 and Currier and Ives prints. There will also be collections of perfume bottles, dolls, samplers and other Americana.

The Museum-Guest House, where Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart en-

tertain frequently, stands at the rear of their property and corresponds with their home in architectural style. Both are surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds.

4. MORGAN'S CHAPEL (Mill Creek Church, Christ Church) 1967

Location: In Bunker Hill, turn West at blinker light, approximately 1 block.

The original Chapel was a small structure, built of logs, on the Old Branch Road which led to the old Morgan settlement in a town then called Mill Creek. The building was erected by 1740 by Colonel Morgan Morgan, Joist Hite and Dr. John Briscoe. It was the first Episcopal Church in the Shenandoah Valley between the Blue Ridge and North Mountain in what is now West Virginia. The Church was known as the Mill Creek Church, being privately built but publicly supported.

Morgan Morgan II, born March 20, 1737, performed the services of the Church as lay leader at the age of sixteen, and at the age of 29, upon his father's death accepted personal responsibility for the good of the Church. He was so well suited for the ministry and through the years, so esteemed by the people, that they ultimately sent a petition to a Bishop in England begging that he might be ordained, despite his "deficiency in human learning". However, by then his age, infirmities and the distance involved prevented his application. It is said that upon his death in 1797 he was buried by his own request beneath the steps of the original Chapel. It is for this reason, it is believed, that his grave has never been located. Following his death the name of the Chapel was changed to Morgan's Chapel in his honor. Gravestones mark all other generations of the Morgan family.

The Church fell into a state of disrepair and about 1818 a new stone church was erected and consecrated in May of that year as Christ Church. Only occasional mention is recorded in Church records until August 1852 when it was reported that the present red brick structure was consecrated. It is difficult to understand why a new building would be needed after only thirty four years, unless due to fire or ravages of the weather.

Stones from the second building were used for the foundation of the present building. Of particular interest in this building are the windows designed with twelve over twelve panes. The white door on the West side was used by the slaves who attended services. During the War Between the States the church was used as a barracks and was badly damaged by artillery fire. Some marks may still be seen on the walls as the results of this.

5. MORGAN ACRES 1967

Location: Approximately 2 miles West of Bunker Hill, on West Virginia Secondary Rt. No. 26.

The present beautiful red brick house is the third Morgan Morgan home standing between the ruins of the first log cabin of Colonel Morgan Morgan and the second structure of stone. It is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cook.

The log cabin stood on a knoll just south of the Morgan Spring, about two miles west of present day Bunker Hill. It was built by Colonel Morgan ap Morgan ("ap" meaning "son of") between 1726 and 1732 on a portion of 1000 acres of land granted him by Governor Gooch of Virginia. It was the first recorded settlement on the south side of the Potomac River between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountain, in what is now West Virginia.

Colonel Morgan was born in Wales on November 1, 1688. He came to the Province of Delaware as a young merchant tailor and married Catherine Garretson in 1713 or 1714. They had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. About 1726 they moved to what was then Virginia where Morgan Morgan II was born in 1737. He followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father and the Mill Creek Episcopal Church was renamed in his honor as "Morgan's Chapel".

Morgan Morgan II married Mary Gossett on November 17, 1761, and they had five sons and four daughters. His son Morgan Morgan III remained in Berkeley County on his father's farm. To the present day this family has had an unbroken line in the name of Morgan Morgan.

The second house on this site was of stone, with a number of the remaining foundation stones still visible adjacent to the present dwelling.

The present and third dwelling on the site was built in the mid-1880's. Constructed of brick, it is 75 feet long and only 20 feet wide. The fireplaces in each of several rooms are of varied design and the original woodwork will be found interesting. A stairway of walnut winds its way in a continuous manner to the third floor.

The long brick house is attractively located on a small rise overlooking a charming little valley where one can picture cattle and sheep of that original Morgan Morgan grazing.

6. HAREWOOD 1967

Location: 3 miles west of Charles Town on State Route 51.

This is the oldest of the Washington homes in Jefferson County and the only one still in possession of the family.

The house, built by the colonial architect John Ariss for Colonel Samuel Washington, brother of General George Washington, was occupied in 1770. Among its visitors were Louis Philippe and his party who travelled on horseback from Mt. Vernon, their route via Harper's Ferry traced on their map in red ink by General Washington. At Harewood in 1794, James Madison married Dolley Payne Todd, 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 south wing. The house is being carefully restored by its owner, Dr. John Washington.

On the grounds are Colonel Washington's office and a family graveyard.

7. PIEDMONT 1967

Location: 1½ miles west of Charles Town, on Route 51.

The stone wing of Piedmont was built by Robert Worthington, probably some time in the 1730's and was originally known as "Quarry Bank". The main house was built by Dr. John Briscoe soon after the property was acquired by him in 1784, and has been in the family ever since. The bricks in the main dwelling were brought from England and Holland as ballast.

The house is said to be an almost perfect example of Georgian architecture, and a detailed plan of it has been made by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service for filing in the Library of Congress. At the entrance to the property are the ruins of St. George's Chapel, which was built on land given by owners of adjoining properties. Piedmont is situated on a rise, overlooking a stream which winds through the lawn. A terrace leads to a walled spring.

On the walls of the living room is one of the few remaining examples of the first wall paper made (Dufour Freres, Paris, 1806). It depicts scenes from the legend of Telemachus, and retains with remarkable brilliance the original colors. A duplicate of this paper is now in the Metropolitan Museum.

The old white-washed kitchen contains an interesting collection of copper and brass, including a 16th century swinging lamp and a huge copper cauldron.

8. JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE 1967

Location: In the center of Charles Town.

The first courthouse built on this site in 1803 was destroyed by fire. Built in 1836, this courthouse 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.

9. OLD CHARLES TOWN LIBRARY AND CIVIC CENTER 1967

Location: 200 East Washington Street, one block east of the Courthouse, Charles Town.

This handsome building, 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 entertainments.

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.

A large reading room for children is one of the features of the modern, well-equipped Library.

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

10. BELVEDERE 1967

Location: Adjoining South-Eastern Charles Town near High School, one block east of Jefferson Avenue.

Belvedere represents an early American farm property with original log structures long since gone, but two brick houses, one of the 18th century, the other early 19th, restored. They are now joined into a combination residence with minimal disturbance of original features, but remodeled for 20th century living.

The contrast between the earlier, quite plain farm house and the 1824 residence or mansion is interesting evidence of the changing desires and resources of the Tate family. The original Magnus Tate was reported to have come here with his wife, Honour, shortly after he landed near Philadelphia on May 20,

1696 from his former home in the Orkney Islands near Scotland. Tates retained the property until 1882, ownership then going to the Bates family until the 1937 acquisition by Thomas Hite Willis who was born a few miles away at Rock Hall. His daughter, Adelia, and her husband Paul Wilson, are continuing the restoration as their permanent home.

The view of the Blue Ridge, the Maryland mountains, the Gap at Harper's Ferry, and the lower Shenandoah Valley is considered by many Charles Town residents to be the finest in Jefferson County thus accounting for the selection of the name Belvedere. (It., from bello, bel, Beautiful and vedere, to see).

Those concerned with restoring old brick properties will be especially interested in the technique and results of salvaging and rebuilding the original brick portions without tearing down the walls, fireplace, and chimney, or disturbing other structural elements such as the roof.

Charles Town has now expanded to this farm. The entrance to Belvedere is at the South end of Euclid Avenue which starts at the Harper's Ferry Pike (Route 340), opposite the Charles Town Race Track's white fence.

11. STONE GABLES 1967

Location: Third house on Bolivar Heights, on the right, overlooking Harper's Ferry.

"Stone Gables" was originally constructed in 1916 by Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Barker of Washington, D. C. who planned to use it as a summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilt purchased the property fifteen years ago and have restored and modernized the house for contemporary living. The unusual beamed ceiling is an outstanding feature of the living room which has a large stone fireplace at one end and an open stairway at the other. The floors are of natural edge-grained pine.

The living room opens to a flagstone terrace with an enclosed porch at either end. The house is furnished with various antiques and interesting handmade reproductions. An outstanding piece is an antique organ recently converted to a writing desk. There are several unusual lamps of special interest.

The house is built of native limestone and commands a panoramic view of Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights and Loudoun Heights. These areas, together with Bolivar Heights on which the house is located, were the scene of great military activity during the War Between the States. Some of the breastworks are

still visible and residents of the area continue to find Civil War bullets and other relics in their gardens.

"Stone Gables" includes acreage on both sides of the road. Directly opposite the house is a log cabin built by the original owners who used it as a guest house.

12. HARPER HOUSE

Location: Harpers Ferry, on Public Walk above Stone Steps.

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. Mantlepieces 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 is being restored by the National Park Service.

The Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council has sponsored the refurnishing of Harper House. Several pieces of fine antique furniture and furnishings of the period have been willed or given to the Council for the project. Other pieces have been purchased with proceeds of previous House and Garden Tours.

Members of the Harpers Ferry Garden Club have planted more than a thousand spring-flowering bulbs along the Stone Steps.

(Note: The following material on the Harper House appeared in the 1959 tour booklet.)

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 himself died in 1782, at which time his first home, his second on the

Shenandoah, and the present one were the only houses in Harper's Ferry. Lateral descendants of Robert Harper, the Waters, became his heirs and leased out the structure as a tavern.

In 1785, General Washington found lodging here; in 1809, Thomas Jefferson mentioned it in a letter.

13. ELMWOOD 1967

Location: Two and one-quarter miles south of Shepherdstown, ten miles north of Charles Town on the old Charles Town - Shepherdstown road.

"Elmwood" was built in 1797 on land occupied by Edward Lucas II in 1732 and granted to him in 1751 by Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

It became the home of successive generations of the Lucas family until it was deeded to Dr. and Mrs. O. C. Stine in 1948 by the heirs of Mr. Rion Lucas.

"Elmwood" is an example of late-Colonial architecture, having many details that are similar to those seen on homes in Williamsburg, Fredericksburg and Alexandria.

The house is as substantial today as when it was first built. The walls are of brick, laid in the pattern known as Flemish bond, on a sturdy foundation of stone.

"Elmwood" is especially noted for its fine interior trim, beautiful mantels, original hinges and early English and American locks. The early American character has been preserved throughout.

14. THE CHAPLINE-SHENTON HOUSE 1967

Location: North Princess Street, next to Jefferson Security Bank, Shepherdstown.

The home of Miss Gladys Hartzell, this house was built in 1793. The construction is typical of the brick houses erected in Shepherdstown with the advent of Welsh brickyard.

Among the typical architectural features are the Flemish bond brick-tie, the ornamental water table, the hand-hewn "keystones", and the barge boards at the gable ends of the house.

The house is furnished with old and prized family pieces dating back to the early days of Shepherdstown.

Of particular interest is a tilt-top table with the date 1793 and the initials "A.L." carved on the "bird cage". The table was made by Miss Hartzell's great-great-great grandfather while a resident of Frederick, Md.

During the Civil War the house was used as a barracks for Confederate soldiers and also sheltered wounded from both sides following the battle of Sharpsburg.

Jefferson County Personal Property Tax List of 1800

by John A. Washington, Washington, D. C., and Clarksburg

A principal source of information about the early residents of any section of the United States is the census taken every ten years since 1790. Unfortunately the 1790 and 1800 censuses for Virginia were burned when the British raided Washington during the War of 1812. As a substitute for the 1790 census some 1787 and 1782 tax lists have been published by the Census Bureau. As a kind of substitute for the missing 1800 census *The Virginia Genealogist,* a quarterly published by John Frederick Dorman in Washington, D. C., is serially publishing personal property tax lists of Virginia counties for 1800.

In 1964 and 1965 Mr. Dorman reached in alphabetical order the county of Berkeley, thus making easily available a list of all the heads of households in the county which included until 1801 the area of Jefferson County. Unlike the burned census record, the personal property tax lists, which are preserved at the Virginia State Library in Richmond, do not enumerate the entire population. The Berkeley County list gives the head of each household by name, the number of free males over the age of twenty-one, the number of horses, and the number of male slaves over twelve years of age. It does not show the number of women or children in a family. It does list, however, several taxable items which would not be included in a census, such as wheeled passenger vehicles, stud horses, tavern licenses, and store licenses.

For compiling this tax list Berkeley County was divided into two districts. William Slaughter, Jr., listed the households in a western section which approximates the present Berkeley County, while Daniel Morgan's district coincides roughly with the area which was cut off as Jefferson County in 1801. For convenience we may refer to these two halves of Berkeley as the "Berkeley district" and the "Jefferson district," as though the division had already taken place. Morgan gives no indication of the place of residence of his householders within the Jefferson district, but Slaughter increased the interest of his list by specifying the residence of many of his families in the Berkeley district as Martinsburg, Sleepy Creek, Back Creek, Stephens Neck, or Tuscarora.

While such tax lists are often used to determine the presence or absence of a family in a county at a given year and to trace the family's moves as it disappears and appears in a series of tax lists over the years, many interesting statistics can also be developed from such lists, and inferences about the counties and lives of the people can be drawn.

The Berkeley County tax list for 1800 lists 2,904 families, 1,547 in the Berkeley district and 1,357 in the Jefferson district. The Berkeley district was enough larger in area, however, that this indicates, as might be expected, that the eastern district was more densely populated. The slaveholdings indicate, moreover, the presence of more prosperous families in the Jefferson district, and one is led to infer that even as late as 1800 the western area retained more frontier characteristics. The entire county had 1,939 taxable slaves, but only 488 of them were in the more populous Berkeley area, while 1,452 were in the Jefferson district. Slaves were more than three times as numerous in relation to the white population in Jefferson as in Berkeley.

There were fifty-nine merchants in the county. Slaughter listed twenty-seven "store licenses," while Morgan listed thirty-two "licenses granted to retailers of foreign goods." It appears that these phrases were equivalent and that "foreign goods" were goods imported from outside the county. Taverns were almost as numerous; Slaughter noted twenty-two "tavern licenses," while Morgan listed nineteen "ordinary licenses," a total of forty-one in the county. It seems, therefore, that the Jefferson district had one tavern for each seventy-one families and the Berkeley district one for each seventy families, but when it comes to stores, Jefferson had a store for each forty-two families, but Berkeley supported a store only for each fifty-seven families.

Only a limited amount of other information about occupations appears in the tax list. Eight heads of families, presumably old and infirm, had been made "exempt" from tax, and all of these were in the Berkeley district. Besides merchants and tavern-keepers, occupations were noted for only one doctor, Jacob Harris; two ministers, Revd. Moses Hoge and Revd. William Hill; and five constables, Samuel Fulton, Thomas Robinson, James Timmons, Peter Martin, and John Young. The honorific Esqr. was added to only one name in the general list, James Wilson of Stephens Neck, but when Slaughter gave a supplementary list of store licenses, he added Esqr. to the names of James Campbell, William Riddle, and James Anderson, though to none of the rest of his twenty-seven store licensees.

Among the 2,904 heads of families, only twelve were described

as free negroes, and of these only John Jackson had assumed a surname; the others are listed as Ben, Dave, Harry, and so forth. The fact that eleven of the twelve were in the Berkeley district, where slaveholding was only a third as common as in the Jefferson district, may indicate that freed negroes tended to settle in areas where slaveholding was less common.

Very few wheeled vehicles were taxed, and it would appear that more than 99% of the population relied on farm wagon, horseback, or foot for transportation. The descriptions of the vehicles vary; this is the entire list:

Berkeley district:
- Edward Beeson: 4-wheel coach, and 2-wheel chair
- Daniel Gant: 4-wheel carriage
- Nancey Hunter: 4-wheel coach
- John Light: stage wagon
- Eli Phelps: 2-wheel carriage
- Philip Pendleton: 4-wheel carriage (coach)
- Andrew Waggener: 4-wheel carriage

Jefferson district:
- Judith Baker: phaeton or stage wagon
- Robert Baylor: coach or chair
- Richard Baylor: coach or chair
- Mathew Frame: carriage or chair
- Ferdinando Fairfax: coach, and riding carriage
- Thomas Fairfax: phaeton or stage wagon
- John Kearsley: riding carriage
- Prissilla Morgan: phaeton or stage wagon
- John Mark: phaeton or stage wagon
- Battaile Muse: phaeton or stage wagon, and coach
- Abraham Shepherd: riding chair
- John Sinclair: coach
- Beverly Whiting: coach
- Jacob Weaver: phaeton or stage wagon
- Rich Willis: phaeton or stage wagon
- George S. Washington: coach
- Lawrence Washington: phaeton or stage wagon

Thus out of 2,904 families, only twenty-four had a total of twenty-seven taxable vehicles, three of the families having two each. The relatively more prosperous atmosphere of Jefferson is again indicated by the concentration of vehicles there. It is striking that several of the largest slaveholders did not see fit to keep a coach. On the other hand, Edward Beeson, who kept both a coach and a chair, had no taxable slave at all, while some of the others taxed for vehicles had only one or two slaves.

Land and slaves represented the principal forms of property, and, as might be expected, the greater part of the slaves were concentrated in comparatively few hands. Although some families may have owned non-taxable women, children, or superannuated slaves, it is striking that more than 82% of the households owned no taxable male slave over twelve years of age at all. Even in the Jefferson district, 76% of the families listed no taxable slave, while the comparable figure in the Berkeley district was 87%. A total of 512 families owned the 1,939 taxable slaves; 183 families in Berkeley owned 488 slaves, while 329 families in Jefferson owned 1,451 slaves.

Surprisingly, the largest slaveholder was Ferdinando Fairfax (1768-1820) of Shannon Hill, with 62 taxable slaves. The number is impressive, not only because he was a younger son in a period when older brothers still were apt to inherit more, but also because both his father, Rev. Bryan Fairfax, and his father-in-law, Col. Wilson Miles Cary, were still living in 1800, so that Ferdinando Fairfax might be supposed not to have achieved at this time his full "inheritance potential." The total number of slaves in a family must generally have been more than double the number of taxable males over twelve, if women and children are to be included. It seems difficult to visualize the Fairfax establishment at Shannon Hill, with a coach, a carriage, and well over a hundred slaves, but with a mansion house which George Washington Hammond (1808-1859) found it necessary to replace with a new house when he purchased the property about 1840.

The second largest slaveholding listed was Corbin Washington's 38 at Prospect Hill. Corbin Washington, who actually had died in December, 1799, never lived in Berkeley County, and this represented the "upper quarter" of an absentee owner. The 2,500-acre farm included the later Clay Mont and Blakeley farms; the Prospect Hill house was a diminutive structure destroyed in the 1930's. Corbin Washington (1764-1799) and his father John Augustine Washington (1736-1787) had farmed this quarter for many years, but Corbin's mother continued to live at Bushfield, Westmoreland County, while Corbin's widow was living at Selby, Fairfax County, where Corbin Washington had moved about

1795 from Walnut Farm, a portion of Bushfield. The slaves taxed in Jefferson in 1800, therefore, represented only a part, though an important part, of this family's investment in chattels.

The third largest slaveholding in 1800 Berkeley County is taxed to the "Heirs of Moses Hunter" and numbered 35. If, however, one includes 16 slaves taxed in a separate listing to Nancey Hunter, the widow of Moses Hunter, the Hunter holding exceeds Corbin Washington's. Mrs. Hunter was, of course, Ann Stephen (1761-1834), the daughter of Gen. Adam Stephen and widow successively of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge (1753-1785) and Moses Hunter (d. 1798), first Clerk of Berkeley County. Mrs. Hunter is listed in Martinsburg, in the Berkeley district, while the "Heirs of Moses Hunter" are listed in the Jefferson district, presumably at Hazelfield.

Robert Baylor (c1754-1822) is taxed on 31 slaves. He had married Frances Gwynn, daughter of Humphrey Gwynn of Jefferson County. These Baylors moved to Kentucky in 1804, and his descendants have lived in the south. He is to be distinguished from his uncle Robert Baylor of King and Queen County, whose two grandsons, Richard and William Baylor, also lived in the Jefferson district in 1800, when each was taxed on 14 slaves. These brothers each married a Miss Lowry of Jefferson County, but the recent Baylor family here descends from the second marriage of Richard Baylor to Mrs. Ann Tilden Garnett Richards.

Charles Yates of Walnut Grove was taxed on 27 slaves. He was the bachelor whose nephew John Yates was the ancestor of the McDonald clan and many other prominent Jeffersonians.

Beverley Whiting (c1761-1817), another bachelor, was taxed for 24 slaves. His household on Bullskin near Summit Point apparently included his unmarried sister, Elizabeth Whiting (1764-1849), his sister Ann Whiting Drew (1756-1821), widow of Dolphin Drew, and his sister Frances Whiting (1769-1841), who in 1810 became the second wife of Charles Lowndes.

Battaile Muse (1750-1803) of Marsh Farm (now the Moorings) and the Rocks was also taxed for 24 slaves. He married Margaret Tate, daughter of Magnus Tate of Belvedere, and acted as agent for many of the non-resident landowners of the area.

All of the above (except Nancey Hunter of Martinsburg) lived in the Jefferson district. Andrew Waggener, however, who lived in the Berkeley district, had 23 slaves and was the largest holder in that half of the county. In the Jefferson district two other owners were taxed on 23 slaves each: John Briscoe of Piedmont, and the Executors of John Aris, the architect, who had been almost

forgotten in Jefferson County until his memory was resurrected by the late Thomas T. Waterman, in his *Mansions of Virginia* (1945.) Waterman establishes quite satisfactorily that Ariss designed Fairfield, the Warner Washington house in Clarke County, as well as Harewood in Jefferson County and many houses in tidewater Virginia. He also proves that Ariss's last residence was at Locust Hill, on the Bullskin near Summit Point (not to be confused with the Packett family's Locust Hill, built in the 1840's on part of the Harewood farm.)

George Steptoe Washington (1771-1809) of Harewood was taxed on 19 slaves, as was William Lee (1758-1838). The latter was a bachelor son of George Lee (1714-1761) and his second wife, Mrs. Ann Fairfax Washington, widow of Lawrence Washington (c1718-1752) of Mount Vernon. Lee was a half-first cousin of Ferdinando Fairfax of Shannon Hill, as well as a second cousin of Hannah Lee, widow of Corbin Washington, of Prospect Hill.

Gen. William Darke was taxed on 18 slaves, while John Gaunt, Senior, and George North & Co., merchants were taxed on 17 slaves each. Those taxed on 16 slaves, besides Mrs. Nancey Hunter mentioned above, were Benjamin Strother, Christopher Collins, and Gerard Alexander. Rev. Christopher Collins (1755-1803) was the Baptist minister and schoolmaster whose daughter became the third wife of Capt. Thomas Hammond (c1770-1820) of Happy Retreat. The Gerard Alexander (c1745-1800) who lived here died the year this tax list was made; he was the son of Gerard Alexander and Mary Dent his wife, and the father of a third Gerard Alexander who settled in Prince William County and then moved to Campbell County. None of this family remained long in the valley. The Alexander family which continued to reside in Charles Town was not represented here as early as 1800. They descend from William Alexander (the son of a first cousin of Gerard Alexander, Jr.) and Hannah Lee Washington (1811-1881) of Clay Mont, his wife. Dr. William Fontaine Alexander (1807-1862), who married Anna M. T. B. Washington (1816-1850) of Blakeley and Mount Vernon, and later lived at Walnut Farm, Jefferson County, was a grandson of another first cousin of Gerard Alexander, Jr., (c1745-1800); his descendants are no longer here, but in Staunton.

John Sinclair was taxed for 15 slaves, while the following five householders were taxed for 14 each: William Baylor and Richard Baylor (mentioned above), James Hurst, of Hurstland, Lancelott Lee, and Rich Willis. Lancelot Lee (1756-1812) was a brother of William Lee, mentioned above, and married first Mary Bathurst Jones, second Martha Cockrell; his children returned to Fairfax

County, from which Lancelot and William Lee had come to Jefferson.

Rich Willis (c1747-1812) was a bachelor brother of Francis Willis (1745-1829) and uncle of Carver Willis (1774-1836), ancestor of the later Jefferson County Willises. Francis Willis had lived at Shannon Hill before Ferdinando Fairfax, but then moved to Wilkes County in Georgia, which he represented in Congress, and then to Maury County, Tennessee.

James Kerney, David Griffith, and Thomas Griggs were each taxed for 13 slaves. Thomas Griggs lived near Summit Point and was the father of Dr. Lee Griggs. It seems possible that David Griffith might be the Rev. David Griffith who had married in 1792 Elizabeth Fairfax (1770-1826), sister of Ferdinando Fairfax.

John Wager, Jr., Lawrence Washington, John Throgmorton, and Thomas Hammond were each taxed for 12 slaves. This Lawrence Washington was Lawrence Augustine Washington (1774-1824), younger brother of George Steptoe Washington of Harewood. Lawrence lived at the site of the present Richwood Hall, but soon after 1800 moved to Wheeling and then to Putnam County, where he died. Thomas Hammond (c1770-1820) was living in 1800 at Happy Retreat with his second wife, Mildred Gregory Washington (1772-1804) and her mother Mildred Thornton Washington (c1737-c1804), widow of Charles Washington (1738-1799).

The citizens with 11 slaves taxed were Edward Tabb, Joseph Crain, Abraham Davenport, Thomas Rutherford, and Robert Rutherford. Edward Tabb lived in the Berkeley district, and he, Nancey Hunter, and Andrew Waggener were the only three slaveholders taxed for more than ten slaves in that area. Thirty-four large slaveholders, however, have been named in the eastern part of the county, the subsequent Jefferson.

These 37 largest slaveholdings of 11 or more slaves each comprise 691 slaves, or more than one third of those in the county. It is roughly true that 1% of the white population owned one-third of the taxable slaves, in holdings of 11 or more; another 3% of the population owned another third of the slaves, in holdings of 4 to 11; another 14% of the families owned the last third of the slaves, in holdings of 1 to 4; while 82% of the people had no taxable slaves at all. The distribution is shown in the following table:

Number of Slaves Per Household	Berkeley District		Jefferson District		Entire County	
	Number of Households	Slaves Included	Number of Households	Slaves Included	Number of Households	Slaves Included
more than 10	3	50	34	641	37	691
10	2	20	4	40	6	60
9	2	18	3	27	5	45
8	3	24	7	56	10	80
7	3	21	12	84	15	105
6	4	24	12	72	16	96
5	8	40	13	65	21	105
4	17	68	30	120	47	188
3	23	69	36	108	59	177
2	36	72	60	120	96	192
1	82	82	118	118	200	200
Total	183	488	329	1,451	512	1,939
0	1,364	0	1,028	0	2,392	0
Total	1,547	488	1,357	1,451	2,904	1,939

A similar analysis of census and tax lists in other counties of Virginia or throughout the south would unquestionably show a comparable pattern of concentration of slaveholdings. Variations between localities, as between the eastern and western sections of Berkeley County in 1800, would coincide with the general character and degree of prosperity of different areas.

A study of slaveholding over the years would show little significant variation from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth. Any attempt to understand the Civil War must take into account the irrefutable fact that only a very small proportion of the white population owned even a single slave, and that the vast majority of Confederate soldiers, far from being slaveholders, were independent farmers and artisans, in direct economic competition with slave labor.

Publications of Regional Interest

Warm Spring Echoes, Volume One, Part 1, To 1860. By Frederick T. Newbraugh. Printed by the Morgan Messenger, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. 1967.

This recently published volume tells the story of Berkeley Springs, earlier called Bath and the Warm Springs, up to 1860. Mr. Newbraugh's material was published in installments in *The Morgan Messenger,* a weekly newspaper, and the book was printed from the newspaper type. It makes interesting and rewarding reading. The handsome red binding is attractive.

A History and Genealogy of the Family of Col. Morgan Morgan, the First White Settler of the State of West Virginia. By French Morgan. Printed as typed by the author. McClain Printing Company, Parsons, W. Va.

This volume contains 442 pages of Morgan family history, tracing the members of the family and their settlements in West Virginia. There are also 217 pages of the genealogy of some of the descendants of David, Zackquill and Morgan, sons of Col. Morgan Morgan.

Dunaway General Store at Strawberry Banke

The city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is restoring its oldest section which dates back to 1630. The building most frequented by visitors is the general store which has been entirely rebuilt. If the visitor happens to be from Jefferson County he is startled to see a sign prominently placed on an interior wall which reads:

R. W. DUNAWAY
LEETOWN, W. VA.

Nearby a brass plate is inscribed:

ON JUNE 10, 1967, MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OPENED THE DUNAWAY GENERAL STORE AT STRAWBERRY BANKE BY MAKING THE FIRST PURCHASE

Another brass plate reads:

> THIS BUILDING WITH ITS EQUIPMENT WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE GENEROSITY OF MR. S. JUDSON DUNAWAY WHO CLERKED IN THE COUNTRY STORE OF HIS FATHER, MR. R. W. DUNAWAY, AT LEETOWN, WEST VIRGINIA, AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE JUDSON DUNAWAY CHARITABLE FOUNDATION.

Mr. Judson Dunaway, a prominent industrialist of Dover, N. H. and Ogunquit, Me., is a brother of Mr. P. O. Dunaway, retired Charles Town businessman. Their father, the late Raleigh Dunaway, operated the Leetown store from 1892 until 1897. Subsequently another son, Raleigh W. Dunaway, carried on the business until 1913. The store stood on the west side of the street opposite the brick school building. Damaged by wind, it was torn down about five years ago.

The term "Strawberry Banke" was applied to the early Portsmouth settlement by its founders who were attracted to the spot by a plentiful growth of wild strawberries. Timbers and furnishings used in the rebuilt store were retrieved from various old structures. Only the R. W. Dunaway sign and a safe were brought from Leetown.

The Dunaway Charitable Foundation has made generous donations in Jefferson County to a number of churches, the Civic Center and the Youth Center.

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