

Windward/Marshall Hall, built 1842
Resource History
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October 2008

Needless to say, Between the Rivers got this one completely wrong. Windward sits on a 1750 Fairfax grant to Thomas Swearingen (not Joseph Van Swearingen). And the house was built by James Marshall in 1842, not by John Stipp in early 1800.

1750 – Capt. Thomas Swearingen [I] (of the Ferry) purchased two grants from Thomas Lord Fairfax, one of 478 acres immediately adjoining the Potomac River and the other of 444 acres immediately west of the first grant (NN GB G, pp. 444 [444 acres] and 457 [478 acres]).

Windward is located on the north half of the 444-acre grant land and part (must be a small part) of the 478-acres grant (as is the Fruit Hill Farm).

Bellevue is located on the eastern-most edge of the 478-acre Potomac River grant.

In 1754, Thomas Swearingen acquired another Fairfax grant of 400 acres immediately west of the 444-acre grant (NN GB H/430). The Huyett Farm, Jacob Fulk Farm, and the Martin Miller Farm are all located on this later grant (through Henry Cookus and Thomas Thornburg Sr.).

1760 – Thomas Swearingen [I] died and divided his land among his sons Thomas [II], Andrew, Van, Zachariah, Joseph, and Benoni. Thomas Swearingen [II] was the executor of the estate (FC WB 2/402).

Zachariah was given 300 acres “joining Van Swearingen, Anthony Turner, Benjamin Sanders...including the Place where Thomas [Flora?] now lives...”

This 300 acres was drawn from parts of the two 1750 Fairfax grants (mostly from the 444-acre grant).

Van Swearingen owned grant land to the east, Anthony Turner’s land was to the north, and Benjamin Sanders purchased (1765) part of the Thomas Swearingen [I] 1754 grant to the west (later the Williamson, then Huyett Farm).

1783 – Thomas Swearingen [II] sold his brother’s inherited land, 270 acres of it, to John Stip [sic] by Lease and Release. He described the land as parts of the two 1750 grants and that it was Zachariah’s inheritance but did not explain how it was he and not Zachariah selling the land (BC DB 6/122).

While the Lease amount was the standard 5 shillings, the Release amount was written “Thirteen Thousand and Sixty pounds.” This was most likely a typo on the part of the clerk but it was repeated as such in the confirmation of the transaction at the end of the deed. I suspect the actual amount was £1,360.

1784 – John Stipp (Sr.) sold the 279-acre tract to his brother Martin Stipp (spelled Stip) by Lease and Release for £700 (BC DB 6/242).

1795 – Martin Stipp wrote his will and died. He divided his “plantation whereon I now live” between his son Abraham – one half, the “east side” of the farm “when he comes of age” – and his six daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Sarah, Margaret, and Susanna, who were also under age 21. His wife Susanna was given her dower of 1/3 for her natural life and presumably they all remained in the house. He noted that the farm should be rented out, likely because Abraham was too young to take on the task. He appointed his brothers John and Frederick Stipp as executors. (BC WB 2/332)

Stipp specified in his will that 200 apples trees be planted on Abraham’s half of the farm “as soon as may be after my decease...” He also noted that “one half of my apple and peach orchards be reserved for the use of my wife and children until my youngest child be of Lawful age.” Martin Stipp had one slave at the time of his death, his “man” Tom, whom he directed to be sold.

1798 – The Martin Stipp family house was listed in the Berkeley County House Tax under the name “Frederick Stipp Exec.” and was valued at \$210. A second house, valued at \$131.25, was also listed with a tenant “Seaborne.” Presumably this was the tenant farmer as stipulated in the will.

The “old log dwelling house” was described in the 1855 division of the land then owned by James Marshall, deceased (JC DB 35/494).

1810 – Susanna Stipp was listed on the census with two adult females, one male 10-16 years old (Abraham), and one slave (Tom?).

1816 – A plat of the division of Martin Stipp’s land was drawn up (JC DB 12/514). This probably indicates that Abraham had reached the age of 21. His eastern half was drawn as directed by the will (see attached, Lot No. 1).

The widow’s dower on Lots 4 and 5 probably included the old log farmhouse as the small rectangle leading north from Lot 5 into Lot 2 is described as a “lane leading to a spring” and the widow Susanna was granted the right to use that lane as long as she maintained the fence. At her death, these two lots totaling 48 acres would revert to the surviving daughters according to the will.

William Rush bought out the interest of three daughters – Mary Rush (William is her son), Catharine Ward, and Sarah Stipp (married Henry Stipp) – thus the 71-acre Lot 2.

Lot 3 was the 71-acre remainder of the other three daughter’s inheritance – Margaret Marshall, Elizabeth Miller, and Susanna (deceased).

1820 – Listed in the Jefferson County land tax under the name “Martin Stipp hrs” the now 233-acre tract adjoining John Williamson had a building value of \$200. Obviously the family sold off some of the original acreage.

Susan [sic] Stip was listed on the census over the age of 45. There was one male and one female between the ages of 27-45, along with two boys under age 10 and one boy age 10-16.

1825 – Abraham Stipp was finally listed separately in the tax record with 144 acres and no building value. His mother Susanna was listed with 48 acres and a \$200 building value.

James Marshall was listed first in 1823 with 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres adjoining Martin Stipp's hrs with no building value (JC DB 12/33 fr Ward). In 1825 he added 48 acres of the same "from Stipp's hrs" again with no building value (JC DB 17/120 fr Henry Stipp of Ohio). In 1828 he added 143 acres "sold by decree of the Court of Chancery," possibly after the death of Abraham who was no longer on the tax list. This parcel also had no building value.

1830 – James Marshall consolidated his three parcels into one tract of 195 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, still with no building value.

On the 1830 census (alphabetical list), James Marshall was 30-40 years old. In his household was one female aged 60-70, likely Susanna Stipp. Also listed was one female aged 30-40, one female 15-20, two females 5-10, and one male under 5 years. These appear to be his wife Margaret and their four children. Marshall had three slaves.

1834 – In this year James Marshall purchased Lot 3 from the old Stipp division, 71 acres for \$1,500 from Jacob and William Rush, grandchildren of Martin Stipp (JC DB 20/251). These must have been the only remaining heirs. (Lot 2 from the old division was in the possession of Thomas James)

1838 – Susanna Stipp, widow of Martin Stipp, passed away and the final 48 acres with the \$200 building value was added to Marshall's tax assessment.

1843 – Having sold off some of his acreage, Marshall's remaining reconfigured tract of 195 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, including the old log dwelling (\$500 value in 1841), had a total \$3,000 building value this year with the notation "\$2,741 added for new house."

1847 – James Marshall was deceased. By this time he had remarried, leaving a widow named Eliza Marshall.

On the 1850 census Eliza was listed as 45 years old with \$10,000 in real estate. The Marshall children included Hester (25), William A. (23, farmer), Margaret (11), Rosa (9), Mason (8), and Thomas (6). There was also a teacher by the name of Leonardo Alder living in the household. Eliza Marshall listed 8 slaves on the slave census for 1850.

1855 – Marshall's land was divided by a Court of Chancery (JC DB 35/494). In the division, Eliza was given a 45-acre lot to which was reserved: "the log kitchen, the north half of the corn crib and the east end of the barn...and privilege of removing the old log dwelling house onto Lot no 1, for her use." The "mansion house" was on the dividing line with Lot 2 but was apparently more on Eliza's lot, since Hester, William A., and James P. (adult full-blood heirs) were given

Lot 2 with “use of a portion of the smokehouse, the passage through the house, the front and back porches, the barn yard and privilege of water at the pump.” They were also given Lot 3. Eliza’s three minor children, Margaret, Rosa, and Mason, described as “half-blood,” were given Lot 4. The 1883 S. Howell Brown map shows this arrangement of the property.

1860 – William A. Marshall was listed on the census as the head of household, a farmer, at age 22 (typo? 33). He was listed with \$9,000 in real estate and \$6,500 in personal estate. Eliza, age 54, was also in the household but with no assets. Ester (Hester), Margaret, and Rose were the only other children still living at Marshall Hall. The 1860 slave census listed William Marshall with 8 slaves and two slave “houses.”

The 1870 and 1880 census takers returned Eliza Marshall as the head of the household, although William remained as the farmer and he and “Hattie” (Hester) and several of the younger children remained in the house with Eliza. By 1880 Eliza was 73 years old.

Note: The “Windward” National Register nomination (see attached copy) includes a reference to Jefferson County Will Book 11, pp. 68, 161, and 455. These are for a William Marshall who died in 1845 and is not the same family (possibly a brother of James).