

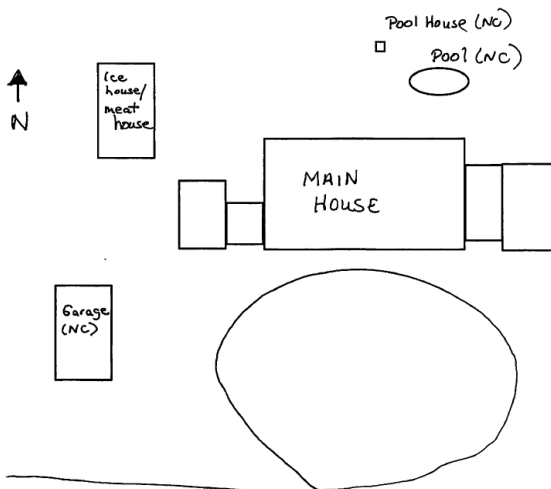


Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Street Address 309 Pellinor Lane	Common/Historic Name/Both <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </div> Glenwood	Field Survey # JF-0062-0011	Site # (SHPO Only)
Town or Community Rural county, just south of Rippon	County Jefferson	Negative No.	NR Listed Date
Architect/Builder	Date of Construction 1845	Style Federal with some Greek Revival-style detailing	
Exterior Siding/Materials Brick (5-course American bond)	Roofing Material Standing-seam metal	Foundation Stone	
Property Use or Function Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/>	UTM#	Photograph (2" x 3" Contact)	
Survey Organization & Date Maral S. Kalbian, LLC January 2022	Quadrangle Name Berryville		
	Part of What Survey/FR# US Route 340 Mitigation		

Sketch Map of Property
Or Attach Copy of USGS Map



Site No.

Present Owners Dr. Noel Henderson Phone # 304-886-5700	Owners Mailing Address 309 Pellinor Lane Charles Town, WV 25414
Describe Setting Glenwood is located at 309 Pellinor Lane, off the west side of U. S. 340 south of the village of Rippon in southern Jefferson County, WVA. The 20.52-acre property includes two historic buildings: the main house and a large log outbuilding on a raised stone basement that was an ice house and a meat house. Modern structures include a pool house, a swimming pool, and a large two-story brick garage that was built in 2013. ___ 20.52 ___ Acres	
The Ryan's Glen subdivision, approximately a 43-acre area, was carved from the southern end of the Glenwood property and developed in the early 2000s. Approximately a dozen modern houses on large lots make up the subdivision, which ends in a cul-de-sac. The land surrounding the Glenwood house does not front onto U. S. Route 340 (Berryville Pike), although the owner has a right-of-way out to it. The well-maintained yard around the house contains mature trees and bushes. Views to the north and east are of adjoining farmland. A paved circular driveway leads to the front of the house and to the nearby garage. Boxwood bushes were planted by the previous owners in 1970. Glenwood is currently 20.52 acres and was purchased by Noel F. Henderson in 2010. According to the Jefferson County web site, the property (Tax Map 20-6) has a right of way north out to Myerstown Road, but this is unused.	
___ Archaeological Artifacts Present	
Description of Building or Site (Original and Present) Bays	___ 2 ___ Stories ___ 3 ___ Front
See Continuation Sheet	
(Use Continuation Sheets)	
Alterations <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> Yes </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> No </div> </div>	If yes, describe: The house was repointed in the 1980s.
Additions <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> Yes </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> No </div> </div>	If yes, describe: Enclosed one-story rear porch ca. 1990.
Describe All Outbuildings See continuation Sheet	
(Use Continuation Sheets)	
Statement of Significance See Continuation Sheet	
(Use Continuation Sheets)	
Bibliographical References See Continuation Sheet	
(Use Continuation Sheets)	

Form Prepared By:

Date: January 2022

Maral S. Kalbian

Name/Organization: Maral S. Kalbian, LLC

Address: PO Box 468

Berryville VA 22611

Phone #: 540-955-1231



West Virginia Division of Culture and History
State Historic Preservation Office

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WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME Glenwood SITE# JF-0062-0011

Summary Paragraph:

Glenwood is located at 309 Pellinor Lane, off the west side of U. S. 340 (Berryville Pike), south of the village of Rippon in southern Jefferson County, West Virginia. The property includes the 1845 main house, a large frame nineteenth-century outbuilding on a raised stone basement, and a pool house, swimming pool, and large two-story brick garage. The property is currently approximately 20 acres but was originally part of a larger acreage that was actively farmed. Constructed in 1845, the large brick house is notable for its combined use of popular architectural styles of the period as well as its unusual floor plan and five-part composition with one-story hyphens attaching one-and one-half story dependencies to the two -story main block. Glenwood's physical integrity, unusually large log outbuilding, and its pastoral setting makes it stand out among other local properties of the same period.

Narrative Description:

The land surrounding the Glenwood house does not front onto U. S. Route 340, although the owner has a right-of-way out to it. The well-maintained yard around the Glenwood house contains mature trees and bushes. Adjoining farmland provides pastoral views to the north and east. A paved circular driveway leads to the front of the house and to the nearby garage. Boxwood bushes were planted by the previous owners in 1970. Glenwood is currently 20.52 acres and was purchased by Noel F. Henderson in 2010. According to the Jefferson County web site, the property has a right-of-way north out to Myerstown Road, but this is currently unused. The Ryan's Glen subdivision, approximately a 43-acre area, was carved from the southern end of the Glenwood property and fully developed in the early 2000s. Approximately a dozen modern houses on large lots make up the subdivision, which ends in a cul-de-sac.

Exterior

The five-part brick Glenwood house is composed of a two-story, three-bay central block with one-and-one-half-story, two-bay brick dependencies attached by a gable-roofed hyphen on the west and a shed-roofed hyphen on the east. The exterior brick walls are laid in five-course American bond and the front elevation features a central-front brick gable with a stepped brick cornice and a lunette attic window with matching brick arch. The front and rear walls of the main block, which measures approximately 50 x 40 feet, are topped by a stepped brick cornice. The side walls, also laid in five-course American bond, rise to paired parapet gable-end brick chimneys with a full-size attic window centered between them. The side gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal. The house rests on a raised stone foundation. Fenestration is comprised of six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows topped by wooden lintels with corner blocks. A tripartite rectangular window adorns the central bay of the second-floor façade and the two first-floor rear bays. The paneled wooden entry door, fronted by a set of modern brick stairs, is flanked by sidelights and a transom with linear tracery. The two end dependencies are gable-roofed (gable end), with two six-over-six-sash double-hung windows centered on the first floor, and one in the half-story. An interior-end brick chimney is located at the north gable ends. Both dependencies are attached to the main block by one-story brick hyphens. What makes them unusual is that in this otherwise formal layout, the two hyphens have different rooflines; the one to the east has a shed roof and the one to the west a side-gabled roof. The east dependency is larger than the one on the west and appears to not have originally been attached to the main house (Photos 01-07).

Interior

While Glenwood's exterior has a Georgian arrangement and Federal-style formality to it, the interior features are derived from the Greek Revival style. The main block has an unusual floor plan: an entrance hall with two equally sized parlors off of it to the north, a transverse stair hall to the west, and a transverse hall to the east. The two parlors take up the entire width of the main block and are divided by large hinged double doors. The east parlor is now used as a dining room, although both share the same architectural details including refined Greek Revival-style black marble mantels, paneled door and window reveals, two-paneled doors, and symmetrically molded trim with bull's eyes. The house contains original woodwork, mantels, flooring, and for the most part, original plaster.

The staircase is in a room west of the entrance hall and is situated along the front south wall and traverses a window. The stairs gracefully wind up three stories to the attic. The round barrel newel, plain rectangular balusters, and rounded handrail are unpainted. The first five treads wind and four of them contain only one baluster. Wave brackets decorate the painted stair ends. A door on the west end of the stair hall leads into the one-story hyphen that connects the main block to the west wing. The first floor of the one-and-one-half-story west dependency contains a room with a large fireplace, a boxed stair in the northwest corner leading to a half-story loft, and an exterior door centered on the west wall. The half story is comprised of a room with a flue and is similar in plan to the one in the east dependency. The original use of the rooms in the west dependency is not known.

A lateral passage east of the main entrance leads to the east hyphen. A bathroom and a closet are located off its south side. The east hyphen contains the present kitchen and has an exterior door and a window along its south side and another door along its east side that leads into the east dependency. A modern window is centered along the south wall. A one-story enclosed porch wraps around the rear of these two sections of the house.

The trim in the two side wings is less formal than that found in the main block and is composed of plain boards with plain corner blocks. The original kitchen in the east dependency contains a cooking fireplace fronted by a plain Greek Revival-style mantel. It historically housed the kitchen with a full basement beneath it and is currently being rehabbed into a "pub." Recent work in the east dependency revealed an unusual feature of plaster beneath the floorboards. This soundproofing and/or insulation suggests that the basement may have originally been a cooking area or had another specialized function. The plaster barrier could help with fumes and smoke from seeping up into the first floor. The brick pattern in the east hyphen, while mostly five-course American bond, also contains some six- and eight-course American bonding, suggesting it was not built at the same time as the rest of the house, but shortly thereafter. The former kitchen also has a boxed corner stair that leads to a loft with a flue. This area was probably used by the house slaves as living quarters (Photos 08-14).

The second floor of Glenwood's main block follows the same general floorplan as the first. The stairs end in a large front hall with a full-height tripartite window. A bathroom is situated in the area above the east transverse hall, and the staircase rises along the west end up to the attic level. Two bedrooms take up the north side, above the two first-floor parlors. Each has a fireplace with a closet to its side. The window and door casing on this level is much simpler than that on the first floor and is composed of six-inch boards with plain corner blocks, although the door reveals are still paneled. The wooden Greek Revival-style mantles are also simpler in design with Doric pilasters supporting a plain entablature and mantelshelf (Photo 15-17, 19-22).

Glenwood's attic has been transformed into a large room with a bathroom at the west end. The corbeled chimneys have been exposed while the sloping attic walls have been drywalled (Photo 18). The basement is accessible through a bulkhead entry on the west end of the main block. The basement beneath the main block is divided into two rooms. There is no basement beneath the west hyphen and dependency. A door in the east end of the main block basement leads into a cellar beneath the hyphen and east dependency. The unusual treatment of plaster in between the ceiling joists just under the floor of the east hyphen is clearly visible from this area.

The current owner of Glenwood has had the property for more than ten years and has lovingly rehabilitated the house, bringing it up to modern standards, while repairing and preserving its character-defining historic features. It is used as a single-family residence.

Outbuildings

The Glenwood property currently contains three outbuildings, one of which is historic multi-purpose, domestic-related outbuilding. The large, one-story, 12-foot-tall, rectangular log building, measures roughly 18 x 25 feet, and rests on a random-rubble-stone foundation that is 5' 6" in height. The walls are clad in vertical wood siding secured with square-headed, T-headed, and some modern wire nails. The gable-end roof is covered in standing-seam metal and beaded weatherboards side the gable ends. Parts of the foundation have collapsed allowing for a view into the basement which appears to be very deep, suggesting part of the buildings was used as an ice house. A bulkhead basement entry is located along the east side near the north corner, but the stairs providing access have been removed. Steps leading up to the doors on the gable-end of the building have also been removed so that an interior inspection was not possible. The large size of this building, which is located about 50 feet northwest of the west dependency, suggests it had multiple functions. The exterior has several window and door openings. A rectangular window on the west side has metal bars, typically found in smoke houses of the period. There is no chimney nor any evidence to suggest that the building ever had one. An interior inspection of this building in the late 1990s revealed exposed log and confirmed it was divided into two rooms: the section to the north contains white-washed logs, while the one to the south has natural logs. A two-panel door like the ones on the interior of the main house, is located on the south end. This building was probably constructed at the same time as the manor house, but does not appear, because of the lack of window openings and a chimney, to have ever been used as a dwelling (Photos 6, 23-26).

Just north of the main house is a non-contributing, one-story pool house, with a gabled standing-seam-metal roof and a front overhang. The exterior walls are clad in modern board-and-batten siding. The interior has a concrete floor and ply-wooded walls. A modern in-ground swimming pool with a flagstone terrace is located nearby at the rear of the main house and is the only non-contributing structure on the property. A very large, two-story, three-bay, brick-veneered garage on a stone-veneered foundation is located west of the main house. The three garage bays on the first floor contain wooden doors. A set of exterior stairs leads to the upper floor space. The current owner built this building in 2013 using historic brick on the exterior walls (Photos 27-28).

Up to the 1990s, there were several outbuildings at Glenwood that are now no longer standing. These include an early-twentieth-century frame corncrib on stone piers with board-and-batten siding and a gabled roof of standing-seam metal that stood east of the house. A mid-twentieth-century concrete block barn with a parabolic roof was moved in 1971 from a field north of the main house, to an area to the west. West of that barn was a v-notched log granary/corncrib with an overhanging gabled roof covered in corrugated metal, although some of the original wooden shingles were also visible. It too, was moved from an area north of the main house in the 1970s. None of these buildings survive.

Integrity

Glenwood retains high architectural integrity that conveys its significance as one of the few examples in Jefferson County of a house that combines Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival-style elements. Its transverse-hall plan with a separate space for the staircase and the unusual configuration of one-and-one-half-story dependences attached to the main block by one-story hyphens adds to its architectural interest. The only major alteration to the house has been in the repointing of the exterior walls. The windows, metal roof, floor plan, interior volume, plaster walls and ceilings, wooden floors, and interior trim are all retained and convey its appearance in the mid-nineteenth century. The surviving historic log outbuilding retains architectural integrity and should be further investigated for its original use.

Notable workmanship remains exhibited in the brickwork, exterior window trim, front door surround, and interior trim, flooring, mantels, and doors. Although the property is much smaller than its original acreage, it

retains one historic outbuilding in its original location. The property's setting is surrounded by open farmland to the north and east, and with a horse paddock to the south. Although some of the outbuildings fall outside the period of significance, they do not detract from the historical landscape.

Statement of Significance:

Glenwood was evaluated in the 1990s under the Criteria for Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion C for its illustration of a mid-nineteenth-century dwelling derived from several popular architectural styles. The house, constructed in 1845, uses a Georgian five-part composition, Federal-style exterior details including tripartite windows and a central front gable with a lunette, and Greek Revival-style interior trim. The house is in relatively unaltered condition and except for a 1985 repointing, has great architectural integrity. The property contains a mid-nineteenth-century log meat house/icehouse. The farm outbuildings no longer survive and the remaining resources on the property are all modern. The period of significance begins in 1845 when the house was constructed by Charles S. Taylor on land he purchased the year before from David Hefflebower. No major alterations have been made to the house since then. The period of significance for Glenwood ends in 1955, when the property was purchased by Pauline Hefflebower Heskett, who subdivided the farm. Research has not indicated a clear, significant association with the life of a person significant in our past (Criterion B). While associated with the Taylor, Frame, Kemp and Hilleary families, none of these contain individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context, as prescribed by the National Register. Glenwood also does not individually appear to meet the criteria for eligibility under Criterion A for association with a historic event or a broad historical trend such as agriculture or African-American history. Although previous owners of Glenwood owned slaves and slave labor probably constructed the main house, there are no surviving buildings associated with the enslaved. Glenwood has been isolated from the agricultural fields that once made up the property and farming is no longer a function of the estate. However, the property, and surrounding fields are included in the boundaries of the proposed Kabletown Rural Historic District, which was determined eligible in 1999. The farm's development and the house's reflection of the owner's prosperity contribute to an understanding of the deep connection between agricultural development and its impact on architectural forms in the Kabletown Rural Historic District.

Historical Narrative:

The ownership history of what became the "Glenwood" tract begins on 3 Oct 1734 when Abraham Pennington received a Virginia land patent for 600 acres west of the Shenandoah River in what was then Orange County, Virginia, now Jefferson County, West Virginia.¹ In 1743, Abraham Pennington and Catherine his wife sold 500 acres of the patent to Christopher Beeler for £90. Christopher Beeler owned the 500 acres until 1768 when he and his wife Henriete Wilhelmenier sold it to their son Joseph Beeler for £900.² About two years later, Joseph Beeler and his wife Margaret sold the 500-acre parcel to Daniel McPherson for £2,200 current money of Pennsylvania.³ Daniel McPherson died between 1786 and 1789. In his will, Daniel McPherson bequeathed the land in three separate parcels to his wife and children. The two sons John and William McPherson were bequeathed large parcels and his wife and two of the daughters were bequeathed "the remainder of my land" until his wife's death, at which time the land was to go to his youngest six children.⁴ It is on this "remainder" that today's "Glenwood" house is located.

McPherson/Hefflebower Ownership

After the death of his widow, the five youngest children of Daniel McPherson Sr. and the heir of the sixth child sold their six shares of a 129 acre portion of the "remainder" parcel to their older brother, William McPherson,

¹ Virginia Land Patent Book 15: 334.

² Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 12: 424.

³ Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 14: 293.

⁴ Berkeley County, West Virginia Will Book 2: 24.

for £89 in Jan 1794.⁵ Thirty years later in 1824, Daniel McPherson and his wife Susan and William McPherson sold to James Stubblefield 127 acres, 3 quarters, 32 poles, plus a smaller parcel that was not adjacent, for \$7,467.00.⁶ The very next day, James Stubblefield and his wife Mary sold both of these parcels to Daniel Hefflebower for \$9,500.00.⁷ Four years later, in 1828, Daniel Hefflebower and Sarah his wife sold the two parcels to their son David Hefflebower for \$5,283.75.⁸ By 1842, David Hefflebower had removed to Hampshire County when he sold the smaller of the two parcels to Barney Ott.⁹ In 1844, David Hefflebower and Mary his wife of Hampshire County sold a total of three parcels to Charles Sinclair Taylor for \$10,200.00. One of the three parcels was the 128 acres David Hefflebower had purchased from his father in 1828.¹⁰ It is on this 128-acre parcel that today's "Glenwood" house is located. The land tax for 1844 was collected before Hefflebower's sale to Taylor. In this land tax record, Hefflebower is taxed on the 128 acres containing buildings valued at \$800, with total value of land and buildings of \$5,120.¹¹

Taylor Ownership

Charles Sinclair Taylor's mother had inherited from her father John Sinclair a parcel adjacent to the 128 acre parcel that Taylor purchased from Hefflebower.¹² This land was part of John Sinclair's original parcel that he purchased from Alexander Henderson in 1796.¹³ In 1846, Charles Sinclair Taylor's father Dr. Samuel Taylor conveyed to him for "love and affection he hath for his son" and \$1.00 the parcel that Charles's mother inherited from her father John Sinclair. In this deed, Samuel Taylor refers to the parcel as "the Glenfield Tract".¹⁴

In the year 1845, Charles S. Taylor built an additional house on the parcel he purchased from David Hefflebower according to the land tax records of 1846 in which it is noted ". . . allow \$2,132 added for new house". This was in addition to a value of \$800 attributed to existing buildings on the property in previous years, bringing the total noted assessed value of buildings to \$2,932 in 1846.¹⁵

No marriage record could be found for Charles S. Taylor and Harriett B. Fowle, but they were married by 6 May 1846 when they both signed a deed to convey to William McPherson 50 acres from the "Glenfield" parcel.¹⁶

Charles Sinclair Taylor, the builder of the "Glenwood" house, was born at Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia, in 1820 and was a graduate of the University of Virginia.¹⁷ He was farming his property in Jefferson County in the 1840s and 1850s, but later involved in education. Taylor probably removed to Alexandria, Virginia, about the time of the sale of his Jefferson County property in 1857.¹⁸ In 1860 he was listed as a reference for his cousin's son John Sinclair Blackburn's Weehaw School for Boys in Clarke County, Virginia.¹⁹ Upon arrival in Alexandria, he became principal of the Potomac Academy in Alexandria in partnership with John Sinclair

⁵ Berkeley County, West Virginia Deed Book 12: 53.

⁶ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 13: 98.

⁷ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 13: 3.

⁸ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 15: 96.

⁹ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 27: 426.

¹⁰ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 27: 157.

¹¹ Jefferson County, West Virginia Land Tax Records, year 1844, entry for David Hefflebower, imaged online, (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-TQV4-4?i=220&cat=59773> : accessed 20 Dec 2021).

¹² Jefferson County, West Virginia Will Book 3: 238, will of John Sinclair.

¹³ Berkeley County, West Virginia Deed Book 13: 116.

¹⁴ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 28: 105.

¹⁵ Jefferson County, West Virginia Land Tax Records, year 1846 entry for Charles S. Taylor, imaged online (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-TQLV-6?i=285&cat=59773> : accessed Oct 2021).

¹⁶ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 30: 155. Harriett grew up in Alexandria and perhaps her exposure to high-style architecture influenced the design of "Glenwood."

¹⁷ "Death of Charles S. Taylor", *Evening Star* (Washington, DC), 4 Mar 1895, page 11.

¹⁸ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 36: 427.

¹⁹ "Weehaw School for Boys.", *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), 9 Aug 1860, page 3.

Blackburn. During the Civil War, he was a captain in the Confederate Army and eventually took charge of the commissary at the Charlottesville post. In the 1880s, he worked as the private secretary to Virginia Governor Frederick Holliday.²⁰ Gov. Holliday and Col. Morton Mayre attended Charles S. Taylor's funeral in Alexandria in 1895.²¹

The 1846 Jefferson County Personal Property Tax List enumerates Charles S. Taylor as taxed for 8 slaves over the age of 16, 1 slave between 12 and 16 years of age, 1 four wheeled carriage, 1 gold watch, 1 metallic clock, and plate valued at \$300.²²

Charles S. Taylor sold portions of John Sinclair's "Glenfield" parcel between 1846 and 1850 to William McPherson, John Locke, and John Locke/Daniel Hefflebower.²³

The 1850 U. S. Census Population Schedule for Jefferson County enumerates Charles S. Taylor with his wife Harriet B. and two young sons ages 4 and 2 in the household. Taylor is noted as a farmer, with real estate valued at \$15,200.²⁴

The U. S. Census Agricultural Schedule for 1850 notes the agricultural activity on Charles S. Taylor's 234 acres of which 70 acres were unimproved, noting a cash value for his farm as \$15,200. Taylor is enumerated with livestock consisting of 10 horses, 5 milk cows, 2 working oxen, 11 other cows, 60 sheep, and 40 swine valued at \$1,000. Produced during the year ending 1 Jun 1850 were 1,500 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 200 lbs. of wool, 35 bushels of Irish potatoes, 250 lbs. of butter, 20 tons of hay, 4 bushels of clover seed, and value of animals slaughtered \$250.00. Taylor's diversity of livestock and crops appears typical of his neighbors in this enumeration, although the McPherson family were growing more wheat and other grains due to their milling businesses in the area.

The 1850 U. S. Census Slave Schedule²⁵ for Jefferson County, Virginia enumerates Charles S. Taylor with 17 slaves; 6 of whom were under the age of 10, 2 over the age of 50, and 9 between 45 and 14 years of age.²⁶ The instructions for censustakers for 1850 required the censustaker to include for each owner the slaves at his location including slave hires, with the goal of the census to count slaves not owners.²⁷ Therefore these numbers for Taylor could have included slaves who he had hired, and does not include slaves he may have hired out. As a comparison, the 1850 Jefferson County Personal Property Tax List shows Charles S. Taylor taxed for 9 slaves over the age of 16, and 2 slaves between the ages of 12 and 16. Taylor was also taxed in 1850 for a gold watch, a metallic clock, 1 four-wheeled carriage, and 11 horses or mules.²⁸ Slaves under the age of 12 were not taxed, and county court permission could be obtained to avoid paying taxes for an enslaved person who was not able to work due to advanced age or health problems. When hiring an enslaved person, part of the hiring agreement sometimes involved taking responsibility for paying the personal property tax for the hired slave. Therefore, the personal property tax does not always reflect an accurate portrayal of the number of people enslaved by a particular person.

²⁰ "Death of Charles S. Taylor", *Evening Star* (Washington, DC), 4 Mar 1895, page 11.

²¹ "Personal", *Alexandria Gazette* (Alexandria, VA), 5 Mar 1895, page 3.

²² 1846 Jefferson County, Virginia, Personal Property Tax List, page 38 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQ2-QQQP-J?i=261&cat=776350> : accessed 20 Dec 2021).

²³ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 30: 155; Deed Book 30: 576; and Deed Book 32: 320.

²⁴ 1850 U. S. Census, Population Schedule, Jefferson County, Virginia, stamped page 349 A, dwelling no. 823, household of Charles S. Taylor.

²⁵ The data of the 1850 and 1860 U. S. Census Slave Schedules are not to be interpreted as the same because the censustaker instructions were different in the two census years.

²⁶ 1850 U. S. Census, Slave Schedule, Jefferson County, Virginia, pencil page 955, entry for Charles S. Taylor.

²⁷ U. S. Census Bureau, *Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses from 1790 to 2000*, p. 11-12.

²⁸ 1850 Jefferson County, Virginia Personal Property Tax List, imaged online (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQ2-QQ77-1?i=493&cat=776350> : accessed 20 Dec 2021).

In 1857, Charles S. and Harriet B. Taylor sold their total remaining “Glenwood” parcel to Mrs. Frances P. Frame for \$21,376.25. At this conveyance, the “tract of Land Called Glenwood” consisted of 308 acres, 3 roods, and 30 perches.²⁹ The Jefferson County land tax records for 1858 show Mrs. Francis P. Frame taxed on 309 acres at the rate of \$54 per acres, plus \$3,500 value in buildings, for total value of \$16,686.³⁰

Frame Ownership

The 1860 U. S. Census Agricultural Schedule does not list Mrs. Frances P. Frame or her neighborhood, but there are hints to her agricultural activity from two local newspaper items. The first is an 1866 notice that anyone wishing to see an operating Buckeye Corn Plow for sale by Messrs. Ranson and Duke could visit the farm of Mrs. Frances P. Frame, “three miles from Charlestown, on the Berryville Road”.³¹ The second is an ad for the sale of livestock and farm equipment in 1867. Frame’s agent A. R. H. Ranson placed the ad for an auction because Frame had rented the farm. Advertised for the auction are 6 milk cows, 5 with calves; 15 young cattle; 20 stock hogs; 3 brood sows; 1 road wagon and harness; 1 farm wagon; 1 new spring wagon and harness; several carts and wheels; 1 four-horse McCormick Reaper; 1 two-horse McCormick Reaper; 3 Barshear ploughs; 4 double shovel ploughs; 2 single shovel ploughs; 2 corn coverers, one roller; 1 grain drill; one Baker’s wheat fan; 1 Sinclair nine inch cutting box; 1 double corn sheller; 1 eight-horse Ohio thresher and separator with horse power and straps complete; 50 bushels of seed oats; and a number of small articles that were “too tedious to enumerate”. The sale was to be held on 28 March 1867.³²

In the 1860 Jefferson County U. S. Census Slave Schedule,³³ Frances P. Frame is enumerated with 17 slaves. There are five under the age of 10, six age 50 and above, and six aged 35 to 12 years. Frame is noted with three slave houses on the property.³⁴ The instructions for the 1860 censustaker explain that the goal was to obtain “a true return of the number of owners”. Slaves hired out were enumerated with their owner, not to whom they were hired.³⁵

The Jefferson County U. S. Census Population Schedule for 1860 enumerates Frances P. Frame with her daughter Elizabeth B. Ranson and her three young children in the household. Frame’s real estate is valued at \$33,000 and her personal property (which would include her slaves) is valued at \$18,000.³⁶

On 1 Apr 1867, Frances P. Frame signed two deeds to convey part of her farm called “Glenwood”. She conveyed 57 acres, 2 roods and 1 perch for \$4,115.12 to Henry W. Crittenden.³⁷ And she conveyed 207 acres to Lewis G. Kemp for \$18,667.12.³⁸ The parcel to Lewis G. Kemp contained the “Glenwood” house.

Kemp Ownership

The 1870 U. S. Census Agricultural Schedule notes Lewis G. Kemp with 157 improved acres plus 43 acres of woodland and 40 acres unimproved, with farm valued at \$20,000, farm implements valued at \$1,000, and \$1,200 paid in wages for the previous 12 months ending on 1 Jun 1870. Kemp’s livestock for the year was noted as 12 horses, 8 milk cows, 1 other cow, 10 sheep, and 20 swine with the total livestock valued at \$1,600.

²⁹ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 36: 427. Deed of Trust following deed of conveyance DB 36: 429.

³⁰ 1858 Jefferson County, Virginia Land Tax Records, entry for Frances P. Frame, digital image (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-Y3NX-8?i=50&cat=59773> : accessed 20 Dec 2021).

³¹ “Notice”, *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, Virginia), 12 Jun 1866, page 2.

³² “Public Sale.”, *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, West Virginia), 12 Mar 1867, page 3.

³³ The data of the 1850 and 1860 U. S. Census Slave Schedules are not to be interpreted as the same because the censustaker instructions were different in the two census years.

³⁴ 1860 U. S. Census, Slave Schedule, Jefferson County, Virginia, pencil page 34, entry for Frances P. Frame.

³⁵ *1860 Census: Instructions to the Marshals*, online, usa.ipums.org, To The Marshals: Department of the Interior, Washington, 1860 (<https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1860.shtml> : accessed 7 Dec 2021).

³⁶ 1860 U. S. Census, Population Schedule, Jefferson County, Virginia, pencil page 131, dwelling no. 942, household of Frances P. Frame.

³⁷ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 2: 143.

³⁸ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 2: 178.

Kemp's crops were noted as: 2160 bushels of winter wheat, 60 bushels of rye, 750 bushels of Indian corn, and 100 bushels of oats. Products of the farm: 120 lbs of wool, 250 bushels Irish potatoes, \$25 in orchard products, 5 gallons of wine, 350 lbs of butter, 28 tons of hay, and \$480 in value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter. The estimated value of all farm production including betterments and addition to stock was \$5,300.³⁹ The 1870 U. S. Census enumerates Lewis G. Kemp as a farmer with his wife Sarah and six children, plus Rebecca Duvall and two children in the household. His real estate is valued at \$18,000 and personal property at \$4,000.⁴⁰

According to an article in the *Virginia Free Press*, Lewis G. Kemp lost his barn to a fire in 1871. With the barn he also lost 8 horses, 2 colts, 8 tons of hay, 2 tons of offal, wagon gear for 12 horses, plough gear for 9 horses, 100 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 2 threshing machines, 2 reapers, 3 wheat drills, 2 fan mills, ploughs, harrows, and other farming equipment. The total estimated loss was \$5,000. The news story notes that the building and contents were underinsured and the fire "was no doubt the work of an incendiary."⁴¹

Lewis G. Kemp entered into a mortgage from John J. Hilleary in Sep 1874 using the "Glenwood" property as collateral.⁴² A few months later, in 1875, Lewis Kemp had defaulted on his mortgage with John J. Hilleary. It was agreed that Hilleary purchase the property for \$11,500 from Kemp and the trustees of the Sep 1874 mortgage agreement.⁴³

Hilleary Ownership

The 1880 U. S. Census Agricultural Schedule enumerates John J. Hilleary with 208 acres tilled including fallow and grass in rotation, plus 80 acres in permanent meadow/pasture, and 16 acres of woodland, with farm values: \$12,800 in land and buildings, \$120 in farm implements and machinery, and \$870 in livestock. Values in this schedule were based on the previous year ending 1 Jun 1870. There was \$2,875 estimated value of all farm products. There were 50 acres mowed, producing 40 tons of hay and 8 bushels of clover seed. Livestock included: 7 horses, 2 milk cows, 3 other cows, 50 cattle purchased and 50 cattle sold during the year, and 211 sheep purchased and 109 sold, 80 swine, and 45 barnyard poultry. There were 100 lbs. of butter produced, and 100 dozen eggs. Crops included: 1,720 bushels of Indian corn grown on 60 acres, 1,620 bushels of wheat grown on 50 acres, 25 bushels of Irish potatoes grown on 1/10 acre, and 40 apple trees producing 100 bushels of apples with value of \$30. His woodlot produced 25 cords of wood valued at \$25.⁴⁴

In 1882, Hilleary added 43 ½ acres on the west side of "Glenwood" with a purchase from Frances P. Frame for \$1,305.⁴⁵ This acreage had originally been a part of "Glenwood" which Mrs. Frame did not sell in 1867 to Lewis G. Kemp.

The 23 Apr 1889 issue of the *Spirit of Jefferson* carried an article which states that Easterday & Co. was contracted by John J. Hilleary to put a tin roof on his dwelling and outbuildings near Ripon.⁴⁶

John J. Hilleary's obituary appears in the 15 Feb 1898 issue of the *Spirit of Jefferson*.⁴⁷ The 26 Apr 1898 issue of the paper carries an advertisement for the public auction of John J. Hilleary's farm on Berryville Pike, consisting of 250 acres, 3 roods and 26 perches. The property is described as containing a "fine brick dwelling house" with "eleven rooms". Also on the property is a "good tenant house, barracks and other out-buildings, a

³⁹ 1870 U. S. Census, Agricultural Schedule, Jefferson County, West Virginia, Grant Township, pencil page 3, line 21, entry for Lewis G. Kemp.

⁴⁰ 1870 U. S. Census, Population Schedule, Jefferson County, West Virginia, Grant Township, stamped pages 527 A and 527 B, dwelling no. 184, household of Lewis G. Kemp.

⁴¹ "Heavy Loss by Fire.", *Virginia Free Press* (Charlestown, West Virginia), 1 Apr 1871, page 3.

⁴² Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book B: 226.

⁴³ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book C: 8.

⁴⁴ 1880 U. S. Census, Agricultural Schedule, Jefferson County, West Virginia, Osburn District, E.D. no. 6, pencil page 6, line 5, entry for John J. Hilleary.

⁴⁵ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book M: 120.

⁴⁶ *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, West Virginia), 23 Apr 1889, page 3.

⁴⁷ *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, West Virginia), 15 Feb 1898, page 2.

never-failing well of water". The sale was to take place at the courthouse door in Charles Town on 17 May 1898.⁴⁸

Later Owners

"Mr. J. B. Humston, of Clarke County" was the successful bidder at the auction, acquiring the farm for \$62.50 per acre.⁴⁹ The deed was recorded in Jun 1898 in which John J. Hilleary's executors conveyed 250 acres, 3 roods and 26 perches, the tract known as "Glenwood", for \$15,682.03 to Benjamin F. Humston. Within the deed is an agreement that Humston will not take possession of the property until 1 Apr 1899 and that the wheat crop in the ground was reserved with the right to enter the property to cut, thresh, and carry it off. For the fall of 1898, the executors and Humston agreed that not more than 115 acres would be planted in wheat.⁵⁰ Humston lived in Clarke County, Virginia and no clues were found as to who was living on the "Glenwood" farm at the time of the 1900 U. S. Census.

Benjamin F. Humston's will bequeathed "Glenwood/Hillea Farm" to his wife Rebecca F. Humston. Since he was a resident of Clarke County, the will is recorded in both Clarke and Jefferson counties in 1904.⁵¹ When Rebecca Humston died intestate a few years later, ownership of "Glenwood", also called "Hilleary Farm", was passed to her six surviving children.⁵² A series of six deeds in Jefferson County convey the farm among the children and their heirs, until one of the six children, E.L. Humston becomes the sole owner of the 250 acres in 1941.⁵³ At his death, ownership passed to his two children, Mamie (Humston) Coffman and Earl Humston. Their undivided interest in "Hilleary Farms", 250 acres, was conveyed to Pauline Heflebower by two deeds in 1953 and 1955.⁵⁴

In 1970, Pauline Heflebower and her husband Harry S. Heskett conveyed to James M. and Mary Jane Davis 13.784 acres from the 250 acres which Pauline had purchased from the two Humston siblings in 1953 and 1955.⁵⁵ The deed is also an agreement for providing a right of way for the Davises on an existing road to access Rt. 340 for ingress and egress, and utilities. The Hesketts also reserved the right to within two years remove the barn, stock pen, granary, corn crib, and eight walnut trees from the parcel conveyed to the Davises. And for two years the Hesketts reserved the right to graze cattle and use the well on the Davis' parcel. The Hesketts reserve the right to repurchase the parcel if the Davises decide to sell. The price of the conveyance and agreements was \$20,907.20. The current owner, Noel F. Henderson purchased the property in 2010, after the acreage was enlarged to its current size of 20.52 acres.

Architectural Significance

In his book, *Uncommon Vernacular*, John Allen identifies approximately a dozen houses in Jefferson County that are arranged with a transverse-hall plan. Although he primarily considers houses built prior to 1835, Allen mentions two houses that follow this plan: Claymont Court (1838) and Cedar Lawn (1829). Both were built by members of the Washington family.⁵⁶ Two additional examples were ones reconfigured from houses that originally had hall-parlor plans. Claymont Court is the closest in plan to Glenwood, although there are several differences. Allen writes, "By the mid-1830s, the transverse -hall plan had been accepted and embraced by the

⁴⁸ "Public Sale of a Valuable Farm", *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, West Virginia), 26 Apr 1898, page 2.

⁴⁹ *Spirit of Jefferson* (Charles Town, West Virginia), 24 May 1898, page 3.

⁵⁰ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 85: 107.

⁵¹ Jefferson County, West Virginia Will Book C: 146.

⁵² Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 191: 476.

⁵³ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 100: 41; Deed Book 101: 28; Deed Book 101: 436; Deed Book 142: 383; Deed Book 148: 483; and Deed Book 156: 229.

⁵⁴ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 191: 476; and Deed Book 205: 200.

⁵⁵ Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 322: 29.

⁵⁶ Allen, John C. Jr. *Uncommon Vernacular: The Early Houses of Jefferson County, West Virginia 1735-1835*. Morgantown, West Virginia: West Virginia University Press, 2011, pages 85-86.

prominent families of the area”.⁵⁷ Glenwood is a very well-preserved example from the 1840s that follows this somewhat rare floor plan.

Although some of the interior decoration at Glenwood is commonly found in other Jefferson and neighboring Clarke County houses, what makes Glenwood so notable is its strong Late Georgian composition and exterior Federal detailing, combined with a Greek Revival-style decorated interior. The trim on the first floor of Glenwood is almost identical to the symmetrical casing found at nearby Ripon Lodge, constructed ca. 1835.⁵⁸ The two-panel doors at Glenwood resemble those at Beallair (1850) and Ripon Lodge (ca. 1840) and the decorative tracery of the transom and sidelights with the eight-panel door is like that at the John Humphreys House, 1841.⁵⁹ The wooden barrel newel post resembles one pictured in Allen’s book from the William B. Willis House of 1841.⁶⁰ The wave bracket stair ends are commonly found on buildings from the 1840s and 1850s.

Glenwood is an interesting example of a high-style dwelling that uses elements from several architectural styles: a five-part Georgian composition, Federal exterior detailing, and Greek Revival interior trim. It is one of the most architecturally sophisticated dwellings in the area. The previous owners, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Davis purchased the property in 1970 from Pauline and Harry Heskett. The deed states that the Heskett retained the right to remove the corn crib, barn, and some other buildings off the property as well as eight walnut trees. When the Davises purchased Glenwood, the house had been vacant for many years. They updated it, adding electricity, plumbing, and repointing the brick walls and stone foundation in 1985. They updated it, adding electricity, plumbing, and repointing the brick walls and stone foundation in 1985. They enclosed a rear porch in 1990. The current owner purchased the property in 2010 and he has added outbuildings and continued to rehabilitate the house.

Research has shown that the various owners of Glenwood before the Civil War owned enslaved persons. What is unknown is where these people would have lived. The half-story of each of the dependencies most likely was used for house slaves. The surviving period outbuilding, a large log structure on a raised basement with an ice pit beneath part of it, does not appear to have been used for habitation. An 1898 sale advertisement for Glenwood lists a “barracks,” suggesting a multi-family type quarters that was probably used for the enslaved prior to the Civil War. But whether this building was located on what remains of the property is unknown.

Archaeological Potential

No official archeological investigations have been conducted on the current Glenwood property. There is potential for archaeological investigation to yield information related to outbuildings that burned on the property in 1871 as well as well as “barracks, a tenant house, and other outbuildings” that were mentioned in an 1898 sale ad for the property. Some of the outbuildings could also have been located on sections of the original farm that are no longer part of this property. Regardless, there is potential on the current property for yielding information related to agriculture and the material culture and lifeways of former residents and African Americans who once resided here. Although there were no large Civil War battles on the property, there is also potential to yield Civil War artifacts related to the frequent troop movements in the area.

Recommended National Register Boundary and Justification:

The recommended boundaries for Glenwood include the entire property at 309 Pellinor Lane as it is now described in the Jefferson County Tax Maps as Map 20 parcel 6 containing 20.52 acres. Resources include the contributing main house and the log meat house/icehouse. Non-contributing elements are comprised of the swimming pool, the pool house, and a two-story brick-veneered garage.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 87. It is uncertain if Allen knows of any after that time.

⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 258.

⁵⁹ Ibid., pp. 232, 258, and 293.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 267.

Major Bibliographic References:

Allen, John C. Jr. *Uncommon Vernacular: The Early Houses of Jefferson County, West Virginia 1735-1835*. Morgantown, West Virginia: West Virginia University Press, 2011.

Berkeley County, West Virginia
Deed Books (BCDB), Land Tax Books (BCLTB)

Frederick County, Virginia
Deed Books (FCDB)

Jefferson County, West Virginia
Birth Register Books (JCBB), Marriage Register Books (JCMRB)
Deed Books (JCDB), Land Tax Books (JCLTB), Personal Property (JCPP) Will Books (JCWB)

Northern Neck Proprietary Grant Books (NNP BG)

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Brown, S. Howell. *A Map of Jefferson County, West Virginia*. 1883. Library of Congress.

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O'Dell, Cecil. *Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia*. Marceline, MI: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995.

Spirit of Jefferson (Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia), newspaper. Images online, Chronicling America, Library of Congress.

Virginia Free Press (Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia), newspaper. Images online, Chronicling America, Library of Congress.



Fig. 1: 1852 Howell S. Brown Map of Jefferson County, West Virginia. This shows Charles S. Taylor's landholding at the time as well as the location of the house.

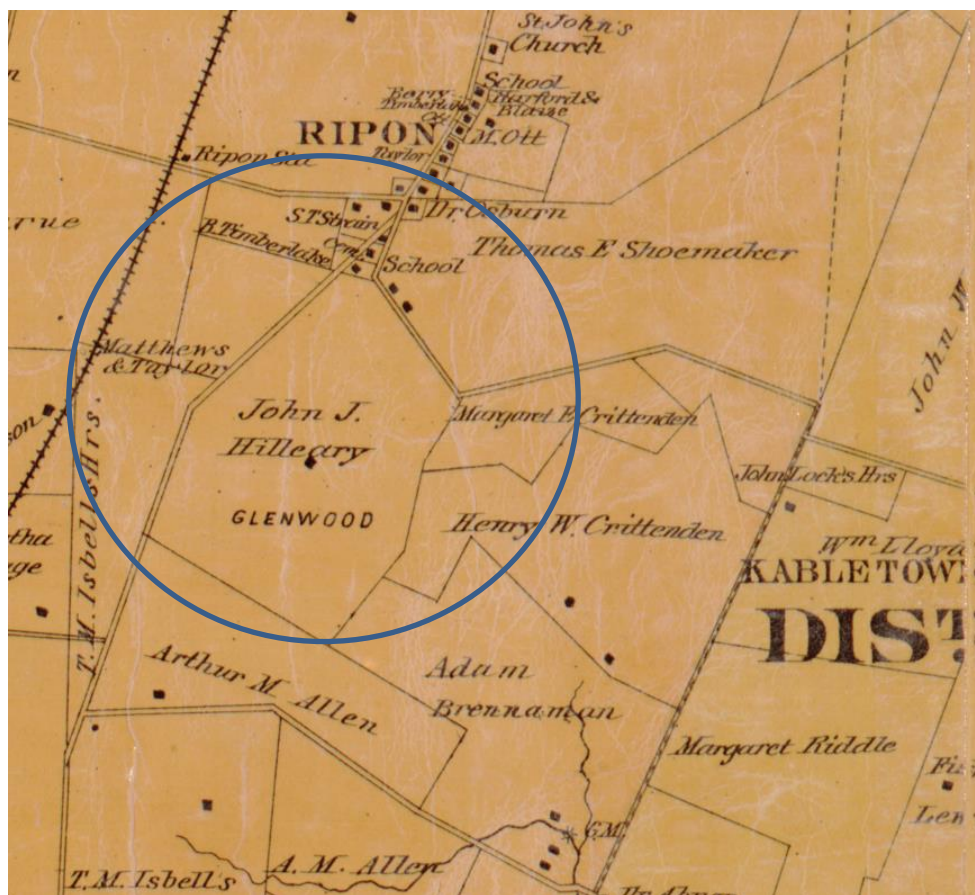


Fig 2: 1883 Howell S. Brown Map of Jefferson County, West Virginia. This shows Glenwood when it was owned by John J. Hilleary.

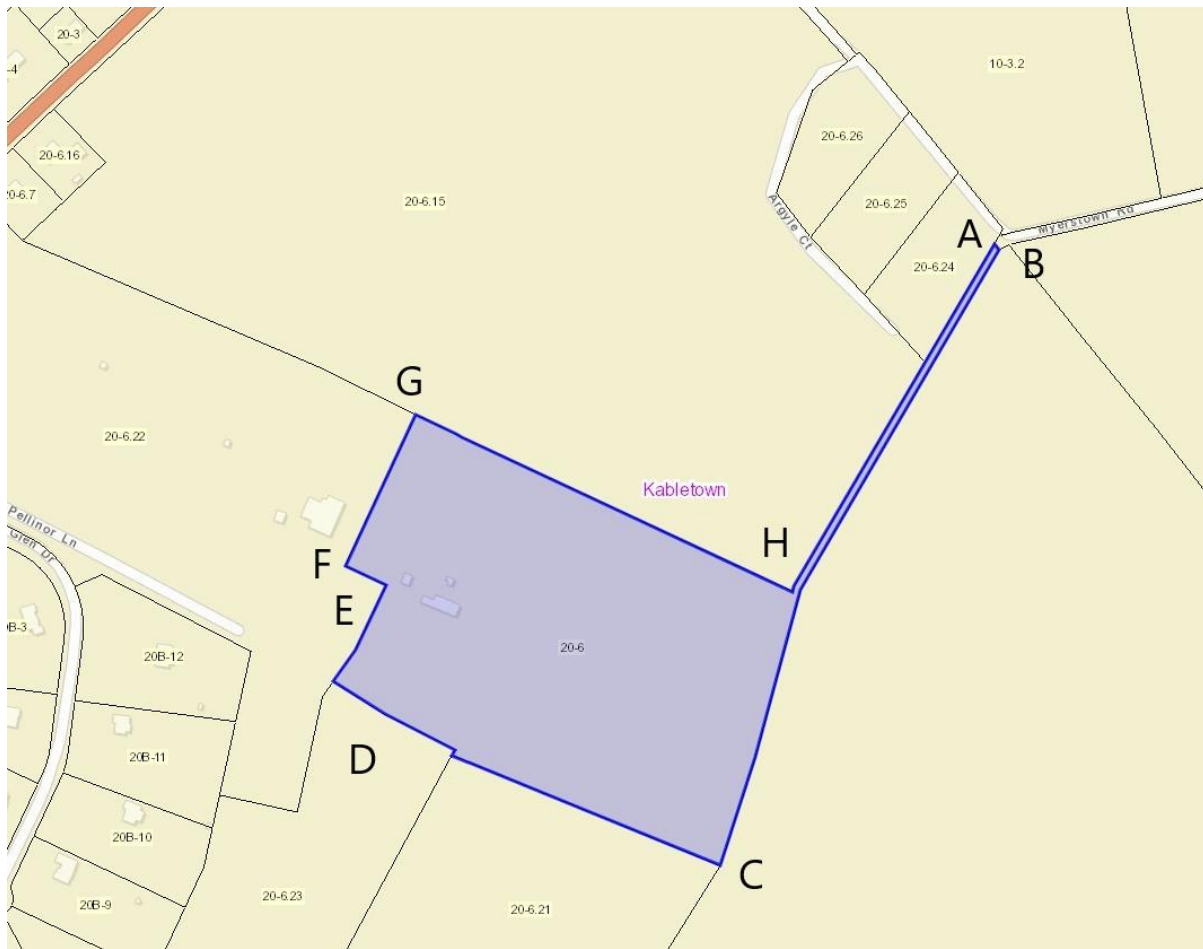


Fig 3: Proposed National Register Boundary for Glenwood with long./lat. vertices A-H shown
From Jefferson County, West Virginia Assessors Office GIS system

Long.	Lat.
A 39.212467	-77.902681
B 39.212411,	-77.902577
C 39.207736,	-77.905526
D 39.209160,	-77.909156
E 39.209916,	-77.908546
F 39.210036,	-77.908834
G 39.211152,	-77.908198
H 39.209843,	-77.904548

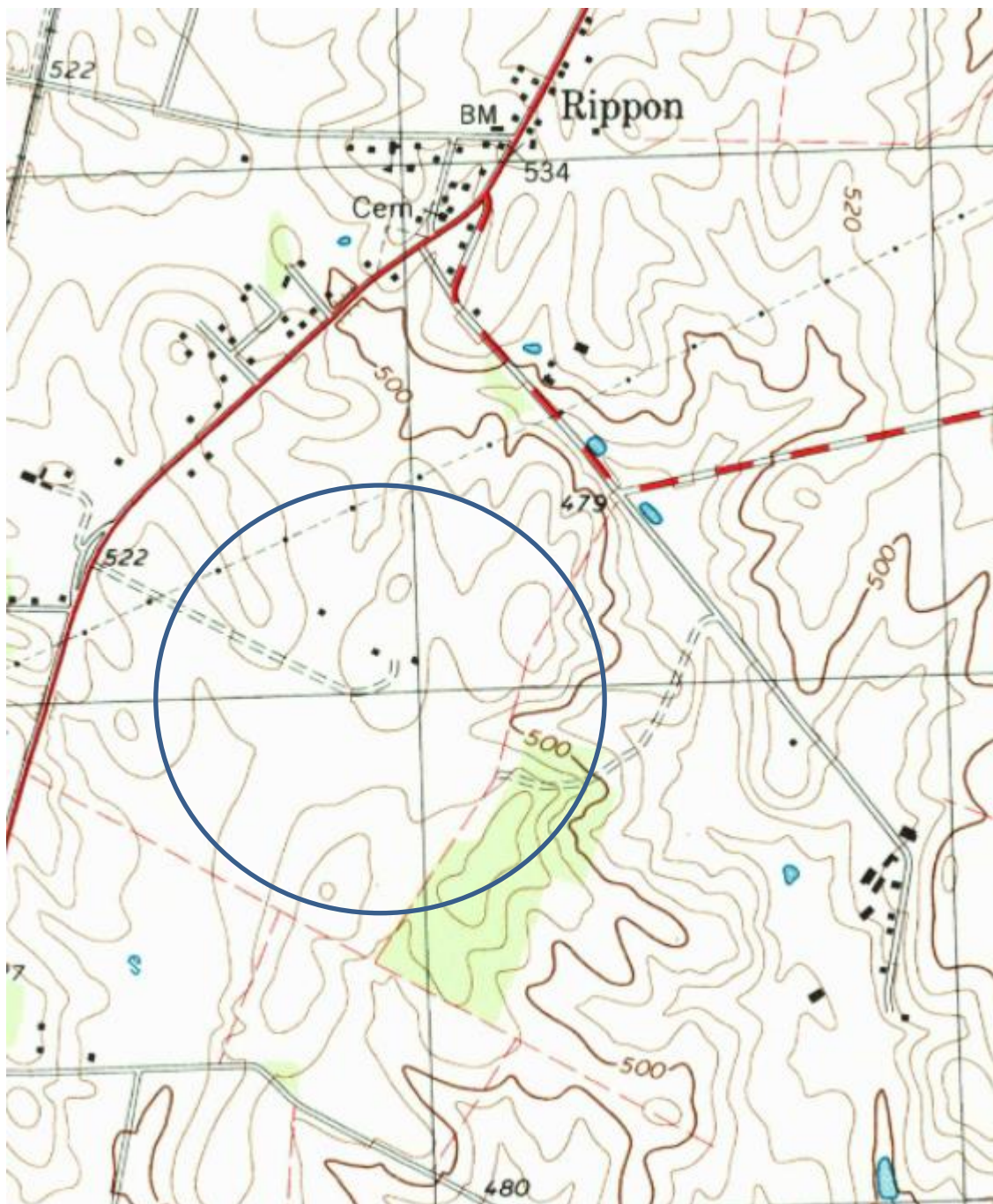


Fig. 4: 1997 USGS map showing location of Glenwood



Photo 01: South view of house



Photo 02: South view of main block of house



Photo 03: Southwest view of house



Photo 04: Northwest view of house



Photo 05: North view of house including east dependency



Photo 06: Northeast view of house



Photo 07: Southeast view of house



Photo 08: Entry hall, view south toward front door



Photo 09: Entry hall, view north toward double parlors



Photo 10: View from main entry hall west toward lateral stair hall



Photo 11: West parlor, view to the west



Photo 12: View from west parlor east into east parlor



Photo 13: View facing east down east lateral hall toward east hyphen

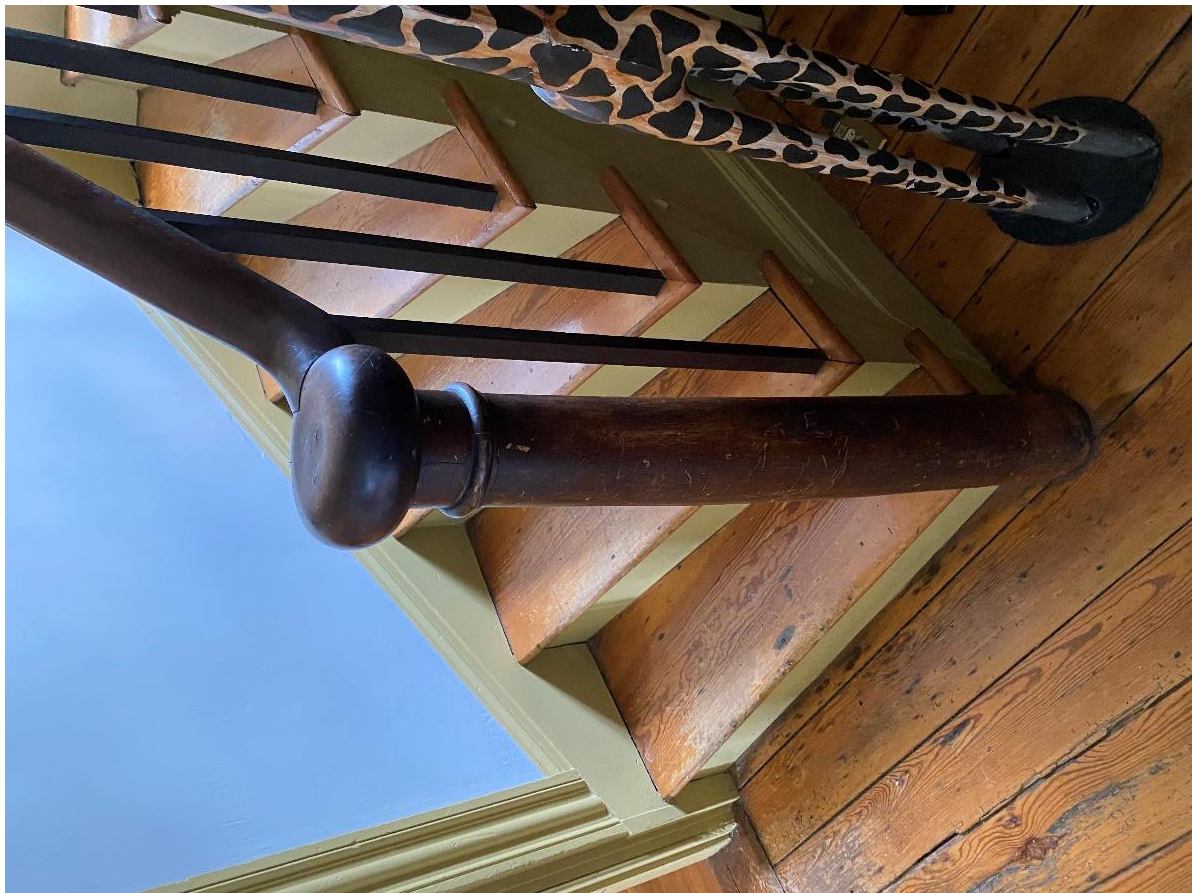


Photo 14: Detail of Staircase



Photo 15: Second-floor stair hall facing west



Photo 16: Second floor, east bedroom facing northeast



Photo 17: Staircase from attic looking down

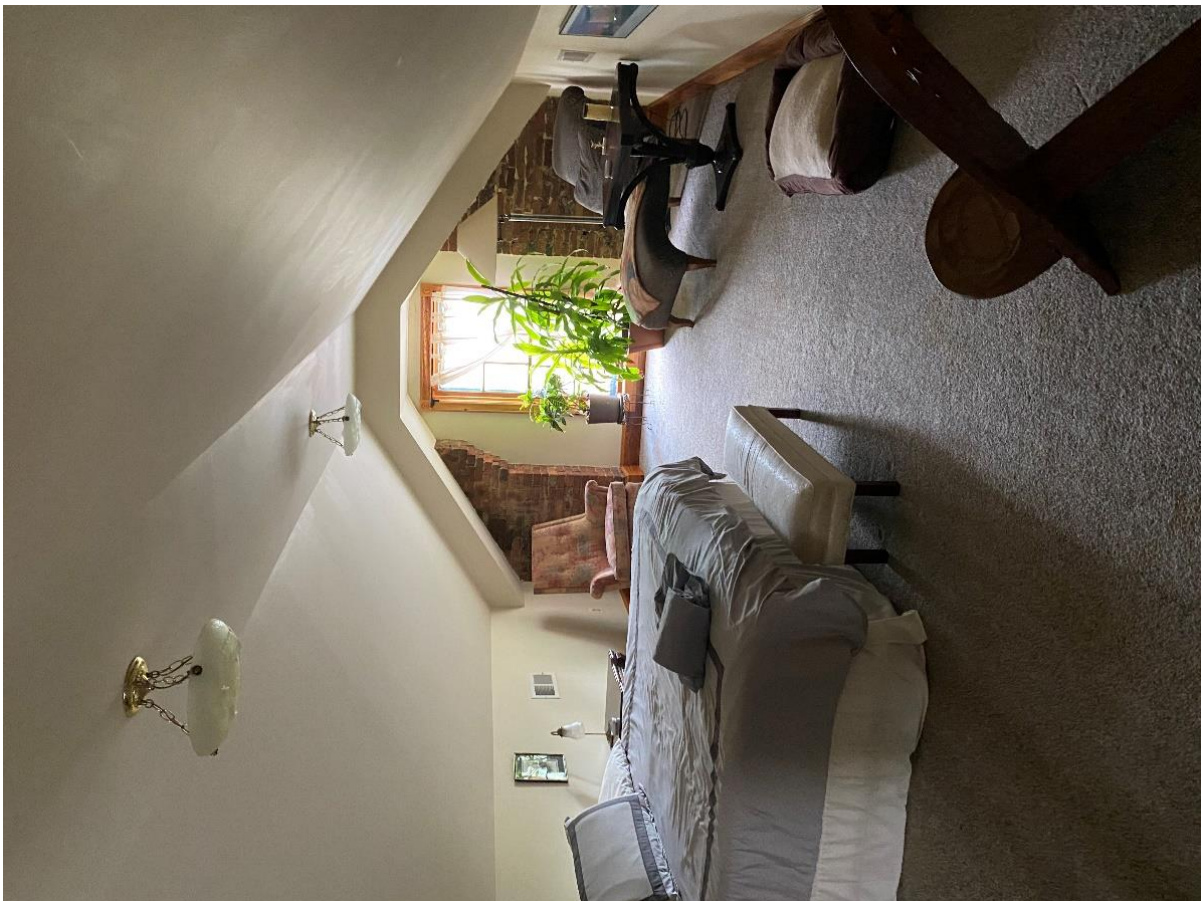


Photo 18: Attic room, view to the east

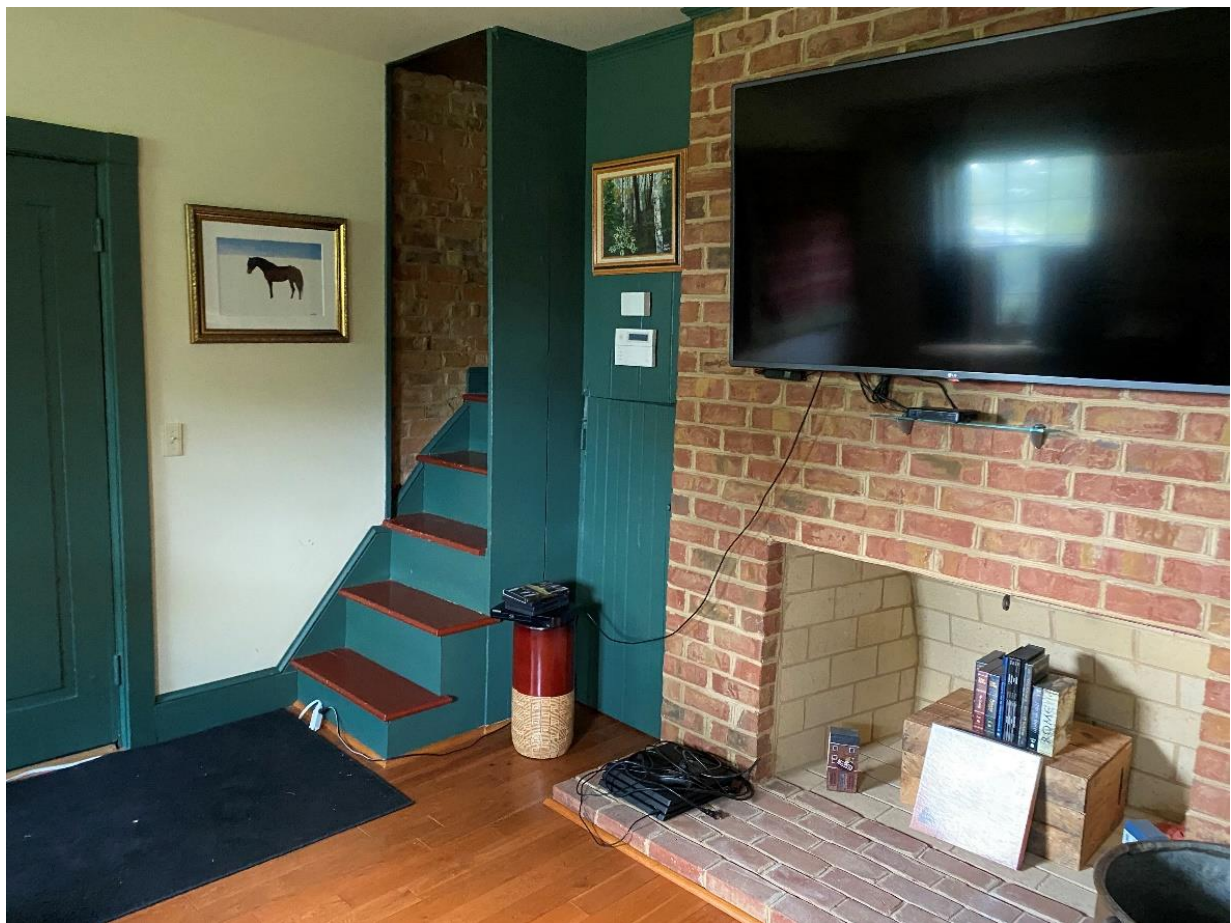


Photo 19: West dependency, view to the northwest



Photo 20: West dependency loft, facing north



Photo 21: Kitchen in east hyphen, view to the north

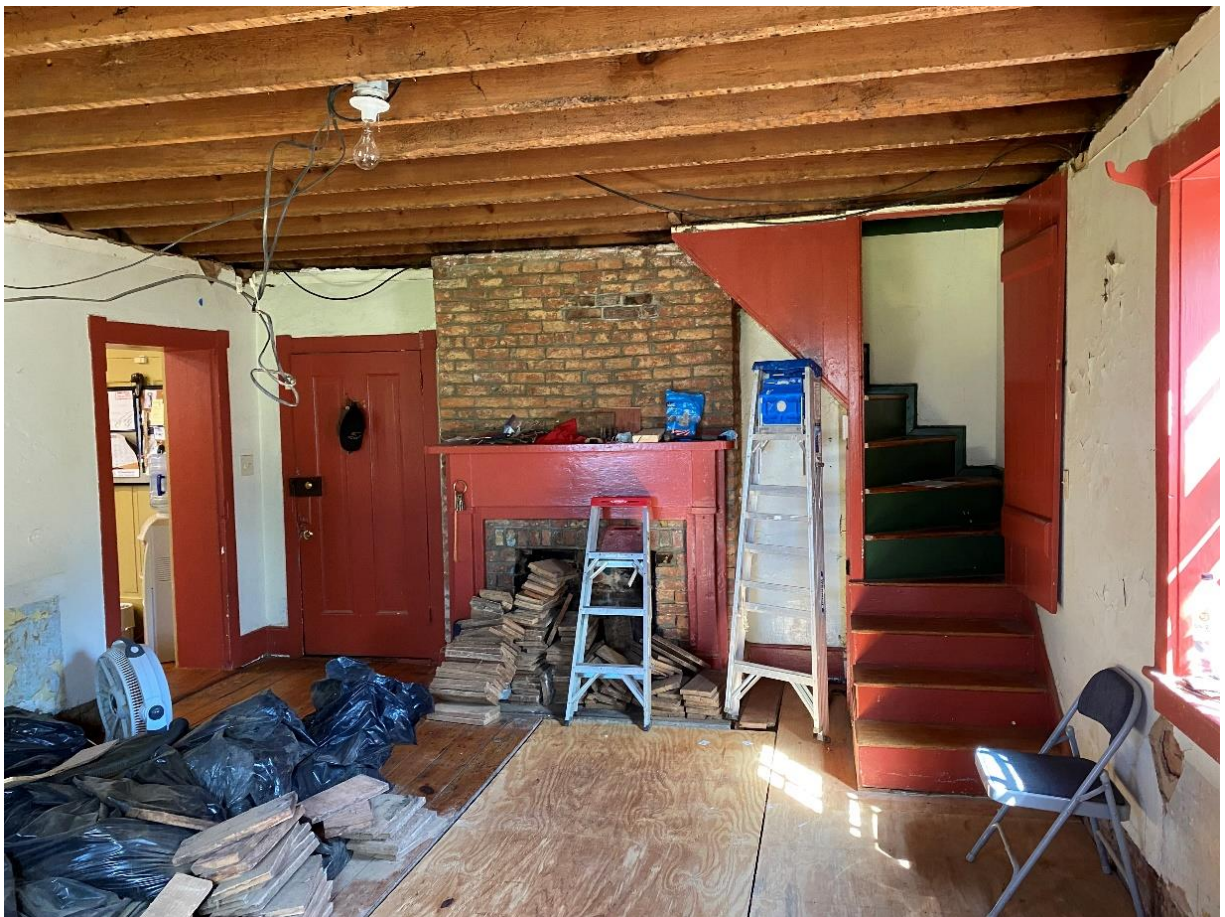


Photo 22: East hyphen, view to the north



Photo 23: Log smokehouse/ice house, southeast view



Photo 24: Log smokehouse/ice house, northwest view



Photo 25: Log smokehouse/ice house, southwest view



Photo 26: Log smokehouse/ice house, view into icehouse portion of the building



Photo 27: Southeast view of pool house



Photo 28: Northeast view of modern garage

Glenwood
 309 Pelinor Lane
 Charles Town, WV
 First-floor plan
 (not to scale)

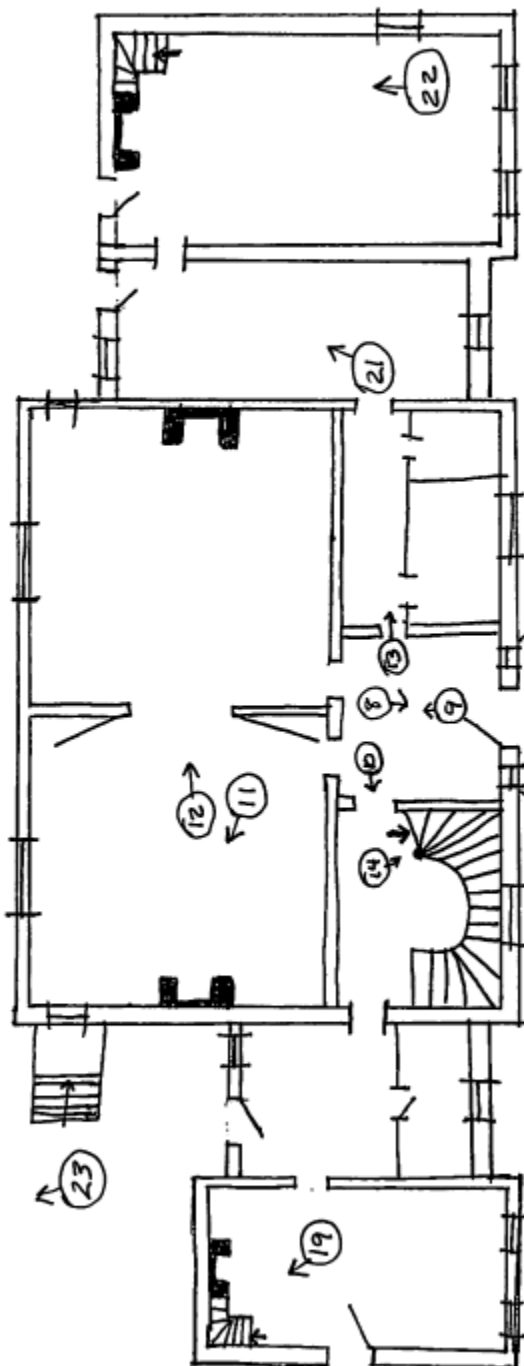
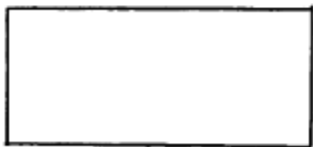
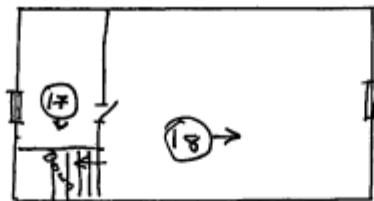
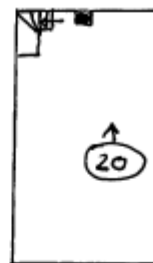


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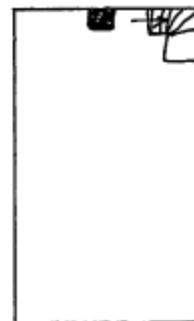
Glenwood
 309 Pelinor Lane
 Charles Town, WV
 Plans
 (not to scale)
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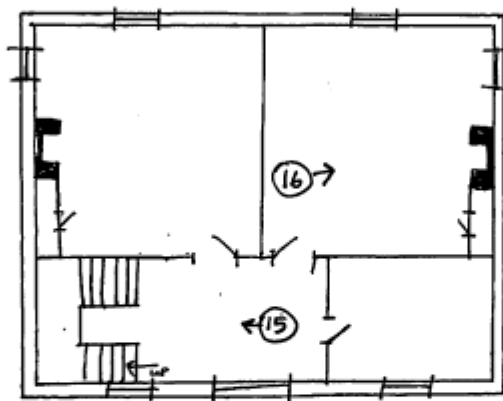
Attic



1/2 story, west
 dependency



1/2 story,
 east dependency



2nd floor

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