

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: West Virginia	
COUNTY: Berkeley	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Adam Stephen House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Adam Stephen House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
309 East John Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Martinsburg

STATE West Virginia	CODE 47	COUNTY: Berkeley	CODE 003
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
City of Martinsburg

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall, West King Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Martinsburg

STATE: West Virginia	CODE 47
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Berkeley County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:
Corner of King and Queen Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
Martinsburg

STATE West Virginia	CODE 47
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **2.25 acres**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: **Historic American Buildings Survey of National Park Service by Mr. A. W. Franzen, Resident Architect, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.**

DATE OF SURVEY: **Winter 1960** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: District of Columbia	CODE
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Although the falling of the front portico disclosed the date of 1789 on one of the stones, it is assumed that Stephen began construction of his house in 1772.

Information concerning the Stephen house is supplied by The General Adam Stephen Memorial Association. Most of the early research was done by Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr., chairman of a preservation committee appointed by the Mayor of Martinsburg in 1959 and Mr. A. W. Franzen, resident architect of the Harpers Ferry National Monument, who made an intensive survey of the house in the winter of 1960. This research has been compiled by May B. Cheesman. Her report states in part:

"The Stephen House is an excellent example of early architecture, built on a rock outcropping and the walls are built up of stone taken from the site. The stone are rough dressed and laid up in irregular coursing. The house is 43' 5" by 36' 3" and 41' 2-3/8" from cellar floor to roof peak, with four rooms and center hall on the first floor and four rooms and center hall on the second floor. Open stairway from the second floor to the large garrett has beams showing roman numerals. The basement of the house consists of five rooms, with two outside doors on the west side of the house, where the basement is above ground. The building contains 55,190 cu. ft.

"Walls of the house are approximately 21" thick. The casings, door frames, window frames, base-board and chair rails, were all applied before plastering. The reason for this being the fact that you had to see where the joints were, in order to plug, so the trim could be applied. It is assumed the plaster was of burnt lime, pulverised red clay and animal hair. The house has two fireplaces, one in the kitchen and one in a downstairs room, presumed to have been used by Stephen as an office. There are flue-holes in each of these chimneys to the other rooms of the house. The floors are the original random width pine flooring. Most of the timbers in the house were put together with wooden pegs. It is very visible in the garret, where you can see the rafters have been drilled and pegged.

"To date restoration work accomplished has been: Stone masonry re-enforced and re-pointed; new roof of fire-proof wood like shingles; cornice replaced; window frames and sash repaired and/or replaced; shutters replaced on front and two sides of house; exterior wood trim painted in antique white; fire-place lintel replaced; fireplaces repaired; plaster repaired; doors replaced on first floor; staircase and railing replaced; woodwork on first floor painted in original ochre; walls on first floor painted; concealed electric heat installed and indirect electric light fixtures installed. Every effort was made to maintain and repair the original features of the house; replacements made only where absolutely necessary.

"During the current year the Association has been in the process of having the second floor walls and woodwork painted. The walls are being painted white, with off-white wood trim, floors to be cleaned and finished."

Cont'd.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1959

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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(Number all entries) 7. Description - Adam Stephen House

The original layout of the house was much as it is today.

Restoration still to be accomplished includes a portico in front and at the kitchen; the basement; the rebuilding of an old stone smokehouse; and landscaping, for which the Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council has set aside some funds.

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Note on Location:

In 1770 General Stephen bought land from Morgan Morgan II and in 1773 from George William Fairfax, forming holdings around Tuscarawa Creek, choosing the location because of numerous springs, the flowing stream to operate his mills, and because the location was at the intersection of the north-south "Wagon Road," or "Indian Road," as it was known in the Treaty of Lancaster (1774) and the old "Warm Springs Road," known locally as the "Bull's Eye Road."

The General Adam Stephen Memorial Association hopes ultimately to restore the brick house shown on the Silver map as a caretaker's home and to acquire the Mills house, which seems to have pertained to the Stephen estate. The hope also to rebuild two of the stone outbuildings now in ruins.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1772 to 1789

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric	Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi-		Other (Specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Historic	Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	losophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Medicine	
Agriculture	Invention	<input type="checkbox"/>	Science	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Art	Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Commerce	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human-			
Communications	Literature	<input type="checkbox"/>	itarian	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Conservation	Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Theater	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Music	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Major-General Adam Stephen, whose professional, military, and political services were woven into the warp and woof of American history from 1748 to 1791, laid the cornerstone of his Martinsburg home in 1772.

In 1959 a group of interested citizens formed a non-profit corporation for the purpose of restoring and maintaining the house, constructed of native limestone, a building material characteristic of Martinsburg architecture.

Instrumental in the formation of Berkeley County and founder of Martinsburg, Stephen's life nevertheless was by no means confined to the narrow orbit of what is now known as the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia. A native Scot and a medical graduate from the University of Edinburgh, Stephen gained his first military experience as ship surgeon during King George's War with France.

A political refugee from Scotland after the battle of Culloden, Stephen ended up practicing medicine for five years in Fredericksburg, Virginia. With the advent of the French and Indian War he was given a captain's rank in the army of Virginia and helped Washington build and defend Fort Necessity in 1754. He commanded the first company of Virginia Rangers in Braddock's defeat at the Battle of Monongahela in 1755, being twice wounded and saving his own life by his medical skill.

In 1756 George Washington won from Governor Shirley in Boston, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's North American forces, recognition of the precedence of Lieut.-Col. Stephen's colonial appointment over the royal commission of Captain John Dagworthy, thus setting a military policy.

In the following year he fought in the Cherokee War in South Carolina with Col. William Byrd and in 1758, still under Byrd's command, participated in Forbes' campaign and the reduction of Fort Duquesne.

Stephen was commander successively at Fort Loudon, Fort Cumberland, Fort Ligonier, and Fort Pitt, and in 1761 consummated a Treaty of Peace in Tennessee with the "Emperor" of the Cherokee. For his services in the war Stephen acquired 2100 acres of ground on or near the Ohio River.

In 1761 he successfully contested for a seat in the Virginia House of Burgesses with George Washington, reversing an earlier defeat at his hands.

cont'd.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
West Virginia	
COUNTY	
Berkeley	
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(Number all entries) 8. Significance - Adam Stephen House

Pontiac's War in 1763 called him from civilian life to military command of 500 in a campaign into Ohio, where he won the commendation of Lord Jeffery Amherst.

At this time Stephen lived in or near Winchester, but maintained a log hunting lodge near to Leetown called "Adam's Bower." As justice and first High Sheriff of Berkeley County, Stephen arranged to have the November session of the first court held at Morgan's Spring on his land in Martinsburg, the future site of his limestone home and the first courthouse and jail.

During the Indian dangers of 1774, Stephen as major-general of the state militia and second in command to Dunmore, was instrumental in making a treaty with the Indians in Ohio.

Stephen was present at the Virginia Convention made famous by the impassioned oratory of Patrick Henry and served on a committee with him to raise a volunteer colonial army. He was also on a committee to make peace with the Indians at Fort Pitt in 1775. It was Stephen who drove Lord Dunmore from the Norfolk vicinity after he had burned it.

As major-general Stephen distinguished himself in battles at Trenton, Princeton, Chadd's Ford, and Brandywine. At Germantown his troops and Wayne's fired at each other in the confusion of a heavy fog. Although the colonials won, Stephen was court-martialed for drunkenness during battle. He was exonerated, but dismissed for intoxication and ungentlemanly conduct during the retreat. LaFayette received his command.

Following the War, Stephen distinguished himself in local affairs and in the Virginia House of Delegates. In 1788 at the Virginia Convention he gave two influential talks in favor of ratifying the Constitution, which succeeded in Virginia by only 10 votes.

Thus Stephen concluded an outstanding life of service as little publicized as his voice and character were modest and self-effacing.

In 1959, the then owner of the Stephen house, Mr. William A. Evers, gave the house to the City of Martinsburg. In 1963 the State Legislature appropriated \$35,000 for its partial restoration. An additional \$40,000 is needed to complete the restoration. Funds have already been donated from private sources toward the furnishing of the house. The Shenandoah-Potomac Garden Council has just recently restored the stone walls around the property and hopes to landscape the site this Fall.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Evans, Willis F. History of Berkeley County. Wheeling, W. Va. 1928.
 Freeman, Douglas Southall. George Washington (Vol. III.) New York, 1948.
 Gardiner, M.H. and A.H. Chronicles of Old Berkeley. Durham, N.C. 1938.
 Gardiner, Mabel Henshaw. History of Martinsburg and Vicinity, 1778-1926.
 Morgantown, 1930. (Thesis, M.A., West Virginia University, 1930.)
 Mish, Mary Vernon. General Adam Stephen, Founder: Martinsburg, West Virginia. Reprinted from West Virginia History, Vol. 23 (January, 1961) 15 p. Copy enclosed as Exhibit 1.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
SE	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
SW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Clifford M. Lewis, S.J., Acting for State Liaison Officer

ORGANIZATION: West Virginia Antiquities Commission

DATE: July 23, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
 39 Old Mountainlair, West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN: Morgantown

STATE: West Virginia

CODE: 47

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Clifford M. Lewis, S.J.

Title Acting for State Liaison Officer

Date July 23, 1970

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

STEPHEN, ADAM, HOUSE (309 E. John Street, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia)

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 & 8 PAGE three

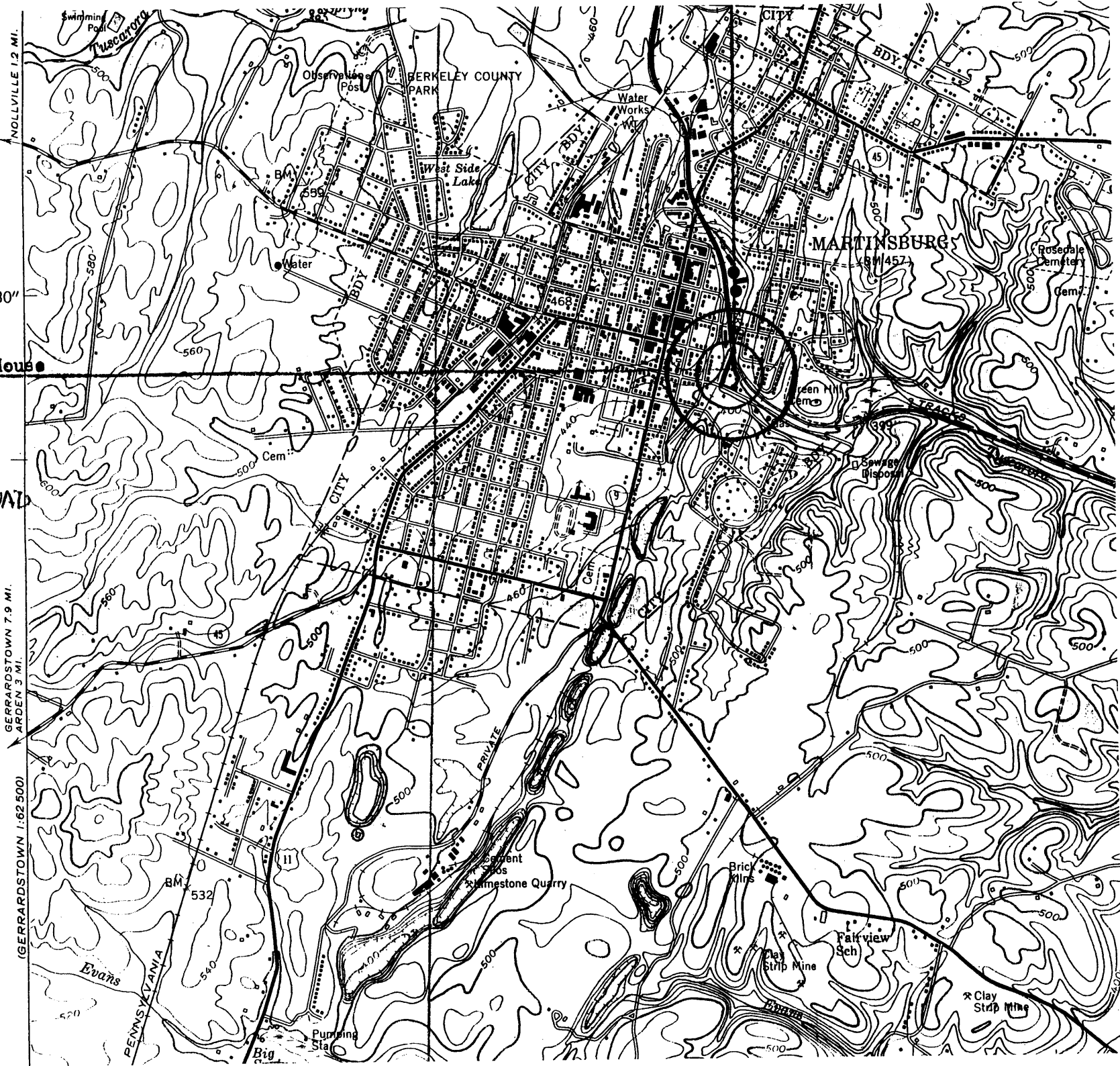
The Triple Brick House is mentioned in the original nomination of the Stephen House to the National Register of Historic Places, and this continuation provides further detail on its description and significance. A portion of the conveyance to the City of Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia, for a memorial to General Adam Stephen included this property.

The Triple Brick House is a modest two-story terrace of three units. The gabled, six-bay structure is of common bond with a narrow brick cornice and a native limestone foundation which is visible in its entirety at the rear (south-west). Segmented lintels are placed over the first and second floor lintels, and there are two small brick chimneys which serve the individual sections. The first floor of each part has two rooms with a staircase off the one to the rear. Second levels have two basic rooms, but partitions have been placed for further divisions at times. At one time, a shallow, two-tiered porch was at the basement and first floor levels of the rear elevation. It had a shed roof supported by wooden columns on the first floor and had square brick supports at the basement.

As with all the land around the Adam Stephen House, this parcel was part of a Northern Neck grant of 255 acres made to Morgan Morgan prior to 1752. Stephen and his heirs owned the property for years, and from the type of stone foundation of the Triple Brick House (quite similar to the materials in the Stephen dwelling) it has been conjectured that some sort of large outbuilding was on this land.

It is believed that the brick structure was completed about 1875, for in that year the value of buildings on the property jumped from \$500 to \$1600. Although probably used as a residence of apartment-type sections for the most part, it is quite possible that at least one unit was used to service dining cars on the Baltimore and Ohio passenger trains which passed on the nearby line, for two owners, Ezekiel and Philip Showers, had been in the hotel business, and the latter had catered B & O dining cars.





NOLLVILLE 1.2 MI.

27'30"

General Adam Stephen House
39° 27' 17.5"
UTM 18 245260
4371240
MARTINSBURG, QUAD

GERRARDSTOWN 7.9 MI.
ARDEN 3 MI.

GERRARDSTOWN 1:62 500

PENNSYLVANIA

Evans

BM 532

Big

Pumping Sta

Segment
Limestone Quarry

Brick Mills

Clay Strip Mine

Parkview Sch

Clay Strip Mine

MARTINSBURG
(BM 1457)

Roseale Cemetery

Swage Disposal

Water Works

BERKELEY COUNTY PARK

Observation Post

BM 559

Water

West Side Lake

CITY

BDY

CITY

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CITY

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