**National Register of Historic Places**

**Inventory - Nomination Form**

1. **Name**
   - **Common:** Beall-Air
   - **AND/OR Historic:**

2. **Location**
   - **Street and Number:** 3/4 mile north of U.S. Route 340 and approximately 2 1/2 mile east of West Virginia Route 24
   - **City or Town:** Halltown
   - **Congressional District:** Second
   - **State:** West Virginia

3. **Classification**
   - **Category**
     - [ ] District
     - [ ] Building
     - [ ] Site
     - [ ] Structure
     - [ ] Object
   - **Ownership**
     - [ ] Public
     - [ ] Private
     - [ ] Both
   - **Status**
     - [ ] Occupied
     - [ ] Unoccupied
     - [ ] Preservation work in progress
   - **Accessible to the Public**
     - [ ] Yes
     - [ ] Restricted
     - [ ] Unrestricted
     - [ ] No
   - **Present Use**
     - [ ] Agricultural
     - [ ] Government
     - [ ] Industrial
     - [ ] Private Residence
     - [ ] Military
     - [ ] Religious
     - [ ] Educational
     - [ ] Museum
     - [ ] Scientific
     - [ ] Transportation
     - [ ] Other (Specify): ____________

4. **Owner of Property**
   - **Owner's Name:** C.L. Robinson, Ice and Cold Storage Corporation
   - **Street and Number:** North Cameron
   - **City or Town:** Winchester
   - **State:** Virginia
   - **Code:** 51

5. **Location of Legal Description**
   - **Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc.:** Jefferson County Courthouse
   - **Street and Number:**
   - **City or Town:** Charles Town
   - **State:** West Virginia
   - **Code:** 54

6. **Representation in Existing Surveys**
   - **Title of Survey:** Beall-Air
   - **Date of Survey:** December 1946
   - **Federal** [ ]
   - **State** [ ]
   - **County** [ ]
   - **Local** [ ]
   - **Depository for Survey Records:**
     - Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society
   - **Street and Number:** P.O. Box 485
   - **City or Town:** Charles Town
   - **State:** West Virginia
   - **Code:** 54
The main section of Beall-Air is a two story stuccoed brick structure with stone foundation. It is of classical-revival style with an Ionic first floor portico to the southern facing front. The portico has four columns, two pilasters, and a brick foundation. The frontispiece consists of a large double-leaved door with a simple consol at either side, side lights and an over light. The lights are diamond shaped and are located within wooden mullions. The five windows are symmetrically placed around the portico and have 6/6 panes. The central second story window also has side lights which are 2/2 with diamond shaped mullions on the inside of the glass. The corners of the house are projected from the rest of the facade to emulate pilasters. They extend above the windows, horizontally across the front, just below the cornice.

The eastern and western ends are similar to each other; both show the "shadow" of a porch; both have double hung windows; both have a centered chimney in their stepped-gabled ends; and both have outside doors. A first floor window to the west still has the original 9/9 panes, but all others have been replaced with casements.

To the north of the house proper is a small 2 1/2 story structure. It is also stuccoed and has a gabled roof with two dormers toward the south. This section, which is the earlier one, is connected to the classical-revival building by a two story link and one story vestibules to the east and west. It has an "L" on its northwestern corner. This "L" has stepped-gables on its north-south ends.

The windows in this older section are of late 18th century detail with heavy pinned frames.

The stuccoed cornice is of concave moulding to the bottom and convex details to the top.

The dates of these separate constructions are unknown, but it is reasonable to believe that the rear and older portion was built over 177 years ago by Thomas Beall. The newer section, along with its portico, was added around 1820 by Lewis William Washington.
Beall-Air is historically significant because it was the home of Colonel Lewis William Washington, the great, great nephew of George Washington and famous hostage of John Brown.

The home was originally owned by Thomas Beall. He and his wife had a daughter named Elizabeth who in 1807 married George Corbin Washington. George Corbin was the grandson of Augustine, the half-brother of George Washington. In 1812 Elizabeth and George Corbin became the parents of Lewis William. When Elizabeth's father died, he left his estate to his grandson. Lewis made Beall-Air his home and later added a southern facing front to the former abode of Thomas Beall.

In June 1858, John Cook came to Harpers Ferry. Cook had been selected by John Brown as an advance agent in order to determine when conditions were ripe for a slave insurrection. He was also to acquaint himself with Colonel Lewis William Washington. It seems that Colonel Washington owned two trophies that Brown himself desired. One was a sword Frederick the Great had given to General George Washington. It was inscribed, "From the Oldest General in the world to the Greatest." The other was a pair of pistols Lafayette had given the First President. Brown claimed that he needed these in a second struggle for liberty. Cook succeeded in becoming an acquaintance of Lewis’ and is said to have made careful notes on the relics and slaves at Beall-Air.

Soon after Brown's attack on Harpers Ferry, he sent a detachment for Washington. The Colonel, several of his slaves, and his prized trophies were taken to the famed engine house. Lewis William Washington was among those held as hostage at "Brown's Fort," and after the stronghold was broken, was the one to identify John Brown to the marines.

When Lieutenant Green entered the engine house, he intended to thrust a saber into the chest of the insane slave liberator. He tried, but the blade evidently struck something hard under Brown's blouse and would not penetrate the flesh. It is believed that the obstruction was the belt buckle supporting Washington's stolen sword.

The small 2½ story section to the north was used as living quarters by the Beall family until the addition (now the main section) was built by Lewis William Washington in c. 1820.


DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>39° 56'  77° 48'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>18° 25'  43° 53'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>18° 25'  43° 53'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>18° 25'  43° 53'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 

% Acre

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

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Ted McGee, Field Agent

ORGANIZATION: West Virginia Antiquities Commission

DATE: April 5, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: Old Mountainlair—West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN: Morgantown

STATE: West Virginia

CODE: 54

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:

Name: Maurice G. Brooks
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: May 30, 1973

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

Director, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register