United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property MORGAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
historic name: Morgan's Grove other name/site number:
2. Location
street & number: Roughly bordered by SR 480, SR 230, and Morgan's Grove Road city/town: Shepherdstown X Vicinity N/A Not for Publication state: WV county: Jefferson code: 037 zip code: 25443
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this _x_nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property_x_meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide _xlocally. 1/27/99 Signature of Certifying Official Date Date
State or Federal agency and bureau Date
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau Date

Morgan's Grove Historic District Name of Property

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I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
entered in the National Register	•	
See continuation sheet.		
determined eligible for the		
National Register		
See continuation sheet.		
determined not eligible for the National Register		
removed from the National Register	•	
		· <u></u>
other (explain):		
·		
:		
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property:	Category of Pro	perty
(Check as many boxes as apply)	(Check only one	
x_ private	building(s)	
public-local	x_ district	
public-State	site	
public-Federal	structure	
	object	
Number of Resources within Property		
Do not include previously listed resource	es in the count.)	
Contributing Non	contributing	
9	11	buildings
3	0	sites
31	1	structures
16	12	objects TOTAL
:		
Name of related multiple property listin		
Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a m	iultiple property listing.)	
Number of contributing resources prev	iously listed in the Nations	al Register 2

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C Transfer on YI		
6. Function or Use	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
Historic Functions	Current Functions	
AGRICULTURE: Agricultural fields Agricultural Outbuildings	AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Fields Agricultural Outbuildings	
DOMESTIC: Single Dwellings	DOMESTIC: Single Dwellings	
RECREATION: Fairgrounds, Park	RECREATION: Park	
DEFENSE: Military facility		
TRANSPORTATION: Road-related Rail-related		
7. Description		
Architectural Classification:	Materials	
COLONIAL: Georgian MID- 19 th CENTURY: Greek Revival LATE 19 th and 20 th CENTURY REVIVALS: Neoclassical Revival	Foundation: Stone Walls: Stone, Brick, Wood Roof: Asphalt, Slate	
Narrative Description (See continuation sheets.)		
8. Statement of Significance		
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria q listing.)	ualifying the property for National Register	
x A Property is associated with events that patterns of our history.	have made a significant contribution to the bro	
_xB Property is associated with the lives of	persons significant in our past.	
x C Property embodies the distinctive char construction or represents the work of a master, or significant and distinguishable entity whose com	acteristics of a type, period, or method of or possesses high artistic values, or represents a ponents lack individual distinction.	
	eld, information important in prehistory or histo	

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Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)	
Property is: A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
B removed from its original location.	
C a birthplace or grave.	
D a cemetery.	
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
F a commemorative property.	
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	
Exploration/Settlement Entertainment/Recreation Military Transportation Architecture Archaeology - Historic Period of Significance 1734-1932	
Significant Dates 1775 1864 1885	
Significant Person Morgan, Richard Morgan, Col. William A. Boteler, Alexander Robinson	
Cultural Affiliation Euro-American	
Architect/Builder	

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

Jefferson County, WV County and State

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. X_ previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # Primary location of additional data: X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Local government University X Other Name of Repository: Jefferson County Courthouse, Shepherd College Library 10. Geographical Data Acreage of Property: Roughly 200 acres UTM References Shepherdstown Quad Map See Continuation Sheet	9. Major Bibliographical References		
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UTM References Shepherdstown Quad Map	10. Geographical Data		
Shepherdstown Quad Map	Acreage of Property: Roughly 200 acres		
See Continuation Sheet			
	See Continuation Sheet		
Verbal Boundary Description (See continuation sheet.) Boundary Justification (See continuation sheet.)	(See continuation sheet.) Boundary Justification		

Morgan's Grove Historic District Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title:

Diana Suttenfield

with Katherine Jourdan, WV SHPO

Organization:

Date: August 30, 1998

Street & Number: 1 Morgan Grove Road Telephone: 304/876-6263

City or Town: Shepherdstown

State: WV

Zip: 25443

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name:

Multiple Property Owners

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Morgan's Grove Historic District is comprised of a section of land west of Shepherdstown. The area is sited with a northwestern boundary along SR 480 or the old Shepherdstown to Smithfield Turnpike, and an eastern boundary along SR 230 or Flowing Springs Road. Other boundary lines follow property lines to Morgan Grove Road enclosing an area comprised of land once held by the Morgan family and their relations.

The landscape is slightly rolling and has a number of active springs which feed into Town Run, that flows through the district. Many of the spring heads were located on Morgan property and some homes have become associated with the water source such as Fountain Rock and Falling Spring. Other spring names are Bubble, Morgan and Head.

Some of the original 18th century lanes to the farmhouses have been altered due to the coming of the railroad in the 19th century which bisected the farms. These lanes are still visible, such as the one to Richard Morgan's Falling Spring Farm, evidenced by rows of trees, sections of stone walls and the imprint of ruts in the ground. This roadway also led to the Old Stone House between 1734 and the late 19th century and some of the road is in use today around Morgan Spring. In the 1740s another lane led from the turnpike to Poplar Grove, now called Rosebrake. The entrance is 200 feet north of the Falling Spring entrance and has 2 ½ to 3 ½ foot high dry laid stone walls marking the old boundaries and entrances.

Stone walls are also present along the section of road leading from Falling Spring to Flowing Spring Road, or SR 230. These walls are dry laid and stand roughly 3-4 feet in height. Beside these walls marched the men in 1775 who participated in what was called the Bee Line March during the Revolutionary War. A stone wall also faces the roadway along the boundary of Springdale Farm located on SR 230.

Sometime between 1809 and 1852 Sandy Ridge Road, now Morgan's Grove Road, was built off the Shepherdstown to Smithfield Turnpike. The name Sandy Ridge was taken from a nearby sand quarry on the road to Shenandoah Junction. The quarry appears on a 1899 plat along the boundary of William A. Morgan's property and Fountain Rock, present day Morgan's Grove Park. Off this side road were the Civil War encampments and a new road leading to Falling Spring. In the 1840s, when the main road became the turnpike, a tollhouse was constructed at this intersection. Also along Sandy Ridge Road and the railroad tracks was a railroad station for Morgan's Grove in the late 19th and early 20th century. The foundations of these two buildings are still present and have had some archaeological investigation.

Derr Field lies between present day Morgan's Grove Park and Rosebrake Farm, with 39 acres of gently rolling pastures. Some of the buildings for the pre-1885 Morgan's Grove Fair were in this field and it may hold other prehistoric sites.

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Property Descriptions:

ROSEBRAKE SR 480

The main house and approximately 8 acres of land were included in the original nomination dating to 1983. The district nomination expands to include the farm outbuildings, and the rear agricultural fields associated with the farm that lie on the east side of SR 480.

Main House 1745/ c.1805/1860

Contributing Bldg National Register Listed (NR)

2 story, 3 bay, brick home with center two story porch with Doric columns, and handrail on the second floor. Center door with sidelights and transom, paired 4/4 double-hung sash wood windows with shutters on second floor, triple-hung sash on first floor. Metal hip roof. This home is more thoroughly described in its nomination. The rear fields associated with the farm are within the new boundaries. Additional outbuildings are also included.

Old Barn Foundation: c. 1745

Noncontributing structure due to fire damage.

Stone foundation from early barn is all that remains from a fire in 1930s. The foundation has had a flat roof applied with wooden front walls, and plank door.

Barn

c. 1900

Contributing Building

One story vertical wooden plank siding, gable asphalt roof.

Shed c. 1940

Noncontributing Building

1 story, vertical plank siding, located in field, with shed metal roof.

Noncontributing Building

One story, clapboard, shed asphalt roof, single bay with two wooden doors for opening. Building was moved from another property.

Milk house: c. 1900

Contributing Building

One story, clapboard siding, gable metal roof.

Cottage

c.1940

Noncontributing Building

one-story log sided buildings, gable metal roof, projecting gable end on front f acade.

Wood Shed c. 1940

Noncontributing Building

small one-story log outbuilding, metal gable roof

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FALLING SPRING Morgan's Grove Road

The Falling Spring National Register nomination in 1988 included the Old Stone House and many of the outbuildings and landscape features associated with the property. Lying in the center of the historic district, the farm is an important part of the area. The property boundaries have been expanded to include the fields and woods once owned by Jacob and later by his son William. These woods were used during the Civil War by troops as an encampment area. The original nomination has more descriptive details.

Main House c. 1831-1837/1905

Contributing Building (NR)

2 ½ story, Greek Revival stucco residence with Ionic columns supporting a two story porch, center door with transom and sidelights. Door on second floor with metal balcony.

Meat house c. 1840

Contributing Building (NR)

one story, brick, diamond pattern vents, pyramid roof with bell on top, limestone foundation.

Contributing Building (NR)

2 story, limestone walls, four car garage with slate roof.

Contributing Building (NR)

Converted from a log structure, the six room cottage may have been slave quarters for Morgan family. Windows 12/12 double-hung, slate gable roof over entrance.

Bubbling Spring

c. 1835

Contributing Structure (NR)

low rectangular limestone foundation.

Japanese Garden

c. 1910 Contributing Structure (NR)

low rubble stone walls, low plantings, oriental statuary, stone lanterns.

OLD STONE HOUSE Off Morgan's Grove Road

Included as part of the Falling Springs nomination, the house and springhouse date to the patriarch of the Morgan family and the original settler, Richard Morgan.

Main House

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1734

Contributing Building (NR)

1 ½ story, ruble fieldstone, with center door and side 6/6 double-hung windows. Gable dormer is slightly off center, end chimneys. Rear wooden dormer on 2nd floor and rear first floor stone wing. Porch with portico, and post supports. Lower level brick wing with wood balustrade on roof edge.

Springhouse for Morgan Spring c. 1735 Contributing Building (NR)

One story, rubble limestone walls and gable metal roof with overhang supported by posts. Side vents.

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SPRINGDALE SR 230

The home of Richard Morgan's son William, the property includes the home, outbuildings and farm fields, and the section of the Bee Line March road leading from the springs to SR 230. The original stone walls from the 1760s are still intact on two sides of the property's boundaries.

Main House:

c. 1760

Contributing Building

2½ story, 3 bay, Federal style coursed stone home with gable roof, portico with railing. Center door with side round arch windows with 8/8 double-hung sash on first floor and 6/6 double-hung sash on second floor, all with shutters. End chimneys, gable roof, lower level with 6 light casement windows.

Stone walls:

c. 1760 Contributing Structure

Stone walls line the property along SR 230 and along the old drive to the farm, the rough dry laid walls date from the late 1700s.

Springhouse

c. 1760 Contributing Building

1 story with lower level having spring running through it. Random coursed stone with slate gable roof, overhang supported by posts, railing on first floor. Single door with sides having 6/6 sash and lower level with grate. Rear chimney.

Wagon Barn

c. 1760

Contributing Building

One and a half story, vertical plank siding with covered open area for wagon pull-in. Interior has logs for wall divisions and post and beam construction, vertical plank doors.

Barn c. 1900

Contributing Building

One and a half story, vertical plank, with metal gable roof, small wooden swing doors, stone foundation.

Chicken Shed

c. 1900

Contributing Building

One story, vertical boards, steep shed metal roof, large open window areas.

Barn c. 1950

Noncontributing Building

One and a half story with lower level having concrete block walls, vertical plank siding, gable roof.

Bridge: c. 1760

. 1760 Contributing Structure

Small stone bridge over the run between the house and barn.

Bee Line March Road c. 1760 Contributing Structure

This roadway is still visible, with dry stone walls to the south side bordering Springdale Farm and with trees delineating the north border of the roadway.

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source of Fountain Rock Spring.

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DAR MARKER SR 480 1932 Contributing Object

Granite rectangular stone on stone base, with bronze plaque. On top of marker is carved "THE SPIRIT OF 76." The marker is to the west side of the old lane to Falling Spring.

TOLLHOUSE SR 480 and Morgan's Grove Road c. 1840 Contributing Site Archaeological remains of foundations and artifacts from this mid-19th to 1930 homestead. Originally connected with the Shepherdstown to Smithfield turnpike.

FOUNTAIN ROCK / MORGAN'S GROVE PARK SR 480 and Morgan's Grove Road
This small park has an area of open fields for soccer, large trees over 100 years old, and is the

Foundation of Main House, or Fountain Rock: c. 1831-37 Contributing Site

Remains of the stone foundation of the house known as Fountain Rock are present and archaeological evidence of fire debris is expected 10 feet below the surface in what would be the cellar of the old home. A 1982 noncontributing pavilion has been constructed on the site but has not impacted the buried resources. Fountain Rock was a large two story home with columns supporting a two story porch. The stone house was stuccoed and had a rear kitchen wing. The house was burned by Federal troops in 1864 and stood as ruins into the 20th century. A stone wall, 3 feet in height with cut stone, separates the springhouse from the Upper Grove where the house stood. Seven steps built into the wall are still intact.

Springhouse 1831 Contributing Building

One story, 4 bays with random course stone exterior walls and quoins. Two center doors with openings and grates to each side lead to two interior rooms. On the north wall is a third room which is smaller and has a 7 foot round arched doorway with stone keystone. Gable roof over main section and separate gable roof over side wing, wood shingles. Fountain Spring flows through the building.

Fair building c. 1890 Contributing Building
12 foot square building of wood siding, covered with metal, steep hip roof.

Park Storage Building c. 1996 Noncontributing Building 1 story, 1 bay, Quonset metal building.

CIVIL WAR ENCAMPMENT Off Morgan's Grove Road 1863-1864 Contributing Site
Maps from the time period of the Civil War indicate the extended presence of troops in the
Shepherdstown area. Artifacts have been found but more study and excavations may provide more
information about troop life in this area. The area is a grove of trees off Morgan's Grove Road.

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The following residences border the main properties and are considered noncontributing:

RESIDENCE Pearl Drive, Beeline Estates c. 1967 Noncontributing Bldg (Owner: Stealey) 1 ½ story, modern ranch, with vertical board and batten, center door is recessed under partial porch, garage is attached to side with front bay. End brick chimney.

RESIDENCE Morgan's Grove Road c. 1987 Noncontributing Bldg (Owner: Brown) 1 ½ story bi-level Ranch with wood and brick siding, hip asphalt roof, concrete foundation. Long porch across facade, door with sidelights, 2 story section to right with hip dormer with round window.

RESIDENCE Morgan's Grove Road c. 1970 Noncontributing Bldg (Owner: Schley) 1½ story, clapboard siding in Cape Cod style, asphalt roof, concrete block foundation.

RESIDENCE Morgan's Grove Road c.1960/98 Noncontributing Bldg (Owner: Suttenfield) 1½ story, creative irregular plan, wood siding, gable and shed roofs, some material from older buildings. Artist studio which is still in progress.

RESIDENCE SR 230 c. 1920 Noncontributing Bldg (Owner: Chakmakian) 2 ½ story, American Foursquare with glazed brick siding, front porch with Doric Columns. Center door and sidelights, windows are paired 1/1 double-hung sash. Slate roof hip roof with center hip dormer, and side dormer. Attached garage to side of house.

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Statement of Significance:

Morgan's Grove comprises an area of related lands, buildings, and structures spanning over two hundred years of history. Once held by a large family, the Morgans played prominent roles in the early settlement, military and political affairs of the area. Several resources have already been nominated to the National Register but this district nomination includes additional homes and outbuildings, potential archaeological resources, and farm acreage. The nomination is significant under Criteria A for Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Entertainment/Recreation, Military and Transportation; Criteria B for Richard Morgan, Colonel William Morgan, and Alexander Boteler, all property owners, local farmers and businessmen; Criteria C for Architecture; and Criteria D for Archaeology. The period of significance is 1734 to 1932 in relation to the settlement and development of the area by the Morgan family and their relations.

HISTORY OF THE MORGAN'S GROVE AREA

Early Settlement, 1730 - 1780

Richard Morgan bought a large tract of land in 1730 which included much of present day Shepherdstown, WV. He received one of the first Fairfax grants of 500 acres in 1734 and sold some of his land to Thomas Shepherd, who founded Shepherdstown. By 1768, Richard and his two sons had accumulated over 4,000 acres in Northern Virginia.

Richard Morgan was influential in raising troops for the French and Indian Wars. Located on his property (now Springdale Farm) was Morgan Fort. Archaeological finds by owners include arrowheads and small rifle balls which warrant further study. The area around the Springdale Farm has not had any archaeological investigation and may yield more information on prehistory and history.

Maps dated 1736 to 1755, show a route of the pre-revolutionary wagon road between Winchester and Philadelphia. This was the route used earlier by Indians and early pioneers who settled the valley. Morgan's land was bisected by this road and he built a stone house (Old Stone House) in 1734, a distance off the road on high ground above the gushing springs he called Falling Springs. The limestone rubble house has a single gabled dormer. Nearby stands a stone springhouse from this period. Eleven years later in 1745, Richard Morgan built a new house which was one story in height. His eldest son, William, built a home nearby in 1760 called Springdale as he helped his father farm the family land which had pastures and crop land.

Springdale faced a stone lined roadway leading off from today's SR 230 or Flowing Spring Road. The limestone house is Georgian in style with three symmetrical bays. The interior has eight rooms with much of the original woodwork being intact. Also on the farm property is a meat house, springhouse, and several later barns. After a fire in the 1930s, only foundations remain of the bank barn dating from the 1700s.

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It was during the Revolutionary War when news of the battle of Lexington reached Shepherdstown that men began military drills in anticipation of battle on a vacant lot behind the old Entler Tavern. At the request of the Continental Congress two companies of riflemen from Virginia were organized in July 1775, by Captain Hugh Stephenson of Shepherdstown, and Captain Daniel Morgan of Winchester. Prior to marching, Stephenson's men enjoyed a barbecue given by Col. William Morgan at his home. The riflemen met at a large spring on Morgan's place and indulged in patriotic song. They then began the famous Bee Line March on July 17th, marching down the old road beside the stone wall leading from the springs, past William Morgan's home Springdale. This march to Boston often covered 30 to 36 miles a day, or a total of six hundred miles in 24 days. The group reached Cambridge to link with George Washington on August 11, 1775. The two companies were the first from the south to join Washington in the fight against the British.

Middle Years - 1780 to 1860

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Following Richard's death, his son Daniel lived in his home from 1803-1833 and enlarged it with a two-story brick wing, incorporating the original building as the kitchen wing. Here Daniel Morgan was host in 1825 to the 50 year reunion of the men still living from the 1775 Bee Line March. Known as Poplar Grove, and later Rosebrake, the house's main section was constructed in 1859 by owner Caroline Bedinger. This final two-story rectangular brick building is Georgian in style with a Greek Revival doorway and a two story portico with Doric columns. Listed on the National Register, the farm not only is recognized for its significance to the Morgan family, but also with the Bedinger's a prominent family. Caroline was the widow of the former minister to Denmark, Henry Bedinger, who died shortly after returning to Shepherdstown. His sister was married to one of the Morgan son's.

During this period Daniel Morgan's son, Jacob Morgan, built Falling Spring a large white stuccoed house in 1831. A road connected the house to the 1734 stone house and to the Smithfield road (SR 480). This road was also lined with dry laid stone walls. The 39 acres of fields between the house and the turnpike were part of the Falling Spring property and were used for pastures and crops.

The Shepherdstown to Smithfield turnpike operated from the 1840s to the early 1900s, and helped lead to the settlement of the area. The toll house was located near Morgan's Grove Road and SR 480. Used by the turnpike and as a residence for the toll keeper, the home later became a private residence and was used until the 1950s. Some archaeological testing has been done by Shepherd College to document rural life.

Off the Smithfield turnpike, Dr. Henry Boteler related by marriage to the Morgan's, built his home Fountain Rock in 1831. The two story limestone house was covered with stucco had ten rooms, and columns supporting a two story porch. The private lane was in the vicinity of Morgan's Grove Road and the turnpike. Five years later after Henry's death, his son Alexander Robinson

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Boteler inherited the 200 acre farm which included the mansion, one large barn, several farm buildings, and limestone springhouse from which Fountain Rock Spring flows into Town Run. He also inherited the cement mill located east of Shepherdstown on the Potomac River.

Alexander Boteler was known as a progressive farmer and experimented with new agricultural practices and new farming machinery including a "wheat cutter." Notes from his diary of 1845 indicated he used hotbeds for early starting of vegetables of many kinds. He grew many of the small fruits including grapes and several kinds of berries. As an orchardist, he experimented in grafting cherries, apples, and peaches. One entry read that he "planted 24 young pecan trees to graft on." He also raised cattle and hogs, but his major crop was grain, especially wheat.

Boteler's practical experience and ability as a speaker accounted for his demand as a speaker during the 1850s. He addressed the Ohio State Agricultural Fair, the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, and the Agricultural Society of Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1850, he was president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society.

Suffering a financial blow in 1852 from endorsing a friend's note, half of the Fountain Rock property was sold. This was the same year he became interested in politics and became known as the "Young Wheel Horse of Whiggery." Serving as a delegate to the Whig convention in Richmond of that year, he was a presidential elector. In 1859, Boteler took his seat as a US Representative from Virginia. Elected in May 1861 as a delegate to the Virginia legislature, he did not take office before he was selected by the 10th Congressional District to attend the Confederate Congress.

Civil War Years - 1861-1865

Since this area lies at the northern end of the Valley of Virginia, through which Confederate forces could strike at Washington, the B&O Railroad and C&O Canal; Jefferson County experienced much fighting throughout the Civil War. The Morgan's Grove area of 150 acres between SR 480 and SR 230 was the scene of several skirmishes and encampments of both Confederates and Union troops as they march along these two roads.

South on Morgan's Grove Road is an area shown on period maps as having troop encampments by Federal forces during the period of 1862-64. Trees which have been felled bear the "blue blister" marks of target shooting. Finds by owners of the property include a small leather pouch with Indian head pennies, several buckles and buttons. Archaeological testing has the potential to document what camp life may have been like during the war. A letter dated October 7, 1862, from Confederate Colonel William A. Morgan to his wife states, "it must be unpleasant for you to have troops quartered so near you," which confirms the local presence of Union troops. The Federal Cavalry encamped outside Shepherdstown during various intervals from 1862-1865. Col. Morgan received his first promotion in the Shepherdstown Calvary. This group was the first to reach Harpers Ferry at the time of John Brown's raid. Morgan's company was later incorporated with the 1st Virginia Calvary at the beginning of the war. Morgan fought in over three hundred skirmishes, and at the end of the war led almost every brigade of calvary in the Army of Northern Virginia. (Steptoe 16, 17). The Confederate withdrawal from Shepherdstown was accompanied by

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a minor skirmish on August 26, 1864: "as the war raged around Falling Spring, both Yankee and Confederate soldiers sought refuge there, including Gen. John B. Gordon, and later Gen. Custer and his troops camped out in the woods." (Steptoe, 17)

Fountain Rock, home of Col. Alexander Boteler, was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers after the Battle of Antietam. The house was later burned by Federal troops under Sherman during the Shenandoah Valley Campaign in 1864. Boteler was a member of the Confederate Congress and was influential in the design of the Great Seal of the Confederacy. Appointed a volunteer aide, Boteler served on Stonewall Jackson's personal staff. He also served with J.E.B. Stuart, governors Smith and Letcher of Virginia. The ruins of Boteler's home stood until around the turn of the century when the stone walls were torn down and reused as the new foundation for a dance pavilion. These stones are still present and there are recent discoveries of a nearby barn foundation. Some archaeological testing has been conducted by Shepherd College near the park pavilion. Still standing is the stone springhouse that also served as a dairy house and laundry. It was built in the 1830s, and damaged sections were rebuilt in the 1940s by the Jones brothers, well known local stone masons. The house was never rebuilt, but its ruins stood for many years.

Boteler was also an artist and author and combined his talents in the book *My Ride to the Barbecue* based on the 1858 barbecue at Morgan Springs. Published in 1860, the bookvis of particular value for his pen and ink drawings of historic homes. Four drawings are of the Morgan Springs area entitled "the Morgan Springs," "the lake," "the diner," and "the welcome." According to the notes from the bound files of the SHEPHERDSTOWN REGISTER of August 14, 1858: "our citizens have determined to hold a Grand Military and Civic Barbecue at "Morgan's Spring." The REGISTER also reported in the September 11, 1858, issue: "the number of people present could not have been less than 5,000." During the Civil War, Boteler created oil sketches of Lee, Longstreet, Jefferson Davis, Wade, Hampton, Pickett, and John H. Morgan.

Later Years - 1865-1948

Alexander Boteler was an innovative farmer, one of the incorporators of Shepherd College in 1871, a financial backer of the C&O Canal; and encouraged the routing of the telegraph lines and the routing of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad through Shepherdstown. After the war he lived in nearby Shepherdstown.

The Shenandoah Valley Railroad was authorized to build a route through West Virginia in February of 1870. The six mile section was graded in 1872, but because of financial difficulties was not constructed until 1879. Morgan's Grove had a flag stop along this section of track with a small station off Morgan's Grove Road. It was a 16 x 24 foot platform with a three sided gabled roofed building. Historical documentation has confirmed the shape and location of the property. The railroad stop was used extensively for the yearly Morgan's Grove Fair.

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When the railroad came through the area in the 1870s, they wanted to minimize the number of private crossings. The lanes leading to the Old Stone House and Falling Springs were changed to be accessed from Morgan's Grove Road.

In the fall of 1885, an organization was formed in Shepherdstown to hold an agricultural, mechanical and livestock exhibition, based on the type of event held at Molers Crossroads. Col. William Morgan offered to hold the fair in his grove. The first fair was September 9 & 10, 1885, and was a great success. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad put in a switch to the grounds and sold excursion tickets with four to six thousand attending on the second day. Brass bands and ring tournaments were part of the entertainment. Several years later the fair became a four day event. Families rented tents and created tent colonies on the fairgrounds.

The Morgan's Grove Agricultural Association purchased the Fountain Rock property in June of 1889, and moved the fair buildings from William Morgan's property to the new fairgrounds. The fair spilled over and used what is now called Derr Field but was part of the Falling Spring property owned by William Morgan. One of the great events to occur on the fairgrounds was on September 6, 1900, when William Kennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for president, gave a speech to an estimated crown of 15,000 people. The fairs were annual events until 1931, the last year the fair was a community enterprise. Later fairs did not succeed and eventually the property was sold to farmer P.P. Steptoe who tore down all but one of the buildings. The c. 1890 square wooden building with the peaked roof was used for storage for the fair. The Shepherdstown Men's Club purchased the twenty acres in 1961 for use as a community park and playground.

Recent research has disclosed that Rosebrake's name comes from Henry and Caroline Bedinger's daughter, Danske Dandridge, who following her marriage wrote and published several volumes of poetry and began a serious study of botany. Inheriting the Poplar Grove property of her parents she renamed it Rosebrake and planted a large grove of trees and shrubs surrounding the residence. She wrote and published profusely in various horticultural magazines in the United States and England. The English magazine, *The Garden*, published many of her articles under the heading "Letters from Rose Brake." Friends from around the world sent her seeds and plants for her estate, and she had 60 kinds of spireas at one time. While the farm continued as an agricultural base for the family who operated Dandridge Dairy in the early 1900s with pastures surrounding the main house. The gardens also prospered under Dandridge's hand.

With the wave of patriotic commemoration in the early 20th century the Daughters of the American Revolution commemorated the valiant "Spirit of 76" with a stone marker in 1932. The marker identified the Bee Line March and was placed on SR 480 at the old entrance to Falling Springs. Standing for the last 67 years, the marker is now a local landmark.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT MORGAN'S GROVE

Under Criteria D for Archaeology, the Fountain Rock area and the Toll House have had some testing and would be eligible for the potential to yield more information. The Civil War Encampment has not had any testing but artifacts uncovered by the owner indicates that the potential for information exists. The Train Station has not been tested, while Derr Field has had some testing to reveal two historic sites from 1850-1880, and one pre-historic site. However, the potential to yield other information has not been fully documented. Thus, the last two sites are described but at this time are not being included under Criteria D.

Fountain Rock in Morgan's Grove Park (Contributing Site) 46 JF243 may have the best potential for providing information about family life in the Jefferson County area. The Boteler family is the only family to have occupied the site from 1832-1864. Because of the fire which destroyed the building, the potential for artifacts to still be in the area now occupied by the pavilion is high. Since the house was built on a rise, artifacts are expected to be on a level with the basement approximately 10 feet below the soil. A recent archaeological survey by Shepherd College indicates high artifact densities and intact soil stratigraphy in and around the mansion house foundation. A prehistoric component also exists at the spring head, about 100 feet west of the mansion foundation. Since the site was occupied by one family during a short period of the 19th century, research may lead to a better understanding of people occupying an upper economic life style. Used from the late 19th century to the 1930s as a fairgrounds, some artifacts and building foundations from this time period may also be found.

The Shepherdstown - Smithfield Turnpike Tollhouse (Contributing Site) 46JF242, located at the corner of SR 480 and Morgan's Grove Road had some archeological testing by Shepherd College in 1998. This site was also undisturbed, and with the high range of test pits, the yard yielded an abundance of artifacts. Evaluation of the artifacts has yet to be made by researchers in reference to the lifestyle of a tollhouse collector. A comparison of his status in the economic level of his time period against the artifacts may also lead to a better understanding of life during the period of the mid-19th century.

Civil War Encampment (Contributing Site) 46JF244, area off Morgan's Grove Road is highly documented with period maps and battle notes. When construction for a modern house was undertaken in the 1970s, numerous artifacts were uncovered such as belt buckles, canteens, and buttons. Areas with embattlements have been found but have not been tested. The potential is high to uncover information about camp life in this area. The area of woods is undisturbed near the homes.

The Morgan's Grove Train Station, has had historic source documentation to locate the structure and to determine what the style of the building once was during the late 19th century. No archaeological testing has been done on the site, but research may be able to determine exact location and any future changes the building underwent past photo documentation. The site may also yield some evidence in the surrounding area of late 19th century artifacts.

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Derr Field, has had some Phase I evaluation by Shepherd College and has uncovered some prehistoric and historic artifacts. While it is not yet eligible under Criteria D, the field was used for agriculture purposes by the Morgan family and was also used for the Morgan's Grove Fair.

SUMMARY

The Morgan's Grove Historic District provides a well rounded story of the Morgan family and their grouping of homes on the edge of Shepherdstown. The Morgan family was also influential in town life, offering their hospitality for military and recreational activities. Such hospitality is seen with the send-off for the troops in 1775, and the local fairs in the 1880s. The family members individually served in several wars. When the Civil War came to Shepherdstown, troop encampments took place on their property, and homes were used for shelter and as hospital use. Evidence of war included the burning of Fountain Rock, home to the Morgan's relatives, the Botelers. Architecturally the homes are significant, with stone being the main building material. Archaeological testing of some sites has been made possible by the students of local Shepherd College, and has the potential to yield information about the different class structures of the residents.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Morgan's Grove Historic District follow the marked boundaries on the Jefferson County tax parcel map and have the following description:

Beginning at the intersection of Morgan's Grove Road and SR 480, and proceeding SW with the southern edge of SR 480 to the legal property edge of Morgan's Grove Park; thence SE with the west legal property line of the Park to the Norfolk and Southern Railroad tracks; thence NE with the northern property line of the tracks to Morgan's Grove Road; thence South with the East edge of Morgan's Grove Road to the southern property line of the Brown's and Schley's; thence following the south property line for the Brown's and Schley's and thence the Falling Spring property line and cutting across the Stealey farm, omitting the modern farm buildings to the Springdale farm property; thence south with the west edge of the farm property to the southern property line; thence east with the southern property line to SR 230; thence northeast with the west edge of the property line and including the stone walls to the old Bee Line March Road; thence northwest with the northern boundary of the old roadway and including the road surface and stone walls to the Stealey property line; thence a short distance NE to the Norfolk and Railroad tracks and crossing to the north side of tracks; then following the southern property line of Rosebrake in a NE direction to the east property line; thence with the east property line in a NW direction to SR 480; thence SW with the southern edge of SR 480, and including any stone walls along the Rosebrake or old Falling Spring property, and excluding the two modern homes on the south side of SR 480, until reaching the point of beginning at Morgan's Grove Road.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries include the homes and immediate fields associated with the historic properties, as well as the stone walls. Since the holdings of the Morgan's were so extensive, the fields across SR 480 on the west side have been omitted due to modern construction. Also on SR 480, two properties have been omitted due to modern housing, and the same is true off SR 230, and along Morgan's Grove Road.

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UTM Numbers

Shepherdstown Quad Map

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	257740	4367700
В	18	258160	4367415
C	18	257970	4367240
D	18	258000	4367120
E	18	258418	4366250
F	18	258310	4366580
G	18	257880	4366800
H	18	257878	4367003
I	18	257600	4366780
J	18	257380	4366740
K	18	257280	4367020
L	18	257020	4366825
M	18	256810	4367100

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Morgan's Grove Historic District

Address

Roughly bounded by SR 480, SR 230 and Morgan's Grove Road

Town County Shepherdstown Vicinity Jefferson County, WV

Photographer:

Diana Suttenfield

Date:

November 1998

Negatives:

WV SHPO, Charleston, WV

Photo 1

Rosebrake, Main House and Front Facade,

Camera facing South

Photo 2

Rosebrake, stone walls along front property line or today's SR 480

Camera facing SE

Photo 3

Rosebrake - View of fields and outbuildings

Camera facing South

Photo 4

Rosebrake - View of fields, looking towards railroad tracks

Camera facing SE

Photo 5

DAR Marker and Old road to Falling Spring

Camera facing South

Photo 6

Falling Spring, front facade

Camera facing East

Photo 7

Falling Spring, east side of main house, and meat house

Camera facing West

Photo 8

Old Stone House, front and south facade

Camera facing North

Photo 9

Springdale, main facade

Camera facing Southeast

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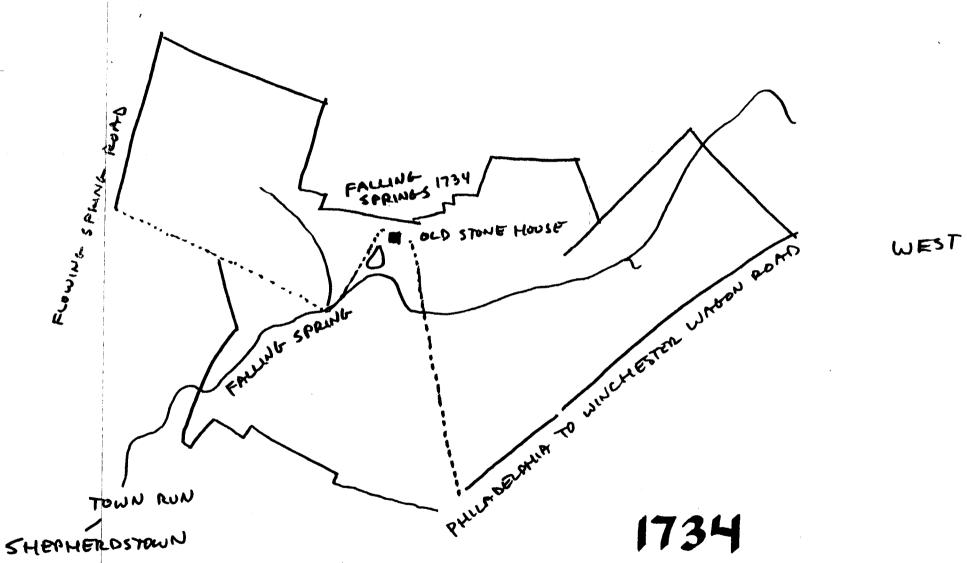
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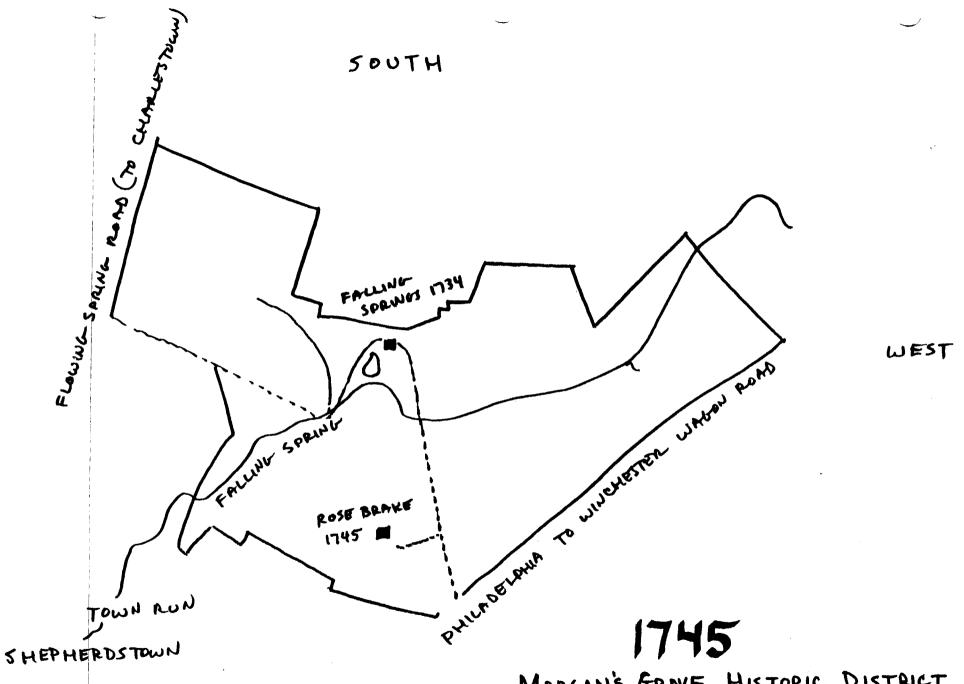
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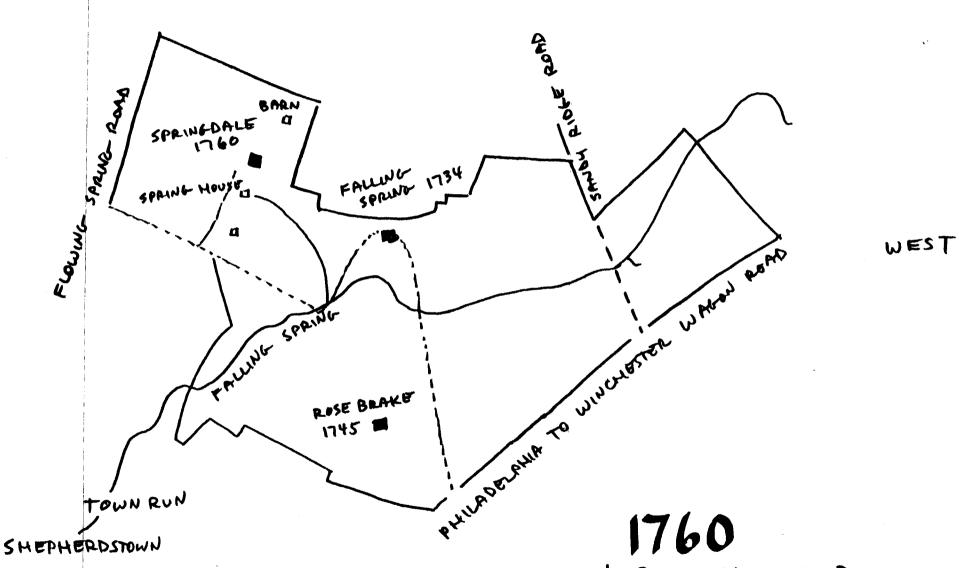
Photo 10	Springdale Farm, From left to right: springhouse, wagon barn, main barn		
Photo 11	Springdale Farm, wagon barn		
Photo 12	Springdale Farm, barn c. 1900		
Photo 13	Springdale Farm, fields and possible location of Morgan's Fort		
Photo 14	Beeline March Road, looking f rom SR 230 Camera facing West		
Photo 15	Fountain Rock/Morgan's Grove Park From left to right: Fountain Rock springhouse, fair building Camera facing SW		
Photo 16	Fountain Rock/Morgan's Grove Park Springhouse c. 1831 and stone walls Camera facing SW		
Photo 17	Fountain Rock/Morgan's Grove Park Fair Building/ Park Pavilion Camera facing West		
Photo 18	Civil War Encampment area off Morgan's Grove Road Camera facing East		
Photo 19	Brown House, off Morgan's Grove Road Camera facing South		
Photo 20	Chakmakian House, off SR 230 Camera facing West		



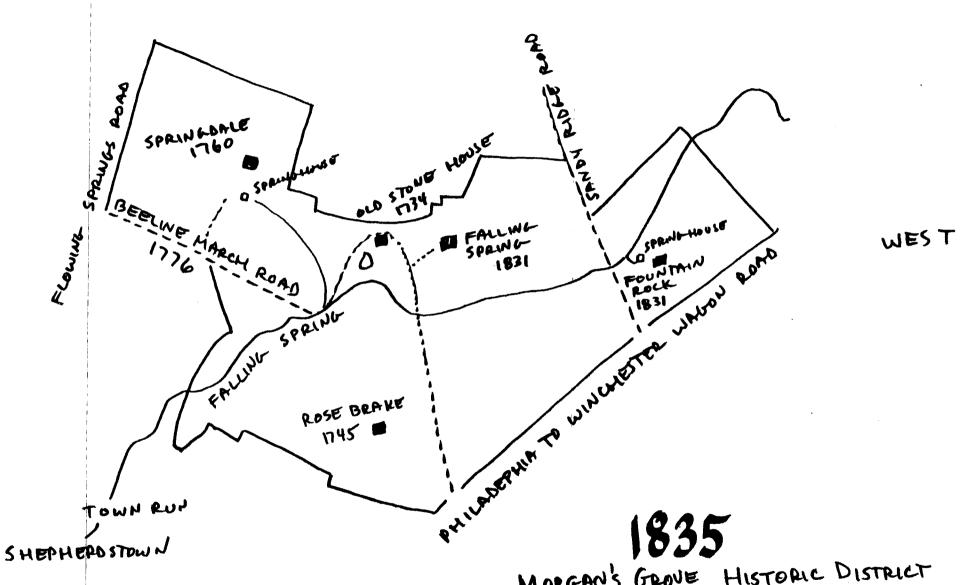
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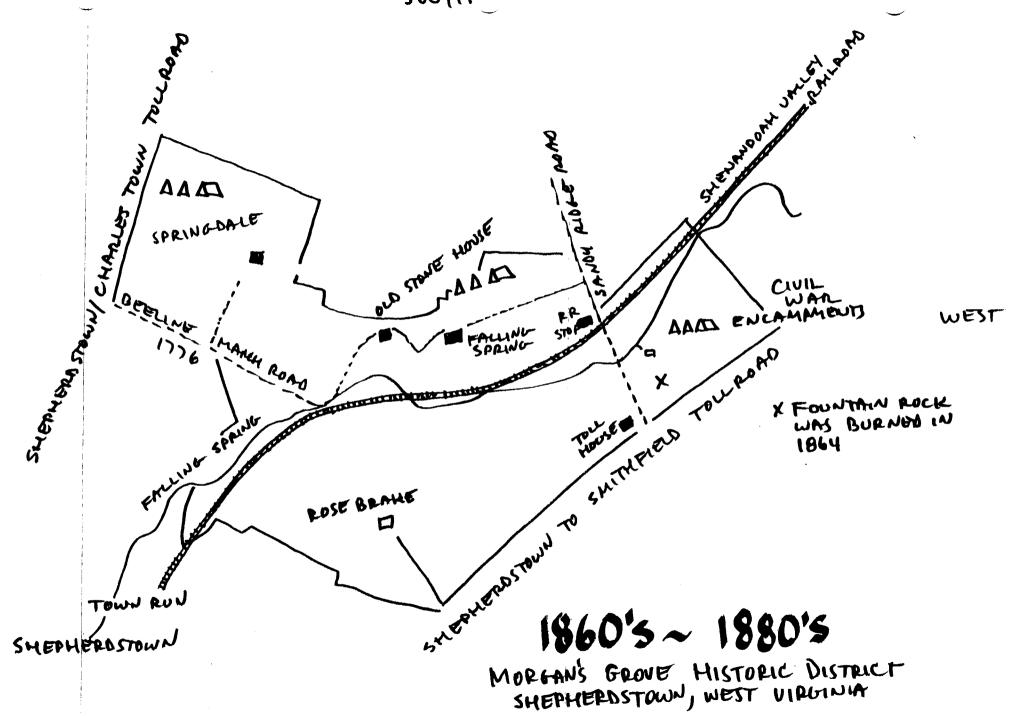
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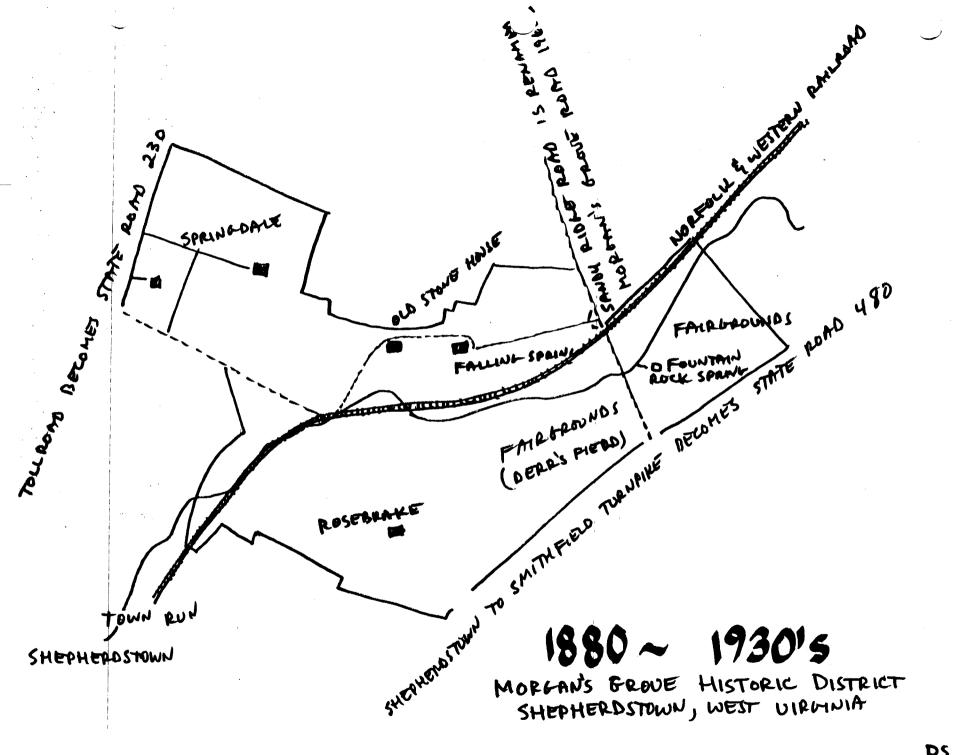
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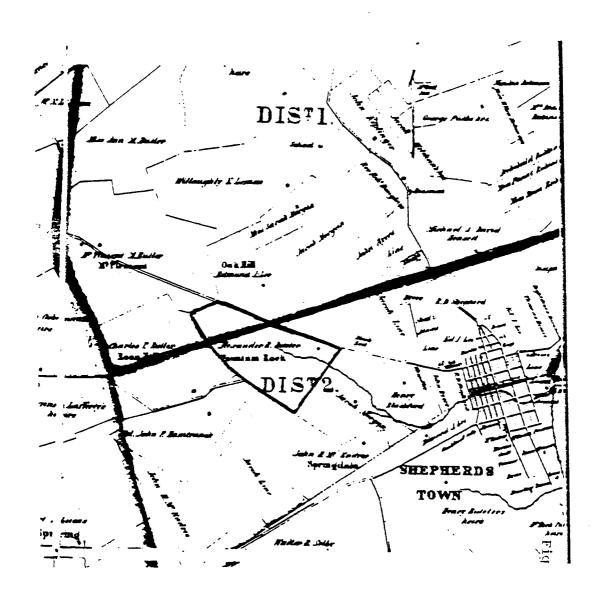
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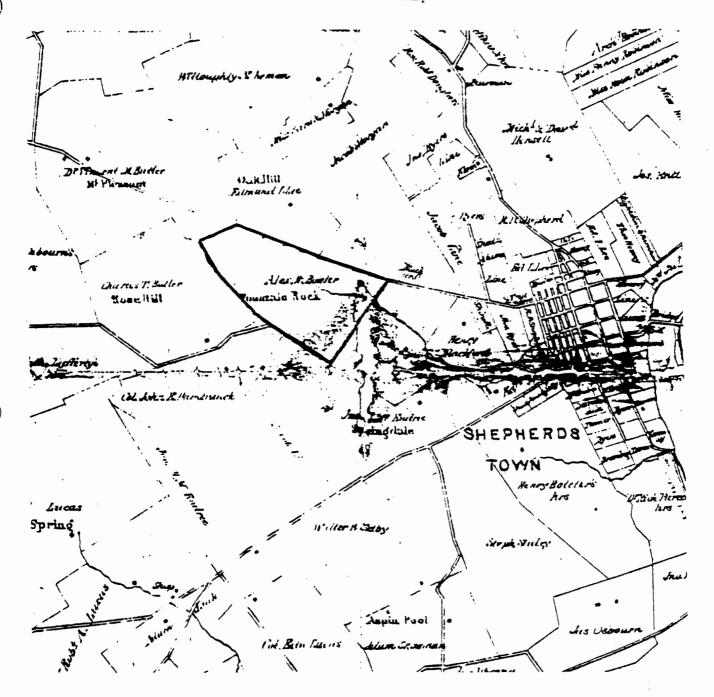
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1852 Map



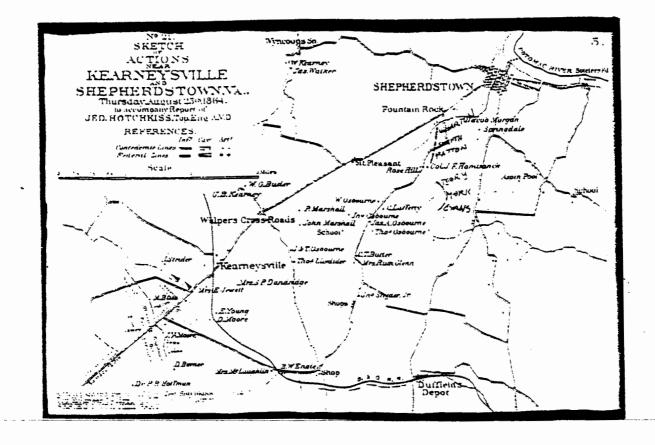
1862 Map



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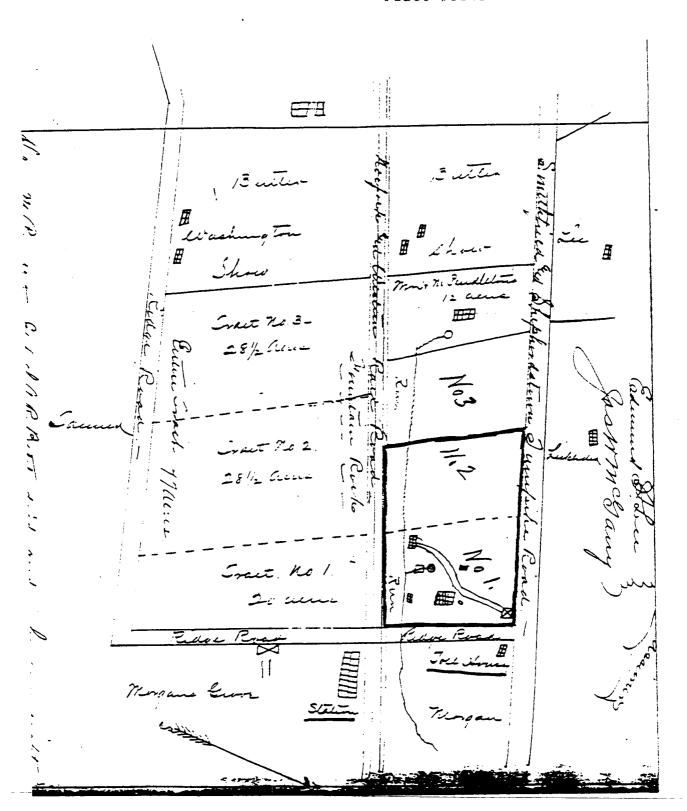
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1899 Platt Map Deed Book 87, p. 230 Platt #1141

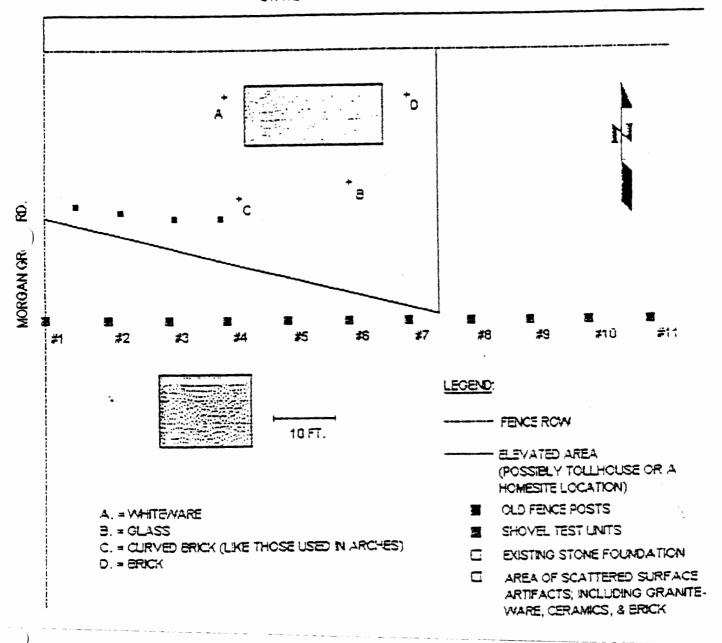


OLD TOLLHOUSE SITE STATE HWY, 480 & MORGAN GROVE RD. SHEPHERDSTOWN, WV.

MORGAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT Jefferson Co., WV

Test sites by Shepherd College. 1998 46JF242

STATE HWY. 480

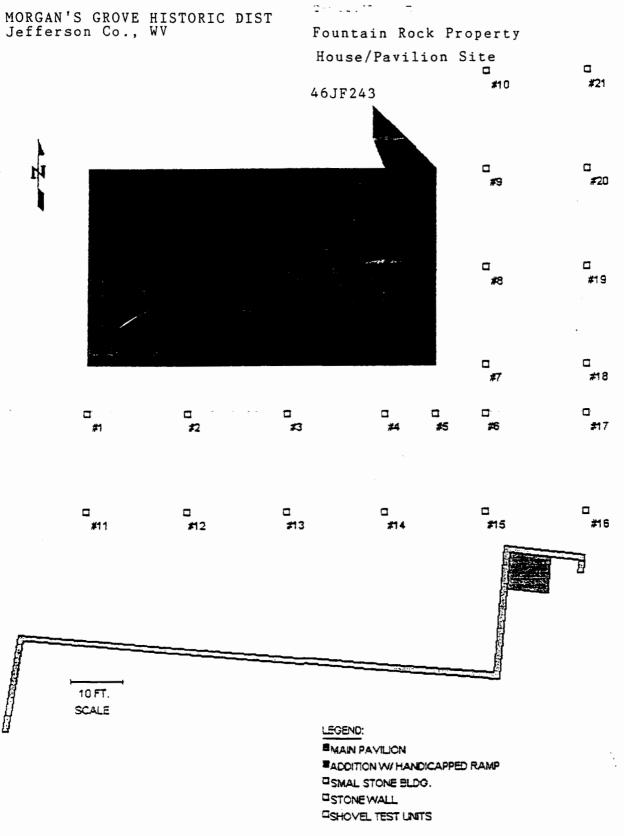


MORGAN'S GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT Jefferson Co., WV

Drawing of Fountain Rock

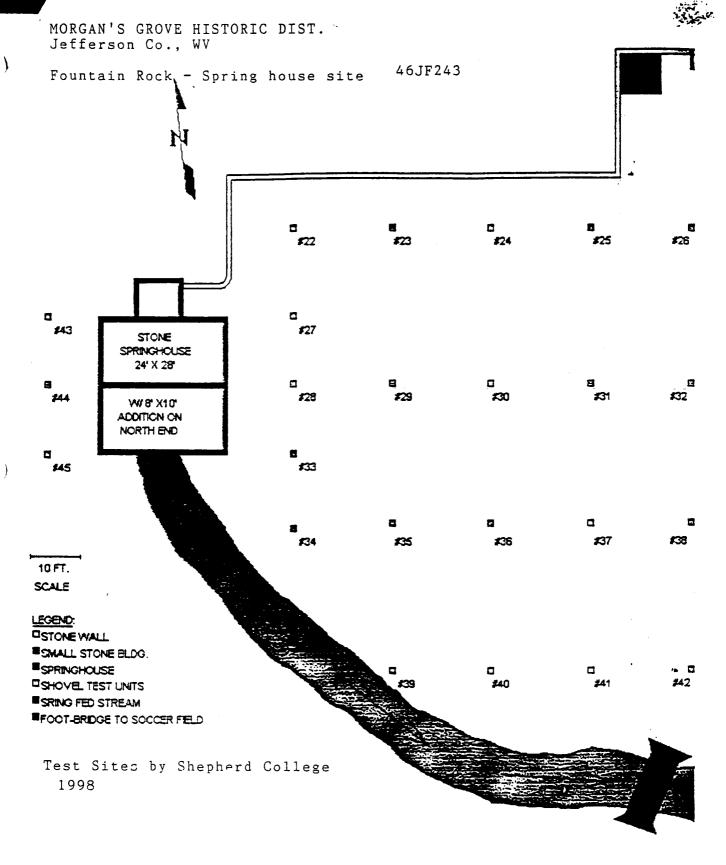


Fountain Rock



Test Sites by Shepherd College.

1998



Boundaries

