

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Grubb, William, Farmother names/site number "Conway", "Brook Manor"

## 2. Location

street & number County Route 340/2, Wheatland Road N/A not for publicationcity, town Charles Town xxx vicinitystate West Virginia code WV county Jefferson code WV 037 zip code 25414

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register N/A

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature]Date 10/16/91

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ 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.☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling  
Funerary, cemetery  
Religion, religious structure  
Agriculture/Subsistence, processing storage  
agricultural field, animal facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling, secondary  
dwelling  
Work in Progress  
Agriculture/Subsistence, agricultural  
outbuilding

**7. Description**Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Post Medieval English  
Georgian  
Other: two story split log, I-house

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone  
walls Weatherboard, vinyl  
roof Tin  
other Wooden verandah, limestone chimney

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

This historic complex includes a circa 1763 house of rare vernacular architecture, including a combination of the "stone-ender", two story split log and walnut frame construction, a large limestone and wood bank barn, a corn crib and a Quaker burial ground, the burial ground dating to circa 1759. Built for the pioneering Grubb family, Quakers from Brandywine, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, they were among the first settlers on the south fork of the Bullskin Run. A large addition doubling the size of the house was added in approximately 1880, by a prominent Charles Town businessman. Situated along the south fork of the Bullskin on 10 acres, facing southeast, the property retains its original feeling of substance and simplicity and its historic integrity. Architectural historian, Russell Wright, in his architectural survey of 1975, found this property to be of great significance to its neighborhood; a rare architectural type of statewide significance.

The house originally sat on 300 acres along the South Fork of the Bullskin. The property had two main houses fairly close to one another, with a large Merchant Mill, a spring house and dependancies, necessary to sustain a major farming and livestock enterprise. The mill house was a smaller log house with a stone foundation. The roof was shingle, then tin. The ruins of this house are still evident. The mill also has deteriorated and very little remains of the structure. The main house is up on a hill and was larger than the mill house. It is a "stone-ender" with square log framing in the tradition of a Midland log home. Clapboards, believed to be walnut, cover the outside. The house was three bays in the front and two on the side with a side gabled roof. The roofline is fairly steep and was originally wood shingle. Further discussion concerning building techniques and materials follow. A Quaker Meeting House was located north of the house, through a field, within walking distance, on the farm property. One can see that this farm was the center of much of the important activity in the neighborhood for these new settlers. Currently, the Quaker Meeting House is gone, but the burial site remains. The mill property was subdivided and the mill house and the merchant mill torn down. The nominated house still stands on the hill on 10 acres, overlooking what was once the center of a successful Quaker settlement, now just fields and the stream. One large addition was added to the western side of the house and one smaller addition to the eastern side of the house with a lean-to on the back. We place the lean-to addition very close to the original houses' construction, due to the type of basement and interiors. The other two additions were done probably between 1878 and 1885. The addition added 3 bays to the upstairs front, and two additional front doors and three more windows downstairs. The roof is now standing seam tin with snow birds across the front and back. When the addition was done, no clapboards were removed from a side of the original structure, so they are visible from the inside of the house in the attic. The addition has a brick chimney on the west end of the house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetWilliam Grubb Farm District  
Section number 7 Page 2

Currently, the site contains a large, limestone foundation and wood sided bank barn. This barn, as all other buildings, has a raised seam tin roof. The barn is built in the tradition of the Pennsylvania Germans, with a slight overhang on one side of the building and the other side banked. This barn differs slightly from the majority of the barns in the area. No records exist leading to a building date for the barn. The construction of the barn is mortise and tenon and wood pegs. A block silo is joined to the barn on the back. The barn has not been altered, a lean-to addition was made to the front which is currently being dismantled. Uses have been as a dairy barn and a horse barn, in addition to the usual hay storage and graineries. There is also an old corn crib with arched openings on the sides and a second story. An old well house with clapboard siding and an old style wooden chicken house, along with an unfinished tenar house also stands on the property.

The architectural styles included in this house are Post-Medieval English, early transitional Georgian, and Midland Log, vernacular architecture. Building dates for this house have been obscured but deed trace and construction place the oldest portion in the 1750 to 1770 range, continuation of the building occurring around 1880. The house is in four distinct sections, their chronological order of appearance is fairly evident. All additions to the original building maintain historic integrity.

The original construction is a "stone-ender", very similar to the stone-enders found in Rhode Island in the late 1600's. One massive chimney encompassing the entire eastern end of the house. This chimney currently awaits repair due to some loose cap stones. Three stairways, three fireplaces and what was originally four windows, two up and two down, the cupboards and a doorway are all constructed in this chimney. Originally the front of the house had 3 bays and the side 2. The basement is stone, comprised of two rooms. The largest basement room is the first floor of the original house. It contains a huge cooking hearth with an arched shape. The floors were originally board or earth, now concrete. All doors leading to the basement and the second room are batten doors with hand forged hardware or wooden locks and handles. The second basement room is under a one story lean-to with a dropped roof on the north side of the house. There is a window in this basement and two windows in the main basement room.

The house has a linear floor plan, one room deep - single pile, except for the lean-to addition on the back. The framing of the house is hand hewn square log, two stories high. Unlike most log dwellings built as temporary habitation, this log house is slightly more elaborate with its massive stone end and two full stories, designed for permanent occupancy. The traditional building technique for a stone-ender was wood frame walls and the stone wall rather than the log. Only two corners of the house are half-dovetails, or full dovetail joints. It is difficult to tell from the inside, but they are not saddle joints or V-joints. The construction joining the logs to the stone end is also unusual. A massive square post runs along both sides of the chimney. A main intersection of this post is hewn and pegged together making the post tall enough

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 7 Page 3

to run from ground floor to roof. The logs are then hewn and pegged into this post to join the wall. The floor joists for the first floor are hewn and pegged into the first course of logs tied into the foundation. These joists are rough hewn, still containing the bark from the timbers. The second floor beams are pegged and set into the logs. These are large, more finished looking beams with a beaded edge, running all the way across the width of the house. The next floor has a massive, square hewn beam, running down the middle of the length of the house; the joists are hewn and pegged into the beam and then pegged into the logs at the eaves. The framing in the roof is hewn and pegged and wood shingles originally clad the roof. The roof is currently standing seam tin with snow birds across the front and back. The debris of the hand split shingles for the roof is still in the attic. The doors in the main part of the house are wide, four-panel doors with bean pattern Suffolk latches, and hand forged "H" hinges. The door into the lean-to room is a very heavy batten or plank door with iron strap hinges, bean pattern Suffolk latches and a sliding bolt door lock. The sliding bolt is the same design as the one from the "Indian door" of the "Ensign John Sheldon's House" in Deerfield, Mass., from 1698. There is also a set of indoor shutters containing a bolt which is documented in Sonn's book, "Early American Wrought Iron". He refers to it as a "Quaker Bolt" and it is the same design as one found at the Quaker Meeting in Merion, Pa., dated 1688.

The floors on the first floor are chestnut or walnut, random width planks, with hand forged nails and wide pine boards with the same nails on the second and third floors. Moulding and chair rails are beaded pine. The windows are small, double hung, two over two, with one moveable sash and one fixed sash. The facade has a slight Georgian influence in that it is symmetrical, with the roof being slightly less steeply pitched and having only a slight overhang at the eaves. No pediments or embellishments exist over windows or doors. The clapboard siding, believed to be walnut, is hand hewn and fixed with hand forged nails. There is no break in the courses of the siding; it extends from the stone foundation to the eaves.

Next, is the lean-to with a dropped roof line, probably built shortly after the main construction. This room has the second basement room as its foundation. The timbers in this room are rough hewn and pegged together and the floors are pine. The rafters in the roof are round, rough timbers, pegged together. The walls currently are tongue and groove pine panelling added in 1940. Underneath this panelling are plaster walls and chair rail and mouldings identical to the main room of the oldest part of the house. This room has pine flooring laid over older random width pine floor boards.

The large addition added in circa 1880, is more Victorian influenced with a transom over the door, larger windows with one fixed and one moveable sash, two over two. The doors are larger, six-panel doors with box locks and pottery handles. Decorative hinges are made of lightly colored metal. The ceilings are higher and the chimneys are brick masonry, designed for iron stoves. The frame work is walnut; re-emphasizing the use of local materials. The stairway is walnut and pine with turned balusters and a landing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 7 Page 4

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three quarters of the way up. The floors are random width pine, but much more narrow boards than the original house. Another addition exists on the stone end of the house, probably built around the same time. It has beaded wainscot and panelled front door. Decorative iron hardware and spring bolts are on the doors. The foundation for these two additions are the same limestone as the rest of the house, but not a full basement. They are both over crawl spaces. There is a large porch or verandah with certain stick style characteristics on the front of the house, over the two most westerly doors. Another small screened porch is on the south side of the east addition. It is frame and masonry construction with tongue and groove panelling. The porches were added with the large addition. There is a mud room on the back of the kitchen, and a back porch (not covered) off of the back door. There was a stone building originally where this porch is now, torn down sometime during the 1950's.

The notable aspects of this house are its unique architecture, especially when its location is considered. It has significant age and its main components remain unchanged. It is a rare survivor of a full two story split log house and possibly the only one combining the "stone-ender" architecture with two story split log and walnut frame additions, in the state. The innovative construction techniques are significant; for example the combination of traditional dovetail joints with heavy post and girt framing, and the large size of this log house. The combination of wood and masonry for framing and walls, was also an uncommon building technique. The addition of walnut clapboard siding, and the symmetrical facade gave this house a more significant appearance than most of the rural vernacular architecture. The additions were done in a manner in which the historic integrity was maintained and added to, without obscuring the original feeling.

The current condition of the Quaker burial ground is fair. It is situated up a slight rise from the house through a field in a stand of trees. The only remains of the stone fence around the burial ground are scattered on the grounds and only 4 marked head stones exist. There are many unmarked grave stones, common for early Quaker burials. The remains of an iron gate exist.

The following is an inventory of the contributing and non-contributing resources in the William Grubb farm district:

1. WILLIAM GRUBB FARM HOUSE, circa 1763, architect unknown, contributing. The Grubb farm house is a well preserved, unusual example of rural vernacular architecture. This structure combines rare "stone-ender" architecture with Midland Log, post and girt and frame construction. Built for one of the first settlers on the south fork of the Bullskin Run, it is one of very few early settlement homes remaining. The additions to this structure are representative of continued growth and agricultural wealth in the Bullskin area.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 7 Page 3

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The condition of all portions of the William Grubb farm house are good, integrity of the original fabric is very good. Minor water damage has occurred to portions of the soffits due to poor down spouts and minor roof damage. The stone chimney requires repair to replace lost cap stones.

2. WELL HOUSE, circa 1920, contributing. Constructed of wood frame, with a stone foundation, this one room, one story ancillary building is gable roofed with German lap siding. Condition: Good.

3. CORN CRIB, circa 1850, contributing. This frame corn crib has a steeply pitched gabled roof. Tin roofing and vertical weatherboard protect the exterior. Stone piers support the structure. Condition: Good.

4. SHED, circa 1948, non-contributing. Wood frame structure, used as a machine shop. Condition: Poor.

5. BARN, circa 1850, contributing. This is a large stone and vertical weatherboard bank barn with a slight overhang on the south side of the structure. This barn is an unusual building type for this area, it is more commonly seen in Pennsylvania German settlements. Square hewn timbers are pegged together in the style of post and girt framing. Minor repair is needed to the roof and some siding. Condition: Good.

6. CHICKEN HOUSE, circa 1948, non-contributing. A frame building with German siding. Condition: Poor.

7. TENANT HOUSE, circa 1980, non-contributing. Simple frame construction, left unfinished inside with no siding currently on the exterior. Work in Progress. Condition: Good.

8. GARAGE, circa 1948, non-contributing. This garage is a small frame building with German siding and gabled roof. Condition: Good.

9. QUAKER BURIAL GROUND, circa 1759, contributing. Located through a field, on a slight rise, this burial ground contains the graves of these first Quaker settlers on the Bullskin and their families. The Quaker burial ground is currently unprotected by any wall or fence and shaded by large trees surrounding it. The burial ground contains graves dug from 1759 until around 1875. The graves are left unmarked, or marked with small pieces of stone, typical of Quaker tradition. Four marked rectangular slabs of more recent 1823 burials exist in fair shape. These graves are of William McPherson and his wife. William McPherson being the first Quaker Overseer of the Bullskin Meeting. Condition: Fair.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement  
Architecture  
Agriculture  
Religion

Period of Significance

1743-1894  
1743-1894  
1743-1894

Significant Dates

N/A  
N/A  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Significance of this property, in accordance with Criterion A, and Criteria Consideration A is derived from its important contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The earliest Quaker settlers, migrating from Pennsylvania, settled this area and established this farm beginning after 1743. Quaker settlement and agricultural development began in the Shenandoah Valley in the vicinity of 1725 with a slow migration of Quakers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey seeking to acquire less expensive, fertile farm lands and spread their religious zeal. As one of the first farms to be established on the South Fork of the Bullskin Run, the Grubb farm was clearly instrumental in settlement and development of an agricultural and religious community which began by 1743. This property clearly represents early settler self reliance as seen in the presence of the Quaker Meeting House on the property, the burial ground and the farm complex itself. This property's dates of significance, 1743 to 1894, encompass the settlement and establishment of this farming complex and the typical growth and expansion of the agricultural community. The construction techniques clearly embody the early architecture of the colonists, using native materials and resources. Under Criterion C, this property's building style utilized rare and unusual construction techniques more common to earlier northern settlements. Additionally the property's influence in the area is clearly seen in the presence of the Bullskin Quaker Meeting House and burial ground being on the Grubb farm itself. Meetings for worship were held by the Bullskin Friends prior to 1759, with the earliest settlers conducting these meetings in their homes before the Bullskin Meeting House was built. The historic site of the burial ground, criteria consideration D, meets the special requirements for the criteria consideration by deriving its primary significance as the burial place of William McPherson, first Quaker Overseer of Bullskin Meeting and first surveyor of Jefferson County when it split from Berkeley County. It is also the burial site for the Haines and Grubb families, earliest settlers on the Bullskin. The property's additions are typical and representative of the evolution of settlement and community development.

Early settlement is substantiated by a sequence of events and dates in the property's history. Joist Hite granted a bond to John Grubb in 1735 for 265 acres. This bond was recorded as a grant in 1743 with John's sons buying the property in 1753. As early as 1759 a residence is mentioned on the property when the ownership changed hands from one brother to another, William Grubb being the recipient. By 1762 the farm was well established, the Quaker Meetings being in existence on the site for at least 3 years and

☒ See continuation sheet



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 8 Page 2

the property expanded by another 431 acres as a result of a Lord Fairfax grant surveyed by George Washington in 1751. The property's expansion and development continued and by 1800 a large Merchant Mill was established on the property. Subdivided at a later date, the Mill continued operation until 1935. The property's additions are typical and representative of the evolution of settlement and community development. The continued development of the county is represented in the building additions, done in approximately 1880 by Warren Eby, a prominent business man and community member.

Chronology of historic development as seen through the patterns of land use and development began in Jefferson County in 1725 when Quaker settlers, Ross and Bryan, with a large movement of settlers, originally from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, began a large southern migration. They traveled down the principal path known as the Pennsylvania wagon road through the Monocacy region of Maryland, crossing the Potomac and reaching Hopewell, Frederick County, Virginia, by 1735. This Quaker group coincided with Joist Hite's early settlers, Hite having Robert McKay, another Quaker as his partner in a large grant of 100,000 acres. These grants stipulated that the grantees settle other properties within the grants, one of the first 20 being the John Grubb grant. The Quakers being the agrarian society, settled large productive farms or commercial businesses concerned with agriculture. The Grubb family commanded more than 1,000 acres on the Bullskin Run by 1751, and William Grubb had settled this property as a profitable 300 acre farm, with the Quaker Meeting also being held on the property. The Grist Mill followed and the site included the burial ground for the family as well as the local Quaker community.

These settlers used native materials to construct their dwellings, mainly log and limestone. They were no-nonsense, substantial structures built to last. As slavery became an issue in the South, so too for the Quakers. Slavery was forbidden, yet some Quakers seem to have tolerated it for a short time. The issue became serious enough, however, to begin a migration of Quakers, south then west into Ohio. The migration into the Shenandoah Valley slowed by 1800, and most Quakers had migrated into Ohio by 1825, to escape the slavery issue. The Quaker population on the Bullskin was so small by 1810, that meetings at Bullskin were disbanded and much of the Bullskin Meeting history, never recorded or lost. The Farm continued to prosper and stayed in Quaker hands for some time after the Meeting House stopped meetings at Bullskin.

The Civil War's well documented impact on the South left this property intact other than a change of ownership. It remained a farm, the burial ground still conducting interments and the mill still functioning. The advent of the Norfolk and Western railroad after 1872 saw renewed growth in Jefferson County. The additions to this property about 1880 are representative of the kind of growth this area experienced at that time.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 8 Page 3

Recent developments in Jefferson County are its slow but steady growth as a suburb of Washington, D.C. Large farms are being subdivided for housing tracts, industrial tracts and large highway projects are currently underway.

Concerning the other settlement-era properties in the area, the oldest settlement properties in Jefferson County were generally modest log or frame dwellings. The known dwellings associative with early Quaker settlement and further community development are few. They are generally either limestone construction or added onto with limestone construction. The greatest majority deteriorated, were encased beyond recognition or lost to demolition. This property significantly demonstrates early settlement and continued development. It is a typical example of Quaker settlement properties yet unique in its building style. It is also significant as the center of the local religious community and focal point of migrating settlers.

Distinctive physical characteristics of this property are its unchanged physical setting. Also, its unique stone-ender architecture, the use of native limestone, walnut and large square hewn and split logs, in an unusual vernacular architecture. The builder architect is unknown, the original building being done for the Grubb settlers and the additions for Warren Eby. The oldest portion is a full 2-story stone-ender with side gabled roof, 3 bays on top and bottom, symmetrical facade, limestone foundation, split log walls with weatherboard, possibly walnut and a shingled, now tin, roof. This portion has documented early Quaker and colonist hardware inside.

A lean-to addition, frame with brick in-fill, with a dropped roof is on the back (north) of the house, this containing features very similar to the main construction. One 2-story addition, with 3 bays in front on the west side of the original structure, the other portion of the addition is on the eastern end of the structure, a one story walnut frame addition with same roof pitch and weatherboard. All join so they share a southeast facade, continuing the original I-house, or one room deep floor plan. A large victorian porch or verandah was added to the front with the major additions in approximate 1880. The porch maintaining the symmetry, feeling and integrity of the property.

Heat, electricity, and plumbing were added to the structure. Modernization removed little existing historic fabric, altering some stone in the basement fireplace.

Criteria consideration D concerns the Quaker Meeting House burial ground, which exists in a damaged but recognizable state. This site meets the special requirements for the criteria considerations by deriving its primary significance as the burial place of William McPherson, first Quaker Overseer of Bullsken Meeting and first surveyor of Jefferson County when it split off of Berkeley County. It is also the burial site

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 8 Page 4

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for the Haines and Grubb families, earliest settlers on the Bullskin. Destruction of the stone wall around the burial ground has left it vulnerable to livestock and susceptible to vandalism. The historic integrity of the site has not been altered. There are 2 engraved headstones and 2 simply marked headstones. A large number of unmarked gravestones exist, typical to the Quaker traditions forbidding self aggrandizement. The stone wall exists as rubble and the setting is as it was originally. Surrounded by fields and bordered on 2 sided by trees, the site is visible in the distance from the barn, and within walking distance. The property is currently owned by Catherine Burns of the Beverly/Burns farm who is in agreement with its inclusion in the nomination.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)  
has been requested
- ☐ 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 25 ACRES

UTM References

A 18 249540 4347710  
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 249460 4346960

B 18 249560 4347670  
Zone Easting Northing

D 18 249250 4347080

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Boundary of the William Grubb Farm district, including the Quaker graveyard, is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled: "Survey and Division Plat of Rawlings, Thos. O., and Marijo Tract", February 21, 1978.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the farmhouse, barn, outbuildings, Quaker graveyard, fields, and water rights that have historically been part of the William Grubb Farm and that maintain historic integrity and significance.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Patricia Perez, Owner

organization \_\_\_\_\_

date July 1, 1991

street & number Route 2, Box 136, Wheatland Road

telephone (304) 725-1901

city or town Charles Town

state West Virginia zip code 25414

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 9 Page 1

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Cassette recording on the 100th Anniversary of Buelah Church, Charles Town, W.V. Mrs. Burns (now deceased) speaking about the history of the Beulah Church. This tape can be found at the home of Mrs. Penny La Rue, Box 10, Rippon, W.V. 25441.

Written interview with Dr. Cecil Eby, May 14, 1991, concerning the Warren Eby family and the farms additions. Dr. Eby is a professor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Transcript available from Patricia Perez, Route 2, Box 136, Wheatland Road, Charles Town, W. V., 25414.

Abbot, W. W., "The Papers of George Washington, Colonial Series 1", University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville. Page 28.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number   3   Page   2  

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Wayland, Dr. John W., "Hopewell Friends History 1734-1934, Frederick County Virginia" Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., Strasburg, Virginia.

Wright, Russel, Architectural Windshield Survey, Jefferson County Historical Society, 1975. Site #B-20. On file at the Landmarks Commission Office, Charles Town, W.V.

Land Grants, Frederick, Book 1, pages 46, and 268 to 269. Berkeley County Courthouse, Martinsburg, West Virginia. The Grubb Grants.

Deed Book 8, page 51 and page 8. Frederick County Courthouse, Winchester, Virginia. Grubb to Grubb.

Deed Book 13, page 499. Frederick County Courthouse, Winchester, Virginia. Grubb to Grubb.

Deed Book 10, page 240. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. Grubb to Grubb.

Will Book 1, page 441. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. William Grubb Sr., Last Will and Testament.

Deed Book 4, page 541. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. Grubb to Haines.

Will Book 3, page 332. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. John Haines Last Will and Testament.

Deed Book 11, page 480. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. Widow Haines agreement with Davenport, Haines and Haines.

Deed Book 20, page 389. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. Elizabeth Haines Dillow to Conway, Haines and Haines.

Deed Book 1, page 326. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. William M. Lock to Henry Rohrer.

Deed Book 20, page 447, 448. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. Conway, Haines and Haines to William F. Locke.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

William Grubb Farm District

Section number 9 Page 3

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- Deed Book 2, page 433. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Rohrer agreement with Renner.
- Deed Book 5, page 11. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Quaker Meeting Trustees to Rohrer.
- Deed Book 7, page 328. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Rohrer to Railroad.
- Deed Book A, pages 99, 166 and 200. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. Rohrer to Trustees. (Mortgages)
- Deed Book B, page 29. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Rohrer to Trustees for Beulah Church.
- Deed Book C, page 463. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Rohrer and McKnight to Beckwith.
- Deed Book G, page 25, 27. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Trustees to Warren Eby.
- Will Book B, page 218. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Eby to Eby.
- Deed Book 102, page 317. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Eby heirs to Daniel Hefflebower.
- Will Book E, page 59. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Hefflebower to Hefflebower.
- Deed Book 146, page 95. Jefferson County courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Hefflebower to Ethelyne Grove Gard.
- Deed Book 222, page 421. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Ethelyne Grove Gard Gramm to John Grove.
- Deed Book 294, page 171. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Grove to Rawlings.
- Deed Book 444, page 503. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Rawlings to Craigo.
- Deed Book 597, page 147. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.  
Craigo to Perez.

The William Grubb farm  
 Roger & Patricia Perez  
**BERRYVILLE QUADRANGLE**  
 VIRGINIA - WEST VIRGINIA  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

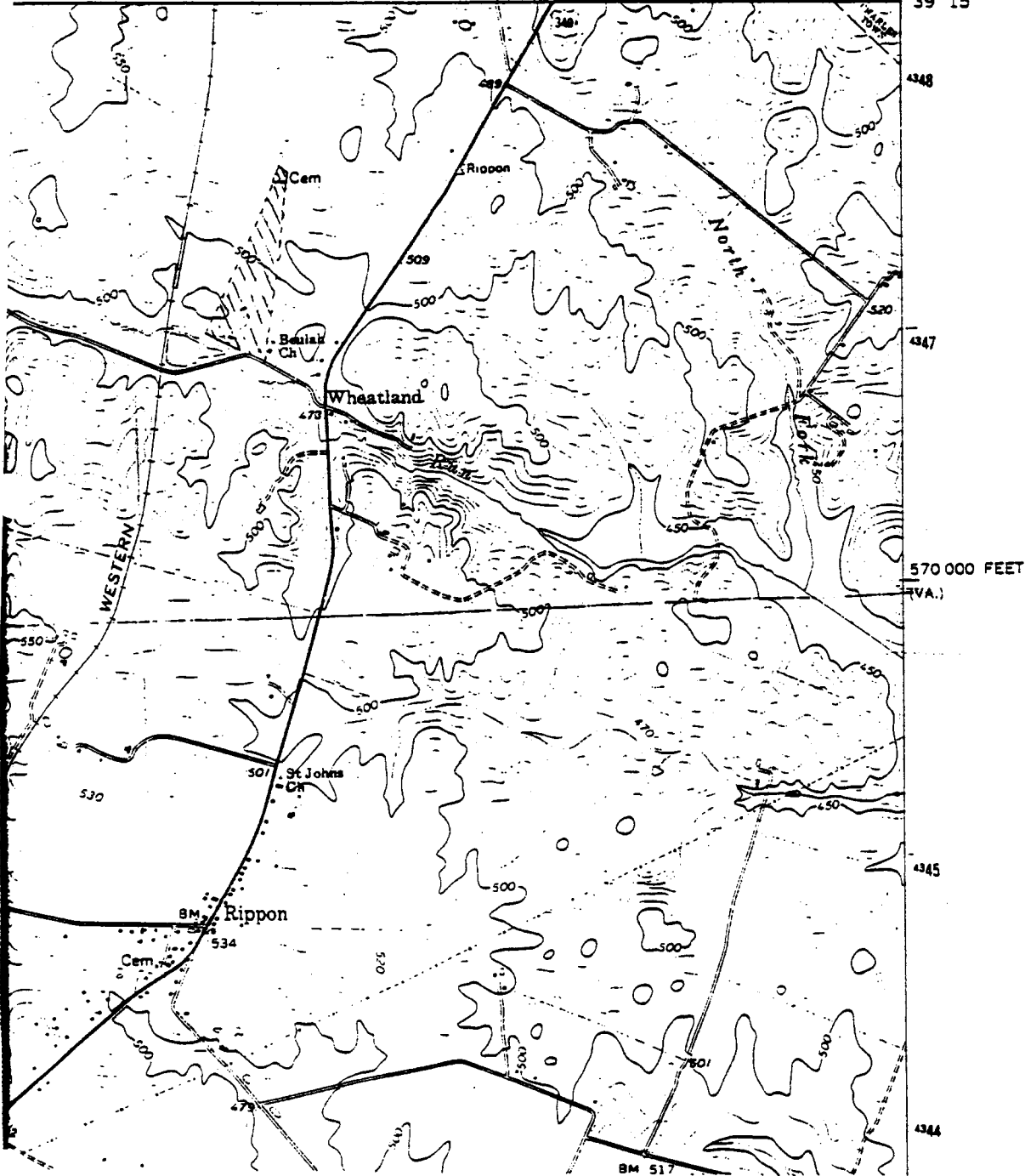
5462 IV SE  
 (CHARLES TOWN)

249

2 170 000 FEET (VA.)

FREDERICK MD 31 MI  
 CHARLES TOWN 3.3 MI

77°52'30"  
 39°15'



1968

PHOTOREVISED 1979

AMS 5462 III NW - SERIES V834



