

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

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Rees-Daniel FarmOther names/site number: Fairview FarmName of related multiple property listing: N/A (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)**2. Location**Street & number: 330 Hidden Valley DriveCity or town: Kearneysville State: WV County: JeffersonNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒**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 at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☒

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural field

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural field

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: *Foundations*: Uncoursed limestone; *walls*: log, frame (parged), stone; *roofing*: metal, standing-seam metal.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Fairview Farm, historically also known as the Rees-Daniel Farm, is located at 330 Our Lane, about two miles west of Middleway, West Virginia (Fig. 1). The property comprises 18.8 acres of mostly cleared fields and stands of second-growth deciduous forest. The acreage is modern-fenced to enclose horses. A gravel drive connects the house to Hidden Valley Road. Old stone walls are at the east end of the house. The property slopes west toward Opequon Creek (not visible through trees). *Contributing elements* are four buildings: log kitchen (ca. late 1700s) and a parged frame house (Rees-Daniel house, ca. late 1700s), a stone meat house (ca. late 1700s), and a stone bank barn (ca. 1860). *Non-contributing elements* are an undated stone retaining wall, a milk house (ca. 1950s) converted to a cottage, a small wood utility building (ca. 1980s), and a utility shed (ca. 1990s) converted to a garage. Three sections comprise the house. From east to west, or right to left viewed head-on: an early log building; connected to a parged-stone main house; connected to a modern wing.

Narrative Description

Resources 1 and 2. Rees-Daniel house and log summer kitchen (ca. late 1700s; early 1800s; 2010 addition), two conjoined contributing buildings.

Built in three stages, the central element of the Rees-Daniel House complex is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, Colonial/Georgian, frame and clapboard house, on end walls parged over frame, with a side-gable roof of metal, and gable-end exterior stone chimneys on an uncoursed stone foundation. The roof

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covers a two-story porch supported by four Ionic columns. The central element connects on the east to a one-story log building, with a side-gabled roof of metal, an uncoursed stone foundation, and a massive exterior gable-end chimney. At the west end is a modern addition, four-bay, one-and-a-half story Colonial/Georgian-influenced, with a side-gabled metal standing-seam roof and two dormers on a concrete foundation faced with uncoursed stone. Short, single-story passageways connect the three elements. The footprint of the three elements measures 93'-8" by 41'-4".

South façade

The three-sectioned front of the house faces southwest and consists of a:

Summer kitchen: The summer kitchen is side-gabled with its roof extended to create a porch. Four square columns, three atop stone plinths, support the extended roof. The summer kitchen is single bay by virtue of an entry door. A short clapboard-covered passageway with an entry door and two 6/6 sash windows connects the summer kitchen to the main house.

Main house: The main house is side-gabled with its roof extended to create a two-story porch supported by four Ionic columns. The façade first story is three-bay with a central entry doorway, fifteen-paned above a panel, with louvered shutters, sitting between two 9/6 sash windows with louvered shutters. The façade second story is three-bay with a central doorway, fifteen-paned above a panel, leading to a balcony enclosed by balusters and rails, and supported by two Ionic columns. Two 9/6 sash windows with louvered shutters are centered on each side of the doorway. The main house is sided with beaded clapboards and rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone. A short, modern, clapboard-covered passageway with an entry door connects the main house with the addition. The entry door is nine-paned over a panel base.

Modern addition: The modern addition is side-gabled with its roof extending to just the eave. On the first story are four sets of tall dual-casement windows. Each window is eight-paned. Above the first floor are two gabled dormers with 4/4 sash windows. The modern addition rests on a concrete foundation faced with uncoursed stone.

West façade

The modern addition comprises the west façade of the house, divided into two sections, south and north. On the south section on the first story are four sets of tall dual-casement windows. Each window is eight-paned. The roof is gable-end with a 6/6 sash window centered in the gable. Siding is beaded clapboard. The foundation rests on a concrete foundation faced with uncoursed stone. On the north section, are three bays: a nine-paned entry door to the south, or right, and two 6/6 sash windows to the left. Siding is beaded clapboard. A shed dormer extends from the side-gabled roof. In the center of the dormer are three 6/6 sash windows, connected. Siding is beaded clapboard. The modern addition rests on a concrete foundation faced with uncoursed stone.

North façade

Three sections comprise the rear of the house. From east to west are a log summer kitchen, main house, and modern addition:

Summer kitchen. The summer kitchen is side-gabled with the gable cantilevered about four feet toward the main house. A single 9/6 sash window is centered on the logged wall. Its foundation is uncoursed limestone. A modern deck with balustered railing connects the cabin and passageway to the main house. A simple side-gable metal roof covers the passageway.

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Main house. The main house is two-and-a half-stories with a metal roof. On the first story is a modern shed with shed roof and two 6/6 sash windows. A 9/6 sash window is visible on the main house. On the second story are three 6/6 sash windows located slightly to right of center. The roof is side-gabled metal, the siding parged frame, and the foundation is uncoursed limestone. To the west is a modern, exterior brick chimney. A passageway with a door connects the main house to the modern addition.

Modern addition. The modern addition is gable-end with two shed dormers, one described above in the west façade. The shed dormer to the east mirrors that to the west with three 6/6 sash windows, connected. Siding is clapboard. An exterior stone chimney is centered on the wall. A pair of 4/4 windows flank each side of the upper part of the chimney. The new addition appears to meet Rehabilitation Standards for Additions of the Secretary of the Interior (see page 17).

East façade

Two sections comprise the east façade: the summer kitchen and the main house.

Summer kitchen. From the east, the most prominent feature of the summer kitchen is its massive stone chimney, fully more than ten feet wide and extending four feet from the wall. The roof extended to form a porch and columns added later comprise covering for the porch. Wood doors leading to a cellar are visible, as is an old stone retaining wall (undated non-contributing resource).

Main house. Beyond the summer kitchen is the two-and-a-half story east end – gable end – of the main house. An exterior stone chimney extends above the roof. A single, 4/4 sash window is in the gable. The siding is parged over wood; the foundation uncoursed limestone.

Resource 3. Stone meathouse or smokehouse (ca. late 1700s), contributing building.

Near the southwest corner of the modern addition is a stone smokehouse or meathouse. It is side-gable-roofed with stone gables.¹ North façade has a doorway, centered. South façade is stone without an opening. East façade is stone without an opening. West façade had a small opening with three vertical wooden bars. The structure measures 14'-3" by 12'-6".

Resource 4. Stone bank barn (ca. 1860s), contributing building.

To the northeast, below the house, is a stone bank barn. At its first and single story *west façade* are vertical wood barn doors flanked by two narrow walls. The roof is standing seam metal, and the foundation is uncoursed limestone. The *north façade* is three-and-a-half stories with uncoursed limestone comprising the three stories, and vertical wood comprising the gable. On the upper two stories are two, square, louvered openings; on the lowest story (basement) is a small square opening, closed off. The foundation is uncoursed limestone. The *east façade* has vertical wood boards that span the width of the upper two stories, and an open forebay. Both ends of the forebay are uncoursed stone, an unusual feature in Jefferson County. Roofing is metal standing seam. Packed dirt comprises the basement and forebay floor. The *south façade* is three-and-a-half stories with uncoursed limestone comprising the three stories, and vertical wood comprising the gable. In the walls are six, square, louvered openings, two on each story. The foundation is uncoursed limestone. The barn measures 73'-0" by 36'-6".

¹Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission (JCHLC), "Fair View, Rees-Daniel Farm," *Landmarks Nomination Report* (Charles Town, WV: Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission, 2007). The Fair View, Rees-Daniel stone with stone gables meathouse or smokehouse is possibly the earliest example of its type in Jefferson County.

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Resource 5. Parged cinderblock cottage (ca. 1950s), non-contributing building.

A former cinderblock milk barn has been converted to a cottage for occupancy by a tenant. The cottage is single story with a side-gable metal roof. On its *south façade* (front) is a brick exterior chimney. At the west end the roof overhangs an entry porch. The *west façade* has clapboarding in the gable and a single window centered in the wall. The north façade has a small deck enclosed with rails and balusters, a picture window, and two smaller windows. The *east façade* mirrors the west façade with clapboarding in the gable and a single window centered in the wall. It measures 50'-2" by 20'-0". The building has been so heavily altered that it cannot be recommended as a contributing building.

Resource 6. Small utility shed (ca 1980s), non-contributing building

Between the Rees-Daniel house and the cottage is a small (8'-0" x 6'-2") vertical wood-sided utility shed with a gable-end doorway, metal roof, and window at the opposite of the doorway.

Resource 7. Utility shed (ca 1990s), non-contributing building.

In front of the house, and to the west, is a fair-sized utility shed measuring 16'-6" by 12'-5". The structure has vertical board siding and a gable-end, metal roof. The east façade is open to allow equipment storage, and the gable has a doorway to facilitate storage on rafters above the garage. The current owner built the structure to mimic corn cribs seen on other local farms.

Resource 8. Old stone retaining wall at east end of kitchen (undated), non-contributing structure.

At the east end of the old log kitchen is an old stone retaining wall, difficult to date, but perhaps important to note (Photo 3).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

X	A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
X	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1760 - 1967

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Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Fairview/Rees-Daniel Farm is locally significant under *Criterion A: Agriculture*, for its role as a farmstead from 1760 when Thomas, Lord Fairfax, granted the tract to John Briscoe, to 1967 when farmers Harry and Josephine Baumgardner sold the farm to Joseph Tyszkiewicz who subdivided it into several small parcels. Fairview/Rees Daniel Farm is also significant under *Criterion C: Architecture*, as its log kitchen is among the earliest surviving buildings in Jefferson County; its meathouse or smokehouse is among the earliest surviving in Jefferson County, and with cellar and cellar fireplace, is of unusual design; and its limestone bank barn, dating to 1860, is a rare example with a stone-ended forebay.

Documentary evidence indicates that enslaved persons lived and worked on this farm. However, except for federal census data on enslaved persons, who outnumbered their enslavers in 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1860, no other documentation has come to light on just who the enslaved were, where they were housed, and what they did. Therefore an Area of Significance for *Ethnic History/Black* cannot be supported but must be anticipated and advanced in future revisions.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Agriculture

With the Albany Treaty of 1722, the six nations of the Iroquois Confederacy (now including the Tuscarora) agreed in theory to allow European settlement of the Shenandoah Valley. Conflicts and tension followed for another six years until 1728 when the Iroquois formally abandoned their claims. Peace gave way to increased European settlement in the Shenandoah Valley, especially by English transplants from eastern Virginia.² Prospective landowners in the northern Shenandoah Valley could claim land from one of three sources: (1) a royal patent issued by the colonial governor; (2) powers

² John C. Allen, Jr., *Uncommon Vernacular: The Early Houses of Jefferson County, West Virginia* (Morgantown, W. Va.,: West Virginia University Press, 2011), 24.

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delegated to Jost Hite, the royal governor's surrogate in the Valley; or (3) a land grant from Thomas, Lord Fairfax (1693-1782), whose family received nearly six million acres from Charles II in 1639.³ Lawsuits ensued between owners granted land by Lord Fairfax and those who traced their deeds to a royal patent. These lawsuits were not settled until 1802.⁴ No matter the source of grant or patent, the applicant needed a land survey to help validate the property claimed.

Sensing relative peace among Indian nations, Virginia Royal Governor William Gooch pressed for settlements in the northern Shenandoah Valley. He felt settlers and settlements acted as a buffer to renewed encroachments by French and Indians, and eventually provide stability to Virginia's claim to land beyond the Blue Ridge. French and Indian encroachment, however, recurred, and came to a head with the French and Indian Wars beginning in 1756. Battles and contention remained to the late 1750s.

By 1760 relative peace had returned to the Shenandoah Valley. Britain had subdued French advances in the Ohio Valley, and the Treaty of Paris in 1763 put a temporary end to British-French warfare in the British colonies. But for the northern Shenandoah Valley there was an upside to years of recent warfare: the area had become a commissary to British occupation. Local farmers and millers supplied British garrisons with ample wheat and flour, and others along the Opequon Creek provided beef, pork, butter, and cheese in quantities above those needed locally. Local sales to the British army generated cash, a much-needed medium of exchange, and stimulated agricultural production.

Soon the burgeoning market for wheat and flour extended beyond Virginia merchants' supplying locally-quartered British garrisons. Beginning in the 1760s, merchants in eastern Virginia sought wheat and flour from the Shenandoah Valley for export. William Allason (1730-1800), a Scottish immigrant and merchant, fulfilled orders through his four brothers in Glasgow.⁵ One of Allason's clients was Lord Fairfax; another Dr. John Briscoe (1717-1788), a justice of the Berkeley County court. Briscoe had been supplying Allason with butter. In 1761, Allason wrote to Briscoe. Allason described trans-Atlantic trade in wheat and flour as "new" and one that "no one has made anything considerable in it as yet."⁶ For Briscoe this opportunity for trans-Atlantic trade further spurred his interest to invest in new land through his acquaintance, Lord Fairfax.

Briscoe was an astute investor. He came to what is today Jefferson County in 1733 from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was a trained medical doctor. In March, 1760, Lord Fairfax granted Briscoe 400 acres.⁷ A month later, Briscoe combined two tracts (a second 62-acre parcel surveyed earlier) and

³ Warren R. Hofstra, "Land, Ethnicity, and Community at the Opequon Settlement, Virginia, 1730-1800." *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 98, no. 3 (1990): 423-448.

⁴ Duplicate claims for the same property form the heart of the well-documented Fairfax-Hite lawsuits and are beyond the scope of this study. For simplicity see: Rebecca Ebert, *Finding Your People in the Shenandoah Valley: A Genealogical Guide* (Ashland, WI: Heartland Press, 1988).

⁵ The Greenockian, "William Allason, Tobacco Trader of Virginia." <http://thegreenockian.blogspot.com/2018/06/william-allason-tobacco-trader-of.html>.

⁶ Warren R. Hofstra, *The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), 272.

⁷ Briscoe, John. *Land Grant 1 March 1760*, 1760. Source: Library of Virginia. Northern Neck Grants K, 1757-1762, p. 67 (Reel 294). Accessed August 31, 2023.

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received a grant from Lord Fairfax for a total of 462 acres.⁸ The 462-acre tract straddled Opequon Creek, a reliable, year-round watercourse (Fig. 3). Briscoe was a land speculator: in 1768 George Washington surveyed a 2,064-acre tract for him. The relevance of Briscoe is that he, or those to whom he sold his investment properties, could grow wheat for export. They could realize sales beyond those of local markets.

In 1775 Briscoe sold the tract to John Rees (ca. 1744-1821), a Quaker who converted to the Baptist Church and fought in the Revolutionary War. Rees's religious conversion in 1770 resulted from him marrying "outside the society" to Nancy Carter (1739-1789) with whom he had nine children.⁹ Little more is known about Rees and his influence on the land he bought. An independent property survey in 1786 helps provide a clue.

In 1786, eleven years after Briscoe had sold the property to Rees, Northern Neck supervisors conducted a survey of properties to establish baseline data on improvements and crops within the domain of the Lord Fairfax Northern Neck grant. Team leader was Jonathan Clark (1750-1811), older brother of explorer George Rogers Clark. His relatively sparse entry for John Rees's occupancy of the Briscoe property reads "...no buildings; land in cult[ivation] in pretty good order[.] 8 ac[res] first rate high land."¹⁰ Rees probably grew enough to support his family and maybe a slight surplus to sell or trade.

In 1788 John Rees sold the tract to John Daniel (1742-1803). Jonathan Clark's entry for John Daniel describes far more acreage cleared than for John Rees: "...land in cult[ivation] & pretty good order 40 a[cres] first high rate land & 13 a[cres] best bottom in meadow."¹¹ John Daniel probably added 53 cleared acres to the eight of John Rees for a total of 61 tillable acres.

More documentation for John Daniel is available than for John Rees. The 1798 House and Slave Tax of Berkeley County assessed John Daniel with a house valued at \$210. This low assessment indicates a one- or two-room structure. Daniel is not assessed with any enslaved persons.¹² Daniel owned the land until his death in 1803. In 1805 Daniel's heirs transferred title to William Pinckard Flood (birth and death dates unknown).

William Flood developed the property as had no previous owner. He had considerable help. The federal census for 1810 listed him as owning 26 enslaved persons.¹³ For 1820, the federal census listed Flood as a "Farmer" with 38 enslaved persons. Unfortunately federal agricultural censuses did not begin until

⁸ Berkeley County Deed Book 3, p. 494. For plat, see: Library of Virginia. Northern Neck Grants K, 1757-1762, p. 107 (Reel 294).

⁹ John Rees (ca. 1844-1821). <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rees-167>.

¹⁰ Peggy Shomo Joyner, "Jonathan Clark Notebook," in *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Land Warrants and Surveys, 1697-1784, Hampshire, Berkeley, Loudoun, Fairfax, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaster Counties*, vol. 4 (Portsmouth, Va.: New Papyrus Publishing, 1987, 168.

¹¹ Joyner, 168.

¹² Don C. Wood, *1798 House and Slave Tax of Berkeley County, Virginia* (Martinsburg, W. Va.: Berkeley County Historical Society, 2003), 5. This assessment in 1798 does not square with that of Jonathan Clark in 1786. In 1786 Clark reported more buildings than did the assessor in 1798.

¹³ "United States Census, 1810," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH2Q-LDY> : Thu Jul 20 23:46:19 UTC 2023), Entry for William P Flood, 1810, 95.

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1850, so no detailed documentation on the range of Flood's crops survives. Flood was active in civic affairs. He was county delegate to the Staunton Convention of 1816, and he was Jefferson County sheriff from 1830 to 1832.

In 1828 Flood sold the property to Anthony Rosenberger (1771-1853). In the federal census for 1830 Rosenberger had a wife, three children, and nine enslaved persons to work the 462-acre tract.¹⁴ Though the property straddled Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, the census taker listed Rosenberger in Berkeley County. Occupations were not entered in this record, but we can assume Rosenberger was a farmer and miller. An ad in the *Virginia Repository* in 1831 announced that Rosenberger and William Watson had dissolved their milling business, amicably.¹⁵ In 1833 Rosenberger posted his property for sale. His ad boasted "475 acres," with a "fine seat on it for any description of water works, a portion of the head race being already dug out (Fig. 4)."¹⁶

His eventual buyer was William Cameron, Jr., whose namesake father owned the Jefferson County estate "Caledonia." Fortunately, federal agricultural censuses remain that detail farm activities for the decennial years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. The following table summarizes farm activity for the Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm:

Table 1. Farm activity for the Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm, 1850-1880¹⁷

Year	Improved land	Unimproved land	Cash value of land \$	Farm implement \$	Value wages paid \$	Horses	Milk cows	Other cattle	Swine	Livestock \$	Wheat bushels	Indian corn Bushels	Wool in pounds	Irish potatoes bshls.	Butter, pounds	Hay, tons	Clover seed, bshls.	Homemade manfs. \$	Animals slaughtered \$
1850 ¹	300	150	14K	250	n/a	6	7	10	30	719	1000	1000	50	30	300	10	n/a	n/a	160
1860 ²	378	30	14K	500	n/a	7	15	15	60	1800	900	1500	400	150	400	40	16	n/a	800
1870 ³	314	90	16K	500	1000	10	8	8	11	1200	1500	800	21	100	500	20	0	n/a	240
1880 ⁴	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Key to farm owners: 1 (1850), William Cameron; 2 (1860), George W. Tabb; 3, (1870) Michael Bushey; 4 (1880), Michael Bushey's heirs (no agricultural census data recorded for the property in 1870).

The table represents a sampling of the most prominent farm products. In 1850 the census recorded 50 products; in 1880, 100. Such products as number of sheep, oats, rye, fruit trees, and honey have been omitted, in part because they do not appear to have contributed substantially to farm income. After 1880 farmers added orchards, especially apple and peach. The Census Bureau did not conduct decennial

¹⁴ "United States Census, 1830", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH5W-P17> : Mon Sep 11 18:30:14 UTC 2023), Entry for Anthony Rosenberger, 1830.

¹⁵ *Virginia Free Press and Farmers' Repository*, April 21, 1831, 4.

¹⁶ *Virginia Free Press*, August 15, 1833, 4.

¹⁷ Non-population schedules, Agricultural Census Schedules, 1850-1880, <https://wvculture.org/agencies/archives-and-history/>. Accessed June 10, 2023.

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surveys after 1880. The table documents that farmers used the tract for agriculture. The federal census for 1850 listed William Cameron, age 45, with wife, Elizabeth, age 37, and six children, ages two months to age 19. The federal slave census for 1850 lists William Cameron as enslaving two males, one age 50, and the other age 10.

In 1851 Cameron sold a 261-acre parcel to George W. Tabb.¹⁸ The parcel included land in Jefferson County only. George W. Tabb appears on the 1853 county map compiled by county surveyor Samuel Howell-Brown (Fig. 5). From agricultural census data, Tabb appeared to be a successful farmer. As with other landowners, Tabb was active in civic affairs and served as a district commissioner in 1854.¹⁹ Tabb enslaved eleven persons, four males aged eleven to 45, and seven females, aged one to 70.

In 1868 Tabb advertised a sale of “personal property of every description...” claiming “...all his stock is very superior and will be sold without reserve.”²⁰ The *Alexandria Gazette* later reported George W. Tabb’s was the “largest sale of Personal Property” to have occurred in the county with bidders from adjoining counties. The “sale ran high” with “an aggregate of more than \$6,000.”²¹ At the same time (1868), Tabb sold his farm to Samuel Bushey (1799-1871), of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, for \$40 an acre.²² Tabb died in 1868.

What occurred at the farm in the 1870s is undocumented. Samuel Bushey died in 1871 having owned the property barely three years. The decade of the 1870s proved financially devastating to the United States leading up to, and following, the Panic of 1873. Throughout the decade, Bushey heirs tried to sell the property. In 1883, twelve years after Bushey died, Bushey heirs lost a suit in chancery court, and county commissioners ordered Bushey’s farm sold. Successful bidders were Samuel Busey (1824-1902) and George McKown (1798-1880). McKown was Busey’s father-in-law. Their names appear on the county property map of 1883 drawn by county surveyor Samuel Howell-Brown (Fig. 7).

Samuel Busey was first president of Peoples Savings Bank of Martinsburg, and later treasurer of Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Insurance Company of West Virginia. His online biography lists him as a farmer in Gerrardstown, Berkeley County.²³ Gerrardstown is just across Opequon Creek in Berkeley County. To what extent Busey farmed is unknown. His will leaves his half interest in the farm to his granddaughter, Minnehaha Busey, along with “half of the stock,... hogs, poultry, meat, and vegetables.”²⁴ These latter bequests indicate that at a minimum, Samuel Busey ran a stock farm and maintained swine, poultry, and a kitchen garden. In 1906, Busey and McKown heirs sold the 345-acre tract to W[ilson] A[sbury] Higgs (1861-1924).

As with Samuel Busey, W. A. Higgs was not primarily a farmer, but one who drew on resources of his land for other purposes. Higgs owned Jefferson Cooperage, a company that made barrels for flour and

¹⁸ Jefferson County Deed Book 31:459.

¹⁹ *Shepherdstown Register*, April 8, 1854, 3.

²⁰ *Spirit of Jefferson*, February 18, 1868, 4.

²¹ *Alexandria Gazette*, March 18, 1868, 3.

²² *Alexandria Gazette*, February 19, 1868, 2.

²³ “Samuel Busey,” <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~wvberkel/buseysambi.html>. Accessed September 15, 2023.

²⁴ Jefferson County Will Book C:206.

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fruit. By the early 1900s, flour and fruit were major export items for the northern Shenandoah Valley. Higgs harvested oak for barrels. In the federal census for 1900, Higgs describes his occupation as "Cooperage Manager." Higgs owned the tract from 1906 to 1914 when he sold it to Harry R. Kern.²⁵ Reporting the sale, the *Shepherdstown Register* noted that Higgs "has gotten off it a considerable quantity of timber which was used by the cooperage company."²⁶

Harry Rogers Kern (1873-1952) was a lawyer who invested in farms in West Virginia but did not live on them.²⁷ He preferred to remain with his law practice in Winchester, Virginia. Still, he must have had a tenant farmer. When Kern sold the farm to J. R. Ware in 1916, the deed conveyed "seven loads of hay in the barn, fifty bushels of wheat from the current crop, and corn sufficient to run the horses."²⁸

James Robert Ware (1867-1943) came to Jefferson County from North Carolina.²⁹ He owned the farm from 1916 to his death in 1943. The federal census for 1910 listed his occupation as "Principal" of a "Graded School" in Seaboard Township, Northampton County, North Carolina. The federal census for 1920 listed his occupation as "school teacher." In 1920 Ware, his wife Edith, and their two children were "boarders" at the home of [illegible] Williams and her daughter, Bessie, in Opequon, Frederick County, Virginia. Opequon is an unincorporated locale just north of Winchester, Virginia, almost at the border of West Virginia. The federal census for 1930 listed him as a "farmer." It also listed his educational level a "C-3," that indicates Ware had at least three years of college. For 1940, the federal census listed him as a "Stockman" living on his farm in Middleway. He is buried in Winchester.

In 1946, Edith Ware, widow of James Ware, sold the property to Arthur and Mabel Buell. The deed listed many small outparcels that James Ware had sold.³⁰ Less than a year later, in 1947, the Buells sold the property to Harry and Josephine Baumgardner.³¹ The Baumgardners owned the property until 1967 when they sold it to Joseph Tyszkiewicz for \$58,000.³² Tyszkiewicz bought and sold many properties in the county while living outside Washington, D.C.

The sale to Tyszkiewicz was a watershed to the historical large farm that straddled two counties for more than 200 years. Tyszkiewicz divided the tract into many smaller parcels. He did so in part to take advantage of waterfrontage on Opequon Creek by selling deep, narrow lots that bordered on the creek. Tyszkiewicz then sold a much-reduced core Fairview-Rees-Daniel farm parcel to George Green who then sold it to Michael and Michelle Palencar. With a boundary adjustment in 1995 the property measures 19.67 acres after a merger of two parcels (Fig. 9).³³ Michelle Palencar is the current owner.

²⁵ Jefferson County Deed Book 110:60.

²⁶ *Shepherdstown Register*, August 14, 1913, 4.

²⁷ In addition to buying Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm (Jefferson County Deed Book 114:322), Kern also owned the Nathan Haines Farm on Bullskin Run, a National Register property (RS100008071).

²⁸ Jefferson County Deed Book 114:322.

²⁹ *Shepherdstown Register*, October 26, 1916, 4.

³⁰ Jefferson County Deed Book 166:222.

³¹ Jefferson County Deed Book 167:531.

³² Jefferson County Deed Book 292:137.

³³ Jefferson County Deed Book 817:488.

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Palencar raises horses. She continues a history of agricultural use of the Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm. While her acreage is greatly diminished from the 462-acre granted from Lord Fairfax to Dr. John Briscoe in 1760, the 19.67 acres contains core structures that help define a farm: barn, corn crib, and meathouse. These structures and the nearly uninterrupted use of the property for agriculture help support the nomination of the farm for inclusion in the National Register with local significance.

Architecture

Surviving resources on the Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm are locally significant for their age and unique styles. They represent the earliest forms of construction in what became Jefferson County in 1801. Interiors of the log summer kitchen and main house have been updated for contemporary living, but the exteriors retain strong integrity and convey their historic significance. Architectural significance focuses on four buildings: the log cabin summer kitchen and early portion of the house, the meathouse, and stone barn.

Log summer kitchen

The log summer kitchen is especially significant as settlers considered log a temporary building material to be sheathed or replaced when funds allowed. In his *History of Martinsburg* [West Virginia], published in 1888, Vernon Aler described the raising of a log cabin.³⁴ A “fatigue” party chopped logs to proper length; a “carpenter” cut and split clapboards for the roof; a “team” hauled logs to the site and positioned them. The next day four “cornermen” notched logs and put them in place. The carpenter then built a comb-like structure on the roof to support the roofing clapboards that were lapped and held in place with logs. Other builders laid wooden flooring and cut holes for doors and windows. Settlers never intended log cabins as long-term housing, rather short-term shelter until they could afford something more permanent.

On his 462-acre property, either Dr. John Briscoe or John Daniel carefully chose a site for a cabin at the highest point of the property. The builder oriented the cabin north to south with its massive chimney at the north end and its entry at the south. Such property owners as Lord Fairfax wanted settlement and typically included requirements for settlers to build a cabin with minimum dimensions of 16 feet by 20 feet with a stone or brick chimney and apple and peach orchards.³⁵ If a settler failed to build within so many years, often five, the property reverted to the seller. The incentive was to build and settle.

The Jonathan Clark Notebook of 1786 cited the following buildings owned by John Daniel on property formerly owned by Briscoe:

JOHN DANIEL under Briscoe – Buildings: one half worn framed house 28 by 16 covered with joint shingles and an outside stone chimney; one framed half worn house

³⁴ F. Vernon Aler, *History of Martinsburg and Berkeley County* (Hagerstown, MD: Mail Publishing Company, 1888), 48.

³⁵ An example of a Jefferson County lease agreement is that of George Washington to John Ariss in 1786. The lease details size and composition of structure and the need for apple and peach orchards. See: Indenture, deed of lease, John Ariss, 1786 April 20, A-516.9, Box: 34, Folder: 1786.04.20. George Washington collection, SC-GWC. Special Collections at The George Washington Presidential Library at Mount Vernon.

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24 by 16 with two indifferent stone chimneys; one small old log house covered with clapboards; one round log barn 66 by 20, the logs old and a new cover on about 5 ½ ft of the roof, no doors to the barn....³⁶

The building that seems to be missing from the Jonathan Clark description is the current log summer kitchen. Clark lists no log house with a massive stone chimney as might be expected. This absence indicates the log summer kitchen may have been built after 1786 when the Clark team surveyed the property. Perhaps a massive stone chimney was added to the “small old log house” and that building became a summer kitchen.

Regardless, the log summer kitchen illustrates features Aler described: relatively small dimensions (18'-9" x 14'-10"), logs laid horizontally, and logs carefully V-notched at corners (Photo 3).³⁷ Where the log summer kitchen departs from the example Aler describes is in its foundation and roof. The log summer kitchen sits on a foundation of uncoursed limestone. Its roof, now covered in standing-seam metal, is at a steeper pitch than others in the county. The roof flares at the eave to cover the south façade, an alteration that occurred more than 50 years ago that shades the wall from bright sun and protects it from water damage by rain.

Architectural historian John Allen notes that the entry on the gable end is similar to other houses in Jefferson County and reflects the building's domestic use before becoming solely a kitchen.³⁸ The corner dog-leg stairway connected the main floor with the attic and eliminated ladders used in other simpler cabins.

Main house

In his inventory of 1786, Clark referred to “one half worn fraimed house 28 by 16 covered with joint shingles and an outside stone chimney.”³⁹ Those dimensions closely align with dimensions of the front of the main house in 2023 – 28 feet wide. Depth is difficult to measure accurately, but sixteen feet is reasonable. A “fraimed house” is one with heavy timber framing as opposed to contemporary balloon framing. By “covered with joint shingles” is meant a roof of wooden shingles butted together, as is common in 2023. If walls had been covered with exposed wood – clapboards or shingles – Clark could have noted the cladding but did not. An alternative could have been stucco over wood sheathing.⁴⁰ With an outside stone chimney, the house looked like the image depicted in *Uncommon Vernacular* (Fig. 10).

In 2023, a passageway connects the two buildings. The log summer kitchen was likely built after 1786, long after Lord Fairfax granted the property to Dr. John Briscoe. By 1786, either John Rees or John Daniel had built the frame house. The frame house, the main house, represents an advance in design and construction. Where the log summer kitchen's design is one of utility, the main house is distinctly and consciously Georgian in design.

³⁶ Joyner, “Jonathan Clark Notebook,” 168.

³⁷ See Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred Knopf, 2005), 36.

³⁸ Allen, *Uncommon Vernacular*, 124.

³⁹ Joyner, “Jonathan Clark Notebook,” 168.

⁴⁰ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 40.

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Architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester describe Georgian houses features including “a paneled front door, usually centered;” “windows with double-hung sashes having many small panes;” and “windows aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows,... sometimes three-ranked on the front façade.”⁴¹ Theirs is a fairly accurate description of the main house. Moreover, the main house is 2-1/2 stories, not the single-story-with-attic construction of the log summer kitchen. The main house is taller than the log summer kitchen. With a cellar, the main house is also deeper than the log summer kitchen. A cellar gave an owner that much more space for storage, cooking or laundry, or a place for children, servants, or enslaved humans.

Roofing of the main house was more permanent than that of the summer log kitchen. A wood-shingled roof required carefully-cut rafters and lath to support the wood shingles. If the log summer kitchen originally had clapboards held in place by logs, treenails, or puncheons, a joint-shingled roof could only be fastened with iron nails, an advance in technology and one that represented the availability of quantities of iron nails. In 1792 William Wilson advertised a variety of “4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d” nails from his store in Mill Creek, near the Opequon.⁴² Though postdating an earlier period when either Rees or Daniels built the main house, nails were available in quantity to local builders, bolstered by overland trade from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, Virginia.

More than 50 years ago an owner extended the roof across the front façade to make a two-story porch supported by four columns. The roof shades the house from bright sun in summer and provides protection from rain and snow year round. It also covers a small second-story balcony accessed directly above the center entry door. The alteration was practical. In addition, the owner may have sought to upgrade the house to reflect the more fashionable Neoclassical Revival or Colonial Revival style.

The modern addition (ca. 2010) is in keeping with the character of the house. It appears to meet requirements of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: Rehabilitation as a Treatment and Standards for Rehabilitation*, Standards 9 and 10:

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.⁴³

⁴¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 139.

⁴² *Potomac Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser*, December 3, 1792, 3.

⁴³ “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: Rehabilitation as a Treatment and Standards for Rehabilitation (U.S. National Park Service),” accessed October 2, 2023, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-rehabilitation.htm>.

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Families in the 2020s want modern amenities to include central heat and air conditioning. They also want energy-saving lifestyles that impose minimum impact on the environment. Large old houses put a stress on energy efficiency for their size and relative inefficiency. The Secretary of the Interior recognizes this inevitably and therefore allows energy-efficient additions that do not impair the historical integrity of old buildings and structures, hence two standards that describe conditions the Secretary finds acceptable. The west wing of the Rees-Daniel House appears to meet those Secretary's standards.

Meathouse

Until owners adopted modern refrigeration, meathouses and smokehouses allowed owners to cure and keep meat. They cured occasionally beef, but more likely pork as ham. Referencing *Virginia Housewife*, published in 1824, architectural historian John Allen described how owners bled and butchered a cut of meat, rubbed it with salt, salt-peter, and brown sugar, then hung it in their meathouse to cure.⁴⁴ Cuts were hung to allow air circulation and to keep meat away from rodents. Small vent holes facilitated air circulation.

The Fairview-Rees-Daniel meathouse is uncoursed limestone covered with a metal standing-seam roof. Its door is in the gable-end façade. On its west façade is a small opening for air circulation and to keep the interior temperature more constant for curing. Architectural historian Allen states the Fairview-Rees-Daniel meathouse is among the "earliest in the county." As Jonathan Clark did not describe it, its construction probably postdates 1786. Nonetheless, its age and survival earmark it of early local significance.

Stone Barn

In 1786, Jonathan Clark described: "one round log barn 66 by 20, the logs old and a new cover on about 5 ½ ft of the roof, no doors to the barn...."⁴⁵ A barn measuring 60 feet by 20 feet was a large structure in the late 1700s. By "round log" is meant logs that had not been dressed and squared as logs often were for cabins. Instead the log was laid, sometimes with bark. A "now cover on about 5-1/2 feet of the roof" indicates construction of a new roof was underway, and less than six feet had been laid. "No doors" meant the barn sheltered but did not secure what was inside. The barn was likely only a single story in height. This barn no longer survives.

In its place an owner in about 1860, possibly George W. Tabb, built a stone bank barn measuring about 73'1" wide by 36'6" deep. Two styles of barns predominate in Jefferson County: "Cumbrian," or English barns built on a flat stretch, and "Sweitzer," or Pennsylvania-German bank barns built against a small hill, often human made, to allow a stable at the lowest level and storage of hay above. The original barn at Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm, previously described, was in some likelihood an English or Cumbrian barn, single story and built on flat land.

⁴⁴ Allen, *Uncommon Vernacular*, 129, referencing Mary Randolph, *The Virginia Housewife, or Methodical Cook* (New York: Dover Publications, 1993, first edition 1824), 48-50.

⁴⁵ Joyner, "Jonathan Clark Notebook," 168.

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The present barn is a bank barn in the Pennsylvania-German tradition. Wagons carrying hay were pulled up a slight incline to the first level and offloaded. Beneath the first level was an area for stabling livestock. At the opposite side of the entrance, the area at the mouth of the barn was its forebay. It often opened to a fenced corral. As reported above, in 1860 George W. Tabb owned seven horses, fifteen milk cows, fifteen other head of cattle, 60 swine, and forty tons of hay. To provide shelter for his animals and their feed, Tabb needed a large barn. This large stone barn provided it.

Bank barns are common in Jefferson County. What are less so are those that survive of stone – only eight including the stone barn at Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm. There were more, but stone is the ultimate material for recycling for its durability and timeless utility. Builders used recycled limestone for foundations, new houses, outbuildings, and decorative stone walls. What distinguishes the Fairview-Rees-Daniels barn from the other seven stone barns in Jefferson County is its “enclosed stone forebay,” the only in the county.⁴⁶

In 2023, although greatly reduced in acreage from 1760, Fairview remains an active 19.6-acre farm where its current owner raises horses that graze within a fenced area of nearly six acres. Horses use a stone barn dating to 1860. Though the log summer kitchen and main house have been altered for modern use, their exteriors and those of the meathouse and stone barn retain discernible historical features of local significance.

Evaluation of Integrity

National Register integrity is the “authenticity of a property’s historic identity.”⁴⁷ The Fairview-Rees-Daniels Farm remains in its original location with original buildings and structures that have not been relocated. The setting is visually rural with the exception of a small, modern house across the road. The historical log cabin kitchen, Georgian colonial house, stone meathouse, and stone bank barn anchor the setting as old. Sound and smell are important to setting and give setting a feeling. The Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm is quiet and smells pungent as farms do. With the exception of a discrete modern addition, three non-contributing structures, and one non-contributing building, all features of other contributing buildings and structures appear historical.

⁴⁶ Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission (JCHLC), “Fair View, Rees-Daniel Farm,” *Landmarks Nomination Report*.

⁴⁷ National Register Bulletin, Part A (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1997), 4.

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11. Major Bibliographical References

Public Records available on line directly or through FamilySearch.org

Berkeley County, VA and WV, Deeds and Wills

Jefferson County, VA and WV, Deeds and Wills

Newspaper accounts available through GenealogyBank (subscription)

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Farmers Repository (Charles Town, WV)

Shepherdstown Register (Shepherdstown, WV)

Virginia Free Press (Charles Town, WV)

Federal Census Records available through FamilySearch.org

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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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: West Virginia Historic Property Inventory

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): JF-0758

12. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 19.6 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Location	Latitude	Longitude
A	39.324590	-77.987621
B	39.323743	-77.985604
C	39.321187	-77.987224
D	39.322797	-77.988640
Centroid	39.322654	-77.986706

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property boundary begins at an arbitrary point ("C" on Fig. 1) on Hidden Hollow Drive, then curves northwest to the turnoff to Our Lane ("B" on Fig 1). At Our Lane the boundary continues to curve to the northwest to an arbitrary point beyond the stone barn ("A" on Fig. 1). From that point it continues to and arbitrary point ("D" on Fig.1). The boundary line from "D" to "C" has minor zigs and zags. Points "A", "B", and "C" are on roadways; "D" is not. The boundaries enclose a 19.6-acre parcel.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The parcel represents the entirety of the Palencar acreage as cited on the county tax map. Moreover, the parcel contains all the contributing buildings and structures described in the nomination and omits no other buildings or structures that would otherwise qualify. The parcel contains all core elements of the nomination.

13. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Demer, Compiler
organization: Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission
street & number: P. O. Box 23
city or town: Charles Town state: WV zip code: 25414
e-mail: jdemer@hotmail.com
telephone: 304-728-3195
date: October 3, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

List of Figures

Fig.	Description
1	USGS map showing property location and latitude/longitude coordinates.
2	Sketch map and key to photographs.
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4	Sales ad by owner Anthony Rosenberger, <i>Virginia Free Press</i> , August 15, 1833, 4.
5	Platted map of Jefferson County for 1852 by County Surveyor Samuel Howell-Brown.
6	Sale ad for 1868 Fair View livestock, farm equipment, and transport.
7	Platted map of Jefferson County for 1883 by County Surveyor Samuel Howell-Brown.
8	Plat of tract sold to Harry Kern by Jefferson Cooperage, October 15, 1913.
9	Plat of Fairview-Rees-Daniel parcel owned by Michelle Palencar (2023).
10	Depictions of 1700s house and log kitchen from John Allen, <i>Uncommon Vernacular</i> .

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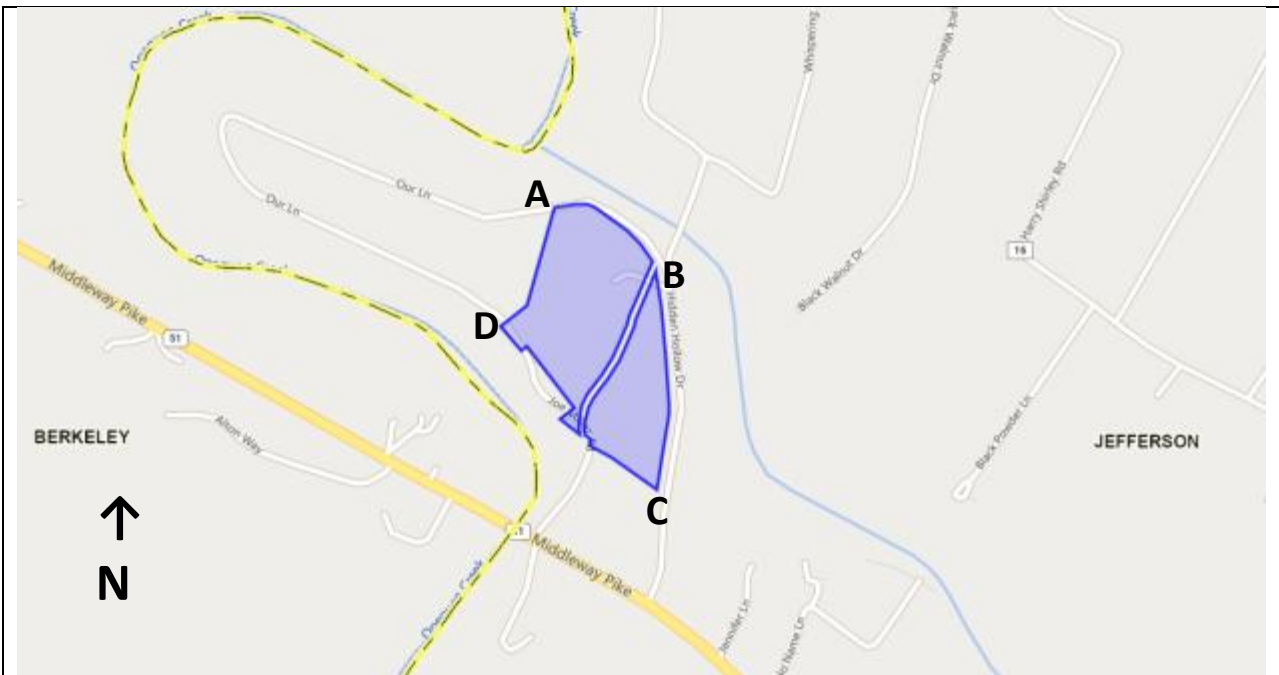


Figure 1. USGS map showing property location. Fairview Farm is located about two miles west of Middleway, Jefferson County, West Virginia. The property comprises 19.6 acres and is reached from West Virginia Route 51 (Middleway Pike) and Hidden Hollow Drive. The property slopes slightly downward to Opequon Creek, the border between Berkeley County and Jefferson County.

Map Source: West Virginia Property Viewer. Link: <https://www.mapwv.gov/parcel>. Accessed June 21, 2023. Centroid measurement from Regrid.com. Accessed September 5, 2023.

Location	Latitude	Longitude
A	39.324590	-77.987621
B	39.323743	-77.985604
C	39.321187	-77.987224
D	39.322797	-77.988640
Centroid	39.322654	-77.986706

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Figure 2. Sketch map and key to photographs.

View	Description
1	Fairview-Rees-Daniel front façade, view to northwest.
2	Fairview-Rees-Daniel oblique view to west.
3	Fairview-Rees-Daniel east façade, view to southwest.
4	Fairview-Rees-Daniel oblique, view to south.
5	Fairview-Rees-Daniel rear façade, view to southeast.
6	Fairview-Rees-Daniel stone barn oblique front façade, view to northeast.
7	Fairview-Rees-Daniel cottage front facade, view to northeast.
8	Fairview-Rees-Daniel addition, view to northeast.
9	Fairview-Rees-Daniel meathouse west façade, view to southeast.
10	Fairview-Rees-Daniel meathouse gable entrance, view to west.
11	Fairview-Rees-Daniel utility shed/garage, view to west.
12	Fairview-Rees-Daniel stone barn, oblique view of enclosed forebay, view to southwest.

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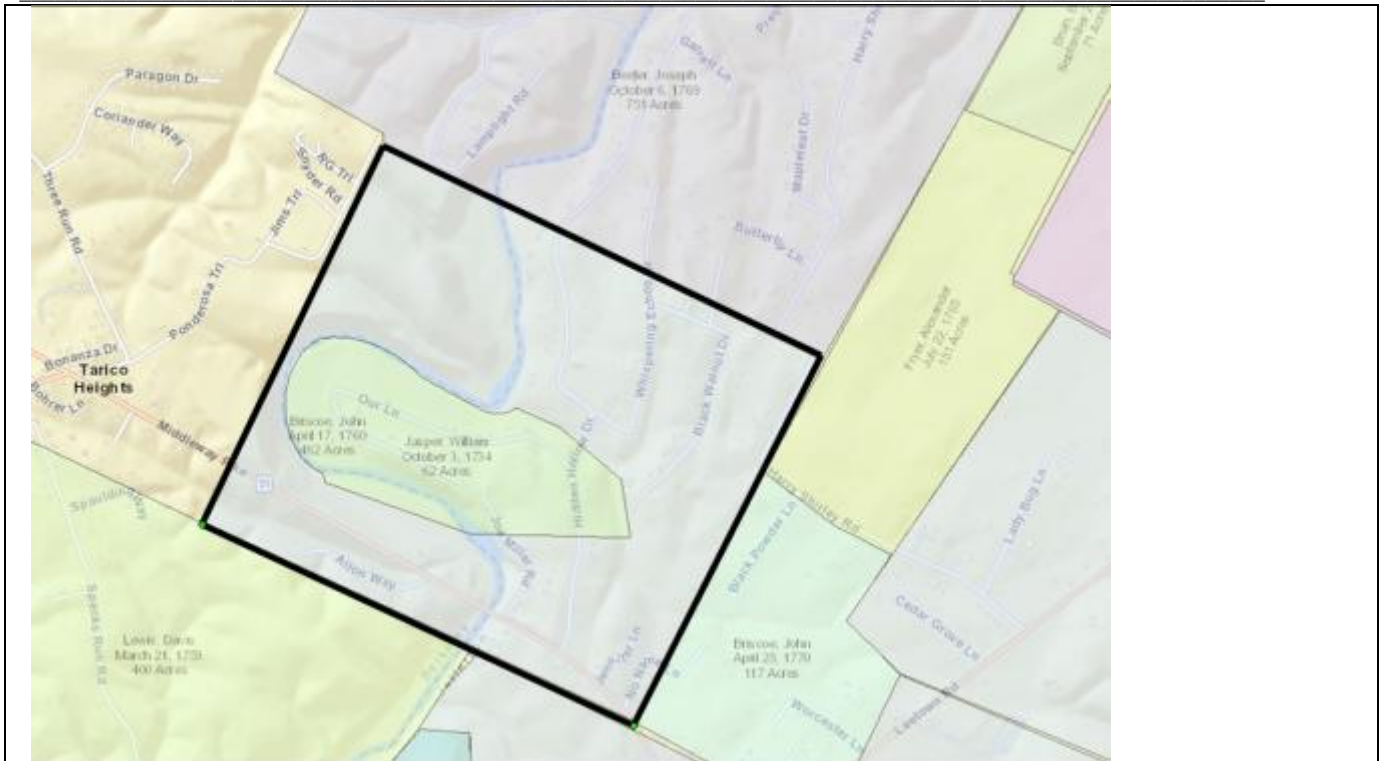


Figure 3. Plat of 462-acre grant to Dr. John Briscoe from Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1760. Briscoe's parcel extended into what is today Berkeley County. Beside its large size, the parcel was valuable because it was well watered by the Opequon Creek and other streams flowing into it. The parcel also bordered on the road from Charles Town to Martinsburg, today's West Virginia Route 51.

Figure 4. "Farm for Sale" ad by owner Anthony Rosenberger, *Virginia Free Press*, August 15, 1833, 4.

Farms in the 1800s sold by their acreage rather than improvements made on them. Hence, in bold type, Rosenberger advertised the acreage of his farm as "475 ACRES," perhaps an exaggeration in its size. The ad described the parcel near "Smithfield," the former name of Middleway. As was true with many property ads in the 1800s, sellers emphasized the quantity and clarity of water. "Limestone water" implied good, clear water. Reference to a "head race" indicates the property is suited for a mill. If a mill were on the property, the seller would have touted it.. The requirement for payment of a third or half the selling price in cash seemed common in the 1800s. The concept that a farm could be bought with a 30-year mortgage was not common.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, in Jefferson county, Va. near the town of Smithfield, containing
475 ACRES,
Being the same farm on which Wm. P. Flood, Esq. formerly resided. The land is generally of fine quality, part limestone, and well watered—the Opequon Creek passing through it, and having on it several large springs of limestone water. There is a fine seat on it for almost any description of water works—a portion of the head race being already dug out. There is a good dwelling house, and other out-buildings conveniently situated on the premises. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more minute description of this valuable property, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase, will first view it.
The terms are—Twenty-five Dollars per acre,—one half in hand, the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest—approved security being given for the deferred payments.
ANTHONY ROSENBERGER.
Aug. 15, 1833.—4c.

Fairview/Rees/Daniel Farm
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Figure 5. 1853 platted map of Jefferson County by County Surveyor Samuel Howell-Brown.

George W. Tabb bought the property that he named "Fair View" for the vista owners and others enjoyed surrounded by prosperous farms of neighbors. Across Opequon Creek in Berkeley County, represented in lime green, is a designation of "G.M." and a six-pointed star representing a grist mill. The mill is ideally suited on a year-round watercourse and on a major roadway between Martinsburg and Charles Town. The Opequon was not easily navigated for commerce although it was suited to travel by canoe or small boat.

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<p style="text-align: center;">Public Sale.</p> <p>THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at his residence, "Fairview," 1½ miles North of Smithfield, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1868, ALL OF HIS Stock, Farming Utensils, &c., consisting in part as follows, viz:— Five head of No. 1 Mules—good size, one pair match well and drive freely to a carriage; Two fine Brood Mares—in foal; Two fine geldings, calculated for saddle or Harness—both ride well; A fine Stallion—well bred, five years old this Spring, and second to no horse under the saddle for comfort; Two Fillies—one two year and one one-year old this Spring, gotten by the above Stallion; Six Milch Cows, (Ayrshire,) some of them with Calves by their side—cannot be excelled for richness of milk; Six Heifers of the same stock, A Thorough-bred Bull of Durham and Devon stock, Forty-five head of Sheep; Three fine Brood Sows, One Boar, of Irish Grazer stock; Twenty-six Stock hogs, Two Broad-tread Wagons, Wagon Bed, Wood Ladders, Two pair Grain Ladders, One Cart and Gearing, Water Car and Barrel, One three-seat Carriage and Harness—strong, One Family Sleigh and Bells, One Spring Wagon—new, with Shafts and Pole, and Single Harness; Gearing and Chains complete for six horses, Five sets of Plough Gears and Bridles, Pacing Hobbles, one Rockwell Bridle, Two Witherow Ploughs, for three horses, One two horse Coulter Plough, Two large Harrows, one Corn do., Corn Coverer, three Single and four Double-</p>	<p>Shovel Ploughs, Thriller, Double and Single-Trees, One Buggy Rake, one Revolving do., One Gum Drill with Guano Attachment, One Wheat Fan—good; one Rolling Sarsen, Fodder Cutter and Cutting-Box, Clover Seed Stripper, One set of Blacksmith Tools complete—the Bellows large and extra, Log Chains, one Grindstone—geared; Crow-Bars, Sledge, Mattock, Hoes, &c., Augurs from 2½ inch to a gimlet, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Forks and Rakes, Horse Fork, Pulleys and Ropes for hoisting hay, One Corn Sheller, one Portable Cider Mill, About 200 BUSHELS OF GLADE OATS—suitable for Seed, CORN and RYE by the bushel, About 4,000 Pounds No. 1 BACON, A quantity of good LARD, One Ten-plate Stove, one Cook Stove complete, One Sun Stove, one Air-tight do., Two Franklin do., 1 pair Patent Balances; Farm Bell, 2 bbls. Vinegar, 4 Stands of Bees. HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All of the above stock and articles are of first class. TERMS OF SALE. A credit until the first of November will be given on all sums over \$20, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.—Sums of \$20 and under the cash in hand. No property to be removed until settled for. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock, A. M. GEORGE W. TABB. J. W. McGINNIS, Auctioneer. February 20, 1868.</p>
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Source: *Virginia Free Press*, February 27, 1868, 3.

Figure 6. Sale list (1868) of Fair View livestock and farm equipment by George W. Tabb. Sale ads give rich insight to the scope and variety of livestock, farm equipment, sources of heat, and crops found on large farms such as those of Tabb. The sale realized \$6,000 with bidders coming from neighboring counties and states. Animal breeds are especially descriptive: "Ayrshire" dairy cows, "Durham" and "Devon" bulls, an Irish boar, and most important to any farm in the 1800s – mules. Absent from the list: poultry, but on the list: "stands of bees," critical to pollinating crops and an important source of sugar. Also a "portable cider mill" to make a healthy non- or low-alcoholic beverage. A "farm bell" allowed a farmer to summons hands for meals. One eye-opener is "4,800 Pounds of No. 1 Bacon," that gives an idea to what farm families ate during winter months absent other meat or high-calorie nourishment.

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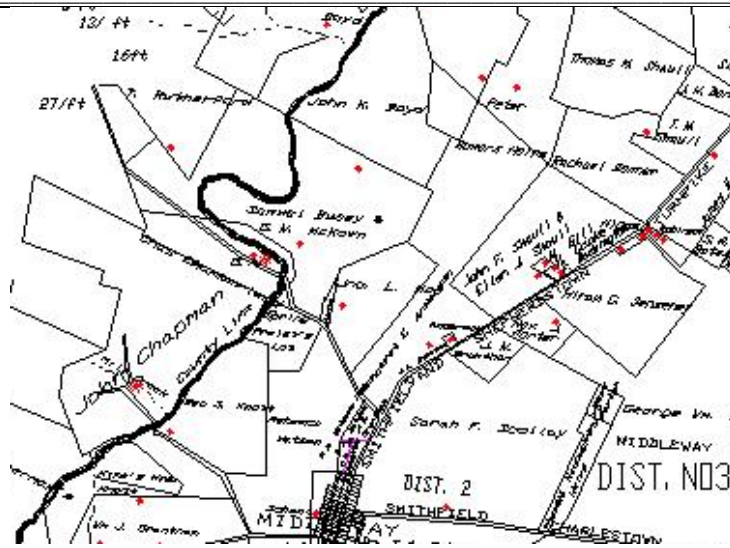


Figure 7. Platted map of Jefferson County for 1883 by County Surveyor Samuel Howell-Brown. The plat depicts how the McKown-Busey parcel crossed Opequon Creek and extended into Berkeley County. It also depicts the Middleway to Shepherdstown Turnpike, an important route connecting Middleway with the newly-built Shenandoah Valley Railroad in Shepherdstown. Across the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, the Cumberland and Ohio Canal provided canal access to Georgetown, D.C.

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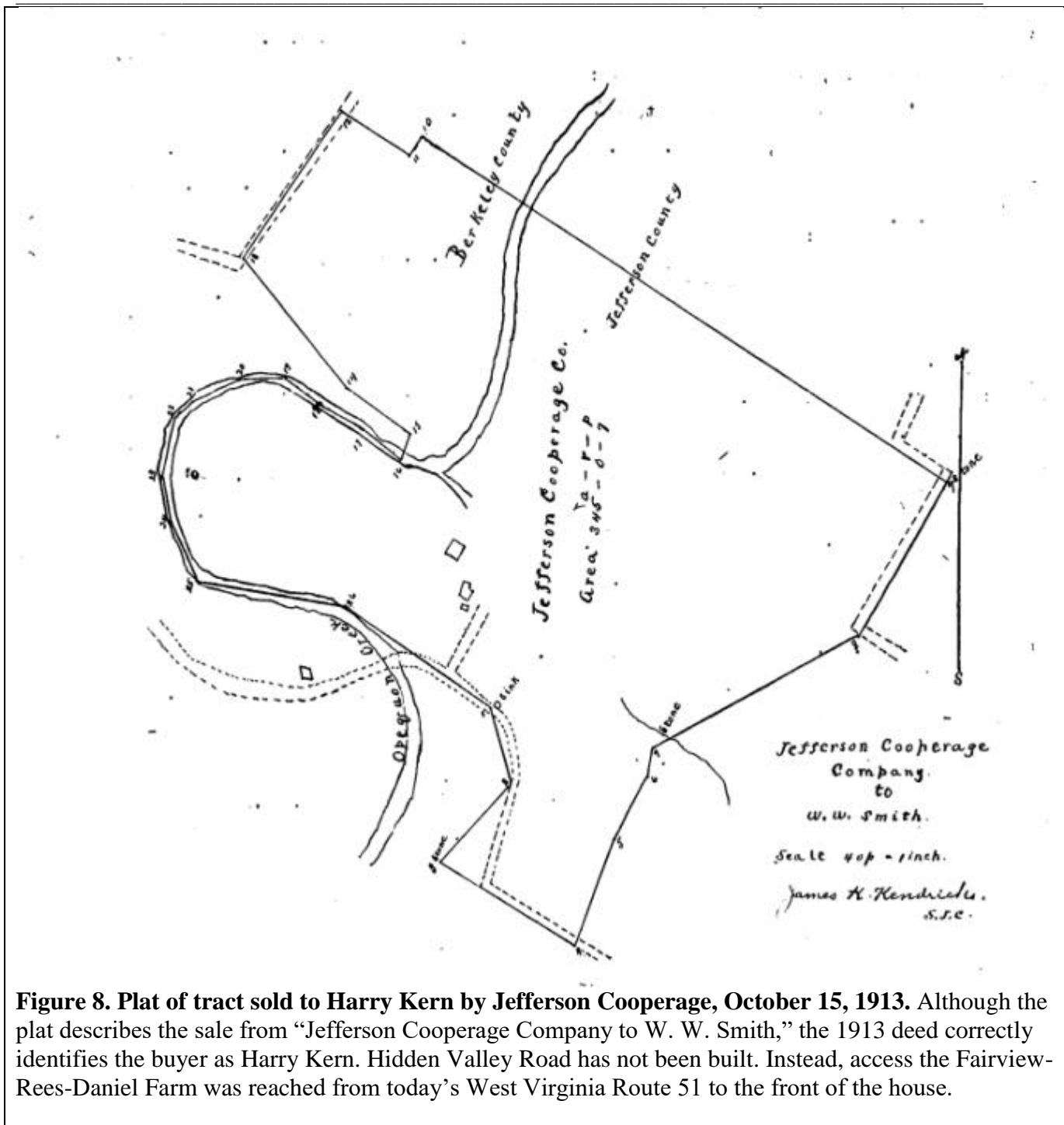


Figure 8. Plat of tract sold to Harry Kern by Jefferson Cooperage, October 15, 1913. Although the plat describes the sale from “Jefferson Cooperage Company to W. W. Smith,” the 1913 deed correctly identifies the buyer as Harry Kern. Hidden Valley Road has not been built. Instead, access the Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm was reached from today’s West Virginia Route 51 to the front of the house.

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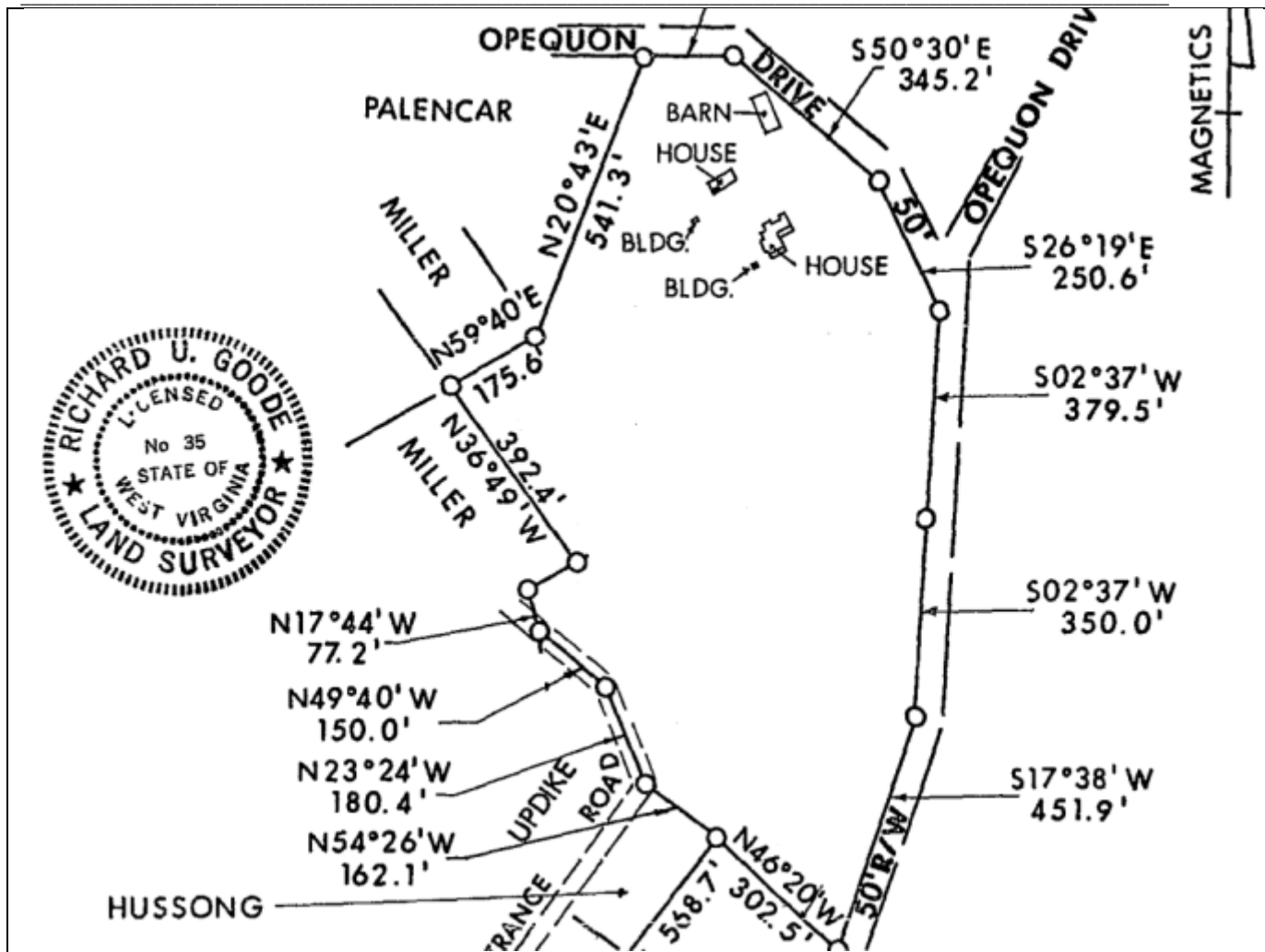
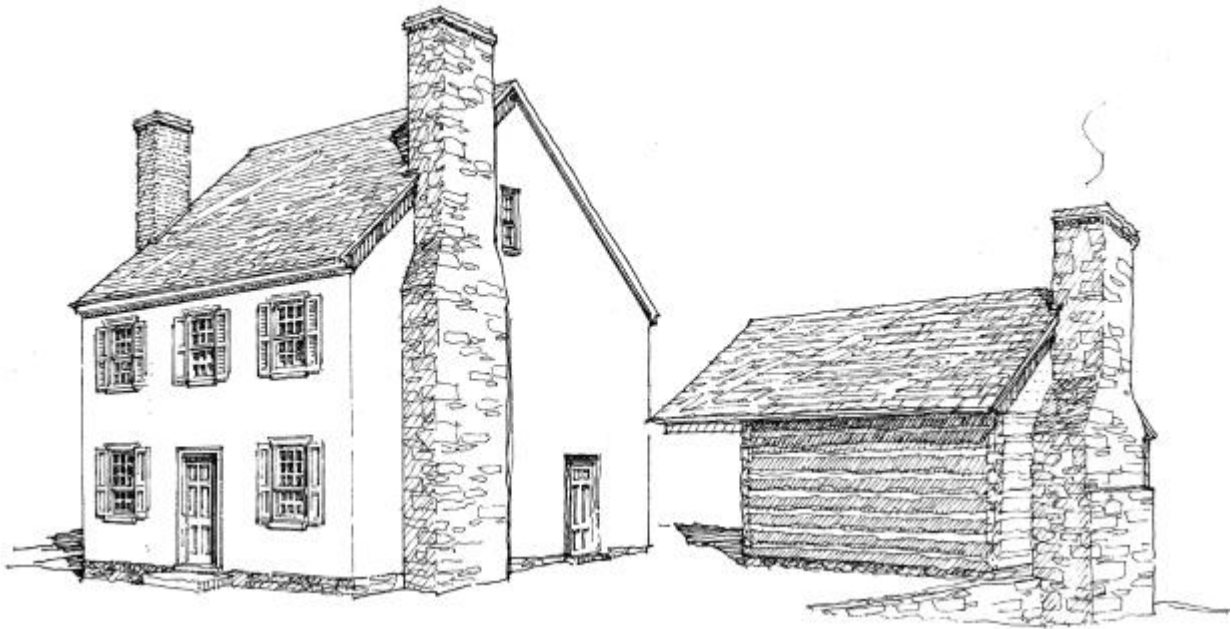


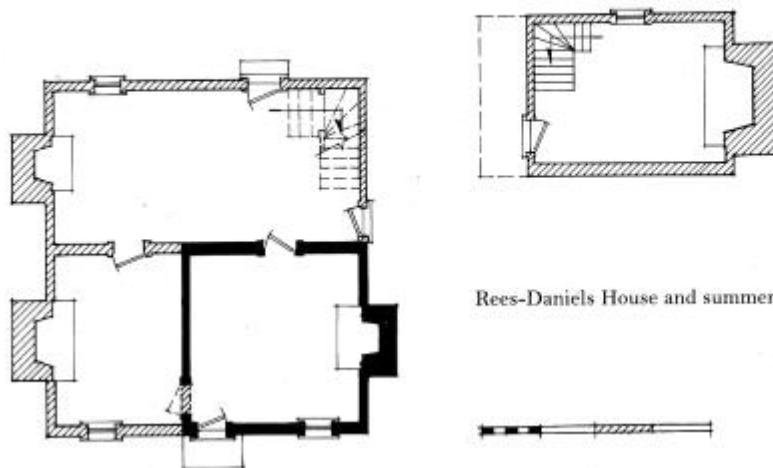
Figure 9. Plat of Fairview-Rees-Daniel parcel owned by Michelle Palencar (2023). Though greatly reduced in acreage from the Fairfax grant of 462 acres, the current 19.7-acre Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm retains core historical buildings and structures. Other farms surround the property that help give Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm its historical integrity. The upper “BLDG.” shows location of the cottage; the lower the meathouse.

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Rees-Daniels House, ca. 1775, Middleway vicinity, oblique perspective view with log kitchen



Rees-Daniels House and summer kitchen, first-floor plan

Figure 10. Depictions of 1700s house and log kitchen from John Allen, *Uncommon Vernacular*, 49. What is today's log summer kitchen probably started as a cabin for a family. The cabin's entrance on the gable end allowed fuller use of interior space. Extended eaves sheltered logs from harsh weather and provided some protection for persons outside the cabin. The dogleg corner stair allowed more interior space and easier access to the loft than a ladder. The main house began as a single room, 1-1/2-story building then added to for a hall-and-parlor plan with a rear addition. The rear addition used a corner dogleg stairway to access second floor of the house and cellar. In the Pennsylvania tradition solid panel shutters are mounted on first-story windows and louvered on the second story. An attic room could be a place for children, or after 1805, the enslaved of William P. Flood.

Illustration by Andrew Lewis, AIA.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm

City or Vicinity: Near Middleway

County: Jefferson

State: West Virginia

Photographer: John Demer

Date Photographed: August 28, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo	Description
1 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0001. Front façade, view to northwest.
2 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0002. Oblique view to west.
3 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0003. East façade, view to southwest.
4 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0004. Oblique rear, view to south.
5 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0005. Rear façade, view to southeast.
6 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0006. Stone barn front façade, oblique view to northeast.
7 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0007. Cottage front facade, view to northeast.
8 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0008. Addition, view to northeast.
9 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0009. Meathouse west façade, view to southeast.
10 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0010. Meathouse gable entrance, view to west.
11 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0011. Utility shed/garage, view to west.
12 of 12	WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0012. Stone barn oblique view of enclosed forebay, view to west.

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Photo 1. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel_Farm_0001. Front façade, view to northwest.

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Photo 2. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniels Farm_0002. Oblique view to west.

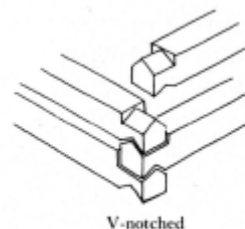
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Photo 3. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel_0003. East façade, view to southwest.

This 1700s log summer kitchen is a rare surviving example of the earliest form of European American shelter in Jefferson County. In his 1888 *History of Berkeley County*, F. Vernon Aler describes how a team of farmer-builders could cut logs to length, dress them square, notch the corners, and raise and roof a log cabin in less than a week (a chimney of stone or brick would take longer to complete). Doors at the near end originally led to a root cellar, later enlarged. The eave of the roof was also enlarged to make a small porch. The massive chimney measures ten feet wide and four feet deep. To the left is an old stone retaining wall, difficult to date, but important to note.



LOG CORNER NOTCHING SYSTEMS

Corners of the log summer kitchen are V-notched as illustrated in McAlester & McAlester, *American Houses*, 36.
Drawing by Laura Jarrett.

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Photo 4. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0004. Oblique rear, view to south.

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Photo 5. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0005. Rear façade, view to southeast.

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Photo 6. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0006. Stone barn front façade, oblique view to northeast.

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Photo 7. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0007. Cottage front facade, view to northeast.

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Photo 8. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0008. Addition, view to northeast. The stone meathouse is partially seen to the right.

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Photo 9. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0009. Meathouse west façade, view to southeast.

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Photo 10. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0010.

Fairview/Rees/Daniel Farm
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Photo 11. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0011. Utility shed/garage, view to west.

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Photo 12. WV_Jefferson County_Fairview-Rees-Daniel Farm_0012. Stone barn oblique, view to west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.