

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.

LISTED:  
VLR  
03/21/2013  
NRH  
06/05/2013

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hawthorne and Old Town Spring

Other names/site number: DHR File No.138-0030; 138-5013

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 610 and 730 Amherst Street

City or town: Winchester State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 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 X B X C \_\_\_ D

M. Peter Amason, Deputy Director, Policy & Planning, April 2, 2013  
Signature of certifying official/Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</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.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

GOVERNMENT: Public Works: Springhouse

DOMESTIC: Garage

DOMESTIC: Shed

LANDSCAPE: Stone Wall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

GOVERNMENT: Public Works: Springhouse

DOMESTIC: Garage

LANDSCAPE: Stone Wall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; BRICK; STUCCO; METAL: Steel;  
WOOD

### 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.)

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#### Summary Paragraph:

Located along the north side of Amherst Street in the City of Winchester, Hawthorne is an excellent local example of an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone dwelling that rests on the foundation of an earlier house. The two-story, five-bay, hip-roofed stone dwelling is Late Georgian in its massing but has Federal-style detailing and was constructed ca. 1811 for Alfred H. Powell by local builder Lewis Barnett. A rear brick service wing was added during the ownership of Thomas Tidball ca. 1840. Since that time relatively few alterations have occurred that detract from the historic integrity of the house. Once the center of a large Frederick County estate on the outskirts of Winchester, the property now encompasses nearly five acres, and is one of the largest residential lots in the city. The bucolic setting of the house, on a hill overlooking Amherst Street, is further enhanced by stone entry gateposts and walls, a contributing structure, that surround the property on the south and east. Although it was originally part of Hawthorne, a ca. 1816 brick springhouse, a contributing resource known as the Old Town Spring, is sited near the southwest corner of the property and has been owned by the City of Winchester since 1840. A ca. 1915 stone garage contributes to the property; a brick potting shed, constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, has been altered substantially and is a non-contributing resource.

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Detailed Description:**

#### *Site Description*

Hawthorne stands on a sloping, approximately five-acre parcel on the north side of Amherst Street in the City of Winchester. The house is sited on top of a hill near the rear of the property and has a commanding view of the front yard, which includes the Old Town Spring near the southwest corner. Originally part of Hawthorne, the spring and the early-19<sup>th</sup>-century springhouse that rests above it have been owned by the City for nearly 175 years. The City continues to maintain it, although the spring no longer provides municipal water. Access to the springhouse and its surrounding yard, which includes a stone retaining wall and what may be remnants of another building or structure south of the present springhouse, is off of Amherst Street.

Bearing north at an angle off Amherst Street, Whittier Avenue defines the western boundary of the Hawthorne property. Along the eastern boundary is Hawthorne Drive, which runs from Amherst Street north and provides access to the residential subdivision that was developed behind Hawthorne in the 1950s. Now contained within the Winchester City limits, the portion of Amherst Street that defines the southern boundary of Hawthorne was originally in Frederick County and was a major western road out of Winchester. It was known as Romney Road on historic maps as it led to Romney, Virginia (now West Virginia), 40 miles to the west. Although Amherst Street is now primarily commercial in nature, several of the large houses that once lined it remain intact, and this street provides one of the more elegant entrances into Winchester's downtown area. Access to Hawthorne off Amherst Street is marked by two early-20<sup>th</sup>-century stone gateposts with iron gates that tie into the earlier 19<sup>th</sup>-century stone walls that border the street. The teardrop-shaped paved driveway leads to the front of the house, with a section that veers off at the southeast corner of the house to the garage and potting shed.

Hawthorne's well-landscaped yard is primarily open although it contains numerous mature deciduous trees, evergreens, and shrubs. A stone retaining wall directly in front of the house was constructed by the current owners, as was the small formal garden and the brick courtyard in the rear. Modern wrought-iron fencing encircles an area west of the house that includes a flagstone patio.

Hawthorne is thought to have been constructed by local builder Lewis Barnett, who built a handful of other similar houses in the Winchester area, only one other of which survives, Fair Mount at 311 Fairmont Avenue. The houses share common architectural features and detailing, including four-room plans, and the use of a round-arched transom with wooden tracery above the front door and many of the interior doorways. Both are two-story, five-bay, hipped-roofed dwellings, but Fair Mount has side wing additions giving it a tripartite form.

#### *Exterior*

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Constructed ca. 1811, the two-story, five-bay, hip-roofed stone dwelling known as Hawthorne is a massive Late Georgian building but with elegant Federal-style detailing, exhibiting the transition from one style to the other that occurred during this period. Despite minor damage incurred during the Civil War, Hawthorne is remarkable for the retention of much of its historic fabric. The random-rubble-limestone exterior walls are currently painted. The walls were originally stuccoed, a treatment that was removed sometime in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century on all elevations except for the rear (north) side. The stone foundation on which Hawthorne rests, along with its subtly sloping stone water table, appears to be a remnant of the ca. 1765 house that was first constructed on the site, as is further suggested by the extremely large cooking fireplace in the southwest corner of the basement. The hipped standing-seam-metal roof is pierced by four substantial interior brick chimneys: one on each side and two on the rear slope, all with tall brick stacks. The wooden boxed eaves have a delicate denticulated cornice.

The symmetrical façade of Hawthorne faces south and contains an elegant door surround comprised of reeded Doric pilasters supporting a stepped denticulated cornice. Within the surround is a six-panel front door topped by a round-arched transom with spiderweb-like tracery. The wooden trim above the transom has a wooden keystone and paneled reveals decorate the round-arched vault above the door. Six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows are found on both the first and second floors of the house and include louvered wooden shutters on the front and side elevations.

The one-bay pedimented portico with the Tower-of-the-Winds-order columns, brick floor and steps, with a metal and wood railing, was placed on the house in 1970 when the early-20th-century wraparound porch was removed. This portico, along with its paired fluted columns, supporting a plain frieze with circular gougework in the horizontal and raked cornices of the pediment, came from the Conrad House, which stood at 12 North Cameron Street in Winchester until it was demolished by the City in 1969 to make way for a parking lot. Historic photographs taken of Hawthorne before the wraparound porch was built show that it had a one-story, two-bay, hip-roofed front porch with paired columns, along with a matching porch on the east side. This side porch was also replaced with a one-bay pedimented portico in 1970 that shelters a side door.

The east and west sides of the main block at Hawthorne are interesting because they each contain a large expanse of blind wall with no openings in the area around the chimney locations, thus creating an asymmetrical arrangement. On the west side, the first floor contains three two-over-two-sash, double-hung wood windows with louvered shutters that are located near the center and north end of the wall; to the south is a solid area of blank stone wall. Centered along this wall is a set of stone stairs leading down to a basement entry that contains double-leaf wood doors. The second floor of the west elevation contains only two six-over-six-sash wood windows that are asymmetrically located towards the north end. The east side of the main block has a similar asymmetrical arrangement but contains a central door on the first floor topped by a four-light transom fronted by a one-bay portico with Tuscan columns, also added 1970. To its north are two windows that line up with two others on the second floor. South of the door is a blank wall

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with only one window near the corner. There are no openings above this area on the second floor.

The rear of the main block of Hawthorne is the only elevation that is covered with stucco and it contains no openings except for a doorway on the first floor. A small gabled attic dormer with three-over-six-sash windows is centered in the roof.

Extending off the north (rear) end of the main block of the house is a two-story, four-bay, diminutive brick wing with an interior-end brick chimney with a very tall brick stack. Although the brickwork of the exterior walls is rough in appearance and has many coats of paint, it appears to have been laid in five-course American bond, which supports the construction date of ca. 1840 that is suggested by the land tax records. A shed-roofed, one-story, four-bay porch with chamfered posts runs along its west side and shelters a door with transom and a tripartite bay window. The second floor of the west elevation contains four, evenly-placed, six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows. The north (rear) elevation of the brick wing contains no openings. The east elevation is three bays on both stories with six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows. The door on the first-floor center bay, containing a four-light transom, is protected by a gabled hood supported by scroll brackets. It was not originally in this location but was placed to the left where a six-over-nine-sash window is located. The paired six-over-six-sash wood windows north of the door are not original. A brick courtyard, located in the area created by the ell, is fronted by a tall stone wall with a metal gate that runs north from the northeast corner of the main block to the small brick potting shed that stands at the north side of the patio, near the northeast corner of the rear brick wing.

### Interior

In the same way as the exterior, Hawthorne's interior, both in its layout and trim, exhibits the transition from the Late Georgian to the Federal style. The first-story floor plan of four rooms, two on the front and two to the rear, is most often associated with the Georgian style, and is found here in a modified form. The stair is located along the east side of the large front hall and the small vestibule at the entry was a 20<sup>th</sup>-century addition. A doorway along the west wall of the stair hall leads into the parlor at the west front of the house, and a similar doorway along the north wall leads back into a room now used as a library. Both doorways have molded trim that continues around the arched transom and contains a keystone, a design similar to that used in the front door.

Located behind the parlor, the dining room at Hawthorne provides access to the rear brick wing that was added ca. 1840. The library is located in the northeast corner of the main block and is separated from the dining room by a small bathroom. The exterior door near this location once led to an early-20<sup>th</sup>-century frame summer kitchen wing that has since been demolished.

With the exception of the unusual round-arched transoms above the interior doorways, the interior trim at Hawthorne is typical of the period. The window and door trim is a painted architrave or molded type with bull's-eye corner blocks, and along with the mantels, the six-

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panel doors, hardware (including box locks), and the flooring, appear to be original, and are typical of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The walls are primarily plaster on lath and most feature baseboards and chair rails. The floors are laid in random-width pine. The current owners added crown molding and wooden dado in some of the rooms, but this has not detracted from the architectural integrity of the house.

The two-run, open-string staircase ascends one flight along the east wall, then turns and continues a short run to the second-story landing, and then turns again up to the attic. The simple turned newel and plain balusters are complemented by the tendril-like scrolls that decorate the stair ends. The spandrel is relatively plain with only molded trim outlining it. A door beneath the stair leads to a single-run stair to the basement, and another door along the east wall leads to the exterior. The trim on the main staircase is similar to that at Fair Mount but here the stair is situated along an exterior wall and is not laterally placed.

Located at the southwest corner of the house, the main parlor contains the finest woodwork, as would be expected in the most formal of rooms. This includes the round-arched door surround with a fanlight that is between it and the hall and is comprised of reeded Doric pilasters supporting a stepped denticulated cornice, similar to what is found surrounding the front door. The elegant Federal-style mantel, with a brick hearth, is comprised of reeded Doric pilasters supporting flat end blocks with sunken polygonal panels, a reeded central panel, a reeded cornice with gougework, and a pulvinated frieze with modified rope molding supporting a stepped mantelshelf. The walls have a chair rail, wooden dado, baseboard, and a denticulated cornice.

The dining room, situated behind the parlor in the northwest corner of the main block, is accessed from the parlor through double-leaf, hinged, paneled doors. The fireplace with a wooden mantel, comprised of tapered pilasters with carved bellflowers, and a frieze with a reeded and gougework design, is located along the rear wall. This room also has a wooden chair rail, baseboard, dado, and crown molding. Leading into the rear brick service wing, a doorway with a six-panel door with strap hinges is placed to the left of the fireplace. Before this entry was added in 1970, access to the rear wing was through the exterior door in the library.

The library is located in the northeast corner and features a fireplace with mantel along the north wall. A non-historic built-in bookcase stands to the right and a six-panel exterior door with wrought-iron strap hinges is located to the left of the fireplace. The Federal-style mantel has paneled pilasters supporting a frieze with a reeded end and center blocks.

The second floor of the main block of Hawthorne is comprised of five rooms opening up from the stair hall: four bedrooms and one bath. The plain architrave window and door trim, plastered walls with baseboard and chair rail, six-panel doors, wooden mantels, and random-width pine flooring all appear to be original to the ca. 1811 house. The mantels in the rooms are similar in detailing and reflect the Federal style. The largest room on this level is the master bedroom, located in the southwest corner of the block, directly above the parlor. It contains a large fireplace with a wooden mantel comprised of paneled Doric columns supporting a plain frieze, a reeded cornice, and a stepped mantelshelf. The current owners added the overmantel in the

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1970s. The other rooms on this floor contain fireplaces that are simpler in form, generally containing architrave trim supporting paneled end blocks and a reeded cornice. The bedroom in the northwest corner of the second floor has a doorway that leads into the rear ell.

The attic of Hawthorne is in remarkably unaltered condition and is comprised of hand-hewn king-post trusses supporting the squared rafters. The rafters are nailed into a ridge board, suggesting they may not be the original members. The basement of Hawthorne follows the same four-room plan as the other levels. The large cooking fireplace in the southwest corner contains a crane to carry the pots. The walls on this level are exposed and the ceiling joists are hand hewn. Tradition maintains that this part of the house, particularly the large fireplace, dates to the ca. 1765 dwelling that once stood here.

According to historical and architectural evidence, the two-story rear brick wing was constructed ca. 1840. It has undergone more remodeling than the front of the house, using historic architectural elements from other buildings. The first floor is divided into two rooms: a stair hall and the large kitchen behind it to the north. The current owners removed the original winder staircase and replaced it with an early-19th-century one that came from a log house that once stood at the northeast corner of Kent and Cork Streets in Winchester. It occupies the same location as the original stair but is much more elegant in its design and execution. The mantelpiece surrounding the large fireplace at the north end of the kitchen came from another old house that was demolished in nearby Stephens City. The second floor of the rear wing currently serves as a study.

### Secondary Resources

The Hawthorne property currently contains two outbuildings, both located northeast of the main house – a stone garage and a brick potting shed. The property also features mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone walls that were modified and added to during the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The Old Town Spring covered by a springhouse stands directly adjacent to the Hawthorne property, along its south side on Amherst Street within the stone walls. It is owned by the City of Winchester.

### Garage, ca. 1915, Contributing

The one-story, hip-roofed, stone garage has asphalt-shingle roofing, an interior-end brick chimney with corbelled cap, overhanging eaves, six-over-six-sash wood windows on the side elevations, a 20-paneled solid wooden garage door to accommodate two cars, and a five-panel main door. The openings originally extended all the way up to the eaves of the building, and historic photographs show that it originally had folding, paneled wood garage doors with lights.

### Potting Shed, Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, Non-Contributing

Originally this mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century brick building was a shed-roofed structure built into the hill behind it. Located close to the main dwelling's rear wing, it was once directly connected to it and a frame summer kitchen (no longer standing) by a wooden porch and functioned as a domestic outbuilding. Since their purchase in 1970, the present owners have greatly remodeled this building and converted it into a potting shed. This construction has included redoing much of the

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brickwork, raising the roof to a gable form and adding skylights, changing the window and door openings, and pouring a concrete floor. The changes have negatively impacted the historic integrity of the original structure, rendering it non-contributing.

#### Springhouse (730 Amherst Street), ca. 1816, Contributing

Sited over a natural spring, this very elegant yet simple one-story, brick building rests on a limestone foundation that is built into a slope of a hill. The stone basement contains louvered wooden vents on the west side and is a full story on the south side with a door that allows interior access to the open spring. The well-preserved, nearly square building measures roughly 17 feet by 19 feet and has a gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal. The primary elevation, laid in Flemish-bond brick, with a central double-leaf door flanked by four-over-four-sash, double-hung wood windows, faces east. The small brick stoop and steps with wrought-iron railing appear to date from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The rest of the building is laid in five-course American bond. The south and west elevations include a central six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood window, while the north elevation contains no openings. The windows and doors are all topped by flat jack arches. The unpainted walls show evidence of having once been painted, including some penciling of the mortar joints. Inscriptions in the brickwork are found throughout the exterior of the building as well as on the interior plaster walls. The earliest date inscribed in the brickwork is 1816, suggesting that as the year of construction, and is in keeping with the architectural style of the building and its history.

The interior of the building is comprised of two stories but only part of the building currently has a floor; the rest of the building is a full two stories. The walls are primarily plaster on the brick, and the ceiling of the attic space, which has begun to fail, is plaster on hand-split lath. Some inscriptions on the plaster walls are visible, with the earliest observed dating to 1915. The basement level contains not only the open spring but a myriad of steel pipes, pumps, and concrete channels that are the remnants of when the spring was being used as a source of water for the City of Winchester. The stone walls of the basement level contain louvered vents, and floor joists that once stood at the junction of the basement and first floor are still evident. A wooden sign on the southeast corner of the building reads "Old Town Spring." The area south of the springhouse and between it and Amherst Street contains concrete and stone walls that were also associated with the waterworks. James E. Taylor's Civil War-era sketchbook depicts a second masonry building that once stood in this location, possibly the dairy alluded to in the deed from Thomas Tidball to the Corporation of Winchester in 1840. A late-19<sup>th</sup>-century photograph of the springhouse confirms that the building has not significantly changed in appearance since that time.

#### Stone Walls, Mid-19<sup>th</sup>-Century, Contributing Structure

The dry-laid limestone walls that run along the southern border of Hawthorne at Amherst Street are from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century although they were repaired after damage incurred during the Civil War. The stone gateposts at the driveway entrance were added in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The wall wraps around the east side of the Hawthorne property and becomes a tall retaining stone wall running north along Hawthorne Drive. This section was added in the early 1950s when the road

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was cut through to the then-new subdivision to the north. was cut through to the then-new subdivision to the north.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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.
- 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.

### 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1811 – ca. 1915

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1816, 1840; 1862-1863

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

McDonald, Cornelia Peake

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Barnett, Lewis (builder)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**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.)

Hawthorne, a handsome Late Georgian- to Federal-style stone dwelling, the main block of which was constructed ca. 1811 and rests on parts of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century foundation, stands on an approximately five-acre parcel on Amherst Street in the western portion of the City of Winchester, Virginia. The surviving foundations likely date from the ownership of James Wood, Jr., son of Winchester's acknowledged founder, Col. James Wood. The present dwelling dates from the first decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was one of a few residences, including Fair Mount and the original Selma (no longer standing), purportedly constructed in Winchester by builder Lewis Barnett, likely for Alfred Harrison Powell, a Winchester attorney. Augmenting the historical significance of the property is the presence of an important and rare ca. 1816 springhouse and spring, a site that from its earliest years helped to define the estate. Hawthorne is eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, in the area of Government/Politics, Hawthorne is the site of a historic spring and springhouse that are often cited in Winchester's history and land conveyances and that represent an unusually well-documented early municipal water distribution system purchased by the City in 1840 and believed to be one of the earliest such operations in Virginia. Delivery of clean water to local businesses and residences has long ranked among the most critical responsibilities of municipalities everywhere. The spring and springhouse are rare surviving reminders of that important function of government that continues to the present day. Hawthorne is also eligible under Criterion A with the theme of Social History and, under Criterion B as the primary and only known surviving building associated with one of Virginia's most articulate Civil War-period diarists, Cornelia Peake McDonald. In 1862-1863, McDonald recorded in her journal and diary the serious practical challenges with which women on the home front were confronted during the Civil War while concurrently demonstrating a remarkable knowledge and grasp of the ongoing events of the war years. Published by a grandson, McDonald's diary and recollections represent a particularly significant source for first-hand information about the impact of the war on the Shenandoah Valley's civilian population, particularly its women. Under Criterion C, Hawthorne, a well-preserved 19<sup>th</sup>-century, Late Georgian- to Federal-style dwelling, retains a high degree of architectural integrity with much of its original interior configuration and detailing. It is believed to be one of only two surviving houses in the City by local builder Lewis Barnett, and the least altered. The ca. 1816 springhouse is also architecturally significant as a handsome and well-preserved Federal-style building with a remarkably elegant exterior laid in Flemish-bond brick. Hawthorne stands on a prominently visible site overlooking the primary western entrance to Winchester, offering a well-preserved image of a fine 19<sup>th</sup>-century residence, defined by the distinctive springhouse at the front of its lot. The period of significance begins ca. 1811, the construction date of the current Hawthorne dwelling, includes its enlargement with a rear wing in ca. 1840, and ends ca. 1915, when a garage was built on the property, thus capturing all of the architecturally significant resources on the property. Secondary resources include a ca. 1915 contributing stone garage; a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century stone wall that was heavily repaired after the Civil War, a contributing structure; and a non-contributing brick potting shed, ca. 1840, which has been substantially altered and no longer retains its integrity.

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

**Historical Background:**

*Early Hawthorne History, ca. 1735-1830s: Col. James Wood, Jr., Lawrence Washington, Alfred H. Powell, and Joseph Tidball and Son Thomas.*

Hawthorne, located on Amherst Street in the City of Winchester, stands on land that was part of the historic Glen Burnie grant that was made to Col. James Wood ca. 1735, land that lay “on the branches of the Opeckon.” When questions were raised about the validity of the grant, Wood received a renewed patent from Lord Fairfax for 1,241 acres known as the “Glen Burnie” tract that ultimately became a substantial part of what is now the City of Winchester. In 1765, Col. James Wood’s widow, Mary, conveyed 570 acres of the original parcel to her son, James Wood, Jr., which included a large spring, known as Federal Spring, and later known as the “Town Spring.”<sup>1</sup> Physical examination confirms that the part of the foundation of the Hawthorne mansion may date to this period, including the large fireplace in the southwest corner of the basement.

Subsequent owners and residents of Hawthorne who were prominent in the Winchester community include Lawrence Washington, nephew of George Washington; Alfred H. Powell, lawyer, state legislator, and later member of the U. S. House of Representatives; and two of Frederick County’s clerks, Joseph A. and Thomas Tidball, whose positions in the county hierarchy played an important role in the county’s history. Hawthorne was the residence of Col. Angus McDonald who also was an attorney, and his wife Cornelia and their large family during the early years of the Civil War. Subsequent owners include Winchester citizens Henry C. Laughlin, Sr., attorney R. Gray Williams, and surgeon Emmet C. Stuart.

According to local historians, James Wood, Jr., maintained his residence at Hawthorne until after the Revolution when he moved with his family to Henrico County, near Richmond. In 1803 he sold Hawthorne to Lawrence Washington, a nephew of George Washington. According to local historian Garland Quarles, Lawrence occupied the 40-year-old dwelling until he sold it to Alfred Harrison Powell on August 15, 1811. The 1810 census confirmed Lawrence Washington was a resident of Frederick County with a large household of 31, including 18 slaves.<sup>2</sup> Although the deed itself recorded a nominal selling price of \$1.00, the full sale price of \$8,680 was cited later in the deed in the explanation for the financial arrangements for payment by Powell to Washington. The description of the parcel cited the location in Frederick County and alluded to the “big spring.” There was a reference stating “except in the first place the privileges reserved to the Town of Winchester,” presumably referring to the water rights from the spring. The parcel size was cited as containing 356 acres but confirmed that the original conveyance from James Wood, Jr., to Washington was for 500 acres.<sup>3</sup>

Most local histories and architectural evidence suggest that the present Hawthorne dwelling was constructed ca. 1811 for A. H. Powell, on the foundations of the original house that according to

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several local historians had badly deteriorated by that date. Powell was born in 1781 in Loudoun County, son of Col. Leven and Sarah J. Powell. He was a Princeton graduate and began practicing law in Winchester in 1801 when he married Sidney Thurston in November of that year. His second marriage in 1805 was to Mary Elizabeth Tidball (b. 1783; d. 1816), daughter of Joseph A. Tidball, clerk of the Frederick County Court. Powell represented Frederick County in the Virginia Senate from 1812-1819 and later served in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1825-1827. Powell and his family are enumerated in the 1810 census, with his wife, a daughter, and a son from his first marriage who apparently did not survive to adulthood, and five slaves. This would suggest that Powell was living elsewhere in Winchester when he purchased Hawthorne since he did not acquire the Hawthorne property until 1811.<sup>4</sup> Taxes on his 356-acre parcel (later reduced to 303 acres) were paid by his father-in-law, Joseph A. Tidball. The 1815 personal property tax list enumerated buildings and recorded Joseph A. Tidball paying taxes on a \$3,000 dwelling or possibly two dwellings that stood on adjacent tracts, one being Hawthorne and the other presumably being Fair Mount.<sup>5</sup> Alfred H. Powell did not appear in the personal property tax lists until 1817. His second wife, Mary Elizabeth Tidball was deceased by then and he had married his third wife, Anne Kaenl, also called Nancy, in 1816.

Land tax records for the period showed Joseph Tidball paying real estate taxes on 303 acres, and by 1820, the buildings on his holdings were recorded as valued at \$3,937. In the same year, land tax books recorded A. H. Powell charged with 160 acres with improvements identically valued at \$3,937, with similar locations for both holdings. The assumption is that Hawthorne (owned by Powell but resided in by Tidball), and Fair Mount (owned by Tidball and occupied by Powell) were assigned identical values.

Questions thus arise about who was actually living at Hawthorne during the period between when it was built in 1811 and 1824. The written records were not illuminating, but suggested that Alfred H. Powell was likely the builder of Hawthorne on the foundations of James Wood, Jr.'s, 18<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling house. At approximately the same time, Joseph Tidball built Fair Mount, which stood north of Hawthorne on a parcel adjacent to Powell's. Both houses are believed to have been built by local builder Lewis Barnett who was responsible for at least three dwellings in Winchester, including the original Selma, which burned during the Civil War. Only Hawthorne and Fair Mount survive.<sup>6</sup>

Lewis Barnett (b. 1764 and died sometime between 1820 and 1830) was recorded in both the 1810 and 1820 census returns for Winchester, living in the town with his wife, five children, and one slave. An insert on the historic 1809 *Charles Varle Map* depicts Fair Mount, but not Hawthorne, suggesting that Hawthorne was not constructed until after Powell acquired the land from Lawrence Washington in 1811.<sup>7</sup> The deed for the Hawthorne property from Washington to Powell was recorded August 15, 1811, and, since Powell's name was missing from the critical 1815 tax records and did not appear until 1817, it suggests that Joseph Tidball may have resided at Hawthorne following the death of his daughter Mary in 1816, as recorded in subsequent 1824 deeds. One can speculate that Alfred Powell, after marrying his third wife (ca. 1817) relocated from Hawthorne to Fair Mount. Perusal of the indexes for land transactions during the decade from 1810 to 1820 suggested that Joseph A. Tidball took full advantage of his position as county

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clerk, as his name appeared more than two dozen times as selling or buying real estate in Winchester, implying his active involvement in Winchester's real estate market of the time.<sup>8</sup>

The 1820 land tax records showed Tidball and Powell each charged with substantial holdings in the same location with the building improvements on each parcel equally valued at \$3,937, again suggesting that the dwellings--Hawthorne and Fair Mount--were very similar in size. Two deeds were recorded on the same day in 1824 in which the two properties--Hawthorne and Fair Mount--were exchanged between Joseph Tidball and A. H. Powell for identical selling prices of \$10,000. Powell, who held legal title to Hawthorne, conveyed Hawthorne with its 303 acres that Joseph Tidball had been paying taxes on since at least 1812, to Tidball although Tidball was already living there.<sup>9</sup> In the other deed, Tidball conveyed Fair Mount with its 160 acres to Powell, where Powell had been living with his wife Nancy. The recorded deeds in 1824 confirmed the legal ownership of the two properties, despite various other transactions for most of the preceding decade. By 1826, real estate taxes on Hawthorne were being charged to Joseph Tidball's sons, Alexander and Thomas, and two years later, in 1828, Hawthorne's taxes were charged to Thomas Tidball alone. Values for improvements on both Hawthorne and Fair Mount remained the same at just under \$3,800.<sup>10</sup>

### **Politics/Government Significance**

Important to the significance of the Hawthorne property is the presence of a springhouse, constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Long acknowledged as a source of water for the Winchester community, it was variously known as "Federal Spring" and "Town Spring." As early as 1794, a letter from James Wood to his brother referred to a proposed "application of the Inhabitants of Winchester for permission to carry water in pipes to the Town," an application, he contended, to which he would not object. In 1804, a large number of Winchester residents signed on to approve "An Act making provisions for watering the Town of Winchester," and this action led to the laying of wooden pipes to carry water from the Town Spring.<sup>11</sup> Except for a marked brick on the springhouse building with the date "1816" inscribed, there is no confirmation of when exactly the springhouse might have been built. The fine brickwork and Federal-style design would point to an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century construction date. The 1824 deeds of exchange between Powell and Tidball noted an exception to the conveyance of the Hawthorne property, stating "excepting out of this conveyance the Town Spring and the building over it... and right conveyed to the Corporation of Winchester."<sup>12</sup> In 1826, there was a program to upgrade the water delivery system by replacing the wooden pipes with iron ones.<sup>13</sup>

The earliest reference in the town's records to the spring appeared in 1835 in an "Act to Purchase Tidball's Spring and for Other Purposes. . ." <sup>14</sup> In this act, the town agreed to pay Thomas Tidball \$750 and to construct a building "for the purpose of a dairy in his (Tidball's) meadow."<sup>15</sup> The language in the deed described the structure to be: ". . . a neat and commodious house of brick... for the purpose of a dairy 18 feet square in the clear, a single story..."<sup>16</sup> It was not until five years later, in 1840, that a conveyance from Tidball to the Mayor of the Corporation of Winchester was executed in which specifically the "springhouse" is referenced: "a piece of land near the town of Winchester including the Spring from which the town is supplied and extending six feet beyond the said building" at a selling price of \$2,250. There is no explanation for the

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increase in selling price from \$750 to \$2,250; the springhouse was specifically referenced several times in both the 1835 and 1840 documents, and was called “the building over said Spring.” Curiously, Tidball included in his conveyance “an equal and undivided right in common with the said Thomas A. Tidball...to that part of the land on *the South of the building over the Spring, between that building and the dairy*, [emphasis added] and the right of ...access...etc.” This would suggest that the dairy building, constructed between 1835 and 1840, stood south of the springhouse, closer to the road. James Taylor’s 1864 sketchbook shows a rendering of a smaller square building, presumably the dairy building called for by Tidball in the 1835 deed from the town, standing below the springhouse behind a low stone wall.<sup>17</sup> What happened to the dairy is unknown.

The Town Spring on Amherst Street (the Romney Road) continued as a primary source of water for Winchester until 1890. As a historic remnant of one of the Commonwealth’s earliest water delivery systems, the surviving building over the spring site is significant in the nearly unrecognized history of municipal water systems across the country, and is still owned by the City of Winchester.<sup>18</sup>

### ***Thomas Tidball and Angus McDonald Ownership, 1830s-1860s***

Like his father, Thomas Tidball held the lifetime job of clerk of the Frederick County Court, a position that made it possible for him to live in and maintain a fine residence like Hawthorne. A native of Philadelphia, he was born in 1786 and married Susan Watkins Hill there in 1813. They had four children who lived to adulthood. In 1840, with no written explanation, the building improvements at Hawthorne increased by \$1,000 to \$4,739, the first alteration since 1820 when buildings’ valuations were initially recorded. A portion of this might be attributable to the dairy house that Tidball requested from Winchester at the time of his transfer of the spring and springhouse in 1835. The balance of the added improvements probably reflects the addition of a rear brick wing to the main house ca. 1840. Tidball’s real property holdings by 1850 were valued at \$18,000, a sizable sum for that period. His 1850 household consisted of his wife, Susan, his elderly in-laws William and Nancy Hill, grown son Joseph, a lawyer, and his wife, and four grandchildren, plus two adult mulattos, possibly freedmen, Lewis Weaver and William Gant. He also owned at least thirteen slaves, again a large number for a town resident.<sup>19</sup>

Thomas Tidball wrote his will in 1852 and died in 1856.<sup>20</sup> He directed that all his property be sold if necessary to pay his debts, and that any surplus of the sale should go to his wife Susan for her lifetime. An accounting of his estate suggested that at least eight of what appear to be his household slaves were sold, undoubtedly to generate cash to pay his debts.<sup>21</sup> His widow moved on to live with a daughter-in-law elsewhere in Winchester with real property valued at \$300 until her death in 1861.<sup>22</sup>

In 1856, Tidball’s executors, James Marshall and Province McCormick, sold Hawthorne to Angus McDonald<sup>23</sup> for \$10,000, the same amount that Joseph Tidball and Alfred H. Powell named in the exchange of their properties in 1824. The real property sale consisted of the dwelling house and 60 acres, described as “all that portion of the farm of the late Thomas A.

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Tidball, consisting of the *dwelling house* and *appurtenances . . .*” located on the north side of the Northwestern Turnpike (present Amherst Street) excepting the “Town Spring and Building over it.” The deed mentioned a “stone fence,” a “dairy wall,” a “dairy house,” and a “garden,” and stated “excepting out of this conveyance the Town Spring and building over it . . .” conveyed to the Corporation of Winchester. The deed also spent considerable time addressing the water rights, including the right of the new owner to insert a ½ inch pipe to the spring to feed a trough from which his herd could drink.<sup>24</sup>

During Angus McDonald’s ownership of Hawthorne, in 1858, “the Winchester Common Council were surprised and astounded to learn that a gross and unwarranted trespass . . . had been made by Angus W. McDonald present owner of the mansion overlooking the spring. He willfully and deliberately placed a heavy and impossible wall of stone masonry across the entrance that prevented ingress and egress to the spring.” Whether McDonald complied by breaching the wall is not known. There does appear to be a stone wall surrounding both the dairy and the springhouse in the Taylor 1864 sketchbook rendering.<sup>25</sup> It also confirmed the central role played by the Town Spring and its importance to the well being of the community that the town fathers would devote this kind of attention to an important source of water for which they were responsible.

Although the tenure of the McDonald family was not as long as some of the other owners, it is this family whose name is most closely associated with Hawthorne. When McDonald purchased Hawthorne he had a large household, including his second wife Cornelia and 12 children. Also recorded in his household were Catherine Reed, a 20-year-old mulatto freewoman employed as a domestic and her infant son. McDonald also owned six slaves, two of whom were 60-year-old females, suggesting they were house slaves. The number of male enslaved workers --only four-- and the diminished acreage of the house parcel with only 60 acres, suggest that crop cultivation and husbandry were limited primarily to family support.<sup>26</sup> Land Tax records during McDonald’s ownership showed building improvements at \$4,700 in 1857.

Angus McDonald was born in Winchester in 1799 and was a graduate of West Point. He first married Anne Naylor and then Cornelia Peake. Following military service where he served in the American West and was an interpreter to the Sioux Indians, he moved to Romney (now in West Virginia) where he pursued studies in the law, accumulated large tracts of land and became involved in the early development of the railroads there. He married Cornelia Peake in 1847 and in 1856 returned to Winchester and purchased Hawthorne. The records do not indicate the McDonalds made any major improvements to Hawthorne, but given its elevated location on the Romney Road (now Amherst Street) and the aforementioned controversy relating to the spring, there is little question that Angus McDonald was well known in the community.<sup>27</sup>

Cornelia’s son Kenneth recalled what Hawthorne was like before the Civil War. He portrays a vivid childhood memory of Hawthorne, its setting, and many of its outbuildings during the late 1850s.

Hawthorne consisted of a farm of about sixty acres with a fine old stone house stuccoed and sitting in a yard 200 yards wide and 250 yards from the Romney Road to the

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outhouses and servants quarters at the back. Off to the west, about 200 yards was the barn, granary etc. To the east was the garden terraced and planted with every good thing that the climate and soil could bring forth, besides all manner of beautiful flowers. We raised, killed and cured our own pork. The farm produced besides all manner of vegetables buckwheat, corn and the finest apples, peaches and cherries. The lower garden, across the Romney Road, had the very best asparagus beds I ever saw, besides fine melons in season. Mother never failed to have all the dried fruit and corn (nothing was canned in those days) besides preserves and all sorts of pickles, put up for use during the winter. After December 1 our smokehouse was stocked with hams, shoulders, and everything else that was fit to eat from a hog. We had all the turkeys and chickens we could use. In fact, the only things we had to send away from home for were groceries. Our dairy, over which Aunt Winnie presided, was superb. The town spring was at the front of our yard and a part of the waste was diverted into a cement trough about 3 feet wide and 4 inches deep. In this water the milk and all other dairy products were set. You may imagine what a luxury it was. We had no need of ice. In the winter we were bathed by Catherine every Saturday night (whether we needed it or not) by a big fire in a washtub. I have forgotten whether or not we all used the same water. In the summer the same thing was done by Catherine down at the spring house. I have described all this perhaps a little too minutely, but I had a purpose. You will at once perceive the tragic contrast between the happy times we had been through and what followed. Everything was changed. From ease and plenty we sunk in one day to real poverty. The meat we had in the smokehouse was transported to the garret. We had other provisions to keep us going for a little while. The cow was kept in the cellar to keep the Yankees from milking her in the morning before we could beat them to her. She never came out. Her quarters were kept clean and neat and she furnished plenty of nice clean milk.<sup>28</sup>

With the onset of the Civil War in April, 1861, Winchester became a battleground. The aging McDonald (he would have been over 60 years old at the war's outset) led Confederate forces when they were defeated in efforts to defend nearby Romney, a loss that was not taken lightly by citizens of Winchester. According to most recent scholarship, the defeat augmented a sense among civilian residents of poor military leadership in the area. One observation from Julia Chase was, "He (McDonald) is not popular at all with the people. . ." Troops returning from the battle described him as "overbearing and domineering."<sup>29</sup> With war so close at hand, such comments would not be unexpected. Perhaps due to his poor performance in the defense of Romney, McDonald's future military service took him to Richmond rather than back to battlefield command. The proximity of the conflict to Hawthorne was confirmed in one of Cornelia McDonald's vivid descriptions, when she stated that gunfire "shook [the house] to its foundations . . . and the glass was shattered from the windows" causing her to fall over as she lay in bed.<sup>30</sup>

Cornelia McDonald was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1822, the youngest child in the large family of Dr. Humphrey Peake. During her family's travels that included a particularly difficult journey to Missouri, she was called on to nurse her ailing mother. While living in Missouri, she

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met Angus McDonald, whose brother had married Cornelia's sister. In 1847, she became McDonald's second wife. A well-trained horsewoman, she was also a talented artist. Her artistic abilities may account for her powerful descriptions of Hawthorne and its environs during the difficult war years when she and her large family lived at Hawthorne.<sup>31</sup>

Cornelia is among the well-known group of Winchester women called by then-Secretary of War, William Stanton, "The Devil Diarists."<sup>32</sup> Notable among that group were Julia Chase, a Northerner and Union sympathizer, and Mary Greenhow Lee, a Richmond native whose voluminous journal has recently been published.<sup>33</sup> What distinguishes Cornelia's diary and reminiscences is that she weaves her consideration of the war and her views on slavery and the political scene with the impact of the war on her own domestic life and her struggle to preserve her home at Hawthorne for her large family.

The portion of Cornelia's journal that encompasses the period of the war that she and her family resided at Hawthorne (1861-1863) is a testament not only to her literary prowess and her powers of observation, but to her commitment to recording that difficult time as a legacy for her children. According to Gwin, in 1875, she assembled all her diary entries, combined them with her personal recollections, and personally produced handwritten copies of the copious manuscript for her children. Her son, Hunter McDonald, assembled these autobiographical materials, edited them and enlarged them with other documents relating to the family's history and published them in 1935.<sup>34</sup> Scholars have asserted that Cornelia's journal and subsequent observations are a particularly valuable resource in understanding the place of southern women during the Civil War.<sup>35</sup>

### **Social History Significance – Cornelia McDonald**

Cornelia McDonald's diary stands out as a vivid commentary on a community that witnessed three separate battles during the Civil War and occupation by both Union and Confederate troops. Her observations and reminiscences are from the perspective of a talented and educated upper class southern woman caught up in the Civil War.

Additionally, the references scattered in the manuscript that relate to Hawthorne provide a record of the property's use in the context of a time and place that blurred the lines between domestic occupation and wartime exigencies. Hawthorne, located on an important road just west of the Winchester town limits and containing a valuable water source from its adjacent spring, was a house and property with strategic interest to both warring armies. Thus, in March 1862, Cornelia described standing on Hawthorne's front porch, a dominant architectural feature of the residence and from which she was able to view military actions on several occasions.<sup>36</sup> On July 26, 1862, Hawthorne was sought by Union forces for use as a headquarters. On December 26, 1862, a deputation of surgeons visited Hawthorne to inform Cornelia McDonald that they planned to "take the house (Hawthorne) for a hospital." The surgeons indicated that it was a good "location." McDonald petitioned Brigadier General Gustav P. Cluseret, Commander of the First Brigade of Milroy's Division, not to commandeer Hawthorne, which after his inspection of the house he granted.<sup>37</sup> There were several subsequent occasions when federal officers threatened to confiscate Hawthorne, but McDonald's appeals to the Commanding General, R. G. Milroy were

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successful until the summer of 1863. In a touching scene in June 1863, Milroy responded to Cornelia's appeal, saying, "You can stay, but I allow it at the risk of my commission." She had conflicted reactions to Milroy's help, saying that "he had been good to me, but others have felt the weight of his hand."<sup>38</sup>

The intrusion of military threats into a domestic space is demonstrated repeatedly in McDonald's diary. Intermingled with her accounts of dealings with military officials, she made allusions to the "dining room," and numerous fences and stone walls, perhaps recalling her husband's run-in with the Winchester town council about access to the spring. Among the other references to the house and its setting were to the parlour; "my chamber window" and the cedars lining the drive to the house; the "lounge" in the dining room, and the kitchen. Meanwhile, mention is made of the servants watching a battle from "the top of the house." McDonald referred to Senator Mason's House (Selma), "very much like ours, being torn down." The first reference to the house by name was when she described the "federals" pointing to Hawthorn[e], the only instance when the estate name is mentioned in her journal.<sup>39</sup> She specifically referred to the Union soldiers tearing off the wood siding from the carriage house and other buildings and completely demolishing other structures on the property as well, to secure firewood.<sup>40</sup> McDonald indicated that two parts of her house could be shut off. She described unloading a large cooking stove "in the dining room under the black marble mantelpiece [sic]." She mentioned "the front room that was my husband's;" the staircase; a cistern; the "basement dining room," where horses were occasionally stabled; and the fact that the road ran right under her window, suggesting that her bedroom was on the front of the house.<sup>41</sup> All of these allusions to the house and its chambers provide a context for her life beyond just the events that enmeshed her in the war. Although the house itself may have suffered loss of the windows, the dwelling survived the war essentially intact. Cornelia McDonald confirms the damage in her diary entry of September 27, 1862, when she records that there was "no glass to be had to supply the broken panes, so I will have to use old oil cans to shut out the cold."<sup>42</sup> A grandson later recalled details about crops and livestock on the property at the outbreak of the war, but there is no indication that that activity continued during the war, a condition confirmed by Cornelia's repeated comments in her diary about the surrounding landscape being devastated.<sup>43</sup> Perhaps the saddest entry was McDonald's note that in April 1865, her son visited the house and "that [it] was so ruined as to be uninhabitable...with fences and stone walls all gone."<sup>44</sup> This particular notation probably explains why after leaving Winchester and fleeing with her family to Lexington, Virginia, in July 1863, Cornelia and her family never returned to Hawthorne.

McDonald's ambiguity about the warring sides was apparent in her diary. The land around Hawthorne and its dependencies suffered damage and abuse from both warring armies. Her innate sympathy extended to both Confederate and Union wounded and dead. She often commented on a particularly kindly gesture from Union soldiers or expressed sympathy for their suffering, while as a rule she remained loyal to the Confederacy. Among the memorable descriptions penned by Cornelia in her diary is a scene at the Frederick County courthouse in Winchester referring to piles of bloody limbs on the front porch. She recorded that the courthouse was used as a hospital by both warring armies and, according to local historian Ben Ritter, when the courthouse floors were being refinished in the late 1980s, blood stains were still

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visible.<sup>45</sup> McDonald describes the scene saying “the porch was strewn with dead men...” Most were Union soldiers, but “I forgot all about who they were.”<sup>46</sup>

Beyond the war itself, the subject of slavery was not overlooked by McDonald. Early in her journal, she sympathetically described a former slave at Hawthorne who had run off to become a teamster for the Union army and who was lying ill. He was desperate to locate his wife, Lethea, who remained enslaved and had nursed McDonald’s children. Referring to Lethea, she went on to write, “I cannot endure the thought of her grief to be torn from her husband and perhaps from her children...”<sup>47</sup>

Cornelia criticized the Federal troops who promised what she felt was far more than they could deliver to enslaved workers who chose to emancipate themselves.<sup>48</sup> Her reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation was not unexpected. She said, “Lincoln’s proclamation flames all the street corners. They say the population interested are [sic] jubilant, but I have seen no indication of such a state of feeling. . . . I see unwonted display of white petticoats, brought in to view by holding up the skirts, but that signifies that somebody’s sheets have been abstracted to manufacture the luxurious garments, nothing more.”<sup>49</sup> Cornelia sent a sarcastic Valentine to the Federal commanding General Milroy depicting two African-American women being allowed to speak with the officer, showing in a clever and biting manner her thinking about such relationships in general.<sup>50</sup>

Minrose Gwin, as the editor of McDonald’s diary, states that “Again and again she fights the violation of her domestic sphere . . . Her greatest fear is finding herself evicted from her house...” He goes on to say, “The House of the self and the actual structure in which she lives often seem conflated . . . The night after her Bess (her little girl who died in July 1862) was buried, she experienced “a perfect deadness of soul and spirit...” and she recalls that the real house was “shaken to its foundations, the glass was shattered from the windows and fell like rain.” The following year, McDonald’s fear was realized when she was forced to abandon Hawthorne and flee to Lexington during the summer of 1863.<sup>51</sup>

According to the 1870 census, Cornelia and four of her surviving children were living in Lexington, Virginia. It was during this period that she assembled her journal and penned her reminiscences for her children. By 1877, she had moved to Louisville, Kentucky, although she was listed in Clarke County in 1880 where she may have resided briefly with her daughter’s family. She died in 1909 at the age of 86.<sup>52</sup> Both she and her husband, Col. Angus McDonald, who died in Richmond near the end of the war, are buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

***Hawthorne after 1870: R. T. Barton, Henry C. Laughlin, William Alexander, A. R. Pendleton, E. C. Stuart, Emmet C. Stuart, Marion P. Lewis, and Howard P. Lewis***

In 1871, the 60 acres still associated with Hawthorne were charged to Angus McDonald’s estate with buildings valued at \$1,500 – but by 1873, records showed that Hawthorne was in the hands of R. T. Barton, listed as trustee, with the improvements recorded as \$2,500. Three years later, the improvements were reduced to \$2,000 and the location listed in the tax books was shown as “Corporation,” perhaps referring to Hawthorne’s location right on the Winchester corporation

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boundary with Frederick County. In 1877, R. T. Barton conveyed the Hawthorne estate with 57.5 acres--the tax records noted that the acreage was corrected--to Henry C. Laughlin, formerly a resident of Missouri.<sup>53</sup> The text of the deed described the property as "that tract or parcel of land known as Hawthorne, located in the suburbs of the Town of Winchester." The property was described as the same conveyed to R. T. Barton by John J. Williams, presumably a special commissioner. The selling price was \$7,500 and a subsequent deed recorded an arrangement for Laughlin to pay for the property in three payments, with an interest rate of six percent. From the time that Cornelia McDonald fled to Lexington in 1863 until 1877, when R. T. Barton conveyed the property to Henry C. Laughlin, it appears that Hawthorne stood unoccupied, likely falling into some disrepair.<sup>54</sup> Presumably the improvement values assigned in that period were probably somewhat arbitrary, with no specific explanation for the fluctuations.

Henry C. Laughlin, a native of Virginia but more recently a resident of Missouri, apparently lived at Hawthorne until his death in 1889 at the age of 80. His will offers an interesting, although limited, picture of Hawthorne itself. First of all, it appears that Laughlin had no wife or children of his own. His two legatees were sons of his brother, John W. Laughlin. He bequeathed all of his real property, including Hawthorne and real estate he still owned in Missouri to his brother's younger son and namesake, Henry C. Laughlin, Jr. All of his other holdings and bonds, cash and stock, he left to Henry, Jr.'s, older brother, Andrew.<sup>55</sup> Andrew would have been 21 at the time of his uncle's death, and the 1880 census recorded him living with his Uncle Henry who was described as a "widower" in Winchester.<sup>56</sup>

The appraisal of Laughlin, Sr.'s, estate recorded various notes due to him, cash in the Shenandoah Valley National Bank, and stock in the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society. A few heads of cattle and horses were included in his personal property along with household goods. The household goods included: "furniture in the bedroom on the first floor; furniture in the dining room with silverware; an iron safe valued at \$20.00; carpet in Room Nbr. 3; bed, bedding and carpet in room no. 1 upstairs; bedstead and carpet in Room Nbr. 2; and bedstead, bed, bureau and carpet in each of rooms 3 and 4." Also included were a gold watch and chain valued at \$100; two diamond shirt studs valued at \$200; and one pair of gold cuff links with "ruby sets," valued at \$50. The items in this appraisal suggest well-appointed and well furnished rooms and a well-dressed gentleman who had at least one pair of expensive cuff links, diamond shirt studs, and a valuable gold watch. Other items in the inventory of the estate point to agricultural use of the property as well, including "3 cows and pigs;" 80 bushels of wheat, six sacks of corn, 40 bushels of potatoes, and 150 bushels of oats, along with a grain cradle, a lot of "old plows and old harrow," and an "old carriage and harness."<sup>57</sup> The household inventory provided a rare first-hand description of what Hawthorne was like in the postwar years when it was owned by a newcomer from Missouri. It is unusual to have such definitive documentation for the number of rooms and the individual furnishings. The personal property appraisal record substantiates the well-being of Henry Laughlin, a condition that was not always the case in the troubled years following the Civil War. The agricultural inventory confirms that Hawthorne continued to operate as a limited agricultural enterprise.

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A chancery case involving the Laughlin estate was recorded in 1892 following the death of Henry C. Laughlin, Jr. It appears only to address his uncle's property that was in Missouri, and includes no allusions to the Winchester property.<sup>58</sup> The next resident at Hawthorne was Winchester attorney, William Alexander, who died in 1898. His tenure spanned only a six-year period. The Winchester City directory records him as "owner" of Hawthorne, although later deeds fail to mention his ownership so perhaps it was only understood to be his residence. Special Commissioner R. T. Barton conveyed the property to A. R. Pendleton in 1895 and in 1904 Pendleton sold it to Stuart H. and Wood G. Edmonds. By 1910, the Edmondses are recorded as residents of Washington. Five years later, through a series of transactions, the property was ultimately sold by R. Gray Williams, Winchester attorney, who was recorded as living at Hawthorne at the time of the sale, and insurance agent Shirley Carter, to Dr. E. C. Stuart, who had recently moved to Virginia from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and whose ownership of Hawthorne spanned a large portion of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>59</sup> The selling price was \$6,000. In 1916, Dr. Stuart conveyed joint ownership in the property to his wife, Adele.<sup>60</sup> Only six acres of the original 57.5-acre parcel were sold to Stuart. The 1930 census for Winchester recorded Emmet C. Stuart, a 64-year-old surgeon, residing on Amherst Street (extension) in Winchester, with his wife Adele T. Stuart, age 61 in a house valued at \$25,000. Their household consisted of their son John and his wife, Madge; their daughter Elizabeth; a second son Emmet C. Stuart, Jr., and two grandchildren. None of the Stuarts' children was born in Virginia.<sup>61</sup> The Stuarts made several improvements to the property including adding a one-story wraparound front porch to the main house, possible adjustments to the original floor plan, stone gateposts and iron gates at the front along Amherst Street, and the construction of a garage. Adele Stuart died in 1965 at the age of 94. Her son, Emmet C. Stuart and her other heirs ultimately sold the property to Marion P. Lewis in 1966, who in turn sold it to her son Howard P. Lewis and his wife Joan, the current owners, in 1970.<sup>62</sup>

### **Architectural Significance**

Both Hawthorne and the Old Town Spring maintain a high level of architectural integrity. The ca. 1811 main stone block and mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century rear brick wing retain their form, exterior elevations, and window and door openings.

Hawthorne represents an intact example of an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone house in Winchester, Virginia, that demonstrates the transition from the Late Georgian to the Federal style. The master builder of Hawthorne, Lewis Barnett, is reputed to have constructed at least three other houses in the City of Winchester, only one other of which, Fair Mount, survives. Located north of Hawthorne, Fair Mount is a contributing resource to the Winchester Historic District (1980) and is also individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places (2003/2004). It was constructed ca. 1809 and is similar to Hawthorne in that the main block is a two-story, five-bay, hipped-roofed stone building. But Fair Mount has had considerable changes from the original including the addition of side wings that give the house its current three-part form. Very little information in the public records about Lewis Barnett was found beyond confirmation of his residence with his family in Winchester and his death sometime between 1820 and 1830.

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It is known that an earlier house once stood at Hawthorne and it is believed that the current stone foundation incorporates the foundation of that ca. 1765 building. Hawthorne is also noteworthy as one of the very few dwellings from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century that survive in Winchester that are of stone construction: most others are of log or brick. Its large lot size with park-like setting further enhances the property and represents the once rural estate that it was.

The interior of Hawthorne exhibits remarkable integrity with original woodwork, flooring, hardware, and plaster found in most rooms. The ca. 1840 rear brick wing is the only addition that has changed the footprint of the original house. The four-room Late Georgian-style plan is augmented by the Federal-style trim that is found in all the rooms. The unique design element that appears to be a trademark of Lewis Barnett's buildings is the use of an arched transom on the front door and on the first-floor doorways. Unlike Fair Mount's lateral stair, here the staircase runs along an exterior side wall, but the two are similar in design.

In the 1910s, the Stuarts made several improvements to the property including possible adjustments to the original floor plan, stone gateposts and iron gates at the front along Amherst Street, and the construction of a garage. The improvements contribute to the architectural significance of the property as they are in keeping with the property's architectural character while enhancing amenities commonly expected at fine properties by the early twentieth century. The ca. 1915 construction of the garage represents the end of the period of significance.

The current owners removed the post-1930s wraparound porch that the Stuarts had added and replaced it with a more historically appropriate one-bay pedimented portico, which came from a historic house in Winchester that had been demolished. They also made other minor interior and exterior alterations and demolished a dilapidated barn and a cistern; work that did not greatly impact the historic integrity of the property.

The springhouse in the front yard, owned by the City of Winchester for more than 170 years, represents one of the most unique buildings in the City. The façade of the brick building is laid in Flemish-bond brick and along with its brick jack arches exhibits elegant Federal-style detailing, surprising for so utilitarian a building. Not only is it a rare survival of a brick outbuilding from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it stands as a distinctive building type associated with a municipality.

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**Archaeological Potential**

No official archeological investigations have been conducted on Hawthorne or the Old Town Spring site. There is potential for archeological investigations to yield information related to the building that is depicted south of the springhouse in the James E. Taylor Civil War-era sketch. The area around the house also has the potential to yield information concerning not only the earlier house and its outbuildings but the outbuildings described in Cornelia McDonald's diary that are no longer extant. In addition there is potential to yield information related to the material culture and lifeways of former residents and African Americans who once resided on the property. There is also potential to yield Civil War artifacts related to activities that occurred on the property and that are recorded in McDonald's diary.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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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:**

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- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Handley Regional Library, City of Winchester; Virginia  
Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** VDHR File No. 138-0030; 138-5013

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** Approximately 5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: <b>39.111901</b> | Longitude: <b>78.103418</b> |
| 2. Latitude:                  | Longitude:                  |
| 3. Latitude:                  | Longitude:                  |
| 4. Latitude:                  | Longitude:                  |

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

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The nominated boundaries include the land currently associated with Hawthorne at 610 Amherst Street as shown on the City of Winchester Tax Map 171-09-A (3.15 acres) and 171-09-C (1.65 acres) and the small parcel of land in the southwest front yard that is owned by the City of Winchester as shown on the City of Winchester Tax Map 171-09-B.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Hawthorne property nomination include the main house and the outbuildings associated with it as held by the current owner. The boundaries also include the small lot in the front yard with the Old Town Spring, which is owned by the City of Winchester, but is historically associated with Hawthorne.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Maral S. Kalbian, Margaret T. Peters  
organization: Maral S. Kalbian, LLC  
street & number: P.O. Box 468  
city or town: Berryville state: VA zip code: 22611  
e-mail: maral@mkalbian.com  
telephone: 540-955-1231  
date: 11 January 2013

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**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.)

**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**

Hawthorne and Old Town Spring  
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**The following information is common to all photographs:**

**Name of Property:** Hawthorne and Old Town Spring

**Location:** City of Winchester, Virginia

**DHR File Number:** 138-0030; 138-5013

**Photographer:** Maral S. Kalbian

**Location of Digital Images:** Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

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

Photo 1 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0001

Date: February 2012

View: Looking north towards Hawthorne and Old Town Spring from Amherst Street

Photo 2 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0002

Date: February 2012

View: Southeast view, Hawthorne

Photo 3 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0003

Date: February 2012

View: Detail of front door, Hawthorne

Photo 4 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0004

Date: February 2012

View: Northwest view, Hawthorne

Photo 5 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0005

Date: February 2012

View: East view, Hawthorne

Photo 6 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0006

Date: June 2012

View: Stair hall, looking down from the staircase towards parlor, Hawthorne

Photo 7 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0007

Date: December 2012

View: Stairs, Hawthorne

Photo 8 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0008

Date: June 2012

View: Parlor, looking east, Hawthorne

Photo 9 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0009

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Date: June 2012

View: Doorway between parlor and stair hall, Hawthorne

Photo 10 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0010

Date: June 2012

View: Mantel in dining room, Hawthorne

Photo 11 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0011

Date: June 2012

View: Library, looking north, Hawthorne

Photo 12 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0012

Date: June 2012

View: Second-story stair landing, Hawthorne

Photo 13 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0013

Date: June 2012

View: Second-floor, southwest room, Hawthorne

Photo 14 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0014

Date: June 2012

View: Second-floor, southeast room (nursery), Hawthorne

Photo 15 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0015

Date: June 2012

View: Basement, southwest fireplace, Hawthorne

Photo 16 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0016

Date: February 2012

View: Garage, south view

Photo 17 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0017

Date: June 2012

View: Potting Shed, southeast view

Photo 18 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0018

Date: February 2012

View: Old Town Spring, southwest view

Photo 19 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0019

Date: February 2012

View: Old Town Spring, southeast view

Photo 20 of 20: VA\_CityOfWinchester\_HawthorneAndOldTownSpring\_0020

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Date: February 2012

View: Old Town Spring, interior view of basement

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications 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.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 10/369 (1765); Garland R. Quarles. The Story of One Hundred Old Homes in Winchester, Virginia. Revised Edition. (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1993), 5.

<sup>2</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 22/221 (1811); 1810 U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA.

<sup>3</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 22/221-222 (1811).

<sup>4</sup> U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA, 1810.

<sup>5</sup> Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1810-1820, notably 1815.

<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth G. Helm and W. Jackson Helm. The Fair Mount Story, (Winchester, 2004), 4-5. Also see Garland C. Quarles. The Story of One Hundred Old Homes in Winchester, Virginia. Rev. (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1993), 5-8; 204. William Greenway Russell. What I Know About Winchester: Recollections of William Greenway Russell 1800-1891. (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1953, third printing 1984), pp. 15, 18, 25 (16), 128, 142 (44). According to Russell, there were originally five houses by Barnett, only Fair Mount and Hawthorne survive.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>8</sup> Index to Frederick County Deeds (Grantor and Grantee Indices), 1809-1820.

<sup>9</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 48/492 (1824) (Powell to Tidball); Deed Book 48/490 (1824) (Tidball to Powell).

<sup>10</sup> Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1820-1830.

<sup>11</sup> J. Floyd Wine. "Winchester Early Water Works," Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Journal. Volume XVII, 2005, 87-91.

<sup>12</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 48/492 (1824).

<sup>13</sup> Wine, "Winchester Early Water Works..." 93.

<sup>14</sup> Winchester Common Council Minute Book. July 11, 1835. Cited in J. Floyd Wine's article, p. 84.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 85.

<sup>16</sup> Wine, "Winchester Early Water Works..." 85.

<sup>17</sup> James E. Taylor. With Sheridan Up the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. (Cleveland, OH: The Western Reserve Historical Society, 1989), 565.

<sup>18</sup> Margaret T. Peters. Richmond Department of Public Utilities: 175 Years of Service. (Richmond, VA: City of Richmond Department of Public Utilities, 2008), 12-15. Winchester's efforts for municipal water distribution that began early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century coincide very closely with that of Richmond. Richmond actually authorized conversion from wood pipes to iron in 1829 and Winchester just a year or two earlier. The ordinance following General Assembly authorization in 1820, was July 20, 1830. The important thing about Winchester is the survival of the Spring House, a situation that was unusually early. There have been no springhouses identified in Richmond.

<sup>19</sup> Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1840; U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA (1840, 1850).

<sup>20</sup> Frederick County Will Book 24/371 (1856).

<sup>21</sup> Frederick County Will Book 25/318-319 (1856).

<sup>22</sup> U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA (1860).

<sup>23</sup> The spelling of *McDonald* varies in the records. Most official documents use "Mac"; later publications and other records use "Mc."

<sup>24</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 83/590 (1856).

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- <sup>25</sup> Wine, "Winchester Early Water Works..." 102. Taylor, With Sheridan Up..., 565.
- <sup>26</sup> U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA (1860); Slave Schedules for Frederick County, VA (1860); Frederick County Land Tax Books, 1857-1867.
- <sup>27</sup> "Colonel Angus William McDonald," <http://www.findagrave.com>
- <sup>28</sup> Cornelia Peake McDonald. A Diary with Reminiscences of the War and Refugee Life in the Shenandoah Valley 1860-1865. Annotated and Supplement by Hunter McDonald, 1934. (Nashville, TN: Cullom and Ghertner Co., 1934), page 40, footnote 129.
- <sup>29</sup> Richard R. Duncan. Beleaguered Winchester: A Virginia Community at War, 1861-1865. (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 2007), 35-36.
- <sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 124. (quoted from Cornelia's Diary).
- <sup>31</sup> McDonald, A Woman's Civil War . . . , 5-6. (Minrose Gwin's introduction to Cornelia's diaries and recollections).
- <sup>32</sup> A. Bentley Kinney. "The Devil Diarists of Winchester." (Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society Journal, Volume 5, 1990) 11-22.
- <sup>33</sup> Eloise C. Strader. The Civil War Journal of Mary Greenhow Lee. (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 2011).
- <sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 4.
- <sup>35</sup> Lynda Lasswell Crist. "A Woman's Civil War." Review in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 101, no. 2 (Apr. 1993): 308-9.
- <sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 41.
- <sup>37</sup> McDonald. A Woman's Civil War, A Diary . . . 105-106.  
See The Civil War Journal of Mary Greenhow Lee. (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 2011).
- <sup>38</sup> McDonald, A Woman's Civil War . . . , 150-153.
- <sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 40, 43, 53, 57, 70.
- <sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 102.
- <sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 151.
- <sup>42</sup> Cornelia Peake McDonald. A Woman's Civil War, A Diary with Reminiscences of the War, From March, 1862. Edited with an Introduction by Minrose C. Gwin. (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1992) 76. There were other female diarists in Winchester, notably Mary Greenhow Lee, and Julia Chase, but McDonald's writings, published first in the 1930s, are the most closely associated with a strategically located surviving dwelling.
- <sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, 117.
- <sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 206.
- <sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 35-37. John O. and Margaret T. Peters. Virginia's Historic Courthouses. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1995), 88-90; conversation of Margaret T. Peters with Ben Ritter at Handley Library, 1993.
- <sup>46</sup> McDonald, A Woman's Civil War . . . , 37-38.
- <sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, 82.
- <sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, 64-65; 82.
- <sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 114.
- <sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, Minrose Gwin's introduction, 14.
- <sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, Minrose Gwin's introduction, 14-15: diary entry, 73. The authors are particularly grateful to Peter Luebke, historian with the Department of Historic Resources, for his suggestions and guidance as this context for Hawthorne during the Civil War was prepared.
- <sup>52</sup> U. S. Federal Census for Rockbridge County, VA (1870); U. S. Federal Census for Clarke County, Virginia, (1880); U. S. Federal Census for Kentucky, (1900).
- <sup>53</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 92/365 (1876); U. S. Federal Census for Missouri, 1870.
- <sup>54</sup> Frederick County Land Tax Records, 1867-1877.
- <sup>55</sup> Frederick County Will Book 37/191 (1889).
- <sup>56</sup> U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA 1880.
- <sup>57</sup> Frederick County Will Book 38/202 (1889).
- <sup>58</sup> Frederick County Chancery Causes, Order Book 20/11, 32, 136, 158, 317 (1894).
- <sup>59</sup> R. T. Barton, Special Commissioner to A. R. Pendleton; D. B. 114/487 (1895); A.R. Pendleton to Stuart H. and Garner W. Edmonds, D. B. 124/566 (1904); S. H. and Garner W. Edmonds to Louis Schneider, D. B. 131/108

Hawthorne and Old Town Spring  
Name of Property

City of Winchester, Virginia  
County and State

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(1909); Louis Schneider to R. Gray Williams and Shirley Carter, D. B. 131/437 (1909); R. Gray Williams and Shirley Carter to E. C. Stuart, D. B. 131/454 (1910). See also U. S. Federal Census for Frederick County, VA (1910).

<sup>60</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 139/197 (1916).

<sup>61</sup> U. S. Federal Census for Winchester, VA (1930).

<sup>62</sup> Frederick County Deed Book 112/72 (1966); 119/303 (1970).