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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

OCT 20 1988

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Glenburnie  
other names/site number Glenn Burnie

2. Location

street & number County Route #16 (Ridge Road)  not for publication  
city, town Shenandoah Junction  vicinity  
state WV code 54 county Jefferson code 037 zip code 25442

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date 10/11/88  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrews 11/29/88  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling  
Agriculture/Subsistence - Annual -  
Animal Facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single Dwelling  
Agriculture/Subsistence - Animal Facility

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic - Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Slate

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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The Glenburnie farm complex is located off of Jefferson County Route 16 (Ridge Road) approximately a mile and a half north of Shenandoah Junction in Jefferson County, West Virginia. The complex has a gravel road that runs southwest past the farm house and into the farm yard. The farm is in the gently rolling farm country of rural Jefferson County. The house is situated to take advantage of the view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. There are shade trees planted around the house.

**Contributing Structures**

(1.) The farm house (c.1802) is an expansive and substantial residence of the period. It is a Federal (or Adams) style building. The house is a 2-story, 5 bay, 2 pile structure with an end gabled roof. There is a 1-1/2 story, single bay kitchen addition from later in the 19th century. This addition is at the southwestern end of the building and is set back just a little off center which causes it to project on the rear elevation. Its roof is gabled like that of the house. Both the house and addition are red brick on limestone rubble foundation with brick interior end chimneys. This gives the structure a total of 3 chimneys, 1 on the addition and 2 on the house. The building has 3 porches all of which appear to be later additions. The front porch is a centered 3 bay porch with 6 Doric columns to support the porch roof. The cornice of the porch roof has dentils. Under the porch is crawl space covered with wooden lattice work. The back porch has no steps and is 1 bay wide. Its roof is supported by 6 turned spindle posts which are late 19th century details. The third porch is a kitchen porch which was built at the same time as the kitchen. It is an enclosed porch with two doors, 1 on the front elevation and the second on the southwest elevation. The building has 27 windows and above each window is a flat brick arch. The windows on the house are 1/1 double hung windows, which are not original to the structure. The front elevation has 9 windows and the rear elevation has 10. There are 4 windows on the northeast elevation. The tenth window at the rear is the 3/3 second story center bay window, which is above a 1/1 landing window. There is one other multi-pane window which is a 6/6 basement window in the kitchen addition. With the exception of the 3/3 window, all the windows of the house are shuttered. The windows of the kitchen addition are single pane square windows. The roof of the house is covered with grey slate shingles. The shingles on the front elevation are laid in a pattern with fish scale shingles in the central rows and rectangular shingles in the outer rows.

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The interior floor plan of the house consists of a central entrance hall with double doors and stairs going to the second floor. To the left as you enter is the sitting room which shares a double door with the dining room. The dining room has two other doors. The one in the southwest wall communicates with the kitchen and the other in the northeast opens into the hallway. The living room is the door in the northeast wall of the hall. The unique feature of this room is the height of the mantle piece which is unusually tall for a mantle in a house of this period. Another important feature of the house is the stairs. They rise 4 flights to the second floor in an open stair well. The trim on the stairs consists of stringer brackets. The diamond shaped balusters provide an interesting variation from the usual square balusters that were common during its period of construction. This gives the stairs a formal appearance.

The floor plan of the second floor consists of a bathroom (a later addition) at the front end of the hall. There are 2 bedrooms on the southwest side of the hall. The front bedroom has a closet and shares a door with the back bedroom, which has a door that goes to the landing with some steps leading down to the landing. On the other side of the hall there is an alcove which has the doors to the 2 other bedrooms. These rooms have no other door.

The kitchen addition has 1 room on the first floor with a winder stair in the corner leading the bedroom in the upper half story.

The basement is accessed by a doorway from the kitchen. The house's most unique architectural features are 2 heavy brick arches that are located in the basement and are about the height of man. These arches are load bearing and bisect the house from front to rear.

#### Out Buildings, Contributing

(2.) The other major contributing building in the complex is the 1804 stone barn. This barn is a 2-1/2 story, embanked structure that is built out of native limestone rubble. This rubble like that of the house foundation was probably quarried on site. The barn has series of 4 narrow ventilation slits in the entrance elevation. 1804.

(3.) This is one of the two meat houses on the property. It is a one story mid-19th century structure with a shed style roof and vertical wood siding.

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(4.) This is the second meat house on the property. The building is a one story structure with a gable roof and vertical wood siding. Late 19th century.

(5.) The wood shop is a small one story structure with a gabled roof, 2 windows on the front elevation, board and batten siding. Late 19th century.

(6.) The machine shop and corn crib building is a single story with the entrance in the front gable and roof is extended on the left or south side over the corn crib. The wood siding of this building is vertical. c.1910.

(7.) The spring house is small one story building with a front gable entrance. It has vertical wood siding and a white washed lime stone foundation. Mid-19th century.

(8.) The pig pen is a small wooden structure behind the 1804 stone barn. c.1915.

(9.) The silo is a typical silo, a tall cylindrical structure with a domed roof. c.1915.

**Non-Contributing**

(10.) A cinder block barn that was built in 1953.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Politics/Government  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1802-c.1915  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1802  
1804  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

Glenn, James; Glenn, James William

Architect/Builder

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

- Bushong, Millard Kessler. Historic Jefferson County. Boyce, Virginia: Car Publishing Company, Inc., 1972.
- Kenamond, A. "Glenburnie or Glenn Burnie." Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society 39 (December 1963), pp. 13-19.
- Lewis, Virgil A. The Soldiery of West Virginia in the French and Indian War; Lord Dunmore's War; The Revolution; The Later Indian Wars; The Whiskey Insurrection; The Second War with England; The War with Mexico. Baltimore: Genealogic Publishing Company, 1968.
- Norris, J.E., ed. History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke. Chicago: A Warner Co. Publishers 1890.  
(Berryville, Virginia: Virginia Book Co., 1972)
- Siguad, Louis A. Belle Boyd: Confederate Spy. Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Press In., 1945.
- Smyth, S.G. "Thomas Shepherd and Captain James Glenn - The Pioneer and Patriot."  
West Virginia Historical Magazine Quarterly 5 (January 1905).

See continuation sheet

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

West Virginia State Archives

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property 8 Acres

UTM References

A 1 8 2 5 4 9 8 0 4 3 6 3 8 0 0  
Zone Easting Northing

C         

B           
Zone Easting Northing

D         

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The farm complex is encompassed in a 1,000 x 450 foot rectangle. The property is bounded by a straight line that runs for 1,000 feet from the turn in Jefferson County Route #16 (Ridge Road) that makes the northern corner, to the southwest; from this point the line runs 450 feet southeast; thence 1,000 feet to the northeast to a point at the edge of Ridge Road; thence 450 feet along the road to the northern corner.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The verbal boundaries described above encompasses what has historically been the site of a farm complex since the early 19th century. The concentration of the resources about two key buildings, the house and stone barn, forms a cohesive complex that is defined within selected boundary lines that reflect the geographic and historic extent of these resources.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Thomas Swift Landon

organization WV State Historic Preservation Office date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex telephone (304) 348-0240

city or town Charleston state WV zip code 25305

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Glenburnie meets criteria B and C for inclusion on the National Register. It is significant under criteria B due to its association with two locally significant historical figures. These figures are James Glenn, the builder of the house and barn, and James William Glenn, his son. James Glenn is mentioned in Bushong (see Part 9) for his service in the Revolution and the Indian Wars in the Northwest Territory. His son James William Glenn is mentioned for his service in the Confederate cause and, more importantly, for his role in the famed Jefferson County Seat controversy that occurred after the close of the Civil War. The complex is architecturally significant for its farm house and stone barn. The house is significant as the best known preserved example of a Federal style house in that section of Jefferson County. Its importance is somewhat enhanced by the fact that, while obviously the work of a master builder, the builder is unknown. The house has had a few minor alterations and additions that do not detract from its architectural integrity. The stone barn is significant as a rare surviving example of its type. The barn built in 1804 is the most significant structure in the 9 building farm complex. The additions to the house and the later out buildings provide evidence of the farms continued prosperity and the adaptation of the complex to meet the needs of its owners over the years.

James Glenn, the builder of Glenburnie, was born May 3, 1763. Approximately fourteen years later his name appears in the Berkeley County Orphan Bond Book and around this time he enlisted in the Continental Army. From 1779-80 he served as a scout and sharp shooter in the Carolinas with General Nathaniel Greene. He was present at Yorktown for Cornwallis' surrender. After the re-organization of the army he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was then attached to General St. Clair's forces in what is now Ohio. Glenn distinguished himself by carrying the body of a mortally wounded friend under fire from the field and taking command of Captain Darke's detachment after the Captain's death, in December 1791. Glenn survived the retreat and was chosen to carry word of St. Clair's defeat to Washington and Philadelphia. For his valor he was promoted to Captain and given special duties in Pittsburgh. He eventually became the recruitment officer in Pittsburgh until his retirement for health reasons in 1794. He returned to Shepherdstown area but remained active in the Virginia Militia until 1808.

In 1802, he built the farm house on one of two tracts of land he had acquired. This land was rented by his father in the early 1770's. Two years after the house was built the stone barn was completed.



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He married his first wife Jane Duke in the mid-1790's. They had 3 children, none of whom reached adulthood. Sometime after his wife died he remarried, his second wife being Ruth Burns, in June 1823. They had four children: Frances Elizabeth baptized November 1824; Mary Rebecca, who married Benjamin Reed Boyd and became the mother of Belle Boyd, famous Confederate spy; Margaret, who died on October 12, 1829 at the age of one and a half and was buried in the garden; James William, born January 10, 1832. James, senior passed away November 19, 1832. His estate was divided between his son and nephew William Grove. Grove inherited the Glenwood tract. James William died, eventually, inherited Glenwood when Grove passed away.

James William attended Virginia Military Institute for 18 months and, later, during the Civil War he began as a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army. He attained the rank of 3rd Captain in Company A, 12 Virginia Cavalry Regiment, Rosser's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. In 1866, he sold the Glenburnie estate and he and his wife moved to Glenwood. Glenburnie was purchased by John Ruse. In 1871, Glenn served as a member of the 5 men board that went to Charleston to present the case for moving the county seat from Shepherdstown to Charles Town. After his wife's death in 1893, he lived with the family that leased Glenwood until his death in 1907.

Glenburnie changed ownership in 1892 and under went a reduction from 247 to 150 acres when purchased by the Felkers. In 1920, it was purchased by G.H. Hendricks and is still owned by a member of the family.

It's architectural significance is primarily derived from the farm house and stone barn. Together they are one of the earliest examples in the Eastern Panhandle of an early 19th century complex where the dominant structure is the barn. The house is important as one of the better preserved examples of the Federal style in the county and as the work of an unknown master builder. This is evidenced in the marked symmetry of the building, its plumbed walls, fine proportions, and the carefully cut and finished trim. It also, possesses the unique feature of 2 load bearing brick arches in the basement. The later changes to the house such as the kitchen addition, bath room, porches, windows and the double front doors provide something of an evolutionary view of changes in needs and tastes of the owners. The later contributing out buildings provide similar evidence for the changing needs of the farm through the 19th and early 20th centuries. The house, stone barn, and the outbuildings, are a historical unit which provide a glimpse of the development of farming on large farms in Jefferson County.

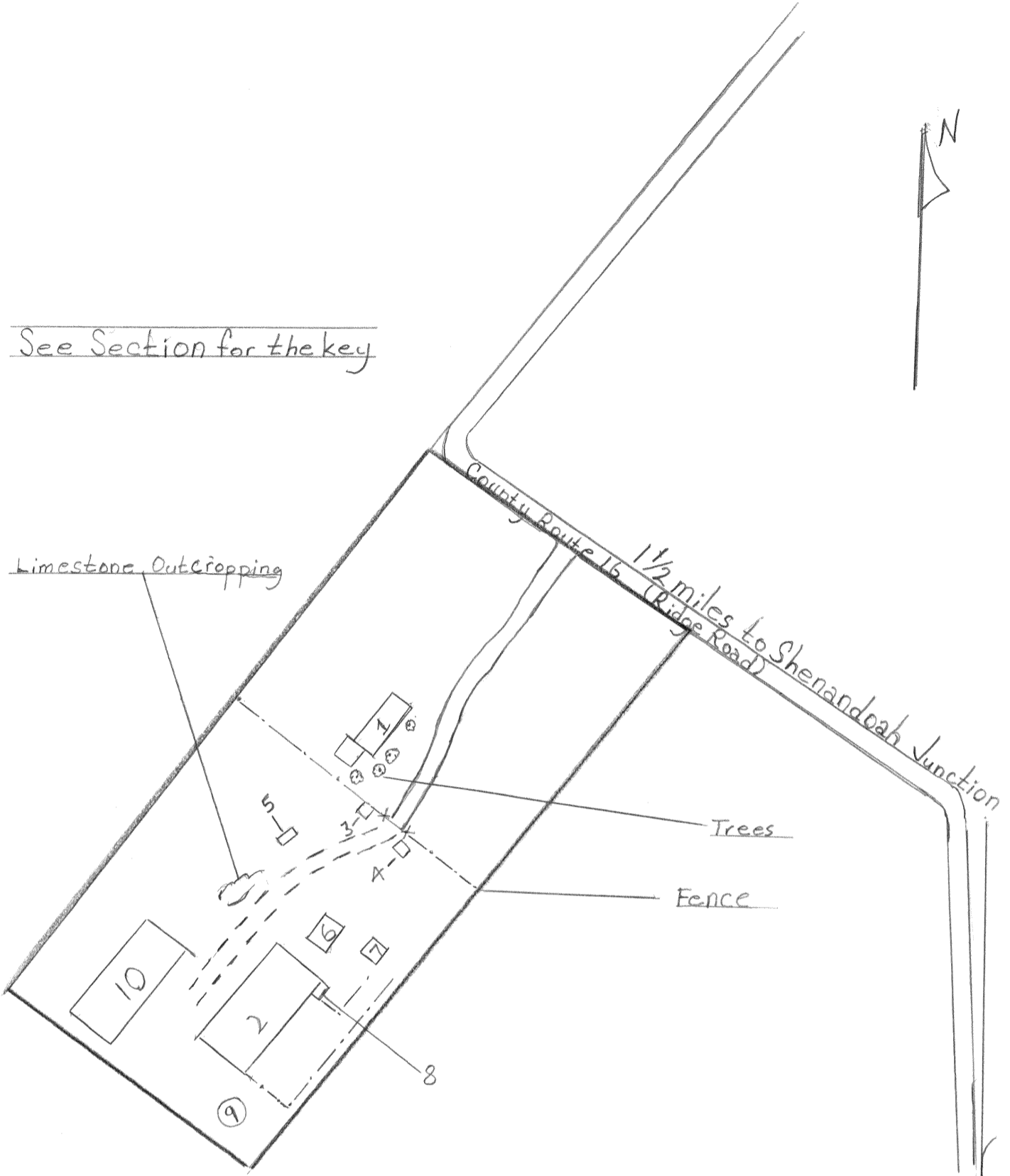
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This farm complex is historically significant due to its association with James Glenn and his son James William Glenn. Both men were important enough to local history to be given prominent mention in the county's annals. The house is architecturally significant as a well preserved example of a master builder's work. The stone barn adds to the importance of the complex because it is the original barn and is unique for a barn of that period to be the dominant building in such a complex. Both buildings are evidence of the Glenn family's wealth and prominence. The contributing outbuildings show the adaptation of an early 19th century farm to meet the needs of later owners during during the 19th and early 20th century.

**Period of Significance**

The resources of the Glenburnie farm complex were constructed during the period dating from the c.1802 settlement to the early 20th century (c.1915). While the brick house and stone barn are the principal or key elements of the complex dating to the first years of the 19th century, other significant resources were constructed during the 19th century ownership of the farm by the Glenns, and after the Glenn occupancy by other owners whose construction activities date to the early 20th century. The farm thus represents in its buildings the significant evolutionary character of a site significant in agriculture for well over a century.



See Section for the key

Limestone Outcropping

County Route 16  
 1 1/2 miles to Shenandoah Junction  
 (Ridge Road)

Trees

Fence

Glenburnie Farm Complex  
 SHENANDOAH JUNCTION VIC.,  
 JEFFERSON CO., W.VA.

Scale 1" = 200'