NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1. NAME
   HISTORIC: Thornbrough (Thornburgh), Thomas, House
   AND/OR COMMON: "Ar-Qua Springs" (preferred)

2. LOCATION
   STREET & NUMBER: County Route 37
   CITY, TOWN: Arden
   STATE: West Virginia
   VICINITY OF: X

3. CLASSIFICATION
   CATEGORY: BUILDING(S)
   OWNERSHIP: PRIVATE
   STATUS: OCCUPIED
   PRESENT USE: PRIVATE RESIDENCE

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
   NAME: Robert E. and Doris R. Hughes
   STREET & NUMBER: Route 1, Box 224
   CITY, TOWN: Martinsburg
   VICINITY OF: X
   STATE: West Virginia

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Berkeley County Courthouse
   STREET & NUMBER: Kings and Queen Streets
   CITY, TOWN: Martinsburg
   STATE: West Virginia

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
   TITLE: Berkeley County Historical Society and Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission Survey
   DATE: 1973-1974
   DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Berkeley County Courthouse
   CITY, TOWN: Martinsburg
   STATE: West Virginia
The Thomas Thornbrough House, now called "Ar-Qua Springs," is a rectangular building with sections of stone (coursed rubble) and logs (covered with weatherboarding). The two-story house has five irregular bays (three windows and two doors) on the ground floor of the entrance (east) front and three gabled dormers with flush siding on the second floor of both east and west elevations.

The house has three stone interior chimneys (the south end chimney is surmounted with a brick cap) and a porch which extends the length of the front. The east elevation also has early siding on the log section, and it, as well as the south side, have what appear to be the original architraves, doors, sashes, hardware, etc. The windows of these sections have 6/6 lights, and the ground floor windows have one-panel, louvered shutters.

The stone core of the Thornbrough house was built in the mid-eighteenth century as a two-bay, 1½-story structure, and the weatherboarded log section was apparently added shortly thereafter. The original gable roof (the outlines of which are still faintly visible on the south side) was replaced by a steep gambrel roof about 1820 to create a full second floor; the regular placement of three dormers on the east and west sides adds symmetry to what would otherwise be an irregular composition.

Few major changes appear to have been made since the first quarter of the nineteenth century other than the removal, in about 1960, of a large washhouse with its massive fireplace which was attached to the north end of the building.

An examination of turn-of-the-century photographs show that a gabled porch has been removed and two windows have been altered on the west side. The narrow, bracketed columns of the east porch have been replaced by square wooden columns, and the wooden shingles were replaced by slate and later asphalt roofing. Also, the siding on the north and west sides dates from a 1950s renovation.

The interior of the stone section consists of a large room on the first floor served by a fireplace (now plugged) and two smaller rooms on the second level. The log unit is divided into dining room, den, kitchen, bath and laundry on the lower floor and into two bedrooms, family room and bath on the upper floor. There are two fireplaces on the first level of the log section and a nicely curved, but narrow, stair between floors.

An early stone springhouse, rectangular in shape and measuring roughly 15' x 20', is located to the northeast of the main house. It is a two-story, coursed-rubble structure with a gabled roof. The lower room has always served as a springhouse, while the second floor may have been used as a smokehouse or some sort of a cabin or storage area.
"Ar-Qua Springs" is one of the older houses in what is now Berkeley County, West Virginia. Begun in the mid-eighteenth century, the stone and log building has served mostly as a farmhouse, but it also may have been used at times as a meeting place for early Quakers of the area. Settled as part of the Ross-Bryan tract of 1735, this was one of the first locations west of the Blue Ridge to receive permanent white inhabitants, and the fact that many around the community of Arden were Quakers is an interesting facet in the history of that religious sect. The old Thornbrough house is simple in lines and style, yet its plan and detail present an important glimpse of construction techniques of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The colony of Pennsylvania had not only been a haven for Quakers since its inception; for many years into the eighteenth century it was politically under their control. As the number of inhabitants increased and the proportion of Quakers decreased, however, pressures and influences caused many of the sect to seek a new place of abode. By an order of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of Virginia dated April 23, 1735, Alexander Ross, a Friend, and Morgan Bryan, both of Chester County, Pennsylvania, were granted leave to survey and settle up to 70,000 acres (1,000 acres for each family settled up to a maximum of seventy families) in northwestern Virginia south of the Potomac River. The large expanse provided an opportunity for numerous Pennsylvania and New Jersey Quakers to take an old wagon road from the area around Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to a concentration in the valleys around Winchester, Virginia, and what is now the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia.

Among those who received land from this grant was George Hobson, who was deeded 937 acres on Middle Creek, including the ground on which "Ar-Qua Springs" is located. In 1750 Thomas Thornbrough received a grant of 862 acres from Thomas, Lord Fairfax, land which was part of the former grant to Hobson. As with so much of the area, it appears that this acreage was in conflict between the Ross-Bryan grant and the claims of Fairfax to the Northern Neck. Whatever the problems involved, though, the situation seems to have been amicably settled; Thornbrough completed his survey in October 1751, and he either built all or part of the house that now bears his name.

Thomas Thornbrough must have come to the area in 1740, at least ten years before the land deal with Hobson was completed, for records of the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting of Friends in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, indicate a certificate of removal for him and his family to Hopewell Monthly Meeting (which included the section around "Ar-Qua Springs") on March 5, 1740.

Thornbrough's house apparently began as a one-story, limestone dwelling which soon was increased to about three times its original size by the addition of a fine log unit. Tradition holds that the small stone section had at times been used as a meeting place for Quakers, but records do not show it as an established meeting-house. There is a good possibility, however, that meetings were held here, for
8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

It was not unusual that private homes were used, especially during winter months when travel was difficult and many were allowed the privilege of meeting away from Hopewell Meetinghouse.

As members of the Middle Creek Meeting, the Thornbroughs became quite prominent in Quaker affairs. Benjamin, Thomas' son and owner of "Ar-Qua Springs" from 1762 to 1787, was a representative from Hopewell to the Western Quarterly Meeting in November 1758, an official visitor to Friends on Smith Creek who desired to join Hopewell in 1760, an appointee to a meeting at Pipe Creek, Maryland, to consider a quarterly meeting in 1771, a committee member of Hopewell during part or all of the period 1759-1776, and a clerk of that meeting during some part of his association. The strict rules of the sect were apparently too much for Benjamin, though, and he was "disowned" in 1782 for "not attending meeting." At least two other owners of "Ar-Qua Springs" were also Quakers, these being Solomon Miller, who held the property from 1787 to 1795, and Samuel Chenowith, who continued in ownership from 1795 to 1843.

For most of its existence, the house has been associated with the land and farming. It was a small residence, no doubt, when first constructed, for the stone section contains only one room on the first floor and probably had a small living space in what would have been the attic. The log addition provided at least two additional rooms on the first level, each with a large fireplace, and a loft area approached by nicely curving, but narrow steps. The building underwent a major change about 1820; it was then that the gambrel roof and dormers are believed to have been placed, increasing the effective floor space and providing an attic above the second level.

"Ar-Qua Springs" is a comfortable structure in a picturesque setting. Its past association with Quakers who entered the area with the intention of settling to constructive lives as farmers, craftsmen and merchants is important, for the Eastern Panhandle is the only section in present West Virginia where that sect played an appreciable role in opening up new territory.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
Martinsburg, W.Va. Berkeley County Courthouse. Deed Books 7, 8, 9, 12, 47, 68.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2 ½ acres

UTM REFERENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>7,2</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>6,5</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FORM PREPARED BY
NAME / TITLE
James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION
West Virginia Antiquities Commission

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. Box 630

CITY OR TOWN
Morgantown

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE
Leonard W. dome

TITLE
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE September 13, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER