NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property: Hedges, Owen Tudor, House
   historic name: Hedges, Owen Tudor, House
   other name/site number: Fairstone; Cedar Grove.

2. Location
   street & number: Route 8 (Co.Rt: 8/1) not for publication: N/A
   city/town: Hedgesville
   vicinity: of Harlan Springs
   State: WV code: WV county: Berkeley code: 003 zip code: 25427

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preserva-
   tion Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered
   significant ______ nationally ______ statewide ______ locally.
   (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

   ____________________________  10/3/94
   Signature of Certifying Official    Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

______________________________  __________________
Date Date
In my opinion, the property ___meets___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
  See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register
  See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Category of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

X private       X building(s)
public-local    district
public-State    site
public-Federal  structure
                object

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITH PROPERTY
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contribution       Noncontribution
8                  buildings
1                  sites
9                  structures
                  objects

1                  TOTAL
NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: N/A

6. Function or Use

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Agriculture/outbuilding

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure
Agriculture/outbuilding

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:
Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

MATERIALS:

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Red brick
Roof: Fiberglass shingles
Other: N/A

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
Statement of Significance

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

X B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

N/A A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

N/A B removed from its original location.

N/A C a birthplace or grave.

N/A D a cemetery.

N/A E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

N/A F a commemorating property.

N/A G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Architecture
Politics

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1859 - 1870.

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1859; 1860; 1863.
SIGNIFICANT PERSONS:
Hedges, Owen Tudor

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/Builder:
N/A

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

N/A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
N/A previously listed in the National Register
N/A previously determined eligible by the National Register
N/A designated a National Historic Landmark
N/A recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
N/A recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of Repository:

Berkeley County Historic Landmark Commission
126 East Race Street
Martinsburg, WV 25401
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 2.5 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
17. 246850. 4380600.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
          Don C. Wood, Genealogist & Historian

Organization: N/A                                      Date: June 1, 1994

Street & Number: 612 Main Street  Telephone: (304) 765-5716
                  126 E. Race Street                  (304) 267-4713

City or Town: Sutton  State: WV  ZIP: 26601
             Martinsburg       WV       25401

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Submit the following items with the completed form:

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

PROPERTY OWNER

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Mrs. Felix Schneiderhan

Street & Number: Fairstone Orchard   Telephone: (   )

City or Town: Martinsburg   State: WV   ZIP: 25401
The Owen Tudor Hedges House is located in Berkeley County, West Virginia. It is located approximately seven miles to the north-west of Martinsburg. It is situated near the town of Hedgesville on a small county road, 8/1. The house sits parallel to the road to the east, and the terrain is relatively flat. There is an orchard that stretches to the east of the house and the farm buildings are so located. There is a tree row along the road and large trees along the north border of the property. Included in the nominated area is the main house, the ice house, slave quarters, three shed buildings, an outhouse, the well house/gazebo, and the barn, all contributing. Also included within the boundaries is a modern, one-story, concrete block garage, non-contributing. In all there are nine contributing and one non-contributing resources on the nominated property.

The house is a two-story, five bay, brick, Greek Revival Style residence. It has a side gable roof with a shallow pitch, a one-story, hip roof porch, and interior H chimneys on the ends. The chimneys have corbeled caps and there is a corbeled cornice on the house. There is an enclosed, one-story, porch addition on the rear of the house, added ca. 1930. Because of the sloped terrain, the rear basement level is on grade and the foundation is coursed stone. The brick is unpainted and is in a common bond. The windows are six over six, wooden sash with louvered shutters. They have flat jack arches over them. The entrance door has a flat eight paneled transom over it and there are sidelights with a paneled lower section. The door has four panels.

The porch, not the original, dates from ca. 1890, and is the full width of the house. It has round, Doric columns supporting a plain entablature and brick pier supports filled with lattice work.

The first floor plan is a central stair hall plan with flanking rooms. On the north side, the room is a large double room and on the south it originally was divided into two rooms. It is now one large room. There is one fireplace in the north parlor and two in the south room. The walls and ceilings are plaster and the floor is tongue and groove wood. The walls have wallpaper. There is a
small cove molding at the ceiling and a wide baseboard. The major decorative features in the rooms are the fireplace mantels. These have a plain paneled frieze area above the throats and fluted pilasters with plinths. The windows on this floor have battered, paneled reveals. Windows and doors have fluted trim with corner blocks.

The major decorative element of the first floor is the entrance stair hall. The entrance door, as previously mentioned, has sidelights and a transom. Adjacent to the door, the opening to the parlor consists of a large cased opening with fluted trim and a flat headed hood with simple cove trim. Within the opening are short wing walls with panels supporting round, Doric columns, one on each side of the opening. The walls have a paneled dado. The stairs have the paneled dado as well. The balusters are simple rectangular and the newel posts are chamfered, square posts.

The finishes in the addition, which contains a sitting room and the kitchen, are modern wood paneling, wallpaper, painted ceilings, and wood floors.

On the second floor the plan is similar, with the central hall and flanking pairs of rooms. The stair hall continues dado and trim similar to the first floor. The doors are four panel, with steel box locks and ceramic knobs. Each room has a fireplace and the mantels are similar to those on the first floor. Finishes are painted plaster ceilings, wallpapered walls, and tongue and groove floors. The floors are wide softwood on both front rooms and the north rear room. In the south rear room, they are narrow hardwood, probably non-original.

The two rear bedrooms have built-in wood closets adjacent to the fireplaces.

At the front end of the hall a bathroom has been inserted.

The attic is unfinished. It has wide tongue and groove board floors. The rafters are hand hewn with pegs at the ridge and no
ridge board. The sheathing for the original roofing consists of one by two nailers spaced at approximately sixteen inches. This would indicate a metal roof originally.

The basement consists of two rooms and the central hall. One room, on the south, was the kitchen. It has parged painted walls, over stone foundation and concrete floors. The other room is the furnace room. Beneath the addition are two storage or utility rooms.

The barn was constructed in 1859. It is a large batten and board banked barn with coursed ashlar foundation. The roof is slate and there are two shed projections on the front.

The ice house, ca. 1870, is partially underground with stone walls, whitewashed. The roof is standing seam metal and the gable ends are vertical board siding.

The slave house, ca. 1860, has batten and board siding and is a simple gable, one-story house. Behind this is an outhouse.

Next to the slave house is another one-story, end gable outbuilding with batten and board siding and an intersecting gable terra cotta addition. Ca. 1870.

The two sheds, ca. 1870, on the north side of the property are small one-story, clapboard sided with shed roofs.

The well house/gazebo, ca. 1870, is a small square gazebo with pointed roof and lattice walls.
The Owen Tudor Hedges House is significant under Criterion B for its association with Owen Tudor Hedges. It is significant under Criterion C as a good example of the Greek Revival Style of architecture in Berkeley County. The period of significance, 1859 to 1870, is represented by the construction of the barn in 1859 and continues up through 1870 to include the outbuildings and other resources associated with the property.

Under Criterion C the Hedges House is significant as a good example of Greek Revival Style of architecture. It was constructed in 1860 by Owen Tudor Hedges. It is representative of a small number of Greek Revival houses still extant from this period in Berkeley County. The only other extant examples are the Belle Boyd House at the corner of East Race and Spring Streets in Martinsburg, and 309 East Burke Street in Martinsburg. The Belle Boyd House was constructed in 1853 during the ownership of Belle's father, Ben Boyd. The residence at 309 East Burke Street was constructed in 1859. An older example, the Dr. Hammond House, constructed in 1839, was destroyed by fire. The Hedges House is the latest of this grouping, but displays the simple classical detailing, massing, and symmetry characteristic of the Greek Revival Style. The H chimneys are also characteristic of the style and also rare in Berkeley County. Also characteristic are the brick corbeled cornice and the corbeled chimneys. The divided transom with sidelights is another typical Greek Revival feature. On the interior, the decorative dado in the entrance hall and the columned cased opening to the parlor are fine details that contribute to the buildings architectural character.

The Hedges House is significant under Criterion B for its association with the Hedges family, specifically Owen Tudor Hedges. The Hedges were significant in the early settlement period of Berkeley County and western Virginia. The family traced their history back to two signers of the Magna Carta. They settled in Berkeley County in the 1770's. Many were doctors and lawyers. Almost all of the men were educated.

The town of Hedgesville was founded by Josiah Hedges. It was platted in 1830 and incorporated in 1854. The Hedges family
originally owned a 1,020 tract of land in and surrounding present
day Hedgesville. Much of this land was granted to the Hedges by a
land grant from Lord Fairfax.

Dr. John Hedges was born on January 12, 1779 and died December 6,
1852. He was a prominent and well educated citizen of the county.
At the time of his death he owned several farms (the Fairstone
tract being one of them) and 25 slaves for their operation. Dr.
John married twice in his lifetime. He had two sons from his
first marriage, John Churchill and Owen Tudor. His first wife
died and he then married his first cousin, Elizabeth Rawlings
Turner, in 1821. They had two sons and one daughter who lived
beyond infancy - Charles Maurice Tallyrand (known as Tallyrand),
Matilda, and Decatur. All, except Decatur, died without having
children of their own.

John Churchill Hedges was the eldest son of Dr. John Hedges. He
was born April 6, 1812 and died October 11, 1854. He is buried in
the Mt. Zion Episcopal Cemetery in Hedgesville. He was Captain of
a local militia company but otherwise lived the life of a gentle-
man farmer. He married Abigail Ford in 1831 in Frederick, Mary-
land. They lived briefly with her relatives but John Churchill
was not willing to work to support his new wife and his father
refused to support them as well so they "broke up" and never
lived together again. They had no children.

Owen Tudor Hedges built his mansion on the farm he inherited from
his father, Dr. John Hedges. This was adjacent to land his mother
had inherited from her father, John Turner. John Turner was the
County Surveyor of Berkeley County and High Sheriff in 1809. Mr.
Turner held his commission as County Surveyor from the College of
William and Mary, as was required by law at that time.

Under Criterion B the Hedges House is significant for its associ-
ation with Owen Tudor Hedges. Owen Tudor Hedges was born in 1816.
He never married. Owen was elected a member of the County Court
of Berkeley County in 1852 and in 1860. In August of 1861 he
enlisted in the Virginia militia. When the Civil War began in
1861, Owen was 45, Tallyrand 37, and Decatur 29 years old. Deca-
tur had a wife and five children, two of whom died during the war. Decatur enlisted, although exempt, but at some point decided to return home to care for his family and the various farms. Owen was beyond military age but in robust health and was accepted as a substitute for his brother. Owen was in Company D, Second Regiment of the Virginia infantry, commonly known as the Berkeley Border Guards. The Captain was J.Q.A. Nadenbousch, later promoted to Colonel. Owen was shot at Gettysburg and died on July 11, 1863. The family brought his body home and he is buried in the Mt. Zion Episcopal Cemetery in Hedgesville.

Owen left Fairstone and the farm to his sister, Matilda, and brother, Tallyrand, for life and then to his brother, Decatur, or his children. Decatur spent the latter part of his life at Fairstone where he died in 1914. Decatur left Fairstone to his son, Dr. Gustavus Beall Hedges who spent his entire life there. Dr. Hedges died in 1928 and left Fairstone to his wife, Caroline. At her death it went to the niece she and her husband had raised. Fairstone was purchased by the present owner in 1937.

Charles Maurice Tallyrand Hedges received his medical education from the University of Maryland. After graduating he spent the summer at the Greenbrier Hotel in White Sulphur Springs where he met and married Lucy Rosalie. They lived in Philadelphia at first but relocated to Fairstone. Lucy was not happy in Berkeley County and returned to Philadelphia never to return. Tallyrand spent the remainder of his life at Fairstone where he died.

Matilda Hedges was born November 29, 1829 and died April 12, 1914. She attended a girl's school in Frederick, Maryland. She fell in love in her youth but the prospective suitor did not meet with her father's approval. She was never to marry. She spent her entire lifetime at Fairstone helping with the work and helping to raise her brother's children.

Decatur Hedges was born February 22, 1832 and died October 16, 1916. He served in the Confederate Army until his brother, Owen, enlisted as his substitute. He married Mary Hugh Beall of Cumberland, Maryland. They had five children to survive infancy -
Gustavus Beall, Churchill, Dora Lee, Mary Hugh Beall, and Matilda. Mary died at the age of 34 on May 14, 1869. Decatur then married Martha McCue of Augusta County, Virginia and they had three children — Evalina, Elizabeth, and Martha.

Decatur was educated at Washington College in the District of Columbia. He visited the west, St. Louis, but was unable to support himself so he came home.

Once returning home from the Confederate Army, he and his family were continually harassed by Union soldiers. They were required to feed the soldiers and their horses. A Union officer set up a sawmill on the home farm and cut the timber into lumber. The Union soldiers felt that once the war was over they would be awarded rebel land so they had a proprietary air towards the farm.

One day Union troops were being fed in the kitchen when a Confederate Cavalry troop arrived. The Yankees escaped on horseback but later in the day Matilda found several cavalry sabers and belts up an apple tree. These are still in the family.

Decatur, illustrated by family stories, was a Confederate sympathizer but seems to have judged each man individually and by his actions in a fair manner. He was protective of his slaves but once they were freed he said he was glad as they were unprofitable to keep. He did hire blacks after the war to work the farm and he hired a black woman, Mums, as nanny to his children. He allowed her to retire on the farm after age 65, which she did. She lived to be over 100 and when she died Decatur had a big funeral for her conducted by the leading undertaker in Martinsburg. She was buried in the slave cemetery on the farm.

Decatur owned a farm just south of Marlowe in Berkeley County which he had leased to a tenant with Union sympathies. During the war the tenant would not pay rent nor move off the farm as he believed the land would be his once the war was over. Decatur hired a lawyer and brought suit against this tenant for unlawful entry and detainer. The tenant fought the suit on the grounds of
an outstanding mining lease, which was irrelevant, and Decatur's refusal to take the "test oath" which was a more serious charge.

The test oath required all public officials and law applicants to testify that they had not borne arms against the United States. Decatur had refused to take this oath. His lawyer wished to present the case to the Supreme Court but Decatur did not want to incur the expense and compromised the case against his lawyer's wishes.

Decatur was involved, as a businessman, in local and state politics. He supported John J. McGraw as State Senator even though the Democratic party finally did not due to his being a Catholic.

Decatur Hedges was also a director and vice-president of the Old National Bank in Martinsburg.

In summary the Owen Tudor Hedges House is significant under Criterion C as a good example of the Greek Revival Style of architecture and only one of three remaining in Berkeley County. It is also significant under Criterion B for its association with Owen Tudor Hedges, a prominent politician and Civil War hero of the county.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Rodgers, Decatur H. *The Mahogany Tree and Other Stories and Some Genealogical Data* 1963. Unpublished manuscript.

The Berkeley Journal Berkeley County Historical Society 1974

Berkeley County Courthouse records.
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: See attached sketch. The boundary is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "SITE PLAN, OWEN TUDOR HEDGES HOUSE, HEDGEVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA" dated March, 1994.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The boundaries encompass the house and the major outbuildings associated with the house and its functions for the period of significance.