

Abstract

Title of Document

Multiple Stories, Multiple Values:
Assessing the Importance of a House Study

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In 2002, without historic preservation background, I restored an unassuming two-story brick house, in the Fairfield, Pennsylvania, National Register Historic District. At the time I bought the house, it was reported to be the town's Quaker meeting house.

The restoration resulted in the partial destruction of a large outbuilding, which I now know as the earliest structure on the site and possibly a station on the Underground Railroad. I will argue that information provided by a thorough house study prior to the restoration could have significantly altered the preservation outcome.

Drawing on Anne Yentsch's seminal study of the ways in which houses become embedded with stories that might remember some occupants and events while entirely forgetting others, this study creates a history of the property, examining all the different families that ever lived in or owned the house. This approach attempts to recover all of the fascinating stories of the various characters who occupied the property. Ultimately, documentation of these stories has

expanded the significance of the house and, hopefully, will reintroduce a cast of forgotten people to the town of Fairfield.

While the study revealed that the house was not a Quaker meeting house, it identified six Civil War veterans associated with the house, including two brothers from Maryland, one who fought for the Confederacy and the other for the Union. Furthermore, the site was the location of a tragic civilian casualty in Fairfield, indirectly resulting from the Battle of Gettysburg. Most significantly, the property was likely a stop on the Underground Railroad, and once owned by staunch abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens; it is suggested that the house was built in the style of a Quaker meeting house as a marker for the Underground Railroad stop.

Multiple Stories, Multiple Values: Assessing the importance of a house study

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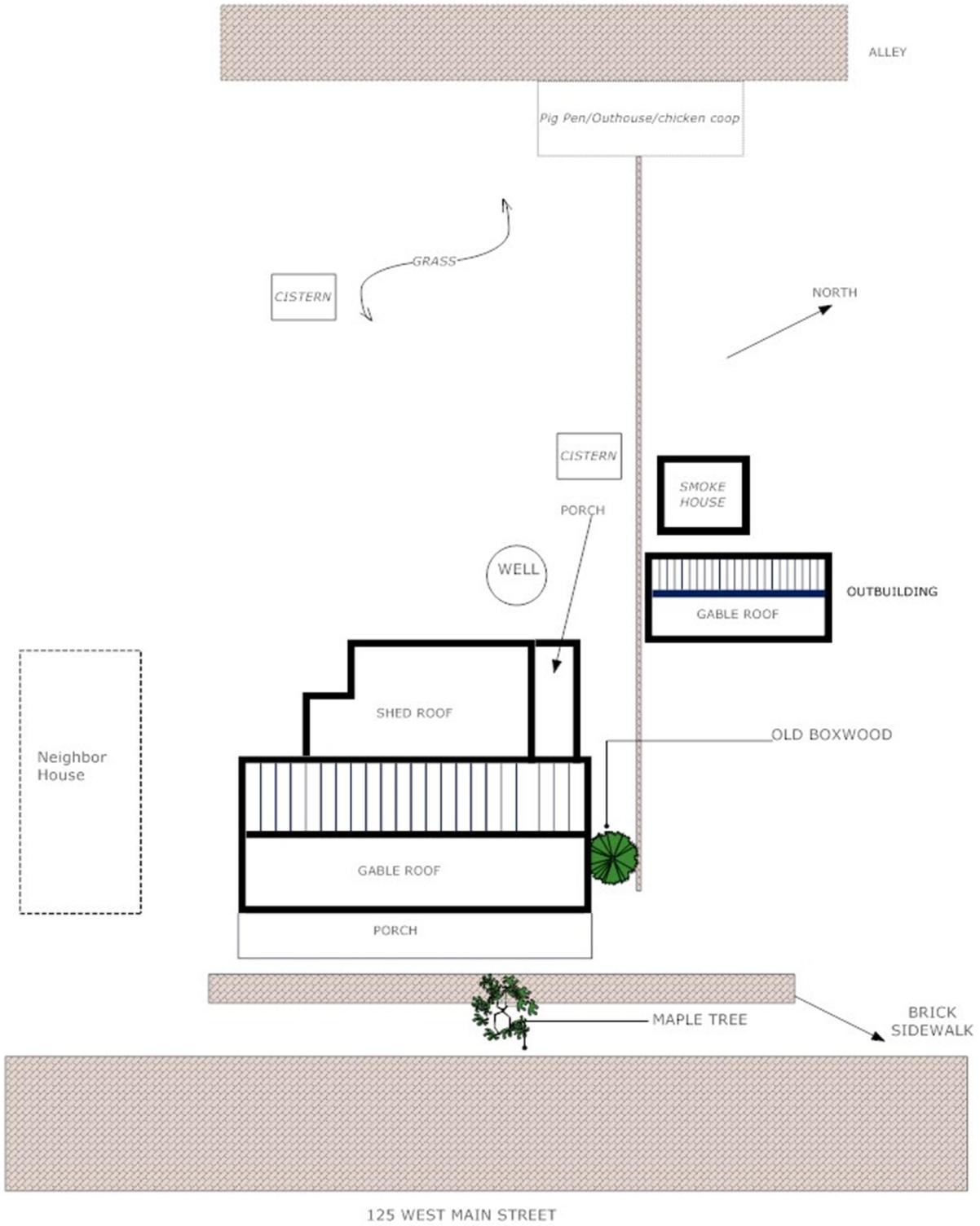
Introduction

The focus of this project is an unassuming two-story brick house, known as the Musselman-King-Stevens (MKS) house, located within the Fairfield, Pennsylvania, historic district. At the time I bought the house, it was reported to be the town's Quaker meeting house. The real estate agent explained that the first floor was likely built in the 1840s as a meeting house, the second floor added in the 1880s, and the rear one-story addition probably built around 1950. The house also had a Civil War historic house plaque, indicating it was standing when Confederate troops retreated after the Battle of Gettysburg on July 5, 1863.¹ The agent's identification of the house as a former Quaker meeting house, its Civil War pedigree, and its location fronting the town's Main Street ultimately attracted me to the property.



Figure 1. MKS House after porch repair, early 2001 (Photo owned by author).

¹ Placed by the Civil War Roundtable of Gettysburg, (<http://www.cwrtgettysburg.org/>).



SITE PLAN NOT TO SCALE

Figure 2. MKS site plan, 2001.

Detailed Changes Made to the House

In 2002, without a historic preservation background, I began restoring the house, resulting in the partial destruction of the large outbuilding that turned out to be the earliest structure on the site and possibly a station on the Underground Railroad. The architect designed a two-story addition to the house and reworked the main block. I had no understanding of the preservation concepts of significance and integrity, and my decisions were based solely on what I had read on the Internet, discussions with the architect, and the real estate agent's history of the house. The house was intended to be a weekend guest/retirement/resale home, but there were two functional problems in terms of these uses. The first problem concerned the location of the single bathroom on the first floor of the rear addition, off the kitchen, while the bedrooms were located upstairs. The second problem was the noise from the street, which particularly bothered my husband. The architect explained that the best way to preserve the house was to keep people living in it. Thus, he reasoned, changes should be made which would make the house useful and livable, a philosophy, I would later learn, extended back to the work of Viollet-le-Duc in the mid-19th century.

The architect developed restoration plans which called for the following changes:

- The single-story addition on the back of the house, which the real estate agent dated at “around 1950,” was to be demolished and replaced with a two-story addition which was more than twice the size. The two chimney stacks on the back of the house were to be removed. The first floor of the new addition included a stairway, a half-bathroom, a kitchen and a sunroom with a shared fireplace. The second floor contained a large bedroom with fireplace, walk-in closet, laundry room area, and two bathrooms.

- Because the house was reported to have been a one-story Quaker meeting house, the stairs in the middle of the main house were to be removed. This affected the configuration on the second floor. Because the living room staircase had been moved, entry to the bedrooms was now from the rear of the house, rather than the front of the house.
- As there were no closets in the original house, a clothes closet was added to each bedroom on the second floor by utilizing space from the central hall or passage, retaining space in the central hall for an office and a small hall between the two bedrooms.
- Each of the bedrooms had a chimney stack with a hole that would have vented a stove to keep the room warm. I hid the chimney stack in a wall which allowed the creation of a purely decorative fireplace with a firebox made of concrete, painted to look like bricks, the same as the fireplace on the first floor, and added a rustic wood Appalachian-style mantel from Oxford, Alabama, dating to approximately 1840.
- With the exception of the very simple wooden surround to the fireplace on the west side of the first floor in the house, it was devoid of ornamentation of any kind, so I added a simple crown molding around the ceilings of the two rooms on the first floor.
- Layers of floral wallpaper covering horse-hair plaster attached to sawn-lath were removed. I protested, but the builder did not see the benefit of retaining these wall coverings as they interfered with installation of the new heating ducts and electrical wiring.
- The floor boards on the first floor, which I was told were from the 1950s, likely because they were narrow boards, not wide ones, were not changed on the advice of the architect.

The builder told me that one section of the floor with two different kinds of wood indicated that there had been a wall in that location at one time.

- The one-room basement of the house had a whitewashed field-stone foundation, a dirt floor, and a fireplace for cooking on the east side of the house.
- Five 1/1 double-hung windows on the first floor of the house were clearly shorter replacement windows, as they had a double lintel at the top of the window. In order to bring them back to their original appearance, they were replaced with custom made 9/6 double hung windows, which also served to significantly reduce the street noise in the house.
- The front doors of the house were replaced with four-panel doors which the architect said were appropriate for the period. The original batten doors to the upstairs bedrooms were also replaced with four-panel doors.
- The exterior side door to the old addition was reused as a closet door in the new addition. All doors not used were stored in the garage.
- The upstairs floor had been carpeted, hiding seriously deteriorated wide pine boards. The decision was made to replace the wide pine boards on the second floor with the same new cherry flooring as in the new addition.
- The ceilings in the upstairs of the house were very low. At the advice of the builder, the ceilings were removed and the original framing exposed.
- The original brick wall on the back of the house was left exposed in the new addition and was not changed, except for the bathroom in the new addition, which backed onto the original brick wall.

- I wanted a Victorian look to the addition, so the architect designed a wrap-around porch with railings which were similar to the front porch. The design of the porch necessitated the removal of a room at one end of the long outbuilding structure. This eliminated the gable door and shortened the building by about six feet. Hardie® Board siding was used on three of the four sides of the building.
- The exterior of the addition was covered with Hardie® Board and the black corrugated metal roof on the main house was replaced with the same standing-seam green metal roof used on the new addition.
- The small outbuilding, built of concrete blocks, was parged with concrete and painted to match the house.

All of the old doors and windows were stored in the outbuilding and remain there today. At the end of the project, we had a house that we loved and considered our eventual retirement home, but we knew almost nothing of the people who had lived in the house before us.

It now seems clear that information provided by a house study would have significantly altered our preservation approach and added value to the structure. We proceeded with the project without a house history or architectural study; we “just did it,” as some old-house restorers would say. However, other experts would argue that the information provided by a thorough house study would have resulted in a more thoughtful approach and outcome.

The Value of a House Study

What value does a single house study have to the field of historic preservation? Preservationist Barbara Howe lists at least four reasons why house histories are important: “house histories can be crucial to the planning process in historic preservation,” “house

historians may help owners with renovation or rehabilitation efforts”, “research into the history of a building may also generate new ways to use it,” and “the work of house historians is vital because preservation without interpretation is of little value in teaching history.”² Writing about the importance of house histories, David E. Kyric and Myron A. Marty quote cultural geographer Pierce Lewis, who reminds us that a study of a single house can, if it includes appropriate context, “be an excellent way to gain insights into a culture, into diversity, between regions of a larger culture and into the nature of slow but steady change over time.”³ The scope of this case study, which began as a study of a single house, expanded to include six other houses in the town, as connections between the MKS House and these other houses became evident.

Concerned about the accidental destruction of historic fabric, preservationist Henry Judd advises that “the first thing a person should do before the professional preservationist arrives is to hesitate.”⁴ This hesitation, accompanied by the preparation of a house history, can result in retaining and enhancing historic value.⁵ In fact, some experts would argue that with a good house history, a thoughtful intervention could add economic value by maintaining authenticity.

The principal research question of this study is: Does a house history really matter? I argue that a thorough house history is a critical element for understanding a historic structure and its physical evolution and in guiding its preservation. The project also attempts to understand the ways in which a house history can draw out the stories that have accumulated and assess their contribution to its significance.

Another layer of the house history process is the folklore component of a house. People in the neighborhood, if asked, will often gladly share their memories of the house and the town,

² Barbara Howe, et al., *Houses and Homes, Exploring their History*, 2.

³ David E. Kyrick and Myron A. Marty, *Nearby History: Exploring the Past around You*, 188.

⁴ Henry A. Judd, *Before Restoration Begins: Keeping Your Historic Home Intact*, 1.

⁵ Heather Lockman, “*Whose House Was This, Anyway? How to Find Out Where You Live*,” 108.

providing pictures, stories, and community histories. In the case of this study, I was given a published ghost story about a former owner along with many useful deeds and documents that proved helpful for research. An examination of this intersection of factual and fictional data led researcher Anne Yentsch to argue for the important role of physical structures in determining how some people and their stories are remembered and other people are forgotten.⁶

Drawing on Yentsch's work this study examines all the families who lived in or owned my Fairfield house and seeks to chronicle their lives and achievements and to recover their lost and often fascinating stories. The stories have expanded the significance of the house and, hopefully, will reintroduce a cast of forgotten people to the narrative of the town of Fairfield.

While the study revealed that the house was not a Quaker meeting house, it identified six Civil War veterans associated with it, including two brothers from Maryland, one who fought for the Confederacy and the other for the Union. Furthermore, the site was the location of a tragic civilian casualty, indirectly resulting from the Battle of Gettysburg. Most significantly, however, the property was once owned by abolitionist Thaddeus Stevens and likely served as a stop on the Underground Railroad.

Chapter 1 provides an historical and architectural context of the town of Fairfield and shows how this tiny town and house have changed over time. Chapter 2 draws on a wide range of sources to document the many residents and their stories that form the house's historical narrative. The research for this study used census, probate, map, deed, and tax records. Additional data was derived from government records, newspapers, magazines, and books. Finally, a considerable amount of genealogical research was carried out on the people who lived in or owned the house, with the hope of developing the house's full historical narrative.

⁶ Anne Yentsch, "Legends, houses, families, and myths: relationships between material culture and American ideology," 5.

Chapter 3 lays out the concepts of significance as used for the National Register of Historic Places. These concepts provided a practical basis for examining the stories documented in Chapter 2. It then reflects on the stories which revealed the most about social customs, history, and events related to the house and property, in order to explore the overall significance of the house. The next part of this chapter assesses the impact of the house study by answering the question, “What would I have done differently?” When I planned the restoration, I wasn’t a historic preservationist and was not familiar with the National Register’s concepts of significance and integrity. I was guided by the advice of the architect who said that old houses such as mine would not survive if they were not used and he recommended changes that were necessary to make the house livable for me. In the final section, I conclude by addressing the principal research question of the study: does a house history really matter? I argue that a house history matters greatly—for cultural, social, and economic reasons—and I summarize the ways in which this study has demonstrated the value of this particular house history.

Conceptual Framework for House Study

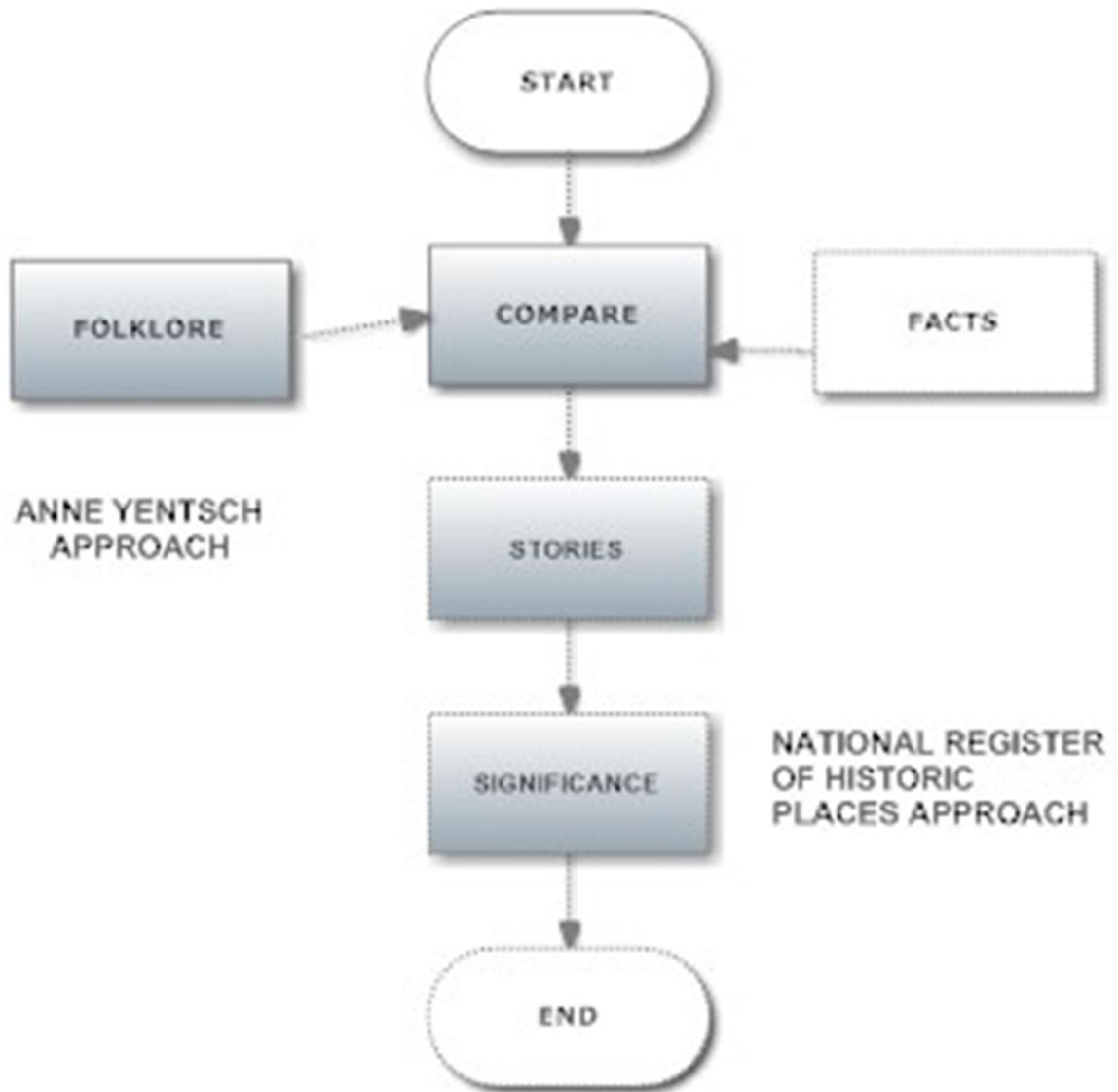


Figure 4. Conceptual framework based on Yentsch.

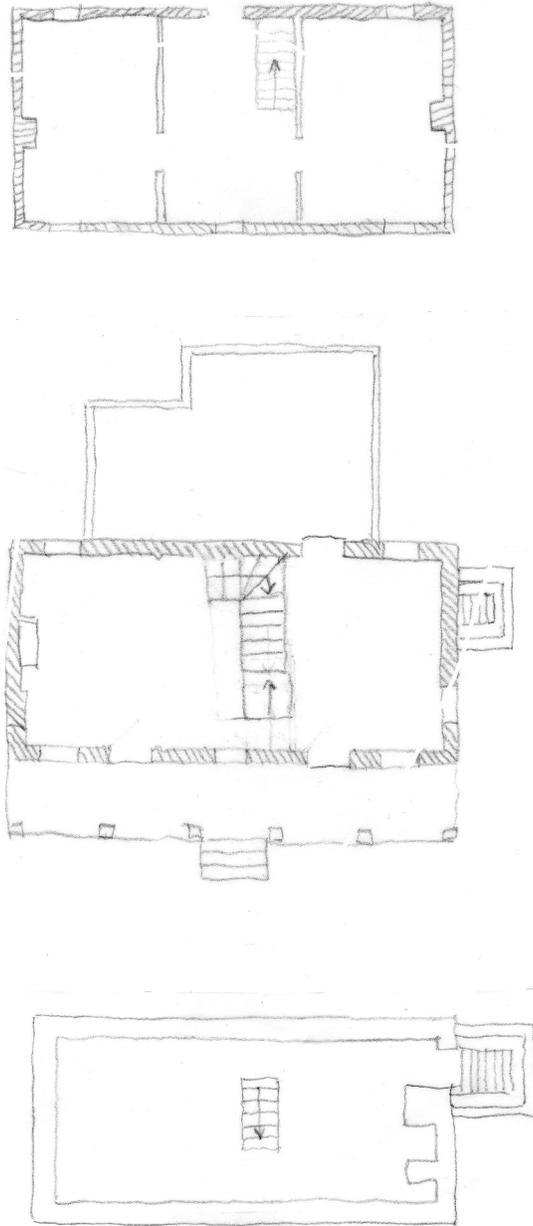


Figure 5. MKS House floor plans in 2001, prior to restoration
(2nd floor, 1st floor, basement of 16'3" x 32'6" house – top to bottom).

TABLE 1. Musselman, King, Stevens (MKS) site property owners

Stage	Owned	Owner	Site Comments
1	1755-1794	John Miller	Land only, from Charles Carroll of Annapolis
1	1794-1823	William Miller	Twelve lots, Mansion house
1	1823 -1847	James Wilson	Mansion house, town lots 13-21
2	1847 -1852	Andrew & Eliza Ann McMaster	MKS two-story log house, 1 acre lot, MKS outbuilding
2	1853 -1855	Ruben Carley & Evelyn, wife of John Z. Carley	Two-story log MKS house, MKS outbuilding, 1 acre lot; Didn't pay taxes on 1 acre lot and MKS outbuilding
2	? – 1853	Thaddeus Stevens	MKS outbuilding
2	1853 – 1857	Daniel & Mary King	MKS outbuilding
2	1857 -1887	Isaac Robinson	MKS outbuilding sold to Isaac Robinson, James Wilson's son-in-law
3	1855 - 1859	Daniel & Mary King	One-acre lot with two-story log MKS house
3	1859 - 1883	Hiram & Kate Eshelman	One-story brick MKS house built on 1 acre lot, builder Samuel King
4	1883 - 1900	Charles J. Sefton	MKS outbuilding, Two-story brick MKS house, builder Daniel King, ca. 1887
4	1900 - 1902	V. Sefton & L. Knox, Executrices of Estate of Charles J. Sefton	MKS outbuilding, two-story brick MKS house & adjacent house
4	1902 - 1905	Mary J. & Wm H. Rowe	Two-story brick MKS house, MKS outbuilding & adjacent house
4	1905 - 1917	Jennie M. & Warner McCreary	Two-story brick MKS house, MKS outbuilding & adjacent house
4	1917 – 1921	H. B. & Sarah E. Slonaker	Two-story brick MKS House & MKS outbuilding
4	1921 - 1932	Carrie McCreary Rock	Two-story brick house & MKS outbuilding (MKS site)
4	1932 – 1941	Daniel H. & Francis N. Rock	Son of Carrie McCreary Rock; Musselman rented MKS site 1934 - 41
4	1941 – 1975	Lucille G. & Paul R. Knox & Dorothy G. & Roland Hess	MKS site, (Lucille and Dorothy Musselman)
4	1975 – 1986	Alice S. Musselman	MKS site (Mother of Lucille and Dorothy)
4	1986 – 2000	Linda M. & Ernest R. Shriver	MKS site
5	2000 - 2013	Nancy & Leonard Bazar	History of house completed

Chapter 1: History and Architecture

This chapter explores the development of the town of Fairfield and the MKS house property; it is divided into five stages: Early Fairfield (1755 - 1823), Commercial Growth in Fairfield (1824 - 1858), the Civil War era in Fairfield (1859 - 1886), the Fairfield borough (1887-1975), and Fairfield into the 21st century (1976 - 2011). These stages correspond to the developmental chronology of the house and property: Stage 1: Property only, Stage 2: MKS log two-story house (until 1859) and MKS outbuilding (ca. 1830), Stage 3: MKS brick one-story house (1859) and MKS outbuilding, Stage 4: MKS brick two-story house (ca. 1887) and MKS outbuilding, and Stage 5: MKS house restoration (2000-2013). For each stage, there is a discussion of Fairfield at the time followed by a drawing of the house and its interior plan. Table 1 provides an outline of the property owners through time. (Appendix D contains the full chain of title and Appendix E contains tax records).

Stage 1 - Early Fairfield (1755 – 1823)

Based on a grant from Charles I of England, Charles Calvert, sixth Lord Baltimore, gave 5,000 acres, called Carroll's Delight, to Charles Carroll of Annapolis. Carroll sold 247 acres to John Miller for 60 pounds sterling on January 19, 1755, which marked the beginning of Fairfield.¹ The deed Miller signed specified an annual "quit rent" or "ground rent," payable to the Carrolls.

Subsequently, Charles II gave a grant to William Penn, the Manor of Masque. Because the land grants of the two kings were on the same latitude, this caused problems for both the

¹ James Landis, former mayor of Fairfield, owns the original deed.

Penn and Carroll families, in taxing residents, who frequently claimed they had already paid the family.² The Manor of Masque grant, much larger than Carroll's Delight, was rectangular in shape, ran north-south, including Gettysburg close to its eastern edge, and extended south over the Maryland border.

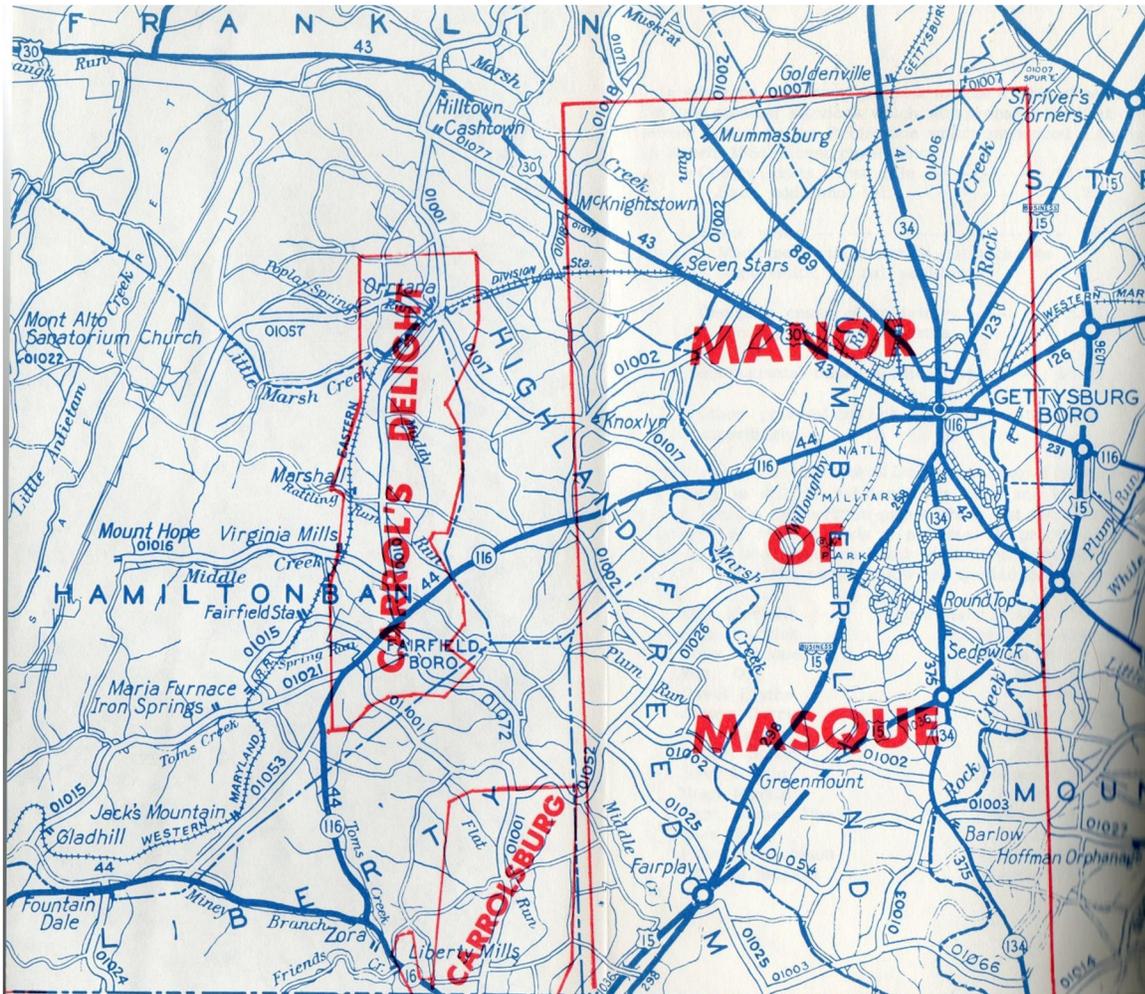


Figure 6. Carroll's Delight and Manor of Masque (grants overlaid on modern map, courtesy of James Landis).

² Citizens of Fairfield, 1976, *A Glimpse of Fairfield's Past* (Insert), 45.

In order to resolve the ownership issue, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the land in 1764 and determined the new boundary which was commonly accepted by the time of the Civil War.³ The new boundary effectively moved Fairfield from Frederick County, Maryland, to York County, Pennsylvania.⁴ Adams County was created from York County in 1800; Fairfield was located in Hamiltonban Township, and remained so until it became a borough in 1895.

The MKS site was included in Charles Carroll's original land grant known as Carroll's Delight, but was not included within the boundary of the town during this time. It was located in a flat, fertile area with a fine view of South Mountain, which is unobstructed to this day. Three points of interest on a modern map form a triangle with each side about eight miles long: the Fairfield borough, just over the Maryland border, Cashtown, directly north, and Gettysburg to southeast.

The property acquired by John Miller included the land that eventually became the MKS site. Miller and his wife, Isabella Henry, were Presbyterians from Northern Ireland who arrived via New Castle, Delaware, in 1740. John Miller aimed to use his wealth to raise the social status of his family by marrying his daughters to men of higher status. His daughter, Agnes, married William Reed. In his will, Miller set up a life-time 100 pound annual income, for her, to be provided by his son, William (See Appendix C for John Miller's will). After John Miller's death in 1794, William inherited his estate and is given credit for founding the town of Fairfield. He was responsible for resolving land disputes, which had accumulated, collecting ground rents, and

³ See http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2002/04/0410_020410_TVmasondixon.html for history of the Mason Dixon line and efforts to preserve the boundary stones.

⁴ The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is divided into counties. Counties have townships which are rural, and boroughs, which are urban areas. Both are self-governing, but under different rules, e.g. boroughs have mayors and townships have commissioners.

selling lots. William Miller's daughter, Mary, married James Wilson and his other daughter, Jane, married James Dunlop Paxton. The Reeds were so closely connected to the Wilson family that the history of the Reed family appears in the Wilson family Bible.⁵ The Millers, Wilsons, and Reeds all attended the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church in Fairfield, where J. D. Paxton's father was minister for fifty years; each of these families figure prominently in the history of the MKS site.

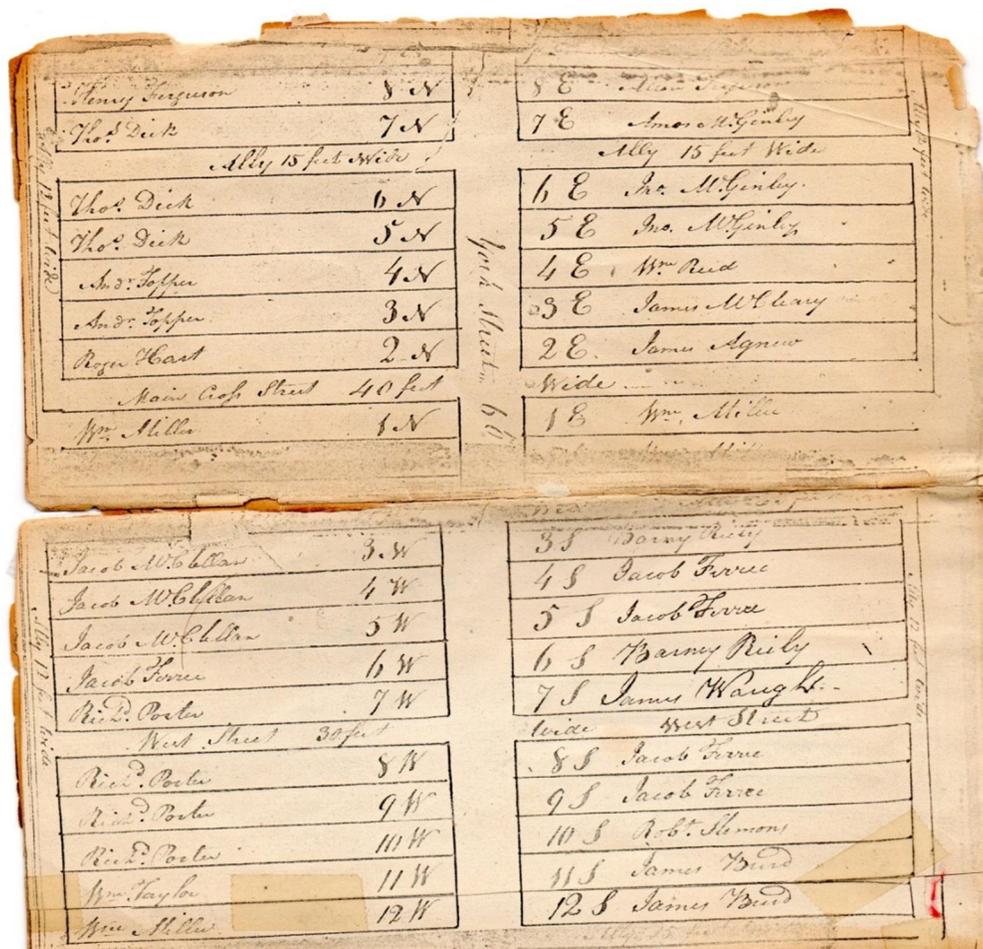


Figure 7. William Miller's plat of Fairfield in 1801 (Courtesy of Margaret Polley).

⁵ Copy of Wilson family Bible available at Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg.

William Miller was elected to two terms in the Pennsylvania legislature and served in the Revolutionary War. He renamed the town Millerstown, but there was already a Millerstown registered with the post office. Thus, the original name of Fairfield was reinstated, although both names were used in the first half of the nineteenth century. He designed a gridded plan with alleys for the town in 1801, extending it in 1823. William tried to encourage interest in his lots, by selling them free of charge, but retaining the right to receive an annual quit rent.⁶



Figure 8. William Miller.⁷

William Miller divided his estate among his three children before he died in 1831. He gave son-in-law James Wilson (husband of daughter Mary), the Mansion House and the lots in the town.⁸

⁶ “History of Fairfield Extends from Indian Raid through 3 World Wars,” *Gettysburg Times*, June 25, 1956.

⁷ Robert L. Bloom, *A History of Adams County, Pennsylvania*, Gettysburg, PA, 1992, 49.

⁸ “Fairfield Inn in National Register now,” *Gettysburg Times*, December 23, 1973, 1.



Figure 9. William Miller's Mansion house, 1757⁹ (Photo by Author).

Stage 2 - Commercial Growth in Fairfield (1824 – 1858)

Fairfield continued to grow during this stage and the MKS site became part of the town of Fairfield. In his history of the area, historian Daniel Israel Rupp included a helpful description of Fairfield in 1846:

*“Fairfield or Millerstown, a post village in Hamilton-ban twp. 10 miles southeast of Gettysburg, contains 50 dwellings, several stores and taverns, 2 churches, a school-house, and a number of mechanics shops. It is quite a brisk place, situated in a region of a country well cultivated and productive – the scenery imposing – a fine view is had of Jacks Mountain. There is some iron ore west of the village.”*¹⁰

⁹ <http://www.thefairfieldinn.com> gives a date of 1757.

¹⁰ Daniel Israel Rupp, *The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, and Perry Counties: 1803 – 1878*, 520.

The town's Lutheran church was built in 1847 on North Main Street (lot 3N).¹¹ There were two houses on the property which were torn down to build the church. One of them, a two-story log house with two front doors, was moved a short distance to land purchased by Benjamin Landis from James Wilson in 1854 for his son Henry Landis. The log house, encased with brick made from clay found on the property, is of interest to this study as it has been continuously occupied by the Landis family since it was built and is representative of log houses which stood on the main street around the mid-19th century.¹² While this is not my property, it has enabled a reasonable estimate of the appearance of my property in 1850.

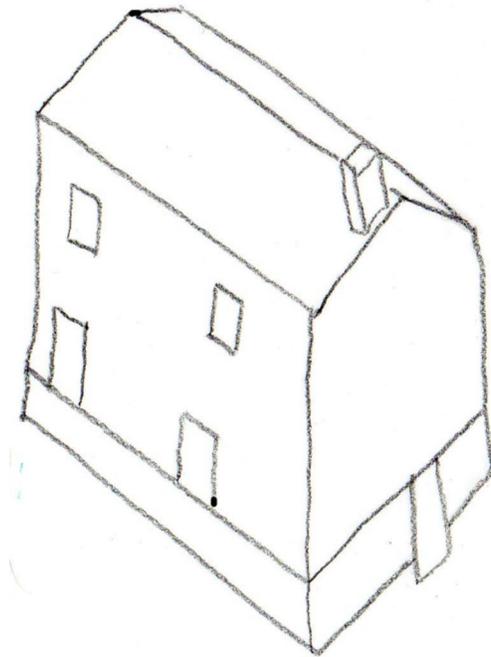


Figure 10. MKS log two-story house (Author's sketch) in 1847.

¹¹ Sarah Sites Thomas, Tim Smith, Gary Kross, and Dean S. Thomas. 2011, *Fairfield in the Civil War*, (PA: Thomas Publications, 2011), 18.

¹² Conversation with James Landis, current owner, July 22, 2011.

Prior to 1847, the MKS site was owned by James Wilson, who inherited it from his father-in-law, William Miller. In 1823, there were no structures on the MKS property.¹³ By 1848, three structures spanned the three adjacent lots: “one-acre lot,” a large “house and lot” and a small “house and lot.” The 1858 map (below) indicates that there were two structures in the area of the small house and lot, a long narrow rectangular structure, such as the dower house (scaled-down version of a barn used by a tenant, often with a garden), and an “L” shaped structure, which survives today as the MKS outbuilding. The MKS two-story log house was being demolished and the one-story house was built in 1858-1859, which explains why it doesn’t show on this map. Essentially, there was a third structure between the two houses which looks like the “dower house” below.

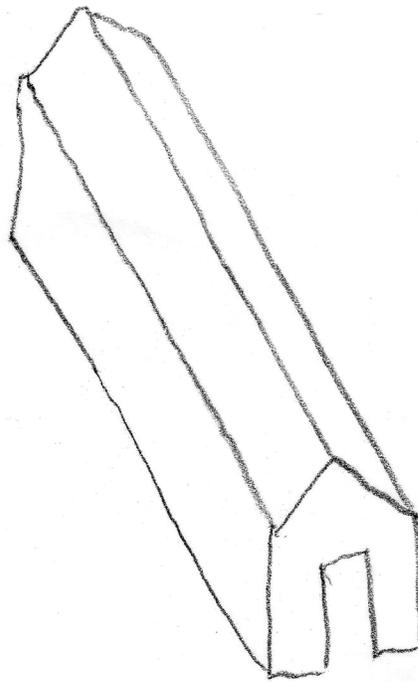


Figure 11. Dower house in 1848 (Author’s sketch).¹⁴

¹³ “Two Lots of Ground,” *Adams Sentinel*, October 23, 1823, indicated no building on property. Outbuilding was on Lot sold in 1847.

¹⁴ Phillip E. Pendleton, “Domestic Outbuildings,” 57.

acre lot there were two structures: the MKS house and the MKS barn. Today, the surviving structure on the small “house and lot” property has an “L” shape, being the same structure that was the home of the Austin Costly family in 1850.

Discussions with people in the neighborhood suggest a “lost” structure, described as long, narrow, and tripartite.¹⁷ It was located in the back of the MKS house, on the “one-acre lot,” and served Alice Musselman’s family as a pig pen, outhouse, and chicken coop. It appears on the MKS site map as the “MKS barn.” By 2000, there was only one structure on the small “house and lot” property, the MKS outbuilding, which partially survives as an “L” shape similar to the structure where Costly and Riley lived. Part of the long half of the “L” was truncated during the 2003 restoration.

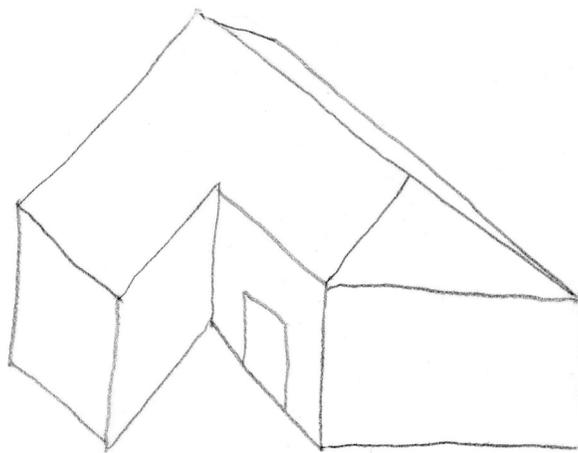


Figure 14. Rear view of MKS outbuilding (Author’s sketch).

The first bay of the front of the MKS outbuilding had a door and a 6/6 double hung sash window facing the street with a room containing shelves on the rear wall and no access to the other rooms. The second bay had one room with a fine workbench and a 6/6 window. The third

¹⁷ John Musselman, John Musselman, grandson of Alice Musselman, provided the location and description of the barn, noting that his grandmother used the tripartite building as a chicken coop, outhouse, and pig pen, August 16, 2011.

bay had a sliding wooden door facing the street and earth floor. Tax records indicate that the MKS outbuilding (but not the one-acre lot) was sold to Isaac Robinson, Wilson's son-in-law, in 1857.

Stage 3 –The Civil War Era in Fairfield (1859 – 1886)

The Confederate army came to Fairfield twice. J. E. B. Stuart, the famous Confederate general, arrived on October 11, 1862, with 1,800 cavalry for the purpose of acquiring horses. It is estimated that he stole one hundred horses from Adams County.¹⁸ Stuart's visit is remembered because he took hostages, including the post master and the justice of the peace, in retaliation for similar actions by the Union Army in Virginia. He also pillaged the J. B. Paxton and McCreary store. McCreary was the great-grandfather of one future MKS house owner, and the grandfather of two future MKS house owners: Warner McCreary, Carrie McCreary Rock, and her son, Daniel B. Rock.¹⁹ A story passed down in James Landis' family describes his family hiding two hams in the cistern, taking their horses to the east side of the Susquehanna River, and stashing the grain behind straw in the granary so it would not be seen by the Confederates.²⁰ The second encounter, the Battle of Fairfield, took place concurrently with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3-5, 1863, a short distance from the town. After the Battle of Gettysburg, the confederate troops retreated down Main Street then called York Street. A result of the retreat was the tragic death of Frederick Esheman.

¹⁸ Sarah Sites Thomas, et al., *Fairfield in the Civil War*, 32.

¹⁹ "History of Fairfield Extends from Indian Raid through 3 World Wars," *Gettysburg Times*, June 25, 1956.

²⁰ Conversation with James Landis, July 22, 2011.

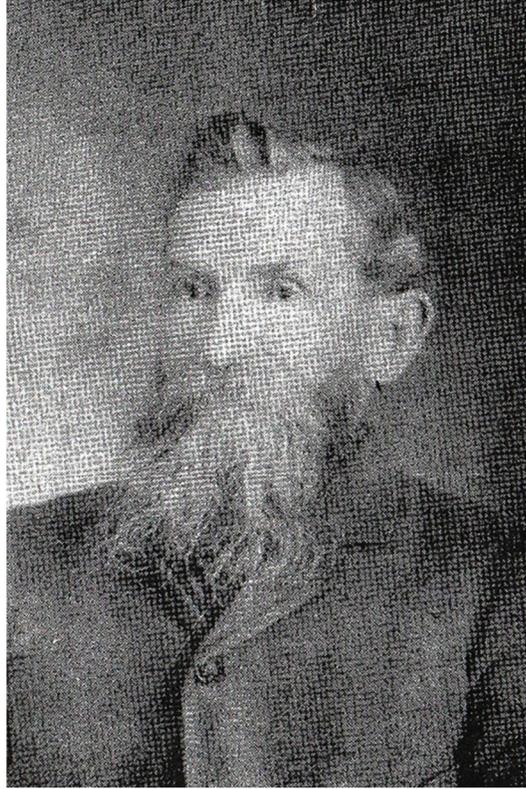


Figure 15. Hiram Eshelman (Creative Commons).²¹

The MKS house owners during the battle, Hiram and Catherine Shulley Eshelman, suffered terribly during and after the war. Hiram served twice in the Union Army in Virginia. Their place in Fairfield history is secured by a tragic accident. On February 1, 1865, a Gettysburg newspaper reported that two of Eshelman's small children had found a gun left by the retreating army. His seven year-old was killed instantly when his nine year-old brother told him to put his ear next to the gun on the stove to hear something interesting and pulled the trigger.²² For the MKS house, this event defines its place in history as the site of the only civilian

²¹ John F. Eshelman, *The Eshelman Family Tree and History*, (Google Books, printed 1979), 7-10.

²² "Out of the Past, from the Files of the Star and Sentinel and Gettysburg Times One Hundred Years Ago," *Gettysburg Times*, February 1, 1965. A version of this incident, one which stated that it was Hiram Eshelman who pulled the trigger, was clearly incorrect, as Eshelman was serving in the 209th PA Regiment in Virginia when the event occurred. This incident was reported in Gregory A. Coco, *A Strange and Blighted Land, Gettysburg: The Aftermath of a Battle*, 257.

casualty in Fairfield, as the result of the Battle of Gettysburg. Based on census data, it was Frederick S. Eshelman, named after his mother's father, who died.

In 1883, the Eshelmans left Fairfield to join their daughter Sarah Ann (Sadie) who had married David Lowe from Fairfield and moved to Sheffield, Bureau County, Illinois. Mrs. Eshelman (1830-1910) returned to Fairfield for a visit in 1893 to sell a four-acre lot in Liberty Township for \$60.²³ Hiram (1823-1903) and Catherine (1830-1910) had ten children and over sixty-grandchildren.²⁴

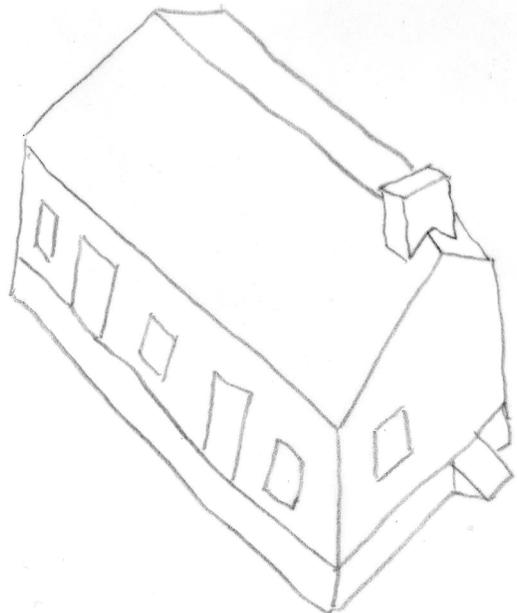


Figure 16. MKS brick house in 1859 (Author's sketch).

²³ "Out of the past, from the Files of the Star and Sentinel and Gettysburg Times One Hundred Years Ago," *Gettysburg Times*, March 23, 1943, 4.

²⁴ John F. Eshelman, *Eshelman family history*, 7-10.

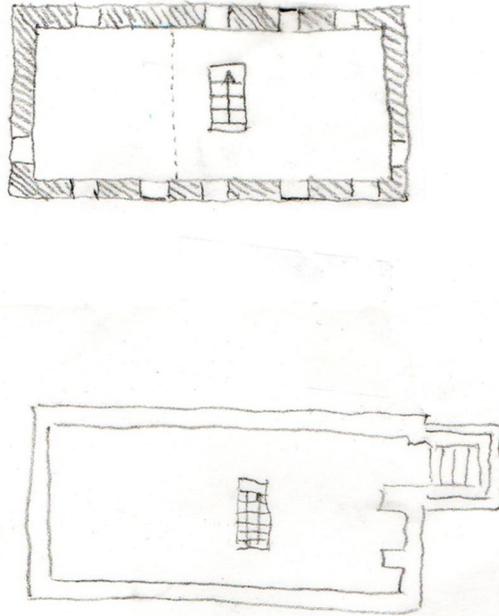


Figure 17. MKS house floor plans in 1859

(Author's sketch of 1st floor and cellar of 16'3" x 32'6" house, top to bottom).

The MKS house was built for Catherine and Hiram Eshelman in 1859.²⁵ It was a one-story, five-bay, single-pier house using local hand-made bricks laid in (6) course common bond; the full basement and foundation were coursed stone with mortared joints. A large fireplace in the basement may have been functioning. Basement ceiling joists were round logs flattened on one side and first-floor ceiling joists were squared heavy timber. The structure measured 32 feet, 6 inches by 16 feet, 3 inches. The first-floor ceilings were nine feet high. Characteristic of Quaker meeting houses, there were two front doors, an interior wall separating the first door to the left of the middle window, and a rear door opposite the front door on the right. The window-

²⁵ *Gettysburg Times*, August 4, 1859, reported that Samuel King built a neat brick house in Fairfield and sold it to Hiram Eshelman for \$700. Mr. King has since erected a two-story log home, a short distance from town.

door-window-door-window configuration on the front of the house is characteristic of early meeting houses in the area, including Quaker, Methodist, and Presbyterian.²⁶

The report of Frederick Eshelman's death mentioned the children were heating the gun on the stove, suggested the presence of the kitchen in 1864. Hiram Eshelman was a laborer and a cabinetmaker, so he likely had the skills to build the kitchen onto the back of the house. The MKS barn would have provided both for the cow which the Eshelman family owned and an outhouse.²⁷ The 2002 demolition of the kitchen revealed the structure was balloon-framed and the metal roof was supported by long, thin, tree branches, providing additional evidence that the kitchen was likely built by 1864.

Stage 4 - Fairfield Borough into the Twentieth Century (1887 -1975)



Figure 18. Home across the street in 1900 (Used with permission of Jim Landis).

²⁶ Discussion with Walter Powell, former chairman of the Gettysburg Historical Commission.

²⁷ John Musselman, grandson of Alice Musselman, provided the location and description of the barn, noting that his grandmother used the tri-partite building as a chicken coop, outhouse, and pig pen, August 16, 2011.

Charles Sefton, credited with the revitalization of Fairfield after the Civil War, acquired three properties and built an important manufacturing and business complex on the west end of Fairfield incorporating the MKS house, the MKS outbuilding, and the house next to the MKS house. The neighboring house has a history of being used as a stable and having multiple outbuildings according to its owner. Sefton used this structure to manufacture farm implements and to sell feed. The MKS outbuilding was likely the first to join the complex. It was sold to Isaac Robinson in 1857 and already fitted with a workbench and work space. The MKS house became available in 1883 after the Eshelman family left Fairfield; Daniel King added the second story in 1887. An attractive business space and funeral parlor was fashioned from the MKS house, by adding a full front porch with stone piers, a new brick façade, stylish single-pane double hung windows, new plaster, and a functioning fireplace and chimney on the first floor, and a stairway to a reception area and two offices upstairs. New weatherboarding and numerous cabinets, which could hold coffins and furniture parts, were added to the rear exterior of the house. With the exception of one four-year hiatus, when H. B. Slonaker lived in the MKS house (1917-1921), the MKS site remained a business until 1930.²⁸

In 1895, Fairfield became a borough and developed town ordinances which were published in 1905. By 1900, the streets were not yet paved. In 1908, there was a major fire in Fairfield, started by kids playing with matches in a barn on the east end of town. The wind drove the ashes towards the west end where several houses caught fire, including the MKS house.²⁹

²⁸ Sefton died in 1900; in 2002 the properties were purchased and sold immediately by the Rowes to Jennie and Warner McCreary who continued to run the same businesses as Sefton. William McCreary owned a furniture store on the east end of Fairfield until he died in 1917. His sister Carrie McCreary Rock and her son, Daniel B. Rock used the house as investment property after 1921 until 1941.

²⁹ "Disastrous Fire Visits Fairfield," *New Oxford Item*, September 24, 1908.

There were still charred timbers in the attic in 2002. It was not until 1921 that a volunteer fire department was established in the town.³⁰

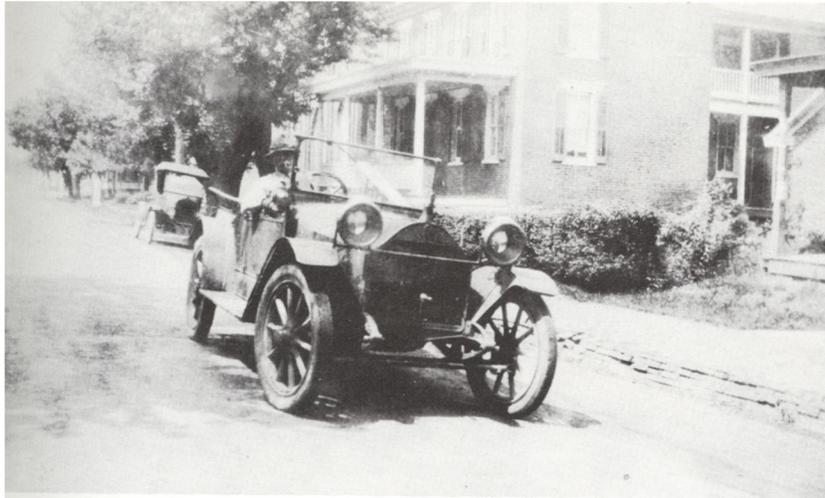


Figure 19. H. B. Slonaker in 1913 Hupmobile (Courtesy of Faye M. Baker).

The automobile arrived in Fairfield around the turn of the century. Sadly, one of the adult children of MKS owner (1883 – 1900), Charles J. Sefton, was killed while driving in 1911.³¹ In 1913, H. B. Slonaker, a future MKS house owner (1917-1921), was photographed driving his Hupmobile. In 1919, Carrie McCreary Rock, the next owner (1921 – 1936), together with her family and friends were reported as “motoring on the weekend on the battlefield.”³² In 1945, another of Charles J. Sefton’s children, owner of his own automobile company, died in a car crash.³³ Beginning in 1950, city water and sewer were introduced to Fairfield.

The Musselman family, who lived in the MKS House for fifty-two years, moved into the house in 1934. After renting for seven years, the two oldest Musselman girls, Lucille and

³⁰ “Fire Company Was Organized in 1921, incorporated in 1946,” *Gettysburg Times*, June 26, 1957.

³¹ “County Native Dies”, *Gettysburg Times*, October 6, 1945.

³² Personal Notes and Brief Items, *Gettysburg Times*, July 1, 1919.

³³ *Gettysburg Compiler*, June 7, 1911.

Dorothy, purchased the property from the Rock family on April 1, 1941.³⁴ In the 1940s, there was a large shoe factory located two doors away from the MKS house where Peter and Alice Musselman worked.



Figure 20. Robert and Kenneth Musselman in front of MKS barn in 1945

(Courtesy of John Musselman).

The rear yard of the MKS house property had two cherry trees, two or three plum trees, and one apricot tree. During the 1950s and 1960s, Peter used the cherries to make cherry wine. A small square concrete block building, the MKS smoke house, sat in the yard and still exists today. The MKS outbuilding was then called the “wash house” and Alice used it to do her laundry with a wringer washing machine (still there) and to do her canning in the summer on an

³⁴ Interview with John Musselman (born in 1947), the son of Robert, grandson of Alice and Peter, on August 16, 2011.

old gas stove. A concrete walkway ran from the house to the rear of the lot with gardens on both sides (still there). Alice used the basement of the house to store her canned vegetables.³⁵

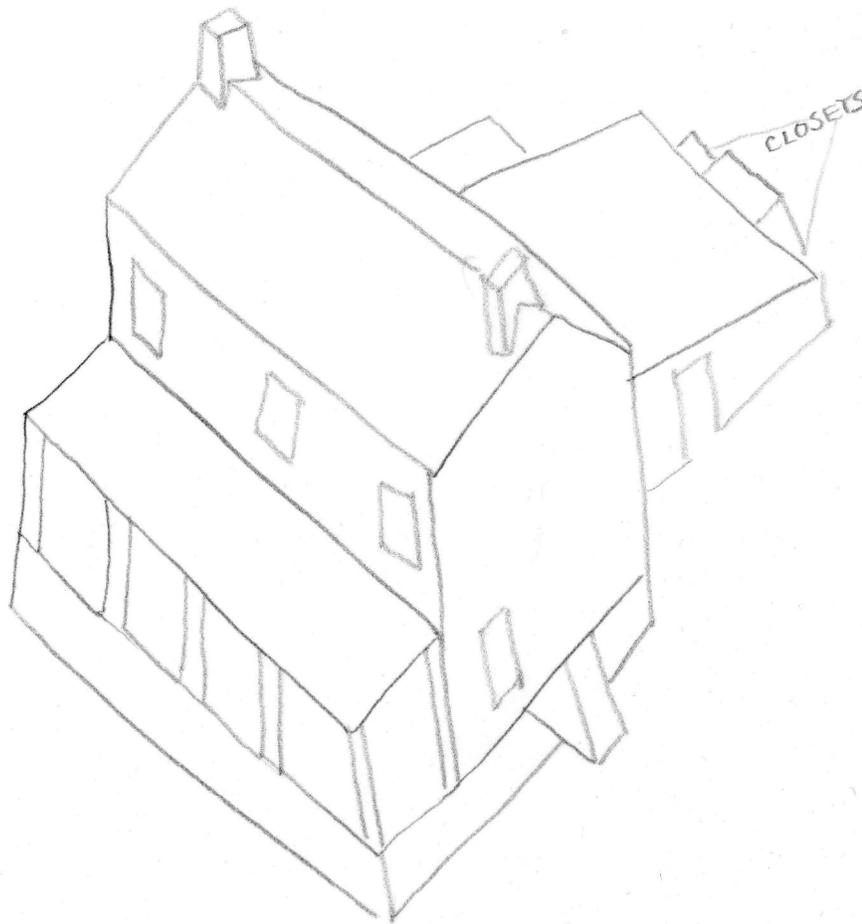


Figure 21. MKS house in 1887 (Author's sketch).

³⁵ *Ibid.*

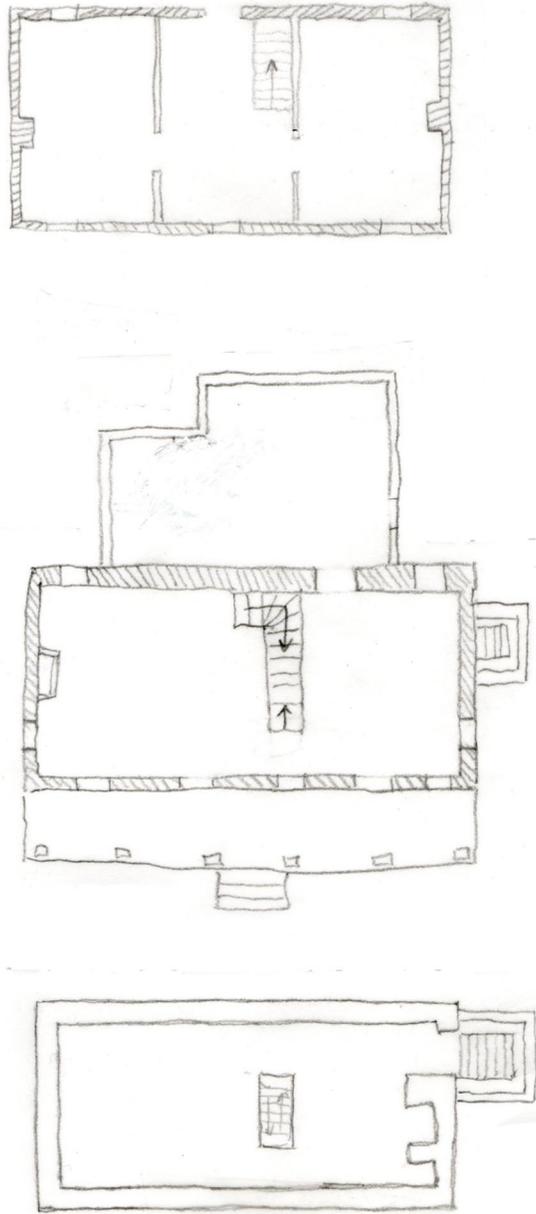


Figure 22. MKS house floor plans in 1887.

(Author's sketch, 2nd floor, 1st Floor, and cellar of 16'3' x 32'6" house, top to bottom).

By circa 1887, the MKS house had been enlarged into a full two-story structure with a full-length front porch with stone piers. The MKS outbuilding was repurposed as the garage,

likely between 1917 and 1921. The cinderblock MKS smoke house remains and the MKS barn remained until at least 1986.³⁶

Features added in 1887 include a full second story, a one-story front porch, new front first-story windows, and a veneer-style, machine-made brick façade (only in the front).³⁷ The first floor of the main house was five-bay, one-pile deep, with 1/1 double-hung sash windows in the first, third, and fifth bays. Two external wooden doors with six lights in the upper half form the other bays. Four centrally located concrete stairs with wrought iron banisters led to the porch. Six white rectangular posts, connected by wooden railings, supported the porch's metal shed roof. The second story had three 6/6 single-hung sash windows with narrow muntins directly above the windows on the first floor.

The north and south gable ends of the house are asymmetrical. The south gable end of the first floor has a replacement 1/1 double-hung sash window on the east end and a small casement window in the west side of the gable. An enclosed jack arch under the first floor window suggests an earlier basement window. The north gable end of the first floor has a replacement 1/1 double-hung sash window on the east end, a steel bulkhead entrance door on the west end, and a small casement window in the left side of the gable. The rear addition was balloon-framed, covered with weatherboarding, 1/1 modern windows without muntins and a concrete foundation; all roofing was metal. The flat lot had a maple tree along the street and English boxwood on its northeast corner.

³⁶ Interview with John Musselman, August 16, 2011.

Stage 5 - Fairfield into the Twenty-First Century (1975 – 2003)

In 1976, the Fairfield Bi-Centennial Committee produced the book *Historic Reflections 1776-1976, Glimpses of Fairfield's Past*, which provided a detailed history of the town based on the stories passed down from previous generations. Some of the stories related directly to the study of this house. For example, a story was written about the enterprises that comprised the business complex, giving me my first insight into the unusual structure of my lot, by referring to the outbuilding lot as 14b. Other less direct, but also interesting stories included a “mobile grocery store,” created by a grandson of Daniel King.

By 2000, Fairfield was a quaint, residential town located near Ski Liberty and multiple golf courses, making it an ideal place for retirees who were purchasing older houses and restoring them. Businesses in Fairfield included the Fairfield Inn, owned by David Thomas; a modern grocery store run by Sunny Ray; a small restaurant, run by Donna Smith; a beauty shop; a barber shop; and the Village Table restaurant. Four churches served the town's spiritual needs: the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Mary (1854), which has always been called St. Mary's, the Lutheran Church (1847), the Mennonite Church (1854) and the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church (1790).³⁸

In 2003, a two-story, projecting cross-gable wing was added during the restoration of the MKS house. Similarly sized to the MKS house and centered on its west side with a sunroom addition created a “T plan.” The new wing replaced a smaller one-story addition to the MKS house. The wing is frame, covered with dark-red Hardie® board siding, has modern windows with interior muntins and a concrete foundation faced with artificial stone. All roofing is

³⁸ Fairfield Bi-Centennial Committee, *Historic Reflections 1776 -1976, Glimpses of Fairfield's Past*, 16 (annotated by Alice Musselman).

standing-seam green aluminum. A wooden porch, identical to the front porch, was added to the side of the addition.

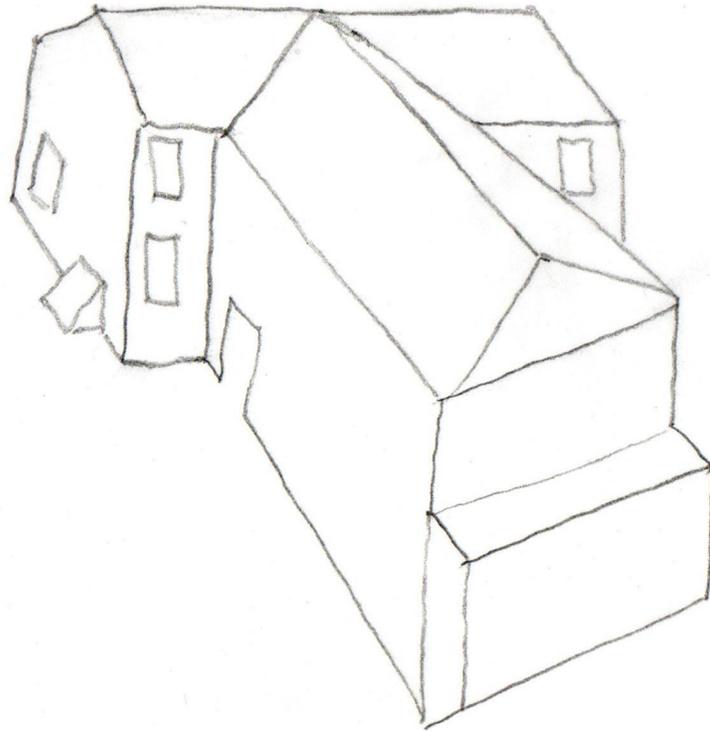


Figure 23. MKS house in 2003 (Author's sketch).

The short 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the front façade and sides of the MKS house were replaced with new 9/6 double-hung sash windows with wide muntins which better fitted the openings in the brick walls and reduced noise from the street. Four centrally located concrete stairs with wooden banisters rise to the front porch; the side porch has similar railings. Six white Tuscan Doric columns support the front porch's metal shed roof.

Direct access to the new wing is via a wrap-around porch similar to the house porch; it is open at the front, but enclosed at the rear. On the first story, north side, there is an oak entrance door with twelve lights on the upper half of the door, five-light sidelights and a five-light transom, one 4/4 double-hung sash window, and a wooden French door opening into the rear, enclosed porch. On the second story of the north side, there are four 6/6 double-hung sash windows. On the first floor of the west side, there are six fifteen-light ribbon casement windows. On the second story of the west side, there are three 6/6 double-hung sash windows, symmetrically arranged. A wide, straight artificial stone chimney with two flues pierces the roof of the porch and rises between two windows on the west end. On the first floor of the south side, there is a pair of fifteen-light casement windows, five ribbon 6/6 double-hung sash windows and a four-light casement window. On the second floor of the south side there are one 6/6 double-hung sash window and one four-light casement window. (See Appendix G for all the architect's drawings of the 2002 MKS site).

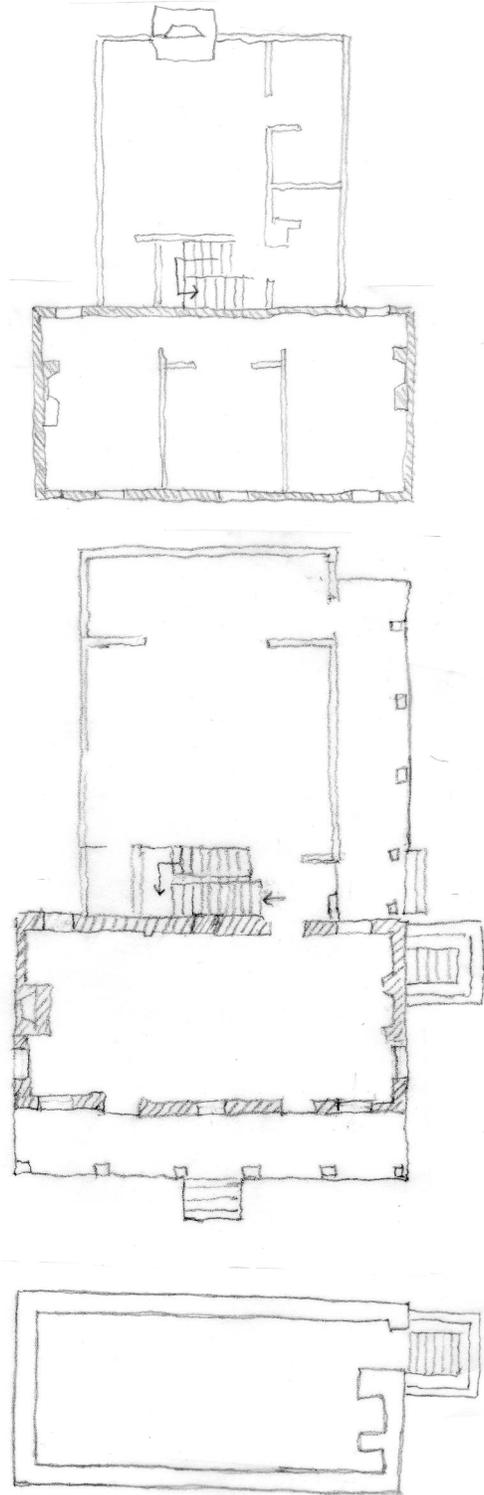


Figure 24. Floor plans of MKS house after restoration in 2003
(1st floor, 2nd floor, and cellar of 16'3" x 32'6" house, top to bottom).

Chapter 2: House Stories

This chapter examines several stories embedded in the MKS site and explores the significance of the house. The work draws on census data, property tax records, and primary historic documents, to investigate and document the stories that together make the history of the MKS house. A house study combines the results of the research derived from many historical sources to create a layer of factual information. A folklore layer is created by collecting stories, interviewing people and extracting stories from published sources. When combined, a synergy arises that enables the discovery of a house story which is consistent with all the information that is available.

The combination of factual data and folklore related to a single house owned by the same family over time led researcher Anne Yentsch to the insight that folklore and stories about houses often remember some residents and forget others; houses can also have clear status and implications, for example, those with low status are often associated with women or African Americans.¹ In terms of the MKS house, the fact that Hiram Eshelman's story was forgotten – he was not even included in a list of Civil War veterans in the recent book, *Fairfield in the Civil War*, may also be because the people in Fairfield did not want to remember the tragic accident that occurred in the house. Similarly, the story of the house's part in the Underground Railroad, along with the owners who participated, was entirely lost. This study draws on Yentsch's work to extract stories embedded in the MKS site and explore the significance of the house. Importantly, the stories of the MKS house are considered in association with several other homes and families and understood more broadly for their joint significance in the community and common histories in some cases. For example, it is highly likely that Samuel King recycled the

¹Anne Yentsch, "Legends, houses, families, and myths: relationships between material culture and American ideology," 1.

logs used in the MKS two-story log house to build his next house, which sits today approximately four houses away from the MKS brick two-story house.

MKS Outbuilding: the Underground Railroad Story (1830 – 1868)



Figure 25. MKS outbuilding today.

One of the most important persons to both Fairfield and the MKS site was the Honorable James Wilson, who served three terms in the U.S. Congress (1823-1829) and was justice of the peace in Fairfield from 1812 to 1822 and from 1830 until 1859.² Wilson inherited the town lots and the Mansion house from his father-in-law, including the MKS site. This story, which links Wilson and his associates, the location of Fairfield, the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the Reed family (Wilson's relatives), Daniel King, and Austin Costly, suggest the use of the property as a stop on the Underground Railroad. African American scholar, Dr. Nancy Dawson, has argued that it is necessary to have evidence of association with people who are today known to have

² B. F. M. MacPherson, Ghost of Isabella Lowry, *Gettysburg Times*, April 12, 1958, 4.

participated in the Underground Railroad, in order to prove involvement with the Underground Railroad. This is clearly true of the MKS site.³



Figure 26. Mansion house, home of Wilson in 1850 (Photo by author).

Wilson and his associations

The story goes that James and his wife Mary (Miller) had an argument; she left him and went to Philadelphia. After staying away long enough to make a point, she came back, only to find he had sold the Mansion house (now the Historic Fairfield Inn), her family home.⁴

James inherited the Mansion house and town lots from his father-in-law, William Miller. He immediately put it all up for sale in 1823. The Mansion house was Mary's childhood home. Did she leave him because she was upset by his decision to sell the house? Wilson, as justice of the peace, may have wanted to avoid any conflict of interest by divesting himself of property

³ Interview with Dr. Nancy Dawson, African American scholar, at National Trust Conference, October 2011.

⁴ "History of Fairfield Extends from Indian Raid Through 3 World Wars", *Gettysburg Times*, June 25, 1956, 6.

being used for the Underground Railroad. The recent discovery of a hidden room in the attic of the Mansion house, likely used for the Underground Railroad, may also provide support to this argument.⁵

2 Lots of Ground,
in Millerstown, known and marked
on the original plan of said town by
Nos. 1 & 2, on which are erected a
large Stone dwelling house and oth-
er buildings; ALSO, 150 acres, more
or less, adjoining said town, on which
is erected a large Stone Bank Barn;
ALSO, the following lots of ground,
Nos. 1, 2 & 3, south of Mainstreet, &
Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21: on the west side is lot
No. 2, and one lot containing about
2 acres.—ALSO, 3 Tracts of Moun-
tain land, in Hamiltonban township,
Adams county, the first adjoining
lands of Jacob Harbaugh and others,
containing 200 acres, more or less;
the 2d adjoining lands of Doct. Wm.
Crawford and others, containing 200
acres, more or less; the 3d adjoining
lands of Benjamin Reed and others,
containing 14 acres, more or less,
late the estate of Wm. Miller, Esq.

Figure 27. Advertisement for Mansion house and lots.

An advertisement appeared in the Adams Sentinel newspaper, October 29, 1823, to sell lots on the west end of Fairfield, including lot 14 (half), where the MKS outbuilding sits. Lot 15 (half), where the MKS house sits, lot 16 (half), where the house next to the MKS house sits, plus lots 17, and 18 which make up the “one-acre lot” referred to in the early history. Although William Miller lived until 1831, Wilson appears to have begun to dispose of his estate for him.

⁵ See <http://www.thefairfieldinn.com/>

James Wilson and his wife Mary (Miller) had three daughters: Jane, who married Dr. John Paxton and died in Schenectady, New York; Agnes (Nancy) who married Isaac Robinson, Esq, (MKS outbuilding owner), and Isabella Lowrie, who died in Washington, D.C. in 1842. Isabella was married to George Lowrie in Georgetown by the Rev. Dr. William Paxton (father of J. D. Paxton who was James Wilson's brother-in-law) in 1833. Wilson apparently assumed the right to choose husbands for his daughters, as his father had done for him.⁶

A tribute, written after Wilson died in 1868, reported:

“Being of retiring disposition, at the close of his congressional terms in 1829, he returned to his home in Millerstown (now Fairfield). During the last few years he made Gettysburg his residence. Mr. Wilson was a high-toned gentleman of the ‘old school’ and it can be said that he never solicited a vote for office, nor attended a political meeting for his own advancement. Thoroughly loyal, during the Rebellion he aided actively in sending volunteers to the War, by person counsel and contributing from his private means.”⁷

Wilson was elected to Congress on an abolitionist platform and served from 1823 to 1829. However, he did not vote for a federal law eliminating slavery because he said it would bring on a Civil War. When he returned to Fairfield, evidence of his activity strongly suggested a private effort on his part to continue to fight against slavery.

Wilson worked with Thaddeus Stevens, who came to Gettysburg in 1816 after becoming a lawyer in Lancaster County, prior to Wilson's terms in Congress.⁸ After returning from Congress, he worked with Stevens on both commercial ventures (e.g., the incorporation of the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail Road Corporation with William Wright in 1831),⁹ and position

⁶ William Miller had two daughters, Mary and Jane. Mary married James Wilson and Jane married J. D. Paxton, son of the Rev William Paxton, and Thaddeus Stevens' business partner.

⁷ *The Star and Sentinel*, July 17, 1868, from the Adams County Historical Society, 2012.

⁸ Hoch, 19.

⁹ “An Act to Incorporate,” *The Republican Compiler*, May 17, 1831.

papers on abolition (e.g., “Integrity of the Union,” 1837).¹⁰ William Switala argues that Stevens was an agent in the Underground Railroad in 1837 and William Wright, a partner on the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Railroad with Stevens, was the main underground agent between Gettysburg and York Springs.¹¹ Moreover, Wilson’s brother-in-law was James Dunlop (J. D.) Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens’ business partner, who served as Wilson’s access to Stevens, even after Stevens moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania and was elected to Congress.

Historian and Thaddeus Stevens’ biographer, Bradley Hoch, in discussing Thaddeus Stevens’ reluctance to openly present himself as an abolitionist, highlighted a meeting on April 8, 1837, chaired by Wilson, where Stevens changed his mind and chose to go to a conference in Harrisburg with Wilson and others (the abolitionists), demonstrating that Wilson didn’t just *know* Thaddeus Stevens, he *influenced* him.¹² The date of 1837 is typically given as the date that Stevens joined the Underground Railroad.¹³

“Folks in the Fairfield area believed that Stevens used his properties as stations on the Underground Railroad that followed the eastern slope of South Mountain. Some remembered the furnace master’s house which had a second exit from the attic and another house on South Mountain that had a false wall. Such properties were thought to have aided many a fugitive slave on his or her journey north.”¹⁴

Using Dr. Dawson’s criteria for proof of Underground Railroad activity, clearly Wilson had associations with known Underground Railroad participants. Wilson’s associations were: Thaddeus Stevens who was responsible for the Gettysburg Underground Railroad and William

¹⁰ “Integrity of the Union,” *The Republican Compiler*, April 18, 1837.

¹¹ William Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 118.

¹² Bradley Hoch, *Thaddeus Stevens in Gettysburg*, 241. Bradley R. Hoch, *Thaddeus Stevens in Gettysburg: The Making of an Abolitionist*, (Gettysburg: Adams County Historical Society), 244.

¹³ For example, Switala, 116.

¹⁴ Bradley Hoch, *Thaddeus Stevens in Gettysburg*, 241.

Wright, who ran the next stop, York Springs. In addition, Wilson was the brother-in-law to J. D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens' business partner. The people of Fairfield knew Stevens because he owned properties on the east side of South Mountain, which faces Fairfield.

Location

Location is another key factor for an Underground Railroad site. Fairfield sits in an ideal location close to the Maryland border, in the valley below the eastern slope of South Mountain. Switala states that depots or station houses were ten to fifteen miles apart and people were transported between depots overnight.¹⁵ Fairfield, Cashtown, and Gettysburg form a triangle with sides about seven miles long. Two roads radiated from Fairfield, one went directly to Gettysburg, a major station on the Underground Railroad, and another directly to Cashtown, also an Underground Railroad site seven miles northwest of Gettysburg.

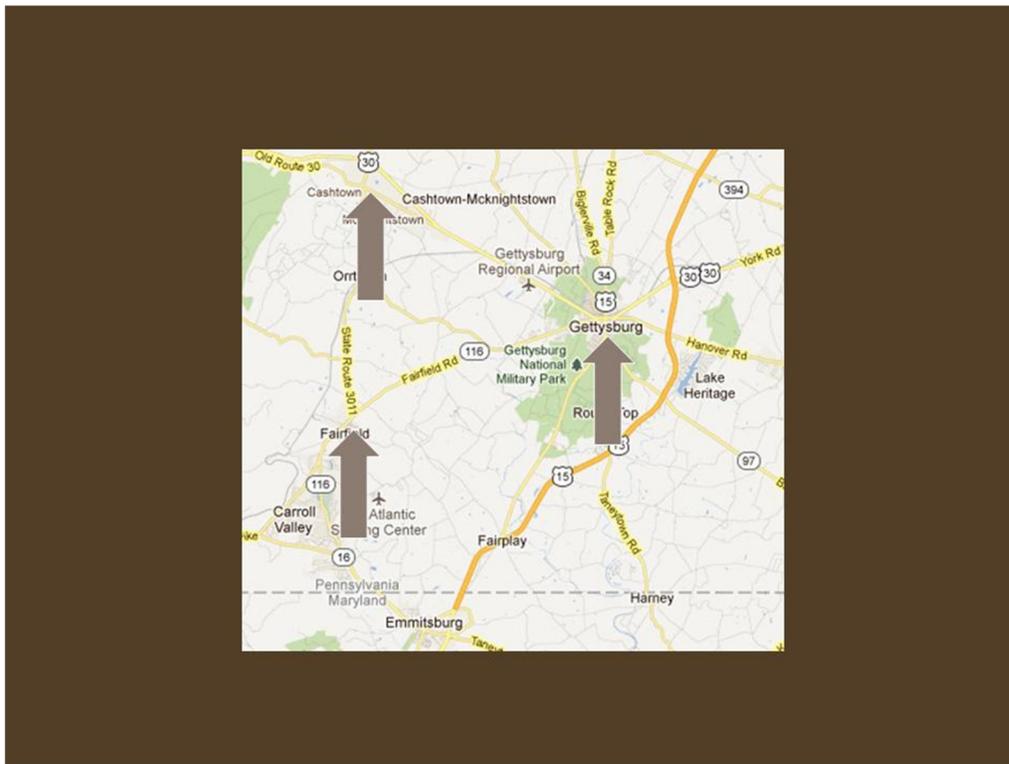


Figure 28. Locations of Fairfield, Cashtown, and Gettysburg (Author created).

¹⁵ William Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 16.

Two routes provided the redundancy needed by an Underground Railroad network. If slave catchers were seen on one road, then alternatives could be used. Switala suggests that the main route was Route 15, which is the major thoroughfare to Gettysburg, but Fairfield would have offered two additional “off the beaten track” routes: Route 116 (Main Street) and Carroll Tract Road.¹⁶ The MKS outbuilding, MKS log house and the associated one-acre lot were located on these two routes, on the outskirts of town in 1850, so it would have been possible to have harbored slaves there without attracting attention.

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

As a justice of the peace, Wilson surely realized that it would be a conflict of interest for him to own any property being used to assist fugitive slaves, once the Fugitive Slave Act went into effect.¹⁷ President Millard Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Act on September 18, 1850.

It stipulated:

“Sect 7 Any person obstructing the arrest of a fugitive or attempting his or her rescue or aiding him or her to escape or harboring and concealing a fugitive knowing him to be such shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars and to be imprisoned not exceeding six months and shall also forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost.”¹⁸

Apparently, in anticipation of its passage, Wilson sold four properties, likely for “ground rent only,” to Andrew and Eliza McMaster in 1847, including the MKS outbuilding, the two-story log MKS House, my properties, and adjacent one-acre lot. According to the 1850 Census, Eliza and Andrew McMaster, a shoemaker, were living with one-year-old Martha, sharing the MKS log house with another man, also a shoemaker, and his wife on the one-acre lot. It appears

¹⁶ William Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, suggested in a map that Route 15 was the only route to Gettysburg, 110.

¹⁷ See Appendix A, the Andrew and Eliza McMaster Story

¹⁸ Samuel May, Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and its Victims, 1861 New York American Anti-Slavery Society, 4 <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=PieqUV09uXwC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=Fugitive+Slave+Act+1850&ots=m8Bd8AiYv2&sig=ZM5Dzf1UyOVG6y2ZAOKyqs-eds8#v=onepage&q=Fugitive%20Slave%20Act%201850&f=false> (accessed December 18, 2011)

that the Sanders family was living in the dower house, and the black Austin Costly family was living in the MKS outbuilding.

Reed family

The history of the Reed (or Reid) family in the first two decades of the 19th century comes from the Wilson family Bible.¹⁹ According to *Gettysburg Times* author, B. F. M. MacPherson, a genealogist who ran a multi-week column on the history of the family, Samuel is a common name in the Reed family. The 1850 Census shows George Reed (b. 1814), a mulatto, living with his wife Ann, his son Samuel, and two daughters in a house near the Mansion house, on a lot he had recently acquired from James Wilson.²⁰

George Reed was likely a relative of a white man, Lt. Thomas Reed, who had a farm in Fairfield. Thomas Reed married Mary Craig in 1777 in Bucks County. During the Revolutionary War, he was reported killed so Mary (Craig) Reed moved to Fairfield with her father and lived with the family of William Miller. However, reports of his death were untrue, as Lt. Thomas Reed returned to his farm and his wife near Fairfield. He left her for a year and a half “for a spree” while she remained at the farm. In 1809, three years before his death, they separated and when she died in 1823, she did not want to be buried near him. Their daughter was married at the Lower Marsh Creek Church, suggesting the family, including George Reed, were Presbyterians.²¹ Importantly, the Reeds, the Paxtons, and the Wilsons all attended this church. Presbyterians were major participants in the Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania.²²

Reed was Wilson’s relative, likely through Thomas Reed. Recall that Agnes Miller, John Miller’s daughter, married William Reed and Wilson’s wife was Mary (Miller) Wilson, the

¹⁹ Copy of bible available at Adams County Historical Society.

²⁰ Deed available at Adams County Historical Society.

²¹ B. F. M. MacPherson, “A Bit of History about Early Settlers,” *Gettysburg Times*, 1964, 6.

²² Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 26.

daughter of William Miller, and therefore the niece of Agnes Miller Reed, so the Reeds were related to both James and Mary Wilson.²³ Reed was born in Maryland, according to Census data and by 1870, George and Ann had five children, including the oldest son named Samuel and another named Wilson.

On April 6, 1822, James Wilson of Millerstown manumitted a slave boy named Daniel Reid.²⁴ He was likely a son of Thomas Reid, whose mother was black from Maryland. By formally going through the manumission process, Daniel would have a certificate proving he was free. The George Reed family were African-American (mulatto) and therefore subject to capture by slave catchers and sale below the Mason-Dixon Line (as slaves or not). This might help to explain James Wilson's very strong abolitionist beliefs.

This Fairfield Map below represents the town of Fairfield as it existed in 1850 and it helps in understanding the locations of the various individuals in the Underground Railroad story. Note Lot 14 (left half) is where the MKS outbuilding is located. The MKS house is on Lot 15 (right half). It is built on the first of three lots referenced in the tax records. Lot 16 (right half) is the location of my neighbor's house.

Properties sold by Wilson to the McMasters in 1847 were a large house and lot, the log MKS House (15 right half), a small house and lot, the MKS outbuilding 14 (left half), and the one-acre lot which includes lots 15 (right half) where my neighbor's house sits (15 left half), and lots 16 and 17 to complete the one-acre, which were developed in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The four-acre lot (called the Paxton lot) which is across the street was also part of the original sale of the property by J. D. Paxton to Andrew and Eliza McMaster. In 1850, the

²³ Copy of Wilson family Bible located at Adams County Historical Society.

²⁴ Adams County Deed Book K, p. 58 dated April 6, 1822, manumitting his slave boy, Daniel Reid.

Daniel King were direct descendants of men who fought in the Revolutionary War; both were about the same age, from families of longstanding in America, Presbyterians, and both were family men of modest means, making them good partners.

Daniel King moved to Fairfield and had established his own household by 1840, according to the 1840 Census.²⁵ He and his brother, Samuel, were the sons of Thomas King of Maryland, who served twice in the Revolutionary War. In 1813, Thomas applied for a pension which was processed in 1819-1820 when he was sixty-six years old.²⁶ He was a ship's carpenter.²⁷ The application names Sarah, 14, and William 12, who were still living with him, in terrible poverty.

William moved to Frederick, Maryland, by 1850 and then to Fairfield where interaction with brother Daniel King can be confirmed.²⁸ Daniel and Samuel acquired excellent building skills from their father, who surely introduced them to the many building types in Baltimore where they lived. Samuel seemed to prefer building, but Daniel seemed to have an interest in real estate investing, likely acquired while working for James Wilson on the Underground Railroad. For that reason, it is probable that it was Daniel King who designed the MKS House to look like a Quaker meeting house, particularly the fenestration, as a subtle sign of its place on the Underground Railroad. Daniel King welcomed the opportunity to work for Wilson, in order to provide for his growing family.²⁹

Daniel King was suspected to be a Quaker, as evidenced by the form of his marriage. The marriage of Daniel to Mary Ann McCleaf, was reported in the newspaper, as "Consent of all in

²⁵ Daniel and Samuel are members of King family which arrived in mid-17th c. Daniel encoded the family history into the names of his children, including Thomas Lafayette King enabling the history to be discovered.

²⁶ At the time Thomas applied for the pension, 1813, Daniel (b. 1818) and Samuel (b.1816) were not yet born.

²⁷ The pension application is available at the DAR library in Washington, DC.

²⁸ The King brothers were also related to Thomas King Carroll, who was elected governor of Maryland in 1829, the same year James Wilson returned from Congress.

²⁹ According to 1900 Census, Daniel and Mary had ten children with five surviving.

my house.”³⁰ This is similar to a Quaker marriage, which is “In my house, with the consent of all those present.” The marriage notice was also added to the records of the Rocky Creek Church, a Reformed Presbyterian Church north of Gettysburg.³¹ The McLeef (or McLeaf) family file at the Adams County Historical Society indicated that the family was Christian, with no strong preference for a particular denomination.

Switala states that most of the Underground Railroad activity was performed by free blacks in Pennsylvania. After the Quakers, the Methodists and the Presbyterians were the most active supporters of the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was operated regionally and sometimes in a single county.³² The Underground Railroad operation in Fairfield was consistent with the upper level of the hierarchy with Wilson, Stevens, and Wright, working between Gettysburg and York Springs in Adams County and the local team of Reed, King, and Costly working between Fairfield and Gettysburg.³³

Austin Costly

Austin Costly, who was black, appears in the 1850 Census, as a fifty-seven-year-old, living in the MKS outbuilding with his wife Nellie Jones, and their three children. He said he was born in Maryland and was free. He established a household in Fairfield by 1840, but did not appear in the tax records. Little is known about him. There are many “Costleys” in Washington County, Maryland, which is close, so it is likely he came from there. Both he and Daniel King had established households by 1840, suggesting the Fairfield Underground Railroad operation began around 1840, which is after Thaddeus Stevens joined the Underground Railroad (1837).

³⁰ “Register of Marriages,” *Gettysburg Compiler*, August 27, 1889, 1. Note typo as date should read 1840, not 1810.

³¹ Based on the Church history at the Adams County Historical Society.

³² William Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 119.

³³ William Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 118.

Summary

In 1829, Congressman Wilson returned from Washington, D.C., unable to pass a federal law prohibiting slavery. He chose to begin a private effort to eliminate slavery by joining the Underground Railroad. Wilson worked with Thaddeus Stevens and William Wright, who today, are known to have coordinated activity between Gettysburg and York Springs in Adams County and Wilson recruited two employees, George Reed, one of his mulatto relatives, and Daniel King, a white laborer. These men had very similar backgrounds and ran the day-to-day operations in Fairfield. George Reed's role was likely to interface with Wilson. Austin Costly, a fifty-seven year-old free black man, likely a runaway slave from Washington County, Maryland, was recruited to the key role of greeting and supporting slaves seeking freedom. In addition, Wilson divested himself of three properties on the west end of Fairfield (including my properties) by selling them to Andrew and Eliza Ann McMaster in 1847.

Eshelman Family Story (1864)

This “neat brick house,” the brick MKS House, was built by Samuel King, brother of Daniel King, on the one-acre lot adjacent to the MKS outbuilding. The one-story brick MKS house was sold to the Eshelman family in 1859.³⁴

Hiram D. Eshelman, a cabinet maker, and Catherine Ann Shulley of Fairfield, were married in 1850 and had ten children while living in Fairfield.³⁵ After the Battle of Gettysburg, in July 1863, seven thousand troops marched down the street in front of the brick MKS House and at least one of them apparently left a gun. One account states that Hiram found a gun with a

³⁴ “Fairfield,” *Gettysburg Times*, August 4, 1859, reported that Samuel King built a neat brick house in Fairfield and sold it to Hiram Eshelman for \$700.

³⁵ John W. Eshelman, *Eshelman Family Tree and History*, Google Books, 1979, 10.

silver plate attached, after the troops marched through, which he tried to remove by heating the gun.³⁶

In February 1864 while Hiram Eshelman was fighting in Petersburg, Virginia, his seven-year-old son, Frederick, became the only civilian casualty in Fairfield associated with the Battle of Gettysburg. His nine-year-old brother found the gun, heated it on the stove (suggesting the kitchen addition on the house was there in 1864), and invited Frederick to put his head close to the gun to hear something interesting. The gun went off, killing Frederick.³⁷ The family remained in Fairfield for another twenty years. In 1883, the family moved to Sheffield, Bureau County, Illinois, where their daughter lived.

Sefton Business Complex Story (1883 - 1900)

People have asked me, “Why is your house so odd? There should be five windows on the second floor!” In fact, the house has five bays on the first floor and only three on the second. The other oddity about the house were cabinets built on foundations along the back of the house, some large enough to allow a person to stand in.

Charles Sefton was given credit for the revitalization of the town after the Civil War, by building a business complex on the west end of Fairfield.³⁸ It encompassed the three buildings, which he had acquired. The MKS outbuilding was sold by Daniel King to Isaac Robinson in 1857 and presumably acquired by Sefton soon after, making available the MKS outbuilding’s work-bench for the manufacture of furniture and coffins. Hiram Eshelman left Fairfield in 1883, freeing up the brick MKS House, which he likely sold to Sefton, his former army commander, before he left town. Daniel King added a second story to the brick MKS House in 1887, improving its appearance with a new brick façade, new windows on the front of the house, and a

³⁶ Gregory Coco, *A Strange and Blighted Land*, 340.

³⁷ “Out of the Past, One Hundred Years Ago,” *Gettysburg Times*, February 1, 1965.

³⁸ Fairfield Area Bicentennial Committee, *Glimpses of Fairfield Area's Past*, 1976.

fireplace in the living room, creating a funeral parlor. Upstairs, the business office included two offices and a reception area, each with one window. The cabinets and cupboards on the back of the brick MKS house ell addition were likely used to hold coffins and furniture parts. The third building, the house next to the brick MKS House, was used as a feed and farm implement

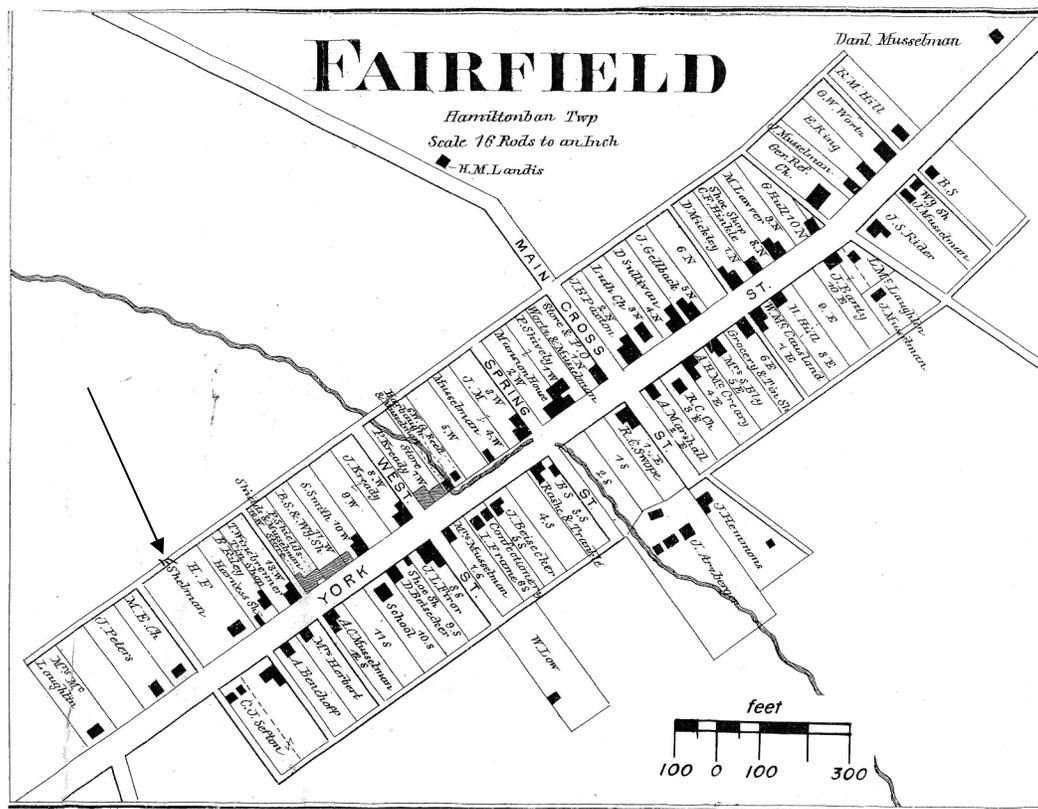


Figure 30. Fairfield 1872, Eshelman home noted by arrow

(Author annotated 1872 Map from ACHS).

business. Daniel King sold the MKS outbuilding to Isaac Robinson, Wilson’s son-in-law in 1857 and presumably Sefton acquired it soon after, utilizing the MKS outbuilding’s work-bench for the manufacture of furniture and coffins. Hiram Eshelman left Fairfield in 1883, freeing up the brick MKS House, which he likely sold to Sefton, his former army commander, before he left town.

. Sefton Family Story (1902)

In 1900, with the unexpected death of owner Charles J. Sefton, his daughter, Lillie, and his wife of less than a year, Virginia M. Sefton, were the declared *executrices* of his estate and tasked with producing an early history of the property.³⁹ The history was required because there were no deeds ever recorded for the MKS house or outbuilding property.⁴⁰ Mary King was the only one still alive and living in Fairfield who was present at a meeting in 1855, where McMasters, the Kings, and the Carleys met to retroactively sign a deed that passed the four properties from the McMasters to the Carleys to the Kings, so it is assumed that she assisted Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Sefton. Their history provides the names of three early owners, enabling this author's research of the Hamiltonban township tax records, which are organized by name, not lot number. They wrote of the four properties:

“This one being one of four lots of ground which Andrew McMaster and Eliza Ann, his wife by deed dated January 17, 1855, sold and conveyed to Ruben Carley and Eveline Carley, wife of John Z. Carley, and which Ruben Carley and Eveline Carley, wife of John Z. Carley, by deed dated April __, 1855, sold and conveyed to Daniel King, and which Daniel King and Mary, his wife, conveyed to Catherine Eshelman, and which Catherine Eshelman and Hiram, her husband, by their deed dated, April 3, 1883, sold and conveyed to Charles J. Sefton, and which Virginia M. Sefton, and Lillie M. Knox sold and conveyed to Mary J. Rowe.....etc.”⁴¹

Interestingly, Lillie Knox's history does not mention the names of owners J.D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens' business partner, and brother-in-law to James Wilson, who sold the four-acre lot to Andrew and Eliza McMaster in 1849. Neither did she mention the names of Thaddeus Stevens, and Isaac Robinson, names that would have tied the MKS outbuilding to James Wilson and the Underground Railroad.

³⁹ Their history was included in every deed from that point until 1941, when the property was sold to Lucille and Dorothy Musselman, the daughters of Alice Musselman.

⁴⁰ The Hamiltonban tax records are a good source of information, but names are required.

⁴¹ This text appears in every deed from 1902 until 1941.

The four properties referenced by Knox were the four-acre Paxton lot, a large house and lot (the two-story log MKS House), a small house and lot (MKS outbuilding) and a one-acre lot. Tax records indicate that one of the four lots, the four-acre Paxton lot, had been sold by J. D. Paxton, to Andrew McMaster in 1849. McMaster sold it, in turn, to Daniel King the same year, possibly in exchange for work done building the dower house, as King didn't pay taxes on it. Thus, Ruben Carley could not have owned the Paxton lot at the time the deed was signed in 1855.

Tax records indicate that Andrew McMaster paid taxes on three properties from 1848 until 1852, when he and Eliza sold the three properties, the large house (the log MKS house), the small house (MKS outbuilding) and the one-acre lot (site of log MKS house) to Ruben Carley and Eveline Carley, wife of John Carley, in 1852 and moved to Biglerville.

In 1853, Carley should have paid taxes on all three properties, but, in fact, he paid no taxes. (At that time, if someone did not pay taxes on a property, it reverted to the previous owner, which would put Wilson in jeopardy of becoming owner of the MKS outbuilding.) In 1853, Thaddeus Stevens sold the MKS outbuilding lot to Daniel King.⁴² Thus, Carley could not have owned the Paxton lot at the time of the meeting in 1855.

Between 1854 and 1855 Carley paid taxes on the large house only, suggesting there had been a resolution over the dispute over ownership of one of my two properties. Because there were no deeds, Eliza and Andrew had no proof that they had actually sold the property to Ruben Carley. Stevens' sale of the MKS outbuilding to Daniel King strongly suggests both that it was being used for the Underground Railroad and that Daniel King was working on the Underground

⁴² See Appendix D, Deeds and Property Transfers.

Railroad because Stevens is known today to have been an Underground Railroad agent beginning in 1837.⁴³

Because taxes were not paid on the large house and the one-acre lot, they would have reverted to the McMasters. It took two years for Fairfield officials to locate them and for them to come back to Fairfield to create a formal deed for the sale of their three properties from the McMasters to the Carleys to the Kings. In 1855, the McMasters had a child, purchased property from John Valentine, and sold it to a third party, for which there are deeds.

The lack of a date on Carley's portion of the deed indicates he had either left town by then or had refused to sign the document dated "April ___, 1855." The fact that Stevens sold only the MKS outbuilding to King may indicate that it, alone, was critical to the Underground Railroad. King sold the property to Isaac Robinson, Wilson's son-in-law in 1857.

Just as the McMasters had moved into Fairfield from another town, likely unknowingly purchasing property used for the Underground Railroad, millwright Ruben Carley was from Creagerstown, Maryland likely unknowing as well. Ruben later fought for the Union, but John John Carley fought for the Confederacy.

An 1859 letter from J. D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens' business partner, "to the Honorable Thaddeus Stevens," described a meeting he had had with "Mr. King," where he requested money owed to Thaddeus Stevens and King said he didn't have the money, but would see what he could do.⁴⁴ This is important as it proves that Thaddeus Stevens knew Daniel King, another important relationship.

⁴³ Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 116.

⁴⁴ Source was Thaddeus Stevens letters from Library of Congress, dated January 13, 1859, accessed March 19, 2012.

Gettysburg Jan 13th 1859

Dear Sir

On receiving your letter. I went up to see Mr King. he now has fears about being able to get all the Money. he talks about paying one half on the first of April next. and the balance in three yearly payments. I went from there to see Warner. he thinks his bid was one third in hand. and the balance in three yearly payments. this looks rather like backing out. Jacob Mufelman would like to have part of the land. I went up with him to look at it. I told him that you would not like to sell off part of it. he then said if he Mufelman would go in with him then would take the 120 Acs I am to go up with them on Monday by that time King will know what he can do.

Most Respectfully
Yr S D Pafson

Hon Thaddeus Stevens

Figure 31. Letter to Thaddeus Stevens concerning Daniel King (Library of Congress).

In 1859, Wilson retired as justice of the peace; the Underground Railroad closed down; and the one-story brick MKS house was built by Samuel King over the existing foundation of the log two-story MKS house. See Appendix A for the McMaster family and Carley family stories.

Real Estate Agent's Story (2000)

The real estate agent told me that the MKS house was thought by people in town to have been the town's original Quaker meeting house. Based on newspaper reports, the one-story brick MKS house was built in 1859 by Samuel King and purchased by the Eshelman family.

Clearly this bit of folklore is not true. However, research confirmed that it really does have the fenestration of an 18th century Quaker meeting house.⁴⁵ Nobody *accidentally* builds an eighteenth century Quaker meeting house. Daniel King, a man for whom history mattered, preserved his family history in the names of his ten children. This author believes he designed the MKS brick one-story house to be a memorial to mark the site of the adjacent Underground Railroad stop, which closed down in 1859, the same year the MKS brick house was completed and Wilson's protection as justice of the peace ended. An example of a similar one-story eighteenth century Quaker meeting house follows.



Figure 32. Lynchburg, Virginia Quaker meeting house, 1799 (Wikipedia Commons).

⁴⁵ There is a Quaker meeting house in Lynchburg, Virginia, built in 1799, which has a steeper roof, but otherwise is identical.

Another house, in Cashtown, has the same window configuration. The nearby Cashtown Inn was owned by Peter Marks, a known Underground Railroad operative.⁴⁶



Figure 33. Cashtown house with Quaker meeting house fenestration (Photo by author).

⁴⁶ Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 116.

Chapter 3: What is the Value of a House History?

The value of a house study is directly related to new information and stories discovered about the property, and how these have impacted the significance of the house and property. This chapter will list the possible uses of a house history, explain the National Park Service's approach to historical significance, provide a high-level assessment of this house history against the National Park Service's criteria, and finally, discuss the impact of this house study. Did it really matter?

Uses of a House History

If the house history is completed before a restoration project, then it can guide the restoration. A house history which demonstrates that the house is historically significant can be used by local government or private organizations to develop a heritage tourism program, speaker's program, local school education, or a walking tour. Tours can be given of historically significant houses. The stories can be used as the basis for theatrical performances, documentaries, future objects of study, or follow-on-studies of earlier phases of the house.

If the house history demonstrates that the house is historically significant, then its economic value should increase if it is sold, as well as increasing the economic value of the other houses nearby, over time, and increase tax revenues for the town. It can be used to generate income for a local historical society.

It can be used to inform future owners of the significance of the house and reduce the possibility that future changes to the house will affect its significance. It will enable owners to acquire an easement on the property to protect it and enable the owner of the house to tap into

historic preservation grants or other local, state, or federal programs for the maintenance of the house. In addition, the house history can be used as evidence to request grants for the development of the town.

Review of Significance¹

Most people complete a house history as part of an application, provided by the State Historic Preservation Officer, to place their home on the National Register. Motivation to do this may be to increase the economic value of their house, or to satisfy their sense of curiosity. A thorough house history should enable the evaluation of the house against the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, which states that:

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past: or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or are likely to yield, information important in history or pre-history are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.”²

The Fairfield National Historic District has clear geographic boundaries which include two kinds of structures: those which are historic, called contributing structures, and those which are not historic, called non-contributing. The MKS House is a contributing structure because it is was present at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg. In 2004, the Fairfield, Pennsylvania, National Historic District met criterion A, based on its association with important events, specifically the

¹ https://www.dot7.state.pa.us/ce_imagery/phmc_scans/H110732_01H.pdf - Application for National Historic Register District for Fairfield. (accessed April 22, 2013).

² http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm (accessed March 19, 2013).

Civil War, and criterion C, architecture, based on the many examples of nineteenth century architecture, and retention of its character as a small agrarian town. It is important to military history because of its association with the Battle of Gettysburg, and particularly, the retreat after the battle. Confederates occupied the town for three days while the battle raged in order to protect their retreat route after the battle. The MKS house was one of those standing when the southern troops retreated down Main Street after the Battle of Gettysburg. This research has accumulated enough additional evidence, in the form of stories about the MKS house, supported by tax records, census records, newspaper accounts, and folklore, to seek an independent listing on the National Register for the MKS Site.

Assessing the Stories

The Musselman – King – Stevens (MKS) site is associated with three broad patterns of our history: the Underground Railroad, the Civil War, and the Commercial Development of the town. Events, people, and architecture are presented in separate sections in order for specialists in the various areas to easily assess them. Applications are generally very detailed. This brief overview is high level in order to illustrate the general pattern of the application. In addition to the textual descriptions, photographs, and geographical location data is required to complete the application.

Criterion A, Event - The Underground Railroad

Fairfield is approximately 8 miles from the Mason-Dixon line. The MKS site was on the outskirts of the town in 1850, making it, together with a redundant road network in the area, an ideal place to run an Underground Railroad stop. The MKS outbuilding, which still stands, was the likely site of an Underground Railroad stop between 1840 and 1859, when its protector, James Wilson, a three time abolitionist US Congressman, retired as justice of the peace. Using

Census data, newspaper data, tax records, and stories, it became clear that Wilson likely funded the operation of an Underground Railroad site from 1840 until 1859 with the help of his mulatto relative, George Reed, a laborer, Daniel King, a laborer, and Austin Costly, a free black man from Maryland.

A land dispute occurred when the first owners of the MKS log two-story house, the MKS outbuilding, and the one-acre lot, sold the property to a new resident of Fairfield, whose brother, unknowingly, was a supporter of the Confederacy. When the new owner refused to pay taxes, Thaddeus Stevens intervened and sold the MKS outbuilding to Daniel King, thus revealing that the MKS outbuilding was important to the Underground Railroad operation in Fairfield and that Daniel King was part of the Underground Railroad.

Criterion A, Event - The Civil War

The Hiram Eshelman family lived in the MKS house from 1859 until 1883, when the family moved to Sheffield County, Illinois to be with their daughter. Hiram Eshelman served twice in the Union Army in Virginia. His seven year-old son, Frederick, was the only civilian casualty associated with the Battle of Gettysburg in Fairfield. A gun left by the retreating troops found its way into the house. Eshelman was serving in the 209th Pennsylvania Regiment in Petersburg, Virginia at the time and his wife, Catherine, was home caring for the house and their many children. Their nine year-old son found the gun and called his brother over to the stove to hear an interesting sound, pulling the trigger of the gun. He shot his brother Frederick in the head, killing him almost instantly. The story is documented in the newspaper and in the 1995 Gregory Coco book, *A Strange and Blighted land*.

Criterion A, Event - The Commercial Development of Fairfield

As mentioned in the application for the National Historic District, the Confederate army marched through Fairfield after the Battle of Gettysburg, damaging the town and its crops. Charles J. Sefton, a veteran, created a “business complex” in the western end of Fairfield incorporating three properties – the MKS brick one-story house, the MKS outbuilding, and the house next door. The MKS house was used for the business office and the MKS outbuilding was used for the manufacture of furniture and coffins. The neighboring house was used to create feed and farm implements. The citizens of Fairfield recognized this complex as the source of revitalization of commercial Fairfield after the Civil War.

Criterion B, Important People – The Underground Railroad – James Wilson

James Wilson, a three-time U.S. Congressman, inherited the MKS property, and established and financially supported it as an Underground Railroad site. He worked with Thaddeus Stevens, an abolitionist lawyer, on both position papers on abolition (e.g., “Integrity of the Union,” 1837)³ and commercial ventures (e.g., the incorporation of the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail Road Corporation with William Wright in 1831).⁴ Moreover, Wilson’s brother-in-law was James Dunlop (J. D.) Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens’ business partner, served as Wilson’s conduit to Stevens, even after Stevens moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania and was elected to Congress. Stevens and Wright are known participants in the Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania.

³ “Integrity of the Union,” *The Republican Compiler*, April 18, 1837.

⁴ “An Act to Incorporate,” *The Republican Compiler*, May 17, 1831.

Criterion B, Important People – The Underground Railroad – Thaddeus Stevens

Thaddeus Stevens, an abolitionist lawyer worked with James Wilson on both position papers on abolition (e.g., “Integrity of the Union,” 1837)⁵ and commercial ventures (e.g., the incorporation of the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Rail Road Corporation with William Wright in 1831).⁶ Stevens and Wright are both identified as members of the Underground Railroad after 1837.⁷ James Wilson was protecting an Underground Railroad stop in Fairfield. In 1853, the new owner of the MKS site, Ruben Carley, refused to pay the taxes on the MKS outbuilding. At that time, if taxes were not paid, ownership reverted to the previous owner. In this case, Carley didn’t want the property and the McMasters no longer wanted the property, so the ownership would pass to James Wilson. This would mean that Wilson, the justice of the peace, would own an Underground Railroad site, putting him violation of Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, jeopardizing the Underground Railroad site, and likely sending him to prison. In 1853, when it was clear that Carley did not want the property, Thaddeus Stevens sold the property to Daniel King. This particular lot is not listed on any of the lists of Thaddeus Stevens’ properties, but is listed on the tax records, thus identifying Stevens as someone who had the right to sell the property. As well, Stevens could contact J. D. Paxton, his business partner, if he needed to communicate with Wilson, as J. D. Paxton was Wilson’s brother-in-law.

Criterion B, Important People – The Underground Railroad – Daniel King

Daniel King, a Fairfield laborer, ran the Underground Railroad site with George Reed, Wilson’s relative, and Austin Costly, a free black. Andrew and Eliza McMaster, the first owner of the MKS house and MKS outbuilding, sold the properties to Ruben Carley, and left town. Carley refused to pay taxes on the properties. Thaddeus Stevens intervened and sold the MKS

⁵ “Integrity of the Union,” *The Republican Compiler*, April 18, 1837.

⁶ “An Act to Incorporate,” *The Republican Compiler*, May 17, 1831.

⁷ William Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 118.

outbuilding to Daniel King, indicating that both Daniel King and MKS outbuilding were critical to the Underground Railroad operation in Fairfield. Stevens, as demonstrated by a letter sent from J. D. Paxton dated December 13, 1859 to the Honorable Thaddeus Stevens, described a meeting he had with “Mr. King.” It demonstrated that Thaddeus Stevens did know Daniel King. Daniel King purchased at least eleven properties from Thaddeus Stevens, according to the tax records.

Criterion B, Important People – Commercial Development of Fairfield – Charles Sefton

Charles Sefton, a wheelwright and Union veteran, was given credit for the creation of the business complex after the Civil War which revitalized Fairfield. He died suddenly in 1900 and his wife and daughter created an early history of the property.

Criterion C – Architecture – MKS brick one-story house

The MKS house evolved from a two-story log house (until 1859) to the one-story brick house (1859), and to a two-story brick house, as part of the business complex. The one-story MKS brick house was built by Daniel King’s brother, Samuel King. They were the sons of a Revolutionary War soldier, who was a ship’s carpenter. The 16’ 3” x 32’ 6” one-story house was built between 1858-1859. The house has the architecture of an 18th century meeting house, with a fenestration pattern of window – door – window – door – window, leading some in the town to believe that it was the original Quaker meeting house. Because it was built in the same year as the Underground Railroad closed down in Fairfield, it is thought to be a subtle memorial to the people who worked on the Underground Railroad. Another house, with similar fenestration, exists in Cashtown, near the Cashtown Inn, whose owner, Peter Marks, is today known member of the Underground Railroad, suggesting a possible connection between houses with this

fenestration and the Underground Railroad.⁸ The MKS one-story brick house was built over an existing fieldstone cellar with a twelve-foot fireplace surround and a fireplace for cooking. The entrance to the MKS outbuilding was positioned close to the entrance to the cellar. The fireplace would have made the cellar warm in the winter and, because it was below ground level, cool in the summer, making it functional for hiding slaves.

Impact of this House History: Did it Really Matter?

This house history was designed as an experiment, as the restoration had already been done. By documenting all the changes, I could answer the questions: What did I know before I did the restoration? What did I know after the restoration and what were the differences? The differences are the value of this study.

Before the study, I knew that Confederate troops marched by the house after the Battle of Gettysburg; the house was in the Fairfield historic district; the house was built in the 1840s; the second story was added in the 1880s; the kitchen was added in 1950; and the house was the original Quaker meeting house in town.

After the study, I knew that

- The MKS house was the location of the only civilian casualty in Fairfield associated with the Battle of Gettysburg.
- The MKS outbuilding was the site of an Underground Railroad stop, once owned by Thaddeus Stevens.
- Six Civil War veterans were associated with the site, including two brothers from Maryland, one who fought for the Union and the other for the Confederacy.
- The MKS house was built by Samuel King in 1858-1859. There was another house on the property, shaped and used like a “dower” house in 1850, likely built by Daniel King in 1848. The second story was added by Daniel King in 1887. The kitchen was present in 1864, probably built by Hiram Eshelman

⁸ William Switala, *Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania*, 16.

- There was another outbuilding, the MKS barn, which had been demolished before I bought the property.
- There are national, state, and local historic districts; The MKS house is in a *National* Historic District.
- The MKS house was NOT a Quaker meeting house, but definitely has the fenestration of an eighteenth century Quaker meeting house.
- The MKS house was built by the sons of a Revolutionary War soldier who was a ship's carpenter and it may be a subtle memorial to the Underground Railroad.
- The Cashtown Inn's owner, was identified as a member of the Underground Railroad and there is a house with the same fenestration as the MKS brick one-story house nearby.
- The existing MKS house sits on an early cellar which likely supported a two-story log home.

What would I have done differently? I used my real estate agent as my professional historic preservationist and expected a Quaker meeting house. During the restoration at least six feet of the most historically significant structure, the MKS outbuilding, was demolished.

When I purchased the house, I called it the "1840 house," based on the earliest date mentioned by the real estate agent. The house is now named the Musselman-King-Stevens house, to honor Alice Musselman and her large family who lived in the house for fifty-two years, the builders, Daniel and Samuel King, and Thaddeus Stevens who owned the house briefly, but in doing so, associated the MKS outbuilding as being used for the Underground Railroad. Knowing that the MKS outbuilding was owned by James Wilson and used as an Underground Railroad site was a surprising finding. I definitely would not have demolished the front room of the MKS outbuilding (c.1830), now that I understand its role in the Underground Railroad. My advice to anyone purchasing an old house is to have a house history done first. I suggest adding a contingency of an acceptable house history to the sales agreement, so that the final decision to purchase the house and its restoration will be an informed decision. The restoration of

the outbuilding altered its integrity, but the finding that the MKS outbuilding was a stop on the Underground Railroad, owned at one point by Thaddeus Stevens, improved the likelihood of the house being listed independently on the National Register of Historic Places. If only I had done this house history before the restoration, there would be no issue at all.

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Appendix A

More Stories

McMaster Family Story

In 1902, Lillie Sefton Knox connected two of the properties owned by her father, Charles J. Sefton, to lot numbers (15 and 16) and recorded the early history of the four properties, acquired first by Andrew McMaster and his wife Eliza Ann when they arrived in Fairfield, more than fifty years earlier.

In 1847, Andrew McMaster declared his citizenship to be Cumberland Township as part of his support for a “public house of entertainment.”⁹ He bought four properties in Fairfield with his wife, Eliza Ann in 1847, according to Hamiltonban tax records. The properties were a one-acre lot worth \$50, a house and lot worth \$115, a house and lot worth \$350, and a four-acre lot from J.D. Paxton for \$100. The lot is referred to, in the tax records, as the “Paxton lot.” In 1847, Andrew McMaster sold the Paxton lot to Daniel King. There is no amount specified in the tax records by Daniel King, indicating that it may have been a payment in kind by Daniel King, a local laborer. An additional structure, in the form of a “dower” house appears on an 1858 map, so it suggests that Daniel King built this house with the money.

As a resident of Hamiltonban Township, Andrew McMaster reported the death of Daniel M., his son, 2 years and 4 months old.¹⁰ In 1849, they had a daughter, Martha, according to the 1850 Census. In 1852, Eliza and Andrew sold the three properties to Ruben Carley and she and Andrew moved to Biglerville. They returned to Fairfield in 1855, as the deed for the sale to John

⁹ “Applications for Tavern License,” *Republican Compiler* (Gettysburg, PA), April 5, 1847.

¹⁰ “Died,” *Republican Compiler* (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania), December 20, 1847.

Valentine was signed by the McMasters.¹¹ As an example of the McMaster's financial expertise, he and his wife, Eliza Ann, bought a sixty-seven acre lot in Liberty Township from Mr. Valentine. In 1855, he wrote the contract, which spelled out their obligation to pay Mr. Valentine \$100 for seven years until the land was paid for. They made one payment and a year later sold the property at a higher price to a new buyer. They pocketed the proceeds, and in another deed created by Andrew McMaster, transferred the obligation to pay Mr. Valentine to the new buyer. In 1855, they also signed other deeds to pass all the Fairfield properties to the Kings, but were unable achieve a signature by Carley, who either refused to pay or left Fairfield by then. In 1855, they had another daughter, Emma.

In 1858, McMaster sued Eliza in court for "marrying with" Jacob Stroup of York County.¹² In the 1860 census, the McMasters were listed as living in Middletown (which became Biglerville), Butler Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania. His occupation was shoemaker with real estate worth \$2,000 and personal wealth of \$800.¹³

Eliza continued to file her Census forms with Andrew as head of household until 1870, when she filed as head of household, indicating that the marriage was over. Eliza McMaster's death, at age of seventy-one, was reported in the *New Oxford Item*, New Oxford, Pennsylvania on December 11, 1896. In 1937, Biglerville was doing an inventory of their town and someone remembered Andrew McMaster had lived in the Diehl house.¹⁴

¹¹ See Adams County Courthouse, McMaster in the Grantor Index for 1855.

¹² "Notice of Inquest," *Gettysburg Compiler*, May 3, 1858, 3.

¹³ Born 1817/1818 according to census data.

¹⁴ *The Gettysburg Times*, August 4, 1937, .4.

Appendix A (Cont'd)

More Stories

Carley Family Story

The McMasters sold the MKS outbuilding, the MKS log two-story house, and the one-acre lot to Ruben Carley and Eveline, wife of John Z. Carley, in 1852.¹⁵ Who were these people and why didn't the deed read "Ruben Carley, John Carley and his wife Eveline?" Why did Ruben not pay taxes on the MKS outbuilding and one-acre lot?

Ruben was an outsider who moved to Fairfield. In 1850, Ruben Carley, a single, thirty-one year-old millwright, designer and builder of mills, was living in Creagerstown, Frederick County, Maryland. Ruben bought the properties in 1852 with his sister-in-law, Eveline Carley, age twenty-four, the wife of John Z. Carley, a twenty-seven year-old carpenter. They were living with Barbara who was sixty-six and Mary V. Carley, their baby, in Fairfield, next door to Daniel and Mary King.¹⁶

According to Hamiltonban Tax records, The McMasters sold three properties to Ruben Carley and his sister-in-law in 1852 and they owed taxes on three properties in 1853: the large house where they lived, the MKS outbuilding, and the one-acre lot, but they paid no taxes. They paid taxes on the large house in 1854 and 1855, but Ruben neither paid taxes nor sold the other two properties (house and lot and one-acre lot). The MKS outbuilding and its lot, but not the one-acre lot, was sold by Thaddeus Stevens to Daniel King in 1853 for a higher price. Trefousse states that Stevens had incurred a large debt in 1852, which necessitated sale of some of his real estate.¹⁷

¹⁵ According to Hamiltonban Tax records, Appendix E.

¹⁶ See 1850 Census data for Hamiltonban Township, Appendix F.

¹⁷ Hans L. Trefousse, *Thaddeus Stevens*, 91.

Neither Ruben nor his sister-in-law signed the deed which passed all the properties from the McMasters to the Carleys to the Kings, but even without Carley's signature the effect was to sell all three properties to Daniel King in 1855, suggesting they were leaving town.¹⁸ Daniel King took these three properties; made a significant contribution to the development of the town of Fairfield and a small fortune besides, leaving two questions: of why did the Carleys, including John, a carpenter, give up such a wonderful opportunity?

Ruben Carley, still a millwright, was living in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, and was drafted into the Union Army in 1864 at the age of 38. In 1880, still single, he was living in Boon, Warrick County, Indiana, working as a laborer, whose occupation was millwright. In 1886, a tombstone was ordered for R. B. Carley who was living in Xenia, Ohio (Greene County), denoting his service as Company D, Regiment 154, Ohio Infantry, and date of death as September 3, 1886.¹⁹

According to 1860 Census data, John Z. Carley (spelling on his draft registration, completed in Adams County, presumably to hide his identity) and his wife Eveline were living in Pulaski, Arkansas. Online military data indicate he served in the Confederate Army in the Pulaski Regiment in Missouri. He appeared on an IRS Tax Assessment List for Manufactured Tobacco in March 1873. He died on October 22, 1890 and Eveline applied for a pension in 1902. With this background, it is clear why John Carley was hesitant to buy the house. He believed that war was imminent and he and his wife were on the wrong side of the Mason-Dixon Line.²⁰

One of the earliest deeds registered in Adams County (1800 - 1802) was the sale of a property by Henry Zollinger to R. B. Cauley (same family, but spelled as southerner might have

¹⁸ See Appendix E Hamiltonban Tax Records (1847-1855 and also previous story).

¹⁹ Ancestry.com. Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans; 1879-1903 [database online] Provo, UT, USA:Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.

²⁰ The Adams County Historical Society maintains a list of Adams County residents who fought for the Confederacy, but John Z. Carley was not listed.

pronounced the name), which was likely a property used as dowry, and indicated that the family had been in the area for a long time and John would have been accepted in Fairfield, without any question.²¹

Appendix A (Cont'd)

William King Story

This house history determined that Daniel and Samuel King were the sons of Thomas King of Maryland, a Revolutionary War soldier through William King. Daniel King has numerous descendents in the town of Fairfield and elsewhere, and this information is being provided so that the research can be preserved for any of them who would like to document their descent from Thomas King of Maryland, possibly the only Thomas King in Maryland to serve in the Revolutionary War.

Daniel King encoded his family history, the King family of Maryland, into the names of his ten children.²² Research, using today's online tools, as well as Revolutionary War microfiche records, have confirmed the accuracy of this history. The first child was named Mary E. King, who died young, was likely named after Daniel's mother. The second child was named Sarah E. King, and her descendents still live in the town of Fairfield. Daniel's first son was named Lafayette (sic), who died; another one was named Thomas Lafayette King. There was a Daniel W. King and a John W. King. Another daughter was named Alice L. King (b. 1856), perhaps named after the second daughter of Queen Victoria, thus reinforcing the English background of the King family (and likely supports the fact that only one Thomas King fought in the state of

²¹ Sarah Sites Thomas, et. al., *Fairfield in the Civil War*, (Henry Zollinger in 1801 was resident of Fairfield), 16.

²² Based on 1900 census, when wife Mary was still alive and living with their youngest son.

Maryland). The youngest was Emanuel, a name reflecting the strong religious beliefs of the family.

The King family arrived in Maryland in the mid-seventeenth century. An early will recorded a Walter King in St. Mary's County, Maryland in 1653.²³ John King of Calvert County inherited an estate from his step-father in 1688.²⁴

Lafayette, as a name, may indicate the presence of a Revolutionary War veteran in the family history. There was only one Thomas King who served in Maryland. In 1813 (prior to the births of Daniel and Samuel), he initiated a request for an additional pension, which was reviewed and approved in 1820. This stated that he was a ship's carpenter, had volunteered twice to serve in the war, but had lost a hand in an explosion and was unable to work as a carpenter and support the two children who were living with him. They were Sarah Ann, who was 14 and William who was 12.²⁵ Thomas King's possessions consisted of kitchen utensils worth no more than \$50. Thomas King stated his age as sixty-six years old; he received the pension.

Thomas' legacy to his children Samuel and Daniel was to teach them carpentry. Daniel also acquired his father's penchant for applying for government funding, as he successfully pursued a reparation request for the loss of a new wagon and five pairs of ladies shoes stolen by the Confederates who marched through Fairfield after the Battle of Gettysburg.²⁶

Daniel named Sarah E. after William King's wife Sarah E. King, whom he married in 1850 in Frederick, Maryland, indicating they were married within the year.²⁷ They had a six year-old, Sabilla King, living with them. At sixteen, Sabilla was working as a domestic in

²³ Henry Peden, *Maryland Deponents*, 111.

²⁴ Jane Baldwin Cotton, *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, 24.

²⁵ Census data confirm that "our" William King, living in Fairfield was born in 1808 in Maryland with both parents from Maryland.

²⁶ Microfilm relating to Border claims, PA Historical and Museum Commission/ Roll 5, ACHS.

²⁷ In the 1880 census William indicated that he was 72 and a widower, so we assume that Sarah E. King died.

Fairfield, but she eventually married John Johns and moved to Kansas where she raised a large family.

In 1870, William was living with the Saylor family, John and Nancy and their children. Daniel King left six acres of land, in his will, to Sheridan Saylor, one of their children, suggesting Nancy was William's daughter. In 1880 William indicated he was seventy-two and a widower. He was living with Wesley King, and stated his relationship as uncle to Wesley. Census evidence suggests that William had begun to suffer the infirmities of old age by 1880, as the 1880 Census taker reported that he couldn't read.

Appendix B
Permissions to Use

PERMISSION FOR USE

I give my permission for Nancy Bazar to use a copy of the picture of H.B. Slonaker in the Hupmobile, which I own, in her final paper in Historic Preservation at the University of Maryland.

Faye M. Baker

Faye M. Baker, 120 Jacks Mountain Road, Fairfield, Pennsylvania 17320-8287

24 Oct. 2012

Date Signed

PERMISSION FOR USE

I give my permission for Nancy Bazar to use a copy of the 1801 Fairfield Grid, which I own, in her final paper in Historic Preservation at the University of Maryland.

Mrs. Margaret Polley

Mrs. Margaret Polley, Fairfield, Pennsylvania

October 20, 2012

Date Signed

Appendix C

Probate Review

There are five wills which are of interest for either determining ownership of the MKS house property or for cultural context. They are the wills of John Miller, William Miller, James Wilson, Daniel King and Charles J. Sefton. A copy of John Miller's will is included here, but the wills of William Miller (which passed ownership of his Mansion house and lots to James Wilson) and James Wilson's will which is interesting in that he died such a wealthy man, are available at the Adams County Historical Society. Charles J. Sefton and Daniel King are the two people who owned the MKS house with sufficient wealth to necessitate an extended probate period. The Vendue (public sale) lists and lists of assets, which are available at the Adams County historical society, are representative of the contents of the homes of well-to-do persons in Adams County around 1900.

John Miller

In the name of God, Amen. I, John Miller, at Hamilton Bann Township, County of York, and state of Pennsylvania, being weak in body, but of sound memory and understanding (Blessed by God) do this twenty-seventh day of August in the years of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, make and publish my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, (that is to say) First I give and bequeath, to my dearly beloved wife, Isabella Miller, the house I now live in with all the building there belonging, and one third of the use incomes and benefits of the plantation during her life and also one-third of all my personal estate (to dispose of at her pleasure) after my lawful debts and funeral expenses is (sic) paid. Also I give unto my son William Miller the use of the remaining two thirds of the plantation above said during the life of my wife, Isabella Miller, and at her decease, he his heirs and assigns is to have the whole right, title and interest to the above plantation and with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and likewise the remaining two thirds of my personal estate he paying the sum and requisitions hereafter mentioned. Also, I give to my daughter, Agnes Reid the sum of one hundred pounds, current money of Pennsylvania to be paid unto her, her heirs of assigns, by my son William Miller, his heirs, executor or administrators or any of them at my decease. If she, the said, Agnes Reid and her husband William Reid, they their heirs and everyone of them do give up and quit to any part of the property formerly belonging to my son, James, deceased, and doth not bring any amount or amounts of debt (whether by precontracts or otherwise) against my son James dec'd, but if said Agnes and William refuses to give up or or quit all claim to the abovesaid property and doth bring in amounts of amounts (whether by precontract or otherwise), against my son James, deceased, then my daughter Agnes is to have but one pound current money above, paid by my son William Miller, at my decease. And I make and ordain him my son William Miller, sole executor of this my will in trust for the intents and purpose in this my will contained. In witness whereof I the said John Miller have to this, my last Will and Testament set my hand and Seal.

John Miller (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named John Miller as and for his Last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereunto, in the presence of the estator and in the presence of each other.²⁸

John McGinley
James McGinley
Joseph McGinley

Charles J. Sefton

Charles J. Sefton was the one person who died while he owned the MKS house. He died *in testate* on June 13, 1900. Review of his assets indicated that Hiram Eshelman had sold the MKS house to him in 1883, which was neither supported by a registered deed, nor a statement in the local newspaper, but Sefton was Eshelman's commanding officer during his first enlistment in the Union army. The review also stated that he owned two properties which were part of the four original properties sold to Daniel King by Andrew and Eliza McMaster in 1855. They were the MKS house, lot 15 (approximately 14,000 square feet) and lot 16 (approximately 7,000 square feet), which is the property next door to the MKS house, which were used as a furniture business.

During probate, the properties were appraised and lot 16 was described as having an outbuilding which was integral to the house, thus lowering its value. It originally had numerous outbuildings. I met with the current owners of the property.²⁹ They built a new kitchen a few years ago and were surprised to find there was a sliding barn door built into the wall of their house, confirming the statements made in the deed. They closed up the wall, leaving the doors intact. Because the many broken horse shoes and broken metal objects during landscaping of their yard, they suspected that their house was once a blacksmith shop, which was confirmed by census data which listed the owner's occupation as "stabler."

A review of all available public records indicates that the McMasters did indeed have four properties, but one of them was not sold to King. There was a deed filed to record their sale of 67 acres in Liberty Township to John Valentine in 1848, after paying taxes for one year. They paid taxes on three properties in Hamiltonban Township from 1847 to 1852 for one house and lot valued at \$400, another house and lot valued at \$175, and a one-acre lot for \$50 annually. Tax records of other townships adjacent to Hamiltonban (Freedom, Highland, and Franklin) were searched, but did not yield additional tax transactions. It would appear that the two house and lots were lot 15 and 16, and that Daniel King built a house on the one-acre lot for his family. The Gettysburg Times stated that he sold "his" house to Mrs. Christian Musselman in 1869. In the 1970 census, he declared himself a retired resident of Franklin County. Mrs. Musselman died in 1872, and during the disposition of her estate, King privately purchased the house. He sold it to his daughter, Sarah Lowe for \$25 with additional property behind the house. She was the wife of William Lowe, the justice of the peace. On an 1872 Map from the Adams County historical

²⁸ Copy of Pageant, The Valley of Carroll's Delight, Celebrating the Sesqui-centennial of the Founding of Fairfield, Pennsylvania, 1801-1851, September 13-15, 1951.

²⁹ Conversation with Danielle and Ken Kuykendall on Sunday, July 10, 2011, regarding their house.

society, the property appears on the south side of Main Street as Mrs. Musselman's house and the rear lot is labeled as William Lowe.

Mrs. Sefton privately sold the 1840 house to Mary J. Rowe, the wife of William Rowe, Mr. Sefton's wheelwright apprentice. The Rowes immediately sold the house to Mr. Warren McCreary and his wife Jennie McCreary.

Daniel King and Mary King

Daniel King died in December, 1995, at the age of 85. His death was anticipated and he spent the last few years of his life selling off all his assets.

Will of Daniel King

In the name of God, Amen. I Daniel King of Franklin Township, Adams County, state of Pennsylvania Being at this time weak in bodily strength, but sound mind and good judgment, and knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof, I make this will in writing. First and foremost, I will my soul to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, and in his name I make the following bequeaths, viz: = That all my property both real estate and personal property are to be sold. If my wife Mary King survived me, she is in the first place to have Three hundred Dollars and then to have the interest of her dowry in my Real estate during her life time, also to come in for a child's share of the money on interest if there be any of interest at the time of my death. I further provided that my just and honest debts be paid, my funeral expenses and expenses of proving this my will and to erect suitable Tombstones for myself and my wife. Fifty dollars is to be put on interest of which the yearly interest is to be used for keeping our Graves in good condition and after making each child equal to the one that received the most money from home as charged to them, then the remainder to be divided among my five surviving children equally, share and share alike. Namely, my daughter Sarah Low, my daughter Alice Currens, my son Thomas L. King, now of Illinois, my son Daniel King now of Iowa and my son Emmanuel King, my children have received from home from this date and are charged as follows, My daughter Sarah Low has received seven hundred and ninety-two dollars (\$792), My daughter Alice Currens, Five hundred dollars, my son Thomas L. King, four hundred and fifty dollars, my son Daniel King three hundred and seventy dollars and my son Emmanuel King five hundred dollars. Thomas L. King is already charged with one hundred dollars more than he received and is to be paid by my Executors to his son Harry L. King,³⁰ now of Seven Stars Adams County Pa and further Sheridan Saylor³¹ is to have his life estate in the small property of six acres situate in Hamiltonban Township where he now resides, after his death to his children and furthermore, I name as my Executors, my son in law John T. Currens of Franklin

³⁰ In the 1880 census, Harry H. King was four years old and living with the Settle family in Franklin Township. According to the 1930 census, his father, Thomas Lafayette King was living in Cerro Gordo (Clear Lake) Iowa, married to Sarah, living in a house he owned worth \$4,000 (very nice house), married, and working as a life insurance agent. Both he and his wife were from Pennsylvania had achieved a grade 7 level of education, which was likely the highest level available to them.

³¹ In the 1870 census, Sheridan Saylor was a baby in the household of John Saylor, where William King, age 62, was residing, suggesting Sheridan was Daniel King's great-nephew.

Township Adams County, PA. and my son Emanuel King of Fairfield Station Adams County Pa. Giving them full power to sell and convey my property to the best advantage also giving to them two years time to sell and make settlement and further my above named Executors full power to sell and make settlement without giving their Bond to the court. This is truly my will written on one sheet of paper this 22nd day of April A. D. 1895.

Witness

John M. Linn

William L Low

Daniell King

There was a Vendue (public sale) sale of all his property. There was an advertisement in the newspaper offering eight major pieces of property including a farm, a half interest in a farm, and six large tracts of mountain land. By law, a widow was allowed by law to keep \$300 worth of assets and the list of Mary's assets is available.

It took two years and three months for the probate, which was finalized on April 7, 1897. His net value, which was distributed to his five living children, was \$5,252.93. Each of his children received the equivalent of \$758,000. Mary King received the remainder equivalent of \$1,473,000. Emmanuel King, Daniel King's youngest child, who was one of the executors of the estate, listed his occupation as "own income" on the 1910 census.

Appendix D
Deeds and Property Transfers
125 W. Main St, Fairfield, PA

Sources: Register of Deeds, Adams County Courthouse, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Adams County Historical Society (ACHS) for Wills, Notices in Adams County Newspapers. My house is lot 15.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
Dec 29, 2000	Linda M. Shriver Ernest R. Shriver	Nancy S. Bazar Leonard S. Bazar	Book 2189, Page 130 (online)
Oct 23, 1986	Alice S. Musselman	Linda M. Shriver	Book 439, Page 778
Oct 17, 1975	Lucille G. Musselman and husband Paul R. Knox Dorothy G. Hess and husband Roland L. Hess	Alice S. Musselman	Book 321, Page 201 Lucille and Dorothy are daughters of Alice Musselman. Cost of \$1.
Apr 1, 1941	Daniel H. Rock Francis N. Rock	Lucille G. Musselman Knox Dorothy G. Musselman Hess	Book 156, Page 166 Includes history of property. Musselman family had been renting since 1934.
Feb 5, 1932	Carrie M. Rock	Daniel H. Rock Francis N. Rock	Book 128, Page 183 Deed references early history, as one of four properties conveyed to Ruben Carley from Andrew and Eliza McMaster.
April 5, 1921	H. B. Slonaker Sarah E. Slonaker	Carrie M. Rock	Book 90, Page 106 References to will of Charles J. Sefton, 1902, re: Mary J. Rowe's purchase of lots 15 and 16.
March 26, 1917	Jennie M. McCreary Warner McCreary	H.B. Slonaker Sarah E. Slonaker	No deed recorded. Referenced in Book 90, Page 106.
March 31, 1905	Mary J. Rowe William H. Rowe	Jennie M. McCreary Warner McCreary	Book 60, Page 270 Ties lot 15 and 16 together, identifying them as 2 of 4 lots sold by McMasters to Ruben Carley.
April 2, 1902	Virginia M. Sefton Tillie M. Knox Executrix of Estate of	Mary J. Rowe William Rowe	No deed recorded. See Book 156, Page 166 Ties lot 15 and 16 together,

	Charles J. Sefton		Explains history of property.
April 3, 1883	Hiram Eshelman Catharine Eshelman	Charles J. Sefton	No deed recorded. See Book 156, Page 166 for history of property. <i>The Gettysburg Times</i> (April 12, 1932) reported Eshelman left for Illinois in 1882.
1858	Daniel King Mary King	Hiram Eshelman Catherine Eshelman	No deed recorded. See Book 156, Page 166. The property contained a frame auxiliary house. “Samuel (Daniel?) King put up a neat brick house, at the west end of Fairfield, which he recently sold to Hiram Eshelman for \$700 (<i>The Compiler</i> , April 4, 1859).
1855	Ruben Carley, Eveline Carley, wife of John Z. Carley	Daniel King Mary King	No deed recorded. See Book 156, Page 166. A frame auxiliary house stood on property.
Jan 17, 1855	Andrew McMaster Eliza Ann McMaster	Ruben Carley Eveline Carley, wife of John Z. Carley	No deed recorded. See Book 156, Page 166. A frame auxiliary house stood on property.
1847-1855	James Wilson (inherited lots from father-in-law William Miller)	Andrew McMaster Eliza Ann McMaster	No deed recorded. Hamiltonban Tax records indicate three properties for which McMaster has paid annual taxes: 1 house and lot (\$115) , 1 house and lot (\$350) and acre lot (\$50). <i>Gettysburg Times</i> (June 25, 1956) reported that “Miller sought to offer lots free of charge for paying ground rents.” By 1847 a house had been built on lot 15.
1823	William Miller	Unknown	No deed recorded. October 29, 1823, Advertisement in <i>Centinel</i>

			Newspaper announced sale of lots 13-21.
1794	John Miller	William Miller (son)	John Miller's Will (Adams County Historical Society) passed all property to son William Miller.
December 19, 1755	Charles Carroll of Annapolis, Witness to the agreement was Daniel Carolle of Dudington Manor. John Darnall received the money.	John Miller of Frederick County, Maryland	Indenture (copy available at Adams County Historical Society; original owned by James Landis, Fairfield, PA) John Miller, an Irish immigrant purchased 247 acres for 60 pounds sterling and agreement to pay annual "quit rents" in an area where other Irish Presbyterians settled in 1840 and which he named Fairfield, which became part of Hamiltonban Township (PA). In 1784, he had established 12 lots; in 1790, 16 lot holders identified.

Appendix E
Hamiltonban Township Tax Records (1847 – 1858)

No	Year	Tax Payee	Taxes	Comments
1	1847	Daniel King	11 acres land \$10 1 horse \$20 Laborer \$80	
2	1848	Andrew McMaster	1 House & Lot 115 1 House & Lot 350 1 acre Land 50	
3	1848	Daniel King	11 acre See McLeaf /John R.	Daniel King's son R. Lafayette stated that his mother was a McLeaf in a census. There was also reference in Daniel King's will to his wife's dower which might be this land.
4	1849	Andrew McMaster	1 House & Lot 175 1 House & Lot 350 1 Lot 50 1 Lot of Paxton 100 1 Horse 30 Occupation 100	These are the four properties referenced in the Deed (Book 60, Page 270) issued in 1902. Note that Daniel King acquired the Paxton lot in 1849, so only three properties were acquired by Carley.
5	1849	Daniel King	1 lot of Paxton 1 cow 8 Occupation 80	
6	1850	Andrew McMaster	1 House & Lot 400 1 House & Lot 175 1 Acre lot 50	There were three properties acquired in 1849 By Andrew McMaster
7	1850	Daniel King	11 acre land & House 110 1 cattle 10 Occupation 80	
8	1851	Andrew McMaster	1 House & Lot 400 1 House & Lot 175 1 Acre lot 50 1 Buggy 20 Occupation 80	Paid taxes on property in 1851
9	1851	Daniel King	11 acre land 10 1 cattle 10 Occupation 80	
	1852	Andrew McMaster	1 House & Lot 400 1 House & Lot 175 to Ruben	Sold to Ruben Carley in 1851

10			Carley 1 Acre lot 50 to Ruben Carley 1 Cattle 12 1 Carriage 50 Occupation 80	
11	1852	Daniel King	11 acre land 10 Cattle 12 Occupation 50	
12	1853	Andrew McMaster		No entry in tax log
13	1853	Daniel King	13 acre of land 130 House and Lot transferred from Stevens 200 6 acres land 60 31 acres of mountain land from Stevens	Stevens refers to Thaddeus Stevens, future Speaker of the US House of Representatives, given credit for founding the US public schools
14	1854	Ruben Carley	House & Lot 300	lot as it was sold to Daniel King by Thaddeus Stevens, after Ruben failed to pay taxes
15	1854	Daniel King	13 acre of land 130 House and Lot transferred from Stevens 200 6 acres land 60 31 acres of mountain land from Stevens 155 1 cattle 12 1 occ 70	Daniel King paid taxes on the outbuilding, but not the lot.
16	1855	Ruben Carley	House & Lot 300	
17	1855	Daniel King	13 acre land & \$10/acre 130 13 acre land at \$5/acre 155 House and Lot transferred from Stevens 11 1 horse 50 1 cattle 11	
18	1856	Ruben Carley		No further entries for Ruben Carley
19	1856	Daniel King	35 acres land at \$4 140 12 acres land at \$6 72 One lot at 80 80 House & lot from Hamilton and Dunham) Occup. 70	One-acre lot now owned by King. House & lot likely house owned by Eliza
20	1857	Hiram Eshelman	1 cattle 13 Occup. 70	
	1857	Daniel King	35 acres land at \$4 140	House & Lot transferred to

			12 acres land at \$6 72 One lot at 80 80 House & lot to Isaac Robinson 200 1 Cattle 12 Buggy at 20 Gold watch at 26 Occupation 75 Notes 200	Isaac Robinson, Esq., Wilson's son-in-law
22	1858	Isaac Robinson	200 House and Lot	
23	1858	Daniel King	35 acres land at \$4 140 12 acres land at \$6 72 One lot at 80 80 7 acres from John McGinley 62 Cattle 12 Horse 2 at 25 50 1 Cattle 12 Laborer 70 Notes: Niles 45 22	Daniel King no longer owns the outbuilding (house & lot).
24	1859	Hiram Eshelman	1 cattle 12 Laborer 60	Eshelman stated on one of his census records that he owned his shop, but rented his house, which is explained by this.

Appendix F Census Data 1850 Census

Family #	Name of Person	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Value of Real Estate Owned	Birthplace
195	Daniel King	40	M		Laborer		PA
	Mary King	35					
	Mary E. King	5					
196	John Carley	27	M		Carpenter		PA
	Eveline	24	F				
	Mary V.	4m	F				
101	Fred K Sholley	70	M				
	Mary Sholley	39	F				
	...						
	Hiram Eshelman	26	M				PA
	Catherine Eshelman	20	F				PA
40	George Rud	36	M	M		200	MD
	Ann Ree	28	F	M			PA
	Samuel Ree	6	M	M			PA
	Mary J. Ree	5	F	M			PA
	Margaretta Ree	2	F	M			PA
41	James Wilson, Esq.	71	M				PA
	JW Paxton	48	M				PA
	James Paxton W.	22	M				PA
33	Austin Costly	56	M	B	Laborer		MD
	Nelly Jones	40	F	B			PA
	Alfred Jones	13	M	B			PA
	Corilla Jones	8	F	B			PA
	Rebecca Jones	4	F	B			PA
34	Samuel Sanders	25	M		Laborer		PA
	Lucinda	25	F				PA
	Harriet	3	F				PA
	Samuel	3m	M				PA
35	Andrew McMaster	34	M		Shoemaker		PA
	Eliza McMaster	37	F				PA
	Martha McMaster	1	F				PA
	Henry McDaniel	25	M		Shoemaker		PA
	Luciane Whetwright	23	F				PA

Appendix F (Cont'd)

1860 Census													
Researcher:				Date:									
Microfilm #:				State: Pennsylvania			County: Adams		Township:		Hamiltonban		
Page	House #:	Family #:	Name of person	Description			Value of Estate		Birthplace	Married within year	Attended School	Cannot read or write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict
				Age	Sex	Color	Occupation	Real Estate					
19	20		Daniel King	37	M		Laborer	1800	300	MD			
			Mary King	39	F					PA			
			Sarah King	17	F					PA			
			John W. King	10	M					PA	1		
			Alice King	4	F					PA			
			Lafayette King	1	M					PA			
			Patrick Bostwick	18	M					PA			
36	39		Charles J. Sefton	26	M		Wheelright		1000	MD			
			Isabella Sefton	20	F					PA			
			William Row	20	M		Wheelright Apprentice			MD			
			Hiram Eshelman	37	M		Cabinet Maker	700	30	PA			
			Catherine A.	30	F					PA			
			Mary A.	9	F					PA	1		
			William D.	7	M					PA	1		
			John N.	5	M					PA			
			Sarah C.	4	F					PA			
			Frederick S.	2	M					PA			
Notes													

Appendix F (Cont'd)

1880 Census

		State: Pennsylvania		Date: Adams		County: Adams		Township: Franklin (King)/Hamiltonban (oth) E.D.																			
Dwelling #	Family #	Name of person	Personal				Civil condition				Occupation				Health				Education			Birthplace					
			Color	Sex	Age	Born within year	Relationship to Head	Single	Married	Widowed/Div	Married within year	Profession or trade	Months unemployed	Sickness	Blind	Deaf or Dumb	Idiotic	Insane	Crippled	Attended school	Cannot read	Cannot write	Person	Father	Mother		
		Daniel King	W	M	61		head		1			Farmer												Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	
		Mary King	W	F	61		wife		1			Keeping House												Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
		Emanuel King	W	M	17		son		1			Farm Laborer												Pennsylvania	Maryland	Pennsylvania	
		John Mellinger	W	M	17				1			Farm Laborer															
		Mary Strasbaugh	W	F	12		servant		1			Domestic Servant													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Rock, Daniel	W	M	23		head		1			tinner													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Carria	W	F	24		wife		1			housekeeper													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		John P.	W	M	5m		son		1																Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		McCreary, Hill	W	M	65		head		1			Lighting R Agent													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Martha	W	F	58		wife		1			housekeeper													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Warner	W	M	22		son		1			cabinet maker													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Harriett	W	F	20		daughter		1			at home													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		William	W	M	17		son		1			at home													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Eshelman, Hiram	W	M	57		head		1			Laborer													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Cate	W	F	50		wife		1			Housekeeper													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		John	W	M	25		son		1			Laborer													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Virginia	W	F	16		daughter		1			Housekeeper													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Charles	W	M	13		son		1			Laborer													Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		George	W	M	10		daughter		1																Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Angie	W	F	5		daughter		1																Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania

Appendix F (Cont'd)

1900 United States Federal Census

State: Pennsylvania
 County: Adams
 City, Township:

Enumeration District:
 Sheet Number:
 Enumeration Date: June 23-25, 1900

Fairfield Borough

Street	Location	Name	Relation	Personal Description							Nativity			Citizenship		Occupation, Trade or Profession			Education			Ownership of Home				
				Color or race	Sex	Date of Birth Month/Year	Age at last birthday	Months single, married, widowed or divorced	Number of years of present marriage	Mother of how many children	Number of children living	Place of birth of this person	Place of birth of the father	Place of birth of the mother	Year of immigration	Number of years in the U.S.	Naturalization	Occupation	Months not employed	Attended school (in months)	Can read	Can write	Can speak English	Owned or rented	Owned free or mortgaged	Farm or house
332		Charles J. Sefton	Head	W	M	JUL 34	68					MD	Can't talk	Can't talk			unclear talk	0		Y	Y	Y	O		H	
		Virginia	Wife	W	F	NOV 71	28					PA	PA						Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		Isabella K.	Daughter	W	F	AUG 66	33					PA	MD						Y	Y	Y	O		H		
362		Rock, Daniel B.	Head	W	M	DEC 56	21					PA	PA	W. VA			smith		Y	Y	Y	R		H		
		Carrie M.	Wife	W	F	MAY 56	21					PA	PA						Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		Hannah M.	Daughter	W	F	APR 81	19					PA	PA						Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		D. Hill	Son	W	M	MAR 84	16					PA	PA				at school		Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		Low, William H.	Head	W	M	MAR 39	61					PA	PA	PA			Justice of Peace		Y	Y	Y	O	F	F	136	
		Sarah E. (D. King daughter)	Wife	W	F	OCT 42	57					PA	PA	PA					Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		Mary H.	Daughter	W	F	JAN 62	37					PA	PA	PA					Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		Andrew L.	Son	W	M	MAY 80	20					PA	PA	PA			Day laborer		Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		Harry J.	Son	W	M	MAR 87	13					PA	PA	PA			At school		Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		McCreary, Martha M. (C. Rock mother)		W	F	AUG 22	77					PA	PA	PA					Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		Hariett	Daughter	W	F	MAR 77	23					PA	PA	PA			Millinery		Y	Y	Y	O		H		
		William S.	Son	W	M	FEB 74	21					PA	PA	PA			Undertaker		Y	Y	Y	R		H		
		(KINGS IN Highland TWP)																								
		Emmanuel King	Head	w	M	MAY 1863	37	M	17			PA	MD	PA			Farmer	0	Y	Y	Y	O	M	F	32	
		Laura A. C. King	wife	w	F	NOV 1863	36	M	17	3	3	MD	MD	MD												
		Edna O. King	daughter	w	F	DEC 1884	15	S				PA	PA	MD			AT SCHOOL									
		Ross M. King	son	w	F	SPT 1887	12	S				PA	PA	MD			AT SCHOOL									
		Luther K. King	son	w	F	FEB 1895	5	S				PA	PA	MD												
		Mary King	mother	F	M	DEC 1820	79	W				PA	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN												
		Rowe, William																								
		Mary J.																								

Appendix F (Cont'd)

1920 United States Federal Census

State: Pennsylvania
 County: Adams
 City, Township: Fairfield Borough, Main Street

Enumeration District:
 Sheet Number:
 Enumeration Date:

Street, avenue, road, etc. House number or firm Dwelling number Number of family, in order of visitation	Address	Name	Relation	Tenure	Personal				Citizenship				Education				Nativity and Mother Tongue						Occupation			
					Home owned or rented Owned free or mortgaged	Sex	Color or Race	Age at last birthday	Single, married, widowed or divorced	Year of immigration to the U.S.	Naturalized or alien	Year of naturalization	Attended school anytime since Sept. 1, 1915	Able to read	Able to write	Person		Father		Mother		Able to speak English	Trade, profession or particular kind of work done	Industry, business or establishment done	Employer, salary or wage worker or working on own account	
																Place of birth	Mother tongue	Place of birth	Mother tongue	Place of birth	Mother tongue					
		Rock, Daniel B.	head	R	M	W	62	M							PA									tinmer	own shop	OA
		Carie	wife		F	W	63	M							PA									none		
		Luella	daughter		F	W	21	S							PA									milliner	own shop	OA
		Sbreaker, Harry B.	head	D	F	M	55	M							PA									none		
		Sarah C.	wife		F	W	57	M							PA									none		
		King, Emmanuel	head	O	F	M	73	M							PA									retired		
		Mary E.	wife		F	W	74	M							PA									none		
		Sefford, Calvin	head		M	W									PA									painter	general	W
		McCreary, Warner	boarder		M	W	64	W							PA									millner	millner	OA
		McCreary, Hattie	head	O	F	F	60	S							PA											

Appendix F (Cont'd)

1930 United States Federal Census

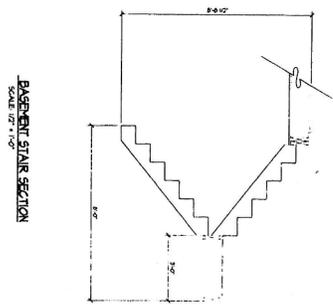
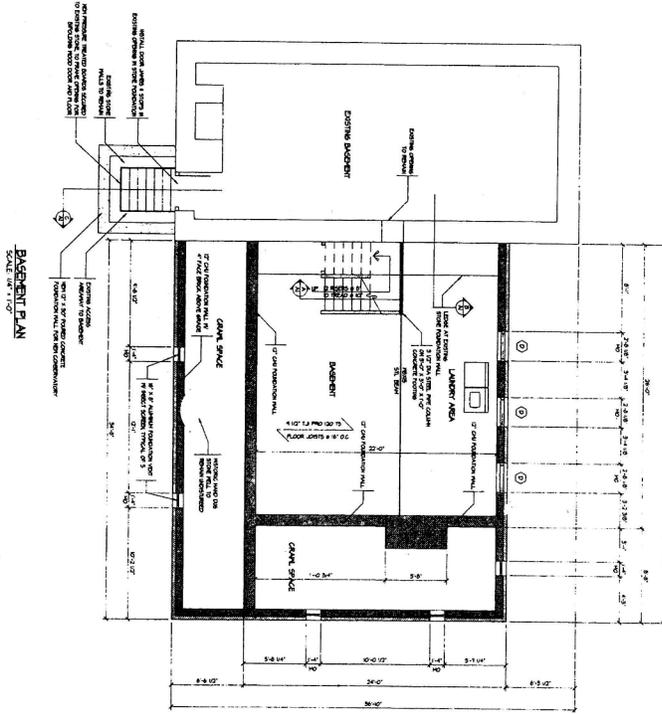
State: Pennsylvania
 County: Adams
 City, Township: Fairfield Borough, Tract Road

Enumeration District:
 Sheet Number:
 Enumeration Date:

Street, avenue, road, etc.	Place of Abode	House Number	Number of dwelling, house in order or visitation	Number of family in order of enumeration	Name	Relation	Home Data		Personal Description				Education		Place of Birth			Mother Tongue	Citizenship		Occupation and Industry			Veterans of US military or Navy				
							Home owned or rented	Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental	Radio Set	Does this family live on a farm?	Sex	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital condition	Age at 1st marriage	Attended school or college since Sept. 1, 1929	Whether able to read and write		Person	Father	Mother	Language spoken before coming to U.S.	Year of immigration to the US	Naturalized or alien	Whether able to speak English?	Occupation	Industry	Class of worker
	92	92			Musselman, Pieter	head	R			M	W	25			PA	PA	MO			YES	Farm Laborer	Farm Laborer	W					
					Musselman, Alice	wife				F	W	25			PA	PA	PA											
					Musselman, Lucille	daughter				F	W	3			PA	PA	PA											
					Musselman, Dorothy	daughter				F	W	3			PA	PA	PA											

Appendix G

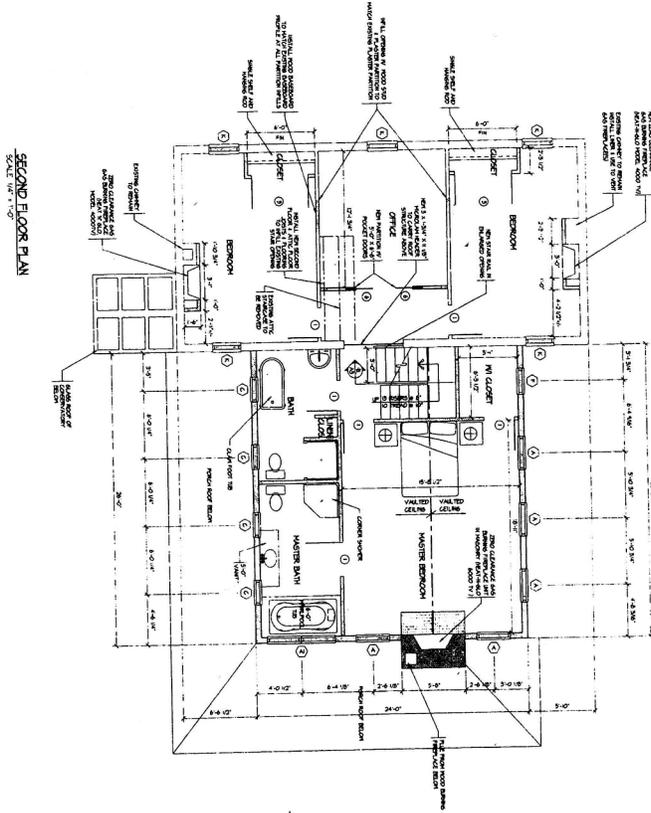
2002 Architect's MKS site plans -A1



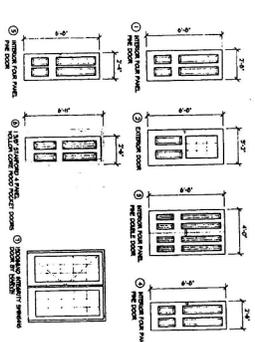
A1	PROJECT NO. 02-005	PROPOSED RENOVATION & ADDITION TO NANCY BAZAR RESIDENCE		GARY WAYNE SHAFFER A.R.C.H.I.T.E.C.T.
	DATE: APRIL 12, 2002			26 NORTH FOURTH STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA 17528 PHONE: (717) 536-0780 FAX: (717) 536-0780
125 MAIN STREET FAIRFIELD, PA				

Appendix G

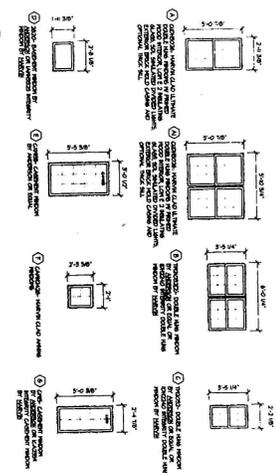
2002 Architect's MKS Site Plans - A3



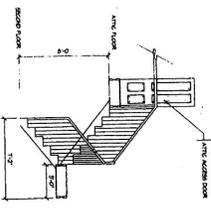
DOOR TYPES
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



WINDOW TYPES
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



ATTIC STAIR SECTION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



A3	PROJECT NO. 02-009	PROPOSED RENOVATION & ADDITION TO NANCY BAZAR RESIDENCE	GARY WAYNE SHAFFER A.R.C.H.I.T.E.C.T
	DATE APRIL 12 2002		

