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to its current location in 1980 and incorporated into the perennial garden. Also near the house, the Campbells planted three red maples. Two remain; the third had to be removed in 2001 because it pressed against the house, threatening to lift the roof. The landscaping to the east of the house is finished by the thirty-foot row of lilac which screen the entrance to original garage and workshop; they enclose the upper part of landscape much as the junipers enclose the lower part. The lilacs came from Mrs. Campbell's family home in Ligonier.

Many trees have been lost through the years. Those that enhanced the view were replaced; those that detracted, abandoned. For example, following the loss of the six black locusts, new plantings included pin oak, white ash, and catalpa. However, when the blue spruce west of the pond fell in a storm in the late 1940s, it was not replaced; in maturity, it obscured the view of the dam.

Although the focal point of the property is the pond, the Campbells did not ignore the western side of the house. There they planted white basswood or linden trees, American crab apple, and crab apple, which grew amidst half a dozen black locusts, two of which still stand, although quite decrepit. The crab apples died naturally, but have been replanted in other locations on the property for continuity.

In addition to the purely ornamental gardens, the Campbells and Whites created a two-acre vegetable garden between the log house and the Sears house which provided food for both families. With the assistance of James McKinstrey Davis, they planted an orchard atop the hill, on a south-facing slope and as far above the frost line as their property boundaries would permit. That orchard contained apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums many of which Mr. Davis grafted. Adjoining that orchard, they planted a vineyard with red, white, blue and black grapes. When the orchard atop the hill proved too much to care for, a second "lower" orchard was planted just behind the garage. The upper orchard was abandoned upon J. Sherman Campbell's death; the lower orchard and vineyard, upon his son's death.

The barren landscape that the Campbells found has been transformed deliberately as well as naturally. The once clear view from the house down the hill to Reissing Road has been replaced by a forest of trees which have sprouted since 1928, after domestic animals ceased to graze on the land. That forest contains apple, ash, cucumber tree, dogwood, hawthorn, hickory, maple, red-, white- and laurel-oak, white pine, and wild cherry.

The final element of the Campbell's landscaping plans were the gardens and flower beds placed throughout the property. A photo taken in June, 1929, six months after completion of construction, shows clumps of zebra grass already bordering the front walk and plantings along the foundation.<sup>92</sup> Other early photos show daylilies at the edge of the pond, flowers along the stone steps to the springhouse, and perennial gardens incorporating iris in the lawn between the house and the large vegetable garden. The list of flowering plants in the Campbell gardens which are still incorporated in gardens today includes: azalea, blue gentian, butterfly bush, clematis, climbing roses, crocus, daffodils, daylilies, fern, grape hyacinth, Asiatic lily, hydrangea, iris, ivy, lilac, lily-of-the-valley, mock-orange, pachysandra, peony, phlox, primrose, sedum, tradescantia, vinca, waterlilies, and zebra grass.

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Today's daylily gardens demonstrate the evolution of landscaping on the property. Historically, daylilies dotted the western edge of the pond. Unfortunately, the construction of the pond was flawed; because of its shale bottom, water leaked around and under the dam. Every summer, as the spring that fed the pond itself dried up, so too did the pond. By mid-July, the idyllic scene became a fetid mudhole. That changed in 1968 when Dr. and Mrs. Campbell built a memorial to their only son who had died a year earlier.<sup>93</sup> That memorial would be a reconstructed pond, one that would hold water and hence recover the dream that Dr. Campbell's parents had had when they first conceived of the dam and pond. The summer of 1968, workmen dredged the pond, then sprayed gunnite (a concrete product designed to seal the bottom of free-form underwater structures) to form a solid bottom for the pond, maintaining the distinctive lagoon-like outline that characterized the original design. Remembering that his mother had edged the pond with daylilies, Dr. Campbell decided to do the same, but patients added a twist to his plan when they introduced him to new varieties of hybrid daylilies, and the president of the Pittsburgh Daylily Society, Robert Smith, who not only helped design the gardens, but provided Dr. Campbell with many of the plants that still adorn the garden.<sup>94</sup> The current owners maintain the garden as a daylily showpiece, incorporating new varieties of hybrids each year, but not enlarging the perfectly proportioned gardens.

**NO OTHER KNOWN COMPARABLE PROPERTIES FROM THE 1920s IN THIS COUNTY**

The project to restore the Stephenson Log House, including the construction and cultivation of the gardens, spring house, Sears House, and other components of Stephenson Campbell Property may have been without parallel among rural properties in this county in the 1920s. While Washington County remained a strong agricultural and industrial county, the Campbells were tied to areas outside of the county where the conservation movement and rising interest in landscape design, including natural, informal, and ornamental uses of plants, were very important trends. Mr. Campbell worked in downtown Pittsburgh, Mrs. Campbell's family lived in Ligonier, the Campbells' primary residence was in Brookline near some of Pittsburgh's newest planned suburbs, and the couple literally went to Williamsburg to attend classes as they were working on their project. Although there were fine gardens at the time in some of Washington County's urban settings, and on a few farms, the combination of restoring a log house and establishing informal gardens around it was a new idea in this county. Meanwhile, there were similar developments in places like Ligonier, which was just then becoming an enclave of rural residences for wealthy Pittsburghers, and Sewickley, where some of the Pittsburgh area's largest estates and some of the areas largest as well as some of the oldest gardens are, as well as the new suburbs in Pittsburgh's South Hills through which the Campbells passed on their way from Brookline to Cecil each weekend (including Mt. Lebanon, Virginia Manor, and Mission Hills, all established in the 1920s). Ornamental horticulture and other elements of landscape architecture were a major part of the drive to build new suburban plans in this era.

**SUMMARY**

The Stephenson-Campbell Property reflects several distinct architectural and historic stories, though broadly they are part of an important conservation campaign to preserve one of the county's important early log houses and to enhance its setting aesthetically with landscaping that incorporates ornamental plants. Although as much a document of evolution as of design at any one moment, they have been lovingly maintained by the same family since 1928, and all the salient qualities of the vernacular landscape design of that time have been beautifully preserved here.

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ENDNOTES

1. The statement that this is the oldest known log house in Washington County is based on the date of 1778, given in the history of the property as written in 1964 (and published in 1976) by Charles C. Hastings, Sr., a descendent of occupants of the house in the mid-nineteenth century. Hastings, Charles Cummins, *Pioneer Settlers of Western Pennsylvania (and their Descendants)*, page 26.  
A comprehensive survey of historic resources in Washington County's townships has been underway for some time, and about half of the county has been surveyed. No claims of an earlier construction date for any log house in the county have been found. Several log house scholars, historians, contractors, and archaeologists were consulted and given tours of the property, and no information about surviving log houses in Washington County built before 1778 have surfaced. Dates of early log houses in other counties: Allegheny County's oldest log house dates to 1787 as per Walter Kidney, of the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation; and the earliest in Greene County, to 1796, as per Terry Cole and Rev. Roland Cadle, Greene County log experts. Sandra Mansmann, coordinator of the Washington County Townships Historic Sites Survey, says the next oldest log structure known dates to the early 1790s. Some significant, early, hewn log houses in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties are known to be older, but only about five buildings total, and only older by a few years.
2. The surname of the Stephenson family is also sometimes spelled with a "v," as in "Stevenson."
3. See Hastings and the newspaper article entitled "Fort Vance Society to Visit Venice Church" (22 September 1974, from an unknown newspaper).
4. See patentee atlas in *The Horn Papers*, Vol. III. A notation on the diagram of this 360 acre tract indicates the date of the warrant (1786) and the chosen name ("Woodbury"). (Note: *The Horn Papers* were used only for information taken from these maps, which are considered accurate copies of the state land records, while much of the text in Vols. I & II is considered fraudulent).
5. Washington County Deed Book Vol. 1D, p. 156.
6. Patentee map for Cecil Township in *The Horn Papers*, Vol. III.
7. Washington County Deed Book Vol. 1D, p. 156.
8. Possibly the same family. See Crumrine, *History of Washington County*.
9. Washington County Deed Book Vol. 1S, p. 239.
10. Washington County Deed Books, as follows: Deed Book 1-I, page 69; Deed Book 1-N, page 564; Deed Book 1-S page 239; Deed Book 1-T, page 571; Deed Book 1-W, page 529.
11. Washington County Deed Book Vol. 1Y, p. 350.
12. Washington County Deed Book Vol. 3F p. 115.
13. Washington County Deed Book 3F page 115 (Cavanaugh half), and Deed Book 3F page 117 (Roseberry half).
14. Houck, Hon. Henry, *Warrantee Atlas of Allegheny County*, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Legislature, 1907.
15. Knight, Jonathan, *Map of Washington County*, prepared as part of *Melish's Map of Pennsylvania*, 1817.
16. The mill was at the northeastern corner of the original land tract; the Roseberry mill was possibly on a tract of 44.5 perches which Thomas Short had sold earlier to Thomas Gordon, as documented in a deed that references a mill race and a small dam; see Washington County Deed Book 1W page 529.
17. Recorded in Allegheny County Office of Recorder of Wills, March 13, 1841.
18. Hastings manuscript.
19. Hastings manuscript.
20. Charles Hastings refers to Rutherford as one of the original settlers of Miller's Run. The earliest communities in Washington County were farming settlements centered on watersheds of creeks and sometimes smaller tributaries. These settlements were usually referred to by the name of the stream. Miller's Run was an important tributary of

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Chartiers Creek. While Chartiers Creek was the second largest watershed in the county, and it provided routes of access between Washington, the county seat, and Pittsburgh to the north, Miller's Run was a small watershed that was a piece of the Chartiers Creek system. However, Miller's Run is distinguished by its wide valley floor and distinctive topography, as well as by its early system of water-powered mills. It had more mills by 1817 than most other streams of its size. As a northeast-to-southwest valley, fingering off of the Chartiers Valley, it provided access into a large area of northern Washington County's agricultural land and its mills provided a system for processing goods to be sent from that area toward Pittsburgh.

21. According to family lore in the Campbell family, Mr. Hastings's daughter drove up to the house unexpectedly one day and told the occupants about its early history. Several months later, her father mailed the handwritten history of the house, from his home in California to the Campbells, complete with maps and genealogical charts, all prepared in ink in a bound notebook.
22. Washington County Deed Book 3X, page 529.
23. Washington County Deed Book 556, page 215.
24. Washington County Deed Book 556, page 218.
25. Washington County Deed Book 561, page 297.
26. Washington County Deed Book 556, page 218.
27. Information on J. Sherman Campbell's involvement at Reissing Mine and on the consequent discovery of the house by Mrs. J. Sherman Campbell was provided by Nancy Campbell Marshall, the present owner, who is Mrs. Campbell's granddaughter.
28. Family photographs in possession of Nancy Campbell Marshall, the present owner, document the conditions of the house both before and after its 1928 restoration. The chinking stones are clearly visible and it is clear that they were securely in place in these photographs. The house was greatly deteriorated at the time of its discovery, a fact that has also been handed down in the oral history of the Campbell family. Although no photographs show the collapsing wall, the story was corroborated in correspondence with Donald Campbell, an uncle of Nancy Campbell Marshall, the present owner. However, the repairs, as they were, were well executed: there is now no easily recognizable evidence of the repair or of any replacement of logs or riven studs. This photographs also show the precarious structural problem at the window jamb.
29. Washington County was a focal point of westward migration, particularly between 1769 and 1790. Together with several surrounding counties, it was the first large and populous English-speaking farming settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Roads through the region facilitated migration into parts of what is now West Virginia and large sections of Kentucky, Ohio, and states further west. Thus it is the primary threshold into the Old Northwest Territory (and Kentucky) from the cultural hearths of the Germans, Quakers, and Scotch-Irish in South-Eastern and South-Central Pennsylvania and from the extended settlements of these groups in Northern Virginia and Western Maryland. The cultural geography of the regions that adjoin it to the east, west, and south has been studied intensively for about a century, while less study has been conducted on the relationship of southwestern Pennsylvania to adjoining regions throughout most of the same period. Log construction, house and barn types, dialect features, etc., have been recorded and mapped for areas east and west of Washington County in many well-known publications. In the twentieth century, some historians and geographers said Western Pennsylvania was the first region where the various Colonial era ethnic groups intermixed so thoroughly as to identify themselves as just Americans (see Leyburn, James G. *The Scotch-Irish, a Social History*, Chapel Hill, NC.: UNC Press, 1962, page 233). However, data is still being collected on cultural markers in this region, and some important publications have pointed out the inadequacy of the data already compiled.
30. The figure of 23,866 comes from the 1790 U.S. Census; however it should be noted that the original Washington County was more than twice its present size. It was reduced when Greene County was established in 1796 (all of its 389,120 acres coming from within the original Washington County bounds) and when Allegheny and Beaver Counties

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- were created (1788 and 1800, respectively) removing an aggregate area of about 300,000 acres. The area was reduced from an original of about 1,260,000 acres in 1781 to the present 573,440 acres.
31. *United States Direct Tax of 1798: Tax Lists for the State of Pennsylvania*. 1982. Microcopy 372. Washington, D.C.: The National Archives. The 1798 tax consists of several "lists" of properties of differing values. Washington County is at a disadvantage because only the "A" List (buildings valued at over \$100) is available, while the other lists (properties worth under \$100 and vacant properties) are missing.
  32. Log construction was so predominant that at least one early resident, raised from early childhood in the western part of the county, expressed astonishment when taken to Bedford as a teenager where he was entertained in a stone house with a plastered interior, very strange materials to him as he claimed to have never before seen buildings built out of anything other than logs. See Doddridge, Joseph. *Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars*, page 89
  33. The word "primitive" was used with the term "log cabin" or with the word "cabin" in many nineteenth century local history books to suggest emphatically that a building was of the earlier generation and certainly not the same thing as a hewn log house. See: Stotz, Charles Morse. *The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1939, pages 26-27 and 34-42. Also, Buck, Solon and Elizabeth Hawthorn Buck. *The Planting of Civilization in Early Western Pennsylvania*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1939, pages 318-321, and pages 319-321, and VanVoorhis, John S. *The Old and New Monongahela*. Pittsburgh, 1893, pages 198, 308, and 386.
  34. Stotz, page 34.
  35. The log building (essentially a small log house) that John McMillan built at Canonsburg about 1780 housed an academy that grew into a college by about 1790. One of the first colleges on the frontier, and an important early education center of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who predominated rural Pennsylvania and adjoining areas at the time, it was one of several institutions known as the "Log Colleges" for the rustic log buildings that first housed them. See *Preserving Our Past*. Washington, Pa.: Washington County History and Landmarks Foundation, 1975, page 13.
  36. The preparer of this nomination owes a debt of gratitude to Laura Walker, a farmer and barn historian for sharing a vast array of research materials on log barns other agricultural buildings, and the various cultural geographers who have written about them. For photographs of examples of log barns in Washington County, see *Preserving Our Past*, pages 37-40. Log outbuildings are shown in *Preserving Our Past*, pages 34,35,36,82 and in Stotz, pages 14 and 275-276.
  37. For early stone houses resembling log houses in layout, see: the Cree House in Khedive, Greene County (NR 2001); The Frew House in the City of Pittsburgh near its southwest boundary (NR 2001); The Hastings Stone House on Fishpot Run in Deemston Borough, Washington County; The Decker Stone Cabin which is now a wing at the rear of the McFarland-VanVoorhis House in Carroll Township, on Rt. 481 at the Monongahela City line; and the Moore House in East Bethlehem Township, Washington County near Fredericktown. The older part of the Frew House is only one room per floor, and three stories tall counting the banked basement kitchen (see Stotz, pages 50-51).
  38. Perhaps most dramatically illustrated at the ca. 1790 Frew House (NR 2001) at the southwestern edge of the city of Pittsburgh, where the jambs are pegged members of heavy wood hand-planed down from single pieces. The Frew House is the only example Stotz cites in his discussion of wood jambs. In *The Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania* there is a roughly chronological progression from heavy, pegged jambs as found at the Frew House to thinner and thinner members in illustrations of later houses. A brick example is found at the ca.1800 Samuel Harper House near Carmichaels, Greene County (Stotz, page 46).
  39. McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pages 82-85; Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 55, 1965, pages 549-577.
  40. Southwestern Pennsylvania is located in an area of tremendous significance along some of the main paths over which the log house tradition was carried west. The region's log houses, however, exhibit a great variety, and definitive work has not yet been done on how these relate to the log buildings of neighboring regions. See Jordan-Bychkov, Terry. "Traverse Crib Barns, the Upland South, and Pennsylvania Extended" *Material Culture*, Vol. 30, No. 2, Summer 1998.

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41. The most common log house type in the county is a single rectangular pen, about 18 feet by about 24 feet, with steeple-notched corners and a gable end chimney. All surveys and published sources on log houses in this region show this to be the most common type.
42. For other examples of center chimney log houses in the county, see *Preserving Our Past*, pages 27 and 30.
43. A commonly referenced illustration of a round log, two pen, dogtrot cabin originally appeared in Joseph Smith's *Old Redstone; or, Historical Sketches of Western Presbyterianism*, 1854, illustration facing page 232. It shows a classic, symmetrical dogtrot, with a unified roof with weight poles over clapboard roofing, a log chimney, and a split-rail "worm" fence with a Conestoga wagon passing by. Smith's book otherwise has only a few illustrations, including a page on the evolution of church buildings from log to stone, as the typical model of pioneer-era residential construction in the Redstone area (early settlement surrounding Brownsville). The scene is somewhat "romanticized." The log house type shown is certainly well-known in some other parts of the country, though not a single symmetrical dogtrot example is known among the surviving log houses of western Pennsylvania. The illustration is used in Terry Jordan-Bychkov's *The American Backwoods Frontier*, not only in the chapter on dogtrot house plans, but also as a logo at the opening of each chapter of the book.
44. *Preserving Our Past*, pages 22-23.
45. *Preserving Our Past*, page 31.
46. Smith & Swetnam, pg. 211 and Lillian Potisek, et al, *Greene County History* (locally published, 1976) pg. 11.
47. Interviews with Rev. Roland Cadle and James Baughman and information derived from the Washington County Survey, Stotz, the Somerset County Survey, and various other sources.
48. Stotz shows several pre-1800 log houses that are longer than 34 feet because multiple pens were joined.
49. Interview with Jennifer Ford, a PhD. candidate in history at the University of Pittsburgh who is writing her dissertation on early vernacular architecture of the region; notes in possession of Nancy Campbell Marshall, the present property owner. The log houses longer than 32 feet (and valued at over \$100) were concentrated in two parts of Washington County: in the south-central townships (6 in Amwell Township, one of Washington County's largest and most important townships in the earliest decades of settlement and agricultural development, and one log house in the adjoining Morris Township, originally part of Amwell) as well as in two central/north-central townships (3 in Hopewell Township, west of Washington, and 2 in Cecil Township). See *United States Direct Tax of 1798*.
50. The proportions and other design features of the typical rectangular log houses are most likely neither accidental nor coincidence. The floor areas are often identical in size from house to house, but even when they are not, the proportional relationships between the length of the longer side to that of the shorter side remains relatively consistent. Some early documents show that the proportional similarities were not coincidental or even subconscious: in Brownsville, for instance, the original town plan required that all houses erected there "be equal to twenty by twenty-five feet in dimensions." While such documents reinforce the uniformity of the norm, that is the typical log house of the era, they also accentuate the unusual character of the Stephenson Log House.
51. Stotz, pages 34, 37-38, and 145.
52. For information on fortified residences, see: Veech, *The Monongahela of Old*, pages 21-23; Doddridge, page 94-95; Lillian Potisek et al, page 4; Smith & Swetnam, pg. 189; and DeMay, John A. *Settlers' Forts of Western Pennsylvania*. 1997.
53. Smith and Swetnam, page 189; Stotz, page 35, 41; Jordan-Bychkov, *American Backwoods Frontier*, pages 153-155. The remarks on Fort Gaddis are based on photographs and other illustrations in these books. The preparer of this nomination has not visited the Fort Gaddis site.
54. Interview with Rev. Roland Cadle.
55. The Washington County History and Landmarks Foundation has had a survey of historic properties in the county's 33 townships, in a volunteer-based project, underway since 1996. About half of the townships have been surveyed. The largest concentration of log houses identified so far is in North Bethlehem Township and adjoining areas of Amwell, West Bethlehem, and Somerset Townships. See note 1, above.

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56. The gable end walls of almost all houses built in the region prior to about 1860 contain no windows except attic windows in the gable end itself. Although there are notable exceptions to this rule, the phenomenon has been pointed out by Stotz (page 44) as not only a common feature of many houses in the region, but also as what he felt was a "city" characteristic transplanted to the countryside.
57. Four-bay-long log houses in the county and region are apparently quite rare. For another example, see the Isaac Sumney House (with attached log pottery building), built ca. 1800 (*Preserving Our Past*, pages 22-23). Three bay log houses with center doorways are more common than four-bays.
58. The seven-bay-long, one story frame building in the West Alexander Historic District (NR 1984) was one of the only frame structures there to survive the cataclysmic fire of 1831 (*Preserving Our Past*, page 186). Rumored to date from the 1790s (and if so, possibly the oldest frame "town" house in the county), its proportions are reminiscent of those of the Stephenson House.
59. End chimneys are more common than center chimneys in log houses built by Pennsylvania German families in this county. The largest settlement of early Pennsylvania German settlers in Washington County was in North Bethlehem Township (the area surrounding Bethlehem Lutheran Church, between the villages of Glyde and Scenery Hill on the National Pike, i.e. U.S. 40, and the village of Zollarsville). The earliest German settler in this area came prior to 1768. Log houses built by German families here include three houses associated with the Wonsettler family; see pages 14, 29, and 30 of *Preserving Our Past*. One of these was definitely built with a gable end chimney, a second has evidence of a gable end chimney, and the third one has a center chimney (the top of which is new brick) and an interior gable end chimney. Of the 20 log houses shown in *Preserving Our Past*, six have exterior gable end chimneys, twelve have interior gable end chimneys (inner side of the exterior log wall), and only three have center chimneys. The three log houses with center chimneys are in areas of the county where nearly all the earliest settlers were Scotch-Irish. Of all the thirteen townships and boroughs represented by log houses in *Preserving Our Past*, North Bethlehem Township is the only township with more than two examples; of the five North Bethlehem examples, all have gable end chimneys (two interior and three exterior). This distribution is borne out in other sources. Stotz shows fourteen examples of log residences; of them, only five have center chimneys, and three of the five are located in areas where there were almost no early German settlers. The majority of the remaining nine examples have interior gable end chimneys. Stotz shows only one clear illustration of an exterior gable end chimney on a log house.
60. Beach, John Richard, *Sheep Farming in the Upper Ohio Valley*. Washington: Washington County Commissioners, 1981.
61. The well-documented growth and industrialization of Pittsburgh between 1880 and 1920 consisted of substantial reinforcement of the existing built environment of the county's four or five largest towns, the addition of four or five new industrial towns large enough to sustain downtown shopping districts, and the creation of about 75 to 100 new mining villages scattered throughout the townships, along railroad lines. These developments, as an aggregate of many different forces, represent a remarkably diffuse impact on the county's landscape across about two-thirds of its land area. The mining village of Reissing was one of the smallest company-built mining villages and one of the first to disappear, with the company-built houses and other buildings now completely replaced by modern ranch type homes.
62. See Beach; also G. Wayne Smith. *History of Greene County*. Morgantown, West Virginia: Morgantown Printing and Binding, 1996.
63. A 1988 survey conducted by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission identified 150 historic-era coal mine sites in Washington County.
64. See DiCiccio, Carmen. *Coal and Coke in Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg: PHMC, 1996, pages 174-177.
65. The Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village at Dearborn Michigan was founded in 1929, though Henry Ford had started the effort in 1919 when his boyhood home was threatened by a project to widen Detroit's streets. Sometime around 1930, Ford had come to Washington County to acquire the birthplace of William Holmes McGuffey, author of

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the noted McGuffey Readers Series. The McGuffey birthplace in West Finley Township was a small log house, about fifteen feet by about twenty feet, with an external gable end chimney. Ford did not acquire the nearby McGuffey log school, but he did take round logs from the McGuffey barn and moved them to Greenfield Village where they were used to create a log school building intended to represent the Pennsylvania building. In 1931, a monument was placed at McGuffey's birthplace. Ford's interest drew the attention of Lucille Carroll, a Pittsburgher who was in the process of moving back to her family home in the West Finley Township area. Carroll was concerned about a project to remove a covered bridge spanning Wheeling Creek between Washington and Greene Counties near the McGuffey buildings. She made an extended (and ultimately successful) effort around 1935 to convince the local elected officials not to destroy the bridge and convinced Henry Ford to take the bridge to Dearborn to be reunited with the McGuffey Buildings. The story about Carroll's efforts is retold in *Westward of Ye Laurall Hills*, by Helen Vogt (Brownsville, Pa.: printed by the author, 1976), pages 242-243. Although these activities occurred after the Campbells began their restoration project, they demonstrate the close connection some Washington County residents felt toward Henry Ford's building conservation project.

66. The information on the Cambells' visit to Colonial Williamsburg comes from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner of the house and granddaughter of the Campbells.
67. Chess Park in Monongahela (Washington County's oldest chartered city) was established in 1920 through the extensive efforts of a local women's club which was also instrumental in starting Monongahela's Shade Tree Commission and garbage collection system in the same decade.
68. Washington County had several camps operated by the Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, and similar organizations. Most were started in the 1920s and most operated until about 1960. Camp Anawana in Morris Township, dating from the 1920s, is the last BSA camp operating in the county.
69. In the 1960s, park development became a major emphasis of the Washington County Commissioners. Several parks, centered on important rural historic sites, such as covered bridges, were developed by about 1965.
70. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner, and from letter from her uncle, Donald Campbell.
71. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner.
72. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner.
73. Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. "The Farnum," *Houses by Mail*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986, page 308.
74. The Washington County Townships Historic Sites Survey, presently underway for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, has documented many bungalows in the styles popularized by Sears, Bennett, and other mail order companies, in the townships completed thus far. Many appear to have been built near or even alongside an existing farmhouse as families grew and as some growing farms took on tenant farm hands. In some instances, such as the Frank L. Ross Model Farm (NR 2001), there is documentation among family records that the houses were not purchased as mail order packages, but were built from stock lumber purchased from a local lumberyard. Some local lumberyards provided patternbooks with house plan ideas to their patrons. The preparer of this nomination has in his possession an example of such a patternbook provided by Stephens Lumber in Monongahela, Washington County, in the 1920s.
75. Washington County had a highly-developed system of railroads by the 1890s. They reinforced established routes of migration and trade through the Pittsburgh area into the midwest, and also accessed the seams of bituminous coal that lie under the entire county. The early, long-distance railroads were supplemented by many spur lines constructed to "open up" the branching streambeds of smaller streams to coal mining. By 1920, about three-fourths of the land in the county was within four miles of rail access.
76. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner, and from letter from her uncle, Donald Campbell.
77. The information on the Campbells' visit to Colonial Williamsburg comes from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner of the house and granddaughter of the Campbells.



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78. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner, and from letter from her uncle, Donald Campbell.
79. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner, and from letter from her uncle, Donald Campbell.
80. The 1975 additions included about 680 square feet of new space (bedroom, bathroom, utility room, and walk-in closet--part of which displaced small rooms that had been tacked onto the rear of the house since 1928) plus reconstruction of the large porch and a storage room over the bathroom. See drawings for "Additions to Lodge of Sr. & Mrs. James C. Campbell, Rd.#2, McDonald, Pa." prepared by Edward Schade of Alfred D. Reid Associates--Architects, of Pittsburgh, December 1974 (blueprinted copies in possession of the owner).
81. Stotz shows that plank doors possibly dating from the eighteenth century survived as late as the 1930s at a few churches, taverns, and outbuildings, as well as the Fort Pitt Redoubt, but no surviving examples are known on eighteenth century log buildings built as residences--fine, panel doors from an early period being a dominant feature of almost all surviving eighteenth century residences of any kind across the region.
82. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner.
83. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner.
84. Only faint evidence of original partitioning remains in the ceiling (the bottom of the floor boards of the floor above) with no traces of such partition walls on the interior surfaces of the logs.
85. Sandstone was rarely if ever laid with the bedding planes set vertically prior to the late nineteenth century. Sedimentary stones tend to spall and de-laminate when set vertically and exposed to weather. Beginning about 1870, the introduction of flat planes of ornament with delicately incised motifs led builders to ignore this rule, because it was easier and cheaper to make such ornaments out of thin, vertically-set veneers of sedimentary stone (cut easily into veneers when cut along bedding planes and showing no seams when set this way). After the introduction of portland cement, finished stone veneers on a cruder back-up material became much more common. The pattern of setting a few triangular, vertical pieces in a wall whose surface otherwise consisted of horizontal strips of random fieldstone was popular in resort areas in Somerset and western Westmoreland Counties, beginning about 1920. The pattern resembles the rambling combination of random fieldstone and rows of ashlar blocks found in some early Pennsylvania stone houses, but in those buildings, horizontal sedimentary seams can be seen even in some of the largest ashlar blocks, the blocks are all roughly rectangular, and the wall is clearly solid stone. An example of the twentieth century pattern can be seen in the exterior walls of the Washington Furnace Inn, which opened in 1931 near Laughlintown (see Butko, Brian. Pennsylvania Traveler's Guide: *The Lincoln Highway*. Mechanicsburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 1996, page 222).
86. Op. cit. Schade, drawings for "Additions... ."
87. The latest additions to the house were designed by Nancy Campbell Marshall and her husband William Marshall. Extensive analysis of the property was conducted under contract with a local architect, but the proposed designs that resulted promised to overwhelm the older parts of the house visually, and were rejected.
88. The owner (Nancy Campbell Marshall) is aware of no formal plans produced by any formally-trained landscape architect. The complexity and success of the design of this site suggests the participation of a trained professional, but in the absence of any such records or oral traditions, and with the presence of so many details that characterize the concerns and continual attention paid to the property by the Campbells over many years, it appears that they were not only the primary designers, but most probably the only ones.
89. Most of the historic information and analysis of the garden areas from this point on in the narrative comes directly from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner. The historic information was handed down as oral tradition in her family, and some of it is known through personal experience. However, the Campbell family photographs provide excellent documentation to back up the assertions contained herein.
90. The composition of the gardens and pond resemble the pattern found in English and American interpretations of Chinese garden design. Many of the elements in this garden area are reminiscent of the interpretation of Chinese gardens characterized on "blue willow" dinnerware designs, including: the asymmetry, the scale of the pond, the

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relationship between the pond and the house, the scale and arrangement of the trees, the fence/handrail patterns, and the dam (which is similar in scale and texture to the stone bridge depicted on willow ware).

91. See Campbell family photographs in possession of Nancy Campbell Marshall, the present owner.
92. The Campbell family photographs, many dating from 1928 and 1929, are in possession of Nancy Campbell Marshall, the present owner.
93. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner.
94. Information from Nancy Campbell Marshall, present owner.

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Section Number 9

Page 1

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Section Number 9 Page 2

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**Section Number 10 Page 1**

**Additional UTM Number:**

5. Zone 17 E568300 N4466020

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The proposed National Register for the property known as the Stephenson-Campbell Property is found in the two deeds that describe and define the historic portions of the real estate as currently in the ownership of Nancy Campbell Marshall. These two deeds are: Washington County Deed Book 561 page 297 and Washington County Deed Book 256 page 218.

**Verbal Boundary Justification:**

The above-stated deeds describe a boundary that includes the log house, the Sears house, and all the gardens. The deeds reflect the property as purchased by the Campbells in 1928 and 1929. They include all the real estate northeast of Reissing Road associated with these houses and gardens, as well as all associated ancillary features (such as springhouses, wooded areas incorporated into the design, and orchards). The earlier of the two deeds contains the two houses and some of the gardens. The second deed was made to wooded areas of critical importance to the design of the gardens. Part of the vegetable garden, part of the stand of catalpa trees providing a backdrop to the garden, most of the orchards and fruit trees associated with the house, and some of the historic springs associated with the house are included in this latter parcel.

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Washington County, Pennsylvania*

**Section Number** list of photographs **Page 1**

**Photographs**

Information for numbers 1-5 is the same for all photographs:

1. Stephenson-Campbell Property
2. Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania
3. Terry A. Necciai, RA
4. February and March 2001
5. Negative Location: Offices of  
Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting  
2334 Murray Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15217

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DIRECTION
1	Stephenson Log House Facade	NE
2	Campbell-White Sears House	N
3	Driveway Approach to Log House with former Vegetable Garden on left	E
4	Log House from stand of trees at center of cul-de-sac	E
5	Side elevation of Log House and additions at kitchen door	E
6	Corner of Log House looking toward Juniper Stand	SE
7	View from Front Lawn toward corner of Log House and toward Pond	NE
8	View of Pond from Front Lawn showing top of Dam and Corner of Log House	NE
9	View of surface of Pond looking across Pond from Spring House toward Dam	SE
10	View of Flower Beds at edge of Pond	SW
11	View of surface of Pond looking across Pond from Spring House toward Dam	S
12	View of Steps from Log House to Pond looking toward Juniper Stand	S
13	View of area between Log House and Pond looking toward Frame Garage	NE
14	Looking across top of Pond toward Catalpa Stand showing rolling topography	E
15	Surface of Pond with Foot Bridge in distance beyond Dam	SE
16	Flower Beds on west side of Pond looking toward Juniper Stand	SW
17	Looking up steps from Pond toward Log House	W
18	View of front of Spring House with Frame Garage in background	N
19	Up close view of Flower Bed with retaining wall between House and Spring House	N
20	View across Garden area and Pond from corner of property behind Spring House	SW
21	View across roof of Log House and additions from high point behind banked wall	SW
22	View of stand of trees in cul-de-sac from high point of lawn behind garage addition	S
23	View across lawn and Gardens around Patio at roof of Spring House	E
24	View of Spring House and Flower Beds along Pond with Frame Garage beyond	N
25	View of Entrance to Spring House	N
26	Close up view of facade and entrance to Spring House	N
27	Close up of entrance to Spring House with interior trough in view	N
28	View of chimney behind Patio on roof of Spring House	N
29	View from Patio on roof of Spring House over Pond toward Dam and Footbridge	S
30	View across walkway over crest of Dam toward Catalpa Stand	E
31	View of Dam and Log House, Back Porch, and Additions from Footbridge in woods	NW
32	Close up view of Footbridge with cascading stream at edge of woods	NE

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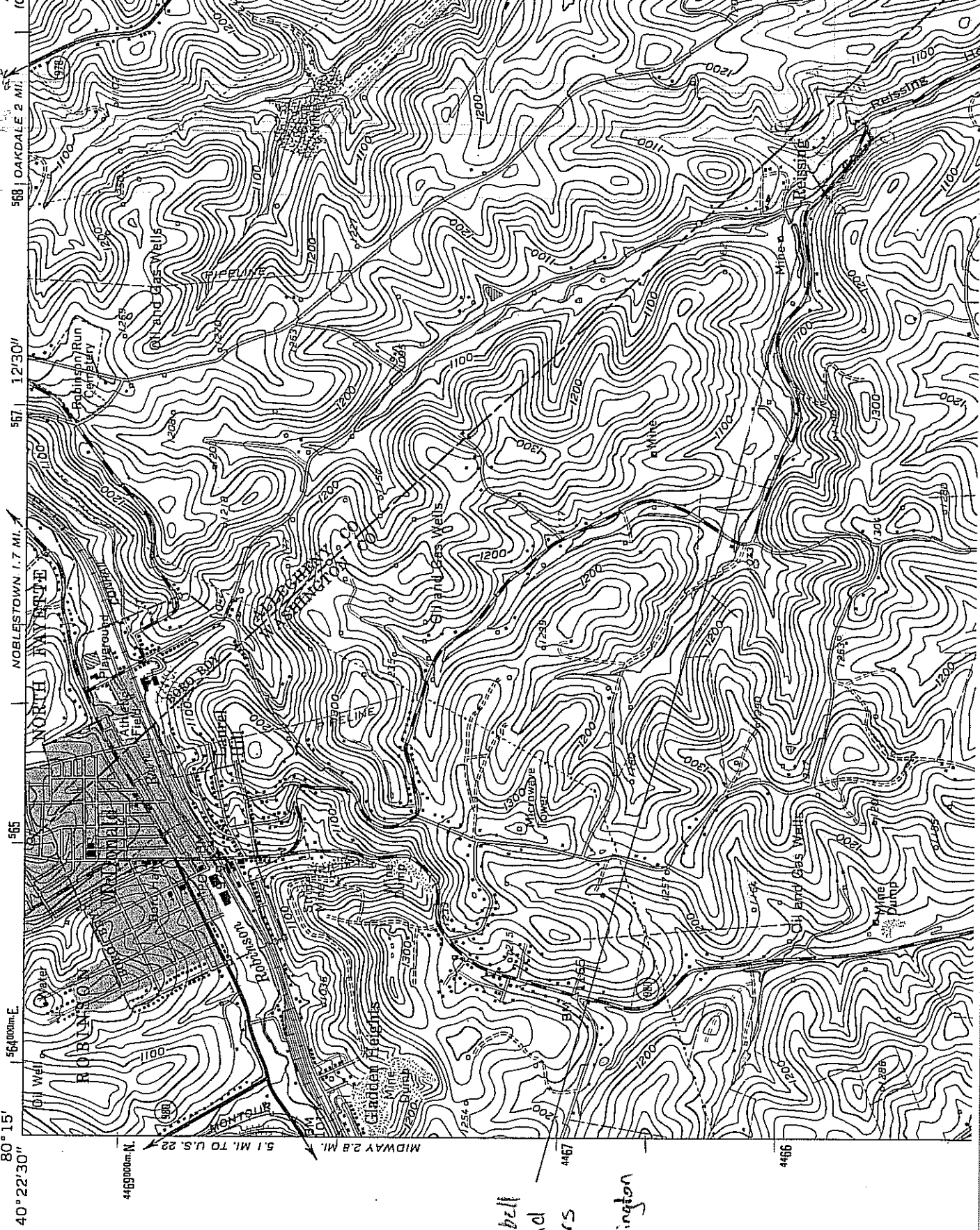
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33	View across footbridge into woods	SW
34	View of small concrete block Spring House at edge of woods	NE
35	View of Log House facade from Juniper Stand	N
36	Detail of interior of plank door in Log House	S
37	View of chimney and fireplace from eastern half of Log House	E
38	Detail of ceiling joists and attic flooring in Log House near chimney	Up
39	Detail of pit-sawn attic floor boards and hewn joists in Log House	UP
40	Interior view of front wall of Log House in eastern room	S
41	Detail of riven roof rafters in attic showing Roman numerals for journeymen	Up
42	Detail from inside large porch of construction at exposed corner of Log House	SE
43	View of Pond and Dam from interior of large porch	SE
44	View of Pond and Spring House from interior of large porch	NE
45	Interior of kitchen showing plank door and overhead bead board cupboard	NW
46	Detail of bead board wall and ceiling treatment and corner cupboard in kitchen	SW
47	Detail of bead board wall and ceiling treatment in ceiling corner	NW
48	View of Sears House looking out of kitchen door across former Vegetable Garden	NW
49	Looking through plank door toward bead board wall at staircase	NW
50	Looking up stairs at bead board walls and ceiling and storage room door	NW
51	South interior wall of sleeping porch with door to Log House attic	S
52	North interior wall of sleeping porch with chimney and doorway to staircase	N
53	Old driveway grade as it rises past Spring House toward frame Garage	NE
54	Front wall of frame Garage	NE



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

4964 IV NE  
(CLINTON)



Stephenson-Campbell  
Log House and  
Garden and Sears  
House  
Cecil Twp., Washington  
County, PA



DATE  
3 March 2001  
CHECKED

**STEPHENSON-CAMPBELL LOG HOUSE,  
JAMES COVODE CAMPBELL MEMORIAL GARDENS,  
AND CAMPBELL-WHITE SEARS HOUSE**  
Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania

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