

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number [REDACTED] ☒ not for publication

city or town Romney ☒ vicinity

state West Virginia code W V county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26757

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐
does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

Isaac and Nathaniel Kuykendall House
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials

foundation STONE

walls STONE

roof METAL

other WOOD

Narrative Description
See Continuation Sheets

Isaac and Nathaniel Kuykendall House
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Local

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

1789;

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B. removed from its original location.
- ☐ C. birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1789; 1826

Significant Dates

1826

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

State Historic Preservation Office

Record # HM-0082, Williams Family Private Collection

Isaac and Nathaniel Kuykendall House
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References

1
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Scaffidi, Historian
organization Mills Group date July 25, 2014
street & number 63 Wharf Street, Suite 300 telephone 304-296-1010
city or town M organtown state WV zip code 26501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Don Wagoner
street & number River Road
city or town Romney WV 26757

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

LOCATION and SETTING

The Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House is located on the west side of the South Branch of the Potomac River in Hampshire County approximately 4 miles west of Romney, West Virginia. The dwelling sits at the base of a mountain with the South Branch Valley Rail Road track immediately adjacent to the west (Photo 1). No bridges or roads lead to the dwelling; it is surrounded by pasture on the north, south and east sides and forested hillside west of the railroad tracks.

The two-story stone dwelling is situated on a gently sloping plain with a row of mulberry trees on the east side of the property. The one-acre parcel is surrounded by a split rail fence topped with barbed wire on three sides and is accessible by a cattle gate.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Kuykendall House was originally constructed as a two-story, three bay sandstone edifice designed with Federal elements. The owners added a two-story rear ell in the early 19th century. The main façade is located on the north elevation and is accessed via a banked stone patio which can be entered from the west (Photo 2). The owner removed the off-center door in 2013 in order to have it repaired. The opening is currently covered with plywood.

The building has a cut stone foundation that provides room for a full height, walk-out basement. The side gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal with seven regularly placed snowbars across the north elevation. Paired, gable end, interior stone chimneys project through the roof and possess a corbeled detail.

The asymmetrical façade has 6/6 double hung sash wood windows that were replaced in the 1980s with period appropriate wood sash windows.¹ Stone lintels are arranged in a jack arch detail above the windows and door on the first floor. A keystone is missing above the entrance. The windows on the second floor do not have a visible lintel while the sills are constructed of stone and integrated into the wall. The corners of the building are accented with large stone quoins that are integrated into the wall as well. The roof has a minimal overhang and is accented with a narrow soffit and fascia from which galvanized half-round gutters and round downspouts are hung.

The east elevation on the original section of the dwelling is accented by returning eaves and two small single light casement windows under the eaves (Photo 3). The corners of the window frames contain small wood pegs. A small date stone embedded in the center of the gable reads, "1789 NK" with graffiti etched below reading "1898" (Photo 4). A solid wood plank door located at ground level provides access to the basement

¹ Some of the original windows were missing when the owner purchased the dwelling; through historic research, the windows were replaced in-kind with replicas of the original windows using in-kind materials and fabrication techniques.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

through this elevation. Two stone steps provide access to the door, which does not have any exposed hardware.

The two story stone ell, constructed in 1826, is four bays wide and extends from the south elevation (Photo 5). The addition, complete with stone quoins, is aligned with the west elevation, leaving a portion of the original east gable end exposed. The fenestration includes 6/6 double-hung sash wood windows on the upper floor. The main level has three, 9/6 double-hung sash wood windows (Photo 6). The fenestration in the 1826 ell addition are each topped with a cut stone jack arch lintel and two wooden doors allow entry into the addition. A third door accesses the south elevation of the 1789 addition (Photo 7). A shed roof overhangs a wooden porch and is supported by wood posts. The wood porch is situated on four narrow stone piers that provide open storage bays below (Photo 8). Stone stairs and a wood banister provide access to the main level porch. The soffit and fascia are currently undergoing restoration. Two additional stone chimneys are irregularly paired along the gable ridge of the 1826 addition.

The gable end of the addition is unadorned aside from two small casement windows located under the eaves (Photo 9). Returning eaves also accent the elevation.

The west elevation of the 1826 addition has three, 9/6 double hung sash wood windows on the first level with three 6/6 double hung sash wood windows placed symmetrically above (a fourth 6/6 double hung sash wood window is located over a nearby entrance) (Photo 10). The windows on this elevation also have evidence of pintels to hang shutters (which are not in existence). The windows on the addition contain wood sills and a single cut stone lintel which has been pointed to appear to have the same solid jack arch stone coursing as the original portion of the dwelling (Photo 11). A six-paneled wooden entry door with a three light rectangular transom above is located at the junction of the addition and the main portion of the dwelling. Half-round gutters hang from the eaves on this elevation.

The original west elevation gable end mimics the other gable ends with paired wood casement windows under the eaves. A date stone on the west elevation gable end reads, "1789 Isaac Kuykendall" (Photo 12). A 9/6 double hung sash wood window is located on the main level.

The current owner replaced the majority of the doors and windows which are handmade reproductions, using the original openings and other vernacular period windows as examples. Otherwise, much of the interior of the dwelling remains original. No indoor plumbing or electric runs through the house.

Basement Level

The Kuykendalls built the original two-story stone dwelling into the bank of ground, taking advantage of a slight hill to support the full height partial basement. The additional space in the basement provided cold storage and cooking facilities for the residents of the dwelling. The lowest level (basement) in the 1789 portion of the dwelling has three rooms which mimics the floor plan above. A winder stair is located in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

corner of the northeast elevation of the hall (Room G1). A large cooking fireplace is located in the center of the east wall, is approximately six feet in height and eight feet in width with an attached angle iron hook for holding pots (Photo 13). An approximately two foot by eight foot wood lintel is located above the fireplace opening. The hearth floor is constructed from stone while the floor of the basement is clad in wood planks. Remnants of whitewash appears to partially cover the stone walls in this large room. A chandelier is attached to the central wall which contains four candles and a pulley system to raise and lower the light (Photo 14). The wood window is recessed in the north wall, illustrating the thickness of the foundation walls. The ceiling is not plastered and the floorboards from the main level are exposed from below; the exposed rafters all show signs of a smoky patina (Photo 15). A plank door allows access to the exterior via the east elevation. A second plank door allows access into the western portion of the basement. The plank door has a wood casing, metal strap hinges and a piece of rope serves as a handle. Two rooms (Room G2, G3) are located on the west side, accessed via the southern room. These two rooms have an odd, angled shape due to the foundations of the corner fireplaces which are located on the main floor, above. The rooms most likely served as cold storage rooms with whitewashed stone walls and a brick floor laid in a running bond.

First Floor

The original portion of the house has a three room plan in which there is one room on the east side hall and two rooms on the west side. The entrance located on the north façade enters into the hall portion of the original building (Room 100), where there is a winder stair in the northeast corner, a fireplace off-center on the east wall, and a second exterior door accessing the later porch addition (Photo 16)². The floorboards are cut from pine and are laid in approximately 4 inch planks. The walls are plastered and white washed with the recesses of the windows clad in painted wood with an unpainted wood sill. The two chambers (Rooms 101 and 102) on the west wall share an interior partition wall and each has an angled fireplace located in the corner of the western wall (Photo 17). Wide plank pine flooring runs throughout these rooms, which also includes a beveled chair rail and a small, less ornate corner fireplace and cupboard. The walls and ceiling are plastered and whitewashed. A later doorway was cut through the southwest chamber on the south wall to allow access into the 1826 addition, which is one step lower than the original portion of the house.

The main level of the 1826 addition has three rooms on the main floor. Room 103 serves as a transitional room to correct the elevation difference between the original dwelling and the addition. The west elevation entry has a four light transom over the paneled wood door with a less ornate door providing access to the porch on the east elevation. The room also contains a straight run staircase providing access to the second level. The current owner replicated the balusters, scrollwork and the stairs based on three original balusters (Photo 18). This room has a chair rail on the northern wall and the baseboard and trim is of a more simplistic design. The current owner painted the pine flooring in a checkerboard design (Photo 19). A small closet is located under the stairs.

² The room numbers correspond with the floor plans provided on Figure 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

At the base of the stairs, a door connects to an interior room with fireplace and a built in cupboard constructed on the south wall. The large mantle is of an early Greek Revival design, similar in style to other typical early western Virginia designs (Photo 20). The fireplace is flanked by two paneled cupboards (Photo 21). Room 104 is the most ornate with paneled wood inserts placed inside the recessed window openings. In addition to chair rails and base board, the molding surrounding the door and windows ornamented with corner blocks and rosettes (Photo 22). The hardware on the door (which is not original to the building, but repurposed from another historic building and is appropriate for the opening) is a carpenter box lock.

Located at the southernmost end of the addition, Room 105 currently serves as the kitchen and the entry into the building. Accessed via the side porch, the entry is through a recessed paneled wood door. A large, cracked stone threshold transitions into a wood plank floor. The walls and ceiling of this room are plastered and whitewashed. This room, with its large fireplace, served as a second kitchen. The approximately eight foot wide fireplace has a large stone hearth (Photo 23). The simple mantle above the fireplace is not original to the building. A simple chair rail and baseboard extends around the perimeter of the room. A paneled cupboard is located to the west of the fireplace and has two distinct sections (Photo 24). A single window is located on the west elevation while an asymmetrically placed window illuminates the east elevation (Photo 25). A small gas stove and refrigerator provide modern amenities to the owner (and are powered by a generator).

Second Floor

The second floor on the 1789 portion of the dwelling has two rooms. The east room (Room 201) has a winder staircase and a fireplace (Photo 26). The walls and ceiling are plastered and white washed and a chair rail and baseboard extends around the perimeter of the room (Photo 27). This room is currently used as a bedroom. A single door allows entry into the western room (Room 202) which has a central fireplace located on the west wall. This room also serves as a connection to the 1826 addition on its south side (Photo 28). Wide, pine planks line the floors and a chair rail and baseboard extend around the perimeter of the room (Photo 29). The paneled wood door has a carpenter box lock. A door allows access on the south elevation into the second story of the addition.

Room 203 serves as a connection between the original dwelling and the addition with a grade change corrected by two steps. In addition to the stairwell, the room contains a small hallway accessing a central chamber (Photo 30).

The central room (Room 204) serves as a bedroom with wide plank pine flooring and plaster walls. A chair rail extends around the room which also has a small fireplace with decorative mantle (Photo 31). The mantle is fluted and has rosette corner blocks. A small closet is located to the east of the fireplace on the south wall which is approximately 10 inches deep and has a row of pegs from which to hang clothing (Photo 32).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Room 205 also serves as a bedroom. This room is unique in that it does not have a fireplace although it is located on the gable end with a fireplace below. The southern wall has two small closets (Photo 33). The simple chair rail and baseboard extends around the perimeter of the room.

The unfinished attic is accessed via the winder stair in Room 201. The mortise and tenon construction of the roof rafters is visible (Photo 34). The roof rafters rest on top of the stone walls and the floor joists extend into openings cut into the stone walls (Photo 35 and 36).

Outbuilding

A front-gable frame barn is located southeast of the dwelling; it has a corrugated metal roof and vertical wood siding (Photo 38). The barn is of a later vintage (early 20th century) than the house and is situated on wood piers. This building is in fair condition and is considered non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance.

Additional minor resources are also situated within the boundary. They have not been counted in accordance with National Register guidance which states to count only resources in substantial size/scale or that significantly contribute to the significance of the property. Such resources include a frame outhouse (Photo 39), constructed c.1930, a below-ground stone well (Photo 40) constructed outside the period of significance, and the foundation remnants of a stone spring/ice house located just south of the dwelling (Photo 37). It was likely constructed at the same time as the 1826 addition of the house since it has the same pointing.

The ruins of a stone barn are located north of the dwelling outside of the recommended National Register boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

The Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House is eligible for listing in the National Register under *Criterion C: Architecture* as it is an excellent example of a late 18th and early 19th century stone dwelling located in the South Branch Valley. The house, constructed on the three-room plan in 1789, had a substantial stone addition constructed in 1826. The period of significance reflect these dates. The Kuykendall House retains the characteristics of an early American stone house constructed by settlers of Dutch heritage.

The house was constructed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries by Nathaniel Kuykendall, of Dutch descent, and his son Isaac. Dutch settlers immigrated to New Netherlands a century earlier during the late 17th century, bringing with them their building traditions. Even as the British later occupied the colonies, the Dutch retained their distinct building styles as settlers oftentimes constructed dwellings to mimic the communities they left behind in Europe. Different communities developed stylistic identifiers, which are still visible today.

In the northern New York region surrounding Albany, settlers constructed high style wood frame Dutch dwellings clad in brick. Nearer the Atlantic Ocean on New York's Long Island, settlers built frame homes that were clad in imbricated shingles. In Kingston, New York's first capitol city, Dutch residents used the local limestone to construct substantial dwellings.³ The Kuykendall family immigrated to Kingston where they most likely gained an appreciation for the stone houses. Later, the Kuykendalls moved to Minisink, New Jersey, where Nathaniel Kuykendall (b.1728 – d.1796) was born and his father Jacob served as an Indian trader.⁴ In Minisink, they likely witnessed similar stone architecture as it is located on the same geological plain that produced the same easily quarried stone used in the Kingston area.

In western Virginia, intrepid pioneers slowly began to settle Hampshire County in the 18th century once Lord Fairfax surveyed the territory and began distributing parcels of land. During the early to mid-18th century, the Shawnee, led by Chief Killbuck, raided the region between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Ohio River causing many settlers to either abandon their early homesteads or retreat eastward for safety.⁵ Even with the potential danger lurking in the western Virginia wilds, Dutch settlers from Ulster County, New York and Northern New Jersey sought available, fertile land and began moving into the South Branch Valley. In search of arable land, the Kuykendall family followed suit and traveled south to western Virginia. Reportedly, they purchased land along the South Branch River from Lord Fairfax on June 15, 1749. For the

³ <http://www.hudsonrivervalley.org/themes/colonialera.html>, accessed 2/11/2014.

⁴ George Benson Kuykendall, *History of the Kuykendall Family, Since its Settlement in Dutch New York in 1646*, Portland, Oregon: Kilham Stationary and Printing Company, 1919. After the end of hostilities during the French and Indian War, George Washington suggested constructing a wagon road to the western territory of Virginia without having to cross into neighboring Maryland or Pennsylvania. By 1786, state roads connected Romney to Winchester and Cumberland, although the Northwest Turnpike did not run through the community until 1830.

⁵ Federal Writer's Project, *West Virginia, A Guide to the Mountain State*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1941, 322.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

next several years they were under constant threat from Native American attacks, especially during the French and Indian War.⁶

As Frederick County, Virginia grew, the western portion of the region splintered off, forming Hampshire County in December of 1756. Nathaniel Kuykendall became a justice at age 28, representing law and order in the nascent territory.⁷ When the American Revolution broke out, Nathaniel and his brothers James, John, and Benjamin supported the American cause. With the end of hostilities, Nathaniel and his son Isaac (b.1766 – d.1845) commenced construction of a substantial stone dwelling in 1789 on the west bank of the South Branch of the Potomac River to house his family.⁸ Both Isaac and his father had experience in construction, having been involved in the establishment of turnpikes throughout the region as well as other stone buildings.

Nathaniel and Isaac built the house on a three-room plan. This design was an elaborate floor plan which enjoyed popularity between 1720 and 1800 within the mid-Atlantic region. The plan called for the largest room to extend throughout the house, containing a large fireplace (which may or may not have been the primary cooking fire if a kitchen was located below), built-in cupboards and a winder stair which led to the living space above.⁹ This space, known as the “hall” provided much of the daily living space for the family as well provided for formal entertaining. The two smaller rooms near the hall may have been used as bedrooms or smaller entertaining rooms. Corner fireplaces were common in the smaller rooms, which were not connected to each other, but instead to the hall.¹⁰ This type of dwelling was often considered “elaborate.”¹¹ Dwellings with the three-room plan generally received better interior finishes such as plaster and built-in furniture, which are evident in the Kuykendall House (photos 17 and 18).¹²

Though the Kuykendall House was constructed of stone, typically late 18th and early 19th century dwellings in the Hampshire County area were first constructed with logs and generally were later covered in clapboard siding. The house types constructed depended on the geography and the availability of natural resources. This was substantiated by a 2009 architectural survey in Hampshire County that revealed the most prevalent early dwellings in eastern Hampshire County (ca. 1750 to ca. 1830) were shelters built from felled logs. Generally, these log structures are one and a half stories tall with deeply set small windows on the upper story and stone chimneys. During this early settlement period, the Virginia Land Law of 1730 dictated that

⁶ Kuykendall, 92.

⁷ Kuykendall, 92 and Samuel Kercheval, *A History of the Valley of Virginia*, Winchester: SH Davis, 1833, 239.

⁸ Kuykendall, 94.

⁹ Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997, 21.

¹⁰ Lanier and Herman, 21.

¹¹ Lanier and Herman, 24.

¹² Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

pioneers construct a cabin 18' square, which may be the basis for later additions and off-center interior chimneys.¹³

Though most buildings from this early time period were constructed of log, there are a handful of stone buildings as well. The Kuykendall's stone masonry is connected to some of them, including Fort Van Meter, a National Register-listed (2009) stone fort located approximately 3 miles south of the Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House.¹⁴ The fort was constructed ca. 1754, shortly after Nathaniel Kuykendall arrived in the area, and served as an important fortification for many local families who sought safety from raids during the French and Indian War and Pontiac's War.

Other local buildings constructed of stone include the Johnson Place (ca. 1837, SHPO survey #HM-0068), which is in ruins, located just across the river from the Kuykendall House, and a stone kitchen (ca. 1825, #HM-0081) associated with the Joe Pancake House. Perhaps the building most similar to the Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House is the Sloan-Parker House. It was constructed in 1790 and listed in the National Register in 1975. It is located on U.S. Route 50 just over two miles from the Kuykendall House and displays characteristics of the Federal style of architecture popular at the time. The Kuykendall family was likely also influenced by the Federal style, in addition to the Dutch building techniques they brought with them, as their home reflects the style with quoins, stone lintels with keystones, and restrained interiors such as flat paneled fireplaces and harmonious proportions. One difference between the two buildings is the rear addition. The Sloan-Parker House has a rear ell addition that was constructed of frame c.1900. The ell addition of the Kuykendall House was constructed by Isaac in 1826 with the same construction style and masonry techniques as the original section of the house.

Other extant dwellings in the area that were constructed during the same time period consist of either frame or log construction. Some of them also include Federal-style characteristics. The Edith Kuykendall Home/Van Meter House (HM-0084), located south of the Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House, was originally constructed ca. 1756 with two later additions. This stucco-clad log dwelling has gable end chimneys and a stone foundation. It too features a Federal inspired façade and a stone chimney similar in construction to the Kuykendall home. The original log section of the Mathias Kuykendall House (HM-0064) was constructed in 1750 and renovated in 1770. A ca. 1825 addition is comprised of post and beam construction with brick infill. Its massive stone chimneys and stone foundation are of similar construction to that of other stone buildings in the area.

SUMMARY

¹³ Barbara Rasmussen, Central Hampshire County Historic Resource Survey: Survey Report, 2009, 7.

¹⁴ Kuykendall, 94.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

The Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House is a locally significant historic stone dwelling in Hampshire County's South Branch Valley. It is one of the few stone dwellings dating to the area's early settlement period and is an excellent example of a three-plan house with Federal-style detailing.

Aged two-and-a-quarter centuries, the house retains excellent integrity. Though some materials have been replaced, such as the windows, the property owners have taken great care to replace them in-kind with wood sash and researching and reconstructing the features following period appropriate techniques. Thus, the integrity of materials and workmanship has not been affected. Further, the design, location, feeling, and association has not changed and the setting is nearly pristine, with the only exception being the construction of a rail line nearby ca. 1884.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 10

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brannon, Seldon W., ed. *Historic Hampshire: A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present.* Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Printing Company, 1976.
- Kuykendall, George B. *History of the Kuykendall Family Since its Settlement in Dutch New York in 1646.*
- Lanier, Gabrielle and Bernard Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes.* Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997.
- Kercheval, Samuel. *A History of the Valley of Virginia.* Winchester: SH Davis, 1833.
- Maxwell, Hu & HL. Swisher. *History of Hampshire County, West Virginia: From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present.* Morgantown, WV: AB Boughner, 1897.
- Munske, Roberta and Wilmer L Kerns, eds. *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754-2004.* Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.
- Rasmussen, Barbara. *Central Hampshire County Historic Resource Survey: Survey Report.* On file at WV State Historic Preservation Office, 2009.
- Upton, Dell. "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth Century Virginia." *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture.* Athens and London: University of Georgia Press, 1986.
- Federal Writer's Project. *West Virginia, A Guide to the Mountain State.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1941.

Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 11

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundary of the Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House is shown on Hampshire County Tax Map 07-025-006.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The recommended National Register boundary follows the current tax parcel 07-025-006 which includes the land currently and historically associated with the Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 12

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House
Address: River Road, approximately 2.5 miles south of US 50
Town: Romney Vicinity
County: Hampshire
Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi
Date Photographed: August 22, 2013

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0001
Dwelling northeast and west elevations, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0002
Façade, facing south

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0003
East Elevation, facing west

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0004
East elevation gable end, facing west

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0005
South and east elevations, facing northwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0006
Detail of window, east elevation, facing west

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0007
Detail of porch, east elevation, facing northeast

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0008
Detail of porch foundation, east elevation, facing northwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0009
South gable end elevation, facing north

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0010
Façade and west elevation, facing southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 13

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0011
Detail of lintel with faux pointing detail, west elevation, facing east

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0012
West elevation gable end detail, facing east

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0013
Interior view of basement fireplace, facing north

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0014
Interior view of basement, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0015
Interior view of basement, facing north. Note the blackened rafters and whitewashed walls.

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0016
View of winder stairs, facing northeast

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0017
Detail of fireplace, first floor, facing east

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0018
Detail of stairwell, facing east

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0019
Detail of rear entry from 1826 addition, facing east

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0020
Detail of fireplace in parlor, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0021
Detail of built-in cupboard, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0022
Detail of door to stairwell, facing northeast. Note the fluted trim and rosettes.

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0023

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 14

Large hearth in 1826 addition, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0024
Built in cupboard in 1826 addition, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0025
Detail of window in 1826 addition, facing west

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0026
Second floor bedroom of 1789 dwelling. Note the stairs to the attic. Facing north

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0027
Second floor bedroom of 1789 dwelling, facing northwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0028
Second floor bedroom of 1789 dwelling, facing south

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0029
Second floor bedroom of 1789 dwelling, facing west

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0030
Transition to 1829 addition. Note the two steps, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0031
Second floor bedroom of 1829 dwelling, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0032
Detail of closet in 1829 addition, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0033
Detail of closets in 1829 addition, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0034
Detail of mortise and tenon joinery in attic space, facing west

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0035
Detail of gable end wall in attic, facing northwest

Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House
Name of Property

Hampshire County, West Virginia
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 15

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0036
Detail of ceiling joists in the attic floor, facing west

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0037
Dilapidated springhouse, facing west

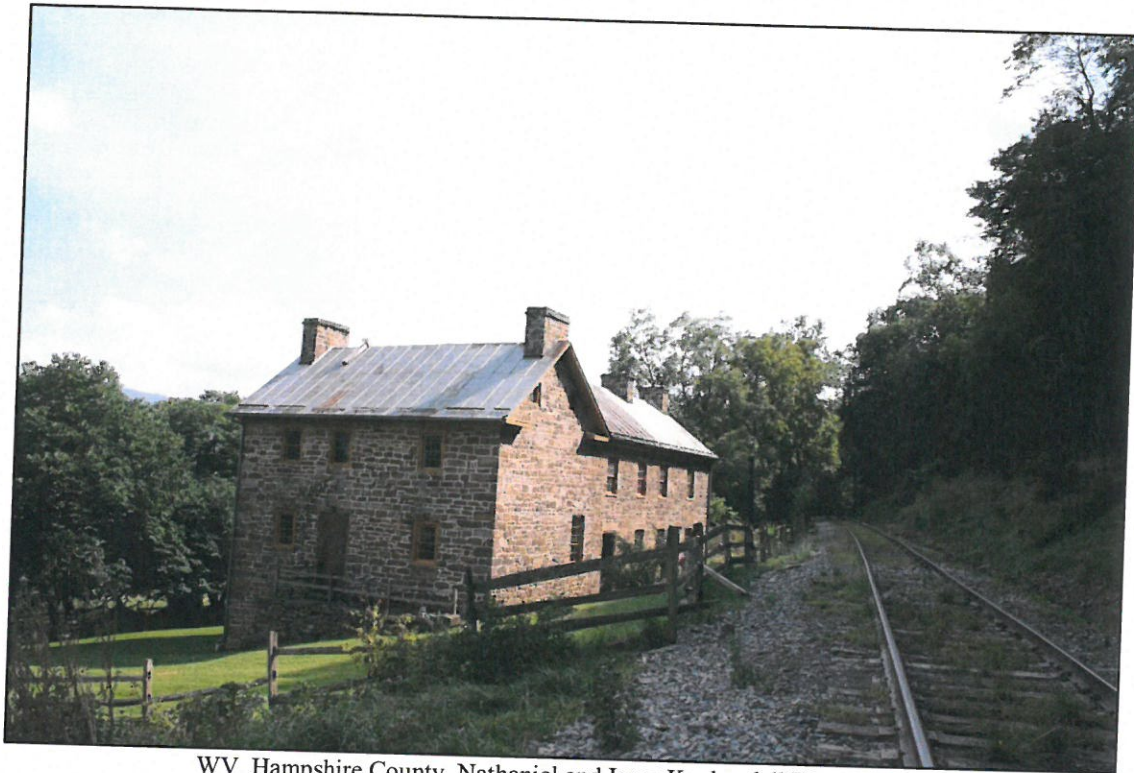
WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0038
Ca. 1900 frame barn, facing southwest

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0039
Modern outhouse, facing east

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0040
Detail of spring, facing east

WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0041
Photograph of historic landscape, facing north

Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House, Romney Vicinity, Hampshire County, West Virginia



WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0001
Dwelling northeast and west elevations, facing southwest



WV_Hampshire County_Nathaniel and Isaac Kuykendall House_0002
Façade, facing south