

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodlawn

other names/site number Wiltshire House and/or Farm

2. Location

street & number 30 Wiltshire Road ☒ not for publication

city or town Kearneysville ☒ vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Jefferson code 037 zip code 25430

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 forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

X Susan M. Pierce
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/10/2000
Date

State of 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 commenting 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

Woodlawn
Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling
Domestic / Secondary Structure
Agriculture/Processing
Agriculture / Storage
Agriculture / Field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling
Domestic / Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic; Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick

roof Tin
other Wood

Narrative Description

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

See Attached

Woodlawn
Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ 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
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

1820- 1950

Significant Dates

1820

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hurst, James

Davenport, Samuel

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other (Property owner)

Name of repository:

Jefferson County Museum

Woodlawn
Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.84

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 251320 4358180
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4
☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeremy Lazelle

organization N/A date 11/12/99

street & number 30 Wiltshire Road telephone (304) 725-6880

city or town Kearneysville state WV zip code 25430

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Thomas Darrell McGhee

street & number 30 Wiltshire Road telephone (304) 725-6880

city or town Kearneysville state WV zip code 25430

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 listings. 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Woodlawn, a detached single residence ca. 1820, is located at the rear of 8.84 acres. The area is zoned for agricultural use and the home, fronted by County Route 8 (Wiltshire Road), is surrounded on all sides by actively farmed land. A centrally placed gravel drive leads past approximately five acres of semi-open field toward the house which is tucked into an area of several large trees. There are four buildings on the property.

Aside from the home, a significant smokehouse dependency, predating the home, is located at the rear. Another significant building, a small agricultural shed ca. 1900 is encountered on the drive north of the home. The fourth building is a noncontributing ca. 1990 two-car garage done in a complimentary "barn" fashion.

A pre-1850 (date undetermined), road trace is visible to the front of the home, perpendicular to the drive and leading into a heavily wooded area west of the house. An intermittent pond is located at the edge of this wooded area adjacent to the road trace. A dry channel leads to the pond from an area near the remains of the home's original bank barn. These remains are located outside the current owner's property and are not included in this nomination. Although sheltered from site by large trees, all structures are visible to some extent from the road. The home is centrally located and dominates the viewscape.

Main House

c. 1820

Contributing Building

Woodlawn is an Early Republic, Federal I-house constructed with an ell. It is a two and a half story brick structure of English bond (one row of headers per five rows of stretchers) with the exception of the facade done in Flemish bond. The home faces west by northwest with three-bays at the front and rear, and four on the sides. There is an irregular coursed, dressed rubble (fieldstone) foundation forming a raised English basement. Clapboard has been used ca. 1900 on the western elevation in the enclosure of the original open porch. A dentil motif is located under the eaves of this enclosure. A decorative stepped brick cornice is located on the front section of the home beneath the eaves. The standing seam tin roof is cross-gabled with a moderate pitch and features three interior end chimneys. The chimney of the north elevation contains two flues, while those on the south and the east contain three.

Several steps lead up to the facade of the home featuring a center portico and centrally placed entry door. An unadorned roofed porch accessed by steps is located on the east elevation. Steps also access the roofless entry on the north elevation. The entry on the south elevation, at ground level, accesses the full basement as opposed to the first floor. A small veranda exists on

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both stories above this entry.

The majority of the original double-hung six over six sash windows have retained their original hand blown glass. These have heavy rolled and pinned windowpanes. There are two elongated six pane interior opening casement windows for the attic at all three gabled end walls. The front door of the home, less the ca. 1900 screen door, is original with two vertical raised panels. This door features a faux wood grain painted finish resembling black walnut. The two vertical panels of the front door are four faceted creating a vertical central ridge, a pattern that repeats itself on the exterior raised panel reveal surrounding this portal and also in the central mantle panel of the master bedroom. The ca. 1900 door entering the porch enclosure on the east elevation remains, while other exterior doors have been replaced with ones of predominately insulated glass. A slender doorway symmetrical to this had been converted to a window in 1990 to accommodate kitchen counters on the interior. This doorway was more than likely a slave entrance and was the most immediate to the site of the slave quarters. A similar slender passage exists between the kitchen and the enclosed porch on the south side of the room.

The central bay on the facade of the home features several decorative elements. The porch has four fluted Greek Doric columns and complimentary pilasters. The door is surrounded on both sides by a set of three rectangular sidelights. A fourth is place above these independently creating what is known as a broken transom. Above the door there are four additional transom lights bringing the total to six transom and six sidelights. The door, transom and sidelights are accented by a raised panel reveals and symmetrically molded trim. A unique transom light exists above the portals on the north and enclosed south elevations. These segmented lights are comprised of fifteen individual panes of glass arranged in three courses.

All windows and doors not graced by sidelights enjoy a segmental relieving arch. Louvered shutters, originally for all windows remain only on the facade of the home. All rooms are designed to have two windows. This accounts for the lack of first and second story windows on the end walls of the north and east elevations. An exception to this is the ca. 1990 exchange of the door for a window in the east elevation. Here, evident from an extant seam, a porch extended the length of the house and featured symmetrical doors.

The interior frontal section of the home has a center hall I-house plan, flanked on each side by one room and a left-oriented staircase rising to the third floor attic. The open-string stairway is four flights with an open well, decorated with ornamental brackets. Newel post, balusters and the continuous handrail are of black walnut. Paneled wainscoting is located on the

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center hall wall of the first flight stair. A small room located under the stair has been converted into a full first floor bathroom. Room arrangement on the first floor provides a parlor on the left, and a formal dining room on the right. Bedrooms are on the second story connected by a wide landing. This space is lit by a six over six window, flanked on both sides by two over two rectangular sidelights; four vertical windows. The master bedroom on the home's north elevation features two closets, one on either side of the fireplace. Master bedroom designation is given to this room due to the two closets, and windows on opposing sides which would have offered the widest view of the original road, barn, slave quarters as well as the front and secondary side door. The second bedroom has only one closet due to the orientation of windows and in keeping with the two-window scheme. The staircase continues to the third floor where a pocket door leads into a large two-section unpartitioned attic. Two windows are located at both end walls of the north and south elevations, straddling the interior chimneys.

The full basement is accessed from the home's ell, which is one room deep. The ca. 1900 porch enclosure has created an additional room on the first and second stories. An "L" shaped hall runs perpendicular to the center hall of the frontal section of the home. Immediately upon entering the home on the north elevation, there is a single back stair with winders at both ends. This stair leads to a hall on the second story. A third bedroom is located to the left of this hall, which adjoins the first landing of the open stair by ascending three steps and passing through a door. The enclosed porch on the second story has allowed for a modern bathroom and walk-in closet. A veranda is located off of the bathroom entry.

A parallel single stair with winders at the bottom climbs to the upper floor. This back half of the attic has been historically finished. At the top of the stairs is a small room with an elevated doorway leading into the attic of the home's front section. A board and batten door leads to another room lit by two six-pane casement windows. The angled interior chimney is observed here, necessitated to give the home exterior symmetry as well as centrally located interior fireplaces for those rooms in the ell.

The modern kitchen is located within the ell on the first floor, as is a sunroom within the porch enclosure. Another single back stair with winders on the bottom leads from the hall at the kitchen entrance to basement that has the same three-room plan as the above stories. Under the modern kitchen is the original kitchen with an oversized fireplace. A pass-through opposite the entrance of the original kitchen leads to a modern family room. Historically, this room was used for informal dining and as a farmhand quarters during the 20th century. The room under the

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upstairs parlor has plastered walls, yet unlike all other rooms throughout the house, it has exposed beams, no fireplace, and a dirt floor. It is used as a furnace room. A window built into the stone foundation has been enclosed with stone ca. 1990 to accommodate venting hardware for the furnace.

All widow sills within the house are deeply set. The doors are paneled in a pattern either two vertically, or two over two. With the exception of a few that have been painted, the doors feature combed wood-grain painting resembling either chestnut, black walnut or a combination of two types. Both the windows and doors are embellished with decorative molding and baseboard exists throughout the house. Ornate symmetrically molded window and door trims with corner blocks are found on the first floor of the front section of the home. The eyes of the "bull's eye" corner blocks are convex in the center hall and concave in the parlor and dining room. The parlor possesses the majority of ornate decorative effects including grain-painted molded apron panels below the windows and faux marbled mantle and baseboards. The doors, windows and center hall window complex of the second floor have plain trim, corner blocks and keystone lintels. Architrave trim and moldings are used throughout the ell.

All eight fireplaces feature unique mantels and a variety of decorative brickwork including "standing soldiers" and relieving arches. Ceilings are ten-feet high on the first and second level and six and one half feet in the basement and attic. Floorings on the first, second and attic levels are of random-width pine. Flooring in the basement with the exception of the furnace room, consists of herringbone pattern laid brick although a thin concrete layer and carpeting had been applied over a majority of this around 1990.

The home retains three noteworthy late nineteenth century interior decorative elements. Foliated scroll, carved and open fretwork was placed below the upper interior of the window trim in the formal dining room. The ornamental pieces were placed entirely inside the early trim and are approximately eight inches wide. They may have served to block out sunlight or to hide curtain rods. Two overlying layers of oilcloth (the precursor to linoleum), manufactured from the mid to late nineteenth century, cover the majority of the bedroom floor in the ell. Both are floral and foliated and are not adhered to the original random width pine flooring. In the center hall of the first floor and the second story landing, wooden ceiling medallions accompany brass and reverse painted glass ventilating gas chandeliers made in England. These too feature a floral and foliated scroll motif, and have since been converted to electricity.

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Smokehouse

c. 1800

Contributing Building

The building is a one and a half story V-notched, hewn log "smokehouse" dependency, located approximately 15 yards southeast of the home. Measuring 15' x 15', its exact function is undetermined. Nails used in the construction are hand wrought and predate the home, placing it within the time frame of land ownership by Samuel Davenport (before 1806). It has a raised stone foundation, approximately three foot thick and dry-laid. A purposeful gap at the front of the foundation allows for crawl access to an excavated "root cellar" beneath, with a wooden animal guard installed into the rear of the foundation. The space between the boards has been packed with clay and chinked with board scrap. There is a centrally placed doorway on the west elevation, but no windows. No chimney is evident.

The exterior had been covered with weatherboard in later years, which has fallen off in many places. The interior has been plastered and top level was accessed via ladder through an aperture. Exceptionally wide pine boards are used for flooring. The wooden gabled roof on the north elevation, and upper story floor-boards, had been replaced around 1990. Hewn pegged beams still exist and have been incorporated and preserved with the 1999 roof replacement of the south elevation. This repair was necessary due to an advanced stage of deterioration. Samuel Davenport, the earlier owner of the property, is credited for constructing a similar structure on land he also owned approximately four miles northwest. Historic Rose Hill was constructed adjacent to it in the early 1800s. The structure may have served initially as an auxiliary plantation building related to agricultural activities.

Agricultural Shed c. 1900

Contributing Building

This small wood frame agricultural shed is adjacent to the site where original stone storage sheds once existed. These structures would have fronted the original road, now just a trace, and lies half way between the house and the remains of the original barn. It measures approximately 10' X 12' and is oriented east to west. It has a concrete slab foundation with built-in trough. The exterior is red painted rough hewn German (simple drop) siding reminiscent of a barn. The roof is standing seam tin. There are board and batten doors on both the east and west elevations. Six pane pocket windows are located on the north and east elevations.

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Garage c. 1990 Noncontributing Building

A one and a half story open plan two-car garage. It is partially constructed over the remains of the slave quarters, reduced now to only buried building footprints and above ground brick scatter. This post and beam structure measures 24' X 32' with gravel flooring and barn red painted, rough-hewn vertical board siding. Two aluminum garage doors exist on the west elevation, as does an entry door. Six over six double-hung sash windows are centrally located on the north and south elevations. Another sash window, one over one, is located just under the gable apex on the east elevation.

Summary

The contributing building possess qualities contributing to the historic agricultural based economy of Jefferson County, West Virginia. The home is a vernacular expression of the Federal style and possesses transitional Georgian elements. It has been the home of multiple generations of agriculturalists over a span of 150 years. Several visible above-ground archaeological features exist on the property such as the early 19th century road trace, agricultural storage building remains and the slave quarters. The location of below-ground features such as the original stone-lined well, cistern and privy sites have been identified through oral history interviews with descendants of the Wiltshires. These are to be addressed through future archaeological investigations.

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Statement of Significance:

Woodlawn is the embodiment of prosperity enjoyed by agriculturalists in Virginia's Western frontier in the early nineteenth century. The property is significant under Criteria A for Agriculture and Criteria C for Architecture. The period of significance begins with construction of the main house in c. 1820, and extends to 1950 for the 50 year period. The property was subsequently divided in 1967.

The property is a well-preserved example of an antebellum "plantation" manor house, the likes of which were built during the "Early National Period." This period immediately following the American Revolution has been called "The Great Rebuilding." Whereas, the traditional one to two-room Colonial dwellings of small farmers were either replaced or expanded due to the improved living standards. These homes, scattered across the landscape and situated on their large farmlands, pose as landmarks to the area's initial agricultural base which exists today in what is now Jefferson County, West Virginia.

The subdivision of original land grants early in the nineteenth century opened more land to cultivation. Successful farmers began to expand their holdings. The I-house plan, based on an earlier style of plantation home, became the prevailing domestic type. It was brought to the region by the migration of wealthy coastal families to lands they had purchased earlier in Virginia's Valley Region. Pending internal improvements increased speculation in the "Northern Neck" around the Potomac in 1820, the time Woodlawn was constructed. The C&O canal, the B&O railroad and various other internal improvements brought increased prosperity to the area through the ease of trade and decreased shipping costs. Woodlawn was the home of the Wiltshire family from construction in the 1820's until 1990 and served generations of agriculturalists.

Woodlawn, a vernacular architectural expression of the Federal style, possesses transitional elements from the Georgian period, namely in symmetry, and decorative elements. This well-preserved Early Republic Federal home is an expanded variation of the I-house plan, a frontier adaptation to the home previously being built in the metropolitan centers to the East and earlier plantations. It is one of four homes within a two-mile radius presumed to be built by James Hurst, a large plantation owner. Hurst built the first three homes for his children within the bounds of his landholding of LaGrange ca. 1811, Snow Hill (Jefferson County Alms House)

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ca.1815, and the Coyle House ca. 1820. Woodlawn was built within the bounds of neighboring Samuel Davenport's "Plantation" and became the home to his daughter's expanding family, by the last name of Wiltshire.

Striking similarities exist between the homes of the Hurst children and the Wiltshire's not only in outward appearance, but also in room arrangement and Georgian-style interior decorative elements such as door and window transoms, raised panel reveals, molded door panels, and mantle design. All homes are composed of handmade brick. One distinct similarity between these homes is the presence of salt glazed brick on the exterior. This characteristic makes this set of closely grouped home somewhat unique within the county. Elmwood built in 1797 and the Tate-Fairfax-Muse House ca 1800 in the Charles Town Historic District are the only other examples known in the county. Glazed bricks, made through a special process were popularized in the Western New Jersey and Philadelphia area. This element has both English and Swedish antecedents and use is credited largely to Quaker builders. The bricks are generally used to form patterns on end walls; horizontal lines being most common, although diamond patterns, initials and dates were also popular. Historically, salt glazed brick artistry has been recognized as a social signifier of the owner's wealth used by landed families in the seventeenth and eighteenth century to display their newly acquired status. Woodlawn as well as the Coyle house share in the non-artistic display of salt glazed brickwork, while horizontal banding exists on the other homes.

Agricultural Significance and Historic Background

The first permanent settlers came to what was then Berkeley County, Virginia in the 1750's. By the end of the 1700's, Shepherdstown, with it's numerous "cottage industries" had become a prosperous commercial, residential and agricultural community. It was the single largest community in Virginia's Western Frontier connected via middlemen overland to Baltimore and Washington. The establishment of the National Armory at Harpers Ferry in 1796 bolstered further growth in the area. Beyond the growth of these two communities, agriculture provided the economic base. As a result of increased population, Jefferson County was formed from Berkeley County in 1801. The abundance of waterpower led to numerous mills catering to the farmers of grain crops. By 1830, a stage line had been established to Washington D.C. Completion to Jefferson County of the C&O Canal in 1833, and the B&O Railroad a year later, as well the Winchester and Potomac Railroad in 1835, heightened trade and further opened the

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area to markets in the east.

Woodlawn was built during this period of heightened prosperity. It was built on part of the 2,420-acre grant of 1752 from Lord Fairfax to Col. Richard Blackburn. By 1806, Samuel Davenport came to purchase the 100 acres he had "held and occupied for a number of years." Samuel Davenport arrived in the county in the 1760's as a child with his family who established themselves as farmers, and amassed considerable wealth. Like his father, Samuel Davenport was a farmer, and came to own several plots of land within the county.

Samuel Davenport had in his time three wives none of which bore him any children. He did however raise a "deaf and dumb" orphan named Camilla, whom he considered a daughter. In his lengthy will dated 1828, one year before his death, Samuel outlined a complex distribution of his expanded 291 acre Jefferson County "plantation," 506 acres in Ohio, slaves, household items and money. Camilla acquired through the will one-third or 97 acres of the plantation, inclusive of the house (Woodlawn) that she and her husband John C. Wiltshire were currently living in, as well as an exhaustive amount of farm and household goods, and money. Samuel Davenport's third wife, Mary, inherited a third of the plantation inclusive of the Davenport residence, and the remaining third went to a cousin. Mary survived her husband by two years at which time; her holding was divided amongst the cousin and the Wiltshire's. Having constructed Woodlawn prior to 1828 for the Wiltshire's, cousin Lucy Cooke received the lands containing the Davenport residence. All other primary considerations weighed heavily toward the Wiltshire family. A significant increase in building value occurs in the tax records of Samuel Davenport in 1823 more than likely indicating the construction of Woodlawn.

Upon Mary's death in 1831, the Wiltshire's proceeded to purchase the lands willed to Lucy Cooke, thus acquiring the entire Davenport plantation. This would have included the Davenport residence, the location of which has not been determined.

Remnants of the families presence in this area of Jefferson County are present. Although a mile from the house, the earliest marked grave at the Wiltshire family cemetery dates to 1834, yet both Mary and Samuel may have been buried there. It has been recorded that Samuel Davenport was buried "on the farm." By 1840, the Wiltshire farm had swelled to 474 acres. This parallels the increased wealth enjoyed by agriculturalists brought on by the ease of trade through the newly constructed canal, railroad and other improvements within the county. The Wiltshire family cemetery is located on private property within a greenbelt dividing horse pastures. The earliest marked grave at the cemetery is that of John C., dated 1834, an infant son

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of John and Camilla Wiltshire. At that time, this was the eastern edge of lands owned by the Wiltshire's. The second marked burial is that of the elder Sarah Wiltshire in 1849 at the age of 73. Census records indicate that she resided with the Wiltshire's at Woodlawn, and perhaps was John Corbin's mother. By 1852, the land on which the cemetery was established had passed out of Wiltshire ownership, although family burials were placed there as late as 1932. In all, there are about twenty marked burials and several unmarked simple fieldstone grave markers. It is unknown if these are family members or slave burials. This cemetery, planted with periwinkle (wolfbane) is not maintained and many gravestones are toppled, yet it is protected within a large tract of agricultural land. At this time the cemetery is not being considered for nomination since it does not adjoin the house.

It was during the 1840's that the first Wiltshire School was built on the family land. As lore dictates, the ladies of the Wiltshire household established a tradition of teaching. The first Wiltshire School was conceived in 1846 by the adoption of the Free School Act in Jefferson County. This act was amended a year later, charging tuition fees to those able to pay and placing the cost of constructing schoolhouses on the districts. Each district was to hold an election to provide themselves with a school commissioner, however of the twenty-four school districts, District #5 was one of two that held no election. The Wiltshire School was placed on a one-acre lot carved from the family's land and centrally located within District #5. Immediate families that would have been served by this district include the Hursts, Coyle, Moore, Blackfords and Burrs to name a few.

After the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, lending to the formation of the State of West Virginia in 1863, the free school system was again established in the county under a new constitution, with one county wide commissioner. A second schoolhouse was built of brick about 1877, replacing the original. Apparently, the school only served white students and remained in use until 1923, at which time a central school for whites was established in Charles Town.

Descendant Leah Hammond-Wiltshire was a teacher at the school during the final years and taught her younger sister Camilla. For a period, the Charles Town Presbyterian Church used the schoolhouse as a Sunday school. The Middleway District Board of Education rented the property in the early 1930s and it served as a school for the black students of the Johnstown area. Known as the Johnstown Colored School, students were moved to a black-only school in Charles Town completed in 1935. The building then came to be used as a church and was

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known as King's Apostles Holiness Church of God. The congregation later relocated to a new church in upper Johnstown. James Brown came to purchase the property during this time. Today, the property remains in the Brown family, who had the remnants of the unused schoolhouse torn down in 1972.

Little has been documented on the Wiltshire family who prospered as slave-owning farmers of rye as well as wheat, corn, cattle and hogs. John C. probably functioned as Samuel Davenport's plantation "overseer" in the early years. Camilla's handicap, having been both "deaf and dumb" according to the census records, may have attributed to a less than expected social life. Nonetheless, John C. was an active member of the Valley Agricultural Society and the Whig Party. He left his mark in history as the foreman of the John Brown jury in 1859. While traveling in Grant County, West Virginia in 1869, John C. died unexpectedly of paralysis (stroke). No will was probated. Camilla survived him by two years, leaving the farm to daughter Sarah. Upon marrying and moving to Missouri, she sold Woodlawn to her brothers in 1873. The brothers continued the farming tradition.

Woodlawn continued to be the central residence for agricultural activities during the twentieth century. Both Leah Hammond-Wiltshire and Camilla Wiltshire, great-granddaughters of the original Wiltshire family, came to inherit their father's farm in 1940. Together with Leah's husband, Edgar, and resident farmhands, the Wiltshire sisters actively farmed the family land up to 1967. Agricultural crops raised included corn, wheat, barley and hay. Cattle, pigs, chickens and horses were also raised on the farm, which was reduced to the original 97 acres willed to Camilla Wiltshire in 1829. By that time the family also had added 102 acres across Wiltshire Road in the area now part of the USDA Agricultural Research Center. A small family orchard was located just to the west of the intermittent pond at the front of the house. This pond was maintained for purposes of watering livestock.

By 1967, with the death of Mr. Hammond, the sisters began the process of dividing the family farm. Camilla Wiltshire stipulated in the deeds of sale that the immediate acreage be utilized for residential and agricultural purposes only. Land containing the original bank-style barn was sold in 1974 and its remnants have since been converted to modern agricultural use. Ms. Wiltshire retained the home and current structures being nominated on 8.84 acres, where she lived until her passing in 1990.

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Summary:

Woodlawn is a fine home representing the Federal style in Jefferson County. Although the side porches have been enclosed, the exterior of the home is in excellent condition. The interior woodwork is exceptional with faux marble examples in the formal parlor. Once part of a larger working farm, the two outbuildings within the boundaries represent the agricultural history of the property. Planned future archaeological examinations may reveal more information about other features or buildings on the property.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The Map shown in Section 10, Page 2 Continuation Sheet is being used as the verbal boundary description.

The nominated property is bounded by the legal description recorded in Deed Book 915, Page 299, located at the Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Charles Town, West Virginia. This is the bounds of property standing in the name of Thomas Darrell McGhee as of 9/10/1998.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries chosen for the nominated property represent the remnant 8.84 acres of the Wiltshire Farm on which the original ca. 1820 residence known as Woodlawn is located.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 1

Name of Property: Woodlawn
Address: 30 Wiltshire Road
Town: Kearneysville
County: Jefferson, West Virginia

Photographer: Jeremy Lazelle

Date: Photo # 13 taken 9/98
Photo # 2 and 4 taken 11/98
Photo # 5,6,7,10,11,14 taken 9/99
Photo # 1,3,8,9,12 taken 10/99

Photo Description:

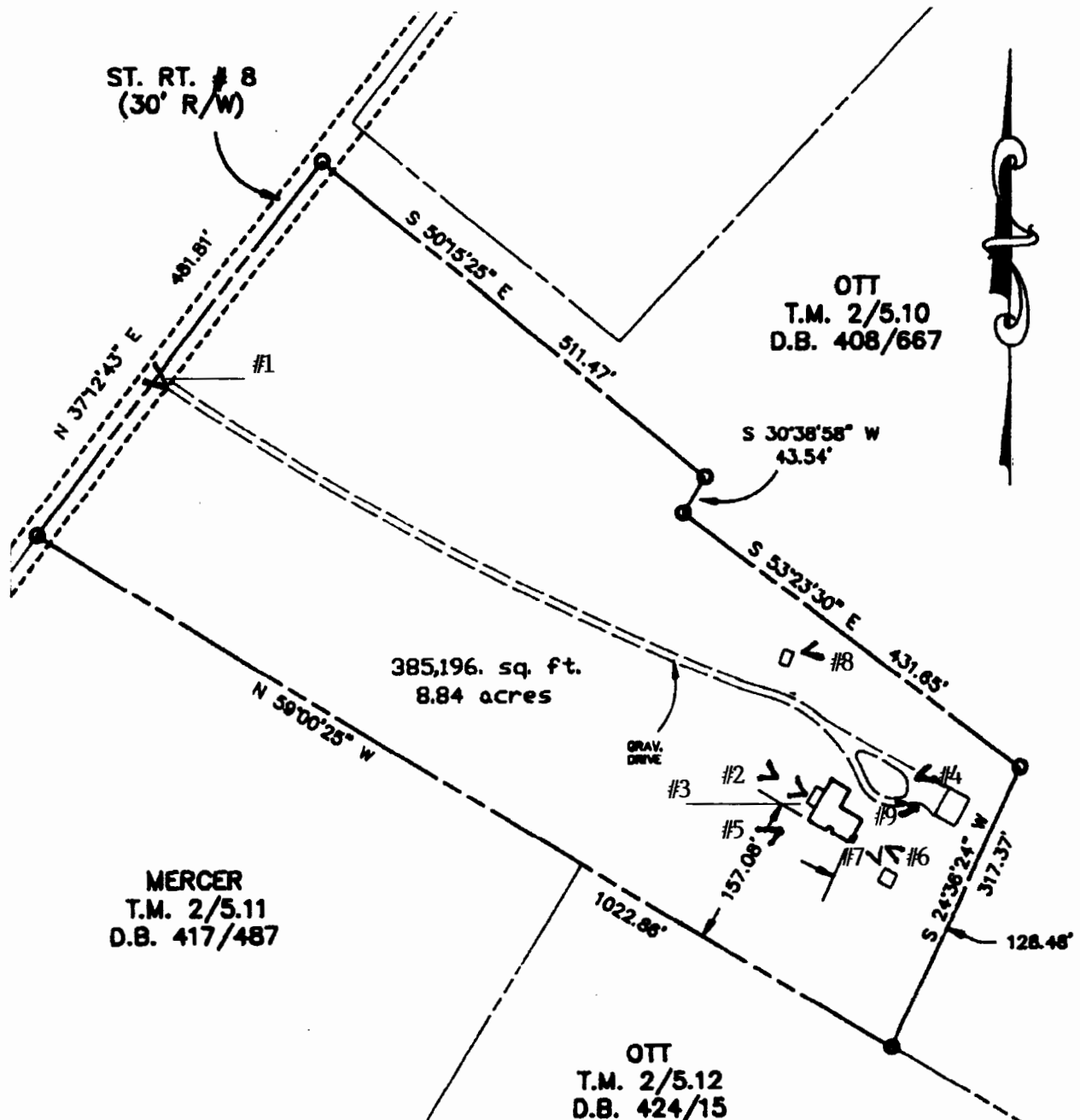
- Photo #1** View of property from Wiltshire Road
Camera facing southeast
- Photo #2** Front façade, west elevation
Camera facing southeast
- Photo #3** Portico detail, west elevation
Camera facing southeast
- Photo #4** North and east elevation
Camera facing west
- Photo #5** West elevation (façade) and south elevation (porch enclosure)
Camera facing east
- Photo #6** East elevation
Camera facing northwest
- Photo #7** Smokehouse dependency, north and west elevation
Camera facing south
- Photo #8** Agricultural shed, north and east elevation
Camera facing west
- Photo #9** Two-car garage west elevation
Camera facing east
- Photo #10** Interior, front portal detail in center hall
- Photo #11** Door and trim detail; entrance to parlor
- Photo #12** Center hall stair detail
- Photo #13** Master bedroom; closet and mantle detail
- Photo #14** Detail of transom light in the ell

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Page 2

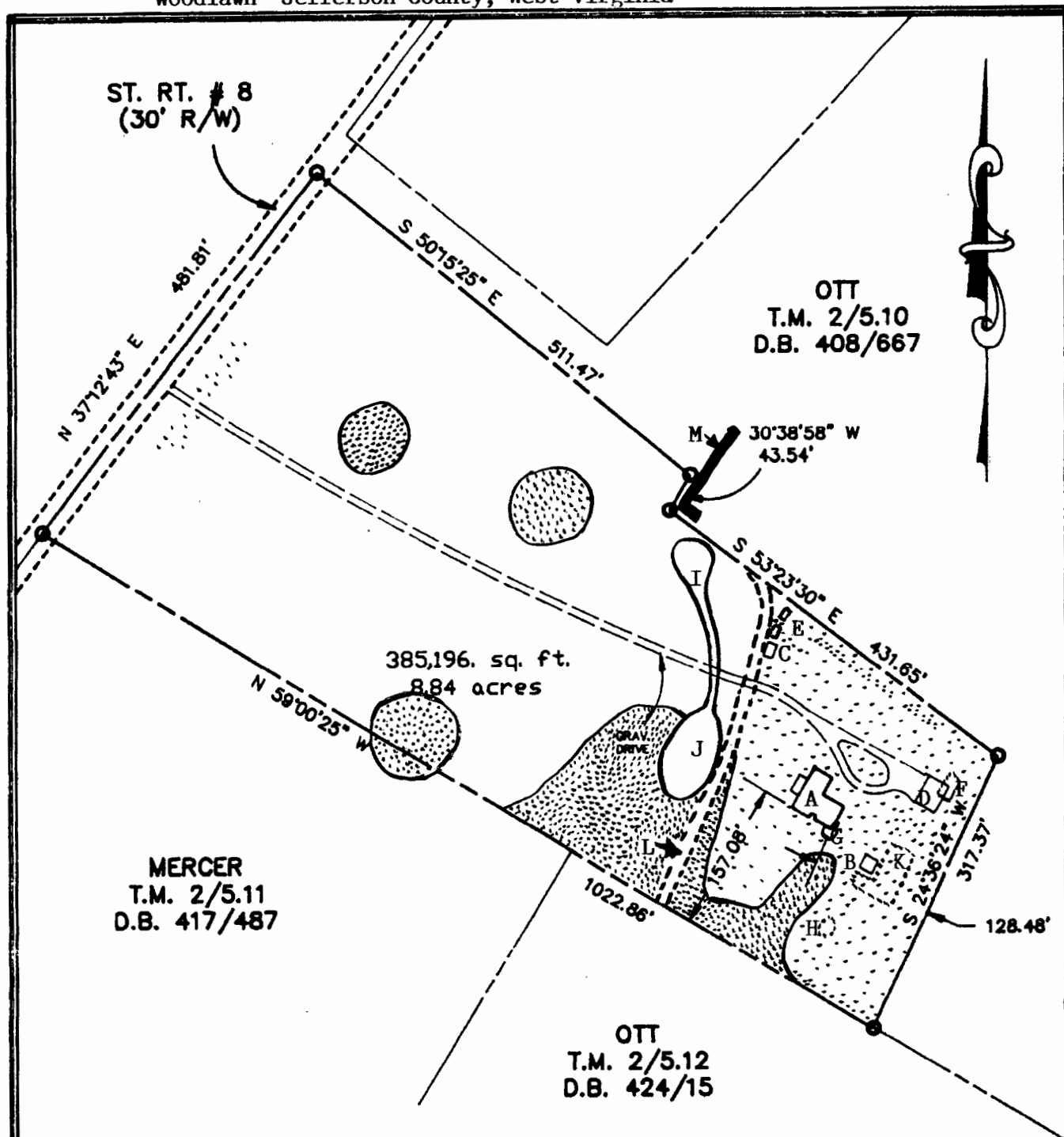
Woodlawn Jefferson, West Virginia



Distance/Direction at which photographs were taken

Photograph # 10-14 are interior

Woodlawn Jefferson County, West Virginia



KEY:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Woodlawn ca. 1820 | |
| B. Smokehouse ca. 1800 | |
| C. Agricultural Shed ca. 1900 | |
| D. Two-Car Garage ca. 1990 | |
| E. Site of Stone Agricultural Sheds (2) ca. 1820 | |
| F. Site / Building Footprints: Slave Quarters ca. 1820 | |
| G. Cistern ca. 1820 | |
| H. Site of Stone-Lined Well ca. 1820 | |
| I. Intermittant / Fallow Spring | |
| J. Intermittant Pond | |
| K. Area of Multiple Privy Sites ca. 1820+ | |
| L. Road Trace pre-1852 | |
| M. Stone Foundation/ Remains of Bank-Style Barn | |

Open Field
 Heavily Wooded
 Lightly Wooded/
 Landscaped

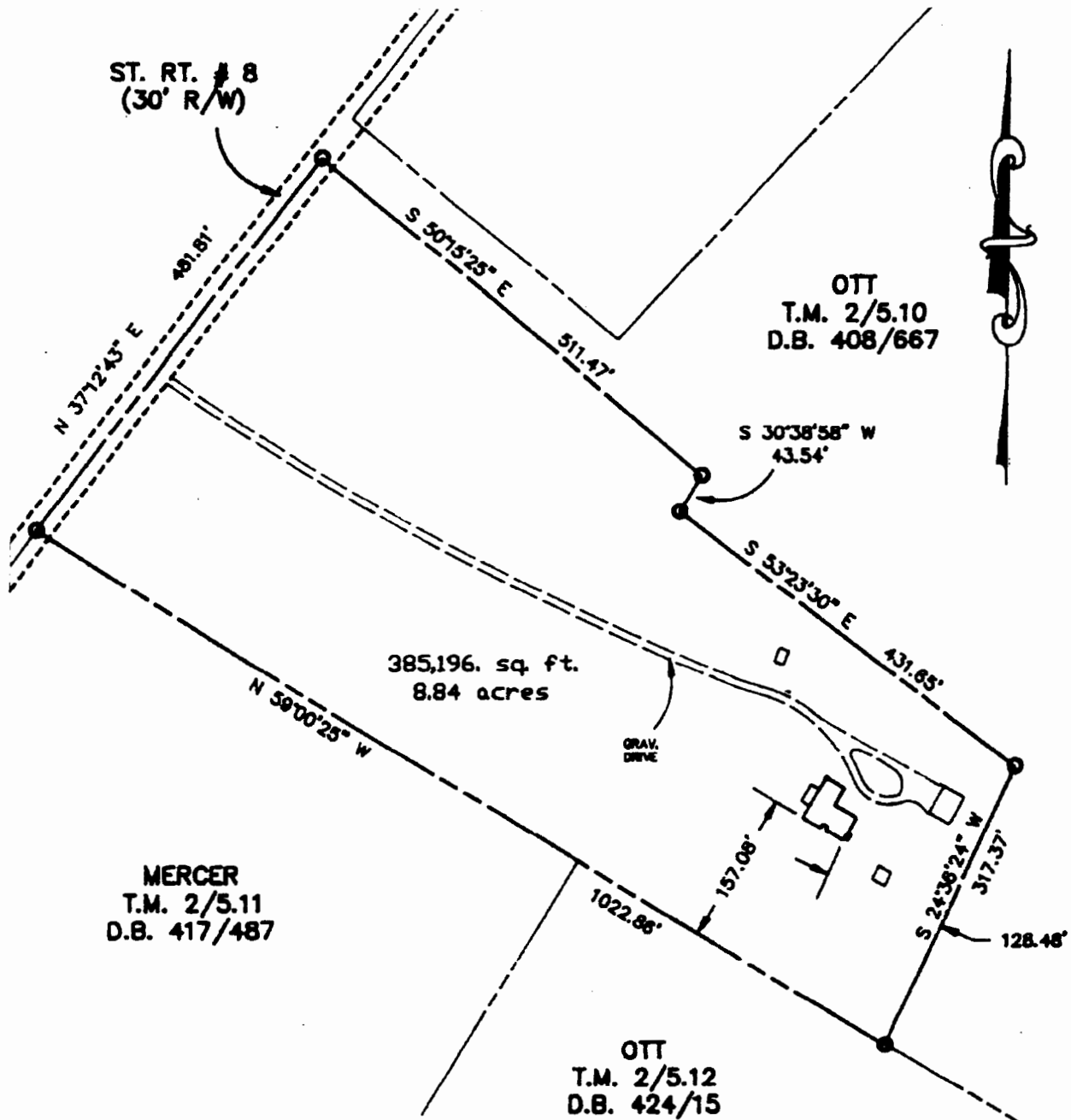


WOODLAWN
Jefferson County, WV
S. Howell Brown Map, 1852

Taken from the 1852 S. Howell Brown Map of Jefferson County

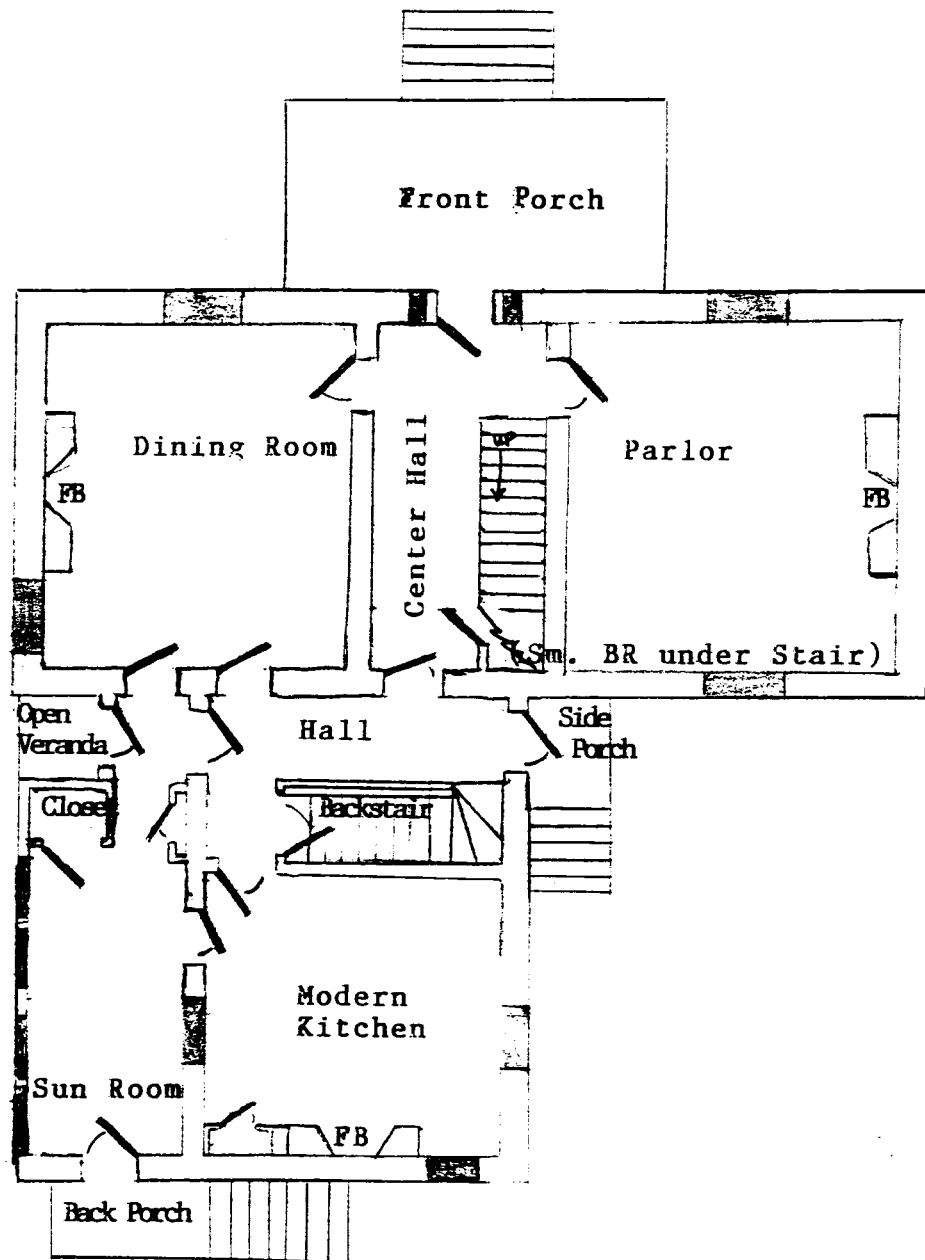
United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2

Woodlawn Jefferson, West Virginia



Boundary of Property being Nominated

Woodlawn Jefferson County, West Virginia

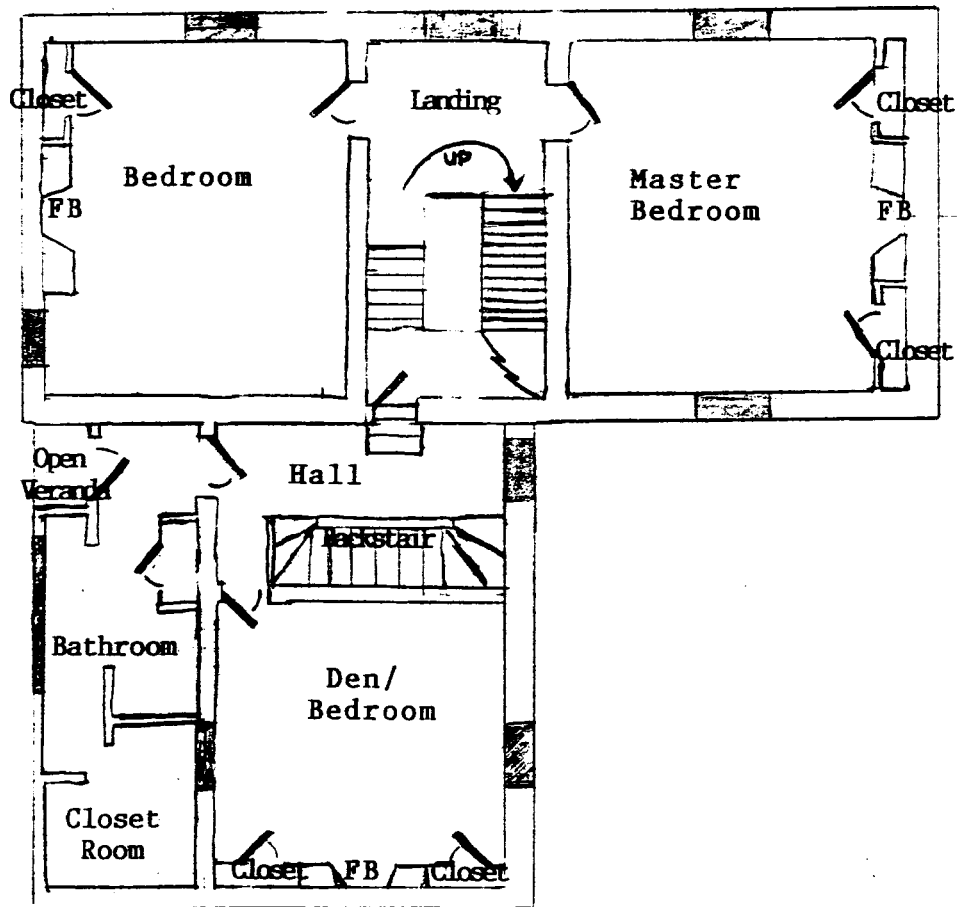


First Floor

Scale= 1/10" = 1 Foot (accurate to 1 foot)

"FB"= Firebox (Fireplace)

Woodlawn Jefferson County, West Virginia

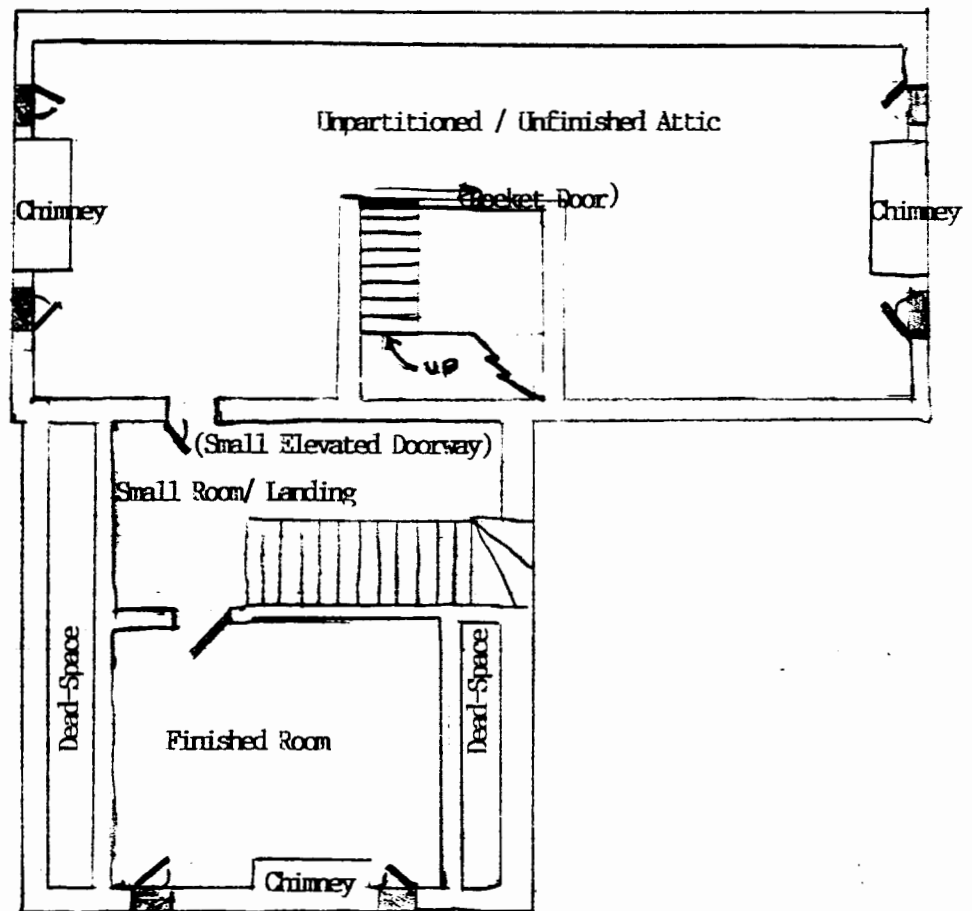


Second Floor

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"FB"= Firebox (Fireplace)

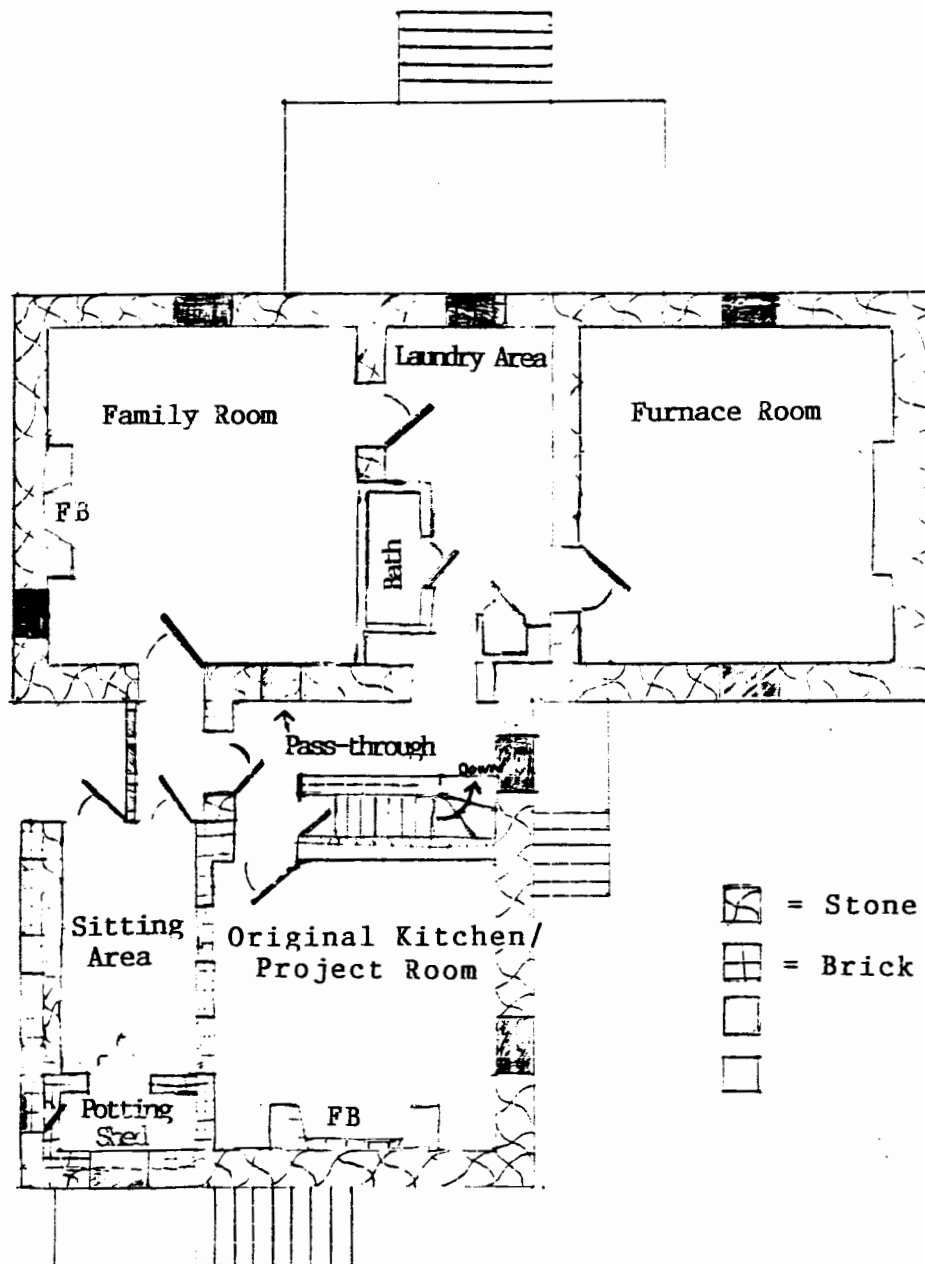
Woodlawn Jefferson County, West Virginia



Third / Top / Attic Floor

Scale= 1/10" = 1 Foot (accurate to 1 foot)

Woodlawn Jefferson County, West Virginia



English Basement

Scale= 1/10"= 1 Foot (accurate to 1 foot)

"FB"= Firebox

Woodlawn Jefferson County, West Virginia

MIDDLEWAY QUADRANGLE
WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5462 IV NE
SHEPHERDSTON

VEY

