

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Isaac Clymer FarmOther names/site number: Sycamore HouseName of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 2328 Engle Mollers RoadCity or town: Harpers FerryState: WVCounty: JeffersonNot For Publication: ☐Vicinity: ☒**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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.

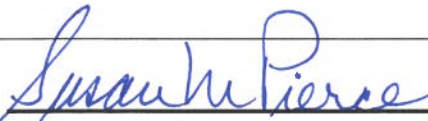
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

	Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	3-10-25
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Arts, Culture and History</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:**Date****Title :****State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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 ☐

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	<u></u>	sites
<u></u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u></u>	<u></u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: STONE/Limestone; concrete

Walls: STONE/Limestone

Roofing: METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Isaac Clymer¹ Farm is a 48-acre parcel, largely wooded, bowl-shaped in contour, located at 2328 Engle Mollers Road (CR 31) near Bakerton in eastern Jefferson County, West Virginia (Fig. 1). In addition to the Isaac Clymer house, the property includes a modern woodworking shop and guesthouse, loafing shed, and corn crib. The 1835 Isaac Clymer house, Colonial/Georgian in style, is limestone, three-and-a-half stories, three bay, single pile, with an exposed basement, metal roof, and internal end chimneys (Photo 1). A modern addition (1996) to the west consists of three-and-a-half stories, three bay, single pile, clad in beaded clapboards, and metal roof (Photo 2). A covered front entry porch, inspired by those of historical homes nearby, is in the Greek Revival style (Photo 3). Lawn surrounds the house, woodworking shop and guesthouse, loafing barn, and corn crib (Photo 4). Small ornamental gardens surround the house. The remaining acreage is somewhat hilly and is currently covered in a combination of woods and open fields.

¹ Also appears spelled as "Climer" in some records. See Figure 7.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

Despite the 1996 addition, porch, and presence of outlying structures built within the recent 70 years, the site retains historical integrity. The 48 acres are in a perpetual protective easement overseen by the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board, the Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle, and the United States Department of Agriculture/Natural Resource Conservation Service.²

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Isaac Clymer House was built alongside a spring-fed run (now dry) in the middle of 48 acres about a mile west of the Potomac River, midway between Harpers Ferry and Shepherdstown. The property fronts on the east side of Engle Mollers Road (CR 31) and is located in the Harpers Ferry magisterial district of Jefferson County. The most notable geographical feature of the farm is a water gap that cuts through the 90-foot-high ridge bordering the eastern boundary. The land is somewhat hilly and is currently covered in a combination of woods and open fields. The original limestone bank house, built in 1835, and its later frame addition was sited to face due south. The farm is the northern portion of a 215 acre land grant from Lord Thomas Fairfax to George Smith in 1762. The location of the house was probably predicated on finding a site that provided good access to fresh water and an area of good soils for farming. Figure 1 shows the location of the Isaac Clymer House and property on a USGS topographic map.

Other historical resources on the property are a loafing barn (Photo 22), stone barn foundation (Figure 2), log cabin foundation (Photo 5) and stone ruins of a dam (Photo 6). Noncontributing resources include a combined woodworking shop and guesthouse (Photo 23), garden shed (Photo 24), and corn crib folly (Photo 25).

Resource 1. Isaac Clymer House

ca. 1835, 1996

Contributing Building

The 1835 Isaac Clymer house is three bays, single pile, Colonial/Georgian in style, limestone, three-and-a-half stories with an exposed basement, side-gabled metal roof, and interior-end chimneys. In 1996 current owners added a two-story, three-bay, single pile, wood-sided addition to the west of the house.

Exterior Description

The Isaac Clymer House is Colonial/Georgian in style with a coursed limestone, three-bay, single-pile, hall-and-parlor plan, built into a hillside. Its three-and-a-half story formal front elevation faces south. The house has a rectangular footprint with the ridgeline oriented east-west. The long front south and north walls measure 30 feet, and the east and west gable walls measure 20 feet. The front façade (south elevation) is approximately 30 feet from the ground to the top of the brick cornice. It is protected by a steeply pitched, side-gable metal roof. The western frame

² Deed of Conservation Easement, Jefferson County Courthouse, Deed Book 1091 Page 335 recorded 30 March 2011.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

addition, built in 1996 by the current owners, telescopes to the west of the original structure and was built slightly lower and narrower than the original 1835 structure.

South Elevation

The house is of coursed rubble limestone construction. The front, south facing elevation is three bays wide, three-and-a-half stories high, with center doors at the ground and first-floor levels, and windows to either side. The first-floor door is reached and protected by a Federal-style porch. Both corners and face of the south façade consist of finely dressed, massive limestone quoins. The stone has weathered to a mottled color of lighter and darker grays. The south and north stone walls are finished at the top with three courses of bricks corbelled outward with the middle course decoratively angled 45 degrees to form points (Photo 7). All windows of the house are double-hung wood sash set in large, beaded frames. Wood sills are set flush with the exterior wall.

The ground floor's exceptionally wide, six-panel door is centered under the first floor porch and opens into the original kitchen. It is flanked on either side by six-over-six windows.

The first floor has a centered six-panel door with a four-light rectangular transom above. To either side of the entry door are double-hung 9/6 lite windows. Each of the first-floor openings feature massive stone lintels above the windows and doorway.

The front porch has two outer pairs of tapering octagonal wood columns with tapered pilasters set against the stone wall. The columns are surmounted by a full classically-derived entablature with a plain board architrave, a simple board frieze, and mounded projecting cornice. The portico has a flat roof and a straight run of front stairs that lands on a massive stone (Photo 3).

In 1996 there was no way to access the front door of the elevated first floor, in fact the doorway had been fitted with a window. The door required a one-story flight of steps and apparently had been used in the past given the wear on the threshold. Because no documents, photographs, or surviving physical evidence of the original porch survived, the owners designed and built a two-story portico and stairs to give access to the front door and to shelter the ground floor door beneath. The design of the new portico follows other local houses of the same age and character. In addition, the design of the porch followed the classic proportions defined by Vitruvius for a small Doric temple.³ In keeping with the conservation principle of reversibility, the portico can be removed without damage to the original stone walls if documentation warrants replacement in the future.

³ Vitruvius, *The Ten Books on Architecture*, Book III.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

The second story has three six over six double hung windows with a shallow stone course above each window. The three-course, decorative, brickwork cornice bears immediately on this last stone course.

The stone house has a steeply pitched gabled roof flanked on both ends with internal flues that are finished with brick chimneys. The roof is manufactured, painted metal panels but during construction a few hand rived oak shingles were found on and under the attic floor boards. Half round gutters with simple round downspouts were added to collect the rainwater in a cistern to the east of the house. The gutters are protected with two courses of snowbirds.

East Elevation (Gable)

The east gable of the house is a solid wall of limestone, roughly cut, and loosely coursed. Large dressed quoins, some in excess of 24" high, define the gable corners (Photo 8). At the attic are a pair of square four-lite casement windows that flank the internal chimney stack. The roof is pitched at 11/12, and the roof rake is finished with a simple pair of beaded verge boards. The east chimney brickwork appears to have been replaced at some point as the bricks are hard fired as compared to soft bricks of the west chimney. Both gutters, north and south, originally drained into a Y-shaped funnel that directed rainwater into the cistern situated just east of the building.

North Elevation

The north elevation is of limestone, roughly cut and loosely coursed, banked into the uphill side of the house (Photo 9). The building appears two stories in height. The first story is three bays across with a center door protected by a simple gabled pent roof. The door is six-paneled and has a simple four-pane transom. The door is flanked by two 9/6 lite windows.

The second story only has two 6/6 windows that are situated above the two flanking windows of the story below. The middle bay, above the door, has no window and lacks evidence of ever having had an opening in the stonework in this area. There is a below grade, single basement window under the east side of the north elevation protected in a stone-lined window well. A double hung, six over three sash provides light and ventilation to the ground floor (kitchen) room. It is evident that a second below grade window existed, but it was sealed up (with stone) at an earlier date.⁴

West Elevation (Gable):

The original west gable wall is for the most part hidden by the modern wing (except for the interior staircases, which are built against the former exterior stone wall). It has the same pair of simply beaded verge boards as the east gable wall. The two original, attic window, wall openings are not visible from the exterior as they are covered by the modern western addition but they do provide access to the new addition's attic.

⁴ Refer to the gray shaded area, ground floor kitchen, on Figure 4.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

1835 House Interior

The house has three finished floor levels plus a floored attic. The floors are ground, first, and second. The ground floor is one large room of 27 by 17 feet. It originally was the kitchen of the house with whitewashed exposed stone walls and a dirt floor. The first floor contains two formal rooms, each with a fireplace. Two bedrooms appear on the second floor with the larger room containing a fireplace.

Old Kitchen (Ground Floor)

At the ceiling are large, rough-hewn, log joists obviously repurposed from an earlier structure since they show evidence of old joinery. The joists were crusted with years of layered whitewash. A massive fireplace dominates the east wall (Photo 10). The opening is 54 inches high, 60 inches wide and 22 inches deep. The dressed limestone lintel measures seven inches high and 60 inches long. The fireplace retains its hand-wrought crane. To the right of the fireplace is an original paneled, four-door, built-in cupboard. To the left is a modern cupboard which accesses storage under the winder staircase. The doors of the modern cupboard mirror the design and proportions of the original cupboard to the right.

The south wall has two windows and a wide centered door. In the northeast corner of the north wall is the winder stair. At the foot of the stairs is a below-grade window looking into a stone window well.

All walls except the east have been studded out, insulated, and dry walled. The ceiling between the log joists has also been plastered.

First Floor

Above the ground floor, the first floor has two rooms which reflect the hall and parlor style. The larger square hall occupies the western two bays, and the rectangular parlor occupies the eastern bay. The parlor has in its northeast corner the enclosed staircase that winds down to the ground floor kitchen or up to the second floor foyer (Photo 19). All interior doors feature a handsome and well-executed faux-bois finish that was applied in the 19th century and may date from the time of the 1835 house construction (Photos 11, 12, 13). The finish was done to simulate tiger-, burl-, and birds eye-maple wood. The finish is in good condition and is one of the important surviving features of the house interior. The first and second story floorboards are made from relatively narrow, painted, random-width heart pine. All window reveals in the house are splayed to allow more light, and have a 9-light upper fixed sash and a lower, 6-light moveable sash.

The hall opens to the north and south through two exterior doors across from one another. To the west of the doors is a single window on each wall. Both doors and windows have paneled, splayed, reveals (Photos 12, 14). All room doors are six-paneled in the Cross and Bible configuration. The wide baseboards are simply grooved and beaded along the top.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

The west wall of the hall has a projecting chimney breast faced with a mantel surrounding a large firebox; the firebox and its surround are plastered. The mantel features an oval horizontal block with oval end blocks (Photo 15) and a projecting shelf typical of the Greek Revival style. Architectural historian John Allen credits this and other mantels to the expression of new tastes of the 1830's throughout the county.⁵

To the right or north of the mantel is a 1996 doorway created to provide direct access to the western addition. This door and its surround were built to match existing woodwork and graining (Photos 20 and 21).

The east wall of the hall has a centered door that opens to the parlor and the parlor's stairwell in the northeast corner. The east wall of the parlor has a fireplace with a smaller firebox and simpler mantel than the hall (Photo 16). A four-door cupboard is to the right of the fireplace. (Photos 11, 16). The cupboard doors are grained similar to other interior doors. The shelves are simply beaded on upper and lower edges.

Second floor and Attic

The second floor and attic are reached by the stairway in the northeast corner of the parlor. The stairway in the northeast corner of the second floor leads to the attic. The second floor contains two bedrooms, roughly the size of the hall and parlor rooms below. The smaller bedroom features a two-door cupboard with grain-painted doors in the same style as the cupboard below in the Parlor, except there are two full-height doors and the interior is not divided. This room lacks a fireplace, while the larger of the two bedrooms has a fireplace framed by a simple mantel (Photo 17). The second floor windows are all 6/6-lite, with the upper sash fixed. The window reveals are splayed, as on the first floor, but rather than fielded panels, the window sides are plastered (Photo 18).

1996 Addition

Abutting west of the stone house is a three story, three bay, single pile, frame addition that the current owners built in 1996. A gable-extension was the only viable option in construction of the modern addition. Creating an L-addition would have greatly impacted either the north or south façade of the 1835 house. The addition design follows similar historic vernacular homes in the county (there are 13 houses built prior to 1835 in Jefferson County that feature telescope or side-hall additions where the addition is smaller than the main house (as noted in Allen [2011]⁶). Given the small footprint of the 1835 house, an addition was the only option for placement of modern heating, electrical, and plumbing systems. Any other option would have severely compromised the historic integrity of the 1835 interior. The 1996 addition height and walls are set shorter and narrower than the 1835 stone house so as not to overwhelm the original building,

⁵ Allen, *Uncommon Vernacular*, 314, 315.

⁶ *IBID*. See page 110 for discussion, pages 36-117 for examples.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

and to accommodate the corner quoins. The addition provides space for a modern kitchen and bathrooms without compromising the integrity of the interior of the 1835 house, which would have severely impacted that interior. The addition is clad in beaded, beveled wood siding and has a metal roof. The ground floor concrete foundation is stuccoed and struck with “mortar” lines to appear as ashlar block. It has a simple rectangular footprint with three bays across the north and south walls and two bays on the west (gable) end.

The south elevation of the addition is also three stories – the same as the original house – and the ground floor has a center door with flanking windows. All windows in the 1996 addition are wooden, double-hung, 6/6 sash that mimic the window size and proportions of the 1835 stone house. The first and second stories above each have three bays of windows. The north elevation of the 1996 addition has a first-story single door at the far right (the west bay) with two windows to the east. The second story has three windows running across the three bays. The ground level of the west gable end has been excavated and enclosed with a masonry retaining wall to make a courtyard. The courtyard also allows windows that provide additional ventilation and light in the new, below-grade room.

The west gabled end has two windows at each of the three stories. The attic level has two square openings filled with louvers to provide ventilation for the attic and are the same size as the attic openings in the stone wing. The addition and the original house are connected with two single door-width openings at the first (Photos 20 and 21) and second story levels on the north corner of the original west gable wall. The custom-made 6-panel doors were constructed to mimic the original doors in the 1835 section. An artist was commissioned to reproduce the faux-bois graining, but kept the colors bright as it is imagined the 1835 woodwork would have first appeared. Removal of small, door-sized areas of stone to accommodate the new doorway openings was the only impact of the modern addition on to the 1835 stone wing. Throughout the 1996 addition, the baseboard, door and window trim are reproductions of the trim found in the parlor of the 1835 section.

Resource 2. Barn

ca. 1948

Contributing building

North of the house is a large 55 foot square loafing barn (Photo 22), consisting of log posts supporting widely-spaced rafters and purlins and a metal roof. Three sides of the barn are sheathed in vertical boards, spaced to permit air ventilation. The barn is open to the south. The east façade contains a tall opening which provides access to the northern portion of the barn.

Resource 3. Garden Shed

2012

Non-contributing building

Located to the northeast of the house, this 12' x 16' building is wooden-clad with a steeply pitched metal roof (Photo 24). The eastern façade is two-bay and the western façade contains a wide double door. A small, barn-sash window appears on the southern gable while a door on the north gable provides access to an attic storage area.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

Resource 4. Corn Crib Folly **2006** **Non-contributing structure**
West of the Barn is a 16' diameter, 22' tall wire mesh corn crib that has been constructed on top of a circular wooden platform supported by concrete pillars (Photo 25).

Resource 5. Barn Foundation (stone) **ca. 1800** **Contributing site**
The roughly 24 by 48-foot foundation is all that remains of a frame barn (noted as the "Hay Barn" in a photograph dated "?1954" – see Figure 8). The rectangular arrangement of stones is all that remains of this structure. The structure allegedly collapsed in the mid-1950s.⁷

Resource 6. Log cabin foundation **ca. 1800** **Contributing site**
Located south of the house, the remains of this structure consist of a partial stone wall to the north and south, built against a natural stone rockface roughly 6 feet above grade (Photo 5). A linear pile of stones marks what was likely the eastern wall. The northern remains include a larger pier which may have supported a fireplace and chimney on the second floor. Ms. Helen C. Geary had lived on this property from ca. 1923 until ca. 1948 when she and her husband sold the property to the Hughes⁸. Ms. Geary recalls her uncle removing the second floor logs for another use, sometime in the 1940s⁹. This structure was likely the original residence before the 1835 stone house was constructed, and also likely to be the tenant house listed in the inventory of buildings from 1871¹⁰.

Resource 7. Dam ruins (stone) **ca. 1800** **Contributing site**
Located to the southeast of the house and close to the Barn foundation (Resource 5), all that remains of the dam is a pile of dressed limestone blocks embedded in the east and west bank of a former spring run (Photo 6). This run remains as a dry, roughly rectangular channel, located at the western flank of a steep ridge that marks the eastern property line. This run joins another channel arising from the southwest, at a point roughly 150 feet downstream from the Dam Ruins. The combined channel turns east and drains toward the Potomac River, cutting into a small water gap in the eastern ridge. The Dam likely was used to create a permanent pool for the use of domestic livestock.

Resource 8. Shop and Guest House **2007** **Non-contributing building**
Northeast of the house is a combination woodworking shop and guest house (Photo 23). It is two-and-a-half stories, 3 bay, 2-pile, wood clad with gabled roof. Built in 2007, it consists of a woodworking shop on the ground floor and a guest area with two bedrooms, a sitting room, galley and bath on the second floor. The second floor is accessed via an outdoor staircase on the north façade. A single-bay garage exists as a shed addition along the west gable.

⁷ Personal communication with Joan Huges and Jackie Huges.

⁸ Ms. Geary also lived on the property from 1938 to 1943 prior to her parents selling her the farm.

⁹ Personal communication with Helen Geary. Note that this structure is evident as building I in Figures 15 and 16.

¹⁰ Shepherdstown Register, 7 January 1871.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
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.)

- ☐ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1835-1958

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Isaac Clymer Farm is locally significant under *Criterion A: Agriculture* for its uninterrupted use as a farm from Isaac Clymer's purchase in 1808 to sale of the property in 1958¹¹ by Viola Hughes, widow of John R. Hughes. The property is also locally significant under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a distinctive vestige of Colonial/Georgian construction in 1835, a period when other houses had begun to adapt the more stylish Greek Revival.¹² The property contains several ruins that could yield important information about agricultural practices in nineteenth century Jefferson County. The Period of Significance begins in 1835, when the current stone house was constructed, and ends in 1958 when Viola Hughes sold the property. The property boundaries are noted in the S. Howell Brown Map of Jefferson County, 1862 (Figure 7).

Narrative Statement of Significance

Agriculture: General Trends in Jefferson County

Isaac Clymer acquired the subject property after George Washington left surveying, but prior to 1800 Washington frequently commented on the agricultural production of his properties in Jefferson County (then Frederick County, Virginia). This information is useful as it outlines agriculture in general in the Shenandoah Valley from the mid-18th century on. In 1760 Washington recorded producing Tobacco at his Bullskin Plantation (now in Jefferson County, WV) and later in that decade no longer mentioned tobacco among the inventories of agricultural production, instead listing commodities such as wheat, barley, corn, oats, millet, timothy, and kitchen crops such as pumpkin, peas, potatoes, cabbage and carrots¹³.

Locally, Tobacco production prior to 1800 was an important part of the agricultural economy of the lower Shenandoah Valley. There are references to several tobacco inspection and warehouses along the Potomac River, and the warehouse closest to the Isaac Clymer farm was at Shepherdstown was established by the Virginia General Assembly in 1788. That led to the construction of a tobacco inspection warehouse by Abraham Shepherd, although by that time there was some question as to whether the inspection fees on tobacco would be profitable¹⁴. The decline in tobacco production in the Shenandoah Valley is well documented¹⁵, and locally production shifted toward wheat. This shift is seen in the increase of grist and flour mills across

¹¹ Viola Hughes conveyance to William S. and Arice R. Stallings. 26 April 1958. Jefferson County Court House Deed 224 page 72.

¹² Allen, John. *Uncommon Vernacular: The Early Houses of Jefferson County, West Virginia, 1735-1835*. Morgantown, West Virginia: West Virginia University Press, 2011. Pgs 51, 75.

¹³ Johnson and Twohig (1999).

¹⁴ Gardiner and Gardiner (1938).

¹⁵ For general commentary, see Virginia Museum of History & Culture (virginiahistory.org), 1825 to 1861. Political Decline and Westward Migration. Accessed January 2025.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

the Shenandoah Valley. By 1809 a map of Jefferson County Virginia¹⁶ showed 31 Grist and Merchant mills, including two which were less than 5 miles from the Isaac Clymer farm. One of these, the “iron ore bank”, was at the mouth of Cherry Run at the Potomac (Cherry run passes through the Isaac Clymer farm). A second mill was located along Elk Branch, likely in the vicinity of Engle Switch. The trend away from Tobacco and toward wheat and other cash crops was documented in Berkeley County by Thomas Creswell, who was touring the mid-Atlantic from England in 1777. He made detailed notes of agricultural production in neighboring Berkeley County, Virginia and remarked specifically on how corn was cultivated and how occasionally wheat would be planted alongside the corn prior to the corn harvest. Otherwise, wheat was planted in September and harvested in the following late spring. He also noted that other grains such as Rye, Oats, Barley, Hemp and Flax were grown, in addition to kitchen crops such as peas and beans¹⁷.

Ahead of the development of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Potomac River was the major conduit used to deliver agricultural products from the Shenandoah Valley to Georgetown, and Alexandria. Although initially tobacco made up the lion’s share of river-transported goods, in 1796 the president of the Potomack Navigation Company cited that upwards of 200,000 barrels of “Flour and Wheat, Indian Corn Rye, Oates, Beans, Pease etc.” were also transported on the Potomac River to ports downstream¹⁸. Transporting goods on the untamed Potomac meant that goods could not be shipped during times of extremely high or low water. Farmers usually waited until the snow melt, which created the spring freshets necessary to (relatively) safely deliver goods to the eastern population centers downstream¹⁹. The Potomack Navigation Company was founded in 1785 in an early effort to tame the river and make the transport of goods more reliable, however this effort failed and the company was dissolved by 1825²⁰.

The transport of agricultural goods from the Shenandoah Valley eastward was greatly improved by the near simultaneous opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (reaching Shepherdstown in 1830²¹) and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (reaching Engle Switch – 3 miles from the Isaac Clymer Farm and Martinsburg) by 1847²². Following the opening of these two significant transportation arteries, agricultural production was made more profitable as it was easier to transport goods to the population centers to the east. By the time the Civil War broke out, the Union’s Valley Campaign had accounted for the destruction of “over 2,000 barns filled with wheat, hay, farming implements; over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat...”²³.

¹⁶ Varle and Jones. 1809.

¹⁷ Creswell, Thomas. Personal Diary, 13 April 1777. Cited in “A History of the National Conservation Training Center and surrounding area”, Everson, Dan. 2017. NCTC Conservation Library. Reference <http://library.fws.gov/NCTC/history0708.pdf>

¹⁸ Nute 1923.

¹⁹ Hann (1994).

²⁰ Littlefield (1984).

²¹ Kytte (1983).

²² Dilts (1996).

²³ Janda (1995).

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

Following the destruction of agricultural infrastructure in the Shenandoah Valley during the Civil War, the region did not recover as the nation's breadbasket afterward. The railroads continued to expand westward and newer farms, on prime midwestern soils, became the primary producers of wheat and corn. The newly-expanded railroads served to transport these commodities to the eastern ports and population centers. Locally, agriculture shifted to fruit production and by the early 1900's Berkeley and Jefferson Counties boasted large orchards. Between 1940 and 1964 the two counties were ranked as the top two producers of orchard products in the state.²⁴ Smaller farms could not take advantage of the economics of large scale fruit production, and many focused on grain production as well as small dairy operations. Many farms in Jefferson County maintained dairy cattle – at a minimum to provide milk and dairy products for the family. In 1950 Jefferson County had close to 16,000 head of dairy cows and that number declined to 4,700 in 2022²⁵. Small dairy farms, once the mainstay of the dairy industry, have given way to larger, commercial operations. Using the same census data, the average number of dairy cattle per farm in Jefferson County was 32 in 1950 and 300 in 2022²⁶.

Against this backdrop, smaller farms were not swept up by these regional and national trends, except that the conversion of highly valued commodity crops from tobacco to wheat to fruits would have affected a farm's ability to obtain cash from these sales. Small farmers did change what was produced, at least in part, in order to keep up with the changing agricultural markets. But since such sales were small, given the small farm size, it was always important for these farmers to diversify in order to produce products essential for their survival. Thus, in addition to raising a small amount of a commodity crop such as wheat or fruit, kitchen crops and animal husbandry would have been a significant portion of the small farm production. Following World War II however, with increasing industrialization and a trend toward larger, industrial farming, the small family farms have faded into our country's past²⁷.

Agriculture: The Isaac Clymer Farm

In 1760 George Smith hired Thomas Rutherford to survey a 215-acre piece of land about a mile west of the Potomac River. With survey in hand Smith applied to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, owner of the six-million acre Northern Neck of Virginia, for a patent, that Fairfax granted in 1762. The ground rent, a nominal one shilling per 50 acres, was to be paid annually on the "Feast Day of Saint Michael, the Archangel."²⁸

In 1780 Smith sold the 215-acre tract to George Jones for 200 pounds, Pennsylvania money.²⁹ Ten years later Jones sold the 215-acre tract to William Jones for 200 pounds.³⁰ Whether George and William were related is not known. When William Jones died ca. 1808 the court ordered his

²⁴ Hogmire 2004.

²⁵ United States Department of Agriculture. Census of Agriculture, West Virginia Counties. 1950 and 2022.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Table 4, line 23. Livestock and Livestock Products (1950) and Table 11. Cattle and Calves – Inventory and Sales. (2022).

²⁷ Dhillon and Moncur (2023).

²⁸ Smith, George. Land Grant, 16 April 1762, 1762. Library of Virginia, Northern Neck Land Grants Book K 1757-1762, Reel 294, p. 399.

²⁹ Berkeley County Deed Book 5:179.

³⁰ Berkeley County Deed Book 9:215.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

215-acre tract divided among his widow and their children (Figure. 6). On October 20, 1808, Mary Jones Hurst, one of the children, inherited a 17.1-acre tract. Nine days later, on October 29, 1808, she and her husband sold the tract to Isaac Clymer for \$137.50.³¹

Isaac Clymer (1779-1870) was nephew to George Clymer, a Pennsylvania signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Isaac was a veteran of the War of 1812 and present at the Battle of Baltimore (when the Star Spangled Banner was written).³² Over a period of thirteen years, from 1808 to 1818, he acquired and reassembled four small contiguous parcels that the court had ordered divided to satisfy the estate of William Jones. These parcels made up the northern end of the original 215-acre patent (Figure. 6)³³.

The Shenandoah Valley was known as the nation's breadbasket from the late eighteenth century until the expansion of railroads to the American Midwest. Wheat paid for opulent houses and plantations up and down the Shenandoah Valley. But the Clymer farm did not experience the opulence of its neighbors as it lies in the hillier, less fertile, and therefore less prosperous part of the valley – an area known for its lack of streams and its numerous limestone outcroppings. In all probability wheat was grown, wherever possible, on flat fields as a cash crop, but for the most part, Isaac Clymer owned a subsistence farm. No specific records or inventories of the farm exist prior to his death. However, we can gain clues as to what was likely to have been part of the agricultural operations from the first US Census of Agriculture, which began in 1840³⁴. Across Jefferson County, the most common animals used in husbandry were sheep, swine, cattle, poultry, and horses (in decreasing order). The foundation of a hog bin and an extant chicken house were likely relics from Clymer's time³⁵. The common grains grown in Jefferson County were, in decreasing order, Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat. Again, it is very likely that at a minimum, corn and wheat were grown on the property. The former likely used to feed animals and the latter used as a cash crop, especially given the proximity of two grist mills as discussed above.

Underscoring the fact that the Isaac Clymer farm operated mainly in a subsistence fashion is the fact that very few agricultural support buildings were mentioned in the inventory at the time of Isaac Clymer's death (see footnote 42, page 19), and the buildings that were extant (or their remaining foundations) were relatively small. A measure of the existing rubble stone foundation of the "Hay Barn" (Resource 5, figure 8) places the dimensions of this former structure at 60 by 20 feet. This small structure likely housed animals on the ground floor in winter, and likely had the capacity to store some grain and hay on the upper floor. Based on modern recommendations, dairy cattle require between 50 and 100 square feet of indoor bedding area (the range is based on animals weighing 600 to 1,600 pounds). An ideal, modern utilization of the entire ground floor

³¹ Jefferson County Deed Book 4:534.

³² Smyth (1909).

³³ Jefferson County Courthouse, Deed Book 4 page 534 (29 Oct 1808); Deed Book 10 Page 284 (5 May 1818).

³⁴ US Census of Agriculture, 1840. Virginia – Western District – Jefferson County. Pages 165-167. Accessed via <http://https://agcensus.library.cornell.edu/> in December 2024.

³⁵ The location and purpose of both structures were identified by Jackie Hughes, personal communication ca. 1999-2000.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

of Resource 5 would yield an active herd size of between 12 and 24 animals, and this is considering modern husbandry³⁶. Until the loafing barn (Resource 2, Photo 22) was built in the 1950's, Resource 5 was the only structure which would have housed large animals in cold weather, as well as serve as grain and hay storage. This structure was dwarfed by existing barns which were built in Jefferson County prior to 1855. Allen (2011) documents 12 barns (6 built of stone, 2 of brick, and 4 of frame construction), all of which contain multiple interior levels which would have housed animals on the ground floor, with upper floors dedicated to granaries, hay storage, thrashing areas, and general equipment storage. These barns are associated with prominent families who farmed extensive acreage³⁷. Nearly all of the barns that Allen features are bank barns, being multi-story structures built into a hill to facilitate delivery of grain and feed on an upper level. Although Clymer could have built a similar style barn (there is a ridge to the east of the Issac Clymer House), the Hay Barn was a simple, (likely) two-story structure which would have required lifting to store feed for the winter. Many of the large farms in Jefferson County also utilized slave labor and maintained slave quarters, including the Bower, Springwood, Blakeley, New Hopewell, Traveler's Rest, Rockland, Elmwood, Claymont Court, Level Green, and Hermitage³⁸. Slaves obviously provided an immense labor advantage to the farms where they were enslaved. Other features seen on the larger and prosperous farms included stone or brick meat (smoke) houses, spring houses, summer kitchens, necessities, and washhouses³⁹. Beyond a small log smoke house (Figure 9, Building B), none of these structures appear in the 1871 Inventory of the Issac Clymer agricultural assets.

One can also deduce the location of pasture versus crop field from the 1949 Farmer District Cooperative Agreement between John R. Hughes and the Eastern Panhandle Soil Conservation District⁴⁰ (see Figure 15). Farmers tend to be conservative in the use of their land, a new property owner "inheriting" the existing land uses from the previous owner. Relatively flat lands would be pressed into hay or row crops while less level or rocky lands would be used as pasture. A well-known phenomenon, "hoof-beaten" or "fence-pacing" results in erosion on the pasture side of a fence⁴¹. An examination of Figure 15 and a modern Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the property (Figure 18) identifies the former pasture areas as having depressed areas along the 1949-identified pasture areas. This strongly suggests that these areas were utilized as pasture for decades, as the fence line erosion typically takes decades to form (see Booth and Likins, 2014). In addition, the boundary of "field 7" in the 1949 Soil Conservation District map corresponds with an existing stone fence remains along the southern field boundary (also noted in the DEM image, Figure 18). Thus, it is highly likely that the fields and pastures identified in the 1949 report were utilized in basically the same manner during Isaac Clymer's time. That image notes only 18 of the 48 acres were in hay (or potentially as row crops) – the remaining acreage was

³⁶ American Society of Animal Science (2020), Page 94.

³⁷ See pages 154-159, Allen (2011). Examples include barns at York Hill (1812), Prato Rio (1828), Little Elmington (1830), Jacob Homar (1832), Aspen Pool (1820), Rippon Lodge (1833), and Altoona (1855).

³⁸ Allen (2011), pages 134-137.

³⁹ Allen (2011), pages 122-151.

⁴⁰ US Soil Conservation Service, Eastern Panhandle Soil Conservation District. Report J-1150, dated 8 November 1949.

⁴¹ Booth, D.T. and J.C. Likins. Fenceline contrasts: grazing increases wetland surface roughness. *Wetlands Ecol. Manage.* 23(2): 183-194 (2014).

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

dedicated to pasture. The areas noted as hayfields are also the only relatively level portions of the property, and that limiting condition, we can assume, would have extended back to Clymer's time. So, consistent with the concept of subsistence farming, the Clymer's, and the farmers that followed the chain of succession through John Hughes, would have used this land primarily to feed themselves, with any excess being sold locally as a cash crop. Although speculative, the proximity of the Isaac Clymer property to both the C&O canal (Harpers Ferry and Shepherdstown) and the B&O railroad (Harpers Ferry and Engle Switch) would have provided an opportunity to sell any excess agricultural products to markets to the east, including Baltimore and Washington.

Following Issac Clymer's death in 1871, an announcement for the farm sale listed "a large Three-Story Stone Dwelling House, containing 5 Rooms, Good Cellar and Kitchen, with a never failing Well of good water near the house; also a large Cistern, a fine Barn with good Stables, a Smoke House, Blacksmith Shop, a Tenants House, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, &c.; a Good Orchard of Choice Fruit." The advertisement included "and is unsurpassed in fertility, all under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation."⁴² Several of these structures were standing in 1949, including the "fine Barn" (Structure G and Figure 8), "never failing Well of good water near the house" (Structure J), "Tenants House" (Structure I and Photo 5), and "Hog Pen" (Structure E and Figure 14)⁴³. Other structures, not listed in the 1871 inventory but standing and in agricultural use by 1950 include a log smoke house (Structure B and Figure 9 and 11), a chicken shed (Structure F and Figures 10 and 11) and a "Shed/Garage" (Structure H and Figure 12). The chicken shed collapsed in the January 2015 blizzard, but prior inspection noted that it was constructed in a timber frame style, with rafters pegged at the peak (no ridgepole) and situated on the east and west wall top plates with decoratively cut bird's beaks and chamfered edges.

By 1948 the property was still in active agricultural production (a view of the farm from the west appears in Figure 13). A USDA aerial map of the property (Figure 15) indicates a mix of hayfield and pasture and also shows the original barn, Resource 6, standing. A trench to the north of the modern loafing barn (ca. 1950, contributing resource 2) marks the location of an early ground silo, installed by John Huges in the early 1950's, and noted as being one of the first such silos in Jefferson County⁴⁴. At the time of his death, following a tragic tractor roll-over accident, the Hughes family maintained 41 "high grade" Holstein dairy cattle, of which 24 were actively being milked⁴⁵. The herd averaged 11,000 pounds of milk in 1955 and was described as being "one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Jefferson County, having been selling milk on the Washington, D.C., market". The death of John Hughes, and the auction sale of the cattle on 18 October 1956, marked the end of agricultural operations on the Isaac Clymer property. The land is currently under an agricultural conservation easement held by the Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board, the Land Trust of the Eastern Panhandle, and the United States Natural Resource Conservation Service⁴⁶. This permanent conservation easement ensures that the land

⁴² *Shepherdstown Register*, 7 January 1871.

⁴³ Structures referenced in Figure 16, Index of Buildings ca. 1949.

⁴⁴ Jackie Hughes, personal communication. Ca. 1999-2000.

⁴⁵ Closing Out Sale. Spirit of Jefferson Farmer's Advocate. Thursday 11 October 1956.

⁴⁶ Jefferson County Court House, land records Deed Book 1091 Page 335. Recorded 30 March 2011.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

will be protected in perpetuity and may once again be pressed into agricultural production in the future.

Architecture: the Isaac Clymer House

The current three-story stone house was completed in 1835, as the Jefferson County Land Tax record for 1836 includes a note “additional \$350 added for new stone house” under the entry for Isaac Clymer.⁴⁷ The floor joists which support the first floor, containing the hall and parlor, are exposed in the ground floor kitchen and are roughhewn with signs of being used in a prior construction. The second floor joists are sawn by a reciprocating saw, rather than hewn, and are more standard in their dimensions. It is likely that the remains of the smaller log cabin foundation (Resource 7) (also likely to be the structure listed as the ‘tenants house’ in the 1871 farm sale) served as the original residence while the Clymer’s built the current stone house.

The stone house is unusual for being a very late example of the earlier hall and parlor style⁴⁸ in Jefferson County. There are a small group of similar-sized structures in the Bakerton area, which suggests construction by the same stone mason⁴⁹. Overall exterior dimensions of 30 by 20 feet are more aligned with earlier hall and parlor houses in the county; by 1830 houses generally were larger in footprint.⁵⁰ The south exterior features finely dressed limestone blocks⁵¹ with massive, stone lintels spanning the south façade door and window openings. The large quoins (some exceeding 24” in height) are similar to a style used in stone barn construction. The quoins, and on the south façade, lintels and large course blocks, appear to have been dressed with a pitching chisel.⁵² Allen (2011) posits that local stone masons and members of the public may have toured the dressed stone lock, culvert, and aqueduct structures which were being constructed in the 1830s across the Potomac River by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company and appreciated the style.⁵³ Another local style may be found in the saw tooth brick cornices, which are found in other contemporary structures in the general vicinity of Harpers Ferry.⁵⁴ The Isaac Clymer house also features gable chimneys which transition from stone to brick just below the roof line. This was a common feature in Jefferson County beginning in 1815.⁵⁵

Despite several similarities with local houses, the Isaac Clymer House also displays features which suggest a desire by either the owner or the builder to utilize earlier styles. The transoms over both exterior hall doors are small and the doorways lack side lights which had become common in houses by the 1830s.⁵⁶ The house uses a tight radius winding staircase to access all

⁴⁷ Jefferson County Land Book 1836:4.

⁴⁸ McAllester, 1994. Pg 80.

⁴⁹ Allen (2011), pg. 112-115.

⁵⁰ Allen (2011), pg. 112.

⁵¹ McKee (1973), pg.

⁵² McKee (1973), pg. 27.

⁵³ Allen (2011), pg. 213.

⁵⁴ Allen (2011), pg. 241.

⁵⁵ Allen (2011), pg. 246.

⁵⁶ Allen (2011), pg. 251.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

three floors, again, a style which had passed from fashion by 1830.⁵⁷ Although in the parlor, the winding staircase converts to a ramp design for the lower 5 of 13 treads, suggesting an interest in the more modern, and increasingly common ramp staircase design.⁵⁸

An outstanding feature of the interior is the intact, grain painted doors. They reflect a tiger-, burled-, and birds eye maple graining, and the original colors are still relatively vibrant, compared to doors in houses of similar age in the county.⁵⁹ Another feature of the interior are the raised panels that flank all door and window openings on the first floor, as well as the fine detailing on the Hall fireplace. As discussed extensively by Allen (2011), it is unlikely that these embellishments were imported from the eastern communities of either Washington or Baltimore, as by the time the Issac Clymer House was completed, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had only arrived at Harpers Ferry in 1833, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1834 (see also Bushong, 1972).

There are three potential archaeological sites located on this property: The foundations of a log cabin and barn, and the ruins of a dam. Each date to the nineteenth century and are likely associated with the property's agricultural operations. The log cabin (Photo5) may have been the farm's original residence prior to the construction of the 1835 house; later it probably functioned as a tenant house. The barn (Figure 8) was in use prior to the construction of the current ca. 1948 barn (Resource #2, Photo 22). The limestone block dam (Photo 6) was associated with the former spring run on the farm and may have been used to provide drinking water for livestock. The log cabin was deconstructed in the 1940s, while the barn is believed to have been lost to deterioration in the 1950s. The date of the dam's destruction is unknown. Stone remnants of all three resources still exist. Their study could provide new information about small farm operations in Jefferson County during the nineteenth century.

Examination of the dam ruins, for example, could yield information about early water collection or control practices in local small scale farms. While no archaeological investigation has occurred within the Isaac Clymer Farm, there is potential for locating archaeological resources around the barn and cabin foundations. Below-ground features that may be present include cisterns, wells, outhouses, postholes, and refuse pits. Artifacts that may be uncovered included remains of various household items and agricultural tools. A future archaeological study of the Isaac Clymer Farm may contribute to a deeper understanding of agricultural practices on the property as well as of the lives of the occupants of the house. If this is found to be the case, a future update to this document may establish additional significance under Criterion D.

⁵⁷ Allen (2011), pg. 260.

⁵⁸ John Allen, personal communication.

⁵⁹ Allen (2011), pg. 292.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

8. Major Bibliographical References

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Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

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Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): West Virginia Historic Property
Inventory Form (WVHPIF): JF 0673

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: See Figure 5.

Datum if other than WGS84: WGS1984 UTM Zone 17N

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 39.378291° Longitude: -77.773427°

B. Latitude: 39.378321° Longitude: -77.769669°

C. Latitude: 39.372468° Longitude: -77.768879°

D. Latitude: 39.372408° Longitude: -77.771573°

E. Latitude: 39.373706° Longitude: -77.77057°

F. Latitude: 39.373936° Longitude: -77.773221°

Verbal Boundary Description⁶⁰ (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Issac Clymer tract is essentially the same as in 1818, when Clymer purchased and merged several smaller tracts to create the current 48-acre parcel. From point A at Figure 5, the property line runs east almost 1,030 feet to point B. From there the line runs south 2,143 feet to point C which marks the southeastern corner. From that point the boundary runs west 761 feet to point D. The boundary line then follows a jog, first running northeast to point E (a distance of 551 feet) then west some 744 feet to point F, which is located at the centerline in Engle Mollers Road (WV Secondary Route 31, The boundary is completed by running north, at first through the center of said public road some 452 feet to a point where the property line intersects the public road, then continuing north an additional 1,133 feet to point A.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary represents the current property configuration and dates to 1818 when Issac Clymer combined four parcels which were part of the original 1762, 215-acre patent. The parcel combined lots formerly owned by George Jones, Mary Ann Hurst, Wealthy Ann Jones, and a common wood lot. The current configuration represents the northern-most portion of the original 1762 patent. The Issac Clymer House is located roughly in the center of the tract, thus keeping the house in the context of its rural nature.

⁶⁰ Line lengths and general compass bearings from a survey of the property recorded 30 March 2011 in the Jefferson County Courthouse, plat cabinet 25 slide 280.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: John Restaino; Mark Schiavone
organization: Property Owners
street & number: 2328 Engle Molers Road
city or town: Harpers Ferry state: WV zip code: 25425
email: john.m.restaino@gmail.com; mark.schiavone.wv@gmail.com
telephone: 304-876-6070
date: October 2023
With assistance from George Siekkinen and John Demer.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

List of Figures

Fig	Description
1	USGS map showing location of Isaac Clymer Farm
2	Aerial imagery with contributing/non-contributing resources
3A	Sketch map key to photographs (photos 4-6, 23 and 25)
3B	Sketch Map key to photographs (photos 1-3, 7-9, 22 and 24)
3C	Sketch map key to photos – interior photographs
4	Floor plan – Isaac Clymer House and modern addition
5	Aerial view of Isaac Clymer Farm and latitude/longitude points
6	Plat of 215 acre parcel divided among heirs of William Jones (1808)
7	Isaac Clymer Farm on 1862 S. Howell Brown Map of Jefferson County
8	Photograph of original barn (Resource 6).
9	Image of Smoke House (Building B in Figure 16). Extant until 1996.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

Fig	Description
10	Equipment Shed (building D) and Chicken Pen (Building F). Buildings referenced in Figure 16. Both extant until ca. 2011.
11	View west into Issac Clymer Farm. Buildings (Left to right) Shed/Garage (H), Chicken Pen (F), Issac Clymer House (Resource #1), Smoke House (B), Equipment Shed (D).
12	Shed/Garage. Ca. 1949. (Building H, Figure 16).
13	View northeast from West Pasture. Buildings (left to right) Loafing ("new" barn (Resource #2), Issac Clymer House (Resource #1), Chicken shed (Building F), part of Equipment Shed (Building D).
14	Pig Shed. Building E in figure 16. Demolished between ca. 1950 and 1996.
15	USDA aerial agricultural land use map (1949). Source for Figures 16 and 17.
16	Index of Agricultural Buildings and Contributing Resources Present in 1949
17	Photo Index of photographer locations and azimuth, Figures 8-13.
18	Digital Elevation Model (DEM) image of Isaac Clymer Farm with comparison to 1949 USDA aerial image (see Figure 15).

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

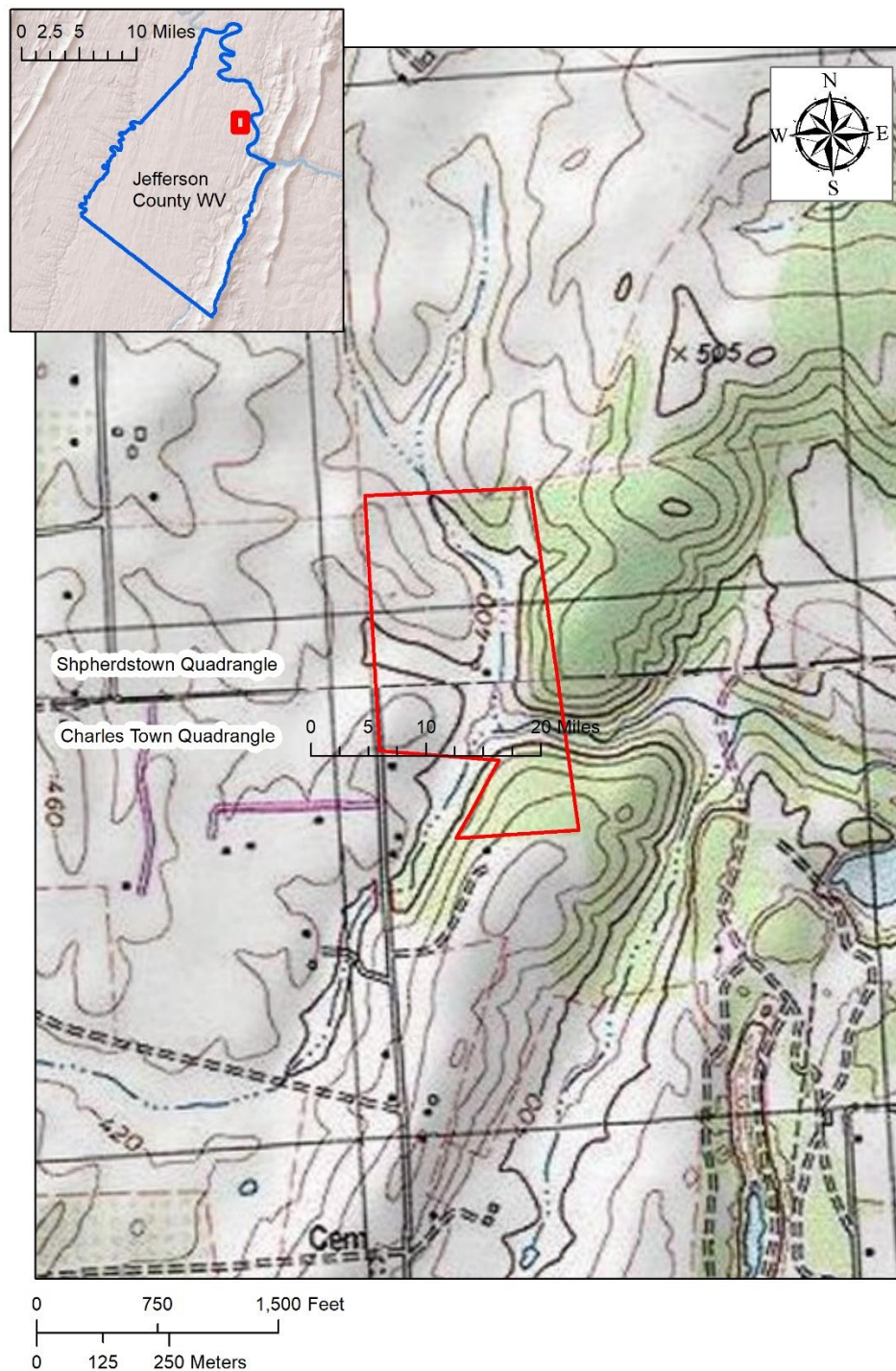


Figure 1. USGS map showing location of Isaac Clymer Farm

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Figure 2. Aerial imagery with contributing and non-contributing Resources

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

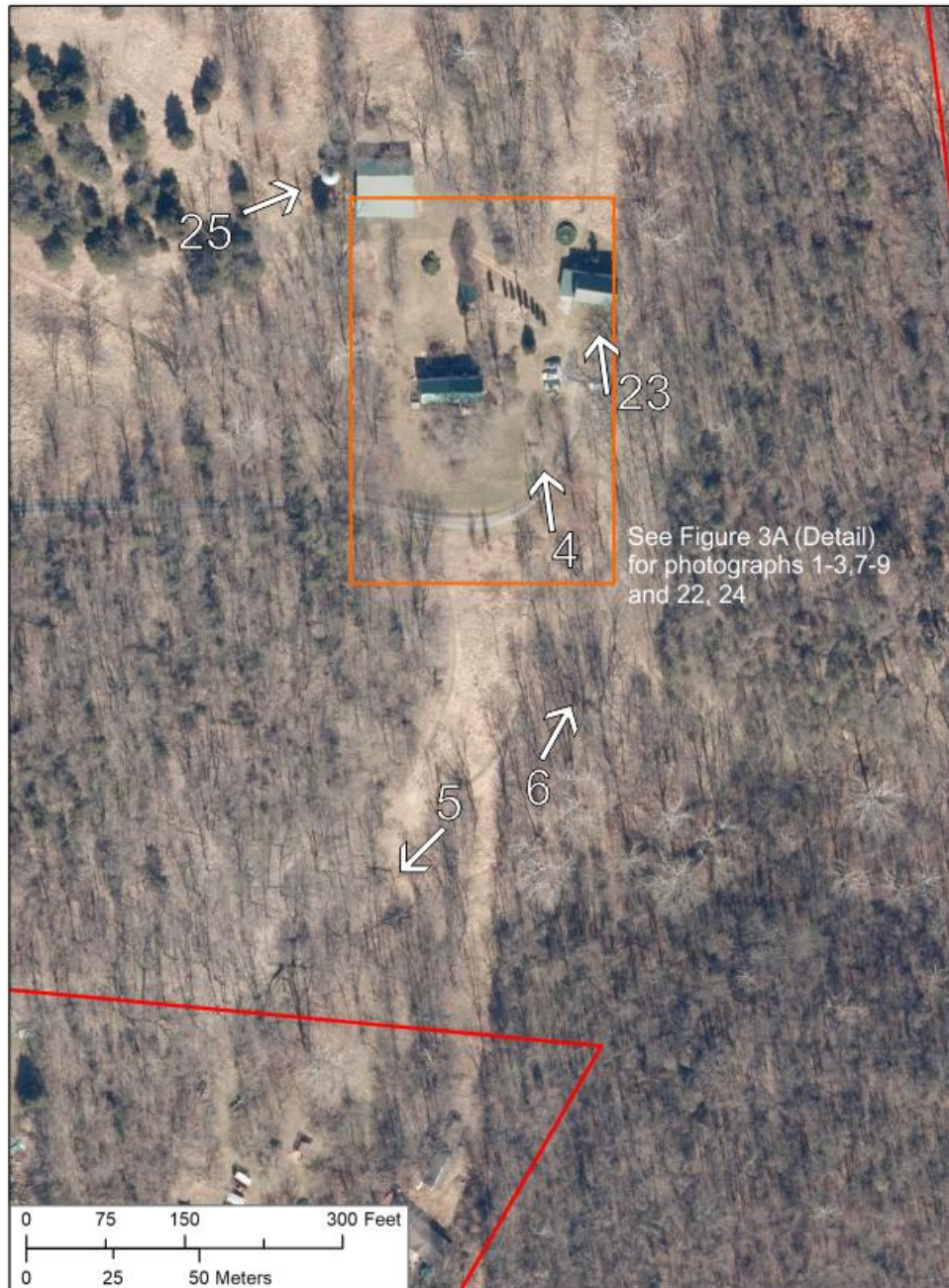


Figure 3A. Sketch map key to photographs (photos 4-6, 23 and 25)

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



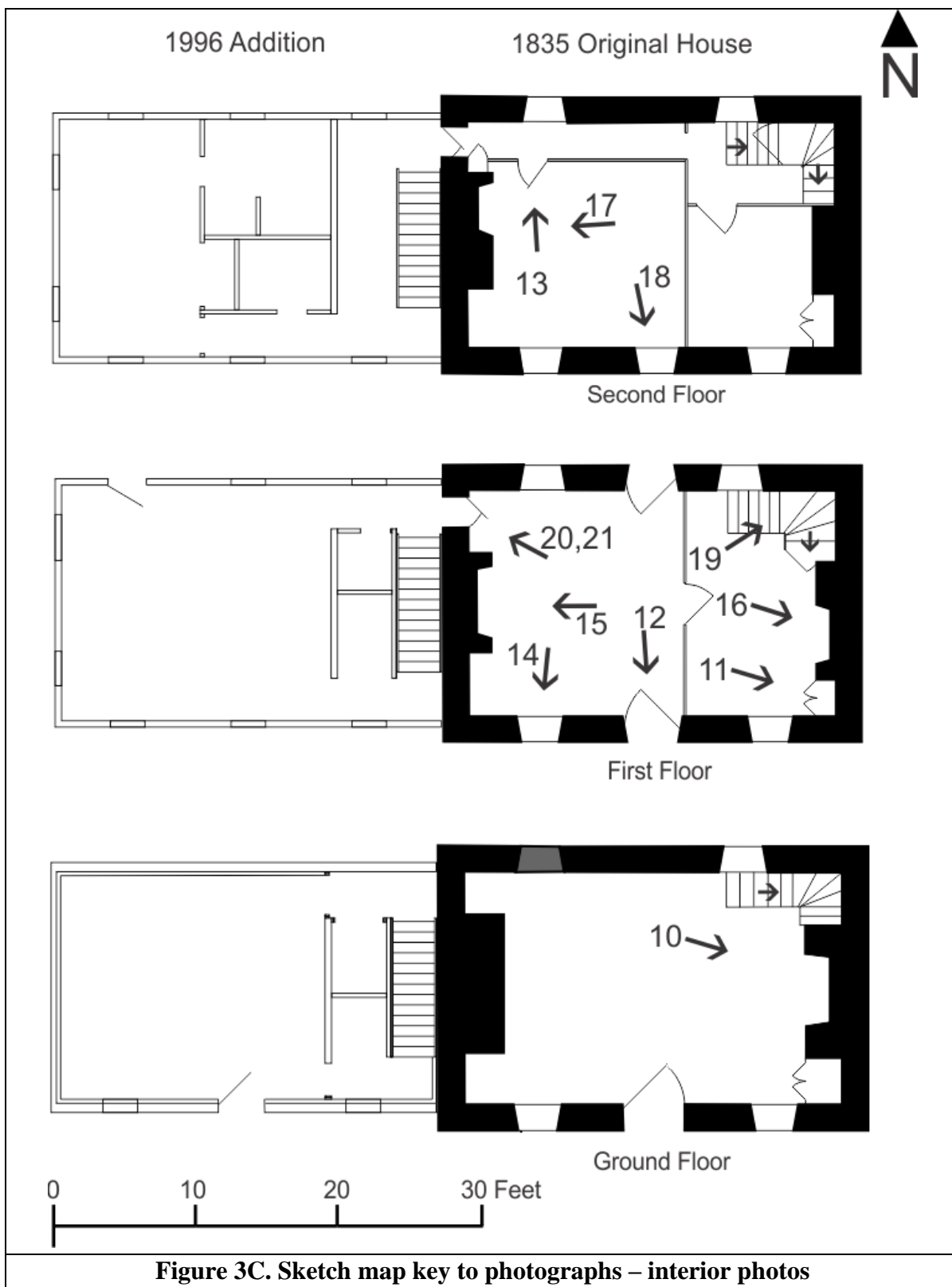
Figure 3B. Sketch map key to photographs (photos 1-3, 7-9, 22 and 24)

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

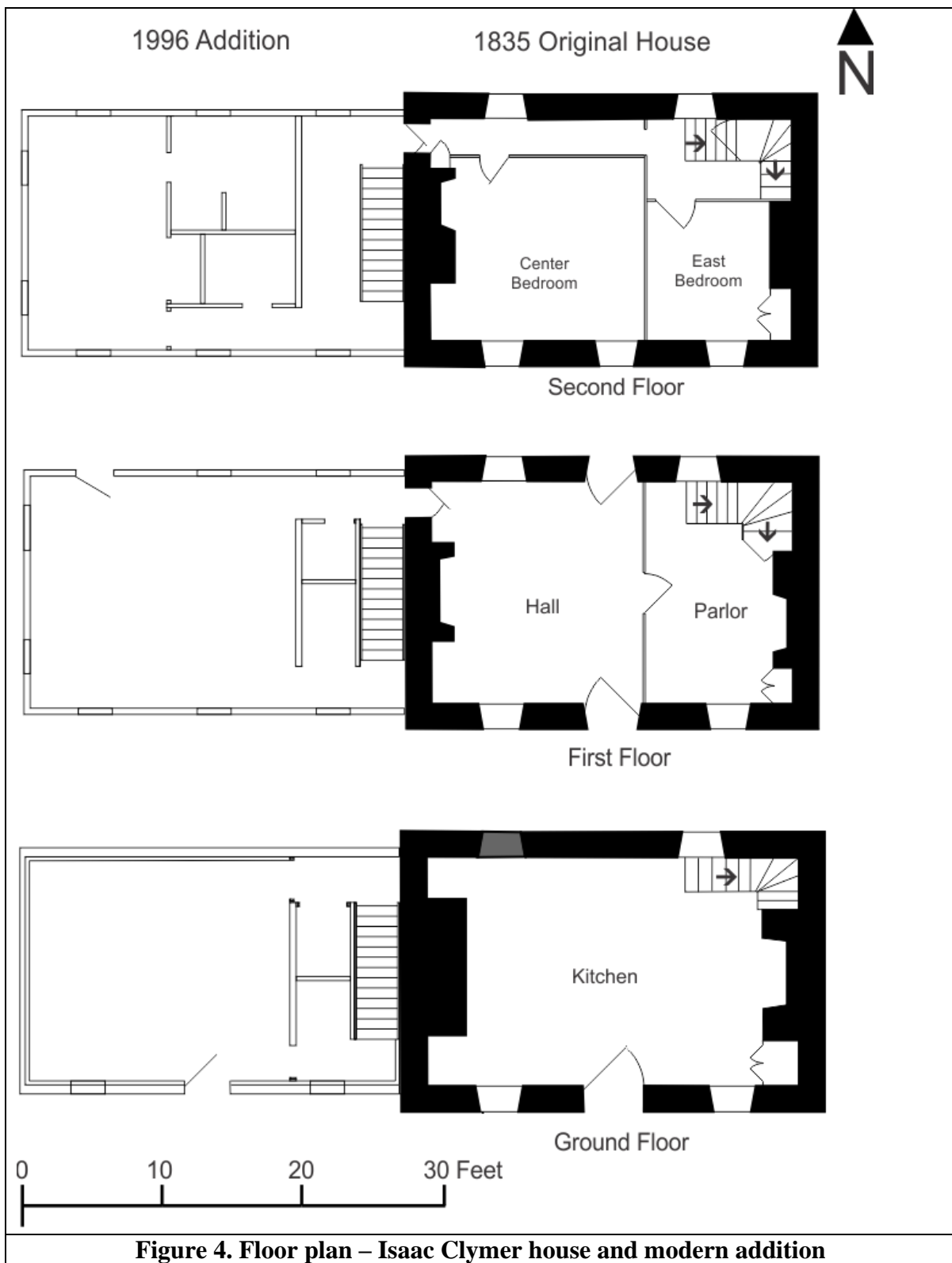
Jefferson, WV

County and State



Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Image Source: WVU GIS Technical Center
wv_imagery_WVGISTC_leaf_off_mosaic (2022)
WGS1984 UTM Zone 17N

Figure 5. Aerial view of Isaac Clymer Farm and latitude/longitude points

Isaac Clymer Farm
 Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
 County and State

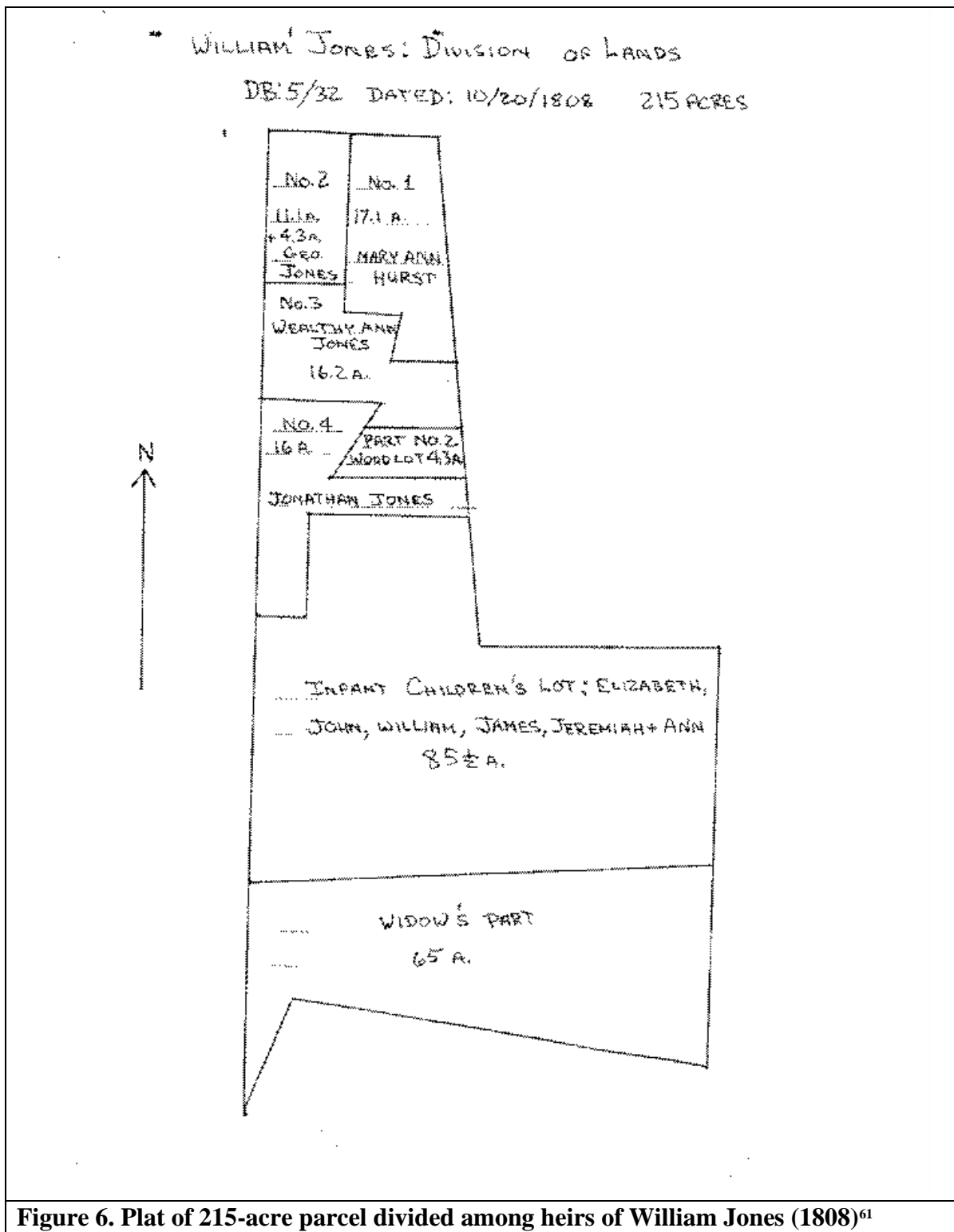


Figure 6. Plat of 215-acre parcel divided among heirs of William Jones (1808)⁶¹

⁶¹ Manually redrawn and annotated for clarity. The original courthouse record is in poor condition.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

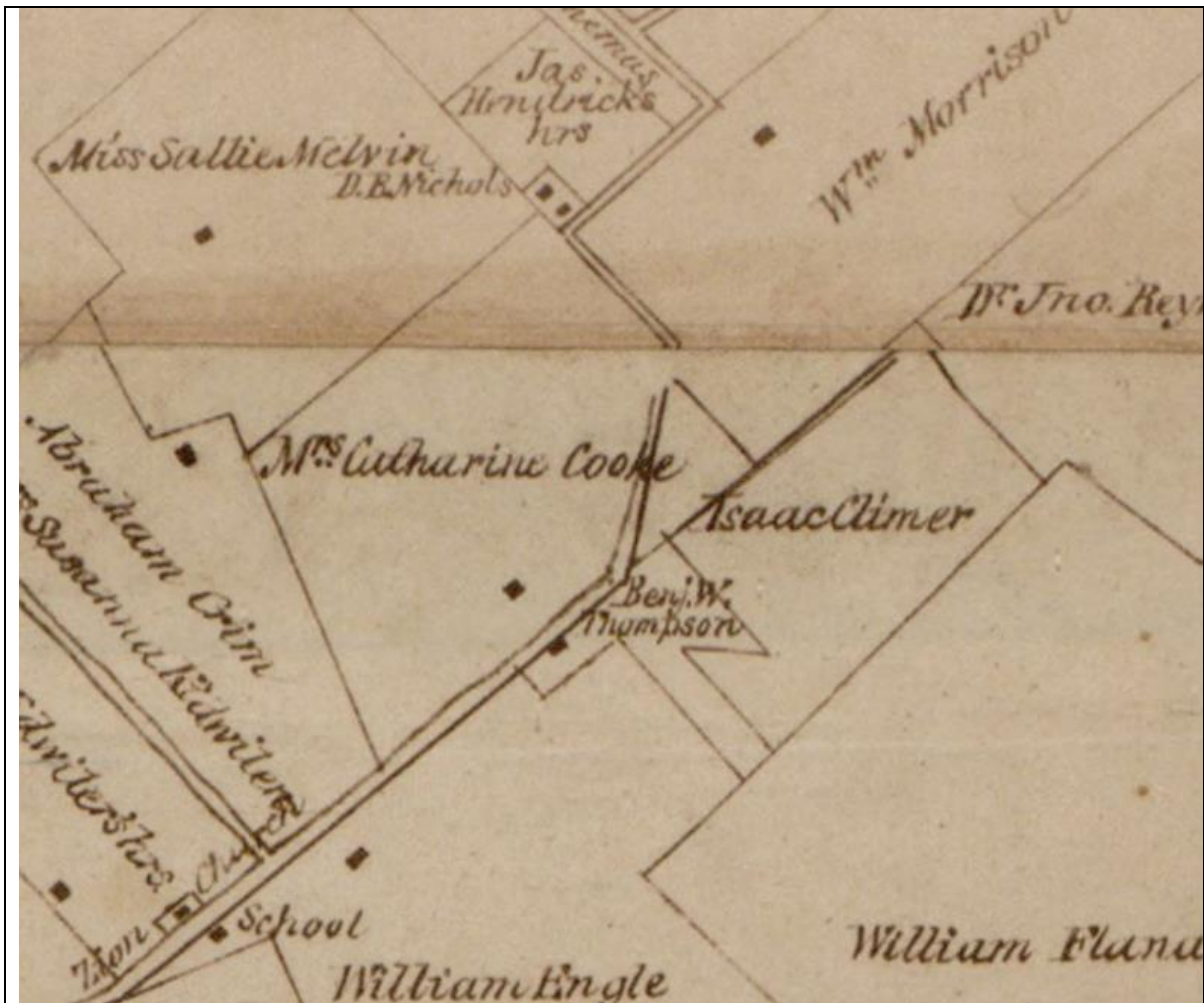
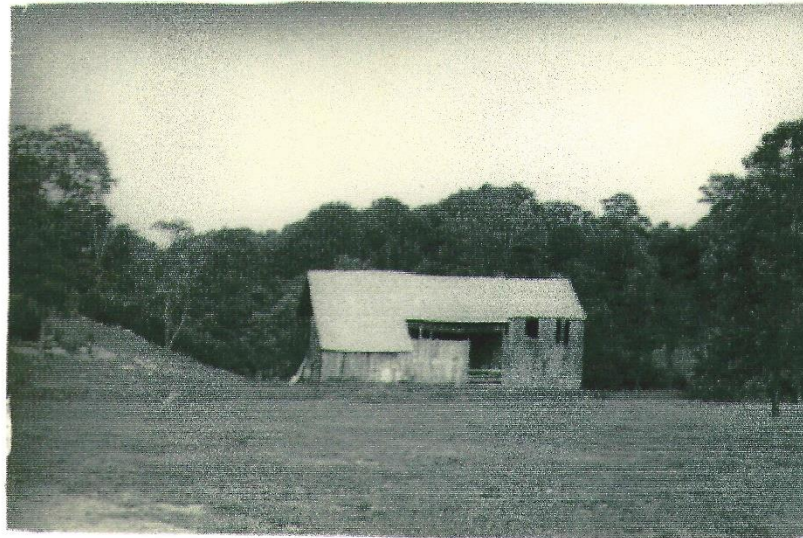


Figure 7. Isaac Clymer Farm on 1862 S. Howell Brown Map of Jefferson County (Detail)⁶²

⁶² Library of Congress Call Number G3893.J4G46 1862 .U5

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Hay Barn

?1954

Figure 8. Photograph of original barn (resource 5, contributing site)⁶³

⁶³ Source: Joan Hughes, oldest daughter of John and Viola Hughes. Family photograph taken by John Hughes' brother.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Joan Hughes
Jack & Sanford Hughes

log shed

7.1951

Figure 9. Image of Smoke House (Building B in figure 16") Extant until 1996⁶⁴.

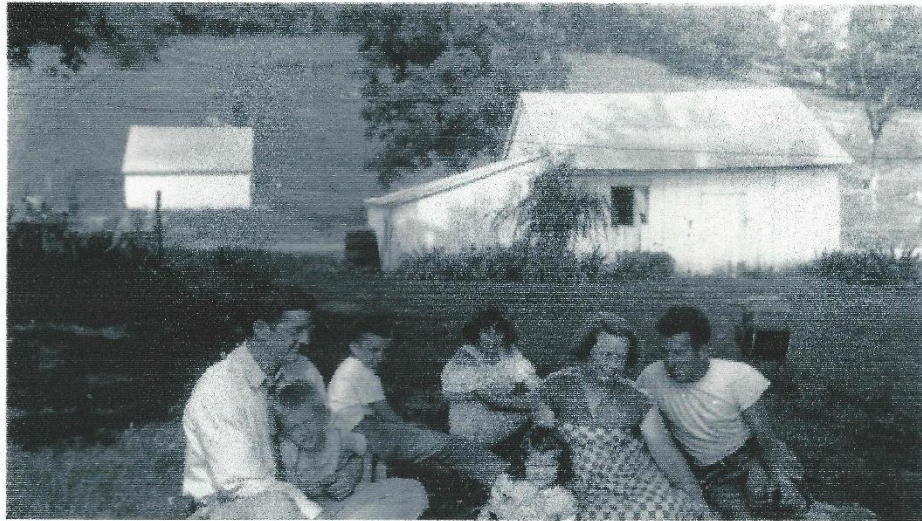
⁶⁴ Source: Joan Hughes, oldest daughter of John and Viola Hughes. Family photograph taken by John Hughes' brother. This is structure B in Figure 16.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

Equipment shed

Chicken house



Hughes.
Sanford, Rogers, Sanford Jr., Joan, Connie, Vi + Jack

Figure 10. Equipment Shed (Building D) and Chicken Shed (Building F)⁶⁵.

⁶⁵ Source: Joan Hughes, oldest daughter of John and Viola Hughes. Family photograph taken by John Hughes' brother. From left to right, these are buildings D and F referenced in Figure 16.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

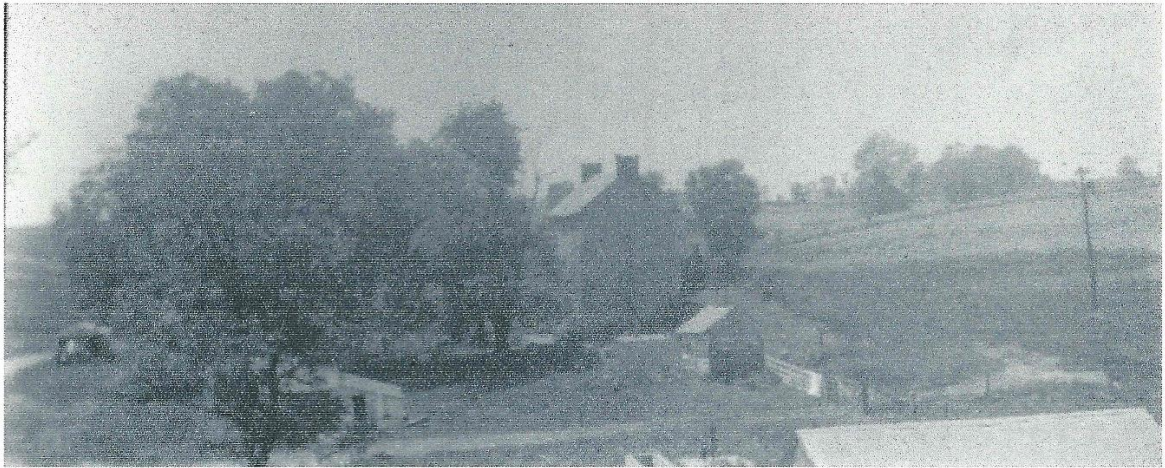
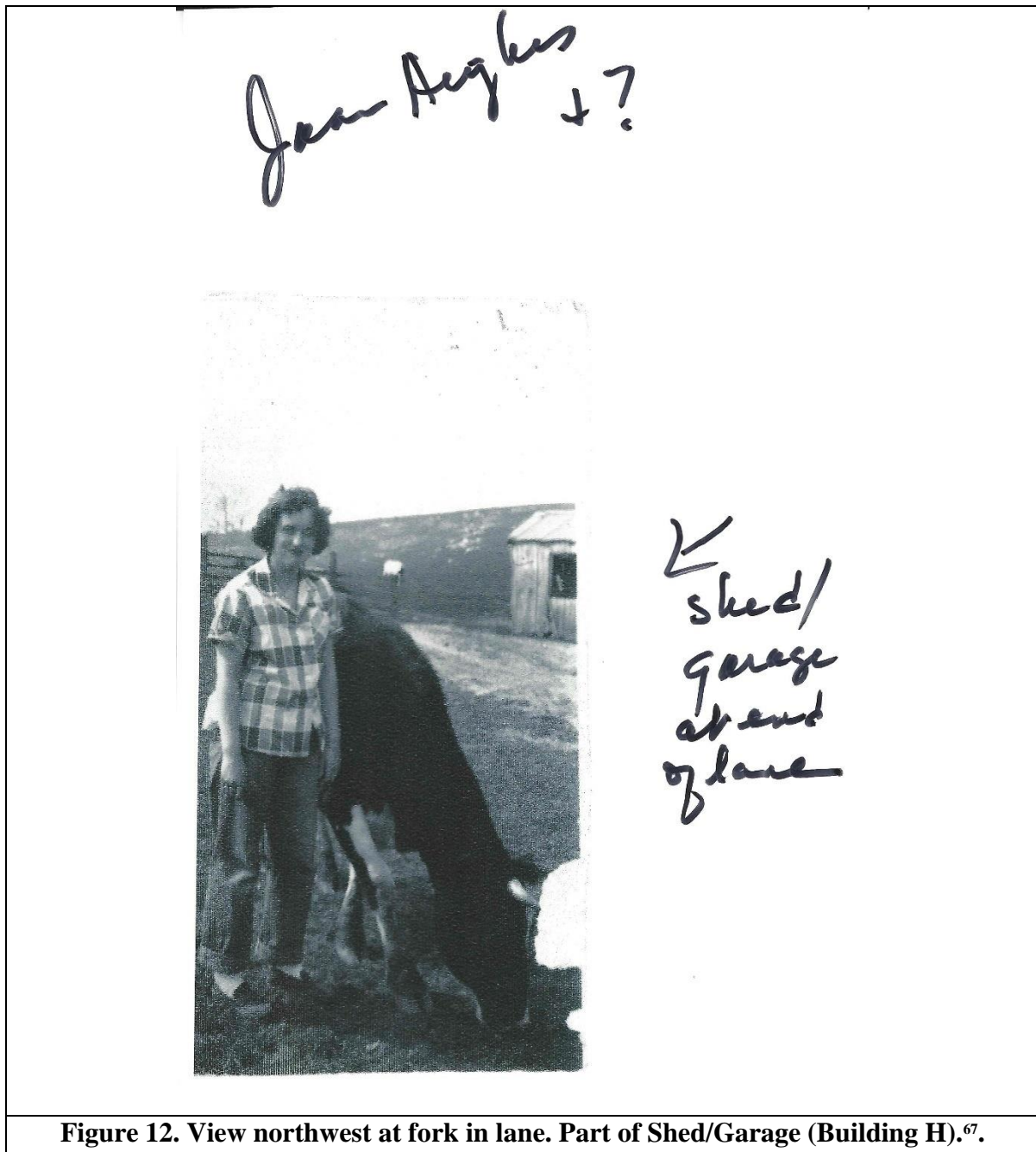


Figure 11. View west into Issac Clymer Farm. Buildings (Left to right) Shed/Garage (H), Chicken Pen (F), Issac Clymer House (Resource #1), Smoke House (B), Equipment Shed (D).⁶⁶

⁶⁶ Source: Joan Hughes, oldest daughter of John and Viola Hughes. Family photograph taken by John Hughes' brother. Lettered Building #'s referenced in Figure 16.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



⁶⁷ Source: Joan Hughes, oldest daughter of John and Viola Hughes. Family photograph taken by John Hughes' brother. Lettered Building #'s referenced in Figure 16.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



New barn
1955-?

Figure 13. View northeast from West Pasture. Buildings (left to right) Loafing (“new” barn (Resource #2), Issac Clymer House (Resource #1), Chicken shed (Building F), part of Equipment Shed (Building D)⁶⁸.

⁶⁸ Source: Joan Hughes, oldest daughter of John and Viola Hughes. Family photograph taken by John Hughes’ brother. Lettered Building #’s referenced in Figure 16. Note that the “new barn”, Resource #2, was built circa 1955 and thus not shown on the 1949 USDA aerial image, Figures 15-17.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

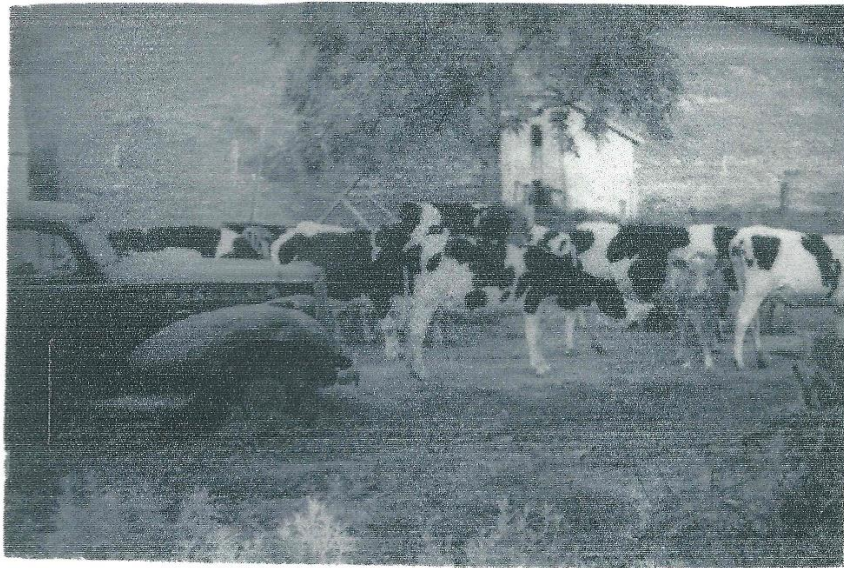
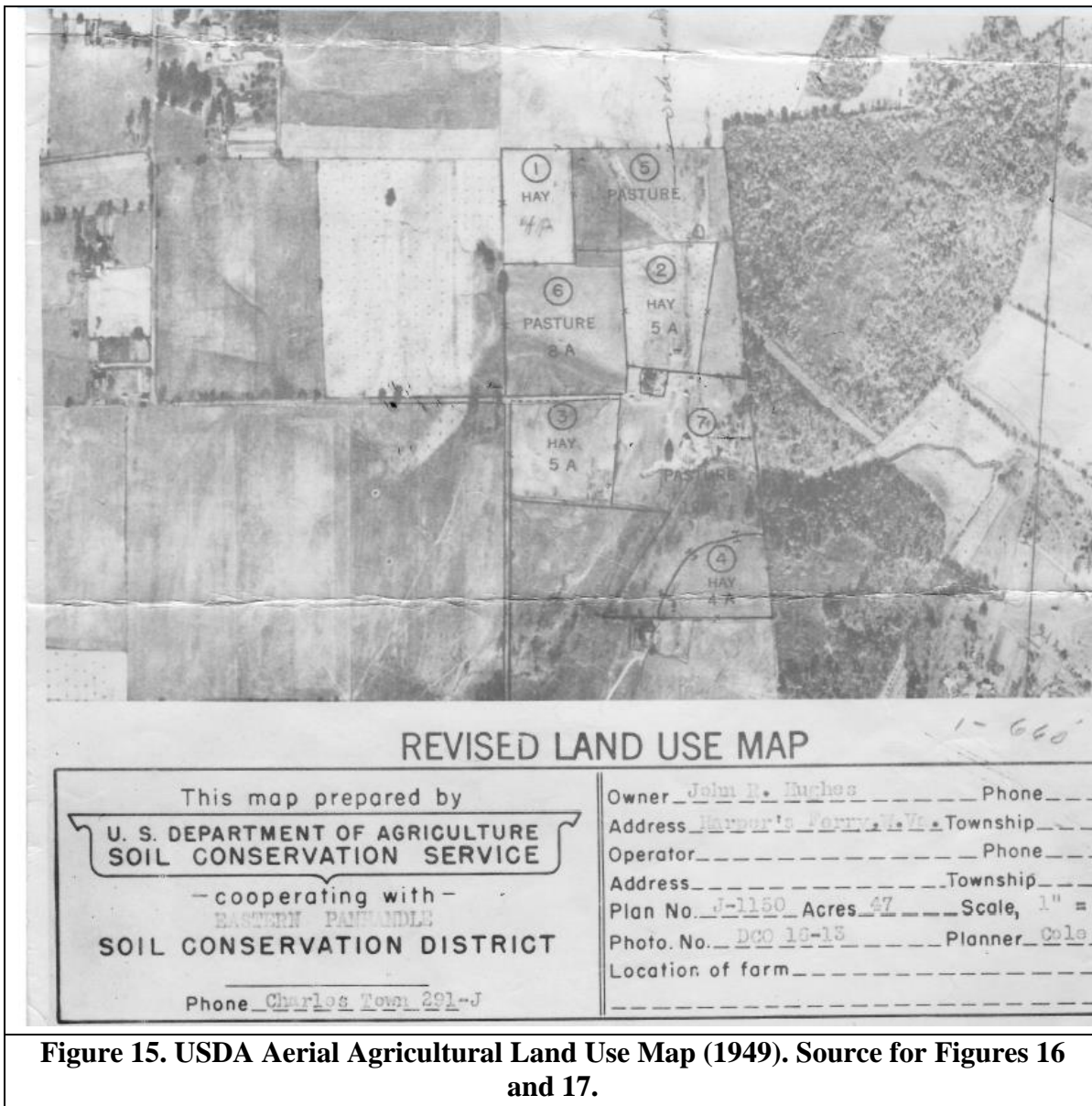


Figure 14. Pig Shed (Building E)⁶⁹.

⁶⁹ Source: Joan Hughes, oldest daughter of John and Viola Hughes. Family photograph taken by John Hughes' brother. Lettered Building #'s referenced in Figure 16.

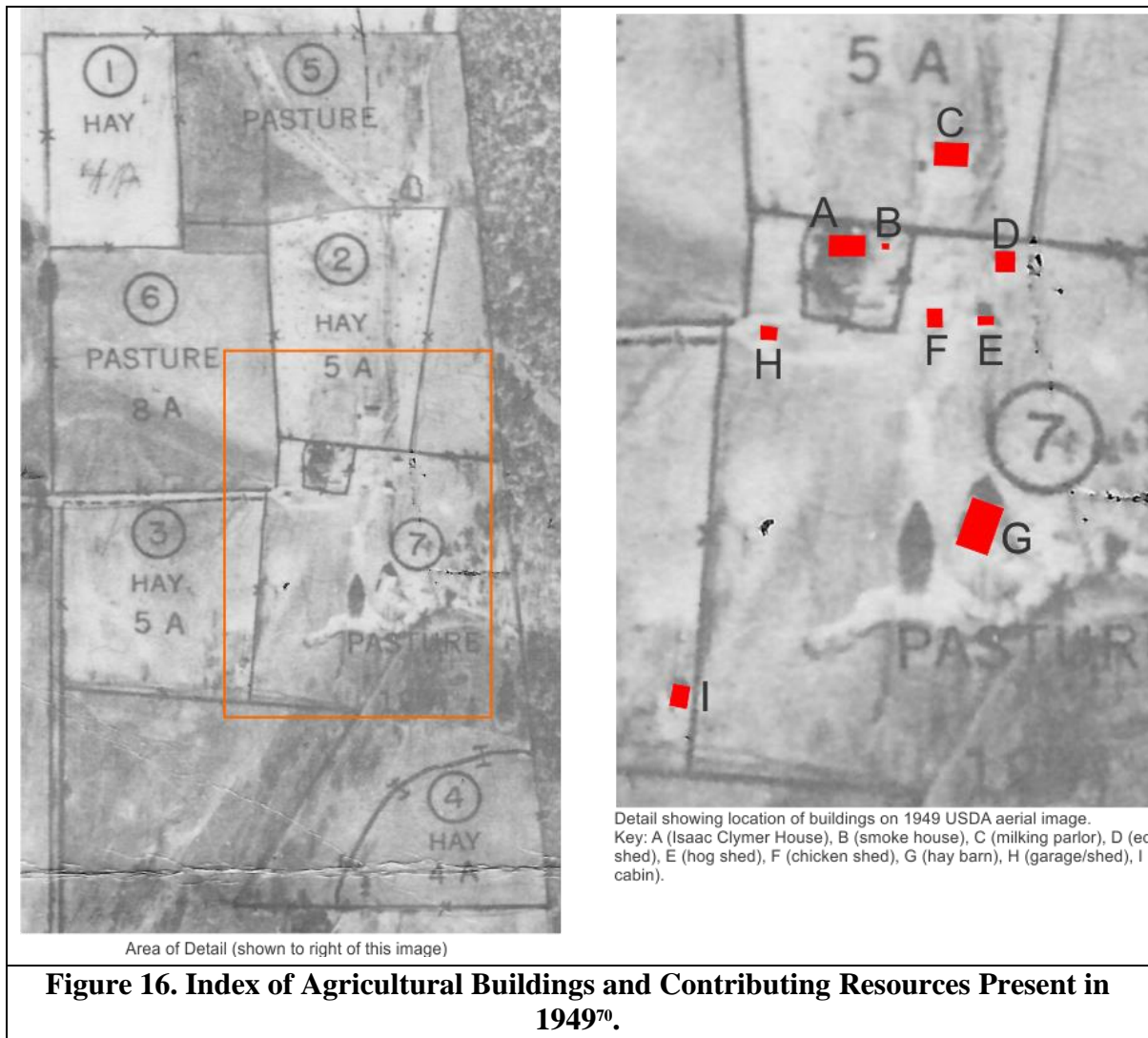
Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



⁷⁰ Image is a detail from the 1949 USDA Aerial Land Use Map, Figure 15.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Figure 17. Photo Index of photographer locations and azimuth, Figures 8-13.⁷¹

⁷¹ Image is a detail from the 1949 USDA Aerial Land Use Map, Figures 15 and 16.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Figure 18. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) image of Isaac Clymer Farm with comparison to 1949 USDA aerial image.

Image Sources: Left: USDA Soil Conservation Service, report J-1150 (see also Figure 15).
Right: Digital Elevation Model. WV University GIS Technical Center. Elevation layers, wv_hillshade_1m_mosaic.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. Key all photographs to the sketch maps (figures 3A, 3B, and 3C).

Photo Log

Name of Property: Isaac Clymer House

City or Vicinity: North of Bakerton, WV. County: Jefferson State: West Virginia.

Photographer: F. Mark Schiavone (all exterior and interior images).

Date Photographed: 9 April 2023 (both exterior and interior images photos 1-18). 27 January 2025 (photos 19-25).

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Number	Description and Camera Direction
1 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_001 Isaac Clymer House, south and east façade. View toward northwest.
2 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_002 1996 addition to the Isaac Clymer House. View to northeast.
3 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm__003 Issac Clymer House south porch. View to the northwest.
4 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_004 South lawn of the Isaac Clymer House. Buildings (left to right) Isaac Clymer House, Garden Shed, Guest House/Shop. View to the north.
5 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_005 Stone foundation remains (Resource 7), likely of original house. View to the southwest.
6 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_006 Remains of stone dam (Resource 8). View north-northeast.
7 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_007 Corbelled brick soffit on north façade. View south.
8 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_008 Southeast corner of Isaac Clymer House showing large dressed limestone quoins. View north.
9 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_009 Isaac Clymer House, north facade. View south.
10 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_010 Issac Clymer House, ground floor kitchen fireplace. View east.
11 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_011 First floor, parlor. View southeast.
12 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm__012 Issac Clymer House first floor hall. View south.
13 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm__013 Issac Clymer House second floor center bedroom. View north.

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State

Number	Description and Camera Direction
14 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_014 Issac Clymer House first floor hall .View south-southeast.
15 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_015 Issac Clymer House first floor hall fireplace. View west-northwest.
16 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_016 Issac Clymer House first floor parlor fireplace. View east.
17 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_017 Issac Clymer House second floor center bedroom fireplace. View west.
18 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_018 Isaac Clymer House second floor center bedroom. View southeast.
19 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_019 Isaac Clymer House first floor parlor. Transitional ramp/winding staircase. View northeast
20 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_020 Isaac Clymer House first floor hall. Modern door connecting 1835 stone and 1996 frame wings. View west-northwest.
21 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_021 Isaac Clymer House first floor hall. As Figure 19 except door open showing view into 1996 wing. View west-northwest.
22 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_022 Loafing barn. Resource #2. View northwest.
23 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_023 Shop/Guest House (2007). Non-contributing resource. View north.
24 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_024 Garden Shed (2012). Non-contributing resource. View northwest.
25 of 25	WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_025. Corn Crib Folly. 2006. Non-contributing resource. View east northeast.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 1. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_001
Isaac Clymer House south and east façade. View to northwest.



Photo 2. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_002
1996 addition to the Isaac Clymer House. View to northeast. View to northeast.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 3. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_003
Issac Clymer House south porch. View to the northwest.



Photo 4. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_004
South lawn of the Isaac Clymer House. Buildings (left to right) Isaac Clymer House, Garden Shed, Guest House/Shop. View to the north.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 5. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_005
Stone foundation remains (resource 7), likely of original house. View to the southwest.



Photo 6. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_006
Remains of stone dam (resource 8). A large pool area is excavated upstream (north) of this structure and likely served the agricultural uses. View north-northeast.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 7. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_007
Corbelled brick soffit on north façade. View south.



Photo 8. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_008
Southeast corner of Isaac Clymer House showing large dressed limestone quoins. View north.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 9. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_009
Issac Clymer House north façade. View south.



Photo 10. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_010
Isaac Clymer House, ground floor kitchen fireplace. View east.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 11. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_011
Issac Clymer House, first floor parlor. Corner cupboard with grain-painted doors. View southeast.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 12. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_012
Issac Clymer House first floor hall. South door with grain-painting. View south.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 13. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_013
Issac Clymer House second floor center bedroom. Grain-painted door. View north.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 14. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_014
Issac Clymer House first floor hall. 9 over 6 window. View south-southeast.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 15. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_015
Issac Clymer House first floor hall fireplace. View west-northwest.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 16. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_016
Issac Clymer House first floor parlor fireplace. View east.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 17. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_017
Issac Clymer House second floor center bedroom fireplace. View west.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 18. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_018
Isaac Clymer House second floor center bedroom. Plastered window well. View southeast.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 19. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_019
Isaac Clymer House first floor parlor. Transitional ramp/winding staircase. View northeast.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 20. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_020
Isaac Clymer House first floor hall. Modern door connecting 1835 stone and 1996 frame wings. View west-northwest.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 21. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_021
Isaac Clymer House first floor hall. As Photo 20 except door open showing view into 1996 wing. View west-northwest.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



**Photo 22. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_022
Loading barn. Resource #2. View northwest.**

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



Photo 23. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_023
Shop/Guest House (2007). Non-contribution resource. View north.

Isaac Clymer Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State



**Photo 24. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_024
Garden Shed (2012). Non-contributing resource. View north-northwest.**

Isaac Clymer Farm

Name of Property

Jefferson, WV

County and State



Photo 25. WV_Jefferson_County_Isaac Clymer Farm_025
Corn Crib Folly (2006). Non Contributing resource. West façade of Barn (Resource #2) in background. View east-northeast.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.