

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 Property

Historic name: Houser-Mahoney House

Other names/site number: Quarryman's Rest

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Carter Avenue across from intersection of Timber Ln.

City or town: Bakerton State: West Virginia (WV) County: Jefferson

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒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	<u>3-14-25</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>		<b>Date</b>	
<u>West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Arts, Culture and History</u>			
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>			
In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.			
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>		<b>Date</b>	
<b>Title :</b>		<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

☐

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

3

Noncontributing

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

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Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/ L- Frame

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

FOUNDATION: STONE/ Limestone; CONCRETE

WALLS: WOOD/ Weatherboard

ROOF: METAL/ Tin

OTHER: BRICK

### 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 Houser-Mahoney House is nestled into the winding curves on Carter Avenue in the unincorporated village of Bakerton, located northwest of Harpers Ferry. The long and narrow lot is rectangular, contains 0.75 acre, and is mostly wooded. The home and its two contributing structures are largely unchanged from their historic appearance. The Houser-Mahoney House is a small, two-story "L"-shaped home constructed of local timber set on a foundation of limestone. Constructed between 1898 and 1899, the home is wrapped in original wood siding and retains most of its original windows, doors, flooring and two internal chimneys. To the left of the home, a small wood framed summer kitchen sits perched atop a foundation of concrete and brick, while an outhouse stands tucked into the woods. The home retains all seven aspects of historic integrity.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

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## Narrative Description

### *Location & Setting*

The Houser-Mahoney House was constructed in the heart of the historic limestone village of Bakerton, West Virginia, approximately 6 miles northwest of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and situated directly across the Potomac River from Samples Manor, Maryland. Today, the once-bustling industrial village is now a quiet residential community.

The home is picturesquely nestled on a 0.75-acre lot inside of the winding curves of Carter Avenue directly across from the intersection of Timber Lane. Facing northeast, this small common laborer's home is positioned to face the original large and commanding quarrymaster's home, with the northwest facade facing Carter Avenue and the rear of the home facing Timber Lane.

The lot is surrounded by residences, many of which date to the 1920s, and were constructed by the Washington Building Lime Company as tenant houses for its many laborers.

The 0.75-acre lot is narrow and rectangular in shape. The landscape is predominantly wooded and rocky, with outcrops of limestone, shale, and iron ore present in large numbers. The property remains completely undeveloped, allowing the grounds to maintain its historic integrity. The home and outbuildings are situated on the northwest end of the property.

Two other buildings are present on the property. A small, wood framed building sheathed in oak board sits perched atop a concrete and brick foundation to the immediate left of the home. Connecting the home and this outbuilding is a pebble concrete patio. Directly behind this building are the remains of a small concrete and brick foundation. A traditional square wooden outhouse is tucked into the woodline further away from the home and buildings.

### *Resource 1. The Houser-Mahoney House, 1899.*

#### *Exterior.*

Constructed between 1898 and 1899, the Houser-Mahoney House is a vernacular balloon frame dwelling house. The wooden two-story "L" shaped home was built on a limestone foundation with pine wood siding and a standing seam metal roof. The roof is gabled with a half hip on the eastern corner. The home covers a total area of about 710 sq. ft. An early one-story, lean-to style addition on the rear of the house adds approximately 95 sq. ft. to the surface area.

Measuring 18' ft. in length, the northeast-facing front facade of the home features three bays and an attractive covered front porch with a beadboard ceiling. The ceiling of the covered porch

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

contains two eye hooks where a porch swing would have hung. The covered porch roof of standing seam metal is supported by four painted turned wood porch posts which are currently supported by stacked bricks. The original wooden porch and railings no longer remain.

The front door is centered, with one single-hung sash window flanking either side of the door. Both the front door and the two windows were updated in the 1960s by the home's last residents. Historically, the front entrance door was probably solid paneled wood with an eight-light window frame. The likely original front door transferred with the property.

Two six-light wood framed casement windows with wavy glass grace the second story of the front facade, surrounded by craftsman style trim. These two windows are positioned above the porch roof and directly over the sash windows on the first floor.

The southeast side of the home spans 24' ft. in length with a paneled wood entrance door 5.5' ft. from the southern corner of the home. Two six-light wood framed casement windows with wavy glass light the upper floor on this wall surrounded by craftsman style trim. One window is positioned directly over the door while the other window is located about 1.5' ft. from the eastern corner. An approximately 13' ft. square concrete patio connects the home's southeast entrance and the "summer kitchen" (*Resource 2*).

The rear of the home faces southwest. The southwest wall of the original portion of the home is 12' ft. in length. One four-light wood framed casement window surrounded by craftsman style trim is located on the second story of this facade, placed about 1.5' ft. from the western corner.

An addition dating to an unknown, but early, period is visible on this elevation. The addition is constructed as a lean-to on the original home beginning 3.5' ft. from the southern corner. On this elevation, the addition is 4.5' ft. wide and 14.5' ft. long, wrapping around the western corner of the home an additional 9' ft.

The addition is encased in the same pine wood siding and standing seam metal roof as the main home. Two six-light wood framed casement windows with wavy glass are placed on the southwest facade of the addition, while one six-light wood framed casement window with wavy glass is located on the northwest facing addition wall. Two large circles have been cut from the bottom portion of the walls on the southeast facing wall of the addition. Corrugated metal pipe has been inserted in these holes leaving the addition open to the outside for an unknown reason. The addition, although beyond repair, can easily be detached from the original structure without compromising the integrity of the home.

The northwest facade of the home facing Carter Avenue showcases the "L" shape of the original home. Beginning from the western corner, the wall of the original home runs 5.8' ft. north before turning northwest for 7.5' ft., creating an inside corner. The remaining northwestern facing wall is 12' ft. in length running north.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

A paneled wood entrance door with a screen door is present, with a six-light wood casement window framed with craftsman trim placed on the second story directly above it. Historically, a wooden covered porch would have been present here. Although the wood floor of the porch is missing, a concrete beam remains sunk in the ground to mark where the porch would have been. A shed-style roof covers this small area. A cistern is located north of the entrance door, which would have been originally located directly off of the wooden porch.

Also on this elevation is a modern single hung window on the first floor about 1.5' ft. from the outside corner. A four light wood framed casement window with wavy glass framed with craftsman style trim graces the second story directly above the first floor window.

### *Interior.*

The interior of the home is uninsulated with 7' exposed ceilings on both levels of the home. The exposed ceiling beams are constructed of local rough cut oak wood. The flooring spanning the entirety of the home and addition is tongue and groove pine wood. The home contains no plumbing but does have electricity. The majority of the trim work throughout the home is a basic craftsman style.

The front entrance on the northeast facade of the home opens to a 17' ft. by 11' ft. rectangular shaped room with drywall walls (*Room One*). Upon entrance, an enclosed staircase is located in the back left corner of the room. Mirroring the shape of the home, the staircase is in an "L" configuration with one small landing. The heavy stained oak wood staircase door is held closed with a bolt, with the staircase enclosure being sheathed in wood paneling. The header board of the staircase opening features remnants of wallpaper and etchings of names in the wood. Directly under the ceiling beams picture rail molding is placed.

On the northwestern wall of this room, a brick chimney, encased in drywall, is discernible. In the absence of drywall removal, the current support mechanism for this chimney is unclear, as it appears to have been severed at an angle one third of the way down the wall.

This room exhibits evidence of renovation during the 1960s, as indicated by the application of thin hardwood flooring adhered over the original surface and the substitution of the original, wood board baseboards with similar, diminutive mid-century baseboards, a popular design element of that era. Notably, this chamber is the sole room within the residence to have undergone such modifications.

Directly across from the entrance door is a wooden paneled door leading into room two. Room two is a 11.5' ft. x 11.5' ft. square room with a doorway on every wall. All of the four doors are paneled wooden doors, three of which have openings for glass. Out of the three doors with openings for glass, only the door on the southeastern wall retains its original glass. The other two doors' openings for glass are fitted with plywood. The doors on the southeastern wall and northwestern wall lead to the exterior. The door on the southwestern wall leads into the addition.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

A small, flat wooden door approximately 24" in height on the north corner of the northeastern wall provides access to the space underneath the stairs. This small area was most likely used as coal storage. The door latches by turning a small piece of wood nailed to the trim.

The wall material in this room is plaster. The trim in this room is a basic craftsman style with the addition of rosettes in the corner trim of the door leading to the concrete patio. A chimney with an angled bottom and covered in drywall is located on the southwestern wall. Much like the chimney in room one, it is unclear what is supporting this chimney without removing the drywall surround.

Upstairs, the staircase leads directly into room three. Room three is a rectangular 17' ft. x 11' ft. room with drywall walls and a cove ceiling. The trim is finished in a basic craftsman style. The northwestern wall features a full chimney encased in drywall.

Room four is a small, 11.5' ft. x 11.5' ft. room with sloped, exposed rafter and tin ceilings. Unlike the other three rooms in the home, the beautiful brick chimney is left exposed. There is no missing or damaged brick, but the mortar is chipped and crumbling in spots. The room is only partially finished, with many areas of missing drywall. The two six-light windows in the room are trimmed with simple, craftsman style trim. The four-light window in the room has no trim surrounding it. An approximately 8" in. square metal vent grate is located on the floor in front of the chimney allowing visibility into room two below. Presumably, this grate would allow further heat to rise into the room.

#### *Deterioration.*

The home has been very minimally updated and is likely extremely similar to its historic appearance during the period of the Baker's limestone quarries in Bakerton (1898 - 1954). Abandoned in the late 1960s, the minimally modified home has been plagued with deterioration due to lack of care. Although the home does have structural damage, it has fared surprisingly well when compared to decades of desertion.

The northeast and southeast portions of the home have structural damage. Large portions of the limestone foundation on the northeast side of the home are missing. The foundation on the northwest and southwest side of the home is largely intact but needs repointing. The ban boards on the northeast and southeast walls have fallen victim to wood rot, and the bottom 1' ft. to 2' ft. of the wall studs on the southeast elevation have significant water damage. The home is currently on jacks awaiting structural repair.

The pine wood siding is largely intact, but there are holes on the southeast and northwest walls of the home. Both historic porch floors no longer exist, and some exterior trim pieces are missing. The addition is in complete disrepair and no longer salvageable but can easily be removed or reconstructed without affecting the integrity of the original home.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

***Resource 2. The "Summer Kitchen", ca. 1905***

Positioned at the southern corner of the Houser-Mahoney House, this rectangular wooden structure, measuring 10' ft. x 5' ft., faces northwest toward the residence. A gabled, corrugated metal roof and broad oak board sheathing protect the structure from the elements, which is situated upon a pebble concrete and brick foundation. Beneath the structure is an open-front, dirt-floor cellar.

A pebble concrete step and an original, solid wood paneled door welcome you into the building. Upon entering the structure, the interior walls are unfinished, whereas the flooring is wide pine board.

The structural integrity of this building remains largely intact. A minor section of the flooring, measuring approximately one foot by two feet and situated near the doorway, necessitates replacement due to water damage. The foundation, comprising the walls of the cellar, displays slight caving in; however, the remainder of the foundation maintains a good condition. Apart from the addition of a built-in workbench in the interior, this structure appears to have remained unchanged since its initial construction.

On the eastern corner of this structure lies the remains of a 9' ft. x 5' ft. pebble concrete foundation. Although it is uncertain what type of building may have once stood on this foundation, the dirt within the confines of the foundation remains shows evidence of fire. It is likely that this is the foundation of the smokehouse mentioned in the 1927 estate appraisal of resident Samuel R. Potts.<sup>1</sup>

***Resource 3. The Outhouse, ca. 1930***

Situated to the east of the home in the wooded area of the property is a modest 4' ft. x 4' ft. outdoor privy. The outhouse is clad in oak board and features a corrugated metal shed roof, a traditional design for such structures. The facility lacks a foundation and instead consists of four supporting posts and wood framing. The interior remains unfinished. Inside, there is a rectangular pebble concrete base surrounding a small hole in the dirt floor. Historically, it is probable that a wooden seat was fitted to the top, as indicated by wooden supports attached to the top interior of the concrete rectangular frame. Although the structure requires alignment, this facility is otherwise in a state of good repair.

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<sup>1</sup> Samuel R. Potts, Estate Appraisements Book Q, p. 182, 1927. Jefferson County Clerk, Charles Town, West Virginia.

Houser-Mahoney House

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.)

☐

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

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

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**Period of Significance**

1899-1957

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**Significant Dates**

1899

1957

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

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**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

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**Architect/Builder**

Newton Emanuel Kidwiler

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Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

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.)

Situated in the center of the historic unincorporated limestone mining village of Bakerton, West Virginia, the Houser-Mahoney House exemplifies the lodgings of the common laborers who were instrumental in the village's remarkable transformation into an important industrial hub of the eastern United States. The house serves as a tribute to the often overlooked and understudied common laborers who played a pivotal role in the development of American industrial history. It is eligible for the National Register on a local level of significance under *Criterion A: Social History* for its association with Bakerton's working class community in the early-to-mid twentieth century. The home is also eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an important, well-intact example of working-class housing in the community. Constructed by the hands of a common laborer in a simple, vernacular style using available material, the house reflects the circumstances experienced by local working-class residents at the turn of the twentieth century. It is the best-preserved representation of its kind in Bakerton. The Period of Significance begins at the time of its construction in 1899 and ends with the close of the lime works operation in 1957, around which the thriving village had grown. A nod to an era of immense change and achievement, the home truly embodies the industrious spirit that defined Bakerton's history.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **Criterion A: Social History**

The Houser-Mahoney House meets the eligibility criteria under *Criterion A: Social History*, by virtue of its strong association with the common laborers who shaped the history of the historic limestone village of Bakerton.

Although the Baker family is correctly credited for the founding of Bakerton and its rapid success, the village would neither have thrived, nor existed, if not for the labor of the workers and the resilience of their families. The Houser-Mahoney House celebrates and preserves these invaluable contributions of the common laborer in the development of the village of Bakerton.

Constructed during the earliest days of Washington Building Lime Company, the Houser-Mahoney House witnessed the remarkable industrial growth that birthed Bakerton. Built of local timber and limestone by a quarryman, the house was home to numerous common laborers employed in industries that were instrumental in driving the village's economic success.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Though not the only surviving laborer's home in Bakerton, the Houser-Mahoney House retains a significant degree of historic integrity and authenticity that has otherwise disappeared from the village, making it the most historically intact surviving dwelling associated with Bakerton's working-class community.

The significant historic integrity of the Houser-Mahoney House and its strong history as a residence for numerous of Bakerton's common laborers underscores the home's eligibility for *Criterion A: Social History*.

### ***Early Bakerton History***

In 1972, archaeological excavations in Bakerton during the construction of the subdivision "Glen Haven" unearthed an Indian burial mound dating to 1170 A.D.<sup>2</sup> A brief and hasty excavation located 13 north-facing Native American gravesites with various artifacts. Prior to the settlement of colonists, the area today encompassing Bakerton contained numerous permanent native settlements and was an important highway which connected the northern and southern Native American tribes.<sup>3</sup>

In August 1725, Israel Friend, being the only permanent white settler in the Bakerton area, was appointed by Maryland Governor Calvert to act as a liaison between the Iroquois Nation and the Maryland government.<sup>4</sup> The goal of this appointment was to ensure peace between the native tribes and colonists. Friend was successful in achieving peace; On January 10, 1727, Israel Friend was awarded a deed by the Chief of the Five Nations.<sup>5</sup> The deed, measured in arrow shoots, commenced at the mouth of Antietam Creek and encompassed approximately 72 square miles.

Friend's deeded parcel contained rich mineral veins not unlike the Bakerton area opposite the Potomac riverbank. It is likely Friend was aware of the important minerals of the area; in 1734, he was given an additional land grant for 300 acres spanning the Virginia riverbank opposite his Native deed.<sup>6</sup> At the same time as Friend's grant, colonist Samuel Taylor was granted 300 acres of mineral rich land in the Bakerton area.<sup>7</sup> The selection of lands by these two men underscores the importance of the Potomac River and mineral rights in the Bakerton area far before the village's inception.

To date, no evidence has been found suggesting that Friend or Taylor, or area landowners John Van Metre and Jost Hite excavated the mineral veins on their property throughout the early 1700s. Although heavy deposits of limestone and iron ore had been identified, it does not appear that the resources were

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<sup>2</sup> "Native Americans in Jefferson County: The Glen Haven Site," *Spirit of Jefferson*, 3 Feb. 2000.

<sup>3</sup> William D. Theriault, *The History of Eastern Jefferson County, West Virginia*. Hagerstown, MD: Published by Author, 2009. Web edition. *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>4</sup> *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland 1698-1731*, Archives of Maryland, Baltimore, 1725, p. 451.

<sup>5</sup> "Deed from Indian Chiefs of the Five Nations to Israel Friend," January 10, 1727, Maryland Archives, Baltimore, MD.

<sup>6</sup> Israel Friend, *Land Grant*, October 10, 1734. Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Taylor, *Land Grant*, October 3, 1734. Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

heavily utilized until the late 1760s. Historian William Theriault suggests that both industry and settlement in the Bakerton area were probably delayed due to the high risk of Indian attacks, which were a frequent occurrence through the 1760s.<sup>8</sup>

The 1760s highlighted an increase in industry in the Bakerton area. Across the river in Antietam, Maryland, the iron industry was flourishing. In the Bakerton area, the Virginia Ore Bank was actively being mined, veins of limestone along the Potomac River bank were being tapped, and by 1793, marble had been discovered in the area.<sup>9</sup>

According to local oral history, the foundation of the White House was constructed using Bakerton limestone. A comparison between an analysis of the White House foundation stone and prior analysis of Bakerton limestone could give credit to this legend. Further, several locks on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal were reportedly constructed using limestone from early Bakerton quarries.<sup>10</sup>

Prior to the establishment of more complete transportation infrastructure in the early 1830s, roadways into surrounding villages were rugged and difficult to travel. Additionally, under the direction of Col. Stubblefield, the Federal Armory in Harpers Ferry imported raw materials from other states rather than utilizing Bakerton's abundant limestone and iron ore. Stubblefield's leadership left relationships between the Bakerton area and Harpers Ferry heavily strained<sup>11</sup>.

However, the Bakerton area was not isolated. Prior to 1833, the community maintained a strong relationship with industries, businesses, and residents across the river. Ore, limestone, and agricultural goods hailing from the budding community were most often sold and traded in the Sharpsburg and Antietam area. Thus, the Potomac River functioned as an important highway for area residents.<sup>12</sup>

The arrival of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1833 and 1834, respectively, marked an important economic expansion for what would later become the village of Bakerton, providing crucial access to major markets and fueling a burgeoning industrious economy. These transportation advancements not only facilitated the shipment of agricultural products, iron ore, and – most notably– limestone, but also catalyzed a broader economic and demographic shift within the region.

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<sup>8</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>9</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>10</sup> William Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>11</sup> Merritt Roe Smith, *Harpers Ferry and the New Technology*, Cornell University Press, 1975.

<sup>12</sup> Charles Varle, *Map of Frederick, Berkeley, & Jefferson Counties in the State of Virginia*, 1809. Library of Congress.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

The arrival of the canal and railroad brought an influx of skilled Irish and German laborers to the area.<sup>13</sup> Most of these men were likely former infrastructure laborers. Quarrying offered a natural transition for these workers as most were experienced quarrymen and stonemasons by trade. The limestone and iron ore industries in Bakerton and the opportunity to shift from transient work to a more stable lifestyle likely contributed to this first notable population increase in the community.

By 1870, the Bakerton area had evolved from a modest settlement of a few established families into a small but dynamic hub of industrial activity largely driven by the iron, limestone, and agricultural industries.<sup>14</sup> The community's economy was predominantly supported by local quarries, including those operated by the Knott, Flanagan, Engle, and Strider families, and by agricultural labor. The community relied heavily on these industries for employment, with the vast majority of residents employed as quarrymen, boatmen, and agricultural workers.<sup>15</sup> The presence of the railroad and the canal line tied the small community into a larger economic network, with the canal and railroad becoming vital arteries for transporting local limestone to important distant markets.<sup>16</sup>

This economic positioning and expansion is even more impressive when placed in context of the Civil War. While no battles were fought in the Bakerton area, the area's close proximity to the dividing line of the riverbanks and significant towns such as Harpers Ferry, Shepherdstown, and the Antietam area made it an important route for troop movements. As such, many skirmishes were fought in the area.<sup>17</sup>

The area's industry, being largely along the river, was a dangerous place for both residents and laborers. Companies stationed along the Maryland riverbank would often use machinery, livestock, and even residents as target practice.<sup>18</sup> Troops passing through the area raided the homes of laborers and residents for supplies, leaving families in short supply of basic necessities.<sup>19</sup>

During its first century, the Bakerton area's industrious growth centered around its quarrying and agricultural industries, remarkably continuing its slow growth projection through the American Revolution and the Civil War. Historically, the community's strategic location and rich mineral veins had attracted many distinguished prospectors, even Henry "Light-Horse" Lee, but none would prove to be as instrumental to the region as the Baker family. The Baker family's entry into the community's limestone industry in 1884 marked the beginning of an exciting new era of explosive growth.

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<sup>13</sup> Peter Way, *Common labor: Workers and the digging of North American canals, 1780-1860*, John Hopkins University Press, 1997; United States, 1850 Federal Census, 28th District of Jefferson County, Virginia. Analysis of data.

<sup>14</sup> United States, 1870 Federal Census, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Analysis of data.

<sup>15</sup> United States, 1870 Federal Census, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Analysis of data.

<sup>16</sup> William Bauman and Kaila Welsh-Lamp, *Walsh/Welsh & Flanagan Family History* (C&O Canal Association, May 2018).

<sup>17</sup> Union of Confederate Veterans. *Military Operations in Jefferson County, Virginia (and West Virginia) 1861-1865*. Farmer's Advocate, 1911.

<sup>18</sup> James M. Engle, *A history of the Engle family in the Shenandoah Valley and family connections: Gen. Wm. Darke, Moores, Dukes and Molers, and incidents of the Civil War*, 1906.

<sup>19</sup> James M. Engle, *A history of the Engle family...*, 1906.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

***The Baker Family & Standard Lime & Stone/ Washington Building Lime***

Between 1883 and 1884, Buckeystown, Maryland natives Otho J. Keller and Charles E. Keller acquired swaths of limestone rich land south of Bakerton in the present day unincorporated community of Engle.<sup>20</sup> The Keller brothers rapidly began limestone quarry operations and in 1884 sold one-half interest in an 87-acre portion of their quarry lands to brothers Daniel Baker, Jr., William Baker, and Joseph Baker.<sup>21</sup>

While the Keller brothers and Baker brothers were of no relation, their respective family homes in Buckeystown neighbored one another.<sup>22</sup> The boys appear to have had similar upbringings and perhaps lived similar lives. Both sets of brothers were members of influential Frederick County, Maryland families. The Keller family and the Baker family were well connected across many industries and social groups.<sup>23</sup> This shared background and wide strategic network probably facilitated the two groups of brothers entering into a business partnership.

The Baker brothers seem to have had a great interest in expanding their limestone interests. In early 1888, the Baker brothers purchased three additional limestone quarries in Martinsburg, West Virginia with rights to the connecting B. & O. Railroad spur. At the time of their purchase, the brothers organized the Standard Lime and Stone Company to operate their Martinsburg quarry operations.<sup>24</sup>

The Baker brothers weren't newcomers to the lime business. Before the death of their father on April 25, 1888, the brothers had interest in their father's tannery and lime manufactory.<sup>25</sup> The tremendous loss of their father and mother, who had also died only a few short months prior, may have precipitated the brothers' procurement of quarry lands in the area that would become the village of Bakerton.

In 1889, Daniel Baker purchased three tracts of land approximately 1.5 miles north of the Keller quarries from William Engle and chartered Washington Building Lime Company as a subsidiary of Standard Lime & Stone Company.<sup>26</sup> Along with his brothers, Joseph and William Baker, shareholders were E. E. Jackson of Salisbury, Maryland and G. W. Smith of Frederick, Maryland.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> F. M. Paulvig to Otho J. and Chas E. Keller, Deed Book L, p. 312, Jefferson County Clerk; Wm Secrist to Otho Keller, Deed Book M, p. 456, Jefferson County Clerk.

<sup>21</sup> Otho J. Keller to Wm. G. Baker, Deed Book S, p. 31, Jefferson County Clerk.

<sup>22</sup> Detail of Buckeystown from Isaac Bond, *Map of Frederick County*, 1858, Library of Congress.

<sup>23</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.; "All the Marbles," *Mount Olivet Cemetery History*, January 30, 2021.

<sup>24</sup> "Daniel Baker Dead," *The Shepherdstown Register* (Shepherdstown, WV), August 11, 1921.

<sup>25</sup> "Daniel Baker, Sr., Dead," *The News* (Frederick, MD), April 25, 1888.

<sup>26</sup> Wm Engle to Danl Baker, Deed Book T, p. 79, Jefferson County Clerk; Wm Engle to Danl Baker, Deed Book T, p. 366, Jefferson County Clerk; Wm Engle to Danl Baker, Deed Book S, p. 516.

<sup>27</sup> *The Martinsburg Herald*, October 19, 1889.



Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

This acquisition of significant limestone deposits and strategic land tracts ignited a dramatic industrial boom leading to the rapid expansion of the Bakerton area. Seemingly overnight, the village of Bakerton surrounding the Baker's quarries sprung up with merchants, bars, restaurants, liveries, and other businesses that rivaled the area's incorporated towns. It was because of this rapid growth spurred by the Bakers that by 1890, residents and locals alike began calling the village surrounding the quarry "Bakerton".<sup>28</sup>

The November 28, 1890 issue of the *Shepherdstown Register* describes the large limeworks shortly after the Baker's acquisition of the property:

"...Each week 11,000 bushels of lime are burned- about 20 car loads- which is shipped to Washington and points in Maryland. From forty to fifty men are constantly employed. A steam drill cuts the holes into the great beds of limestone, and dynamite tears the masses asunder. Horses and carts carry the broken stone to the top floor of the large building containing the kilns. Here men feed them into the iron maws, from which, two stories below, the lime is drawn and wheeled into the cars that stand right in front of the kilns. An inclined plane, to be run by steam, will shortly be put in operation, thus doing away with the horses and carts. The stone will then be drawn directly from the quarry to the kilns...Every day a locomotive comes in to bring empty cars and take away the loaded ones."<sup>29</sup>

At the Washington Building Lime Company quarries, the kilns were kept burning 24-hours a day using local wood. This wood was predominantly purchased from Charles Jones, a local resident of Kearneysville.<sup>30</sup> Water for steam powered machinery was provided by an artesian well originally drilled by McCune & Thatcher of Martinsburg, West Virginia, and then deepened by Downin and Rohr of Hagerstown, Maryland to a depth of 240 ft.<sup>31</sup> The water was drawn from the well by a steam engine before being placed in a large holding tank.<sup>32</sup>

Along the Potomac riverbanks, the Knott and Flanagan quarries continued their operations shipping limestone via the canal into Georgetown at "full blast".<sup>33</sup> The Virginia Ore Bank in Bakerton was also extremely active at this time, employing about 25 men and shipping 55 tons of ore daily.<sup>34</sup> By 1895, Bakerton was easily considered the industrial center of Jefferson County, West Virginia, and perhaps the entire region.

<sup>28</sup> "Bakerton," *The Shepherdstown Register* (Shepherdstown, WV), November 28, 1890.

<sup>29</sup> "Bakerton," *The Shepherdstown Register* (Shepherdstown, WV), November 28, 1890.

<sup>30</sup> "Enterprising Young Countyman," *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 3, 1893.

<sup>31</sup> "Communicated. Bakerton, W. Va.," *The Shepherdstown Register*, February 5, 1892.

<sup>32</sup> "A Visit to Bakerton," *The Shepherdstown Register*, July 3, 1891.

<sup>33</sup> "Communicated. Bakerton, W. Va.," *The Shepherdstown Register*, February 5, 1892.

<sup>34</sup> "The Virginia Ore Bank," *The Shepherdstown Register*, November 28, 1890.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

The 1890s industrial boom brought an influx of population to the neighborhood.<sup>35</sup> Prior to this, most families had been in the area since the population increase brought by the canal and railroad or earlier, floating their work between the Knott and Flanagan quarries, the Virginia Ore Bank, agricultural labor, and occasionally the B. & O. Railroad.<sup>36</sup> The once small community had grown so rapidly that the workforce did not have a chance to grow with it. Laborers from areas such as Rappahannock, Luray, Pennsylvania, and Maryland quickly filled the void.<sup>37</sup>

The Baker brothers brought to the Bakerton area not only substantial financial resources and strategic business acumen but also a keen interest in technological advancement. While no records have been found detailing the earliest thoughts of the Knott and Flanagan families on the acquisition and operation of the Washington Building Lime Company, the wealth and technology the Baker brothers brought to the community was probably difficult to compete with. As a result, both the Flanagan and Knott families eventually sold much of their quarryland and farmland to the Washington Building Lime Company in the coming decades.<sup>38</sup>

Established residents saw the entrance of the Baker family quarries as a blessing, allowing them to diversify their employment while providing them access to business and services they previously had to travel for. The area's many farmers enjoyed shipping access to the B. & O. Railroad.<sup>39</sup> The general sentiment of the entire neighborhood seems to have been appreciative of the rapid growth; the arrival of "new-blooded" laborers and their families were usually warmly welcomed. Unsurprisingly, a "matrimonial boom" reportedly took place in the community during this second period of growth, with singles likely benefiting from the expansion of the dating pool.<sup>40</sup>

The growth of Bakerton was so rapid that residents of surrounding areas were taken by surprise. Some residents in incorporated areas of the surrounding country worried that the industrial explosion during this period in areas like Bakerton, Engle, and Shenandoah Junction would have a negative effect on business in town. In response, the *Virginia Free Press* published the opinion that activities in "*Old Jefferson... do not militate against the Charlestown enterprises, but rather are co-operating influences that promise a bright future.*"<sup>41</sup>

By 1903, the Washington Building Lime plant at Bakerton employed 400 men with 18 kilns in constant operation and an output of 45,000 bushels of lime a week.<sup>42</sup> The company operated three quarries in the

<sup>35</sup> United States, 1900 Federal Census, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Analysis.

<sup>36</sup> United States, 1850 Federal Census, Jefferson County, Virginia; United States, 1860 Federal Census, Jefferson County, Virginia; United States, 1870 Federal Census, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

<sup>37</sup> This conclusion was reached through the analysis of numerous newspaper articles and oral history interviews.

<sup>38</sup> Deed Books, Jefferson County Clerk. Analysis.

<sup>39</sup> "Bakerton," *The Shepherdstown Register*, November 28, 1890.

<sup>40</sup> "Matrimonial Boom?", *The Shepherdstown Register*, December 5, 1895.

<sup>41</sup> *Virginia Free Press*, December 10, 1890.

<sup>42</sup> "A Visit to Bakerton," *The Shepherdstown Register*, October 29, 1903.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

heart of Bakerton which fed the kilns with a steady supply of limestone. Bakerton was no longer just the industrial center of Jefferson County but was one of the largest lime operations in the east.<sup>43</sup>

Already well known throughout the East Coast for its superb quality of lime, Bakerton gained international attention in 1904 due to a high-stakes, landmark court case. In an effort to restrain the company from use of their patented lime burning method, the Eldred Process Company sued the Washington Building Lime Company for thousands of dollars in royalties.<sup>44</sup>

According to a newspaper article, Byron T. Eldred secured a patent for a process of burning lime in 1902 before selling usage rights for the payment of ¼ cent per bushel to the Washington Building Lime Company.<sup>45</sup> Daniel Baker, president of the Washington Building Lime Company, argued that he had terminated the contract with the Eldred Process Company because they were not using the patented process in Washington Building Lime Company kilns; instead, they were using the Dreuker method, for which the patent had expired. Baker further argued that the Eldred patent was not valid as it was simply a perfected version of the Dreuker method.

Judge Jackson, who presided over the case in Parkersburg, West Virginia, ruled against the plaintiffs. This decision was viewed with great delight by kiln companies throughout the world, allowing them access to new, efficient technology without the expense of royalties. This court decision in favor of Bakerton likely cost the Eldred Process Company a great fortune.

With large sums of money saved in royalties, the lime works at Bakerton continued to expand rapidly, both in works and land acquisition. As operations expanded and became too close to private buildings, the company would simply purchase the private structure, and the owner would rebuild elsewhere in the village.

One example of this was the home of quarryman John M. Welsh, who sold his home to Washington Building Lime in 1901 and erected a larger home on the lands of foreman D. R. Houser.<sup>46</sup> In another, the original Bakerton Methodist Church was abandoned and rebuilt due to the quarry lying uncomfortably close to the building.<sup>47</sup>

In January 1901, the Washington Building Lime Company acquired the large, sought after farm of Dennis Daniels, which was a portion of the original Flanagan tract.<sup>48</sup> During this same month, the lime company also acquired the desirable Flanagan quarry at River Bend.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>43</sup> G. P. Grimsley, Assistant Geologist, and I. C. White, State Geologist, *Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan Counties* (West Virginia Geological Survey, 1916).

<sup>44</sup> "Lime-Burning Case," *The News and Advance*, January 5, 1905.

<sup>45</sup> "Lime-Burning Case," *The News and Advance*, January 5, 1905.

<sup>46</sup> *The Shepherdstown Register*, June 6, 1901.

<sup>47</sup> *The Shepherdstown Register*, January 20, 1916.

<sup>48</sup> *The Shepherdstown Register*, January 10, 1901.

<sup>49</sup> *The Shepherdstown Register*, January 31, 1901.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

In Engle, the company acquired the 18-acre tract of Peacher's Mill in 1909.<sup>50</sup> In 1912, the company purchased the remaining half interest in the O. J. Keller Lime Company, taking full control of the Keller quarries.<sup>51</sup> The following year, 223 additional acres were purchased from William Keller in 1913. These acquisitions significantly expanded the quarries and operations further south.<sup>52</sup>

In 1908, the plant received electricity and began a slow conversion from steam to electric and gasoline power.<sup>53</sup> By 1913, there were 27 patent kilns solely in Bakerton operating 24-hours daily and numerous pot kilns.<sup>54</sup> Patent kilns were of a newer technology that allowed for a higher capacity and finer-grained control of heat and fuel. Large, high-capacity rotary kilns were introduced later, beginning in 1924, for which a coal plant was constructed to power.<sup>55</sup>

In 1921, Daniel Baker, Jr., president of the Washington Building Lime Company, died and was quickly followed by his brother, William, in 1922.<sup>56</sup> William's son, John H. Baker was thrust into his uncle's position while Daniel's son, Daniel Baker III, stepped in as vice president.<sup>57</sup>

Prior to 1921, all quarrying operations commenced in open pit mines. Under the second-generation of Baker family leadership, the Washington Building Lime Company began drilling its first tunnel mine on October 13, 1921.<sup>58</sup> The methods of mining the tunnel mines were similar to the prior open pit mining operations. According to Lowell Hetzell, an engineer for Washington Building Lime:

"Limestone, in place in the quarry face, was drilled vertically by steam or compressed air drills and blasted by dynamite down on the quarry floor, where the stone was further broken by men with sledge hammers. One man-size stone, approximately the size of a one-foot cube, was loaded by hand into wooden cars on four steel wheels. These cars were pulled on railroad tracks by horses or mules to the bottom of the incline which ran from the quarry floor to the top of the kiln building."

"The loaded cars were pulled by a steel cable up the incline to the level where the kilns were filled. Power for the cable was supplied by a steam engine for years and later by electric motor. At the top of the incline, the loaded cars were pulled by horse or mules, on railroad

<sup>50</sup> R. W. Alexander & ux. to Standard Lime & Stone Co., Deed Book 106, p. 1, Jefferson County Clerk.

<sup>51</sup> O. J. Keller Lime Co. to Standard Lime & Stone Co., Deed Book 109, p. 311, Jefferson County Clerk.

<sup>52</sup> William O. Keller & ux. To Standard Lime & Stone Co., Deed Book 109, p. 369, Jefferson County Clerk.

<sup>53</sup> William Theriault, *History of Eastern Jefferson County, West Virginia*.

<sup>54</sup> *The Shepherdstown Register*, August 7, 1913

<sup>55</sup> John Martin Welsh, "Diary". MS, Bakerton, West Virginia; *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>56</sup> "Daniel Baker Dead," *The Shepherdstown Register* (Shepherdstown, WV), 11 Aug 1921; "Prominent Banker Dies in 81st Year at Buckeystown, MD," *The Capital* (Annapolis, MD), 14 Sep 1922, p. 1, col. 2.

<sup>57</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>58</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

tracks, to the individual kilns where stone was dumped into the kilns. Stone smaller than one-man size was loaded in the quarry into separate wooden cars, pulled to the top of the incline, and sent to the screen house for crushing and sizing. Empty cars were lowered back to the quarry by cable for reloading. The procedure was the same for filling either pot kilns or patent kilns."<sup>59</sup>

Tunnel mining proved more efficient for the company. As operations expanded towards the river, the veins of limestone traveled deeper underground.<sup>60</sup> The tunnel mines avoided the time and expense of stripping the dirt from above the limestone vein.

By 1921, Baker's limestone operations were no longer bound to Bakerton, Keller, and Martinsburg. The Baker's umbrella of companies had acquired additional land in West Virginia and operated limeworks in Millville, Kearneysville, Keyser and Bowden. Maryland holdings included quarries in Dickerson, Frederick, and Havre de Grace. The company also operated a large plant in Strasburg, Virginia and would later acquire a plant in Ohio.<sup>61</sup>

In 1929, the Bureau of Mines described the Bakerton plant as having 6 pot kilns, 11 shaft kilns and 1 rotary kiln which produced 310 tons a day. The publication notes that the limestone is high calcium, low magnesium, being quarried both in tunnels and in pits, and that the plant produces lump, granular, and ground quicklime, construction lime, chemical lime, agricultural lime, and hydrated lime.<sup>62</sup>

In the early 1930's, the Washington Building Lime Company at Bakerton was enlarged to include a magnesium carbonate plant. Prior to the start of World War II in 1939, much of the magnesium product produced was sent to Phillips Milk of Magnesia. After the war, this same plant produced large amounts of magnesium oxide to manufacture rubber.<sup>63</sup>

By the time of its sale to the American-Marrietta Company for \$10 million on November 23, 1954, the Standard Lime and Stone umbrella consisted of "nine plants and 1,600 employees in seven states".<sup>64</sup> This sale appears to have been precipitated by the death of many members of the Baker family in management of the company in 1948, causing a struggle for control and deep divide within the Baker family. This date also marks the beginning of the decline of the village of Bakerton.

<sup>59</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>60</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>61</sup> G. P. Grimsley, Assistant Geologist, and I. C. White, State Geologist, *Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan Counties* (West Virginia Geological Survey, 1916).

<sup>62</sup> United States, Bureau of Mines. *Mineral Resources of the United States 1929*. Image copy. *Google Books*.

<sup>63</sup> William Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>64</sup> William Theriault, *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

American-Marrietta shifted its focus toward cement production, but the limestone from the Washington Building Lime Company was more suitable for use as building aggregate. Historian William Theriault suggests that this mismatch may have been a key factor leading to the plant's closure.

In March 1957, the employees of the Bakerton plant received a letter explaining the decision. The letter stated:

"For the past several years, the company has made exhaustive explorations, at considerable expense, in the Bakerton area to develop additional high-calcium stone reserves, with the hope of prolonging the life of the operation. Having exhausted these possibilities, it is with regret that the company finds it necessary, due to the depletion of high-calcium limestone, to discontinue the mining of stone and burning of lime at the Bakerton, W. Va. plant in early April 1957."<sup>65</sup>

### ***The Common Laborer in Bakerton***

While the Baker family is credited with the founding and success of Bakerton, it was the hardworking laborers who truly built the community. Their labor and resilience were vital to Bakerton's development, proving that the village's legacy was built not just by its founders, but by the countless hands that labored to create and sustain it.

Much like shift work of modern times, the limeworks operated in two to three shifts of 10-hour days<sup>66</sup>. Early in the history of the Washington Building Lime Company, the starting wage was between 5 and 11 cents an hour. By the early 1920s, the starting wage for an unskilled common laborer was between 26 cents and 33 cents an hour. For foremen, the wage was slightly higher at about 40 cents an hour<sup>67</sup>.

Time was kept using a timecard system, using a card with the employee's name that would be stamped upon the beginning and completion of their shift. Horses and mules were paid in much the same way, having their own timecards with their names stamped on them, their wages being paid to their owners<sup>68</sup>.

Like Houser-Mahoney House resident George S. Houser, Jr., many young area men started out in the cooper shop where they would make wooden barrels for lime. Staves and hoops would be shipped to

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<sup>65</sup> William Theriault, *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>66</sup> Dozier, George Washington, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>67</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*. ; Lowell Hetzell, Bakerton, West Virginia. Presentation at Bakerton Methodist Church, 1 Sep 1980. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>68</sup> Charles Knott, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 23 Sep 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Bakerton, where the coopers would place the hoops on the staves, add a wooden bottom, and then send the barrel to the lime room. Once a barrel was in the lime room, laborers would place the barrel on the scale, adding and removing lime to make the correct weight for shipping<sup>69</sup>.

Working the kilns was an intense heat that many men could not handle. The kiln laborers, known as "firemen," were responsible for loading both pot kilns and patent kilns, which consisted of a brick-lined cylindrical structure with a wooden or stone exterior. The firemen would layer wood and limestone inside the kiln and ignite a fire at the bottom. Over time, the heat transformed the limestone into lime. At regular intervals, the firemen would extract the finished lime from the bottom allowing the top layers to drop down, and then add fresh layers of wood and stone to keep the process going<sup>70</sup>.

Of the lime drawn from the kilns, laborers called "pickers" would check lumps of lime using a hammer. If the lime was unburned, it would be loaded into a cart drawn by a horse and pulled up to the top of the kiln to be burned a second time<sup>71</sup>.

In the quarry, a hole was drilled for dynamite to be placed. After blasting, a number of laborers would use a pickaxe to break up the stone into smaller chunks to be burned in the kilns. Stone that was too small to be burned in the kilns would be loaded into a cart and sold for roadways<sup>72</sup>.

As in most industrial areas during this time, men were not afforded modern-day benefits such as vacation, sick leave, or insurance; the only benefit they received was their paycheck. It is important to note that prior to the unionization of the works, laborers did not receive paid time off for illness, but did receive some compensation for work-related accidents<sup>73</sup>. Despite the Bakers' honest attempts to prioritize health and safety, quarry work remained inherently dangerous.

In the earliest area quarries, accidents and fatalities were so frequent that they were seldom reported. It is believed that the first use of chloroform for medical purposes in the region was used at the Virginia Ore Bank during the amputation of the leg of an Irish laborer on March 1, 1848<sup>74</sup>.

The emphasis placed on technological advancement by the Baker family did not necessarily help improve the health and safety of the working environment. In an oral history interview, Bill Flanagan recounts that the most gruesome of the accidents were after the plant was fully mechanized. In this interview, he

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<sup>69</sup> Lowell Hetzell, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 1 Jan 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>70</sup> Lowell Hetzell, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 1 Jan 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>71</sup> Lowell Hetzell, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 1 Jan 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>72</sup> Lowell Hetzell, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 1 Jan 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>73</sup> William Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>74</sup> Obituary of Dr. John Reynolds, *The Shepherdstown Register*, 9 Jan 1891.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

remembers a specific accident where two men were ran through the stone crusher<sup>75</sup>. Other than being caught in machinery, common accidents were being run over by carts, falling into quarry holes, crushed by falling stones, and being blown up by dynamite<sup>76</sup>.

The diary of John M. Welsh notes numerous accidents in the period between 1908 and 1928<sup>77</sup>. Between the opening of the Washington Building Lime Company and 1928, there were at least 45 workplace accidents, of which the majority were fatal<sup>78</sup>.

Arguably in response to the dangers of the occupations they employed, in 1898 the Baker family opened the Buckingham School for Boys. The institution was situated on agricultural land in close proximity to Buckeystown, Maryland, on the banks of the Monocacy River. The school provided “*an institution where poor boys whose surroundings were such as to preclude an opportunity for advancement in life, could have a home, receive an education and the opportunity to make of themselves intelligent and useful citizens.*”<sup>79</sup>

Primarily for children of families who worked in the mines of the Baker family’s many operations, the sons of severely injured or dead laborers would be promptly enrolled in the school by management<sup>80</sup>. The school provided the boys an education, food, board, and job placement. Largely self-sufficient, the establishment even operated its own dairy. Widows and daughters were left to fend for themselves, but often had the support of the community<sup>81</sup>. Upon graduation, the boys would usually be placed in a company owned by the Baker family.

Prior to the 1920’s, a safety initiative was implemented throughout all of the limestone companies owned by the Baker family<sup>82</sup>. The programs were competitive between the plants and achieved varying degrees of success. The “Bakerton Safety News,” a newsletter published by the company beginning in the 1930s, notes safety rallies and button awards given to the employees, among other notable news items from the

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<sup>75</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>76</sup> Frank Knight Run Over, *Evening Journal*, 10 Aug 1922. ; Charley Hammond Struck, *The Shepherdstown Register*, 17 Aug 1911. ; Thomas Welsh Blown Up, *The Baltimore Sun*, May 13, 1899.

<sup>77</sup> John Martin Welsh, “Diary”. MS, Bakerton, West Virginia; *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>78</sup> John Martin Welsh, “Diary”. MS, Bakerton, West Virginia; *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*. ; Kaila Lamp, *Welsh of Harpers Ferry*, database. ; This conclusion was reached by analysis of John Martin Welsh’s diary and database entries tagged as “accident” and “Bakerton” in the Welsh of Harpers Ferry database

<sup>79</sup> T. J. C. William, “History of Frederick County, Maryland,” Baltimore, MD: L.R. Titworth & Co., Regional Publishing Company, 1967.

<sup>80</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 23 Jun 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>81</sup> Guy Moler, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 8 Jul 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>82</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.



Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

surrounding village<sup>83</sup>. The Washington Building Lime Company also participated in the annual Bureau of Mines "Sentinel of Safety" competition, and in 1946 and 1947 won an honorable mention certificate for the safety record of the plant<sup>84</sup>.

Despite the Great Depression, which significantly impacted both the limestone industry and the community of Bakerton, the Washington Building Lime Company successfully remained in operation. In a desperate attempt to provide continuous employment for their laborers, the company reduced working hours from 40 to 20 weekly. When business drastically slowed, the company attempted to circumvent layoffs, instead equitably distributing available hours among laborers<sup>85</sup>. For the company, this often meant creating work when there was none, such as making repairs to company property or painting company buildings<sup>86</sup>.

Guy Moler vividly recalled reporting to work each day with uncertainty, waiting to hear if his name would be called for that day's employment. He described witnessing numerous individuals departing with tears in their eyes when their names were not called<sup>87</sup>.

As many of the steel industry customers of the company unionized in the 1940s, the employees of the Washington Building Lime Company followed suit, voting to join the American Federation of Labor<sup>88</sup>. The unionization of the plant was initially welcomed with optimism by laborers, believing the union would provide the workers with significantly more bargaining power. The company, however, fought the adoption of the union before recognizing it<sup>89</sup>.

For laborers, it quickly became apparent that the union provided no benefit beyond what employees were already receiving from the Baker family<sup>90</sup>. After the plant's closure, a number of workers attributed the shutdown to the union's influence and regretted their decision to unionize<sup>91</sup>.

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<sup>83</sup> *Bakerton Safety News*, vol 2., no. 3, 1 Dec 1935. Transcript. Kaila Lamp, Evidence Database, *Welsh of Harpers Ferry*.

<sup>84</sup> Pit & Quarry. United States: Pit & Quarry Publications, 1946-1947. *Google Books*.

<sup>85</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 23 Jun 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>86</sup> Guy Moler, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 8 Jul 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>87</sup> Guy Moler, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 8 Jul 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>88</sup> William Theriault, *The History of Eastern Jefferson County*. Web version.

<sup>89</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>90</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>91</sup> George Washington Dozier, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

In many ways, Bakerton was an ideal company town. The company employed the laborers, the laborers were satisfied with their working conditions and extremely loyal to the Baker family, and in exchange the company provided for the needs of the community without infringing on the right of autonomy of the laborers and their families<sup>92</sup>. When the Baker family notified their laborers of their intent to sell out to American-Marietta, the sentiment of both the employees and the surrounding village was that of extreme disappointment<sup>93</sup>.

Prior to American-Marietta notifying employees of their decision to shut down the Bakerton limeworks, George Dozier specifically remembered a meeting with superintendent Brian Houser where the Union was arguing with management. In an interview, he stated,

"Brian Houser said "You know one thing? You fellows are all the time arguing over this and the other. I got something in my heart that will hurt every man on this job."<sup>94</sup>

Superintendent Brian Houser was well aware of American-Marietta's decision during the meeting. After the employees were notified by letter, George Dozier remembered the reactions of the employees.

"...some of them died. Some of those old fellas just sit right there and died. That's true. I never had a thing that hurt me so bad. I had them children. I didn't know what I was going to do. See, we were all depending on the Bakerton plant running. They just sent you a letter. No, nobody knew beforehand it was going to happen. But he told us right in that meeting. He said, "I've got something in my heart that will hurt every man on this job." It sure did hurt us."<sup>95</sup>

After the sale of the plant to American-Marietta Company, a few employees realized that the days of the limeworks at Bakerton were limited and left the village early. Most laborers were left in a discouraged, downtrodden condition. Some employees were transferred to other plants, while others found work in the iron industry, cement industry, or fell back on farming<sup>96</sup>. Surprisingly, many of the laboring families remained in Bakerton, and the community remains a generational community today.

In the village of Bakerton, different sections of the village were given nicknames. For example, Little Italy was a section of housing containing mostly Italian and Czechoslovakian immigrants<sup>97</sup>. Ten Row,

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<sup>92</sup> Lowell Hetzel, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 1 Jan 1985. Transcript.

WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*. <https://www.wvgeohistory.org>.

<sup>93</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript.

WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>94</sup> George Washington Dozier, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript.

WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>95</sup> George Washington Dozier, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript.

WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>96</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript.

WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>97</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript.

WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

bordering Little Italy to the north, was a row of ten shanties bookended by a water well with overwhelmingly African American tenants<sup>98</sup>. Poketown, named for the pokeberries dotting the woodline, was located behind the present-day store and contained a mixture of businesses and housing that was not owned by the company<sup>99</sup>. The “Low Shed” was the few remaining homes surrounding the Virginia Ore Bank<sup>100</sup>. The Houser-Mahoney House is located slightly northwest of Poketown and southwest of Little Italy.

The company constructed and owned numerous houses that were tenanted by laborers. Naturally, most houses in the village were lime washed with a special mixture made at Bakerton. The Washington Building Lime Company provided this lime wash to their employees for their homes free of charge<sup>101</sup>. For this reason, most of the houses in Bakerton were white in color<sup>102</sup>.

After 1913, the majority of company homes had electricity, but they did not have running water<sup>103</sup>. In 1928, the Washington Building Lime Company constructed a number of single-family homes in the village, many of which survive today. The rent for these homes was \$8 a month<sup>104</sup>. The rent for smaller shanties, like those on Ten Row, was \$6.60 per month<sup>105</sup>.

Some area men took advantage of the population influx caused by the Washington Building Lime Company, such as Preston Millard, C. D. Carter, and A. G. Rice. In 1914, these men subdivided their land and constructed a number of homes to rent to laborers. Although originally unintended, the Kidwiler brothers also took advantage of the influx in this way by renting the Houser-Mahoney House to laborers Daniel Hendricks and Samuel Potts.

The life of the men and families who lived in Bakerton wasn’t unlike that of many residents of other close-knit communities. However, making a home in Bakerton required a few inconveniences relating to the limeworks.

Although Bakerton is a rather quiet community today, in the past, this could not have been further from the truth. Blasting in the mines usually commenced at 4 p.m. daily, and the powerful blasts would shake

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<sup>98</sup> George Washington Dozier, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>99</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>100</sup> George Washington Dozier, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>101</sup> Theriault. *History of Eastern Jefferson County*, web edition.

<sup>102</sup> “A Visit to Bakerton,” *The Shepherdstown Register*, 3 July 1891.

<sup>103</sup> George Washington Dozier, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>104</sup> James William Flanagan, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 14 Apr 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>105</sup> George Washington Dozier, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 19 May 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

the homes of the entire village<sup>106</sup>. Although villagers were used to this daily occurrence, it was a frequent shock to new visitors. The rumble of train engines and whistles were a feature of the village, as were the buzzing of machinery and the sounds of residents and laborers busily moving around the works and village. In addition to the industrious sounds of the village, those in the Houser-Mahoney House would have likely heard the school bell in the old Oak Grove Schoolhouse numerous times throughout the day.

Unbeknownst to the families who resided in the homes, quarry tunnels ran under many of the homes in the village. The childhood home of George Houser, Jr., one of the residents of the Houser-Mahoney House and from which it receives its name, was discovered to have been mined underneath the property. A subsequent owner, while drilling a well, inadvertently broke into one of the underlying tunnels<sup>107</sup>.

The home next to the community hall had a sink hole in their chicken house from which you could look down and see the mine below<sup>108</sup>. Charles Knott recounted a story regarding his aunt Lena Clabaugh, who had just constructed a new home in Bakerton. He stated that her two young sons were playing underneath the shade of a large tree all day into the evening hours. The next morning, the tree had fallen into the quarry. This event caused her such fright that she promptly moved to Harpers Ferry<sup>109</sup>.

### ***The Houser-Mahoney House***

The Houser-Mahoney house, located in the very heart of the village of Bakerton, stands as a first-hand witness to the rise and fall of the village. Constructed between 1898 and 1899 by a common laborer, this small house oversaw the rapid expansion of the community in its infancy, while remaining witness to the many decades of economic success that befell Bakerton.

On May 15, 1895, Newton Emanuel Kidwiler, son of quarryman James Emanuel Kidwiler and Ann Rebecca Houser, acquired a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -acre parcel of land from Francis M. Moler for \$50.<sup>110</sup> This land, subdivided from the larger Moler property, was located in the heart of the village and bordered the property of Newton's brother, Isaac. Having married just a year earlier, Newton likely intended to raise his family near his relatives<sup>111</sup>. With an infant daughter born just a month before the purchase, his

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<sup>106</sup> Charles Knott, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 23 Sep 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>107</sup> Guy Moler, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 8 Jul 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>108</sup> Charles Knott, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 23 Jul 1986. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>109</sup> Guy Moler, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 8 Jul 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>110</sup> Francis M. Moler and Wife to Newton E. Kidwiler, Deed Book 79, p. 264, 15 May 1895. Jefferson County Clerk, Document Inquiry database.

<sup>111</sup> C. William Ridenour and Helen K. Ridenour, "Washington County, Maryland Marriages 1861-1919, 1927-1949" Database. *Washington County, Maryland Free Library*, entry for Newton E. Kidwiler, 1894, p. 3582. ; *The Shepherdstown Register*, 7 Jun 1894.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

immediate priority would have been to construct a home for his growing family<sup>112</sup>. A significant jump in tax assessment value between the years 1898 and 1899 suggests that Newton had completed the home prior to the 1899 assessment date<sup>113</sup>.

Like his father, Newton was a quarryman in the employ of the Washington Building Lime Company<sup>114</sup>. The Baker brothers frequently transferred foremen between their various operations, and it seems this was the case with Newton. By 1900, he had relocated his family to Martinsburg, where he was promoted to foreman at the Standard Lime and Stone quarries<sup>115</sup>. His brother, Isaac, remained a foreman at Bakerton<sup>116</sup>. Newton rented the home he had constructed in Bakerton (the Houser-Mahoney House) to quarry laborer Daniel Hendricks<sup>117</sup>.

In 1909, Newton and his wife sold the home to Newton's brother, George Wilbert Kidwiler<sup>118</sup>. It is unclear if George ever resided in the home, but by 1910, the home was being rented to Samuel Richard Potts and his wife, Nettie E. Spates<sup>119</sup>. Born in Hillsboro, Virginia, Samuel was a section head for the B. & O. Railroad<sup>120</sup>. Prior to the couple's residence in Bakerton, Samuel and Nettie lodged at the home of her parents, John and Sarah Spates<sup>121</sup>. In Hillsboro, Samuel was employed as a day laborer in an unknown industry. George W. Kidwiler did not hold onto the property long before selling it in January of 1911 to his brother, Isaac Kidwiler, who lived adjoining the property, in consideration of \$500.00<sup>122</sup>.

It seems likely that George needed to dispose of the property quickly, and although the Potts family was interested, they may not have had the up-front cash to purchase the property. In May of 1911, Isaac sold

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<sup>112</sup>West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Births." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for Nannie Kidwiler, 5 Apr 1895, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson County.

<sup>113</sup> Jefferson County, West Virginia, "Land Book, 1897-1898", Harpers Ferry District, p. 4, Newton E. Kidwiler. ; Jefferson County, West Virginia, "Land Book, 1899", Harpers Ferry District, p. 4, Newton E. Kidwiler.

<sup>114</sup> *The News*, July 16, 1894.

<sup>115</sup> "1900 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Newton E Kidwiler (age 27), E.D. 15, p. 113A, Ward 1, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

<sup>116</sup> "1900 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Isaac Kidwiler (age 33), E.D. 42, p. 65A, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.

<sup>117</sup> "1900 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Daniel Hendricks (age 21), E.D. 42, p. 65A, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.

<sup>118</sup> Newton E. Kidwiler and Wife to G. W. Kidwiler, Deed Book 102, p. 390, 27 Mar 1909. Jefferson County Clerk, Document Inquiry database.

<sup>119</sup> "1910 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Samuel R Potts (age 37), E.D. 57, sheet 2A, Bakerton, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.

<sup>120</sup> "1900 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Samuel Potts (age 30), E.D. 45, p. 36A, Hillsboro Town, Jefferson District, Loudoun, Virginia.

<sup>121</sup> "1900 United States Census," database, *Family Search*, entry for Samuel Potts (age 29), E.D. 45, p. 36A, Hillsboro town, Loudoun, Virginia.

<sup>122</sup> G. W. Kidwiler and Wife to Isaac Kidwiler, Deed Book 105, p. 330, 31 Jan 1911. Jefferson County Clerk, Document Inquiry database.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

the property to the Potts family a mere 4 months after his purchase<sup>123</sup>. The parties agreed that Samuel would pay Isaac \$100.00 and then make four additional payments; three payments of \$100.00 and one payment of \$125.00.

During the time of the Potts' residence, the home was heated by coal. In addition to the surviving resources included in this nomination, the property also contained a chicken coop and smokehouse<sup>124</sup>.

Following the death of Nettie's mother in 1912, Samuel welcomed his father-in-law, John Thomas Spates, into their home<sup>125</sup>. A skilled shoemaker, John had served as a sergeant in Virginia Company A of White's Battalion during the Civil War<sup>126</sup>. He later held the position of postmaster in Hillsboro<sup>127</sup>. John reportedly died in the Potts' home March 18, 1916<sup>128</sup>.

In addition to his father-in-law, Sam appears to have shared a close bond with his older brother, John Thomas Grant Potts. Residing in the neighboring community of Engle, John was not only a sibling but also served as a foreman on the B&O Railroad alongside Sam<sup>129</sup>. John married three times, beginning with Ida Peacher, becoming widowed after just three years<sup>130</sup>. Following Ida's death, he wed Ann Catherine Houser, with whom he spent 15 years before facing another grievous loss<sup>131</sup>. Ann Houser was a sister of D. R. Houser, a respected superintendent of the Washington Building Lime Company at Bakerton. A few years later, he married the young Leona Waters, who hailed from Dargan, Maryland<sup>132</sup>.

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<sup>123</sup> Isaac Kidwiler and Wife to Samuel Richard Potts, Deed Book 106, p. 65, 31 May 1911. Jefferson County Clerk, Document Inquiry database.

<sup>124</sup> Samuel R. Potts, Estate Appraisement Book Q, p. 182, 1927. Jefferson County Clerk.

<sup>125</sup> Find A Grave, database with images, memorial 116500824, Sarah Ann Eliza Mathews Spates (1841-1912), Arnold Grove Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, Hillsboro, Loudoun County, Virginia; photograph by Fred Hinke.

<sup>126</sup> "1910 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for John T Spates (age 73), E.D. 61, p. 5A, Hillsboro, Jefferson District, Loudoun County, Virginia. ; National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers & Sailors System > Soldiers > entry for John T. Spates, VA Cavalry Co. A, Confederate.

<sup>127</sup> "U.S., Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971". *Ancestry*, database with images, entry for John T. Spates, 20 Jun 1889, Hillsborough, Loudoun, Virginia.

<sup>128</sup> "Thomas Spates," *Evening Journal*, 21 Mar 1916, p. 1, col. 2.

<sup>129</sup> 1920 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for John Potts (age 54), E.D. 67, p. 13A, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

<sup>130</sup> West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Marriages." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for John Potts and Ida Peacher, 1889, Jefferson County. ; *Spirit of Jefferson*, 19 Jan 1892, p. 2, col. 3.

<sup>131</sup> West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Marriages." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for John Potts and Annie Houser, 1893, Jefferson County. ; West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Deaths." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for Annie Potts, 9 May 1908, Jefferson County.

<sup>132</sup> West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Marriages." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for John Potts and Leona Waters, 1911, Jefferson County.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Nettie passed away at home on July 2, 1927, due to myocarditis<sup>133</sup>. Just three short months later, on September 28, Samuel was working with his brother, John Potts, and coworkers Thomas Sutherland and Arnold Cogle on the railroad between Engle and Bakerton. As they worked to push a truck loaded with ballast along the track, an oncoming freight train struck Sam, Thomas, and Arnold<sup>134</sup>. Tragically, both Sam and Thomas lost their lives, while Arnold sustained only minor injuries<sup>135</sup>.

In an interview, Guy Moler recalled the accident that took Samuel's life:

"You know these little handcars that used to go up and down the track? They were moving this thing off the track and I think there were some tools or something still laying along the track. And somebody told him to look out for number so-and-so (they all went by numbers, those trains, you know) that was about due. And the doggone train come along and killed him."<sup>136</sup>

Since Samuel and Nettie both died intestate, M. S. R. Moler was appointed special commissioner of the estate. The home and lot was sold at auction to George Houser, Jr. for the sum of \$1,110.00<sup>137</sup>.

Samuel's sister, Emma Everhart, unsuccessfully protested this appointment and the sale of the home. After Emma failed to make her case to the circuit court, a deed was drawn on October 19, 1928 and the property transferred to George Houser, Jr.<sup>138</sup>.

Unless Emma and her husband wanted to reside in the home themselves, it is intriguing that Samuel's siblings would protest the sale to George Houser, Jr. George was the nephew of John Thomas Grant Potts' late wife, and given the close relationship between Sam and John, the sale appears appropriate.

The Houser family had deep roots in the local quarries long before the Bakers arrived on the scene. Their longstanding involvement in the industry made George Samuel Houser Jr. well connected at the Bakers' quarries in Bakerton. George's father was a laborer at the Washington Building Lime quarries<sup>139</sup>. His uncle, D. R. Houser, served as a respected superintendent there, further solidifying their ties to the company. Notably, D.R. was also the son-in-law of William Engle, who not only patented a lime kiln

<sup>133</sup> West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Deaths." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for Nettie Potts, 2 Jul 1927, Bakerton, Jefferson County.

<sup>134</sup> *The Washington Post*, 29 Sep 1927.

<sup>135</sup> West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Deaths." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for Samuel Potts, 28 Sep 1927, Bakerton, Jefferson County.

<sup>136</sup> Guy Moler, Bakerton, West Virginia. Interview by William Theriault, 8 Jul 1985. Transcript. WVGeoExplorer database, *Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission*.

<sup>137</sup> M. S. R. Moler, Special Commissioner to Geo. Houser, Jr., Deed Book 131, p. 204, 19 Oct 1928. Jefferson County Clerk, Document Inquiry database.

<sup>138</sup> M. S. R. Moler, Special Commissioner to Geo. Houser, Jr., Deed Book 131, p. 204, 19 Oct 1928. Jefferson County Clerk, Document Inquiry database.

<sup>139</sup> "1900 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for George Houser (age 41), E.D. 47, p. 16A, Shepherdstown District, West Virginia.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

design that was widely used in the Bakers' operations, but also sold the land that became Bakerton to the company<sup>140</sup>. These deep family connections probably facilitated his rapid ascension through the ranks.

Like many young men of Bakerton, George Jr. began his career in the quarry's cooper shop at a young age<sup>141</sup>. He later worked as a laborer in the lime kilns alongside his father before advancing to the role of machinist<sup>142</sup>. If not for his untimely death, he probably would have soon been promoted to foreman. Tragically, on September 10, 1935, after a full day of work, George passed away unexpectedly at home at 8:05 p.m.<sup>143</sup>. The cause of his death was never determined, leaving his family and many friends in shock.

After George's death, his widow, Mary "Elizabeth," and their two surviving children continued to live in the home<sup>144</sup>. In 1937, Elizabeth married Joseph H. Mahoney, who hailed from Martinsburg. Initially working as a painter, Joseph transitioned to the Washington Building Lime Company by 1940, where he was employed as an electrician<sup>145</sup>.

By 1950, Joseph worked as a "newspaper make up man" in the newspaper printing office. It is unclear which area newspaper Joseph worked for. His stepson, Donald Houser, was working at the Washington Building Lime Company as an oiler<sup>146</sup>.

Joseph and Elizabeth Mahoney were the last family that lived in the home. Although the property has changed hands numerous times since their residency, the home has been left to the elements.

The history of this home closely parallels that of the village itself. Built by a quarry laborer during the formative years of the very company that sparked the community's growth, the house has been a home for numerous workers who dedicated themselves to the lines and tunnels that fueled Bakerton's economic success. Much like the quarry, when the last resident departed, the home stood empty, becoming a reminder of richer days and the vibrant lives that once filled both the home and community.

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<sup>140</sup> William D. Theriault. *The History of Eastern Jefferson County*.

<sup>141</sup> "1910 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for George S Houser (age 14), E.D. 61, p. 42B, Bakerton, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.

<sup>142</sup> "1920 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for G. S. Houser (age 23), E.D. 67, p. 15B, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia. ; "1930 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for George Howser (age 32), E.D. 196, p. 4A, [Bakerton town], Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.

<sup>143</sup> West Virginia Archives & History, "Vital Research Records Project: Deaths." Database. *West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture & History*, entry for George Houser, 4 Sep 1933, Bakerton, Jefferson County.

<sup>144</sup> "1940 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Elizabeth Mahoney (age 28), E.D. 196A, p. 4A, Bakerton, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.

<sup>145</sup> "1940 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Joe H. Mahoney (age 28), E.D. 196A, p. 4A, Bakerton, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.

<sup>146</sup> "1950 United States Census," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Joseph H. Mahoney (age 38), E.D. 19-12, p. 14, Harpers Ferry District, Jefferson, West Virginia.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

***Limestone: A Solid Economic Foundation***

For all recorded history the mineral rich lands of Bakerton have always been an important economic driver. As previously discussed, the wealth of the Baker family and their interest in technological advancement removed the largest roadblock to the explosion of Bakerton's industry. However, without such a valuable product underfoot, Bakerton would have been rendered unable to achieve the economic success that was found.

Bakerton's limestone has won awards for its purity and quality. At the 1893 World Fair, both the Baker brothers and quarry proprietor Charles Knott exhibited limestone quarried from Bakerton. Both exhibitions won the highest marks, with the Baker Brothers limestone awarded a gold medal and Knott's limestone awarded a silver medal<sup>147</sup>.

An analysis by the State of West Virginia in 1916 found that the lime is of a very high-grade and when burned is formed into a high-quality commercial lime which is snow-white in color and extremely strong. The results of the chemical analysis of the light-colored stratum in the Washington Building Lime quarries is as follows: Lime carbonate: 95.55%; Magnesium carbonate: 2.44%; Silica: 0.12%; Iron and alumina: 1.01%; Sulphur: 0.15; Phosphorus: 0.02<sup>148</sup>. This analysis proves that Bakerton limestone was of one of the highest purities in the world.

This high-quality lime resulted in limestone products that were extremely popular throughout the east coast, with the most prolific buyers in the District of Columbia.

To fully understand Bakerton's success, it is important to note that limestone is used profusely throughout various industries. The Baker brothers entered the industry through their father's large tanning business. Daniel Baker, Sr. had acquired his first lime operation to provide his tannery with lime<sup>149</sup>.

In addition to tanning, lime is also used in the manufacture of paints, glass, grease, rubber, paper, fabric, steel, chalk, medicines, and aluminum, as well as agricultural, cleaning, and construction purposes. Because of the incredible versatility of limestone and seemingly endless use cases, consumers throughout the limestone industry were prolific. Bakerton's quarries supplied all these industries with their products.

The mining of minerals underfoot gave reason to construct infrastructure in the area. Completion of shipping infrastructure, such as the many railroad spurs and the C. & O. canal, also benefited the area's agricultural operations and allowed for easier transport of goods and people to Bakerton.

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<sup>147</sup> *Virginia Free Press*, December 6, 1893.

<sup>148</sup> G. P. Grimsley, Assistant Geologist, and I. C. White, State Geologist, *Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan Counties* (West Virginia Geological Survey, 1916).

<sup>149</sup> "Daniel Baker, Sr., Dead," *The News* (Frederick, MD), April 25, 1888.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Like many mining towns, it was Bakerton's rich mineral veins that was the economic driver for the area, causing the village to spring up around the industry. The impact of the exhaustion of that economic driver and the unionization of the plant quickly collapsed the village, leaving only remnants of the past bustling community.

### Criterion C: Architecture

The Houser-Mahoney House reflects the architectural characteristics of the National Folk style seen in the village of Bakerton during the late 19th century. Its "L" shaped form, original woodwork, and surviving construction methods illustrate the craftsmanship and material choices typical of quarry laborers' housing in the community. Having undergone minimal alterations since its construction, the residence maintains all aspects of its historic integrity, offering insight into the vernacular adaptations of national architectural trends in Bakerton and showcasing the craftsmanship of the laborers of the village.

In a region abundant in limestone, it might be assumed that numerous village houses would have been constructed using the material. However, this is not the case. Despite its ample availability, its utilization would have required quarrying on small lots as well as the hiring of masons. Moreover, constructing entire homes with limestone would have been a time-consuming process compared to the more economical and straightforward construction of wood-framed houses.

The accessibility of construction materials in Bakerton was likely much higher than in more remote areas due to the early establishment of robust transportation networks. A combination of both the canal and railroad linking the Bakerton area to a wide network and a large population of working-class families probably had a profound effect on the architecture of the village.

Extant homes in the village constructed during the 19th and 20th centuries were predominantly built with Folk Victorian and National Folk stylistic tendencies. The I-House form with a large front porch appears to have been the most popular dwelling form in the village, although a few 20th-century gable-front-and-wing examples survive. Shanties constructed by both laborers and the Washington Building Lime Company were most often constructed in a small, gabled front form. The sole known surviving shanty is currently used as a shed by a private homeowner, having been relocated from its original site.

Although the Houser-Mahoney House is a late 19th century vernacular home, observing the home from the perspective of Carter Avenue allows us a better vantage point to study its exterior stylistic characteristics. The home easily fits under the vernacular umbrella of National Folk architecture, reflecting the simple, economical architectural style prevalent throughout the village during the same era.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

In a manner consistent with other common laborers in the village, Newton Kidwiler used affordable materials that were both readily accessible and straightforward to construct with. The home was designed with an emphasis on practicality and functionality rather than prioritizing aesthetic appeal.

The simple, balloon frame home was constructed with a gable front and wing, forming a small “L” shape. Balloon framing, using long, lightweight, and readily available lumber, allowed for faster and less labor-intensive construction compared to traditional methods like post-and-beam<sup>150</sup>. This technique helped to minimize material costs while maximizing space.

In an uncommon double-pile variation on the hall-and-parlor floor plan, the three-bay home is one room wide and two rooms deep. Although the hall-and-parlor floor plan had largely fallen out of favor by the 19th century in Jefferson County, this economical floor plan was still widely used in tenant housing and by common laborers of the area<sup>151</sup>. In this arrangement, the front, larger rectangular-shaped room would probably have been used as a parlor and the smaller, square shaped room used as a dining area.

The setting and appearance of the property, on a busy curve in the heart of the village, is rather similar to the time of its construction. Although there are no longer sounds of blasting, fewer train whistles, and little business activity in the village, the home remains its original location among other residences. Instead of orienting his home towards the road spanning the western side of his property, Newton situated the home to face northeast towards the neighboring homes of his father and brother.

The home is perched upon an uncut stone foundation of local limestone, which was likely quarried from one of the three quarries in the village. Although portions of the foundation are missing, this is a result of deterioration rather than alteration; the original craftsmanship remains evident.

The residence is clad in its original pine wood siding, a common feature of common laborer residences in the village during the era of the Washington Building Lime Company. The facade of the home would have originally presented with a white exterior and contrasting green trim. It is probable that the home was painted with a lime wash mixture supplied by the Washington Building Lime Company to its employees for use on their houses<sup>152</sup>.

Although the floor and balustrades of the front porch have been lost to time, the dropped overhang and original porch columns remain. For its inhabitants, this front porch would have provided a comfortable, shaded outdoor space during the heat of summer as well as a spot for socializing with other villagers and visitors. The front porch features a traditional beadboard ceiling in a light blue hue and eye hooks for hanging a porch swing. A small, road-facing side porch constructed in the “L” of the home was probably used more for utility than welcoming guests. A cistern is located just off of this porch.

<sup>150</sup> Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY, 1984).

<sup>151</sup> John C. Allen, Jr., *Uncommon Vernacular: The Early Houses of Jefferson County, West Virginia 1735-1835* (Morgantown, WV, 2011).

<sup>152</sup> William Theriault, *History of Eastern Jefferson County, West Virginia*.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

Crucial for both ventilation and lighting, the six-light windows of both the home and addition are wood framed casement windows with bubble glass. Of the two fixed wooden four-light windows, one window has had its glass replaced.

Mirroring other common laborer lodgings in the village, the Houser-Mahoney House features a standing seam metal roof, which was popular due to its relatively low cost. Two inboard brick chimneys are located at the gabled ends of the home. Numerous scattered bricks found around the property stamped "TYRONE" suggest that the bricks were likely shipped by rail from Tyrone Brick Works, owned by George C. Davidson, in Blair County, PA<sup>153</sup>.

The historic integrity of the home extends into its interior. Other than its entrance door, the home retains all five of its original wooden paneled doors and its original pine wood flooring. The modest, simple trim work in the home is noticeably for function over appearance. In the second room on the upper floor, the rough sawn common wood rafters are visible. Like many houses of the period, the wooden enclosed staircase is tucked away in the corner of the home.

Although the Houser-Mahoney House is not the only surviving example of a National Folk styled laborer's home in Bakerton, it is one of the few remaining homes in the village constructed by the hands of a quarryman during the formative years of Bakerton's industrial explosion at the turn of the 19th century. It is the only laborer home that retains such a high degree of historic integrity, maintaining an almost identical appearance to that of when originally erected with only minor updates.

Within the confines of the village of Bakerton, a significant proportion of the existing vernacular dwellings constructed by or for the working class have undergone renovations that have resulted in the loss of much of their historic integrity. Most of the original pine wood siding has been updated for vinyl, most of the original windows and doors have been replaced with more secure, energy efficient versions, and millwork has been updated to a more modern style. In most cases, additions have been added to better support the needs of the modern-day family.

While the village contains many examples of varying but complementary National Folk and Folk Victorian architecture constructed during the late 19th and early to mid-20th century, there are no surviving homes comparable in scale or historic integrity remaining in the village of Bakerton.

Reflecting the simple, utilitarian style and readily available materials characteristic of laborer's homes in the village of Bakerton, the "L" shaped configuration, balloon frame construction, and hall-and-parlor floor plan exhibit economical building practices, while its uncut stone foundation and original wood siding display local materials and craftsmanship. While other Bakerton residences from this period have undergone modernization, the Houser-Mahoney House retains its historical integrity, offering valuable insight into the lives of Bakerton's working class and the vernacular architecture of the late 19th century.

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<sup>153</sup> *Tyrone Daily Herald*, 1 Oct 1895, p.2.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

Being constructed during the earliest years of Standard Lime & Stone Company, the Houser-Mahoney House stood to witness the rapid growth of industry and population caused by the company's sudden ascendancy. Although the surrounding village has seen numerous changes, the modest home remains as a constant reminder of the once bustling village and the laborers who built it, making the home eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture* for its local significance.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

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Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

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Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

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Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

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):** N/A

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.75

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: <u>39.3621951</u> | Longitude: <u>-77.7668111</u> |
| 2. Latitude: <u>39.3618856</u> | Longitude: <u>-77.7669669</u> |
| 3. Latitude: <u>39.3623911</u> | Longitude: <u>-77.7677155</u> |
| 4. Latitude: <u>39.3620783</u> | Longitude: <u>-77.7678552</u> |

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐

NAD 1927

or

☐

NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is a 0.75 acre rectangular parcel fronting Carter Avenue. The long and narrow parcel is 120.6' feet wide and 267' feet long. The small, rocky outcrop that extends into the curve of Carter Ave. to the south of the property boundary is a separate parcel not included in this nomination. The property deed for this nomination can be found in Jefferson County, West Virginia Deed Book 1318 on page 686.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The stated boundary encompasses the entire deeded parcel, and is in accordance with the same boundaries during which period the home was originally constructed.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kaila A. Lamp  
organization: Property Owner  
street & number: 109 Paint Horse Ln.  
city or town: Harpers Ferry state: WV zip code: 25425  
e-mail: kailawelsh@aol.com  
telephone: (304) 270-0810  
date: October 2024

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

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### 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.)

### Figure Log

1. **Figure One:** USGS Map, 2023
2. **Figure Two:** USGS Map, 1914
3. **Figure Three:** Ground floor plan of Resource #1.
4. **Figure Four:** Second floor plan of Resource #2.
5. **Figure Five:** Sketch map of properties and resources.
6. **Figure Six:** Photo key of exterior photographs.
7. **Figure Seven:** Photo key of interior of the Houser-Mahoney House (Resource One).

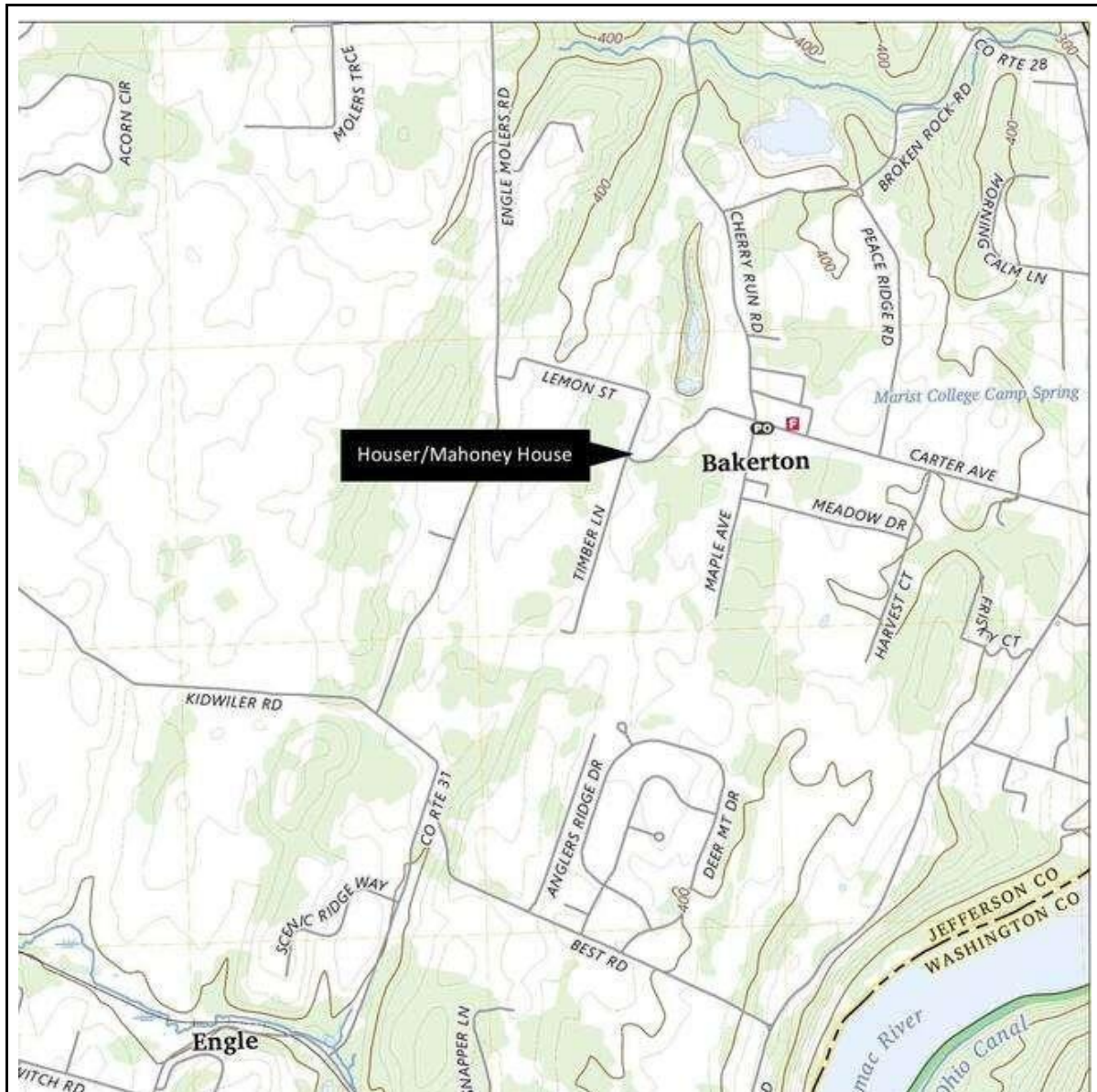
## Houser-Mahoney House

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Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



### FIGURE ONE: Charles Town Quadrangle 2023

## West Virginia – Jefferson County

### 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic)

United States Geological Survey

UTM Zone 18S

Easting: 261533

Northing: 4360402

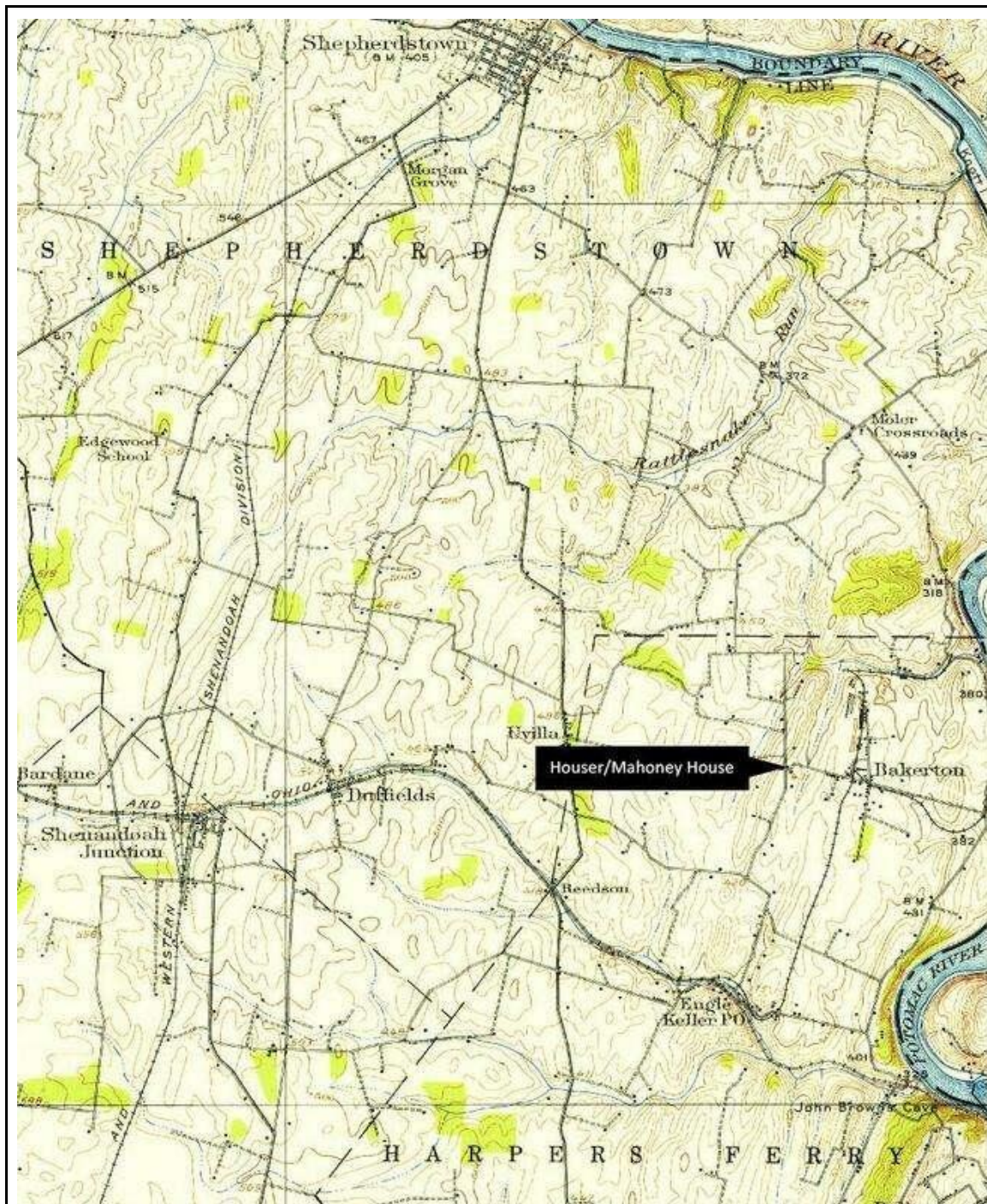


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



**FIGURE TWO: Martinsburg Quadrangle 1914**

West Virginia – Virginia – Maryland

Topographic

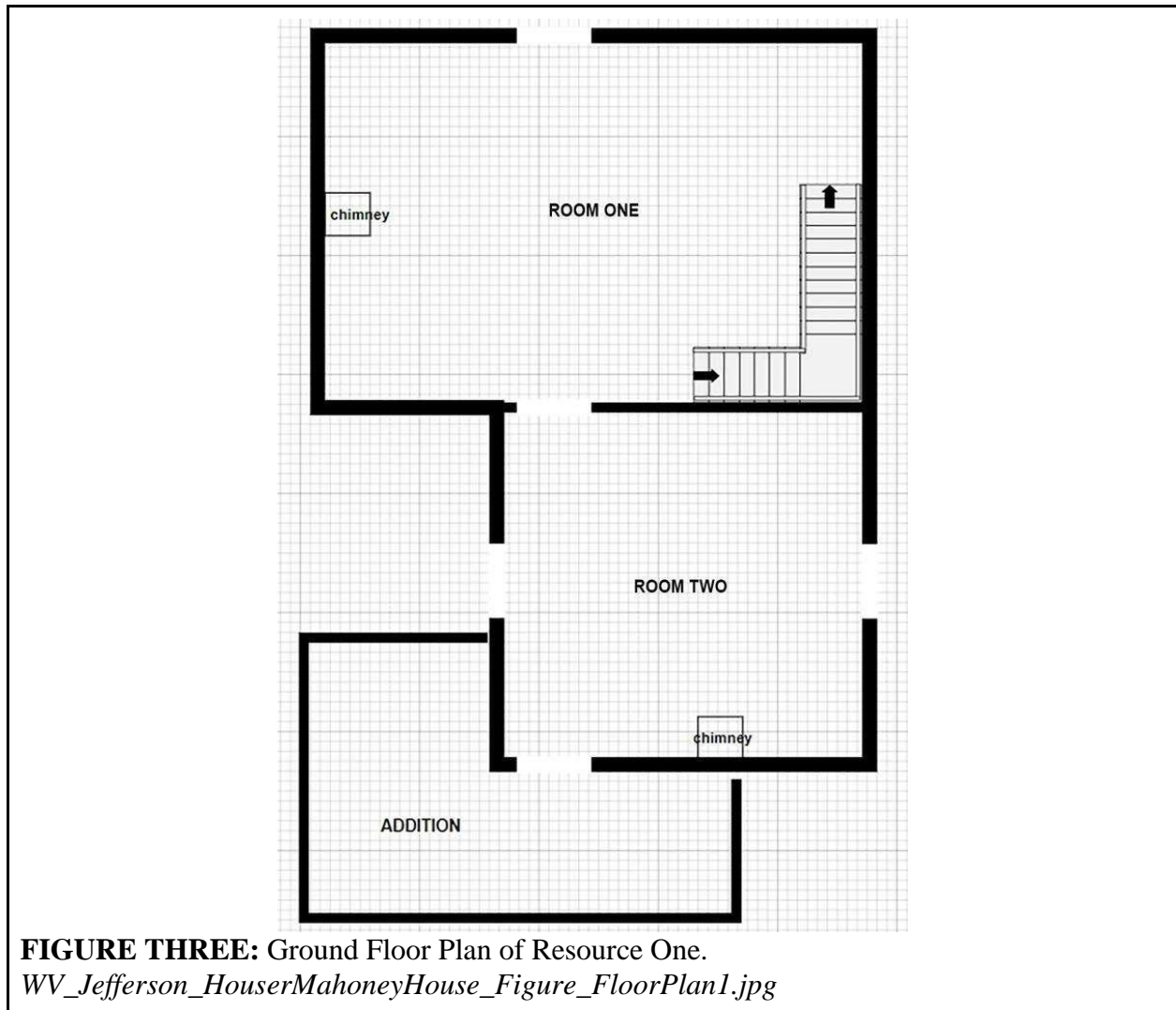
United States Geological Survey

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

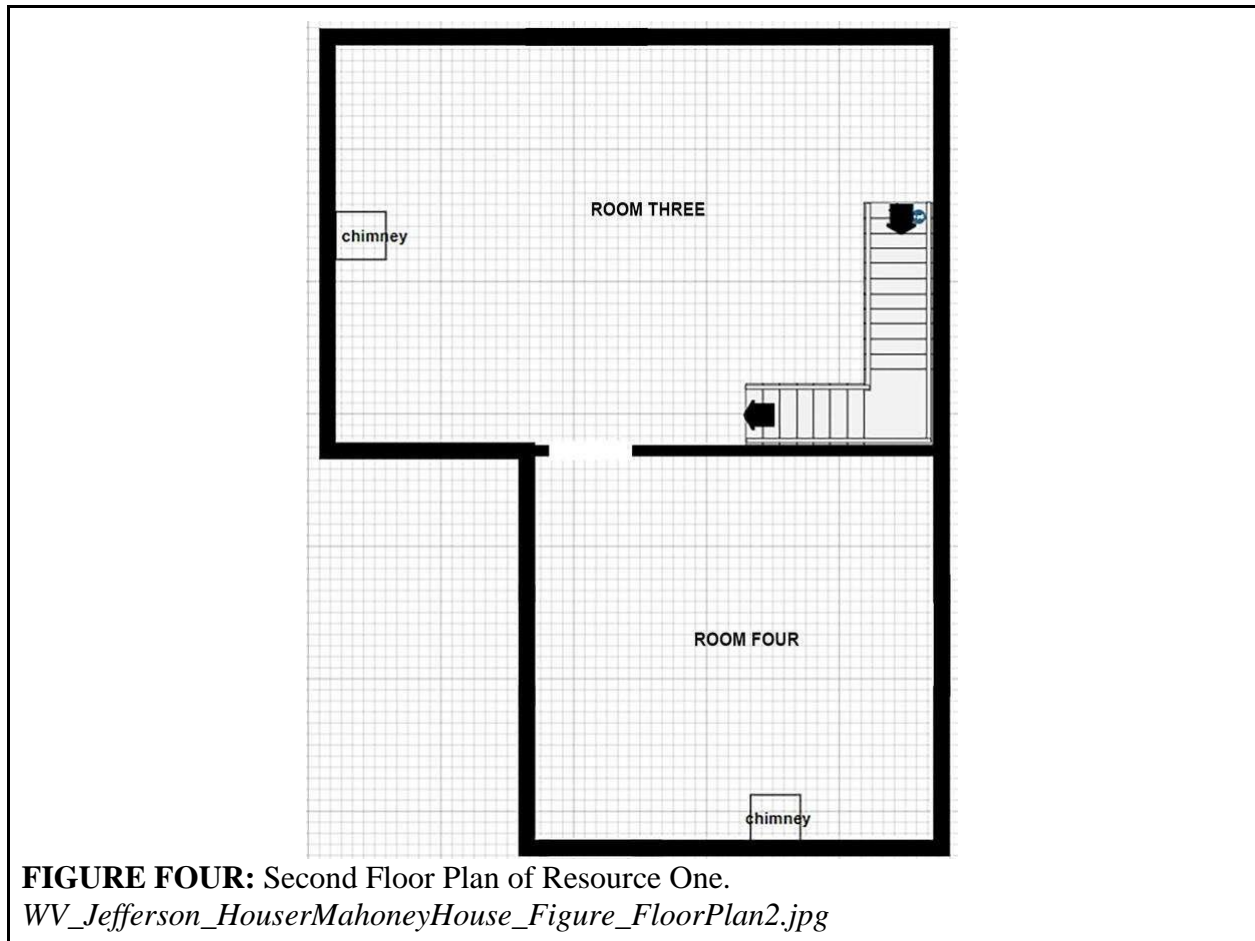


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



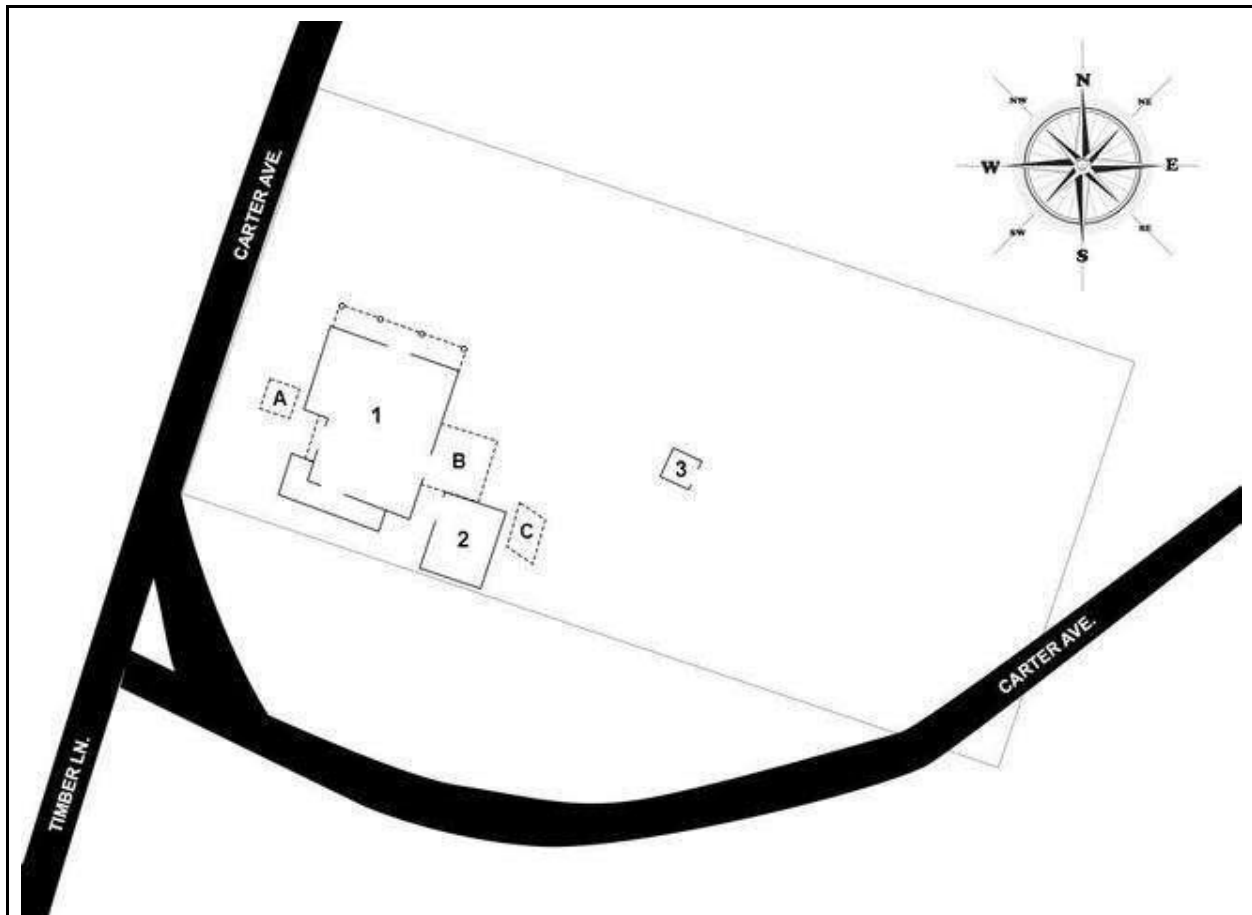


Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE FIVE: Sketch Map of Property**

*WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_Figure\_SketchMap.jpg*

Not to scale.

Map Key

**1 - Resource One:** Houser-Mahoney House

**2 - Resource Two:** Summer Kitchen

**3 - Resource Three:** Outhouse

**A - Cistern**

**B - Concrete Patio**

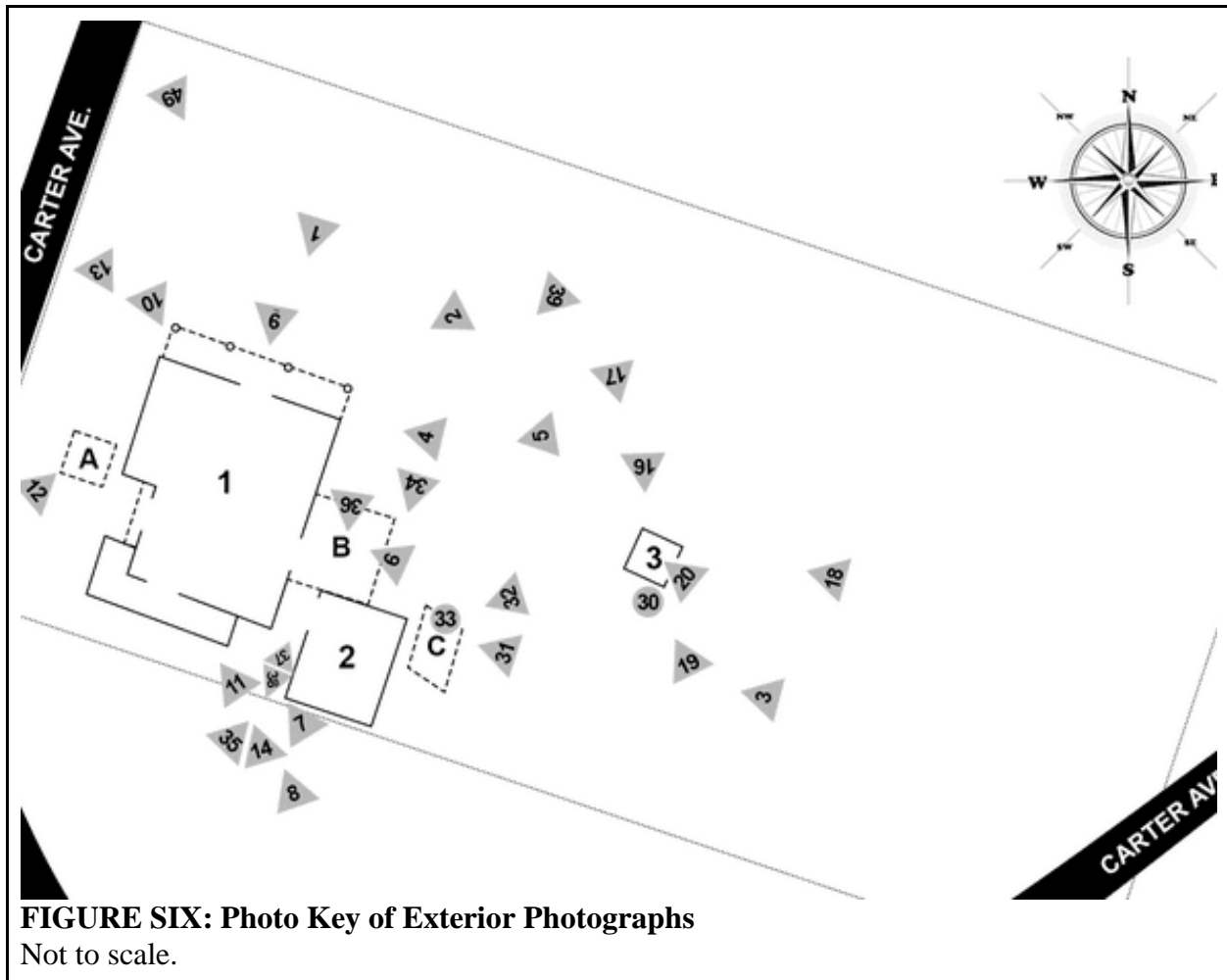
**C - Concrete Foundation Remains**

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

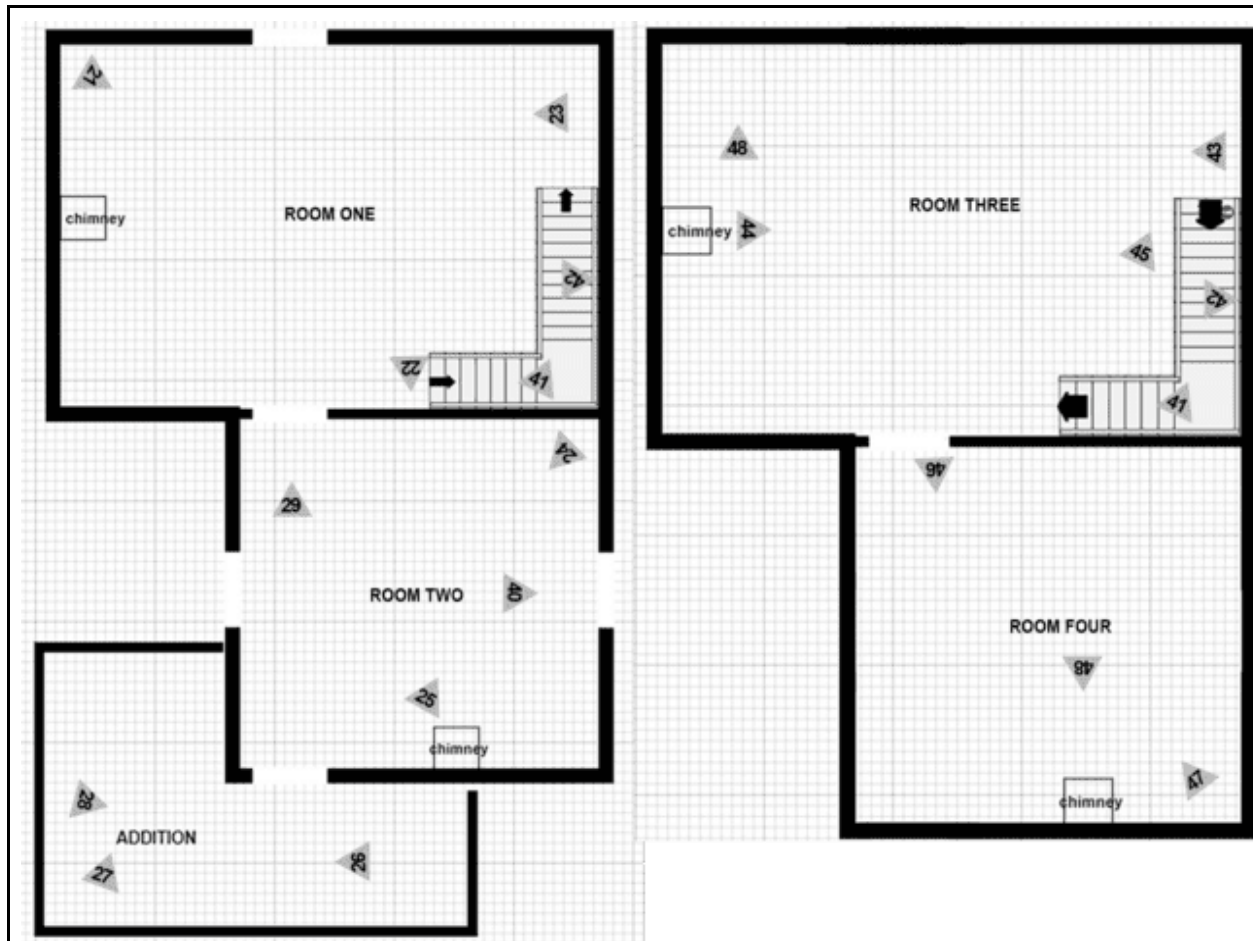


Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State



**FIGURE SEVEN: Photo Key of Interior Photographs**  
Not to scale.

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Houser-Mahoney House  
City or Vicinity: Bakerton, Harpers Ferry District  
County: Jefferson  
State: West Virginia (WV)  
Photographer: Kaila A. Lamp  
Date Photographed: October 24, 2024

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

1 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0001.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing southwest.</i>
2 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0002.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing southwest.</i>
3 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0003.jpg Exterior, All Resources. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
4 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0004.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
5 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0005.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing west.</i>
6 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0006.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing west.</i>
7 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0007.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
8 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0008.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

9 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0009.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing southwest.</i>
10 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0010.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
11 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0011.jpg Exterior, Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
12 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0012.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing northeast.</i>
13 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0013.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
14 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0014.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
15 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0015.jpg Exterior, Resource #1. <i>Camera facing east.</i>
16 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0016.jpg Exterior, Resource #3. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
17 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0017.jpg Exterior, Resource #3. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
18 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0018.jpg Exterior, All Resources. <i>Camera facing west.</i>
19 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0019.jpg Exterior, Resource #3. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
20 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0020.jpg Interior, Resource #3. <i>Camera facing west.</i>
21 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0021.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Room One. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
22 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0022.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Room One. Hardware. <i>Camera facing south.</i>
23 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0023.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Room One. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
24 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0024.jpg

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

	Interior, Resource #1, Room Two. <i>Camera facing west.</i>
25 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0025.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Room Two. <i>Camera facing northeast.</i>
26 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0026.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Addition. <i>Camera facing west.</i>
27 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0027.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Addition. <i>Camera facing northeast.</i>
28 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0028.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Addition. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
29 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0029.jpg Interior, Resource #1, Room Two into Room One. <i>Camera facing northeast.</i>
30 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0030.jpg Small sampling of stamped bricks from property.
31 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0031.jpg Exterior, Resource #2; "C". <i>Camera facing southwest.</i>
32 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0032.jpg Exterior, Resource #1 and Resource #2. <i>Camera facing southwest.</i>
33 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0033.jpg Close-up of concrete style most prevalent throughout property.
34 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0034.jpg Exterior, Resource #2. <i>Camera facing south.</i>
35 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0035.jpg Exterior, Resource #2. <i>Camera facing northeast.</i>
36 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0036.jpg Exterior, Resource #2. <i>Camera facing south.</i>
37 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0037.jpg Foundation, Resource #2. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
38 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0038.jpg Foundation, Resource #2. <i>Camera facing east.</i>
39 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0039.jpg

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

	Surroundings. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
40 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0040.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Room two. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
41 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0041.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Staircase. <i>Camera facing northeast.</i>
42 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0042.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Staircase Header. <i>Camera facing west.</i>
43 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0043.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Room Three. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
44 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0044.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Room Three. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>
45 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0045.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Room Three. <i>Camera facing northeast.</i>
46 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0046.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Room Four. <i>Camera facing southwest.</i>
47 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0047.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Room Four. <i>Camera facing northwest.</i>
48 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0048.jpg Interior, Resource #1; Room Four, Chimney. <i>Camera facing southwest.</i>
49 of 49.	WV_Jefferson_HouserMahoneyHouse_0049.jpg Exterior, All Resources; Surroundings. <i>Camera facing southeast.</i>

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



1 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0001.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing Southwest. The north-northeastern facade of the home.*

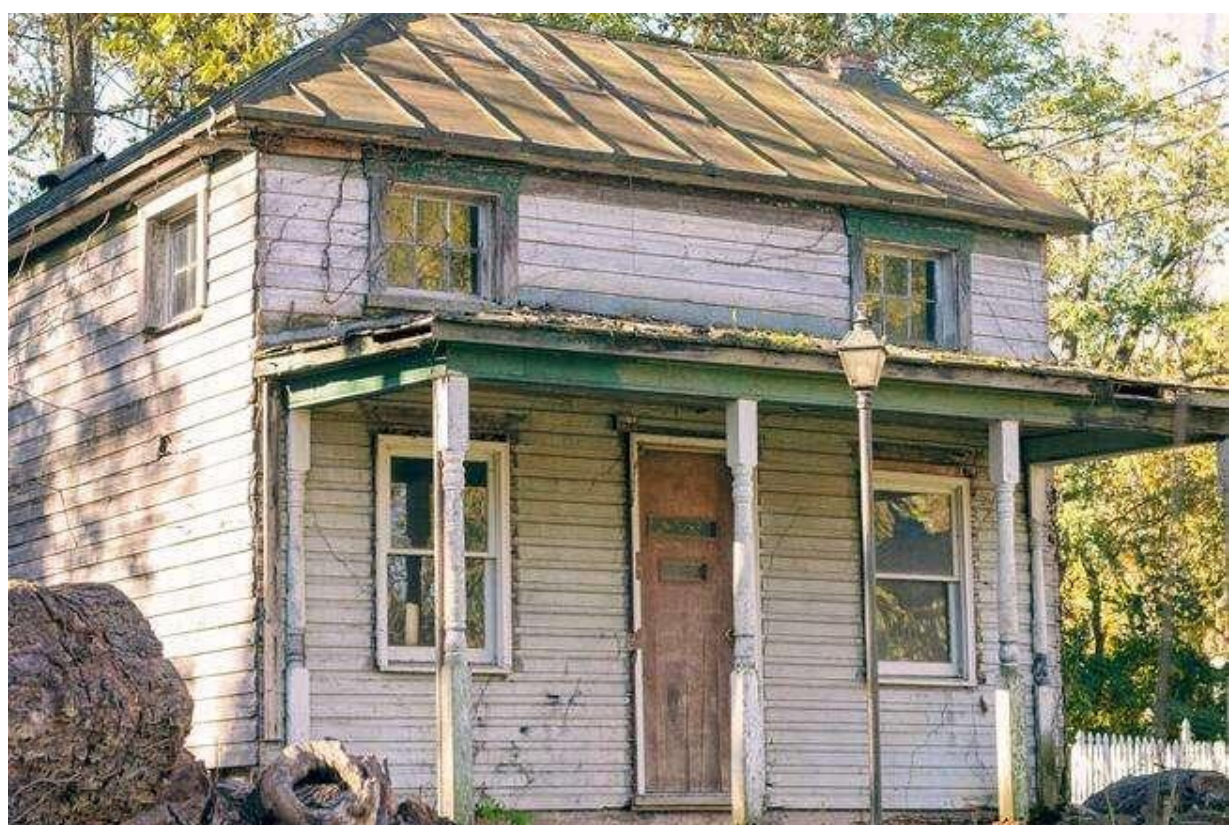


Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State



2 of 49.

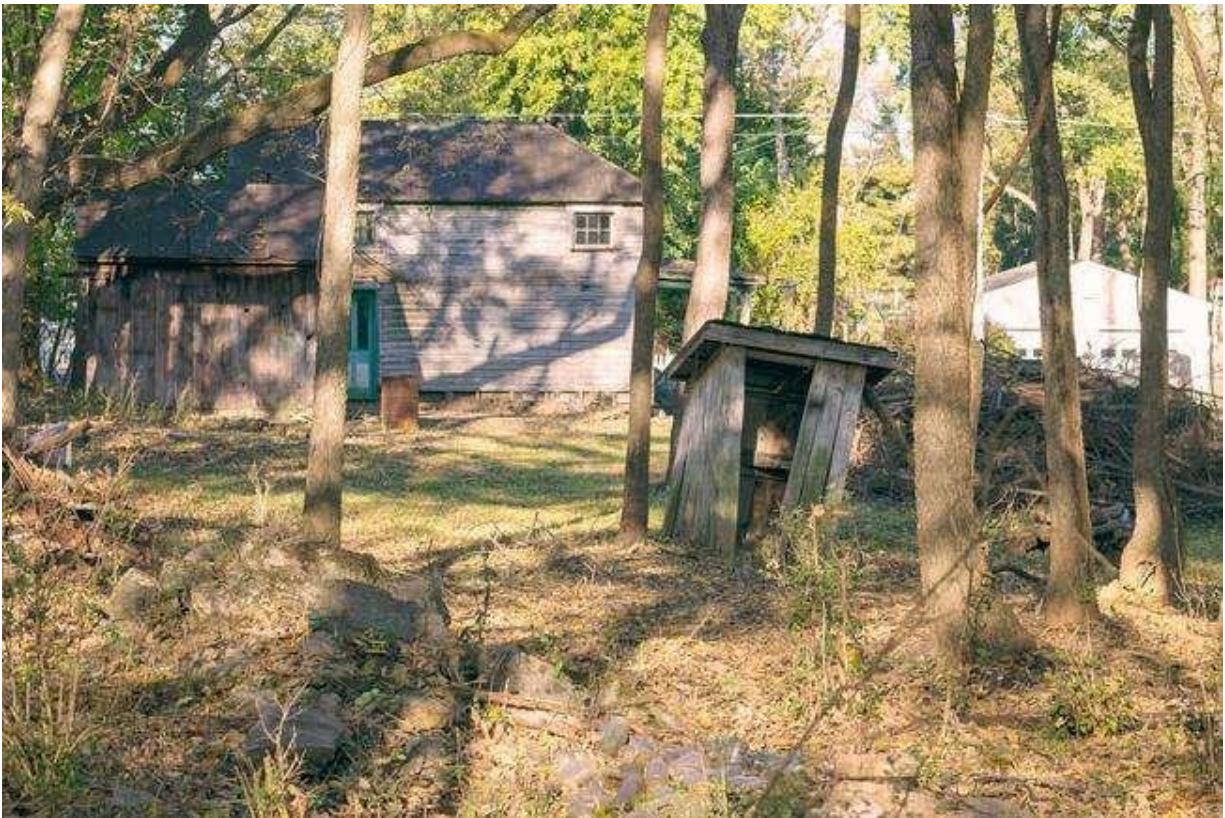
**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0002.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing Southwest. A view of the north-northeastern and southeastern sides of the home.*

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



3 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0003.jpg** - *Exterior, All Resources. Camera facing northwest.*

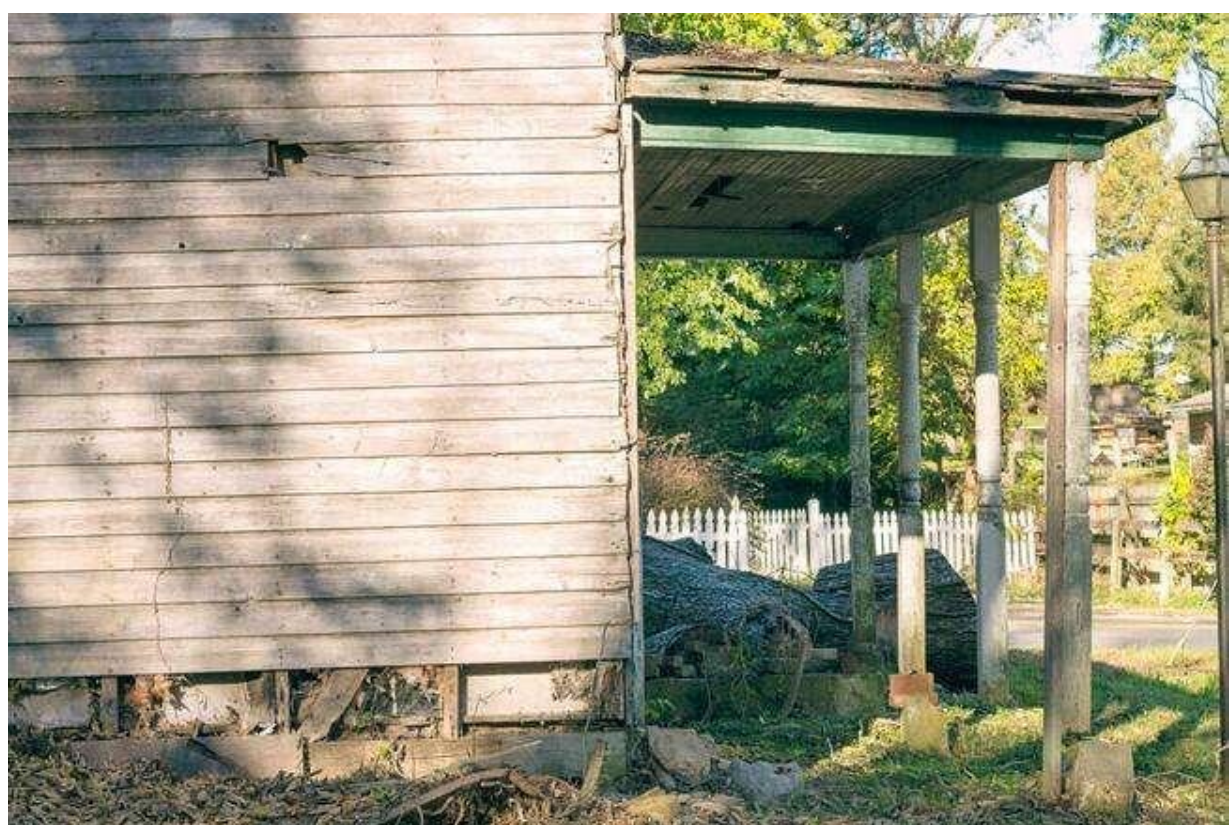


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



4 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0004.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing northwest.*

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



5 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0005.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing west.*



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



6 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0006.jpg** - Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing west.

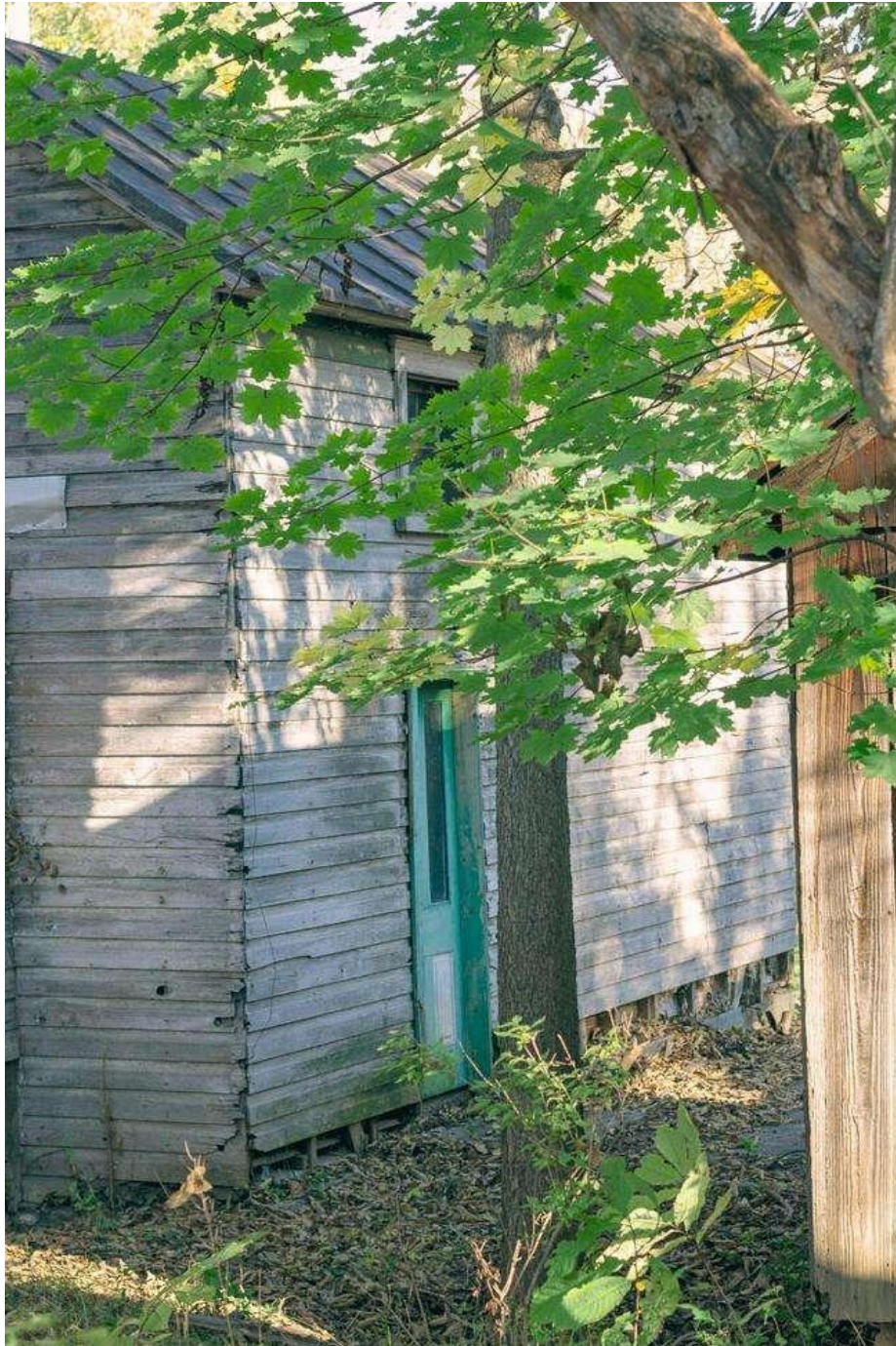


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



7 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0007.jpg** - Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing northwest.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



8 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0008.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing northwest.*

Houser-Mahoney House

Jefferson, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State



9 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0009.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing southwest. Showing the missing porch floor and the missing sections of foundation. The foundation on the other facades of the home is in good shape.*

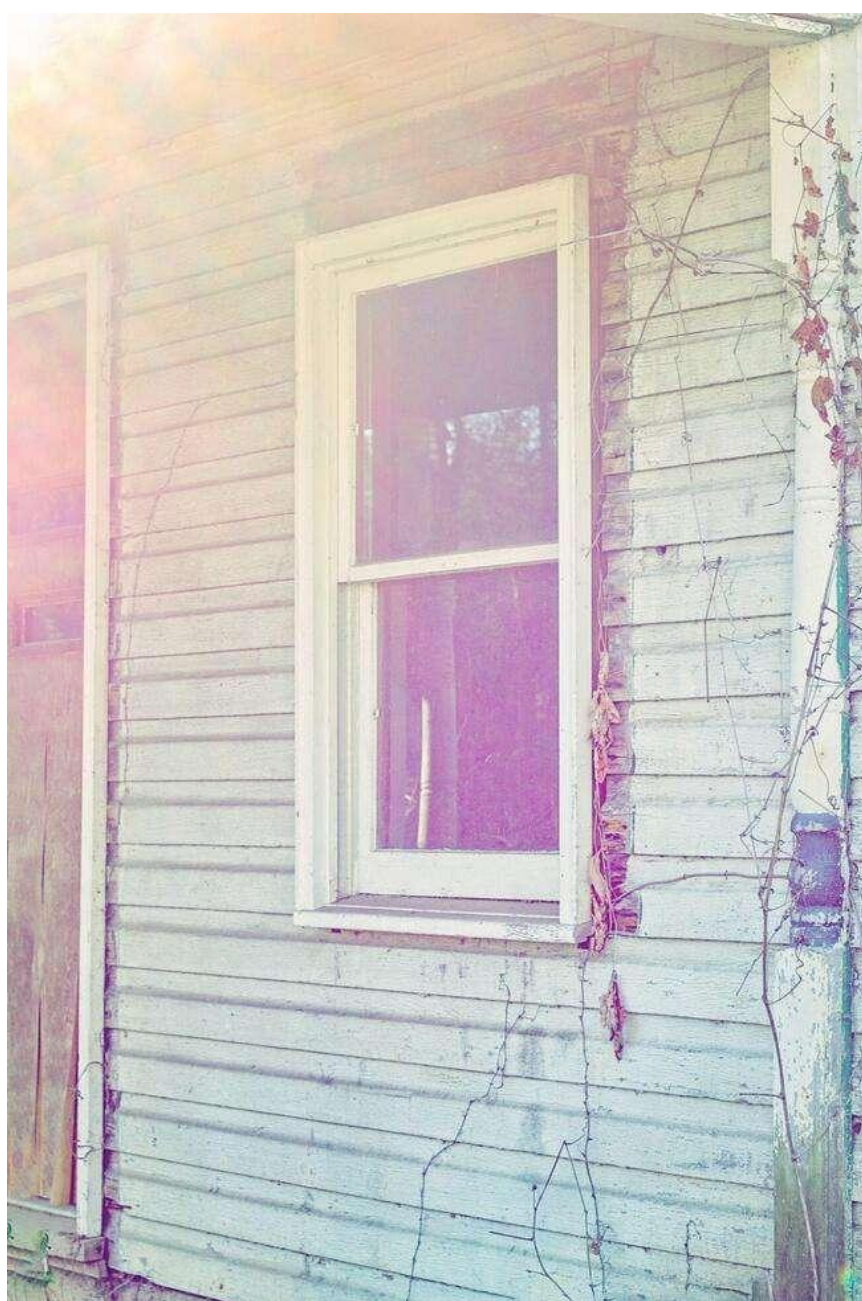


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



10 of 49.

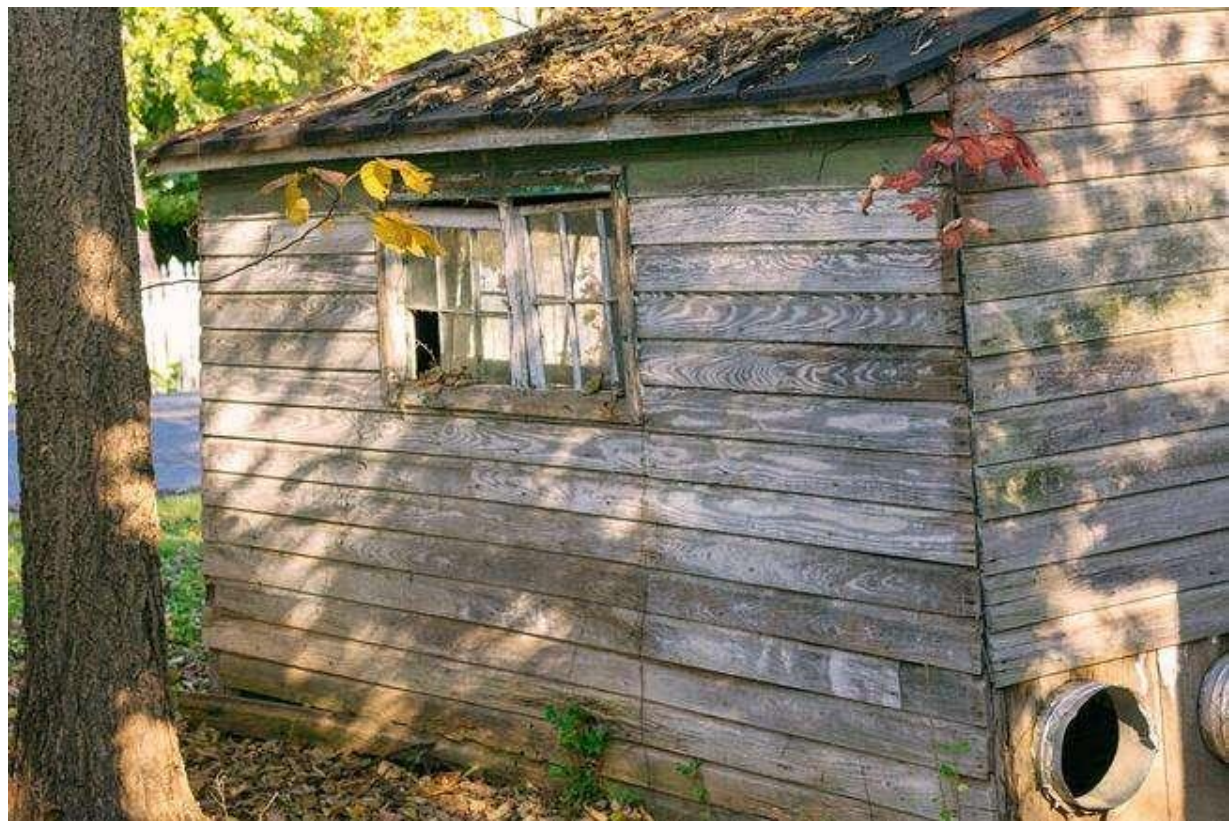
**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0010.jpg** - Exterior, Resource #1: The Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing southeast. Photograph of the northeast facade of the house with a newer window. Around the replacement windows, the shape and size of the original window trim is visible.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



11 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0011.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: The Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing northwest. A view of the early addition added to the home.*



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



12 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0012.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: The Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing northeast. Notice the cistern and concrete porch support.*

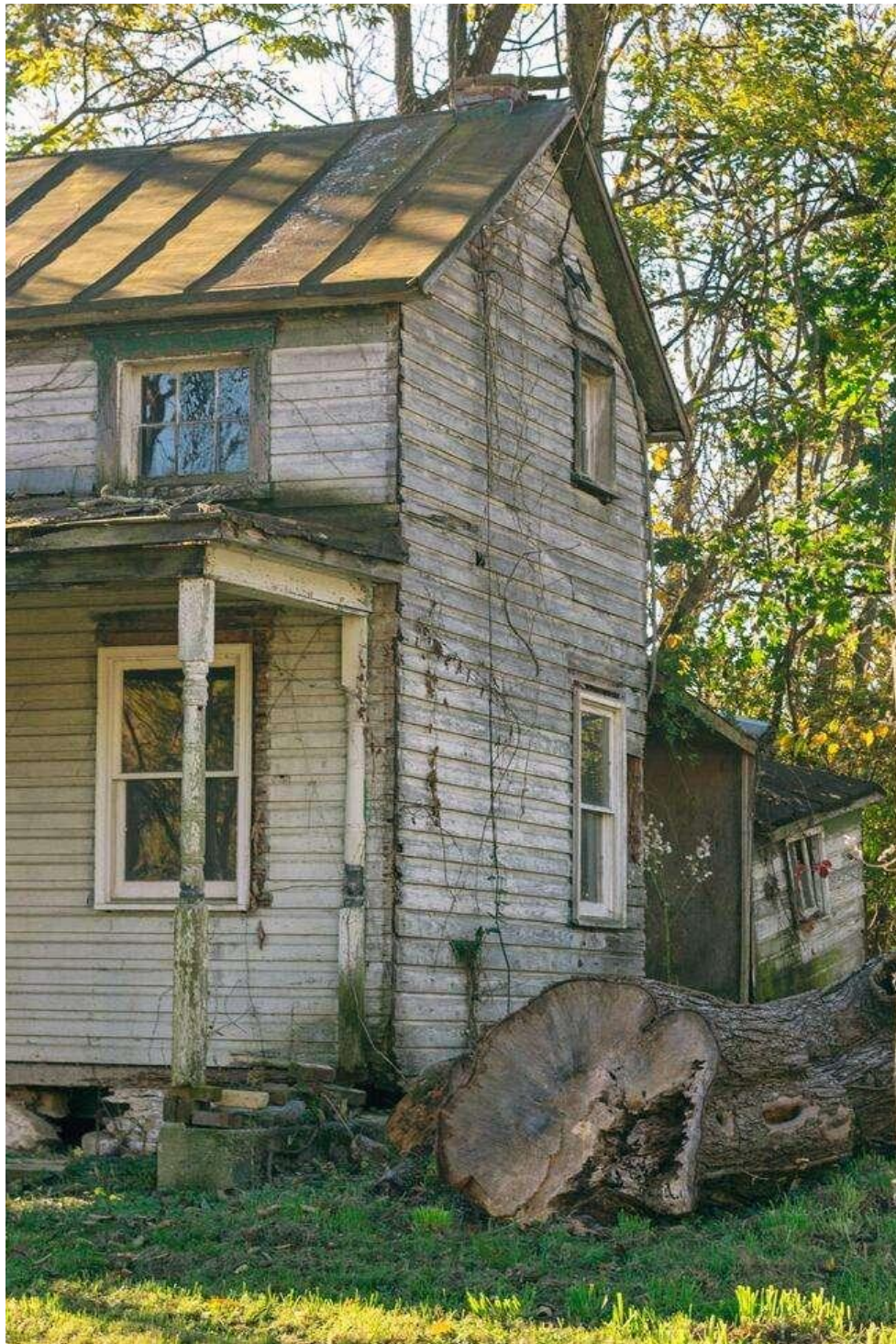


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



13 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0013.jpg** - Exterior, Resource #1: The Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing southeast.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



14 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0014.jpg** - Exterior, Resource #1: The Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing northwest.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



15 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0015.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #1: The Houser-Mahoney House. Camera facing east. View from Carter Avenue.*

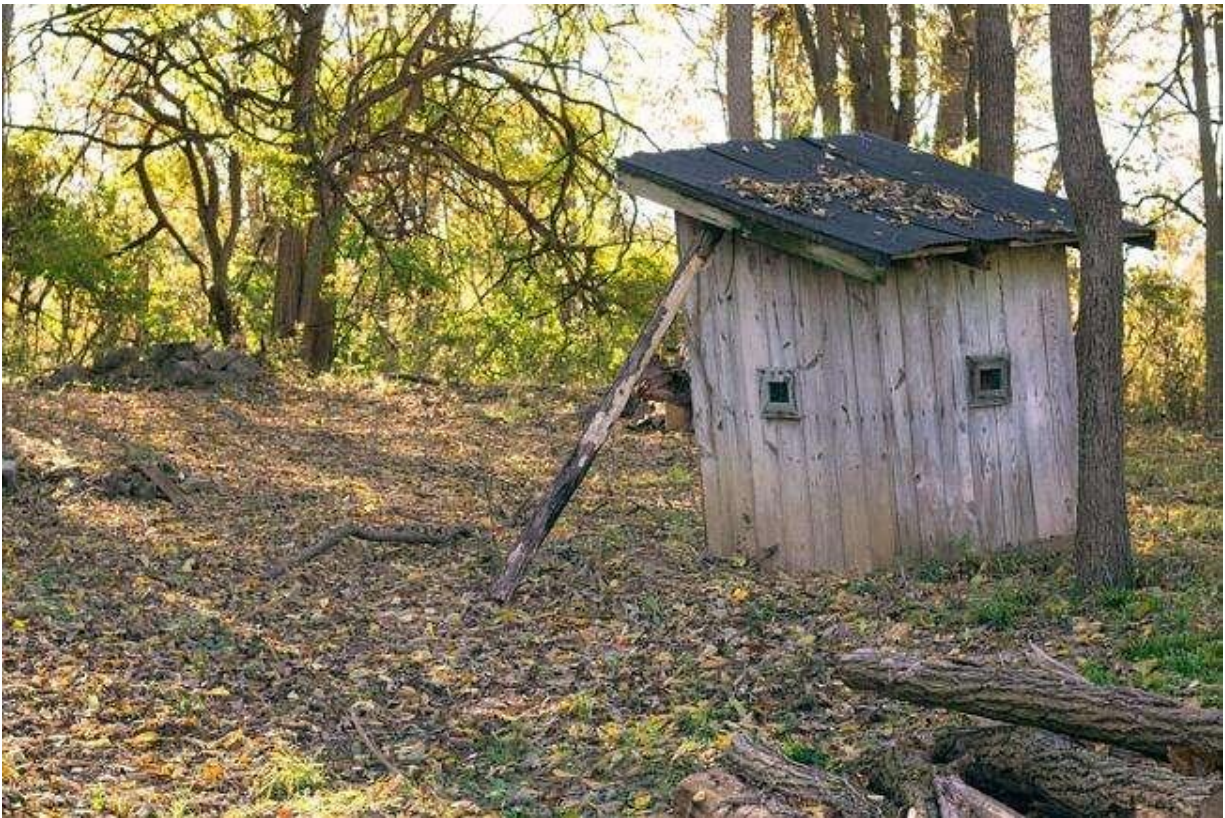


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



16 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0016.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #3: The Outhouse.*  
*Camera facing southeast.*



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



17 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0017.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #3: The Outhouse.*  
*Camera facing southeast.*



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



18 of 49.

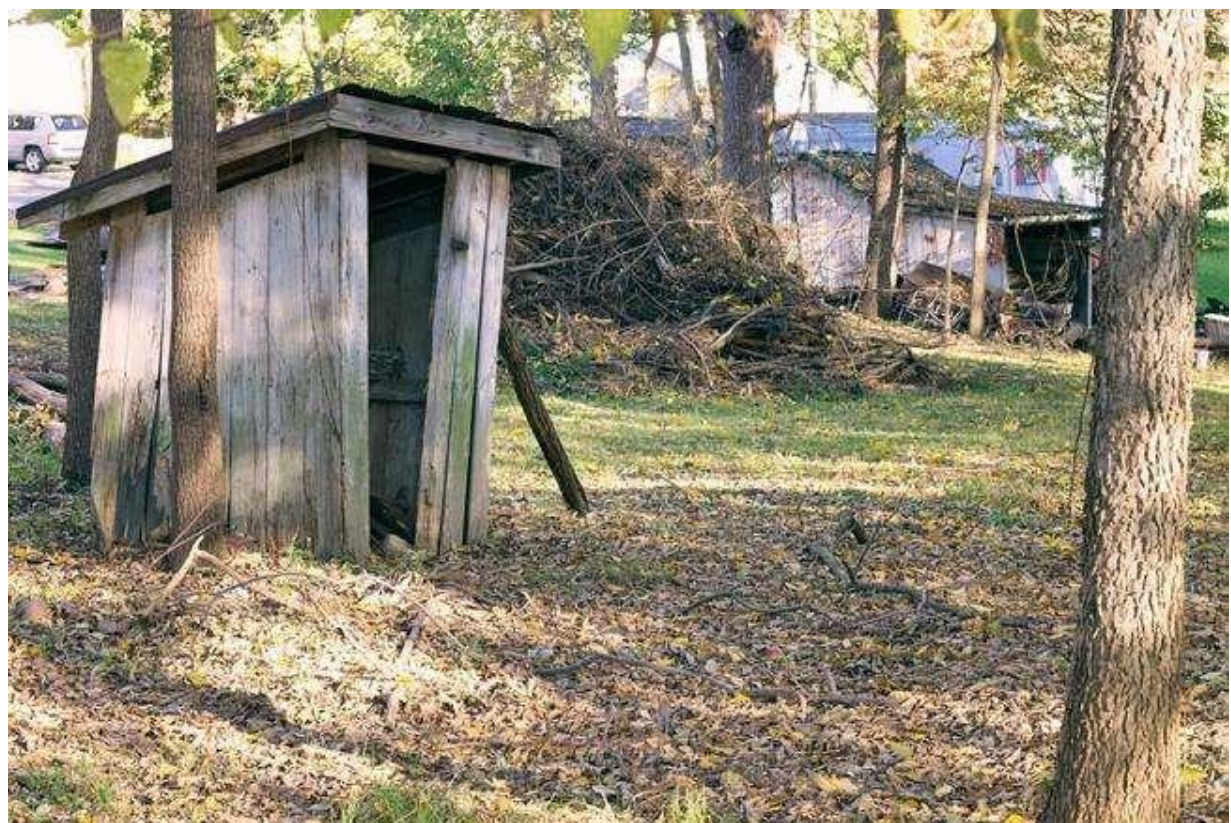
**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0018.jpg** - *Exterior, All Resources. Camera facing west.*

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



19 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0019.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #3: The Outhouse.*  
*Camera facing northwest.*



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



20 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0020.jpg** - Interior, Resource #3: The Outhouse.  
Camera facing west. Interior of outhouse facilities.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



21 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0021.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room One. Camera facing southeast.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



22 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0022.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room One. Camera facing south. The house has been stripped of all of its original door handles except for this pull located on the staircase door.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



23 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0023.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room One. Camera facing northwest.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



24 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0024.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Two. Camera facing west.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



25 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0025.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Two. Camera facing northeast.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



26 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0026.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Addition. Camera facing west.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



27 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0027.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Addition. Camera facing northeast.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



28 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0028.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Addition. Camera facing southeast.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



29 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0029.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State

*House. Camera facing northeast. View from room two into room one.*



30 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0030.jpg** - Sampling of the numerous stamped bricks found around the property. Stamps include "TYRONE" and "H. W. R. Co.". Both companies operated in Pennsylvania.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



31 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0031.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #2: The Summer Kitchen; "C". Camera facing southwest. Remains of a pebble concrete foundation located behind Resource #2.*

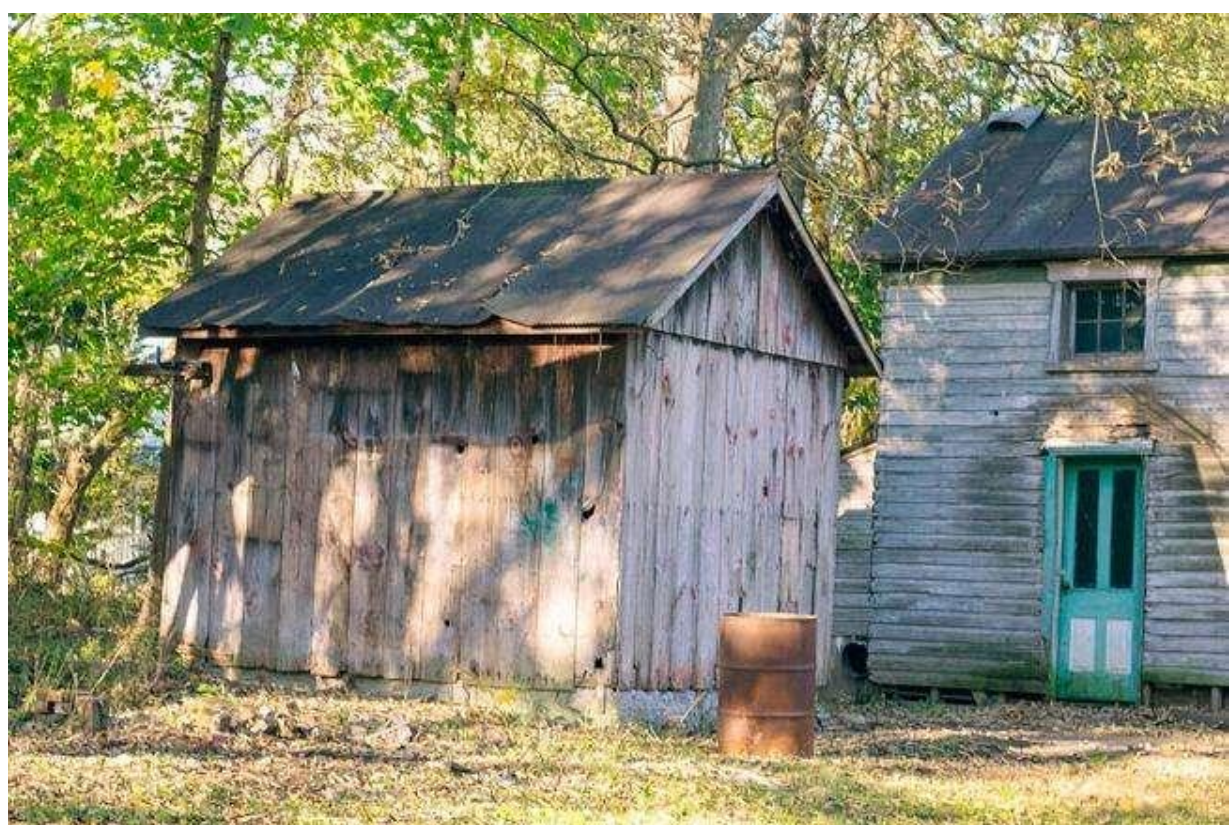


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



32 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0032.jpg** - Exterior, Resource #1: The Houser-Mahoney House & Resource #2: The Summer Kitchen. Camera facing southwest.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



33 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0033.jpg** - Close view of the type of concrete most prevalent throughout the property.

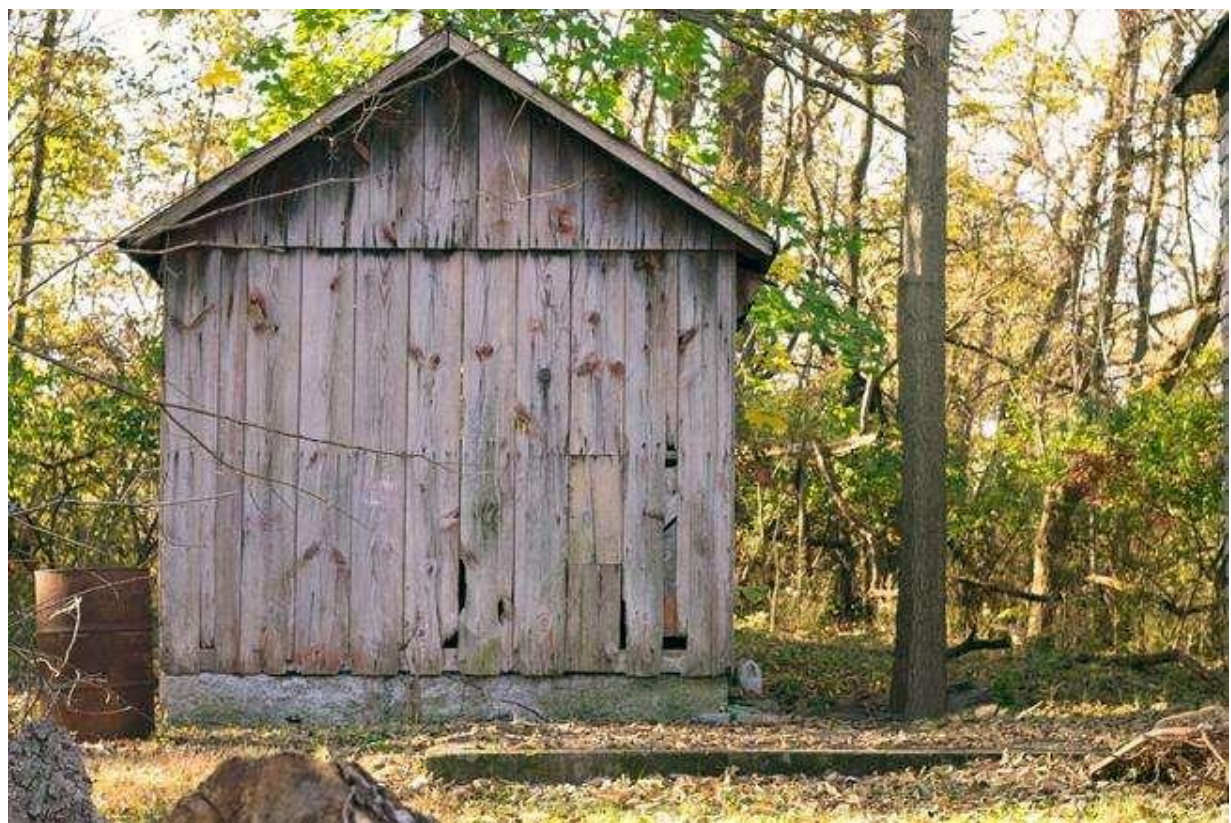


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



34 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0034.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #2: The Summer Kitchen. Camera facing south.*

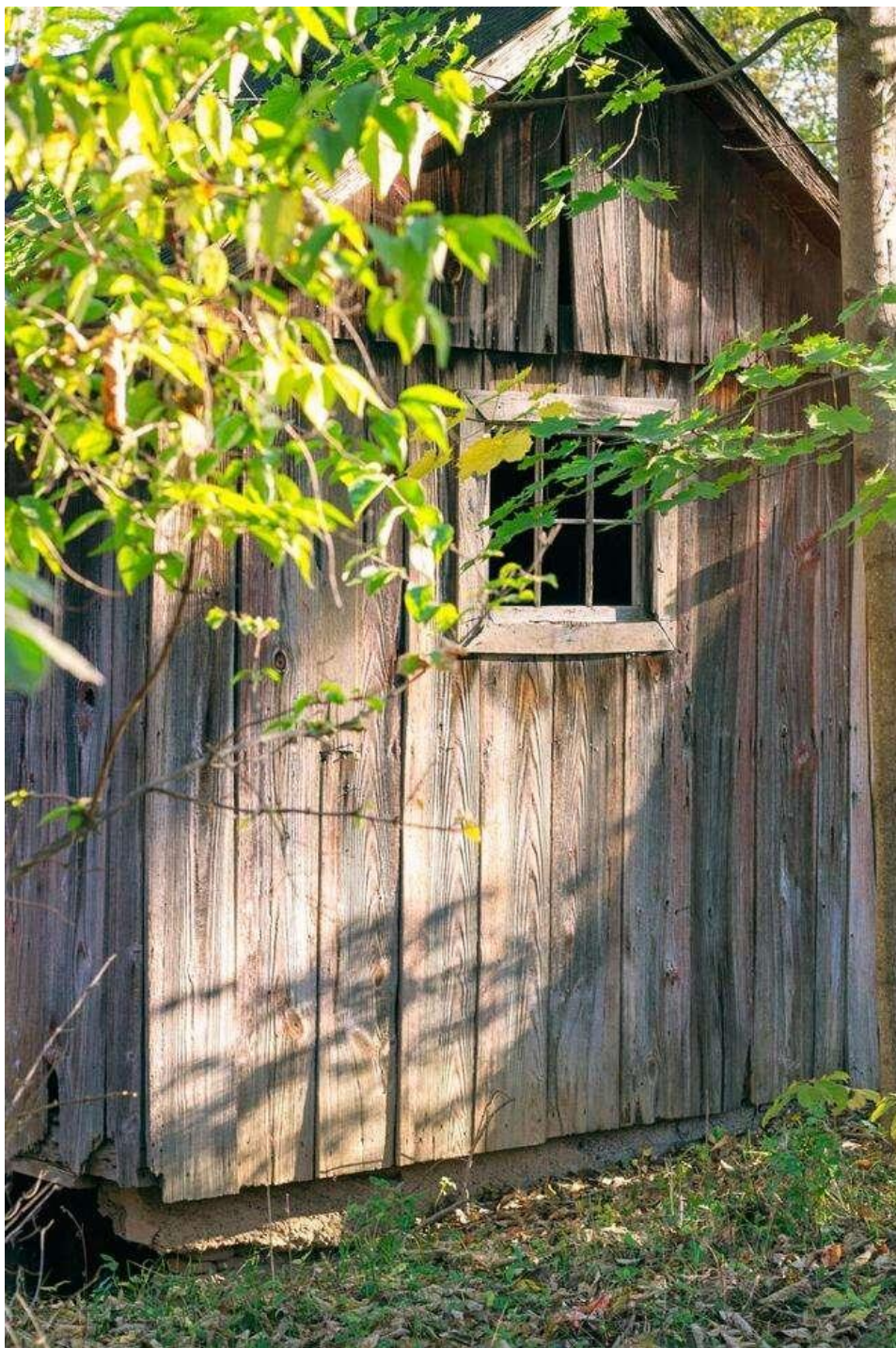


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



35 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0035.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #2: The Summer Kitchen. Camera facing northeast.*

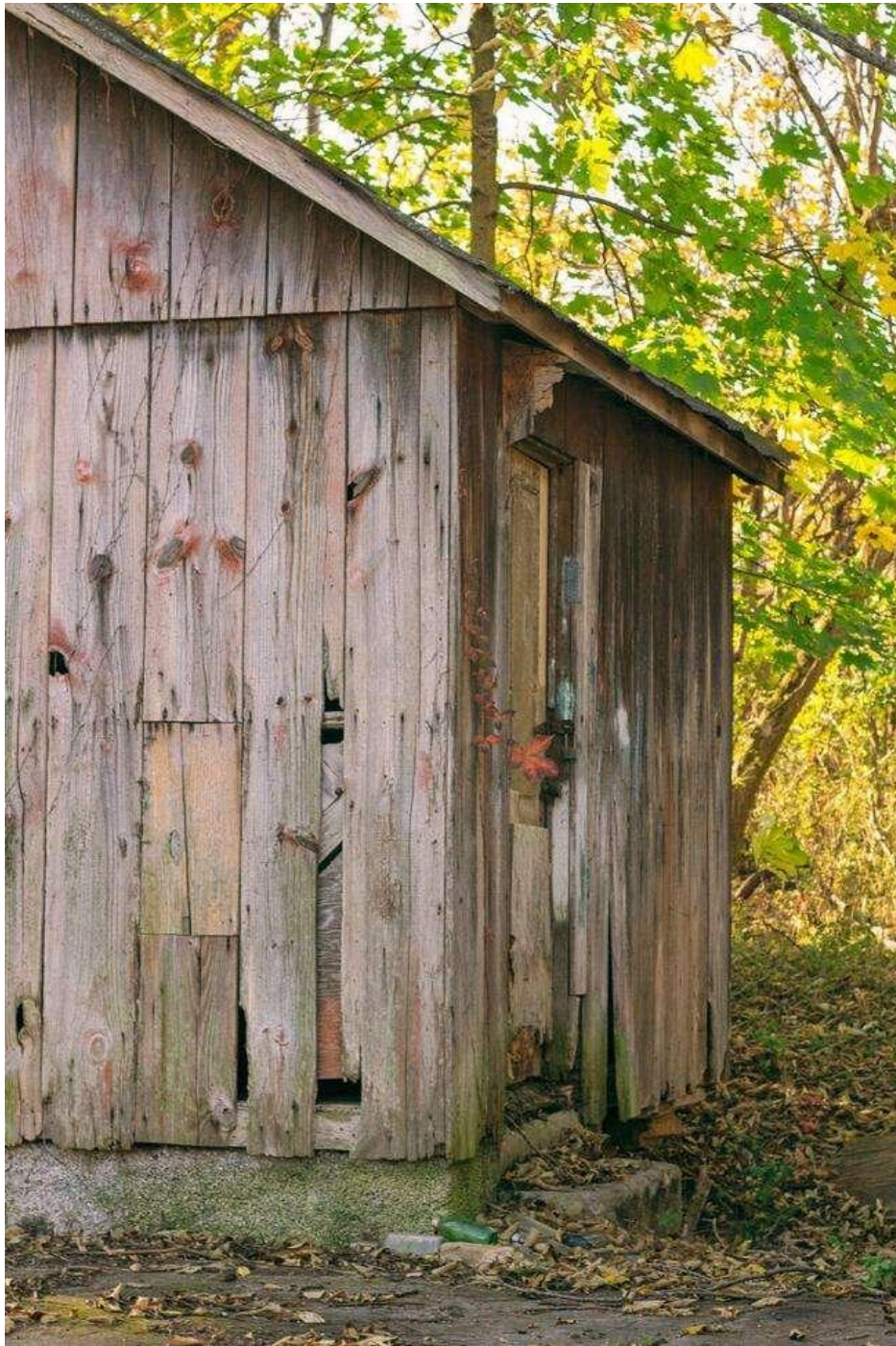


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



36 of 49.

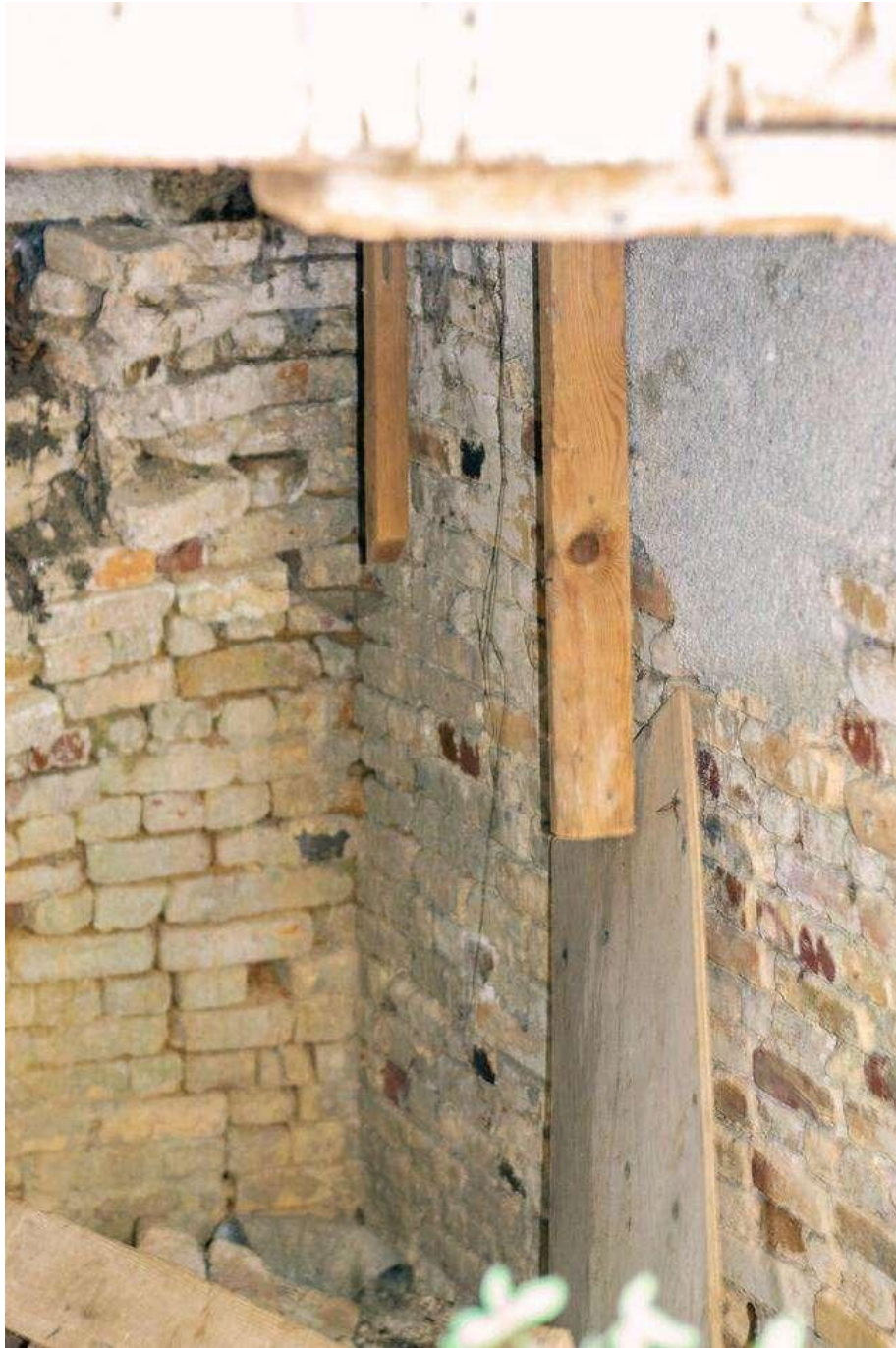
**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0036.jpg** - *Exterior, Resource #2: The Summer Kitchen. Camera facing south.*

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



37 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0037.jpg** - *Foundation, Resource #2: The Summer Kitchen. Camera facing southeast.*

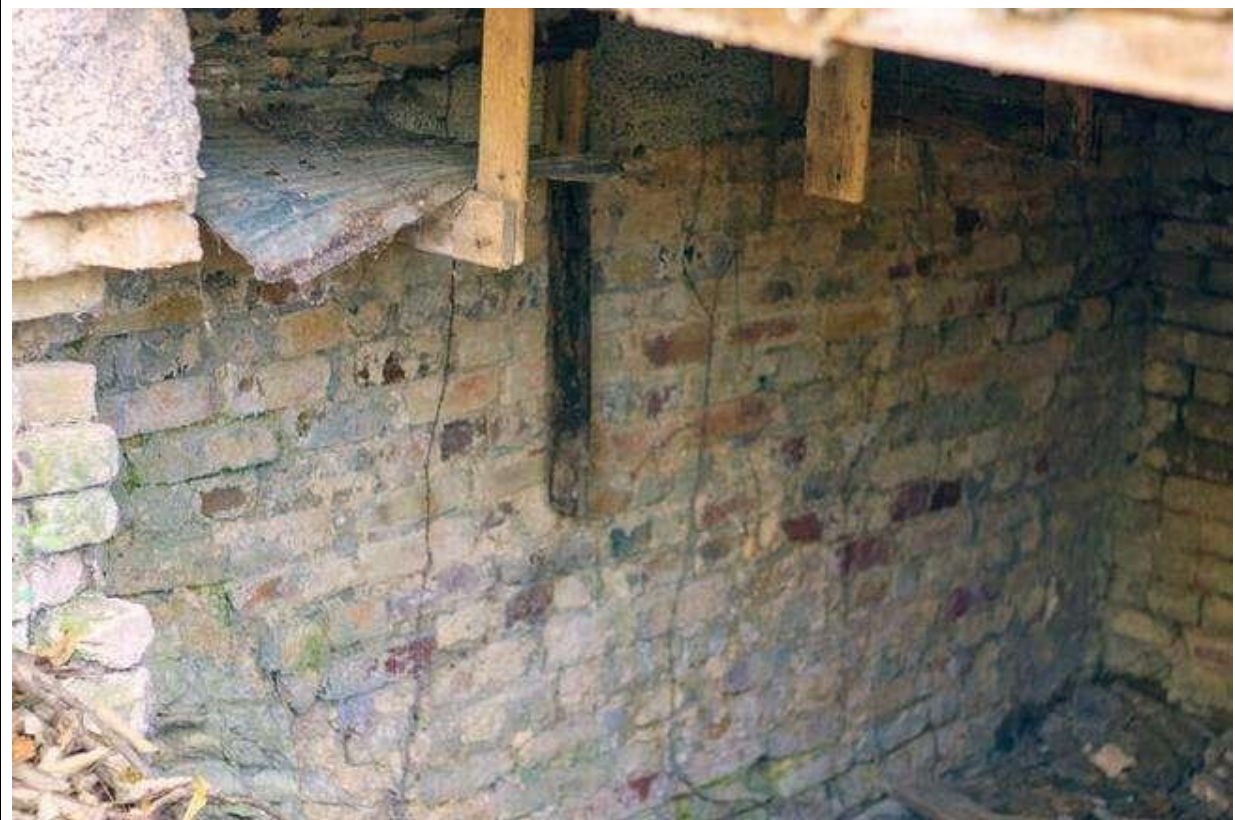


Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



38 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0038.jpg** - *Foundation, Resource #2: The Summer Kitchen. Camera facing east.*



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



39 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0039.jpg** - *Surroundings. Camera facing southeast.*  
A view of the wooded section of property with two curious visitors.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



40 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0040.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House, Room Two. Camera facing southeast.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



41 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0041.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Staircase. Camera facing northeast.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



42 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0042.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Staircase header. Camera facing west.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



43 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0043.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Three. Camera facing northwest.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



44 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0044.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Three. Camera facing southeast.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



45 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0045.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Three. Camera facing northeast.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



46 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0046.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Four. Camera facing southwest.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



47 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0047.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Four. Camera facing northwest.

Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



48 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0048.jpg** - Interior, Resource #1: Houser-Mahoney House; Room Four. Camera facing southwest.



Houser-Mahoney House

Name of Property

Jefferson, West Virginia

County and State



49 of 49.

**WV\_Jefferson\_HouserMahoneyHouse\_0049.jpg** - *Exterior, All Resources: Surroundings.*  
*Camera facing southeast.*

**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.

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

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