

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: Jacob Folk House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 484 Billmyer Mill Road

City or town: Shepherdstown State: 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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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	7/22/2025
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>		<b>Date</b>
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office		
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ 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>

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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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/secondary storage

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/I-House

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: \_\_\_\_\_

Foundation: STONE

Walls: BRICK

Roof: METAL

Other: WOOD

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### **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.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The Jacob Folk House is an 1860 two-story center-passage brick dwelling, sited facing east on a former working farm and near an active agricultural education complex. A rear ell original to the house contains two additional rooms on each story, ending with a large external chimney for a kitchen fireplace. The façade includes a centered entry with a covered stoop, and a two-story porch spans the south side of the ell. The interior architecture is mostly intact to its original construction, with sparse modifications mostly for utilitarian purpose, and a small section of the porch has been enclosed for bathrooms. A 19<sup>th</sup> century corn crib is sited north of the dwelling, and a 1990s artist studio is sited southwest of the dwelling. The Jacob Folk House and the corn crib both retain a high degree of integrity in all seven Aspects of Integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Jacob Folk House sits on gently rolling land in rural Jefferson County, West Virginia, about 1.5 miles northwest of Shepherdstown. The parcel is an inner section of the former Folk (sometimes Fulk) family farm, the outer portion of which now belongs to the State of West Virginia and houses Shepherd University's teaching farm, Tabler Farm. A shared right-of-way leads through State land and enters slightly into the Jacob Folk House parcel.

The Jacob Folk House is a vernacular I-House dwelling, built in 1860, constructed with load-bearing brick. The two full stories occupy essentially the same footprint and layout, and the house includes a full walk-up attic and a partial basement.

The house is composed of two significant masses – center-passage mass and rear ell – connected by a single north wall, and the lack of any seam or variation in brick composition suggests that they were built at the same time. The primary center-passage mass is five bays wide and single-pile with one room each to the north and south of the passage, with an exterior covered stoop leading to a centered entry door. Interior chimneys on both north and south ends serve fireplaces on both stories. The other mass is an ell extending to the west, two rooms long, with a large chimney on the end that protrudes beyond the footprint of the ell and serves a wide kitchen fireplace.

The brick is laid in common bond, with typically five rows of stretchers between rows of headers. The brickwork shows remnants of iron oxide paint over the mortar, accentuated with penciling. The ell chimney has been rebuilt above the firebox, with a distinctly lighter brick and white mortar, laid in running bond.

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The house includes a bi-level porch along the ell. The porch is open to the south, but shielded from the west by an extended section of the house's brick wall, with a window through the first story. This extended piece of wall is two wythes wide and seemingly original based on the lack of distinct joint or difference in brick or mortar color. The roof framing viewed inside the attic concurs that this feature was original. This extended wall is unusual and not typically found in the Lower Shenandoah Valley. A spiral staircase connects the two stories of the porch. The eastern end of the porch, at the inner corner of the ell, is enclosed by a roughly square room on each story, containing bathrooms. The bathroom floors include ceramic tiles custom painted by a former owner in the artist's studio on the property, though they have not attained historic significance.

The second story of the ell and the porch are set two steps lower in elevation than in the primary mass. The center passage contains a staircase rising westward that stops and switches back counter-clockwise at a landing, with a doorway leading from the landing to the upstairs bathroom. Another doorway leads from the northern room into the first room of the ell, with two step risers inside the ell leading to that doorway. The southeast corner in the first room of the ell is occupied by a staircase rising northward into the attic, accessed by a narrow door.

The whole interior exhibits fine millwork, including door and window casing with an E-shaped cross-section and flat corner blocks. The entry includes an eight-panel door and a rectangular transom window divided into an elaborate pattern of small lights. The staircase in the center passage includes a narrow newel post connecting to a banister that curves upward, with two narrow square balusters for each tread. The wall beneath the stairs is clad with horizontal wood panels. The upstairs north and south rooms have closets next to the fireplaces, with faux-grained eight-panel doors. Most of the other trim throughout the house is painted white.

On the first story, the portal between the center passage and the north room is wider than others and topped with a segmental arch, with no trim casing. Whether this is an alteration is unclear.

The Jacob Folk House has been kept in good maintenance, with only minimal signs of deterioration, primarily water infiltration at the northwest corner of the ell. Besides the addition of bathrooms along with kitchen cabinets and appliances and electric lighting fixtures, and the ell chimney rebuild, the house has received little alteration.

The Jacob Folk House retains integrity in all seven aspects. The house is in its original *location*, and because the surrounding Folk and Tabler families farm is now being continued as a teaching farm by Shepherd University, and no other newer land development is visible from the property, the house retains its agricultural *setting*. With most of its architectural features unaltered, the house retains essentially all *workmanship* and *materials*, with only minor and unintrusive changes to the *design*. By extension, the house strongly retains its *feeling* of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural dwelling in the Lower Shenandoah Valley, and retains its *association* with its geography and that era of Virginia and American history.

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To the north of the dwelling is a contributing outbuilding, a corn crib according to a previous survey, the exact age of which is indeterminate, but which consists of a post-and-beam frame with hand-hewn members, suggesting a pre-Civil War construction. The corn crib is two bays wide and three bays deep; the front bays are open air, the middle bays are enclosed with vertical wood boards, and the rear bays are open air. The roof, sheathed with ribbed metal, consists of a side-gabled section over the front and middle bays, and a shed roof over the rear bays. Essentially unaltered from its original construction, the corn crib retains its integrity of *design*, *materials*, and *workmanship*, and retains integrity of *location*, *setting*, *feeling*, and *association* by the same virtues as the dwelling.

To the southwest of the dwelling is a noncontributing artist's studio dating to the 1990s. The studio is front-gabled and clad with board and batten, with a large gabled entry portico.

An additional outbuilding of indeterminate age, with severe structural deficiencies and partial collapse, was demolished in early 2025.

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## 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1860  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Folk, Jacob  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Jacob Folk House property is located in Jefferson County, West Virginia, approximately two miles from the Potomac River and the town of Shepherdstown, and adjacent to a remote portion of the Shepherd University campus containing the school's teaching farm. The land was originally granted to Lord Thomas Fairfax of Cameron, then sold to Captain Thomas Swearingen. As the land was conveyed and subdivided by multiple Jefferson County farming families, it ended up in the hands of George Folk, who resided in an early 19<sup>th</sup> century stone house about a quarter of a mile from the future site of the residence of his son, Jacob Folk. A brick house built in 1860 in a vernacular I-House form, the Jacob Folk House is architecturally nearly totally intact to its period of construction, with the main changes occurring to the rear porch and with the introduction of contemporary utilities and amenities. The property is locally significant to the year of 1860, when the dwelling was constructed, and is being nominated under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction.

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

### Ownership

In October 1750, Thomas Fairfax, 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Fairfax of Cameron, sold land to Captain Thomas Swearingen, later spelled Swearingen and Swearingen, in two tracts: 444 acres adjoining Chaplin, Turner, and Van Meter; and 478 acres adjoining the Potomac River.<sup>1</sup> Bellevue, now recognized as the Van Swearingen-Shepherd House, was then constructed on the latter tract.<sup>2</sup> In August 1766, Swearingen [sic] sold 370 acres taken from both tracts to Henry Cocus (later spelled Cookus) for £270, and upon his death in 1777 he willed the land to his wife Catherine and, upon her death, to their son Christian.<sup>3</sup> This land includes the Fruit Hill estate where a brick house was built circa 1830 by Archibald Robinson, but the Cookus house, described as a stone house, is not extant.<sup>4</sup>

In August 1789, Christian and his wife Elizabeth sold the land for £320 to Michael Yessel, later spelled Yeastley and Yeasley, who then bought additional sections of the former Swearingen tract in December 1793 for £500 from Henry and Elizabeth Seever. The stone house that would later become the residence of George Folk was most likely built by the Yeasleys.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Reed, Paula S. et al. *Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title*. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.
  2. Collins, Rodney S. and Michael J. Pauley. *Van Swearingen – Shepherd House; Bellevue*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, May 16, 1983. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.
  3. Reed, Paula S. et al. *Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title*. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.
  4. Kerwin Byron, Lynne. *Fruit Hill; Robinson-Andrews-Hoxton House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, April 30, 1988. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.
  5. Reed, Paula S. et al. *Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title*. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.

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Upon his death, by the terms of his will, all of Yeasley's land, at that time 170 acres, was sold at a public auction on September 20, 1810 to Solomon Ropp for \$5,280.06. Ropp then purchased an additional four acres, adjoining his land to the west, for \$125 from Michael Burkett in March 1813. Finally, in September 1818, Ropp and his wife Magdalene sold 123 acres (including the Burkett purchase) to George Folk, also spelled Fulk, Fulke, or Folck, for \$8,159.25.<sup>6</sup>

According to the 1820 and 1830 censuses, George and his wife Lurana had three sons (two of which were Jacob and Frederick), three daughters, and two male slaves. In 1830, George and Lurana were in their 40s.<sup>7</sup> George died from an unrecorded cause in 1833, leaving the land and a young male slave named Sandy to Lurana, who then promptly freed Sandy. The estate was in debt to several neighbors including the Shepherds and the Chaplins, and Lurana sold crops and livestock to them to pay off the debt.<sup>8</sup>

George's will left equal parts of the estate to the children after Lurana's eventual death. However, in 1850, when Lurana was 64 and he was 35, Jacob was recorded as owning the estate, likely having bought out his siblings, with Lurana, his sister Ellen, and a 14-year-old boy, James Spear, possibly his nephew, residing in the house.<sup>9</sup> That same year, Jacob added to the estate by purchasing 52 acres from Thomas N. Lemen.<sup>10</sup> He continued to expand by purchasing 46 square poles from Martin H. Miller in 1855<sup>11</sup> and 78 acres from William McQuilkin in 1857.<sup>12</sup> By 1860, Jacob had erected the brick I-House,<sup>13</sup> and, at 45-46 years old, he lived with his 31-year-old wife Martha and their seven-year-old son Charles, three-year-old daughter Mary Frances, and one-year-old son Edward. Eventually they had another daughter, Ida Elizabeth. By 1870, they also had a 16-year-old servant, Ellen C. Conn.<sup>14</sup> Having retired from farming, Jacob ran a land trustee business, capitalizing on the post-Civil War boom in land sales and transfers.<sup>15</sup>

Upon his death in 1883, Jacob willed for the land to be divided between the four children, and also left the furniture and livestock to the daughters. However, in 1886, the siblings sold various tracts to each other until most of the land was owned by Charles and Edward, with 62 acres remaining in Ida's possession. In 1894, Charles sold the tract containing the brick house to Edward,<sup>16</sup> who in 1899 sold it to Ida.<sup>17</sup> At the same time, Ida also purchased a parcel from

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6. Reed, Paula S. et al. Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.

7. United States Census, 1830 – Jefferson County, Virginia.

8. Reed, Paula S. et al. Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.

9. United States Census, 1850 – Jefferson County, Virginia.

10. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 31 Page 126

11. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 34 Page 358

12. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 37 Page 188

13. *Table of Tracts of Land for the Year 1861*. Land tax records for Jefferson County, Virginia. Record provided by John Demer, formerly of the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission.

14. United States Census, 1870 – Jefferson County, West Virginia.

15. Reed, Paula S. et al. Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.

16. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 78 Page 146

17. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 88 Page 53

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neighbors Jacob and Effie Beard.<sup>18</sup> After marrying A.A.P. Neel, Ida Folk Neel and her husband sold the land in 1902 to Harry M. Turner.<sup>19</sup>

In May 1923, Edward and his wife, Lucy Folk, sold a 93-acre tract and a 10-acre tract, both having been sold to him by Ida, to John D. Muldoon for \$10,000.<sup>20</sup> Residing on the property was a tenant farmer who was paying rent in the form of one half of his wheat crop.<sup>21</sup> In September 1935, John and his wife Elba sold the two tracts to Daniel Tabler, who had grown up on a neighboring farm, and his wife Lola.<sup>22</sup> These tracts included George Folk's house and the agricultural facilities that eventually became Shepherd University's Tabler Farm campus. The Tablers ran a dairy farm on the 93-acre tract, constructing buildings in accordance with changing federal regulations around dairy production.<sup>23</sup>

Concerning the parcel containing the brick house that Ida had sold to Turner, a 1938 lawsuit among Turner's descendants, the family of Nathaniel Burwell, led to the property's conveyance to Nathaniel's children Nathaniel T. Burwell and Rose Maria Righter, and Rose Maria's young children Page and Dolly.<sup>24</sup> Another suit in 1939 allowed Rose Maria and her new husband, Charles Osbourn, the right to sell the tract to Daniel and Lola Tabler, finally reuniting the former Folk family land under the Tablers' ownership.<sup>25</sup> In August 1959, the Tablers sold the tract and the brick house to Jesse and Mary Lynn Rigglesman,<sup>26</sup> who sold to Thomas Crellin in July 1976,<sup>27</sup> who sold to Bernard and Jane Quigley in 1988,<sup>28</sup> who sold to Ernest and Joan Johnston in 1990, the descendants of whom sold the property in 2024.<sup>29</sup>

Having been widowed, Lola sold the remaining land to sons John William Tabler and Harry Louis Tabler in January 1973.<sup>30</sup> A straw deed in September 1987 with Henry W. Morrow, Jr. was used to consolidate the parcels under one deed.<sup>31</sup> The State College System of West Virginia purchased it in August 1991 for Shepherd University's future campus expansion, eventually establishing its teaching farm on the land.<sup>32</sup>

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18. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 88 Page 55

19. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 91 Page 368

20. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 123 Page 217

21. Reed, Paula S. et al. Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.

22. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 142 Page 92

23. Reed, Paula S. et al. Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.

24. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 147 Page 484

25. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 149 Page 458

26. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 233 Page 411

27. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 410 Page 296

28. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 618 Page 336

29. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 647 Page 153

30. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 354 Page 304

31. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 592 Page 685

32. Jefferson County Land Deed Book 689 Page 457

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**Architecture**

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The Jacob Folk House shares most of its architectural characteristics with other Lower Shenandoah Valley residences of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The vernacular houses of this period are known now as “I-Houses,” coined by historian Fred Kniffen in 1936 because he noticed them in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, though they can be found in most of the United States.<sup>33</sup> These houses are almost invariably two stories and single-pile, often with an L-plan formed by a rear ell, either original or an addition. They were typically built of wood, but occasionally of masonry, and brick masonry was readily available in the Lower Shenandoah Valley in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The architecture was simple and based in tradition, but decorated with casual observations of Federal, Georgian, and Greek Revival design.

One of the most distinct features of the Jacob Folk House’s exterior is the rectangular transom window above the east entry door, containing an elaborate muntin pattern suggesting the Greek Revival. A similar transom window can be seen nearby on the Thomas Vanmetre House, just across the Berkeley County line, listed in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C. The Vanmetre House has a more expressive façade with Flemish bond brick and a pedimented portico, but the rear of the house shares the other characteristics of the Jacob Folk House, specifically the common bond brick, the very short and tight splayed lintels, and the flush roof with a barely visible cornice.<sup>34</sup>

Also nearby, the National Register-listed Priscilla Strode Turner House is another L-plan I-House of brick construction and Federal/Greek Revival influence. The Turner House is very similar to the Jacob Folk House, with nearly identical massing, plan, brickwork, flush rooflines, end chimneys, and paired square attic windows.<sup>35</sup> Two other National Register-listed Lower Shenandoah Valley I-houses that can be compared to the Jacob Folk House are the Christian Allemong House, which is also similar in the same ways as the Turner House, but constructed in stone;<sup>36</sup> and the George Washington Hollida House, which is also similar to the aforementioned houses, in brick.<sup>37</sup> All aforementioned National Register sites were listed under Criterion C and retain a high degree of integrity in all seven aspects.

The Jacob Folk House is significant under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction. The dwelling and the associated

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33. Larson, John C. *Carolina I-House*. South Carolina Encyclopedia, University of South Carolina, July 20, 2022.

34. Taylor, David L. *Vanmetre, Thomas, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, March 2009. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

35. Henry, Geoffrey B. and Jared N. Tuk. *Turner, Priscilla Strode, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, June 2002. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

36. Owens, Valarie and Mike Dunkum. *Allemong, Christian, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, January 18, 2003. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

37. Taylor, David L. *Hollida, George Washington, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, February 2003. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

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corn crib retain near perfect integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The use of the surrounding parcel by Shepherd University for a teaching farm has maintained the agricultural character of the site, and the 1990s artist's studio is sited away from the dwelling and relatively out of sight. For the most part, the alterations that have been made to the dwelling are only as much as necessary to keep up with the standard of living, leaving a rare degree of historic integrity in the house.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Collins, Rodney S. and Michael J. Pauley. *Van Swearingen – Shepherd House; Bellevue*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, May 16, 1983. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

Henry, Geoffrey B. and Jared N. Tuk. *Turner, Priscilla Strode, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, June 2002. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

*Jefferson County WV Public Research Map*. Jefferson County GIS/Addressing Office.  
<https://maps.jeffersoncountywv.org/ESRIJavascriptMaps/jcwvpublicresearchmap/index.html>

Jefferson County Land Deeds. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia. Accessed via the Document Inquiry System, <http://documents.jeffersoncountywv.org/>

Kerwin Byron, Lynne. *Fruit Hill; Robinson-Andrews-Hoxton House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, April 30, 1988. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

Larson, John C. *Carolina I-House*. South Carolina Encyclopedia, University of South Carolina, July 20, 2022. <https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/carolina-i-house/>

Owens, Valarie and Mike Dunkum. *Allemong, Christian, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, January 18, 2003. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

Reed, Paula S. et al. *Fulk-Tabler Farm Chain of Title*. Paula S. Reed & Assoc., March 2007.

*Table of Tracts of Land for the Year 1861*. Land tax records for Jefferson County, Virginia. Record provided by John Demer, formerly of the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission.

Taylor, David L. *Hollida, George Washington, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, February 2003. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

Taylor, David L. *Vanmetre, Thomas, House*. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, March 2009. Accessed via WV SHPO Map Viewer.

United States Census, 1830, 1850 – Jefferson County, Virginia. Accessed via FamilySearch.

United States Census, 1870 – Jefferson County, West Virginia. Accessed via FamilySearch.

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**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: Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 7.45

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: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 N | Easting: 256277 | Northing: 4370165 |
| 2. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:      | Easting :       | Northing:         |

Jacob Folk House  
Name of Property

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

The boundary of this nomination is coterminous with the property boundary: Jefferson County Map 6 Parcel 0008.0000.

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

The parcel includes the extant buildings that belonged to Jacob Folk.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Zachary J. Salman  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: 10 Larch Avenue Apt. 1  
city or town: Troy state: NY zip code: 12180  
e-mail: contact@zacharysalman.com  
telephone: 304-620-2676  
date: May 2025

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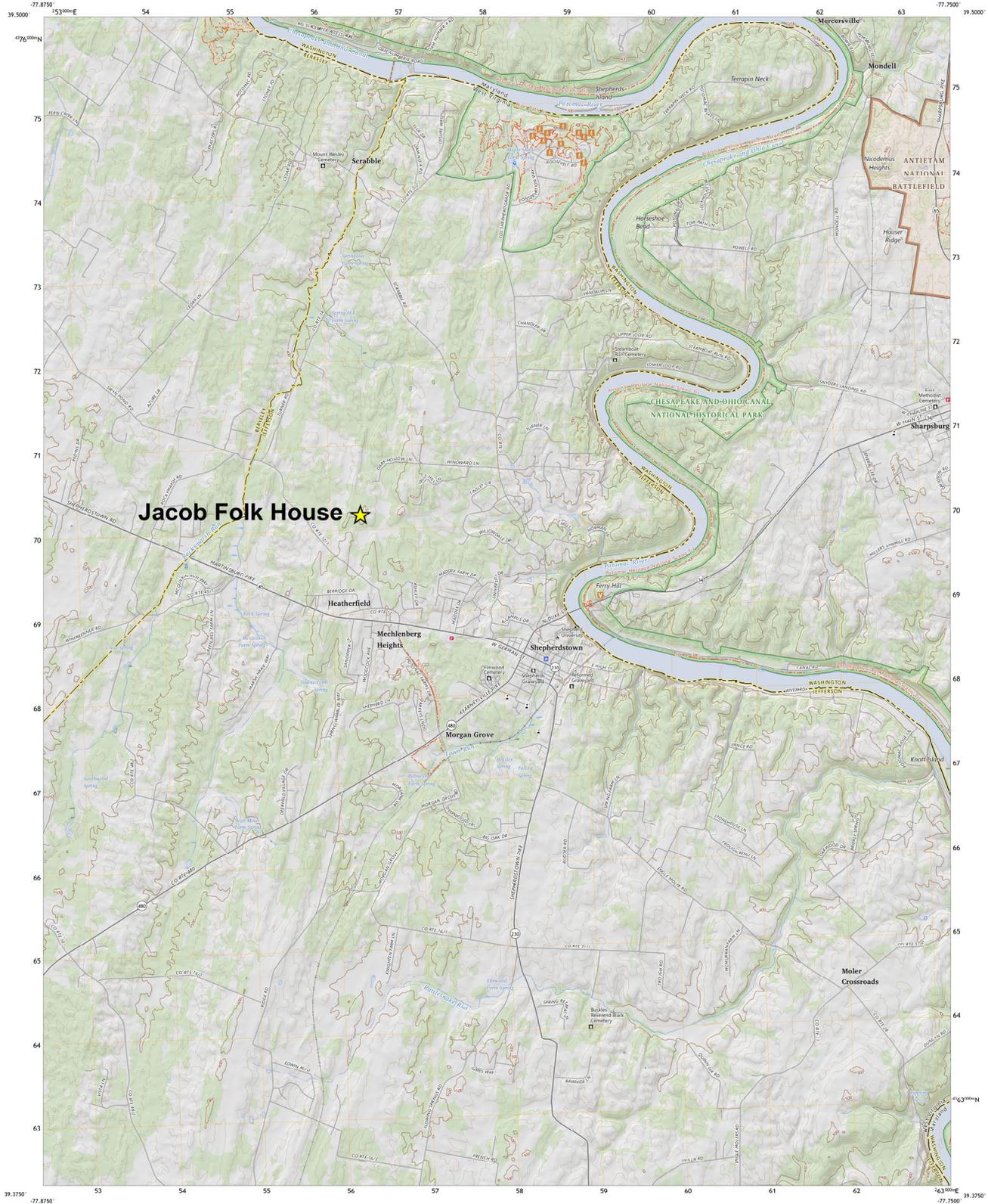
**Additional Documentation**

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.)

Jacob Folk House  
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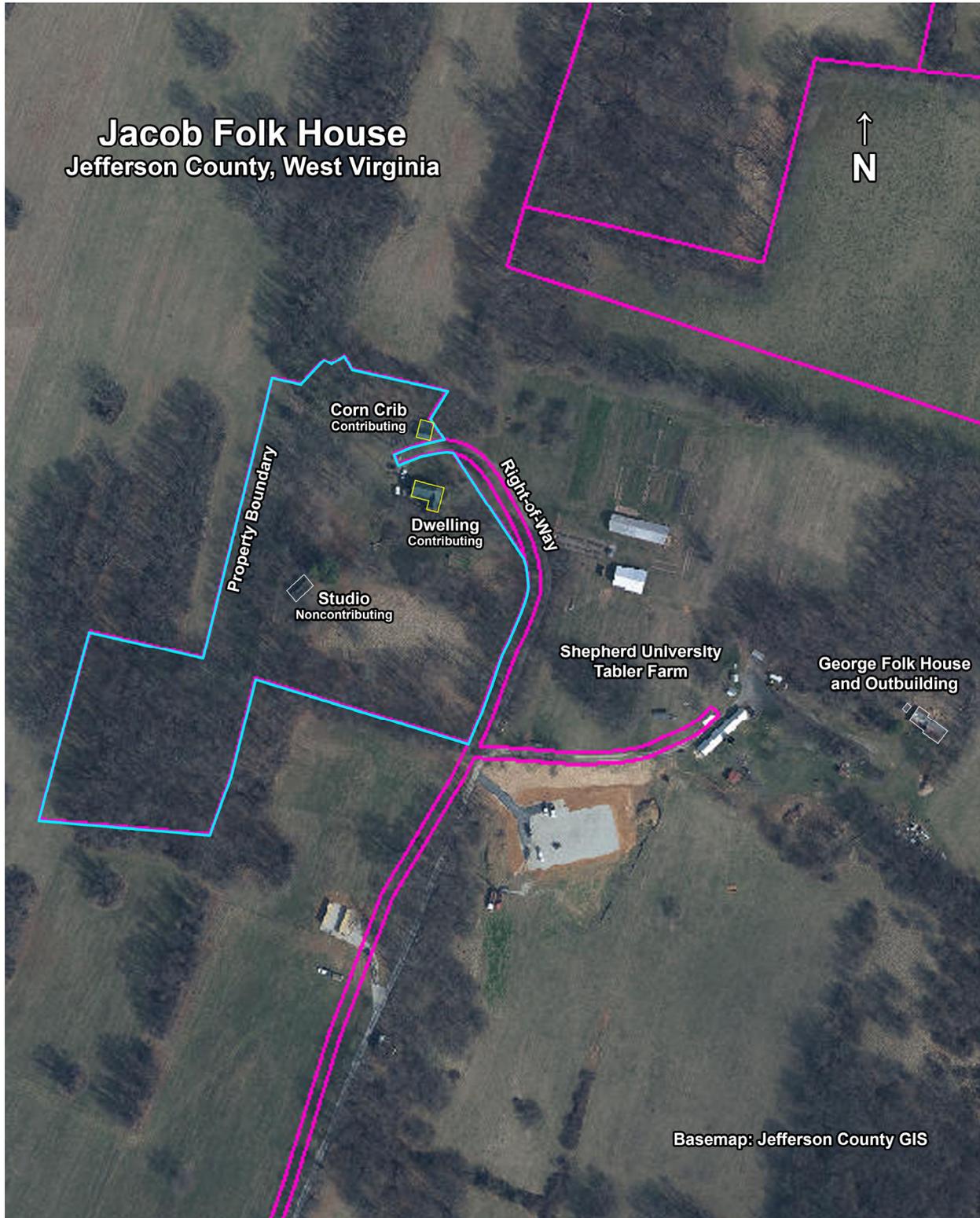
Jefferson, West Virginia  
County and State



USGS Topo Map – Shepherdstown, WV, MD – Scale 1:24,000 – 2025 – From The National Map OnDemand Topo Sections 9-end page 19

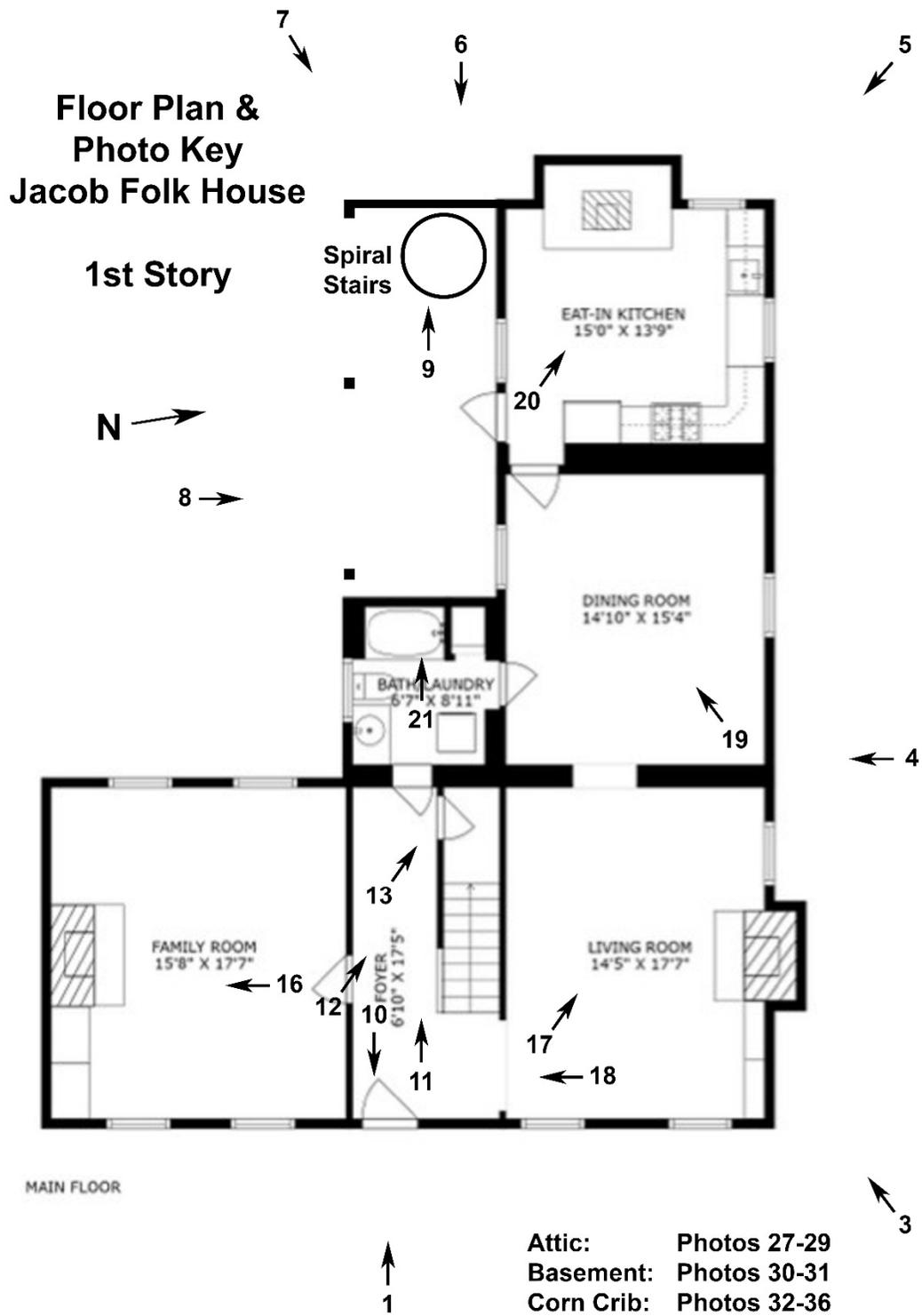
Jacob Folk House  
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Jacob Folk House  
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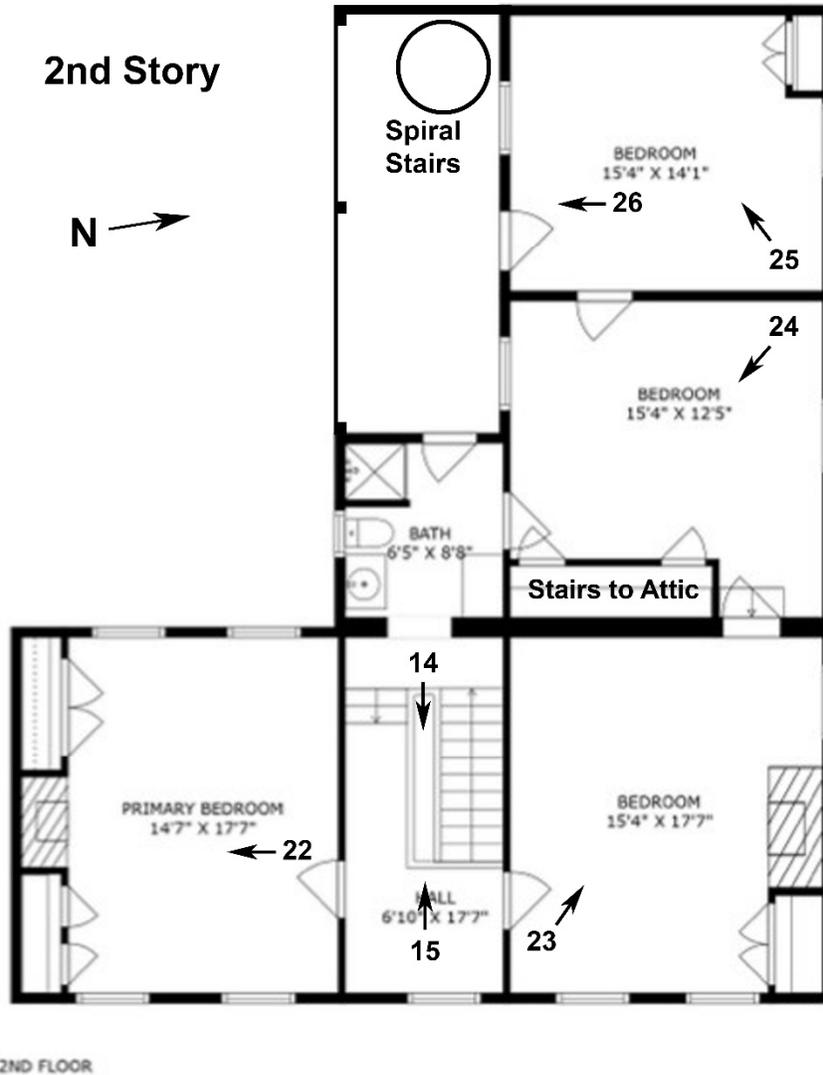


Floor plans by Tara Sanders Lowe, Samson Properties, Charles Town, West Virginia. Used with permission.

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### Floor Plan & Photo Key Jacob Folk House



Floor plans by Tara Sanders Lowe, Samson Properties, Charles Town, West Virginia. Used with permission.

Jacob Folk House  
Name of Property

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County and State

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Jacob Folk House

City or Vicinity: Shepherdstown (Vicinity)

County: Jefferson

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Zachary J. Salman

Date Photographed: December 7, 2024

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

- 1 of 36. Façade facing west
- 2 of 36. Oblique view facing northwest
- 3 of 36. Oblique view facing southwest
- 4 of 36. North exterior wall facing south
- 5 of 36. Oblique view facing southeast
- 6 of 36. Rear facing east
- 7 of 36. Oblique view facing northeast
- 8 of 36. Rear porch facing north
- 9 of 36. Spiral staircase on porch facing west
- 10 of 36. Center passage and foyer facing east
- 11 of 36. Center passage and main staircase facing west
- 12 of 36. Center passage and staircase facing northwest
- 13 of 36. Detail of moldings on staircase
- 14 of 36. Center passage and staircase landings facing east
- 15 of 36. Center passage and staircase landings facing west
- 16 of 36. First story south room facing south
- 17 of 36. First story north room facing northwest
- 18 of 36. Detail of arched portal between center passage and first story north room
- 19 of 36. First story ell first room facing southwest
- 20 of 36. First story ell second room facing northwest
- 21 of 36. Detail of first story bathroom floor with non-historic homemade tiles
- 22 of 36. Second story south room facing south
- 23 of 36. Second story north room facing north
- 24 of 36. Second story ell first room facing southeast
- 25 of 36. Second story ell second room facing southwest
- 26 of 36. Detail of door to porch in second story ell second room
- 27 of 36. Attic facing southwest
- 28 of 36. Attic facing west

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- 29 of 36. Detail of attic staircase
- 30 of 36. Basement facing north
- 31 of 36. Basement facing south
- 32 of 36. Corn crib facing northwest
- 33 of 36. Corn crib facing northeast
- 34 of 36. Corn crib facing south
- 35 of 36. Corn crib interior facing west
- 36 of 36. Corn crib interior facing east

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1 of 36: Façade facing west (the rear outbuilding is no longer extant)



2 of 36: Oblique view facing northwest

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3 of 36: Oblique view facing southwest



4 of 36: North exterior wall facing south

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5 of 36: Oblique view facing southeast



6 of 36: Rear facing east

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7 of 36: Oblique view facing northeast



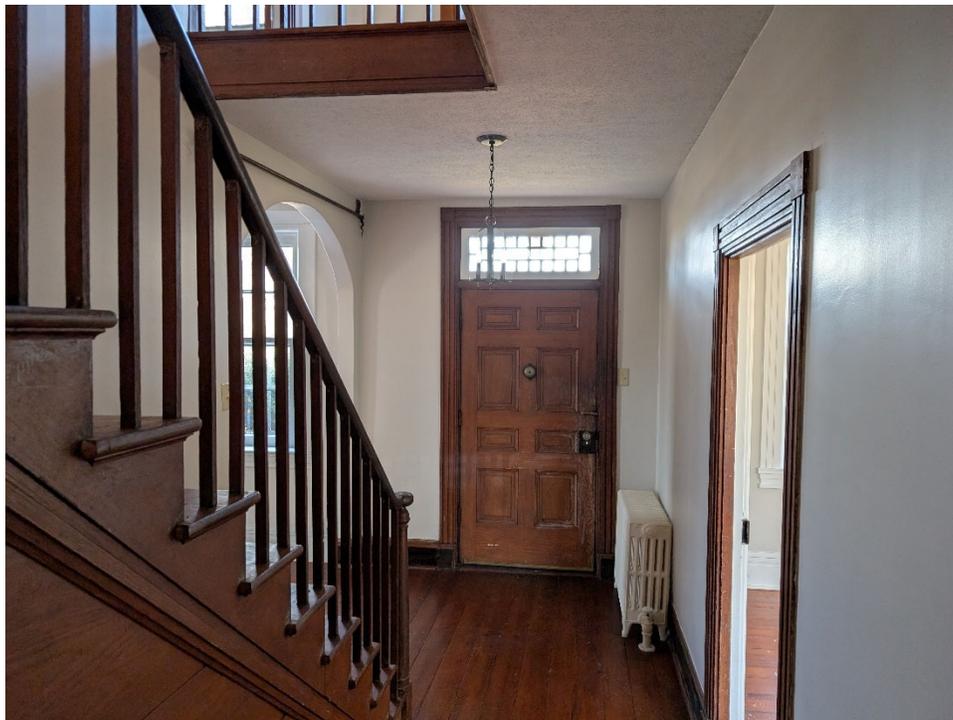
8 of 36: Rear porch facing north

Jacob Folk House  
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9 of 36: Spiral staircase on porch facing west



10 of 36: Center passage and foyer facing east

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11 of 36: Center passage and main staircase facing west



12 of 36: Center passage and staircase facing northwest

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13 of 36: Detail of moldings on staircase



14 of 36: Center passage and staircase landings facing east

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15 of 36: Center passage and staircase landings facing west



16 of 36: First story south room facing south

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17 of 36: First story north room facing northwest



18 of 36: Detail of arched portal between center passage and first story north room

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19 of 36: First story ell first room facing southwest



20 of 36: First story ell second room facing northwest

Jacob Folk House  
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21 of 36: Detail of first story bathroom floor with non-historic homemade tiles



22 of 36: Second story south room facing south

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23 of 36: Second story north room facing north



24 of 36: Second story ell first room facing southeast

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25 of 36: Second story ell second room facing southwest



26 of 36: Detail of door to porch in second story ell second room

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27 of 36: Attic facing southwest



28 of 36: Attic facing west

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29 of 36: Detail of attic staircase



30 of 36: Basement facing north

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31 of 36: Basement facing south



32 of 36: Corn crib facing northwest

Jacob Folk House  
Name of Property

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33 of 36: Corn crib facing northeast



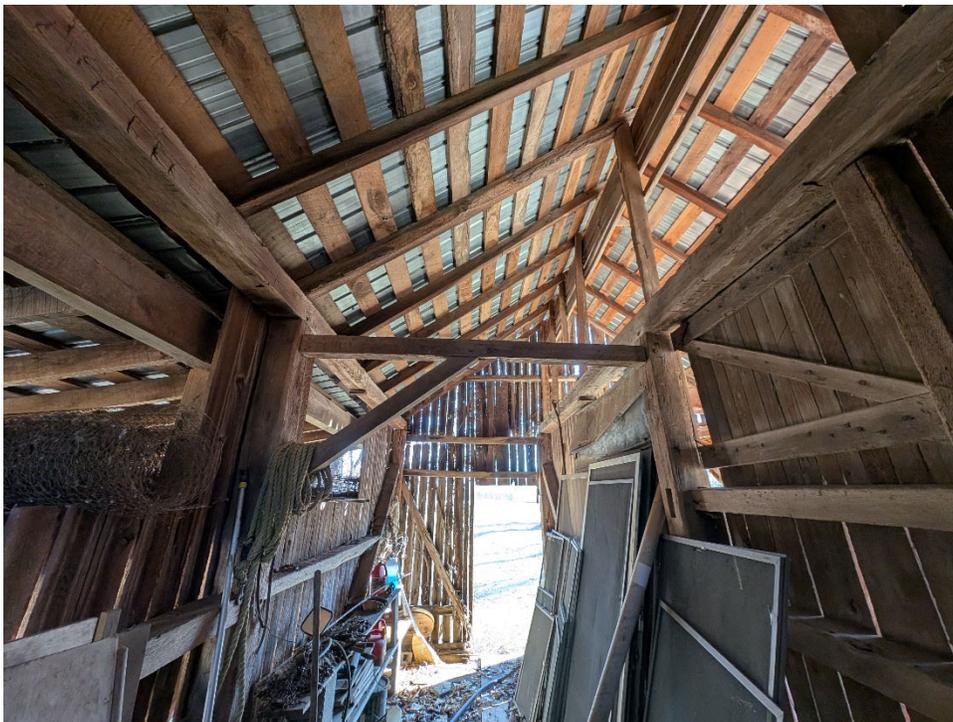
34 of 36: Corn crib facing south

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35 of 36: Corn crib interior facing west



36 of 36: Corn crib interior facing east

Jacob Folk House  
Name of Property

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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

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

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