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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-600a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name Stuckey House
   other names/site number

2. Location
   street & number County Route 7/8
   city, town Jones Spring
   state West Virginia code 54 county Berkeley code 003 zip code 25427

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property
   private x building(s) Contributing Noncontributing
   public-local
   public-State
   public-Federal
   district
   site
   structure
   object

   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

   Signature of certifying official

   State or Federal agency and bureau

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

   Signature of commenting or other official

   State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification
   I hereby certify that this property is:
   entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   determined not eligible for the National Register.
   removed from the National Register.
   other, (explain):

   Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Materials (enter categories from instructions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>foundation stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.
The Stuckey House is located in Back Creek Valley, one mile east of the town of Jones Spring, on Berkeley County Route 7/8. The property lies on the north side of the road. It is situated in a nice expanse of fenced lawn with three ancillary buildings. The nominated property contains two acres.

This Federal period house consists of a two story, three bay central block, constructed of coursed, rough cut limestone, twenty-five feet wide by thirty feet deep. The house has a one-and-a-half story, three bay wing of coursed rubble limestone (thirty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep) with a recessed porch that has a pantry in the front. The quoins are impressive on both sections of the house, and both have steeply sloped gable roofs with inside end chimneys with drip moldings. Snowbirds line the front porch line. The main entrance porch of the residence is a single bay, one story pedimented portico while the entrance door is a six-panel door crowned with a four-light transom.

First floor windows have nine over six double hung sash. Second story windows and first floor windows in the wing have six over six double hung sash. All sash are made with pegs.

Beaded barge boards are on the gable ends and a nicely molded wooden cornice is on both the front and rear elevations.

The main section of the residence has a side hall plan, two rooms deep. The stair rises in four flights around an open-well to the third story attic. The staircase is panelled, of beaded boards, and there are ten newel posts, all square-in-section with caps excepting the starting newel which is round. This staircase as a simple but dignified appearance. The two mantelpieces in this section are both somewhat unusual, having molded shelves and use cyma, torus, and scotia for bed moldings. The parlor mantel has a single panelled frieze and trim of symmetrical moldings with rounded corner blocks that frame the firebox opening. The mantel on the second floor has a fluted frieze and an architrave trim firebox surround.
The wing is rooms deep. The large stone fireplace in the end kitchen room is closed. Also in the end room is an enclosed winder staircase with board and batten door and Norfolk latch, and a small storage cupboard which is placed under the stairs. This leads to the two rooms under the eaves of the second floor. The windows are set at floor level on the rear facade of the wing and are six over three double hung sash.

Interior door and window trim is a simple beaded architrave trim. Floors are original pine throughout and most of the interior hardware is original; Norfolk latches, box locks, and open case locks with knobs. All rooms have original chair-rail and the bedrooms have running peg boards for hanging clothes.

The attic level of the main section is tall with pegged rafters and collars, all marked with Roman numerals. An unusual feature is a two-section ladder that leads to a trapdoor in the roof, next to the chimney. Few of these have survived in this part of the state. The proximity of the trapdoor to the chimney leads to speculation that it would have been used if the roof shakes caught fire, as well as for routine roof maintenance. The board and batten door in the attic contains a wooden box lock.

Outbuildings include a coursed rubble limestone springhouse with a gable roof and inside end chimney. The springhouse is fifteen feet by eighteen feet, and is built over a spring with a running water channel and stone fireplace. The board and batten door to the springhouse has a Norfolk lock. The springhouse is contemporary with the residence. There is also a twelve foot square smokehouse constructed of logs and covered with vertical board siding and having a gable roof. It is of the same period as the house and springhouse. The property also contains a five foot by six foot double privy, or "necessary," with a shed roof. This small building dates from early in this century.

There are, altogether, four buildings or structures within the boundaries of the nominated property. All four buildings are contributing structures.
6. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

- [x] nationally
- [ ] statewide
- [x] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria

A | B | C | D
---|---|---|---

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

A | B | C | D | E | F | G
---|---|---|---|---|---|---

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Politics and Government</th>
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<tr>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Significant Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820–1919</td>
<td>1820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Charles Stucky I, Charles Stucky II

Architect/Builder

Not Known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

[ ] See continuation sheet
The Stuckey House, located on County Route 7/8, in what is known as the Back Creek area of Berkeley County, West Virginia, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the locally prominent Stuckey family. It possesses local significance, under Criterion C, as a rare and excellent intact example of Federal period domestic stone architecture, unusual for this part of Berkeley County.

The Stuckey family were prominent in the agricultural and public life of Berkeley County throughout the 19th century. The Stuckey family's life in America began when Simon Stuckey (born in Switzerland) in 1719 immigrated to Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Barbara Fox, moved to Hagerstown in Washington County, Maryland and were a Tory family during the Revolutionary War. Simon Stuckey died in 1786. His son Jacob had moved to Berkeley County by 1792 and acquired nearly 300 acres. He and his sons, John, Charles, and Samuel, had acquired 2,132 acres by 1842, a substantial part of the Back Creek Valley. In 1820, Jacob deeded this 147 acres to his son Charles Stuckey I (1785-1855). Charles Stuckey prospered and built here one of the few limestone houses in Back Creek Valley.

Charles Stuckey II, born here in 1825, while continuing his father's agricultural pursuits, also played a role in county and state public affairs. He was elected justice of the peace shortly after his father's death. He was re-elected a justice of the peace in 1872 and served into the 1890's, this office being probably the most important local office of the day. In 1894 he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates, serving 1895-1897 as Berkeley County's representative in the state legislature at Charleston.

The Stuckey's made significant contributions to the development of the Back Creek Valley area of Berkeley County. On the 2,132 acre tract are several Stuckey farms with period houses, mostly of log or brick construction. This is the only stone house. Not all of these houses have survived in unaltered condition. These farms were prosperous, and the development of such a large tract was a significant contribution to the development of the area.
The Charles Stuckey House is architecturally significant as being an excellent example of 1820's Federal domestic vernacular architecture in a rural area. The house is a comfortable size, having nine rooms and a graceful main entrance hall but, whereas the design could be said to be attractive, it is also simplistic in nature. The exterior is marked by well crafted stone work with large quoins at each corner. The house is well proportioned. The interior, with its panelled and board and batten doors, hardware, and mantels, is definitely period. The mantels, in particular, verge on being folk art. The moldings used are correct for the period but the arrangement is vernacular and suggests that the owner or builder had particularly this in mind for this house. The four-flight, open-well stairway is graceful yet simplistic. The workmanship throughout the house exhibits a high degree of skill. The beams used in the basement are massive and the cross floor joists are pegged into these beams, an unusual technique which might be indicative of Swiss building methods handed down through the Stuckey family.

There is further architectural significance in the supporting outbuildings of log, frame, and stone. They, with the house, are a nice grouping of Federal period domestic rural architecture. They all contribute to a largely unspoiled rural ambiance. Brick and frame construction is dominant in Back Creek Valley, a valley that runs behind North Mountain the entire length of Berkeley County. This natural barrier gave rise to two cultures in the county, one on either side of the mountain. Back Creek Valley is remote and stone construction is quite rare here. The inhabitants of this region jumped from log construction, which continued until after the Civil War, to frame and brick construction, thus rendering the stone Stuckey House something of a rarity for the region.

The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1820 and extends throughout the period of the Stuckey family residency, to 1919, when the house and farm passed out of the family.
9. Major Bibliographical References

Berkeley County Deed Books, Historic Records Book # 12, Bergen Papers, pp. 628, 634, 680, Courthouse, Martinsburg, WV.


10. Geographical Data

Acres of property Two (2) acres

Primary location of additional data:
☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:
☐ N/A

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frances D. Ruth, Administrator, B.C.HLC and Michael J. Pauley, Historian
street & number County Courthouse
city or town Martinsburg
state W.Va. zip code 25401
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning on the north margin of Berkeley County Route 7/8, opposite Berkeley County Route 7/12, thence along said margin northwest 500 feet; thence passing 100 feet north of the smokehouse, northeast 380 feet; thence passing 100 feet east of the privy and springhouse, southeast 440 feet; thence along the north margin of County Route 7/8 southwest 160 feet to the point of beginning. (See Sketch Map).

Verbal Boundary Justification

Taking in all of the fenced area of the present property, including that area bordering on the local road, that encloses the residence and all of the outbuildings associated with the property and its historically associated grounds.
CHARLES STUCKEY HOUSE

Tablers Station Quadrangle
Area 2 acres

Berkeley County, West Virginia

SCALE
1 inch = 100 feet

Drawn August 1938 from photo AGS-90-25, April 23, 1938