United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 1G900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Tackley Farm

other names/site number Valley View

2. Location

street & number State Road #9, 2 miles east of St. Rd 480 □ not for publication
city or town Shenandoah Junction □ vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Jefferson code 037 zip code 25442

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this □ nomination □ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant □ nationally □ statewide □ locally (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title 9/26/94

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official>Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: □ entered in the National Register.

□ determined eligible for the National Register

□ determined not eligible for the National Register.

□ removed from the National Register.

□ other, (explain:)

__________________________

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</th>
<th>Category of Property (Check only one box)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</th>
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<td>☑️ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing: 4 Noncontributing: 1 buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑️ object</td>
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Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<td>secondary structure</td>
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<td>Animal Facility</td>
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7. Description

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<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Materials (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof Asphalt shingle</td>
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<td></td>
<td>other</td>
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</table>

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet.
8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

1777-1944

Significant Dates

1777 - land cleared and farming began

1840 - house built

1929 - barn built

1935 - dairy farming began

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Undefined

Architect/Builder

Joel Blue

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:

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 #
Tackley Farm
Name of Property

Jefferson County, West Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.13 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jean T. Crolius, Preservation Consultant
organization

date

street & number P.O. Box 1644 telephone (304) 876-3614

city or town Shepherdstown state WV zip code 25443

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name Mr. and Mrs. Roger Forsythe

street & number Rt. 1, Box 148 telephone (304) 725-4685

city or town Shenandoah Junction state WV zip code 25442

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
Farm house, ca. 1840. Contributing

The early 19th century Greek Revival three bay brick farm house at Tackley with its precise symmetry and low pitched hip roof is the apex at the end of a long drive which bisects gently rolling grazing fields. The hilltop view of the valley stretching toward the Blue Ridge mountain crest from its doric columned front porch is a reminder of its earlier name, Valley View. The tidy farm buildings at the rear of the house and groomed fields defined by well maintained board fencing testify to the continued efforts of meticulous farming over nearly 200 years begun by Michael Blue, an original owner, who cleared the land and built farm buildings in the late 18th century. The house has experienced minimum alterations since its construction ca. 1840, with the exception of the 1950's enclosure of its two story gallery at the rear. The high ceilinged interior with numerous fireplaces has most of its original architectural features and still maintains the ambience of a prosperous farm.

Exterior

The two story farmhouse is built completely of brick made on the property and laid in common bond including the foundation with the exception of a one story wood clapboard addition at the south elevation built in 1982. Its entry porch on brick piers at the east elevation is classic Greek Revival with its flat roof and doric columns supporting a plain entablature that enhances the double door entrance with full transom lights and side lights (see photo #1). Centered above the porch at the second story level is a 6x6 double hung window flanked by sidelights and capped by a wood lintel with bulls-eye blocks. All the other windows are 6x6 double hung and also capped with wood lintels and bulls-eye end blocks. The exception is the 1982 wood addition on brick foundation; it has windows of contemporary design. Also, at the south elevation beneath the addition is a double garage and a door into the basement of the addition.

The rear or west elevation reveals the 1950 painted red brick enclosure of the original two story gallery to accommodate a kitchen, laundry room and bath on the first floor and more baths and bedrooms on the second floor. A deck with an entrance to the kitchen is at the south end of this elevation (see sketch #3).

The north elevation has symmetrical windows at the basement, first floor and second floor level. The basement windows have four horizontal lights over four horizontal lights. This window symmetry is repeated throughout the house, with the exception of the 1982 addition and the west elevation 1950's alteration.

The white painted frieze board at all elevations is decorated with ornate evenly spaced brackets.
The farm house interior continues the simple classic design in its floor plan. Its wide center entrance hall has a graceful staircase on its south wall that doubles back at the west wall landing to the second floor. The balustrade is walnut with a mushroom capped newel post. (See photo #6.) The full length fielded panelled double front door with a 6 light transom and sidelights is at the east wall. The hall ends at a door which leads into the 20th century kitchen. A panelled door under the staircase at this west end of the hall leads to the basement. The hall is wallpapered with a chair rail above panelled made of ogee molding; a 1975 alteration. The rest of the architectural features, doors with pairs of full length fielded panels, surrounds and baseboards capped with ogee moldings are original. (See photo #5.) The ceilings here and throughout the house are 10 feet. Partitions between rooms are brick throughout and the walls are of the original hair plaster.

The living room and dining room flank the entrance hall. Their windows with deep panelled reveals were centrally placed on their outside walls. However, the dining room south of the hall had its outside south wall window removed for a doorway into the 1982 family room addition. The window on its west wall is now a doorway to the kitchen. Original fielded panelling exists beneath the window on the east wall. A chair rail and paneling similar to the center hall is also beneath wallpaper in this room; also a 1975 alteration. The fireplaces in both rooms are similar with chimney breasts protruding into the rooms and their simple painted wood surrounds of engaged flat pilasters framing the plaster firebox openings. The mantels are also of simple wood design. Both hearths are of large hand-made brick. The dining room fireplace is at the north wall and the living room fireplace is at its west wall. (See photo #7 and 8.) A door immediately north of the fireplace in the living room leads into the final original room of the first floor. The windows repeat the symmetry of the other two rooms on the first floor, deep panelled reveals and centered on the north and west wall. Bookcases and cupboards are on the east wall where a fireplace once stood. This alteration took place in 1950. Doors on the south wall of the room lead to a contemporary bath, closet and a hallway to the laundry room and kitchen all incorporated out of the first floor of the original gallery. The surround for the door to the kitchen/laundry area is the original for a door leading to the gallery's first floor. The other two doors are vertical fielded panels, the longer pair above the shorter. Their surrounds are of simple flat boards. These alterations took place also in the 1950's. (See sketch #3.)

The floors in these three original rooms are of random width yellow pine. The large 1982 family room addition at the south side completes the first floor plan. (See photo #11.)
The original second floor rooms repeat the plan of the first floor including the doorways, windows and each room has its original fireplace. The floors are also random width yellow pine. The windows, however, do not have the deep reveals due to the lessening of the thickness, at this level, of the exterior brick walls.

The rooms flanking the wide stairway landing have retained their architectural features with the exception of the one on the south side. It's window on the west wall became a doorway to a dressing room; the original second story of the gallery. Also, mention should be made of the original door that led to the gallery in the west bedroom now leads to a hallway and bathrooms, also incorporated out of the second floor of the original gallery. (See sketch #4.) The doors at the second floor are of pairs of oblong vertical fielded panels, the longer pair above the shorter. They have white ceramic doorknobs.

The basement repeats the 3 room floor plan of the first and second floors. (See sketch #2.) The room on the south side of the stairway hall has been renovated for a recreation room including an updating of the original fireplace. The door on its south wall leads to the garage under the 1982 addition. The rooms on the north side and hall still have their original whitewashed hair plaster. The north room was a kitchen originally. (See photo #15.) The room to the rear or west of this room houses the furnace and workshop. The floors are poured concrete. Doors to these 2 rooms are cross braced 4" tongue and groove panel with oblong openings to provide circulating air. (See photo #15.) A shouldered tendon held in place with a wooden peg is visible above the foot of the stairway in the hall. (See photo #16.)

Barn ca. 1800-1950 contributing

This large white painted vertical weatherboard barn was built over an early 19th century bank barn and is of trabeated construction. It has a flat seam tin gable roof. The double sliding entrance door is at the west elevation and immediately to the north is a door to the dairy parlor. To the south is the early 1950's concrete block ell addition for horse stalls. At the gable-end north elevation are a shed roof corncrib and board and batten pumphouse, also with a shed roof. They are 1950's addition. (See photo #18; sketch #5.) The east elevation is open at the ground level where a shed roof stretches across the mid-section to protect horse stalls. (See photo #17.) The south elevation displays the barn's gable-end and ell addition. The foundation is of poured concrete.
The interior has a concrete floor. Flanking the wide center area that accommodates hay wagons are two levels of haylofts. (See photo #19; sketch #5.) To the south of the area is a stairway down to the ground level of the early 19th century bank barn. There, the stone and wattle foundation and log beams are visible. This area has a concrete floor and watering troughs, once used for cows, a mid-1930's alteration. (See photos #20 and 21; sketch #5.) At the north of the barn's central open area is a door into the dairy parlor. It is whitewashed and there are milking stalls and stanchions over concrete floors. The concrete troughs are still in place though this area is now used for horse equipment. This also is a mid-1930's alteration.

Hog Bin ca. 1930 contributing

This vertical board gable-end standing seam tin roof building has a stairway against the south wall to a loft. The double door entrance is at the west elevation with a pair of windows at the loft level. The building also has four windows along the first floor level on the north side and another loft level pair at the east. The hewn and peg joints are visible inside. It is now being used as a garden house.

Milk Cooling House ca. 1935 contributing

This is a small building at the north side of the barn. It was built to meet the requirements for producing Grade A milk. It is built on a concrete floor with a drain in the center. The siding is vertical random width and the gable-end roof is of corrugated tin. Four light rectangular windows are at the gables. A tongue and groove door is on the south side.

Equipment Shed and Workshop ca. 1948 non-contributing

This is a concrete block gable-end standing seam tin roof structure built to store farm equipment. It has double sliding doors on the west elevation and triple sliding doors on the east elevation. The workshop is a shed roof addition built at the south side.

Tackley Farm remains in operation and is in excellent condition. It hasn't lost its integrity during its nearly 200 years farming history. Part of the original country lane, now a driveway, leading to the house still cuts through the farming and grazing land as it did in the late 1770's.
Tackley Farm has been continuously farmed since 1777 when Michael Blue leased the land from Col. Richard Blackburn, the original grantee who migrated from England and acquired over 2,000 acres in 1754. Tackley meets the Criteria A for National Register designation because of its contribution to the agricultural development and settlement of Jefferson County which continues to be an agricultural county. The house meets Criteria C because the integrity of its mid-19th century transitional Greek Revival architecture has been carefully maintained throughout its history.

The rivers, rich farmland and mining opportunities of Jefferson County in the early 1700's attracted Europeans escaping from a tumultuous religious and political climate. The Blue family was typical of this migration. They migrated in the 1600's from Holland and began farming in Queens County, New York and Somerset County, New Jersey. In the mid-18th century the later generations began moving south. In 1757 Michael Blue and his brother Uriah served with William Blackburn in the foot Army of Col. Armstrong in Delaware. Through Blackburn the Blues learned of the farming opportunities in the area then known as Frederick County, Virginia. Twenty years later, the Blues leased 150 acres each from Col. Richard Blackburn.

Michael Blue began clearing his land, where Tackley Farm is now located, to farm and build his residence and other farm buildings. The remains of his bank barn were incorporated into the 1929 section of the present barn. The Blues became successful farmers. So much so that Michael Blue purchased his 150 acres in 1795 from Col. Richard Blackburn's son Thomas. This area was then known as Berkeley County, Virginia. He soon began acquiring other property nearby. About mid-19th century, his son Joel built a large brick farmhouse beside a country lane which is now being used as a driveway to the house and other farm buildings. The farm passed out of the Blue family in 1849. Descendants of this pioneering Blue family are still farming successfully in Jefferson County, West Virginia.

Tackley Farm also played a role in the milking industry in Jefferson County when O. M. Merchant purchased the farm in 1935 and began dairying. The barn exhibits the dairy parlor with stalls, stanchions and concrete troughs he built to meet the milk inspectors requirements for producing and selling Grade A milk. He also built a cooling house for the milk, another Grade A milk producers requirement. These regulations began in the early 1920's. The milking industry is thriving today in Jefferson County and sends its product to nearby urban areas, i.e., Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, MD. Mr. Merchant also raised turkeys and harvested grain and hay. The latter is still being produced today at the farm.
The farmhouses throughout Jefferson County during its settlement period, ca. 1725-1850, were built of resources on the property. The Tackley farm house is characteristic of that period because its brick was produced near a pond that was in existence between the house and Route 9. Its hardpan site made it possible to build the brick house on a brick foundation.

This elegant Greek Revival farmhouse built on a hill surrounded by rich farmland reflects the prosperity of the prominent Blue family. It was at a time mid-19th century, when the descendants of original settlers could indulge themselves in building prestigious homes. The Greek Revival style was one of the most popular at that time in the area. The farmhouse today resides by the same country lane, now a driveway, and has the same commanding view of the Blue Ridge mountains as it did when the Blue family built it. The surrounding rolling fields are also still the grazing land as Michael Blue intended for his cleared acreage. The farmhouse is similar in style, especially its front elevation as Belvedere, ca. 1824, a nationally registered property in Jefferson County. The obvious difference is the brick at Belvedere is painted yellow and it has a kitchen wing at the right of the main section and two dormers are on the hip roof, front elevation.

Tackley's Greek Revival integrity has been minimally disturbed by the enclosure of its gallery in 1952 and the one story wood addition in 1982. The farm's settlement and development of over 150 years is in essence the history of Jefferson County, West Virginia.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Tackley Farm, Jefferson Co., WV

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Reconstructed Census -1774-1810, Berkeley County, VA. Berkeley County Tax
    List, 1782. Second Battalion - Jefferson County to Opequon.

Galto L. Geertsemr Land Grants Map. Martinsburg, WV.

Jefferson County Historical Society: "Between the Shenandoah and the Potomac:
    Inc., Winchester, VA.

Blue, William H., "Descendents of John Blaw (Blue) Died, 1757 Somerset Co.,
    Victory, Ohio. August 1990.

Dandridge,Danske: "Historic Shepherdstown." The Michie Co., Printers,
    Charlottesville, VA 1910.


Berkeley County Historical Society Archives, E. Race St., Martinsburg, WV.

Berkeley County Land Records Office, Martinsburg, WV.

Jefferson County Land Records Office, Charles Town, WV.
Verbal Boundary Description
The boundaries for Tackley Farm begin at the entrance to the farm on State Road #9 following the east side of the driveway north 600 feet; then proceed in a straight line east 160 feet; proceed in a straight line 304 feet north; then turn west and proceed in a straight line 640 feet; turn south and proceed in a straight line 304 feet; turn east and proceed in a straight line 432 feet to the driveway and proceed south along the west side of the driveway 600 feet to State Road #9 and then east 48 feet to the beginning.

Boundary justification
The boundaries for Tackley Farm include the house and farm buildings which represent the history of the farm's over 150 year operation. The driveway is also included because it was the original country lane that served the farm and others to the west of the property.
Tackley Farm, Jefferson County, WV
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Index to Photographs

All photographs were taken by Jean Crolius, Consultant.

**FARMHOUSE - Exterior**
1. Front elevation: photographer facing west.
2. Front elevation: photographer facing northwest.

**FARMHOUSE - Interior**
5. Entrance hall: photographer facing east.
7. Dining room: photographer facing northeast.
8. Living room: photographer facing northwest.
10. Passage way leading to kitchen: photographer facing south.

**BARN - Exterior**
17. East elevation: photographer facing west.

**BARN - Interior**
20. Original bank barn: photographer facing southwest.

**OUTBUILDINGS**
22. Milk cooling house: photographer facing northeast.
25. View from rear of equipment shed: photographer facing southeast.

N.B. Also included is an aerial view taken by the owner.