UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ATIONAL REGISTER	OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NO	MINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED	

SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T	O COMPLETE NATION	AL REGISTER FORMS	
	TYPE ALL ENTRIES	COMPLETE APPLICABI	LE SECTIONS	
IINAME				
HISTORIC	Wodrow, Andrew, House;	Mytinger Family Ho	ouse	
AND/OR COMMON	Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger	House (preferred)	; Mytinger House	
LOCATIO	N		-	
STREET & NUMBER				
	51 West Gravel Lane		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		congressional distr Second	ICT
07.75	Romney —	VICINITY OF	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	West Virginia	54	Hampshire	027
BI CLASSIFIC			TELLIDOTTI I Q	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	Xoccupied	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE .	UNOCCUPIED	X_COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
4 OWNER O	F PROPERTY		-	
NAME				
	Dr. Herbert P. Stelli	ng		
STREET & NUMBER	n 507			
	Box 507			
CITY, TOWN	P		STATE	01005
	Barre	VICINITY OF	massacnu	setts 01005
5 LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	APTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS	SETC Hamabina Country	Counthouse		•
STREET & NUMBER	SETC. Hampshire County	Courthouse		
SINCEL & NOMBER	Main and High Str	eets		
CITY, TOWN	TMIN UNG HIGH OUT		STATE	
	Romney		West Vir	ginia
6 REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
DATE	e II, Historic Preserv	ation Plan, State of	or west virginia	
1973	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FEDERAL X	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	West Virginia Antiqui	ties Commission		
CITY, TOWN	Morgantown		STATE West Vir	ginia



CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

\_GOOD

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_UNALTERED X\_\_ALTERED

X\_ORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Designated as 51 West Gravel Lane, the Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House is situated on the eastern boundary of Lot 48 near the center of Romney, Hampshire County. It is composed of three independent structures varying in size, construction, orientation and purpose.

What is assumed to be the oldest building (c. 1750) is a  $1\ 1/2$ -story, log structure (14' x 16') located at the back of the property. A large stone fireplace dominates the north end, opposite the entrance. The hand-hewn logs have been covered on the exterior with beaded weatherboards, and the gable roof has been sheathed with red cedar shingles. Single, 6/3-light sash windows are located in the center of each of the long sides while two 4-light sash windows in the gable opposite the fireplace illuminate the second level. Interior wall surfaces are painted white; an enclosed stairway opposite the fireplace end provides access to the second floor. The building is assumed to have been used as a kitchen during most of its existence.

Immediately in front of the above unit is a larger (24' x 20'), 1 1/2-story building with gable roof. It is of frame construction with brick nogging and covered with weatherboards. A pair of brick chimneys, positioned on the west end and having a connecting pent on the first floor, is the most prominent feature of the building. Except for the location of the chimneys at one end, the exterior is symmetrically arranged. A center door, flanked with 6/6-light sash windows, is positioned on both the front and rear facades. The second level is illuminated by sash windows located in the gable ends; those on the west or chimney end are smaller (4-light) than the 6/6 lights used on the east end. The chimneys provide fireplaces in each of the four rooms found in "the dwelling" and, along with the raised-panel fireplace walls, give the building a far more residential quality than the log structure behind it. Each floor is comprised of two rooms that traverse the building lengthwise. On both floors the room across the front is long and narrow with the fireplace at the west end. Access to the second level is provided by an enclosed stairway along the east wall of the larger room. The raised paneling of the fireplace wall, opposite the stairway, is relatively simple and includes a pent closet to the left of the segmental-arched fireplace opening. A bolection molding frames the opening, but there is no mantel shelf. A simple cornice with a cavetto molding runs the length of the paneling. Except for the fireplace area, the interior has painted plaster wall surfaces on the first floor and painted flush boards on the second.

The third building in the complex is known as the "clerk's office." It is a 2 1/2-story, frame structure (14' x 26') with its gable toward the street and entrance on the west (front) elevation. Both the front and rear facades are divided into three bays with 9/9-light sash windows on the first floor and 6/6-light sash windows on the second. The apparent symmetry is subtly violated by locating the entrance in the extreme right bay as well as by varying the spacing between the entrance bay and the other two. It is a rather sophisticated indication of the interior room arrangement. Each floor is divided into a narrow stairhall with an open dog-leg stairway and a large room with paneled fireplace end wall. The paneling on the first floor is exceptional with the segmental-arched fireplace opening framed by a single crossette architrave. The mantel shelf support has the same moldings as the cornice, including a wall-of-Troy motif. Fluted pilasters on raised pedestals separate the wall into three sections: the fireplace with over-mantel and the raised-panel end sections. The paneling on the second level is far simpler, being

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

WILSON-WODROW-MYTINGER HOUSE, ROMNEY, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

CONTINUATION SHEET

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divided into three sections with raised panels. A mantel shelf with wall-of-Troy motif and a cornice with dentils are the only details. The remaining interior walls are painted plaster.

The three buildings are very close to each other and have been connected by one-story porches through much of their existence. This has facilitated their use as a unit.

Until 1962, when restoration work was begun, much of the original fabric remained, though in a state of disrepair. No conveniences such as electricity, water and central heat had ever been added.

Restoration work in the "clerk's office" was started in June 1962. Doors, woodwork, stairs, floors and most of the plaster were retained. Upper windows were copied and old glass from the area was collected for use in the sashes. Some of the weatherboards were replaced and the exterior was painted white. New ceilings with radiant electric heating were installed, and insulation was blown between the walls. Woodwork and walls were painted with great effort made to duplicate the original or early paint colors.

"The dwelling" required more extensive repairs. Floor beams had to be rebuilt, rafters replaced and a new roof of red cedar shingles put on. Much of the brickwork of the chimneys had to be repaired. A section of the interior east wall of the large first floor room was removed to expose the half-timber construction, and another section was opened to show the hand-riven lath. The north (front) elevation retained some of its original siding, thanks to the protection of the porch, so it was duplicated on the rest of the exterior and painted white.

The log building was cleaned, repaired, covered with new weatherboards, painted white inside and out and reroofed with cedar shakes.

All porches were rebuilt and roofed with cedar shingles, a brick walk was placed along the west (front) side of the clerk's office and around the dwelling to the rear of the property, and a white picket fence built around the lot.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<u>X</u> 1700-179 <b>9</b>	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	X_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

#### SPECIFIC DATES

#### BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House in Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia, represents a sophistication in building style and design that was unusual, if not unique, in the frontier environment of the area during the second half of the eighteenth century. The complex of three units incorporates construction in log and frame, and includes the use of half-timbered walls with brick nogging in one building. Although the Mytinger family retained the house among its members for the longest period, it was really Andrew Wodrow who completed the grouping of the three sections and provided an association worthy of recounting. He came to Hampshire County during the latter stages of the Revolutionary War or shortly after its close to serve the community as its first resident county clerk. As a key official, Wodrow played an important role in the conveying and settling of lands and apparently was himself a prosperous landholder.

The architecture of the three buildings is representative of a time period spanning much of the early history and development of Romney and what is now eastern West Virginia. During most of the eighteenth century the area was sparsely settled, but with the easing of Indian hostilities and Lord Fairfax' desire to have his Northern Neck lands used, more and more people were enticed to locate here. This soon led to centers of population (such as Romney) being established. After Hampshire County was formed in 1754, Romney became the governmental seat, and Andrew Wodrow took up duties as the first clerk of court to reside in the county. It was Wodrow who built the frame unit (the last of the three) on the property for use as an office, and being located on what was then the main street of town, its function as well as its beauty marked it as a center of activity.

To the people of Hampshire this governmental office might have served as a sign that their community was developing in a manner indicative of the end of a frontier existence and the start of an established position. By the beginning of the nine+eenth century, Romney and Hampshire County had become a settled area with an agriculturally based economy that maintained a fairly constant growth.

After Lord Fairfax had settled near Winchester, Virginia, he oversaw the selling and settling of his land, and George Washington, one of his surveyors, noted in 1748 that a number of people were living in the vicinity of what is now Romney. According to county records, the first of Fairfax' land was officially sold in what became Hampshire in 1749, but the name of the first person to own or build on the lot on which the Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House stands has been lost. Reference to the property can be traced to Fairfax' patent to George Wilson in 1763, yet Wilson was not the first owner, for he mentions in his will of 1776 that his lot and house in Romney had been purchased from one Hugh Murphy.

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There is some evidence that the dwelling was constructed for Lord Fairfax or his agent, but whether the log building was a preexisting pioneer home or a contemporary kitchen is unknown. The architectural style and contruction pattern of the dwelling is very much like examples found in the sections of tidewater Maryland that date from the period before about 1730. Whatever its origins, the building would have been an expensive and pretentious structure for the area and time. The half-timber construction with brick nogging, the double brick chimneys with connecting pent and the medieval floor plan are features generally not associated with what is now West Virginia. Perhaps Lord Fairfax had it constructed to encourage development of the area by emphasizing that the Indian menace had abated and the location was suitable to a settled and prosperous existence.

The first owner of the property about whom much is known is George Wilson. He came to Romney sometime between 1761 and 1763, and a report by George Washington to the Virginia House of Burgesses in November 1764, said Wilson had obtained a commission as major of the Hampshire County militia. His stay in Romney was short, however, and sometime between 1764 and 1768 he moved to Pennsylvania, where later he was appointed a justice for Bedford County when it was formed in 1771 and was involved in the Pennsylvania-Virginia boundary dispute at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

After Wilson's death during service in 1777, the property passed to his son-in-law, Andrew Wodrow. According to one source, Wodrow was born in Scotland in 1752, the son-of Robert Wodrow, historian of the Church of Scotland. Another source says that he was a prosperous merchant in Fredericksburg, Virginia, but at the beginning of the Revolution he gave up his business rather than handle English goods. About this time he became clerk of the Revolutionary committee in King George County. In 1782 he was named clerk of Hampshire County, and although the third person to hold this office, he was the first to reside in the county.

The frame building at the front of the lot was constructed in the 1780s by Wodrow as his office, and the structure is considered to be one of the oldest extant buildings in the state used as a public office. It is outstanding today for its paneled walls and woodwork that are reminiscent of a style prevalent in Fredericksburg and Williamsburg. To the people of Hampshire County in the 1780s, the building certainly appeared most impressive. By 1790 the three units probably assumed an arrangement quite similar to the present.

For the next 170 years the property was owned by such people as John McDowell, Wodrow's son-in-law, Dr. McClinoch, one of Romney's first physicians, and the Mytinger family, in whose hands the property remained for about 100 years. Today the complex is used as an operating craftshop.

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			Historic Porney, 1762-1937.
	Council of Romney, 1		
	West Virginia Collect		inia Records (A & M 1240),
	ds Survey (Box 35).	• 32 and 34), virg.	inia secords (A & m 1240),
"Mytinger House, 01	dest in Town, Relic o	f Past Era," Hampsl	hire <u>Review</u> (Romney, W.Va.)
June 2, 1954;	"Oldest House now Cpe	n to Visitors," Har	mpshire Review, August 8,
E GEOGRAPHICA:	L DATA		
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PRO	_		
UTM REFERENCES			
A [1,7] [6] 9, 3] 2, 5	15 4, 3 5, 6 8, 4, 0 NORTHING	в , , , , , , , , ,	
	NORTHING	ZONE EASTING	NORTHING
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DES	CRIPTION		
LIST ALL STATES A	ND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING STATE (	OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	60 <b>52</b>	CODIALL	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
FORM PREPARE	D BY		
NAME / TITLE			
	s, Research Assistant	and James E. Hard	
ORGANIZATION			DATE
STREET & NUMBER	Antiquities Commission	1 .	October 27, 1976
P.O. Box 630			(304) 296-1791
CITY OR TOWN			STATE
Morgantown			West Virginia
<b>E</b> STATE HISTORI	<b>C PRESERVATION</b>	OFFICER CERT	IFICATION
THE EV	ALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T	HIS PROPERTY WITHIN TH	IE STATE IS:
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL
As the designated State Histori	Preservation Officer for the Na	tional Historic Preservation	Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). I
			s been evaluated according to the
criteria and procedures set forth	i by the National Park Service.	ر ما رم	$A \sim A$
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION	OSTIGED SIGNATING	Amod Illi	· X muss
•	OFFICER SIGNATURE	THURK TOU	· O COOL
	a State Historic Prese	ervation Officer	DATE January 7, 1977
FOR NPS USE ONLY  I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE	IIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	THE NATIONAL REGISTS	
		····E HALIGHTAL REGISTE	
BIOLOGIC SECTION			DATE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARC ATTEST:	HEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRE	SERVATION	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL	REGISTER		

