

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: JACKSON'S MILL STATE 4-H CAMP HISTORIC DISTRICT
other name/site number: WVU JACKSON'S MILL CENTER FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

2. Location

street & number: 160 Jackson Mill Road not for publication: N/A
city/town: Weston vicinity: X
state: West Virginia code: WV county: Lewis code: 041
zip code: 26452

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 ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet.)

Susan Pierce 12/16/04
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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 Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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):

[Handwritten Signature] *[Handwritten Date: 2-4-05]*

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
23	16	buildings
4	0	sites
4	1	structures
2	0	objects
33	17	TOTAL

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/ camp
DOMESTIC/ homestead
AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/
EXTRACTION/ mill

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/ camp
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: Single pen log house

Materials

Foundation: STONE
Walls: STONE
WOOD: Weatherboard
WOOD: Log
Roof: ASPHALT
STONE: Slate
Other: STONE
WOOD

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

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

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

MILITARY

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1831-1954

Significant Dates

1921

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Jackson, Thomas J.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kendrick, William H.

Nicolet, Tell W.

Gillis, R.A.

T.D. Gray

Albert Saurbourn

Frederic Faris

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: Jackson's Mill Historic Archives, Jackson's Mill, Weston,
WVU Regional History Collection

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 74

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

Quad Map Name: Weston, W. Va.

A <u>17</u>	<u>545410</u>	<u>4327475</u>	B <u>17</u>	<u>545580</u>	<u>4327380</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
C <u>17</u>	<u>545750</u>	<u>4327550</u>	D <u>17</u>	<u>546200</u>	<u>4327325</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp Historic District
Name of Property

Lewis County, WV
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Courtney Fint

Organization: _____ Date: May 1, 2004

Street & Number: RR 1 Box 104

Telephone: (304) 685-7410

City or Town: Aurora

State: WV Zip: 26705

Property Owner

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

Name: West Virginia University Board of Governors on behalf of WVU Cooperative Extension Service

Street & Number: 507 Knapp Hall

Telephone: (304) 293-4221

City or Town: Morgantown

State: WV Zip: 26506

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fiberglass shingle roof with a round cupola and seven gabled dormers and a porch spanning the front façade. The porch is supported by eight square columns painted white and has a white wooden cornice and steel balustrade. There is a central double door entrance flanked by two single door entrances from the front porch, each with a transom and triangular pediment. There are six 12-over-12 sash windows on the front façade. The gable ends of Mount Vernon Dining Hall each have a central 15-over-15 sash window with 6-over-6 vertical sidelights and two 12-over-12 sash windows on the first floor, and a 6-over-6 sash window flanked by two quarter-circle windows on the second floor. The primary interior space of Mount Vernon Dining Hall is the large dining room, which features 2' x 2' square chestnut columns and chestnut molding. A rear kitchen addition was built by 1930, giving Mount Vernon Dining Hall a T-shaped plan.

Assembly Hall (9)

1923

Contributing Building

The Assembly Hall, built in 1923, is located along the main drive at a right angle on the green to Mount Vernon Dining Hall. The Assembly Hall is a one-story barn-like wooden structure with a gherkin roof and two low, flat dormer windows with hipped roofs. The exterior wood siding is painted brown and the trim is painted white. The windows are wooden 6-over-6 double-hung sashes, some with transoms and sidelights. The wood structure and interior paneling is wormy chestnut. The hall has a large inset front porch articulated by six square pillars. There are three sets of double doors into the main interior space.

The interior of the Assembly Hall consists of one large multipurpose space, two restrooms located on either side of the porch and accessible from the inside and three rear storage rooms. The large beams, columns and cross braces of the structure are visible. The stone fireplace along the rear wall is built of stones from the original Jackson homestead which were carved with Indian symbols by early 4-H campers. A portion of the millstone from the original mill forms the keystone of the fireplace, and a heart shaped stone is carved with the 4-H clover symbol. The Assembly Hall was altered in 1942 when the Navy Air Cadets used Jackson's Mill as a training camp. An additional 12-foot bay was added to each end of the building, increasing the length a total of 24 feet. The restrooms are also later additions formed by enclosing portions of the front porch.

West Virginia Building (36)

1934

Contributing Building

The West Virginia Building is a multipurpose building located in the northwest area of campus. The interior wood and steel structure of the West Virginia Building

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housed the state's exhibit in the 1933 Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago. When the World's Fair was over, Kendrick was granted permission by the proper authorities to relocate the West Virginia Building to Jackson's Mill, and grounds superintendent Ralph E. Myers traveled to Chicago to dismantle and document the building and ship it back to Jackson's Mill by rail. Since the interior was located in a larger Hall of States at the World's Fair, a new exterior building was constructed to contain it. The 2-story building is a large Georgian revival structure with a prominent entrance marked by paired round columns and a corniced porch roof with a balustrade. The front façade of the building stylistically resembles a pediment supported by two narrow pilasters and includes a Palladian window. The structure is wooden balloon frame construction with a painted steel gabled roof and an exterior of brown painted siding. The rectangular plan dimensions are approximately 35'x 80'; two small side wings provide restrooms, and the building has a small stage.

The West Virginia Building's interior is made entirely of native wood, including black walnut wall paneling and red oak parquet flooring. The butternut and chestnut ceiling, which includes wood grilles through which a painted night sky is visible, curves down to meet the walls. The original interior exhibits included display cases containing West Virginia-made glass and ceramics, seven dioramas which depicted various West Virginia places and industries and large wall murals painted by William C. Grauer of significant West Virginia scenes, such as a Civil War battle, a steel mill and a farm pasture. The murals are signed "A. Crawford," a person thought to have restored the paintings in 1954. In the 1960s, the Daughters of the American Revolution renovated the building and removed all of the display items except the murals. The building was again renovated in the 1990s to comply with ADA standards and the parquet floor was replaced in 2000.

Council Circle (37)

1922

Contributing Site

The council circle, built in 1922, is located in a wooded area. It forms the spiritual center of camp at Jackson's Mill as the location of the nightly campfire programs, where songs, skits and stories bring the campers together to reflect on the day. The council circle was built according to the specifications of Ernest Thompson Seton, naturalist, Native American expert and early youth camp pioneer who was recruited by Kendrick to staff early state 4-H camps. The interior diameter is 24 feet, and eight concentric rings of wooden benches proceed up an embankment, giving every audience member a clear view of the center of the circle. There is a main aisle, about 6' wide, through which the council

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circle is entered. The council circle is divided into 5 sections, one for each of the camp tribes; each camper is assigned to a tribe and remains a member throughout his 4-H years. The benches are painted with the tribal colors: orange for Cherokee, green for Seneca, black for Delaware and red for Mingo. The adult staff members, called the Bigfoot tribe, sit in a smaller purple section. At the back of each tribal seating section is a wooden totem pole, carved and painted with symbolism relating to the particular tribe. The totem symbols were devised by early 4-H members and leaders. The totem poles were carved in the 1920s, except for the Bigfoot totem pole, which was added in 2001.

Directly across from the main aisle is Council Rock, a carved wooden bench about 12' in length that seats the moderator of the campfire program, called the Big Chief, and his or her chosen guests. Council Rock is carved and painted with the four West Virginia 4-H tribal symbols, a bear, turtle, moon and star, and thunderbird. A Native American inspired eagle totem hangs over Council Rock. The benches of the council circle have been rebuilt various times throughout the years, but the location has remained constant.

Amphitheatre (15)

1940

Contributing Structure

The amphitheatre, located on the riverbank in the northeast portion of campus, was built in 1940 with Works Progress Administration labor and funds from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was designed by T.D. Gray, landscape architect for the West Virginia University Cooperative Extension Service. The amphitheatre is a naturally sloping grassy area which leads down to an outdoor stage consisting of five stone steps and stone side walls which enclose storage and dressing room space. The rough hewn regular coursed limestone block walls are approximately 10 feet high and are anchored by stone pillars; the width of the stage area from wall to wall is approximately 300.' The stage area is landscaped with large arbor vitae trees which form a natural backdrop.

All-Faiths Chapel (12)

1960

Noncontributing Building

The All-Faiths Chapel was built in 1960 and was donated by the United Methodist Laymen's Association. The chapel was constructed at the site of Vesper Knoll at Jackson's Mill, which is set back from the main drive near Harrison Cottage. The architect, a member of the Laymen's Association, was Henry T. Elden of Charleston, West Virginia. The chapel, which seats 40 people, is designed in the Modern style and is characterized by a steep gabled roof with copper flashing and a spiked copper steeple.

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The roof extends on the right side of the chapel to form a flat roof over part of the adjoining terrace and Meditation Garden. The exterior of the building consists of cut sandstone from Preston County, West Virginia laid in a regular course pattern. The unadorned front façade of the chapel forms a backdrop for the outdoor sandstone podium. The side walls of the chapel consist entirely of floor-to-ceiling windows with small staggered panes of glass held in place by thick wooden muntins; the windows all open to the outdoors. The deep roof eaves are supported by slender steel columns.

The large sloped glue-laminated timber structural members of the chapel are visible inside the building. The ceilings are finished with narrow horizontal wooden paneling. The chapel has floors made of flagstone from Hardy County, West Virginia and a stepped altar area. The pews are simple wooden benches. The large stained glass window behind the altar is made of West Virginia-made Blenko glass and consists of small red, yellow and green trapezoidal glass pieces in an abstract pattern. Lights are prismatic frosted glass fixtures of varying dimensions hung in groups of four.

Vesper Rock (27) 1925 Contributing Object

Behind the All-Faiths Chapel is a stone lectern which was erected in 1925 and marks the site of Vesper Knoll, where religious services were held at camp from 1922 until the chapel was built in 1960. The lectern consists of two rough-hewn stones; the top surface of the lectern is carved with the words "Vesper Rock."

Teepi Shrine (40) 1949 Contributing Structure

The Teepi Shrine, completed in 1949, was constructed by the West Virginia 4-H All-Star organization to remember W.H. "Teepi" Kendrick, the first director of Jackson's Mill. It is located in a wooded area at the northwestern end of camp. The shrine is a circular flagstone patio with a diameter of about 12' sunk below grade level. It is surrounded by a circular regular coursed stone wall about 18" thick. The wall has four stepped sections, with openings between each for access to the center of the circle. A stone carved with the word "Teepi" is set into one of the wall sections. The floor of the patio has stones set into a 4-leaf clover pattern.

Dominion Trail (45) 1942 Contributing Site

A unique landscape feature of Jackson's Mill is the Dominion Trail, a 4.4 mile network of paths in the northwestern wooded area of camp. The trails were constructed in 1942 and include rustic stone bridges and staircases connected by winding paths. In 2001,

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Dominion Transmission Incorporated sponsored trail upgrades and environmental education elements, and the area was named the Dominion Trail.

Monroe Council Circle (22) ca. 1980 Noncontributing Structure

Monroe Council Circle was built in the 1980s as an alternative campfire circle location. This council circle serves as a campfire location for several smaller county-level 4-H camps and other groups which use Jackson's Mill, as well as a meditation area. It is located in the wooded area at the northwest area of camp near the Monroe Circle cul-de-sac. Like all 4-H Camp Council Circle structures in West Virginia, Monroe Council Circle is 24 feet in diameter. Three rising rows of wooden benches with footrests surround the center fire area. The benches are divided into four different sections by color – one for each traditional West Virginia 4-H camp “tribe,” or camper group. As the central nightly gathering place for 4-H camps, the council circle is symbolic of unity and memory for camp participants.

Residential Cottages

The following fourteen residential cottages at Jackson's Mill are each named for the West Virginia county or group of counties which funded and oversaw construction of the building. Teepi Kendrick and other administrators worked with each county to determine the design and location of the cottages; many cottages include significant materials or design elements intended to represent the county's values or special characteristics. Each cottage has a second floor fire escape.

Lewis Cottage (6) 1922 Contributing Building

Lewis Cottage, built in 1922, was the first cottage built at Jackson's Mill and is a bungalow-style building located near the old Mill building at the southern end of camp. The two story building has a large gabled roof with deep bracketed overhangs and a shed dormer with three small double windows. The other windows are paired 9-over-9 double hung sashes. The foundation of the building is random course stone including some mill burrs from mills around the county. The building's exterior consists of wooden horizontal siding painted brown with white wood trim. Lewis has front and back porches with low walls and large square columns covered with siding. The interior of Lewis Cottage includes several small rooms containing beds for residents and three bathrooms. The cottage was renovated in 2002. The original architect of Lewis Cottage was R.A. Gillis of Fairmont, West Virginia. Private rooms were added to Lewis in the 1960s but were

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removed in the 2002 renovation. Lewis was altered not long after its original construction by enclosing and integrating a side porch into the building.

Upshur Cottage (7)

1923

Contributing Building

Upshur Cottage was built in 1923 and is located next to Lewis Cottage along the main drive. Upshur Cottage is an approximately 40'x40' wood frame bungalow style cottage with a random course native sandstone exterior. The two-story building has a gabled roof with deep overhangs and one gabled dormer on each side at the second story level. The roof extends over the front and back porches, which are supported by rough-cut stone columns on a low stone wall. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wooden sashes. The interior of Upshur Cottage consists of several small rooms with wood floors and wallboard walls. The cottage has a stone fireplace with a carved map of Upshur County set into the mantle denoting the communities which helped to construct the cottage. The architect of Upshur Cottage is unknown. A private room was added to Upshur in the 1960s.

Kanawha Cottage (8)

1940

Contributing Building

Kanawha Cottage is located between Upshur Cottage and the Assembly Hall and was built in 1940. Kanawha Cottage is a wood frame building with a U-shaped plan. The building has two gables facing the street with a center portion connecting the two wings. A deep porch extends across the center section and is supported by white square wooden columns. Three gabled dormers punctuate the roof of the center section. The exterior of the building is clad in cut sandstone blocks laid in a random course configuration. The shingled roof has very shallow overhangs. The windows of the cottage are steel casements that have four 8-pane panels and stone sills and jack arch lintels. The side wings contain large dormitory rooms with beds for campers with restrooms at the rear. The center section is a large meeting/assembly room with cathedral ceilings and exposed wooden beams supported by steel tension rods suspended from the rafters. The walls are paneled with knotty pine and the ceiling is white drywall or plaster with narrow wood trim. The meeting room also has a large stone fireplace and framed photographs of Charleston, the West Virginia State capital located in Kanawha County. The architect of Kanawha Cottage is unknown. Two private rooms were added in the 1960s, and the partial basement of Kanawha is used for mechanical and storage space.

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Marion Cottage (11)

1926

Contributing Building

Marion Cottage is located on the main drive next to the Assembly Hall and was built in 1926. At the time of its completion, the bungalow-style Marion Cottage was distinguished by a large, low hipped roof and four large triangular dormers, one on each side of the roof. A deep porch supported by large white square columns wrapped around the perimeter of the building. The original interior of the building consisted of a large freestanding central fireplace with openings on all four sides, an open ground floor sleeping area and an open loft sleeping area on the upper floor. The windows are paired double hung sashes, typically 6-over-6. The exterior of the building is covered in brown horizontal wood siding, and the foundation is built of stone. Marion Cottage was altered to its present state in the 1940s when the side and rear porches were enclosed and the large interior space was partitioned to create smaller rooms. The sleeping loft was converted to attic space. Marion Cottage's front parlor emphasizes the original fireplace and contains photographs of notable Marion County sites. The building was designed by architect R.A. Gillis. There are public restrooms located in the basement of the cottage.

Harrison Cottage (13)

1924

Contributing Building

Harrison Cottage, built in 1924 and located near Marion Cottage and the All-Faiths Chapel, is a Craftsman-style wood structure with a rectangular plan. The gabled roof of the cottage is very large with deep bracketed overhangs and a large shed-roof dormer with four windows. The roof covers the large front porch, which is supported by grouped rectangular columns. The exterior siding is wood clapboard painted brown with accents painted in white. The ground floor windows are large 12-over-12 double hung sash windows and double doors on the porch allow access into the building. The interior plan contains several rooms on each floor; the ground floor is primarily meeting space, while the second floor is residential space. The main room on the ground floor has a large stone fireplace flanked by built-in wooden cabinets. The walls are white plaster trimmed with stained wood molding. Upstairs, the walls are covered with modest wood paneling. Harrison Cottage was designed by E.J. Wood and Son architects. A private room was added on the first floor in the 1960s. The basement of Harrison Cottage includes restrooms and storage space.

Monongalia Cottage (14)

1929

Contributing Building

Monongalia Cottage, built in 1929, is located near the amphitheatre. The small bungalow-style building has a rectangular plan with dimension of approximately 35'x40'

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and a gabled roof with a wide shed-type dormer with four windows. Monongalia Cottage is a wood frame building with a stone foundation and brown painted exterior clapboard siding. The roof material is asphalt shingle. The front porch extends across the entire front façade of the building and has wooden supports with lattice trim. The windows are six-over-six double hung wooden sashes. The interior of the building consists of small dormitory style rooms with wood floors and wallboard walls. 2 private rooms were added to Monongalia in the 1960s. The cottage has a half basement that is used for mechanical and storage space.

Webster Cottage (18)

1923

Contributing Building

Webster Cottage was built in 1923 by volunteer laborers from Webster County. The cottage is of log construction and was originally a one-story structure with a rectangular plan and porches on the front and rear. Subsequent alterations include the addition of a second floor, construction of a side porch and the enclosure of some portions of the porch to create more interior space. The log walls are painted dark brown on the exterior and are infilled with white chinking. The porch is supported by log supports and retains its original wooden doors and iron hardware. The foundation of Webster Cottage is stone and the roof is asphalt shingle. The windows are typically wooden eight-over-eight double hung sashes. The first floor interior walls of Webster Cottage are varnished logs with white chinking; upstairs walls are log and manufactured wood paneling. The interior room configuration consists of two large rooms and a restroom on the first floor and one room and restroom on the second floor. Webster Cottage has a large stone fireplace on the first floor. A private room was added to Webster in the 1960s.

Monroe Cottage (19)

1928

Contributing Building

Monroe Cottage is located on Monroe Circle, a cul-de-sac in the wooded northeastern area of Jackson's Mill. The cottage was built in 1928 to resemble a typical Monroe County farmhouse. The building is a one-story shingle style cottage with an end-gabled roof with deep overhangs. The exterior consists of brown wood shingle siding and white trim. The front porch is inset into the center portion of the front façade and is supported by two square white columns. The plan has a roughly square layout and consists of two large dormitory rooms in the center of the building and two small private rooms on either side of the front porch. Monroe's windows are 6-over-6 wooden double hung sash windows. Interior finishes include knotty pine wall paneling. Like the other

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cottages at Jackson's Mill, Monroe Cottage has a stone fireplace. Two private rooms were added to Monroe in the 1960s by enclosing portions of the front porch.

Randolph Cottage (20) 1931 Contributing Building

Randolph Cottage is located on Monroe Circle across the drive way from Monroe Cottage and was built in 1931. Randolph Cottage is a log structure with a central patio linking two side wings, reminiscent of the early American dogtrot cabin form. It was constructed from hand-hewn logs salvaged from a mine tipple. The central patio was enclosed a few years after the cottage's construction to form another large central dormitory room. The gabled roof is made of asphalt shingles. Randolph has a covered front porch with log porch supports resting on cut stone piers. The windows of the building are six-over-six double hung sashes; on the front façade, each wing has one window and the central porch area has three windows on either side of the front door. There is an additional entrance on the right side of the building. The center section has a large stone fireplace; interior finishes consist of varnished logs with white chinking and wood and linoleum floors.

Barbour Cottage (23) 1929 Contributing Building

Barbour Cottage is a small domestic vernacular structure with a random course fieldstone exterior. It was built in 1929 and was located at a sharp curve in the driveway to represent the "turning point" in the lives of the children who attended camp at Jackson's Mill. The cottage has a side-gabled roof and two large porches on either side of the building with hipped roofs. It is of wood frame construction and has a stone fireplace and chimney. The small concrete front porch is marked by a pediment roof and supported by two sets of slender twin rectangular columns painted white. Similar columns support the side porches. The windows are 6-over-6 double-hung sash with stone sills and jack arch lintels. The interior of Barbour consists of one large room, two smaller rooms and two restrooms. The plaster walls are white and the floor is finished with hardwood. Originally, Barbour Cottage housed the camp music director's office.

Braxton Cottage (25) 1938 Contributing Building

Braxton Cottage, designed by WVU Extension landscape architect T.D. Gray is a two-story colonial revival cottage with two one-story wings on either side of the main section. Braxton County residents were especially proud to have completed the cottage in 1938 in spite of the Great Depression through the work of volunteer laborers. The cottage

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has side-gabled roofs and five prominent gabled dormers. The exterior is covered with coursed cut sandstone blocks, except for the dormers, which are brown clapboard. The exterior of the dormers consist on the front façade of the building, there are four single windows on the ground floor of the main section and double windows separated by mullions on the wings. Each dormer contains a single window. The windows are 6-over-6 double hung sash windows and have stone sills. The small front porch is covered by a flat roof supported by six slender square columns arranged in groups of three. The interior of Braxton consists of four dormitory rooms and two bathrooms on the ground floor and one large room and bathroom on the second floor. The walls are finished with wood paneling and a large stone fireplace is located in one of the rooms on the ground floor. The sloped walls of the upper story are finished with white plaster.

Calhoun Cottage (32)

1932

Contributing Building

As originally built in 1932, Calhoun Cottage had a U-shaped plan with two wings with end-gabled roofs joined by a center section with an end-gabled dormer. A wide stone porch extended across the front of the cottage. Later, the side wings were extended to the edge of the porch and a roof was built over the remaining center part of the porch. The cottage is a simple design with craftsman influences as evidenced in the stone porch and dormer with deep roof overhangs. The windows on the front façade are paired sets of wooden 6-over-6 double hung sash windows. The exterior siding is wooden clapboard painted brown. The cottage has a central stone fireplace and chimney. The interior spaces consist of three large dormitory-style rooms with multiple beds and bathrooms and seven private rooms, which were added in the 1960s and are accessible from outside. Interior finishes include cherry wall paneling and floors. Calhoun Cottage was designed by architect Albert Saurbourn and is located on the central green next to the Director's Cottage.

Gilmer Cottage (35)

1929

Contributing Building

Gilmer Cottage was built in 1929 with the same design as Upshur Cottage. The cottage is rectangular in plan and has a large, low end-gabled roof with deep overhangs and a prominent gabled dormer with shingle siding. The exterior consists of random course field stone, including two old mill burrs. There is a large fireplace, the chimney of which is visible on the exterior of the building. The porch spans the front of the building and includes a stone wall and four rough-cut stone columns. The windows include both paired and single 6-over-6 double hung sash with stone jack arch lintels. The ground

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floor of the cottage has two sections; the dormitory and first floor bathroom is accessed through the front door and the private room/ infirmary is accessed through the back door. The second floor is reached by a narrow winding stair and includes three dormitory rooms of varying sizes and a restroom. The interior walls are finished with dark-stained wood paneling.

Northern Panhandle Cottage (26) 1952 Contributing Building

Northern Panhandle Cottage was the last cottage to be built in 1952. The cottage was a joint effort between Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall and Wetzel Counties. Northern Panhandle is a large ranch-style building with a cross-shaped plan with the long end-gabled section of the building oriented parallel to the street. The short section intersects the long section of the building to the right of center on the front elevation and has a gabled roof with the eave facing the street. The exterior materials of the cottage include random coursed cut sandstone ashlar of variegated color on the first story and brown wood clapboard siding at the second floor level. The roof is asphalt shingle and has shallow overhangs. Northern Panhandle has three eight-over-eight double hung sash windows on the first floor center section, three six-over-six double hung windows on the left side of the front elevation and one six-over-six double hung window on the right side. There are two narrow four-over-four double hung windows on the second story. The front entrance of the building is accessed by a simple set of concrete stairs and is located left of the center gabled section. The interior of Northern Panhandle consists of three large dormitory-style rooms on the first floor and a front parlor area with a stone fireplace. Finishes on the first floor include polished concrete floors and wood wall paneling. Stairs lead to the second floor, which is one large dormitory room with wood floors and wood wall paneling. Northern Panhandle was designed by Frederic Faris of Wheeling, WV. The partial basement of the cottage is used from mechanical and storage space.

Director's Cottage (31) 1931 Contributing Building

The Director's Cottage is a wood frame house with a U-shaped plan and random coursed cut sandstone surface. It is located on the main campus green close to the dining hall. The main part of the house has a hipped roof and the side wings have end-gabled roofs with wide molded eaves. The cottage is oriented horizontally and is articulated by thick molded cornices and a substantial dormer. The windows are generally placed in pairs and are 6-over-6 double hung sash. Additionally, the wings each have a small 1-over-1 attic window. Originally, the space between the two wings and directly in front of

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the main section of the house was an open porch, but it was enclosed at some point. A green metal awning spans the front center section of façade. The interior of the cottage includes a main living room with fireplace and bedrooms and living space in the wings. Each director has been free to decorate the interior according to individual tastes. The Director's Cottage includes a basement with laundry, mechanical and storage space.

Classroom and Administration Buildings

Jackson's Mill includes several classroom and meeting room buildings located west of the dining hall and central green. Originally, the classroom buildings were sponsored by utility companies and other corporations as demonstration and educational centers for 4-H members and others. These buildings, as well as the former Health Center and the library are located in the same area of camp and have similar architectural characteristics, forming a cohesive neighborhood of classroom and administrative facilities.

Southeastern Learning Center (30) ca.1940 Contributing Building

The Southeastern Learning Center (SELC), originally known as the Sewing Center, is a two-story wooden structure with brown clapboard siding and a gabled roof. The building was built in the 1940s and has a domestic architectural aesthetic. The windows of the SELC are double-hung wooden 6-over-6 sash windows. The plan of the SELC consists of one large rectangular portion with a smaller rectangular gabled extension at the left side of the front elevation. There are two entrance porches with gabled roofs supported by paired slender square wooden columns painted white. The basement of the SELC currently houses the Jackson's Mill Historic Archives, Stonewall Jackson Jubilee Office and utility staff offices, while the upper story includes a computer lab, meeting room and storage room.

Electric Energy Center (29) 1940 Contributing Building

The Electric Energy Center (EEC) is located next to the SELC and was built in 1940. Originally called the Farm Home Electrification Building, the EEC is a two-story structure with a gable roof of two different slopes and a gable extension at the front of the building. The EEC has a general domestic style and its exterior is finished with brown clapboard siding. The EEC has three meeting rooms, including one with demonstration kitchens on the upper floor and two meeting rooms in the basement level.

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Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp was established in 1921 as the first statewide 4-H camp in the United States. The camp was built at Jackson's Mill, the site of the boyhood home of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, who resided at the site from 1831 to 1847. The campus includes buildings related to the site's inception as a homestead and agricultural area as well as its current manifestation as a youth camp facility and conference center.

Jackson's Mill is located on the West Fork River near Weston, West Virginia. Originally, the mill and camp were placed on a sharp bend of the river, which was a significant defining characteristic of the landscape; however, in 1934 the course of the river was changed in order to lengthen the airstrip on the property. A portion of the original channel still remains and contains a significant amount of flowing water, which maintains the boundary and the suggestion of the river bend. A concrete double arch bridge dating from circa 1910 spanned the river at the bend until 2004, when it was demolished and replaced with a new structure. The surrounding topography is typified by large rounded mountains divided by flat and fertile river valleys.

In 1922, camp founder and director William H. Kendrick, state 4-H administrator Charles H. Hartley and others commissioned Tell W. Nicolet of Morris-Knowles Engineers in Pittsburgh to design a master plan for the campus. The resulting plan was a combination of naturalistic suburban design and monumental City Beautiful planning, which created a miniature town setting. Residential cottages were placed along curving driveways and cul-de-sacs, while public buildings and spaces were located on primary axes at significant places on the grounds. In developing Jackson's Mill, Kendrick and Hartley solicited the help of many people and groups, including 4-H members and leaders, state legislators, companies, volunteer laborers, architects, contractors, private citizens and government entities. Thus, the buildings at Jackson's Mill represent a variety of interests and ideals, all linked together by Kendrick's vision of a meeting place for West Virginia youth.

Mount Vernon Dining Hall (Map #17) 1926 Contributing Building

Mount Vernon Dining Hall, built in 1926, is the focal point of Jackson's Mill and occupies a site of primary importance on the large central green. Architect R.A. Gillis of Fairmont, West Virginia was responsible for the original design of the dining hall. The 2-story building with basement is modeled after George Washington's Mount Vernon and has a rectangular 50' by 100' plan with a rear kitchen addition of 34' x 45'. The building is a wood frame structure with a random course sandstone exterior. It has an end-gabled

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Flameway Hall (24) 1956 Contributing Building

Flameway Hall is located across the driveway from the EEC and was built in 1956. The building has a center section with a gabled roof with eave facing the street, and two side wings which stem from the rear of the center section. Flameway Hall has a domestic architectural style and coordinates with the other classroom and meeting structures nearby. The exterior finish is brown wooden clapboard siding and the front entrance has a gabled porch supported by slender square wooden columns. Because of its location under the water tower, Flameway Hall was originally known as the Tower Building. Currently, it is sponsored by a natural gas company as a demonstration center.

Dorsey Resource Center (28) 1978 Contributing Building

The Dorsey Resource Center was built in 1978 to house the Jackson's Mill library. It incorporated an earlier structure known as Camp Shop #1. It is a two story wood structure with an L-shaped plan. The building has end-gabled asphalt shingle roofs with exposed rafters at the deep overhangs. The architecture is a domestic Craftsman-like style with similarities to other nearby classroom buildings. The main entrance to the building is on the second floor and has a small gabled porch supported by slender white wood columns with a wood fence rail. The exterior of the Dorsey Center is brown painted wood siding with white trim. Interior spaces include meeting rooms, resource rooms and offices. The Dorsey Resource Center's similarity in style to the neighboring classroom buildings and incorporation of Camp Shop #1 mark it as a contributing resource to the district.

Registration Office/Old Health Center (46) 1950 Contributing Building

The Health Center was built in 1950 and consisted of five sections: one large center section, and two progressively smaller sections extending from either side. The roofs of each section are side-gabled. The exterior finish is brown painted wood siding. Two staircases lead to small porches on either side of the center section. The Health Center has a domestic style and was converted to camp office space in the 1980s. In 1992, an addition in the same style was built at a right angle to the original building, creating an L-shaped plan. The addition includes a lobby area with a stone fireplace and cathedral ceiling with hardwood finishes, as well as public restrooms. Also in 1992, a rear addition providing four more offices was built along the rear length of the building. The basement is used for mechanical and storage space.

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Old Administration Building (Ag Hall of Fame) (16) 1952 Contributing Building

The Agriculture Hall of Fame was originally constructed as the Administration Building in 1952. It is a two story wood frame cottage with a gabled roof and is located across the drive from Mount Vernon Dining Hall. The front façade is characterized by large wooden 12-over-12 sash windows and a front porch extending across the front of the building. The porch is supported by paired slender white wooden columns and also serves as a balcony for the second floor. Two shed dormers emerge from the roof on each side of the building. A door on the front façade provides access to the porch roof balcony. The exterior finish of the building is brown painted wood siding with white trim. The Agriculture Hall of Fame contains a one-bedroom guest apartment on the second floor and public restrooms, storage and mechanical space on the basement level.

Other Buildings, Sites and Structures

Jackson's Mill (1) 1837 Contributing Building
National Register listed 2/23/1972

Jackson's Mill is a three-story structure, 41' long by 36'8" wide. The mill is of heavy timber frame construction and has a gabled wood shingle roof. The front elevation includes a hoistway and wooden doors on all three levels. There are two 6-over-6 wooden sash windows on the first and second stories on either side of the doors and one similar window at top center above the third story door. The exterior is white painted clapboard. The stone foundation is enclosed on three sides and open on the river side, where originally a sluice delivered water to power the horizontal waterwheels.

The interior of the mill consists of unfinished wood framing and floors. The first floor contains large wooden mill gears and millstones relocated from another mill, as well as a large water-powered sawmill. The second story contains display cases and artifacts relating to agriculture, milling and early industry. The third floor is a loft which is currently not in use.

McWhorter Cabin (2) 1793;1927 Contributing Building

McWhorter cabin was constructed in the 1790s by Henry McWhorter near Jane Lew, West Virginia. It was relocated to Jackson's Mill in 1927. It is located in the Historic area between Mary Conrad Cabin and the original Jackson's Mill building. The two-story cabin is a hand-hewn log structure with mud chinking. The stone chimney was built inside the wall to prevent Native American raid parties from gaining access to the

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cabin by pulling down the chimney. The cabin has a rectangular plan with dimensions of 18'x 24'. There are two wooden doors located directly opposite each other on the long sides of the building, reportedly to allow mules to drag massive logs inside to the large fireplace and efficiently exit directly through the opposite door. There is a third door on the ground floor opposite the chimney and a window beside this door. The cabin has one small two-over-two wooden window on the first floor next to each door and two porthole windows upstairs on either side of the chimney. The second floor is reached via a staircase which wraps behind the chimney. The gabled roof of the cabin is made of wood shingles.

Informal Garden (41) ca. 1934 Contributing Site

The Informal Garden at Jackson's Mill is located in the area behind the Director's Cottage and Calhoun Cottage. The garden was designed by WVU Extension landscape architect T.D. Gray and has a wheel-spoke plan with rough dimensions of 60'x60'. A circular rough-cut stone fish pond is located at the center of the garden and dates to at least 1934. The Informal Garden is a common setting for meditation programs at camp. Adjacent to the Informal Garden is the All-Star Rose Garden, which was moved from another area to the Informal Garden in the 1980s. The rose garden is contained by a high white picket fence with a large white wooden star. A white picket fence was built around the rose garden in 2001 to protect it from deer.

Jackson Homestead Marker (43) 1915 Contributing Object

The Jackson Homestead Marker was placed on the site of the Cummins Jackson house in 1915 by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The marker is a large rough cut stone approximately 4'x4'x4'. A bronze plaque is inscribed "This tablet marks the site of the boyhood home of General T.J. 'Stonewall' Jackson - A soldier of great military genius and renown—A man of resolute pure and Christian character—Died May 10, 1863 of wounds received at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia." When the Monongahela Valley Traction Company, later known as the Monongahela Power Company donated the initial 5-acre tract of land containing the homestead marker and the original mill for use as State 4-H Camp, it was stipulated that the Jackson Homestead Marker must remain intact.

Jackson Spring (44) 1922 Contributing Structure

Jackson Spring is a small concrete spring house built in 1922 at the site of the

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Jackson Homestead Spring. The springhouse was built by male 4-H campers who were reluctant to participate in regular camp classes and were therefore given camp improvement projects by the directors. Jackson Spring is rectangular concrete slab structure with a sloped slab roof. The springhouse has an arched doorway and two small arched windows with iron bars. The words "Jackson's Spring" are cast into the wall above the doorway. It is probable that Jackson's Mill staff and/or campers devised the design of the springhouse.

Camp Gates (47) 1942 Contributing Structure

The stone gates at the two primary entrances to camp were constructed in 1942. The gates are constructed of rough hewn regular coursed limestone, and consist of low curved walls that are demarcated by rectangular piers. The low walls curve up to high stone piers where the metal gates attach to the stone wall. A third set of similar gates exists at the northwest end of camp near the livestock barns.

Camp Green (49) 1922 Contributing Site

The camp green is an original component of the 1922 Master Plan by landscape architect Tell W. Nicolet of Morris Knowles, Inc. The large field in the center of camp takes its shape directly from the original sharp bend of the West Fork River. The green is an expansive space which includes primarily open field, but also includes a grove of cherry trees, the asphalt volleyball courts, the softball field, the flagpole and surrounding 4-H garden and intermittent shrubs and ornamental trees. The central green is an important aspect of the camp plan as a large gathering space and because of the magnificent views it provides of Mount Vernon Dining Hall and other camp buildings when approaching the camp and of the surrounding landscape when standing on the porches of camp buildings. An asphalt walking trail linking Jackson Lodge and the Historic Area was constructed in recent years on the perimeter of the camp green alongside County Route 10.

Blacksmith Shop (39) 2001 Noncontributing Building

The blacksmith shop is a small barn-like structure in the historic area that was built in 2001 to supplement tour activities. It is a one-story wood frame building with board and batten siding and a large barn door entrance. The gabled roof is oriented with the eave facing the driveway. The blacksmith shop has a dirt floor and includes a blacksmith forge and other equipment.

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Blaker's Mill (3) 1794;1993 Noncontributing Building

Blaker's Mill was originally constructed in 1794 in Greenbrier County, Virginia. It was donated to Jackson's Mill by the Blaker family in the mid-1980s and was reconstructed in the Jackson's Mill Historic area and restored to working order in 1993. Blaker's Mill is a four-story heavy timber framed structure with a sandstone foundation and a gabled roof. The mill has a rectangular plan and includes the original working mill machinery, including wooden water-powered gears, massive millstones and leather-pocket, tin-pocket and wooden-pocket grain elevators. The exterior of the mill is wood siding painted brown. The front façade of building has a doorway at the ground level and two hoistways on the upper levels. Intermittent small windows mark the elevations of the mill. A pond was constructed when Blaker's Mill was relocated and provides power through a sluice to run the mill for demonstrations.

Carriage Barn (42) 2000 Noncontributing Building

The carriage house is a small rectangular barn-like structure constructed in 2000 to supplement the Jackson's Mill Historic Area. It is a wood frame building with a gabled roof and unfinished board walls. The carriage barn has large hinged double doors to accommodate wagons and a smaller side door. It is located directly across the driveway from the original Jackson's Mill and serves as a storage facility for wagons, hay and equipment.

Mary Conrad Cabin (4) 1845;1994 Noncontributing Building

The Mary Conrad Cabin was relocated to the Jackson's Mill Historic Area in 1994. It was originally constructed in 1845 with an addition in 1855. It is located in the Historic Area close to one of the main entrances and is a setting for living history demonstrations. The cabin consists of two structures connected by a dogtrot. The small two-story front structure has a rectangular plan and is built of square hand-hewn logs with white chinking. It has a wood shingle gabled roof and a front (north) porch that extends across the front of the building. The front porch has a shed roof supported by slender wood posts. The cabin has a chimney on the west side of the façade constructed of stone and brick. There is one 6-over-6 wooden sash window on each of the front, east and south elevations and one small nine-pane wooden fixed window on the second story west elevation next to the chimney. A door leads through the back wall to the dogtrot and rear addition.

The 2-story rear 1855 addition to the cabin is a rectangular structure

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approximately half the plan dimensions of the older structure. It has a wood shingle gabled roof which is oriented perpendicular to the older portion of the cabin. The addition is constructed of hand-hewn square logs with white chinking. It has a door directly opposite the back door of the 1845 cabin as well as a second door. The rear addition includes one 6-over-6 wood sash window on each of the east and west façades and a wide horizontally-oriented sliding window on the rear elevation.

Mountain State Building (5) 1995 Noncontributing Building

The Mountain State Building was constructed in 1995. It is located on the bank of the Historic Area pond across from Blaker's Mill. The Mountain State Building is a contemporary one-story log structure with a rectangular plan and an end-gabled roof. It has a front porch that extends across the length of the front façade and reaches to the waterfront. The interior of the building consists of one large room and restroom facilities. Currently the Mountain State Building houses the Historic Area General Store and Visitors' Center and contains a life-size portrait of Stonewall Jackson painted in 1897 by E.F. Andrews.

Housekeeping Cottage (21) ca. 1945 Noncontributing Building

The housekeeping cottage is located on Monroe Circle near Randolph Cottage. It is a small domestic building with an end-gabled roof. A gable is also placed over the main entrance at the center of the building, which is accessed by a set of four wooden stairs. Two six over six double hung sash windows are located on either side of the front entrance, and an additional sash window exists on the left side of the front façade. The right side of the façade contains an additional entrance. The exterior of the building is brown painted board-and-batten siding with white trim. The housekeeping cottage was originally one of several small cottages built to house Jackson's Mill staff. An addition was constructed in the 1990s at the back of the cottage to contain laundry equipment.

Jackson Lodge (33) ca.1969 Noncontributing Building

Jackson Lodge was built in the late 1960s and is a 22-room hotel facility. The three story building has a rectangular plan and an end-gabled roof. Continuous wooden balconies stretch across the front façade on two floors with doors and double windows at each room. The building has a split-level foyer that is entered via a concrete stair and small uncovered front porch. The front entrance includes a glass door with sidelights and glass transom inscribed with the words "Jackson Lodge." The ground floor exterior is

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covered with a cut sandstone veneer and has six one-over-one double windows. Jackson Lodge is located near one of the main camp gates and Calhoun Cottage.

4-H Livestock Unit (38) 1962 Noncontributing Building

The Livestock Barn complex was constructed in 1962 to house the state dairy show and other events after the original barn burned. It is a large utilitarian concrete block and metal structure with earth floors. It includes a central show ring section with wooden bleachers flanked by two wings containing the livestock pens. The barn also includes a milking parlor.

Jubilee Pavilion (50) ca. 1980 Noncontributing Structure

The Jubilee Pavilion is located at the northwest portion of campus near the pool and is a rectangular one-story open pavilion structure. It has a concrete slab floor and wood framing. A portion of the pavilion is enclosed as a storage area.

Old Pavilion (42) ca. 1970 Noncontributing Structure

The Old Pavilion is located near the livestock barn and pool and is a rectangular one-story open pavilion structure. It has a concrete slab floor and heavy timber framing. A portion of the pavilion is enclosed as a food service area.

Rotary Pavilion (51) ca. 1980 Noncontributing Structure

The Rotary Pavilion is located at the northwest portion of campus near the livestock barn. It is a wood frame open one story structure with a square plan and a concrete slab floor. The right side of the rear half of the pavilion is enclosed to form a food service area, while the left side contains public restrooms.

Pool (48) ca. 1975 Noncontributing Structure

The L-shaped swimming pool and pool house was constructed in the mid-1970s. The pool is a concrete structure surrounded by a concrete deck and chain-link fence. The poolhouse is a rectangular one-story concrete block building with shower facilities and a lifeguard station. In 2004, due to deterioration, the pool structure was demolished and replaced with a new pool in the same location.

Maintenance Garage (10) ca. 1935 Contributing Building

The maintenance garage is located behind the assembly hall along the river and is

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a one story wood frame structure. The façade consists of a primary center section with two slightly projecting wings on either side. The building is a large wood frame structure with an asphalt shingle hip roof with deep overhangs. It has four large original wooden garage doors on the front which are painted white and include glass pane windows. There are also four sets of double six-over-six nonoperational glass pane windows on the front of the east wing. The exterior of the Maintenance Garage is brown painted wood clapboard with white trim. Several utilitarian buildings constructed of concrete block and metal are also part of the maintenance complex.

The existence and locations of the following resources are noted in the interest of documentation. Little information is available regarding the history of these buildings, sites and structures.

Sewage Treatment Plant (52)

Noncontributing Building

Water Treatment Facility (53)

Noncontributing Building

Compost Demonstration Area (54)

Noncontributing Site

Basketball and Tennis Courts (55)

Noncontributing Structure

Horseshoe Pits (56)

Noncontributing Site

TEAMS Low Ropes Course (57)

Noncontributing Site

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Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp, established in 1921, is an excellent intact example of summer youth camp planning and architecture. In creating the camp, Jackson's Mill founders sought to convey a particular set of youth development ideals, and enlisted professional architects and planners as well as community members and youth in the design of the camp. The resulting campus contains a variety of examples of architecture, city planning and landscape architecture trends, including Craftsman, Bungalow, Colonial Revival, rural folk revival and City Beautiful. In addition to its design value, Jackson's Mill is a site of social importance and history for the generations of West Virginians who have attended camps, events and reunions there, and conveys the youth education goals and methods of both West Virginia 4-H leaders and the American summer camp movement in general. Finally, as the boyhood home of Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson from 1831 to 1842, Jackson's Mill played a formative role in the life of Jackson, a West Point appointee and military hero of the Civil War. Jackson's Mill meets National Register Criteria A, B and C for its relationship to the summer camp and 4-H Club movements, its association with General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and its rich and varied examples of architecture and planning.

Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp in Weston, West Virginia was established in the early 1920s as the first state 4-H camp in the United States. Named for the grist mill that still stands on a bend of the West Fork River, Jackson's Mill was the boyhood home of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. After the 4-H program acquired the land in 1921, 4-H leaders including William H. "Teepi" Kendrick led efforts to develop the camp according to their vision of a place for rural children to fully experience the 4-H ideals of head, heart, hands and health. Over its 80 years of existence, Jackson's Mill has become a cultural site of value to generations of 4-H members as well as a distinctive example of historical educational, architectural and planning trends.

The creation of Jackson's Mill signified both a departure from earlier, more general 4-H goals of providing practical agricultural education to children, as well as a continuation of late 19th-century youth character education ideas. West Virginia was one of the first states to integrate camping with 4-H, first on a local county level in 1915, then on a statewide basis in 1921. This phenomenon was largely dependent on the unique tilt of the 4-H philosophy in West Virginia. Kendrick, as an early 4-H leader, was immensely influential in emphasizing personal and leadership development through agricultural and 4-H club activities. Kendrick and leaders of the 4-H movement envisioned a statewide training center which would provide an ideal environment for teaching their philosophy of four-fold youth development.

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Jackson's Mill became the home of the Jackson family around 1800, when Colonel Edward Jackson settled there with his family. The old mill for which Jackson's Mill is named remains standing in its original location on the West Fork River. A sawmill and gristmill were built on the property and it became a center of industry for the local community. Jackson's Mill's is particularly significant as the boyhood home of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, who lived there from 1831 to 1842. Thomas Jackson was born in what was then Clarksburg, Virginia in 1824 and moved to Jackson's Mill at the age of six with his sister to live with their Uncle Cummins Jackson. During his time at Jackson's Mill, Thomas attended school sporadically, and was largely self-taught. He served as a schoolteacher and constable in his later teen years and in 1842, at the age of eighteen left Jackson's Mill to attend West Point. This was the start of Jackson's prolific military career, which included a professorship at the Virginia Military Institute and commission as a general in the Confederate army. Jackson's renown as a military hero has been a continuing source of pride for the region, as Jackson's Mill was the place where he spent his formative years.¹

The link to Stonewall Jackson is what attracted early 4-H founders to consider Jackson's Mill for the location of the West Virginia State 4-H Camp, which added a new level of historical significance to the camp. In the winter of 1920-21, Kendrick, Charles H. Hartley, an assistant state 4-H club leader, and T.D. Gray, West Virginia University Extension landscape architect, set out in search of what was to be "the great hope of West Virginia farm youth:"² the site of the new state 4-H camp. The men found a suitable location at Jackson's Mill and officially recommended it as the site for the State 4-H Camp. The Monongahela Valley Power Company, which had acquired the land after it had changed hands a number of times in the late 1800s, initially donated the five acre tract which included the old mill building to the West Virginia University Extension Service, which grew over the years to a current size of 525 acres. As of 2004, 74 acres of the land holdings have been developed for use as a camp and historic area.

After securing the site, Kendrick, Hartley and others immediately began an intense campaign to build the camp into their vision. The first camp, a volunteer leaders' conference, took place in the summer of 1921.³ By the next summer, a mess hall and several small cabin structures had been built for residential and office purposes.⁴ In 1922, Kendrick and the camp founders commissioned the Pittsburgh engineering firm Morris-Knowles, Inc. to create a master plan for the camp. Tell W. Nicolet, a Harvard graduate, was the landscape architect in charge of the design and later became a director of the National Park Service, helping to plan Catoctin Park in Maryland, location of presidential

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retreat Camp David.⁵

The sharp bend of the West Fork River on which Jackson's Mill is situated was the basis for Nicolet's layout for the camp. This particular river bend has historically been a development site because of its usefulness for irrigation and waterpower and the degree of protection it offered to a homestead built there. In the site's incarnation as a summer camp, the river continued to serve as an important boundary, keeping young campers safely within the supervisory limits of camp staff. The large central green containing the playing field roughly takes its shape from the sharp river bend and the dining hall and assembly hall complex were placed at prime locations facing the green with grand views of the surrounding mountainous landscape. Other sites and buildings also have carefully constructed views of the river. The river was spanned at the bend by a circa 1910 concrete arch bridge until 2004, when the older structure was demolished and replaced.

The 1922 Master Plan, rather than an extension of the agrarian home environment of West Virginia 4-H'ers, was a plan for a miniature town that would provide for all the anticipated needs of campers at Jackson's Mill. Each aspect of camp activity – sleeping, eating, classroom learning, recreation, assembly, religious worship – had its distinct place within the organized plan. Nicolet's design for the camp layout shows influences from both picturesque suburban planning trends as well as the more formally structured City Beautiful movement; for example, the residential cottages are placed along winding drives and cul-de-sacs, while the major public buildings and gathering places are located prominently on formal axes with grand views of the landscape and river. (Figure 1.)

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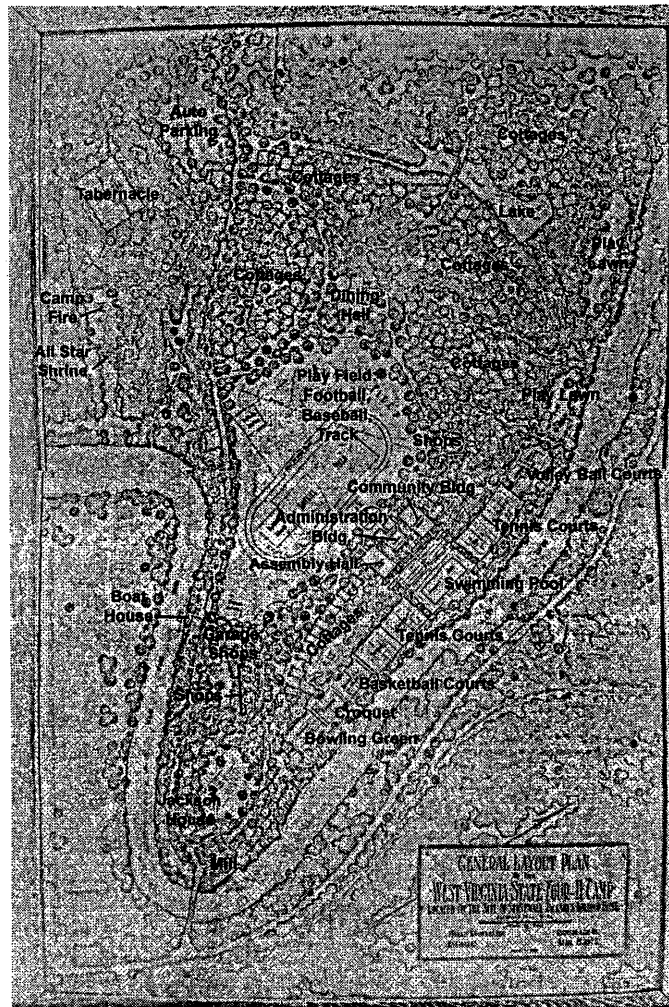


Figure 1. Black and white labeled schematic of the 1922 Master Plan.
Diagram by author, 2003.

In *The Anglo-American Suburb*, Robert A.M. Stern discusses the rise of the suburb as a distinctly American response to industrialization: "...the suburb is perhaps most importantly a state of mind based on imagery and symbolism. Suburbia's curving roads and tended lawns, its houses with pitched roofs, shuttered windows, and colonial or otherwise elaborated doorways all speak of communities which value the traditions of

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family, pride of ownership and rural life.”⁶ The suburb, Stern writes, was created based on four consequences of industrialization: increased wealth, better transportation, “unprecedented environmental and moral problems,” and a perception that industrialization was detrimental to family and spiritual life.⁷ Though West Virginia, as an isolated rural state, was not subject to the detrimental effects of industrialization to the degree that many other regions were, the popularity of resultant planning trends still influenced design. Like the proponents of suburban planning, who sought social reform through creation of a particular environment, Jackson’s Mill planners wanted to foster positive development of young 4-H campers and other residents. Jackson’s Mill’s collection of craftsman bungalows, shingled farmhouses, colonial houses and other domestic forms located along curving driveways serve to create a community which supports the values of “family, pride of ownership and rural life.” Each cottage is slightly different, representing individualism and ownership, yet is one of many cottages placed within a larger plan to support community ideals.

Working in tandem with suburban planning in the 1922 master plan are concepts of late-nineteenth century City Beautiful planning, such as the inclusion of primary axes linking important camp buildings. The 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition marked a seminal moment in the City Beautiful urban planning movement, which, like the suburban movement, was intended to advance a particular ideal image of society. Also like the suburban movement, the City Beautiful arose from the conditions of industrialism and a need, as historian Daniel Bluestone states, “to preserve a traditional urban order and a preferred building hierarchy in the face of unprecedented growth and change.”⁸ Highly ordered axial corridors and grand gleaming civic buildings “were centrally concerned with restoring the dignity and the dominance of the civic and cultural landscape.”⁹

Many of the same principles are at play in the 1922 master plan of Jackson’s Mill. (Figure 2.) A history of Jackson’s Mill written in the early 1930s attributed to Extension director Nat. T. Frame refers to the dining hall as “standing on the ‘center-line’ of camp, facing the east...”¹⁰ One axis links the campfire area, meditative shrine and the river; another links the recreational areas along the river with the Assembly Hall, Community Building and Administration Building. The latter three buildings themselves are placed in a symmetrical arrangement facing the flag pole, perhaps to emphasize the monumental act of arriving at camp, registering and assembling for orientation and organization. Because the most important centers of group activity for the camp are almost all placed on axes, it is reasonable to conclude that these buildings are intended, like the

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monumental buildings of the Columbian Exposition, to have the highest place in the hierarchy of the camp environment. In incorporating these various concepts of city and town planning, Nicolet and the other planners of Jackson's Mill established a practical management tool for campers as well as a method of instilling the particular social values and conventions associated with the planning movements.

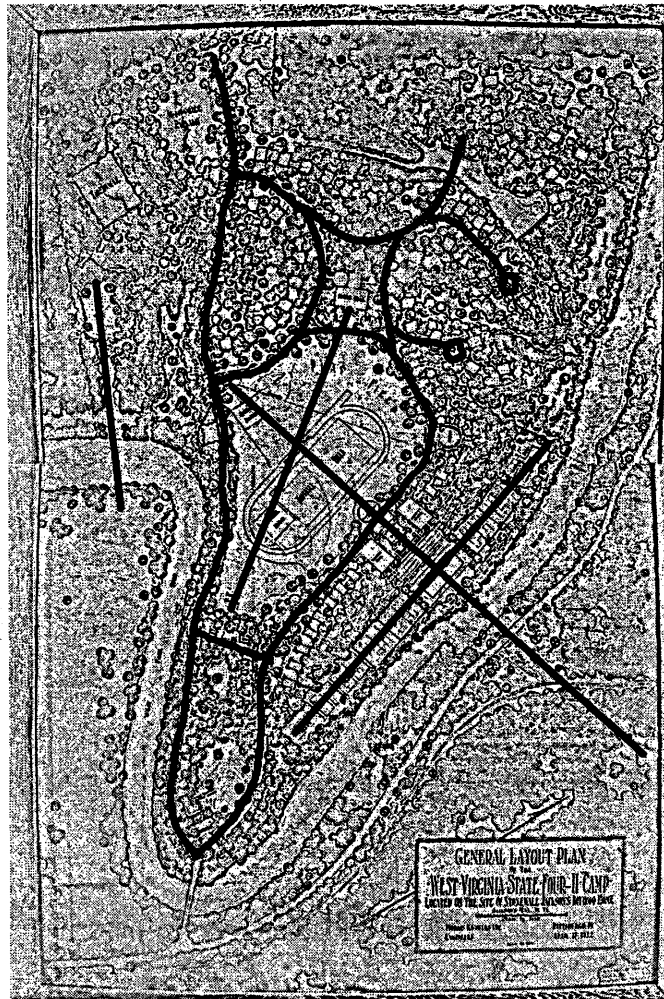


Figure 2. Schematic Diagram of 1922 Master Plan, showing curves and axes.
Diagram by author, 2003.

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As Kendrick and other extension officials pursued fulfillment of the master plan, major site plan components of Jackson's Mill were constructed in direct compliance with the 1922 master plan. The Assembly Hall and Dining Hall are distinctly sited on the green according to the master plan. Though the flag pole now is located in front of the Dining Hall, early photographs show that it was originally placed in front of the Assembly Hall. Although in reality only 14 cottages were built at Jackson's Mill, rather than the 48 drawn in the plan, their locations along the main drive facing the green and along driveways north of the dining hall roughly correspond to the master plan. Constructed roads also follow the same general layout as the master plan, including one winding driveway with a cul-de-sac, referred to as Monroe Circle. The fulfillment of the master plan was most probably an issue first of priorities, then of economy. The principle goals in the first few years were to build enough rooms to house campers and completion of the most necessary buildings, such as a place for assembly and a dining facility. By 1930, Jackson's Mill had a dining hall, an assembly hall and eleven out of the fourteen total cottages completed or under construction. The Depression noticeably hindered the abilities of the rural county residents to raise funds to build cottages at the state 4-H camp. In addition, with the death of Kendrick in 1937, Jackson's Mill lost its most zealous and active promoter, and the primary source of the original vision. However, given the ambitiousness of the 1922 Master Plan and the challenges of building a camp largely through donations and volunteer efforts, Jackson's Mill as it stands today is a remarkable fulfillment of the original vision.

While the general plan of Jackson's Mill was the product of professional collaboration, Kendrick and Hartley worked diligently to include participation from West Virginia citizens, 4-H members, volunteers and other interested parties, transforming Jackson's Mill from a professionally-designed campus plan into a reflection of cultural values and tastes. An enthusiastic and energetic figure, Kendrick set about convincing individual counties to build permanent residential cottages at the camp, appealing to county and state pride, traditional rural values and the promise of a lasting heritage as a motivational strategy.¹¹ Accordingly, the county residents and sponsors of the cottages considered the contribution of a cottage an opportunity to represent their county positively on a state level and thus chose to build ambitiously—not sheds, barracks or barns, but houses in popular styles that were probably, in many cases, more luxurious than the campers' actual homes. Most of the early cottages are craftsman-style bungalows, a domestic form prevalent in the more prominent towns in West Virginia; other counties built representations of typical houses in their county, such as log cabins

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and farmhouses. In addition, several of the cottages were designed by architects from the respective counties or known on a statewide level.

Many of the cottages have significant symbolic features, deliberately planned by the sponsors and planners. A 1930 article attributed to WVU Extension Director Nat T. Frame expresses the ideologies behind construction of the cottages:

In laying the plans for the structures which were to be placed on the camp grounds this thought was kept constantly in mind, "The great challenge to the leaders and builders of the 4-H training school is to build so that each structure will stand for an ideal in the lives of the youth that were to be served by the camp program." The fundamentals of American civilization should be brought out in buildings which would challenge the best there was in boys and girls.¹²

The first county cottage was built by Lewis County in 1922, the home county of Jackson's Mill. Lewis Cottage, a bungalow, was built of "everlasting cypress which represents the 'never-say-die' spirit of successful club members."¹³ Other counties soon followed, building cottages of various materials, sizes, and styles, but all striving to support the goals of Jackson's Mill and represent their own counties in a positive way. Recurring symbolic themes include achievement, pride in one's county, patriotism, perseverance and Christian morals. Many cottages were built of materials native to the home county, including Webster Cottage, which was built of logs to represent the major industry in the county and "the pioneering spirit of 4-H club members."¹⁴

The most striking public building at Jackson's Mill is Mount Vernon Dining Hall, which was designed by R.A. Gillis and built in 1926. Mount Vernon Dining Hall was inspired by a 1920 trip to the Tri-State Camp in Grottoes, Virginia, after which Kendrick took the 45 West Virginia delegates to visit the real Mount Vernon. The replication of the important mansion is a strong statement of patriotism and assertion of West Virginia's ability to build a structure of "grandeur and beauty."¹⁵ Not only was Mount Vernon symbolic of one of the nation's greatest leaders, it was also a manor house connected to an agrarian society that was fading with the spread of industrialization in other regions of the United States, but was still present in West Virginia. Mount Vernon was grand compared to West Virginia standards, but it was still a country home and George Washington was a farmer. Though never explicitly stated by Kendrick or other camp leaders, the connection was probably recognized and appreciated on some level. Kendrick did assert that Washington appreciated the courage and patriotism of West Virginia, known as West Augusta in Revolutionary War times; in a 1930 document

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submitted to Henry Ford suggesting Jackson's Mill as a location for a technical school, Kendrick emphasized the patriotic aspects of Mount Vernon Dining Hall in a caption of a picture of the building that said, "George Washington said to his soldiers at Valley Forge 'Take Courage, for we can yet go over into the mountains of West Augusta and recruit an army that will win this war.' For that reason, we built this, keeping faith in him."¹⁶

One of the most sacred places at camp is the camp fire circle, known as the Council Circle at Jackson's Mill. Influenced by Kendrick's friendship with naturalist and Native American enthusiast Ernest Thompson Seton, West Virginia 4-H camping at the state level in its early years integrated a program of Native American traditions and imagery. To Seton, who was also influential in youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, youth could benefit from modeling themselves after the "Ideal Indian," who "stands for the highest type of primitive life."¹⁷ The Council Circle itself at Jackson's Mill was constructed according to Seton's specifications. The nightly campfire program at 4-H camp is an immensely important time of unification for campers and staff. Singing, storytelling, games, comic skits and traditional rituals help campers feel connected with each other, as well as those who in the past engaged in the same activities in that very place.

In 1935, indoor meeting space was added to Jackson's Mill in the form of the West Virginia Building, which was the state's exhibit in the 1933 Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago. In a 1935 letter, Kendrick stated that a building had to be constructed to house the World's Fair exhibit, which he had requested be donated to Jackson's Mill; however, photographs of the building in Chicago reveal that the interior was reconstructed in the new building at Jackson's Mill.¹⁸ The interior exhibits were designed to represent the best of West Virginia to World's Fair visitors and included seven dioramas which depicted various West Virginia places and industries and large murals of significant West Virginia scenes, such as a Civil War battle, a steel mill and a farm pasture.¹⁹ The West Virginia Building was to both serve the camp functionally as an assembly area and present the strengths of the state to campers and visitors. Shortly before the official dedication of the building, a local newspaper reported, "Director Kendrick pointed out that the building would not be used as a museum, but he plans to have tours go through the structure at times...and he will have a guide explain the various pictures and projects in the building...thus making it educational to the people of the state."²⁰ State Commissioner of Agriculture J.B. McLaughlin expressed pride that West Virginia was the only state to save its exhibit building.²¹ The relocation of the West Virginia Building to Jackson's Mill not only represents an effort to foster state pride, it

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demonstrates Kendrick's superior ability to solicit donations and employ creative methods of developing the camp.

Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp is a notable example of the manifestation of program visions in the physical environment of camp. As the first statewide 4-H camp in the nation, it promised enrichment of the minds, bodies, hearts and souls to rural children throughout the state. I.B. Boggs described Jackson's Mill as "the great hope of West Virginia farm youth for a cooperative program of life brought about through trained leadership and good fellowship."²² Early leaders of the 4-H movement, including W.H. "Teepi" Kendrick and C.H. "Uncle Charlie" Hartley took the building of their camp seriously, commissioning a master plan and working closely with 4-H leaders and community members to build structures that supported the goals of the program. Gathering spaces, classroom buildings, cottages and the campus plan itself were designed to convey particular values and provide an ideal environment for 4-H members to develop the four H's of head, heart, hand and health.

Jackson's Mill possesses aesthetic, historical and social significance on local, regional and state levels. The site planning of the camp can be traced to established movements in city and campus planning, including Beaux-Arts axial arrangements and naturalistic suburban planning. Buildings constructed within this site plan each address the objectives of the camp in a particular way, employing architectural styles ranging from the Federal replication of Mount Vernon as the camp dining hall, to the neo-Georgian Century of Progress Exposition West Virginia exhibit building, to the Bungalow, Colonial, folk vernacular and Midwestern river house residential cottages.

The establishment of a central training center for youth throughout the state was a new concept in 4-H, but as Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp grew, more states followed the lead of West Virginia and organized their own state camps and conferences. Jackson's Mill fits into a continuum of 4-H, state and national history, educational and youth character-building trends and the summer camp movement as a whole. Contextual consideration of these multiple layers of history provides insight into cultural attitudes and conditions across time.

The social significance of Jackson's Mill lies in its demonstration of rural West Virginian and American values and an extraordinary program of four-fold youth development. "Teepi" Kendrick's vision for a character education program went beyond typical 4-H goals of project completion and practical education to create a new philosophy of personal development within 4-H; Jackson's Mill was to be the central location at which 4-H'ers embarked upon their personal journeys of self-discovery. This

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philosophy has touched many lives and the emotional significance of Jackson's Mill as a sacred place to 4-H members and alumni is difficult to overestimate. Thousands of youth have attended camp at Jackson's Mill, many returning year after year and sending their children and grandchildren. I.B. Boggs, State 4-H Club Leader from 1922-1955, wrote in the 4-H newsletter in 1944, "Jackson's Mill is more than a camp, it is a 4-H shrine. Those who journey here carry away more than they bring, yet the camp grows stronger in its sphere of influence. The sphere itself is ever enlarging. Yes, this is a hallowed spot, one to which we come more or less regularly for inspiration and encouragement to go on. Never do we go away empty."²³

Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the 4-H youth program, a unique American organization that has spread throughout the world and provided practical education and leadership development for millions of children. Jackson's Mill is particularly significant in 4-H history as the first statewide 4-H camp ever established. As a summer camp, Jackson's Mill is also tied to a larger history of education and youth development, particularly the progressive "back-to-nature" movement of the late 19th century which spawned the summer camp movement. Jackson's Mill is also significant under Criterion B as the boyhood home of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, a hero of the Civil War. Jackson spent his formative years with his family at Jackson's Mill from 1831 until 1842, when he departed for West Point. Finally, the varied and intact examples of domestic and institutional architecture present at Jackson's Mill, as well as its demonstration of historic campus and town planning concepts make the camp significant under Criterion B.

¹ Michael Meador, *Historic Jackson's Mill: A Walking Tour* (Parsons, WV: McClain Printing, 1991) 4.

² I.B. "Tubby" Boggs, *Wa-Kon-Da Dhe-Dhu*, (Morgantown, WV: West Virginia 4-H Club Foundation, 1957): 114.

³ Guy H. Stewart, *A Touch of Charisma* (1969; Morgantown, WV: West Virginia 4-H All-Stars, 2000) 45.

⁴ Stewart 45-46.

⁵ Etta Nicolet, personal interview, 13 Apr. 2003.

⁶ Robert A.M. Stern, ed., *The Anglo-American Suburb* (London: Architectural Design, 1981) 5.

⁷ Stern 5.

⁸ Daniel Bluestone, "Detroit's City Beautiful and the Problem of Commerce," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 47 (1988): 246.

⁹ Bluestone 246.

¹⁰ Nat T. Frame, "History: State 4-H Camp," ts., 1935, Jackson's Mill Archives, Jackson's Mill, WV. 32.

¹¹ William H. Kendrick, "West Virginia 4-H Camp, Monongalia Cottage, Jackson's Mill," draft of promotional bulletin, 1929, Jackson's Mill Archives, Jackson's Mill, WV.

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¹² Frame 30.

¹³ "Jackson's Mill...Accent on Leadership." Archives.

¹⁴ "Jackson's Mill...Accent on Leadership." Archives.

¹⁵ Brad Davis, *The Nature of Jackson's Mill*, (Self published, 1982) 21.

¹⁶ Kendrick, "4-H Camp."

¹⁷ Ernest Thompson Seton, *The Book of Woodcraft* (New York: Garden City, 1921) 8.

¹⁸ Eric Hrin, "Mysteries of the West Virginia Building," *West Virginia University Alumni Magazine* 24.2

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¹⁹ "Fair Exhibit in New Home at Mill Camp," *Clarksburg Exponent-Telegram*, 7 June 1936.

²⁰ "Fair Exhibit in New Home at Mill Camp," *Clarksburg Exponent-Telegram*, 7 June 1936.

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²² I.B. "Tubby" Boggs, *Wa-Kon-Da Dhe-Dhu*, (Morgantown, WV: West Virginia 4-H Club Foundation, 1957) 114-115.

²³ Boggs 113.

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Additional UTM References

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	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the bold line on the attached portion of the USGS quadrangle map labeled "Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp National Register Historic District Boundary."

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the Jackson's Mill State 4-H historic district enclose the portion of the property which has been developed for use as a camp. The natural boundary of the West Fork River to the north and east, County Route 1 to the west and County Route 10 to the south have long served as the campus limits. All of the camp buildings are located within these boundaries.

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Name of Property: WVU Jackson's Mill Center for Lifelong Learning and State 4-H Camp
Address 160 Jackson Mill Road
Town Weston, WV
County Lewis

Photographer: Courtney Fint

Date: January 31, 2004

Negatives: Courtney Fint, Washington, DC

Map/Photograph Number	Building Name	View Description
1	Jackson's Mill	Front Façade
2	McWhorter Cabin	Northeast Façade, camera facing SW
4	Mary Conrad Cabin	Northeast Façade, camera facing SW
6	Lewis Cottage	Front Façade
7	Upshur Cottage	Front Façade
8	Kanawha Cottage	Front Façade
9	Assembly Hall	Front Façade
11	Marion Cottage	Front Façade
12	All Faith Chapel	Front Façade
13	Harrison Cottage	Front Façade
14	Monongalia Cottage	Front Façade
15	Amphitheatre	Elevation, camera facing Northeast
16	Agriculture and Forestry Hall of Fame	Front Façade
17	Mount Vernon Dining Hall	Front Façade
18	Webster Cottage	Front Façade
19	Monroe Cottage	Front Façade
20	Randolph Cottage	Front Façade
23	Barbour Cottage	Front Façade
24	Flameway Hall	Front Façade
25	Braxton Cottage	Front Façade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp Historic District
Name of Property

Lewis/WV
County/State

Section number Photo

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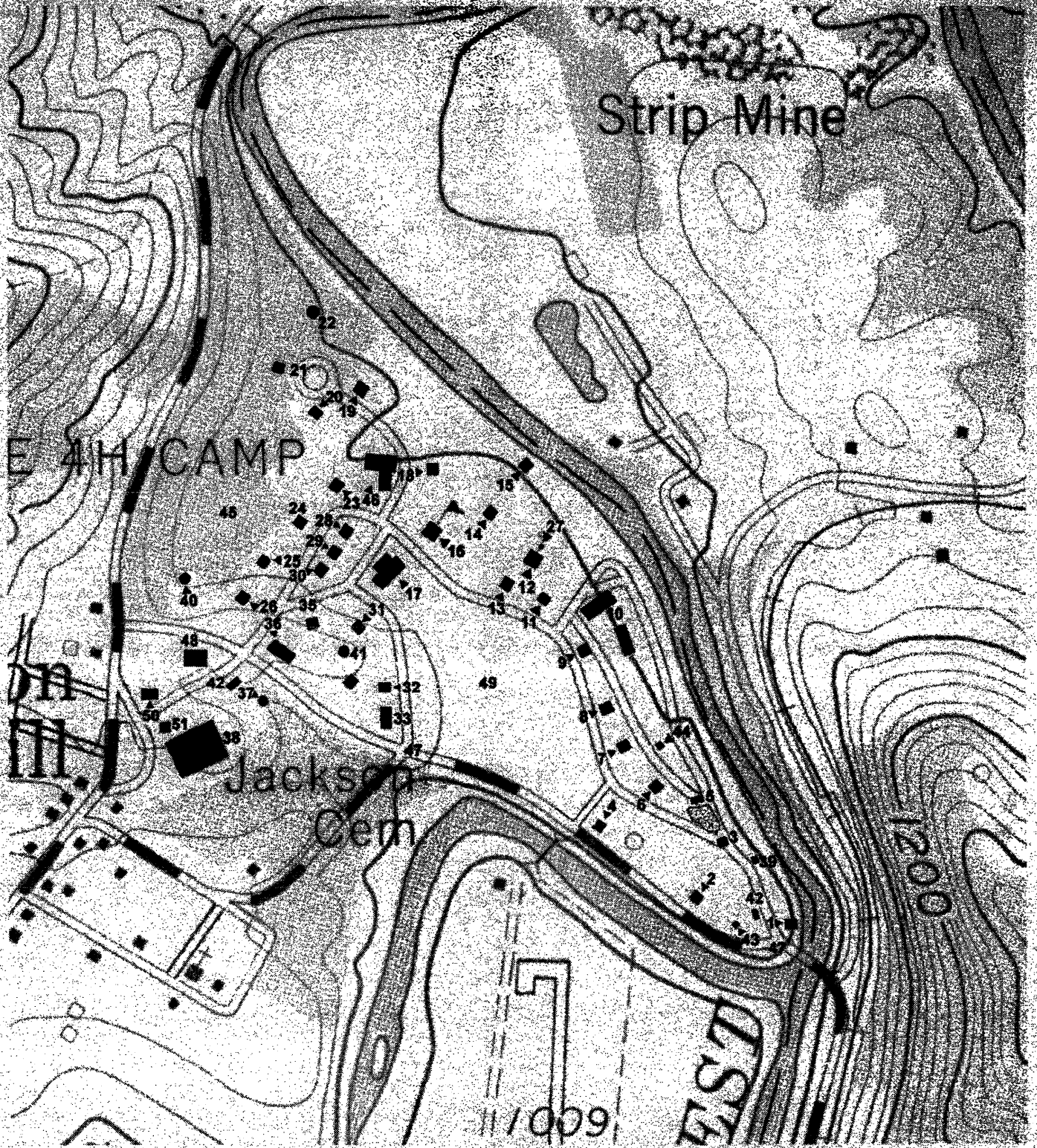
Map/Photograph Number	Building Name	View Description
26	Northern Panhandle Cottage	Front Façade
28	Dorsey Center	Northwest Façade, camera facing SE
29	Electric Energy Center	Northwest Façade, camera facing SE
30	Southeastern Learning Center	Northwest Façade, camera facing SE
31	Director's Cottage	Front Façade
32	Calhoun Cottage	Front Façade
35	Gilmer Cottage	Front Façade
36	West Virginia Building	Front Façade
37	Council Circle	Elevation, camera facing SE
40	Teepi Shrine	Elevation, camera facing North
44	Jackson's Spring	Front Façade
43	Jackson Homestead Marker	Front Elevation
46	Old Health Center/ Administration Building	Front Façade
50	Jubilee Pavilion	NW Elevation, camera facing SE
53	Vesper Rock	Elevation, camera facing SW

**Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp Historic District
Sketch Map**

**Lewis County, WV
May 2, 2004**

Map Key

Building	Map Number
Agriculture and Forestry Hall of Fame	16
All-Faith Chapel	12
Amphitheatre	15
Assembly Hall	9
Barbour Cottage	23
Basketball and Tennis Courts	55
Blacksmith Shop	39
Blaker's Mill	3
Braxton Cottage	25
Calhoun Cottage	32
Camp Gates	47
Camp Green	49
Carriage House	42
Compost Demonstration Area	54
Council Circle	37
Director's Cottage	31
Dominion Trail	45
Dorsey Center	28
Electric Energy Center	29
Flameway Hall	24
Gilmer Cottage	35
Harrison Cottage	13
Horseshoe Pits	56
Housekeeping Cottage	21
Informal Garden	41
Jackson Homestead Marker	43
Jackson Lodge	33
Jackson's Mill	1
Jackson's Spring	44
Jubilee Pavilion	50
Kanawha Cottage	8
Lewis Cottage	6
Livestock Barn	38
Maintenance Garage	10
Marion Cottage	11
Mary Conrad Cabin	4
McWhorter Cabin	2
Monongalia Cottage	14
Monroe Cottage	19
Monroe Council Circle	22
Mount Vernon Dining Hall	17
Mountain State Building	5
Northern Panhandle Cottage	26
Old Health Center/Administration Building	46
Old Pavilion	42
Pool	48
Randolph Cottage	20
Rotary Pavilion	51
Sewage Treatment Plant	52
Southeastern Learning Center	30
TEAMS Low Ropes Course	57
Teepee Shrine	40
Upshur Cottage	7
Vesper Rock	27
Water Treatment Facility	53
Webster Cottage	18
West Virginia Building	36



*Triangles indicate direction of photograph.