

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: West Virginia
COUNTY: Jefferson
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE OCT 9 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Woodbury

AND/OR HISTORIC:
NE of Leetown

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of county route ~~4~~, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile
from the junction of county routes ~~4~~ and ~~1~~ vicinity

CITY OR TOWN: Middleway District, northeast of Leetown

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second

STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54 COUNTY: Jefferson CODE: 037

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments <u>House to be occupied shortly</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Mr. and Mrs. Jack R. Huyett

STREET AND NUMBER: 807 Morison Street

CITY OR TOWN: Charles Town STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Jefferson County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: Corner of Washington and George Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Charles Town STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

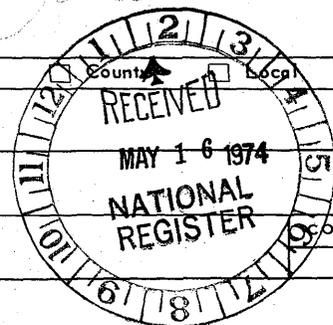
TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:



STATE: West Virginia

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Woodbury, country home of Henry St. George Tucker, remains little changed from the time of construction, believed to have been about 1834-1835. The large, ante-bellum mansion is built of a stone core faced with white plaster and is essentially of the Regency period in design. Approached by a high stair to a nearly flat-roofed center portico supported by four plain frontal columns and two engaged columns to the rear, the building immediately presents a picture of massive grandeur. The main entrance is a worked arch with sidelights bordered by smaller-scale columns proportioned to those of the porch. Capped by an eight-sectioned lunette, the entrance leads to a hallway which runs the length of the front of the house.

The first floor has four windows at the front which are matched by those on the second floor, and above the doorway is a larger window with sidelights. The third floor, or attic, has three arched dormers with fluted, pilaster-like sides. Windows on the first and second floors are double-hung, 6/6 sash while the dormer windows are 9/6 double-hung of smaller proportions.

Of interest are the crow-stepped gables with fluted, pilaster-like sides, similar to those on the dormers, on the two levels below the center chimneys at either end. There are also chimneys equi-distant from each end, meaning a total of four shafts which house fireplaces in each of the major rooms.

The back of the building is similar to the front in most respects, but a wide porch runs the length of the house off the first floor entrance.

Most outbuildings have been destroyed or are of a different period than the main structure. Near the house, however, is a small building constructed in imitation of the main lines of Woodbury and used, perhaps, as a farm office or storage place.

As with the exterior, every detail of the interior appears to have been executed in a studied attempt to produce as elegant and rich an effect as possible. The first floor rooms open from the large hall which runs the length of the front. There are large double parlors or drawing rooms with connecting sliding doors surrounded by tapered pilasters. A magnificent stairway leads to a second floor similar in layout to the first. The third floor is finished throughout. Woodbury has a total of twenty-two rooms, and, like the exterior, the interior has white plaster walls.

Slight alterations have been made over the years, but they were only done to provide modern conveniences of electricity and plumbing. The white plaster of the exterior, now plain, was apparently originally scored to resemble blocks.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) C. 1834-1835

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodbury is an interesting example of the magnificent country homes built by successful Virginia gentlemen throughout the ante-bellum period. Its location is also indicative of the growth of the state and nation prior to the Civil War, for the old frontier was becoming a settled and established section. The builder of this attractive estate is known mostly for his association with the legal profession, but his expertise extended to a number of fields. He served not only as a judge, but also as an excellent teacher and writer on methods of law.

Henry St. George Tucker was born in 1780 to another famous Virginia jurist, St. George Tucker, and his second wife, Frances Bland Randolph, mother of John Randolph of Roanoke by a previous marriage. Under his father's tutelage, Henry graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1799 and moved to the growing northwestern Virginia town of Winchester to practice the legal profession. His practice grew rapidly, and his reputation gained by his handling of litigation involving the estates of Lord Fairfax. A rapid rise won him a seat in the Virginia House of Delegates for the 1807-08 session, and Henry volunteered for army service during the War of 1812. Soon thereafter, he was elected to two terms in the United States House of Representatives and made a quick acquaintance of men of the stature of Henry Clay, John Calhoun and Daniel Webster.

The judicial career, for which Henry St. George Tucker is most remembered, began in 1824 when he was elected judge of the superior courts of chancery for the Winchester and Clarksburg (now West Virginia) districts. Even while absorbed in his duties as judge, Henry taught a private law school at Winchester.

By 1830 the successes of his career were such that he and his growing family could afford the pleasure of a country estate besides their city house. In 1832 and 1835 he bought three tracts of land in present Jefferson County, West Virginia, and constructed the palatial Woodbury. It was in 1831 that Henry was elected president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and for a decade, with Woodbury serving as a retreat and inspiration, he presided with dignity and distinction.

The grand scale of his country estate was fitting to the accomplishments of its builder. The Regency design was of its day and its 22 rooms offered a place for entertaining, meditating and practicing the virtuous life he expounded to his children and students. Woodbury is significant for more than its design, however. It is an example of the growing architectural sophistication as the frontier had gone from the foothills of the Alleghenies. The great homes of a few decades before would be dwarfed by the size of Woodbury and its fine lines. As America was growing in geographical extent and population, the old Virginia aristocracy also

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bushong, Millard K. Historic Jefferson County. Boyce, Va.: Carr Publishing Co., Inc., 1972. (pp. 161-63).

Malone, Dumas, ed. Dictionary of American Biography. 11 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964. (X, 32-33).

Schley, Anna W. and Linnie Schley. "Old Homes of the Leetown Neighborhood." Magazine of the Jefferson County (W.Va.) Historical Society, VII (Dec. 1941), 4-18.

Tucker, J. Randolph. "The Judges Tucker of the Court of Appeals of Virginia" Virginia Law Register, I (March, 1896), 789-812.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		39 ° 21 ' 28.3 "	77 ° 54 ' 29.2 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

UTM
18/249440
4360320
C7

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 1/2 Acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Mr. & Mrs. Jack R. Huyett, Property Owners and James E. Harding, Research Analyst

ORGANIZATION: West Virginia Antiquities Commission DATE: April 5, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: Old Mountainlair, West Virginia University

CITY OR TOWN: Morgantown STATE: West Virginia CODE: 54

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Leonard M. Davis

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: May 9, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

AR Wooten
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 10/9/74

ATTEST:
Charles A. Starnes
Acting Keeper of The National Register

Date: 10.7.74

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
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(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

found its way west.

Henry St. George Tucker heightened the legal literary field with his authorship of the Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia (2 vols., 1836-37) during his period of ownership of Woodbury. To this production he added Lectures in Constitutional Law (1843) and A Few Lectures on Natural Law (1844) while teaching at the University of Virginia. Such a reputation brought offers of the high office of United States Attorney-General during the administration of President Andrew Jackson, but Henry declined in order to remain as president of the highest court of his home state.

In 1841 he did resign that post, however, and accepted the professorship of law in the University of Virginia. There he won the plaudits of his students and became chairman of the faculty. While holding that chair, Tucker saw the adoption of the long-lived honor system at the Charlottesville institution. Failing health caused him to retire to Winchester where he died in 1845. Woodbury had been sold by him to a Dr. P. Rogers Huffman only the year before.

Woodbury, that magnificent country home of Henry St. George Tucker, stands as a tribute to this leader of men in the political, legal, education and legal literature fields. It also stands as a monument to the coming of age of the Virginia backcountry around the far reaches of the Lord Fairfax grant, the aristocratic architecture of the day reaching fine expression in the second home of a representative elite.

