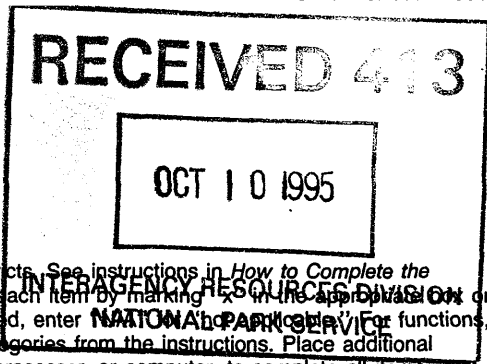


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking or in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** for functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Altona

other names/site number Altona Farm

2. Location

street & number State Route 51 not for publication

city or town Charles Town vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Jefferson code 037 zip code 25414

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William C. Kanan 10/2/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. 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): _____

for Signature of the Keeper M. J. M. Vogt Date of Action 11/24/95

Altona
Name of Property

Jefferson, WV
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
		sites
<u>1</u>		structures
<u>1</u>		objects
<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Residence

Agriculture/Subsistence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Residence

Agriculture/Subsistence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Slate

other Wood porches

Narrative Description

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture _____
- Agriculture _____
- Military _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- Other - Rare Dry Stone Fence _____

Period of Significance

1793-1936

Significant Dates

- 1793 - Purchase of Altona
- ~~1830 - Col. Braxton Davenport addition~~
- 1861-1865 - Military occupation
- 1920 - Sears Roebuck House built
- 1936 - Col. Henry Bedinger, Jr. bought Altona and began renovation

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

- Davenport, Major Abraham, Jr. _____
- Davenport, Henry Bedinger, Jr. _____

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more 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:

Altona
Name of Property

Jefferson Co., WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	2 5 1 5 5 0	4 3 5 2 7 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	2 5 1 5 2 0	4 3 5 2 6 2 0

3	1 8	2 5 1 2 2 0	4 3 5 2 7 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 8	2 5 1 2 6 0	4 3 5 2 8 4 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

5. 18/251300/4352840

Boundary Justification

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

6. 18/251300/4352800

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jean Crolius Ehman, Consultant

organization _____ date July 13, 1995

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

city or town Shepherdstown state WV zip code 25443

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Davenport, III

street & number P.O. Box 27, Altona telephone (304) 725-2181

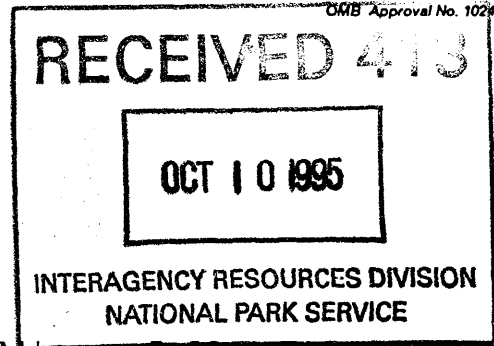
city or town Charles Town state WV zip code 25414

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

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

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

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Altona is a large sprawling farm that spreads across both sides of State Route 51 in Charles Town. The farm is clearly defined by a mid-nineteenth century stone fence along both sides of the road. A driveway leading to the mansion house and other farm buildings begins at an entrance through the fence east of the buildings. The drive circles around to the federal-style house regally situated on a knoll where there is a spectacular view across farmland to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Farm dependencies lie behind and beside the house and to the west down from the knoll a huge 19th century barn dominates other farm buildings.

Mansion House, ca. 1793-1936, contributing, good condition
See Sketch # 1a-1c, Photo # 1-11.

The mansion house has experienced two severe alterations to its 1793 original structure. These alterations have significantly changed its original weatherboard farm house appearance to today's sophisticated classical brick mansion. The five bay, white painted flemish bond brick mansion on limestone foundation has a slate hip roof with pairs of gabled dormers at the south and east elevations and a central dormer at the southern section of the west elevation. Pairs of large chimneys pierce the roof at the east and west elevations. The white painted cornice is unadorned. The original part of the house, ca. 1793, is the rear section of the mansion. It was a weatherboard six room house with a storage room in the basement. "In 1830 a brick front was added which consisted of two rooms upstairs and two rooms below with a wide hall extending from the old house between these rooms." ¹ A 1936 alteration of raising the roof, adding dormers and replacing the weatherboard walls with brick today give the mansion a nearly perfect symmetry with an unaltered appearance.

There are two formal federal-style entrances to the mansion, both are part of the 1830 renovation. Their porches are similar; one on the east side is wider than the south one. Their roofs are supported by doric columns standing on red tile floors supported by brick foundations. The porches are part of the 1936 renovation. The porch on the south elevation stretched across the facade originally. Another small entrance is to the north of the south entrance; this is the entrance to the original weatherboard 1793 house. A rear glassed-in porch entrance to the kitchen is at the north elevation.

Most windows are 6x6 double hung with brick flat arches and flanked by green painted shutter blinds. Four windows, one on the west side and three on the east side have 4x4 lights. The federal-style dormers, ca. 1936, have arched windows and are flanked by pilasters beneath classical entablatures that support the eave ends of the dormer roofs. All windows, including those in the English basement, are symmetrically placed.

¹ Todd, Frances Davenport Packette, "Album of Historic Homes II - Altona"
Vol. XI, Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

Interior

First Floor

A wide wallpapered center hall, ca. 1830, leads to the kitchen at the rear of the house. The hall wood surrounds at its doorways are double wide center bead with bulls eye corner blocks. The doorways have deep panelled reveals due to the brick partitions between the rooms. Framing the 3" oak floor is an 8" baseboard capped with a flat bead. On the south wall is a federal-style front entrance with a leaded glass fanlight over a 6 panel door flanked by side lights above a single fielded panel. Along the rear of the east wall is a wide staircase, ca. 1830, with a curved balustrade at the foot. The newel post and handrail are mahogany with simple round white painted balusters.

Entrances from the hall to the two living rooms, ca. 1830, are at the south end of the hall. The rooms mirror each other in placement of fireplaces on their outside walls opposite their doorways from the center hall and placement of windows. One exception is a door at the north wall of the east room which leads to the reception room. Also in the same room is a bookcase above cupboards at the south side of the fireplace.

The reception room in the older part of the house has a fireplace at the center of its outside wall. The other federal-style entrance is south of the fireplace.

The dining room, also in the older part of the house, ca. 1793, at the rear of the west living room is identical to the two front living rooms. It has the centered fireplace on its west wall flanked by 6x6 double hung windows. Another identical window is centered on its north wall.

A small hall opposite this room leads to a powder room on the north side and a stairway to the basement opposite it. This hall also leads to the reception room.

In the rest of the 1793 section is found a stairway to the second floor, a den, which mirrors the other living rooms, a butlers pantry and the kitchen. In all rooms but the kitchen and bath, there are identical fireplaces with painted wood mantels above dentil trim supported by engaged fluted columns. The fireboxes are painted black and the hearths are of square terra cotta tile.

The rooms also have reveals and doorway surrounds of the same design as the center entrance hall. The exception is the plain flat board reveal between the east living room and reception room and the den doorways. Window surrounds have a single wide center bead surround. Baseboards throughout are the same as the center hall.

Second Floor

The second floor configuration is the same as the first floor. The fireplaces, doors, windows and surrounds all are identical with the first floor. Exceptions are: the center hall at the south end has had closets added into the hall, the bedrooms' have been invaded by bathrooms built between each pair on either side of the center hall. The hall at the top of the back stairs has a bathroom at the west end. All rooms have fireplaces with the exception of the room at the northwest corner.

The main staircase continues on to an attic in space created when the roof was

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 3

Altona, Jefferson, WV

raised in 1936. It displays sturdy construction to support a slate roof. In the center of the attic is a large cedar panelled room for storage.

The basement floor plan repeats that of the first floor. Here is visible the 3 foot wide stone foundation, the other walls are plastered brick. There is a concrete floor throughout. There are 6 light English basement awning windows that swing in. Fireplaces remain in their original position but two have been altered to accommodate furnaces. Tongue and groove doors with strap hinges are evident in the doorways of the two front rooms.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

Bank Barn, ca. 1850 and 1915, contributing, good condition
See Sketch # 2a-2b, Photo # 12-16.

This 198' common bond brick gable end standing seam tin roof bank barn is built on a cut limestone foundation with quoins. The stone is surrounded by raised mortar and the brick gable ends are reinforced with "S" shaped iron braces. The original mid-19th century southern end was doubled in size by an addition at its north end in about 1915 to accommodate horses and mules.

The addition duplicates the original section. At the west elevation common bond continues and each section has a pair of centered barn doors flanking weatherboard siding. Symmetrically placed vertical vents are in the brick sections. These vertical vents form a pleasing design at the gable ends. Decorated verge boards are also at the gable end.

Beneath the random width white painted weatherboard forebay at the east elevation is a row of alternating stall doors and window grates. The doors are of beaded-edge random width boards with strap hinges and the window grates are of square horizontal wood dowels. These windows are spaced equally in the rest of the barn foundation. The older section has a row of eight windows in the forebay.

A square flat cornered louvred cupola is centered on the roof ridge of each section. Weather vanes top each cupola. Snowbirds decorate the roof along the edge.

The upper level interior is interrupted at the middle by the original brick north gable end of the earlier barn. It was white washed and an outline of a shed that was attached on the outside wall is still evident.

Two granarys of heavy oak are in the older section of the barn. A rail runs along the ridge pole of the roof interior which was used to load and unload loose hay with a fork hanging from it.

Brick pilasters are still in place in the older section at the gable ends which supported a huge wooden beam at one time. Large wood pegs holding the bent are visible throughout the interior.

The lower level reveals segmented 14" square hand hewn summer beams. Some of the 10" square supporting hand hewn beams, though white washed, still have some bark on them. The stalls have trolleys running through the door transoms for cleaning purposes. The new section is a large loafing shed.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

Sears Roebuck House, ca. 1920, contributing, good condition
See Sketch # 3a-3b, Photo # 17-20.

Exterior

This American Four Square 3-bay wood frame house was listed in the Sears Roebuck catalogue as "Dream House." It is a shingle pyramidal hipped roof structure with a hipped gable dormer on the south elevation and rests on a stone foundation; with the exception of the addition at the rear which is on concrete block. The porch stretches across the front and is supported by brick piers beneath three square wood columns. A concrete plaque inserted in one of the brick piers reads "Dream House 1920." The wooden steps descend to a concrete landing that has concrete steps on either side to the ground. A brick balustrade runs across the landing between the concrete steps. The siding is white painted clapboard to the sills of the second story windows. There white painted shingles continue to the roof. The gable dormer cheeks are white painted shingles, also. The addition at the rear is sheathed in beaded edge tongue and groove panelling on the north wall and the rest is sheathed in white painted clapboard.

Interior

The entrance door is a single recessed panel beneath a 4 over 4 light panel and opens to the front hall at the west end of the front elevation. A stairway to the second floor is on the west wall. Its balustrade is of a flat handrail above square balusters. The square newel post has a flat square cap and beveled collar. The landing to the second floor is two-thirds up from the bottom. Directly opposite the entrance door is a swinging door into the kitchen.

The walls are painted white plaster throughout the house and simple surrounds of rounded edge flat boards trimmed with flat edge ogee mouldings. Baseboards are rounded edge flat boards and the floors are 4" yellow pine.

On the east wall is a wide flat archway into the living room which has a rounded stone fireplace and concrete mantel with a glazed tile hearth on the north wall. Opposite the fireplace is a shallow bay window. At the west of the fireplace is a door into the dining room. It has a corner cupboard at the northeast corner of the room and a flat board chair rail. The kitchen has recently been upgraded with contemporary cabinets, appliances and tile floor. Two doors are on the north wall, one to a laundry/powder room and the other a single light over three raised horizontal panels was originally to the back porch entrance which has now been enlarged to an enclosed porch. From the kitchen one can descend stairs to the basement and the side entrance. Flanking the stairway is the original beaded edge wainscoting. The basement is stone and has a concrete floor and a brick pier for the fireplace.

The second floor has a center hall flanked on the south by two bedrooms and opposite by a contemporary bath between two corner bedrooms. The walls, surrounds, floors and doors are as described on the first floor. The southwest corner bedroom has a door to the attic.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

The windows throughout this house are double hung with single light beneath multiple lights, depending on the size of the window. The exception is two small 6 light casement windows, one in the southwest corner room and another directly beneath it in the hall at the foot of the stairway.

Garage/Guest House, ca. 1936 and 1967 addition - contributing, good condition
See Sketches 4a-4c, Photos 21-25.

This building was built in two stages for different purposes.

The three bay white painted running bond brick two story garage, ca. 1936, has symmetrically placed French windows throughout and a slate roof. The non-contributing 1967 guest quarters addition obscures the original east gable-end that mirrored the west elevation with its symmetrically placed French windows. However, at the attic level one with a curved transom is still visible.

The interior of the 1936 section has two basement rooms flanking a stairway from the ground level garage bays which have concrete floors and centered drains. The rooms on both floors have plaster walls and ceilings. The ground level rooms or bays have been used as recreation areas and garages. The west room has a fireplace centered on its east wall. Two bedrooms with fireplaces are above these rooms. They were altered to be compatible with the colonial revival style of the 1967 addition. A ceramic tile bathroom is between the bedrooms. This area at one time was servants quarters and became bedrooms for the one story 1967 addition.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

Outhouse, ca. late 19th century, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 5, Photo # 26.

This is a limestone with quions gable end structure. It has a standing seam tin roof. The door at the east elevation is a 6 fielded panel door. Some mortar repair is evident and a vent on the south side has been partially bricked in.

Slaves Quarters, ca. early 19th century, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 6a-6d, Photo # 27.

The two white clapboard over log buildings are on stone foundations. They have standing seam tin roofs. The 5 bay one on the western side has two entrances in order to separate the men and women. It also has separate stairways to the bedrooms. The other one has an ell at the north elevation for a kitchen. The windows are 6x6 double hung. Six light eyebrow windows are under the eaves on the facades and at the gable ends. Both houses have hair plaster over hand planed slats and flat board surrounds at the doors and windows. The exception is the office space on the first floor of the 5 bay house which has contemporary panelling. The kitchen ell of the smaller house has a cooking stove at its north/back wall.

Smoke House, ca. late 19th century, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 7, Photo # 28.

This brick smoke house with its standing seam tin pyramidal hip roof has not been used in recent years. There are narrow vertical vents on each exterior wall and a steel door. A shed roof addition was made against its west wall; date unknown.

Corn Cribs, ca. mid-late 19th century, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 8, Photo # 29.

A pair of white painted wood corn cribs on stone pilings face south on the driveway from the mansion house to the barn. They are identical and have decorated verge boards on their gable ends. The wood trim is painted green. Loft doors flanked by wooden vents are in the board and batten gable ends.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

Outbuilding #1, ca. 1980, non-contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 9, Photo #30.

This cinder block building was constructed over the foundation and to the chimney of the original summer kitchen.

Outbuilding #2, ca. 1938, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 10, Photo # 30.

This is a white clapboard structure with a standing seam tin roof on wood pilings. It was used for housing dogs.

Stone Garage, ca. 1899, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 11, Photo @ 31.

The cut limestone of the 3 bay hip roof garage is surrounded by raised mortar. Stones at the corners are placed as quoins. There are 6x6 double hung windows on the east and west walls. All windows and doors have heavy wood lintels, including the garage doors on the south elevation. The floor is of concrete.

Mounting Block, ca. 1830, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 12, Photo # 32.

This large flat mounting stone was placed here at the time the original house was enlarged and a flagstone path was built leading to the stone from the front porch of the house.

Stone Fence, ca 1830-1836, contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 13, Photo # 33.

The 4 foot high fence is of a unique dry stone construction. The piled flat stones are filled in with chinking and capped with a row of the same stone standing upright. Some repair has taken place, especially along the road in front of the mansion house where long flat stone slabs cap the wall.

Silos, ca. 1972, non-contributing, good condition.
See Sketch # 14, Photo # 34.

A pair of metal silos were placed beside a metal barn in 1972. The barn has been demolished due to storm damage.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

Altona is one of the few farms in Jefferson County still farming as was intended when Abraham Davenport, Jr. built the original house and began farming in 1793. Altona meets Criteria A for its significance in the area's agricultural growth and the encampment of Union troops during the Civil War. It also meets Criteria C because of its classic example of American architecture in the Federal style mansion and the Sears Roebuck house on the property as well as other periods represented by many of the farm's out buildings.

Altona shares the history of its neighboring farms' original Fairfax grants to the Washington family such as Blakely, Claymont, Harewood and Locust Hill, now a ruin. The Davenport family became its owner when Major Abraham Davenport, Jr., a Revolutionary War officer, purchased the land from Charles Washington.

He built the original wood frame farm house, farmed the land and played a large role in the newly established Jefferson County as a magistrate in 1801 and later, 1813 a sheriff.

His son, Col. Braxton Davenport, took over the farm and married in 1830. He added a large brick front to the farm house with two rooms on each floor. This addition has experienced minimum alteration since.

The Colonel also imported an Irish stonemason to build the existing stone fence along the road from Charles Town to Smithfield, which is today, Middleway. This road project caused Mrs. Davenport's garden, for which she was well known, to be separated from the house. Altona was named for her family's estate in Germany. Jefferson County, at the time, was building many turnpikes to facilitate transporting settlers and goods from the north and east to inland waterways and larger communities such as Winchester, Virginia.

The Colonel was an enterprising farmer. Besides traditional farming activity, he had a mill built on Evitts Run on his property to process flax seed oil from flax he grew and processed into linen cloth. He planted mulberry trees and bought silk worms for cocoons to introduce the spinning of silk in the county and he owned one of only two flocks of Angora goats in the United States at that time. These projects were interrupted by the Civil War.

Colonel Braxton Davenport also followed in his father's footsteps as a presiding magistrate in the County Court. John Brown was arraigned and remanded to jail in his Court. The Colonel served in the War of 1812 and served four terms in the Virginia legislature.

It was during the Colonel's ownership of Altona that it became a favorite encampment in the fields in front of the house for both armies during the Civil War. The Generals used the front drawing rooms of the mansion for their headquarters. However, General Sheridan took over the Carriage House. Sheridan used Altona's horses and carriage when he drove to Harpers Ferry to bring General Grant to Charles Town for a meeting. Because Altona was a favorite camping site for soldiers, it didn't experience the destruction and burning that so many farms in Jefferson County had. When fighting broke out at the Locust Hill farm, two miles down the road, the Union commanding officer brought that family to Altona for safety.

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

The only son of Col. Braxton Davenport, Henry Bedinger Davenport, continued the farm's operation and completed the stone fence. He also served as a lieutenant in Captain Rowan's Company of militia at the capture and trial of John Brown and served in the same capacity of the Virginia militia in the Confederate Army.

After Henry Davenport died, 1901, his widow sold the farm out of the family in 1906. Before Altona was repurchased in 1936 by Henry Davenport, Jr., its barn was doubled in size and a Sear Roebuck house was built next door to the mansion house stone garage.

Henry Davenport, Jr. made many improvements to the mansion without losing its historic integrity and transformed it into its pristine elegance we enjoy today.

Altona made its mark in the area with its owners innovative and successful farming over 200 years. The fact that the farm played host, albeit reluctantly, to both armies during the Civil War also adds to this property's unique history. Finally a study of American architecture could be made on this farm citing its buildings ranging from rural early 19th century to sophisticated elegance of mid-20th century.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Altona, Jefferson, WV

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Section number 10 Page 1

Altona, Jefferson, WV

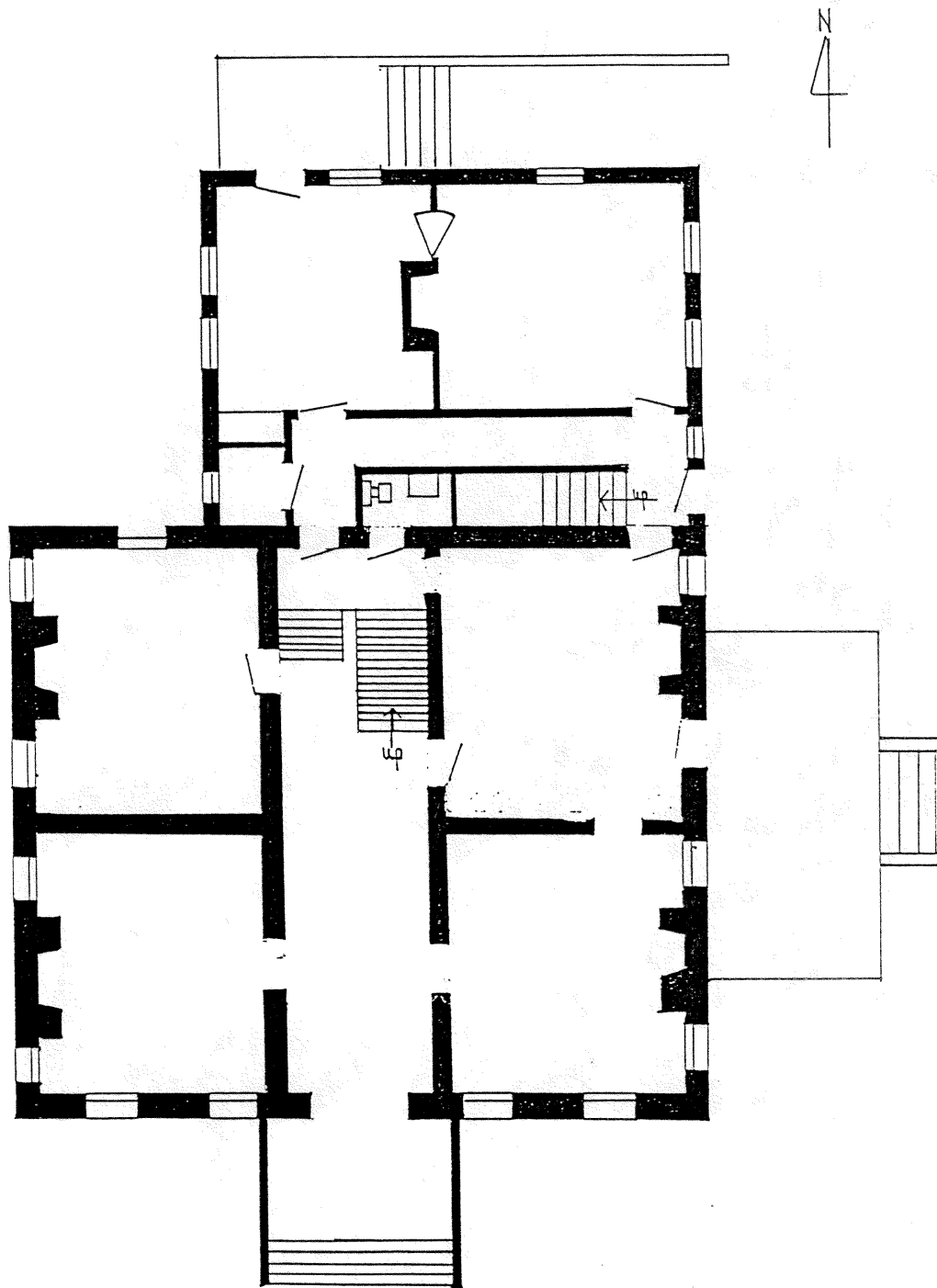
Justification of boundaries:

The boundaries as displayed in Sketch # 12, though larger than the recommended 10 acre parcel, is dictated by the spacing of Altona's historic resources.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____ Sketch 1a Altona, Jefferson County, WV



Lynne Kerwin Byron

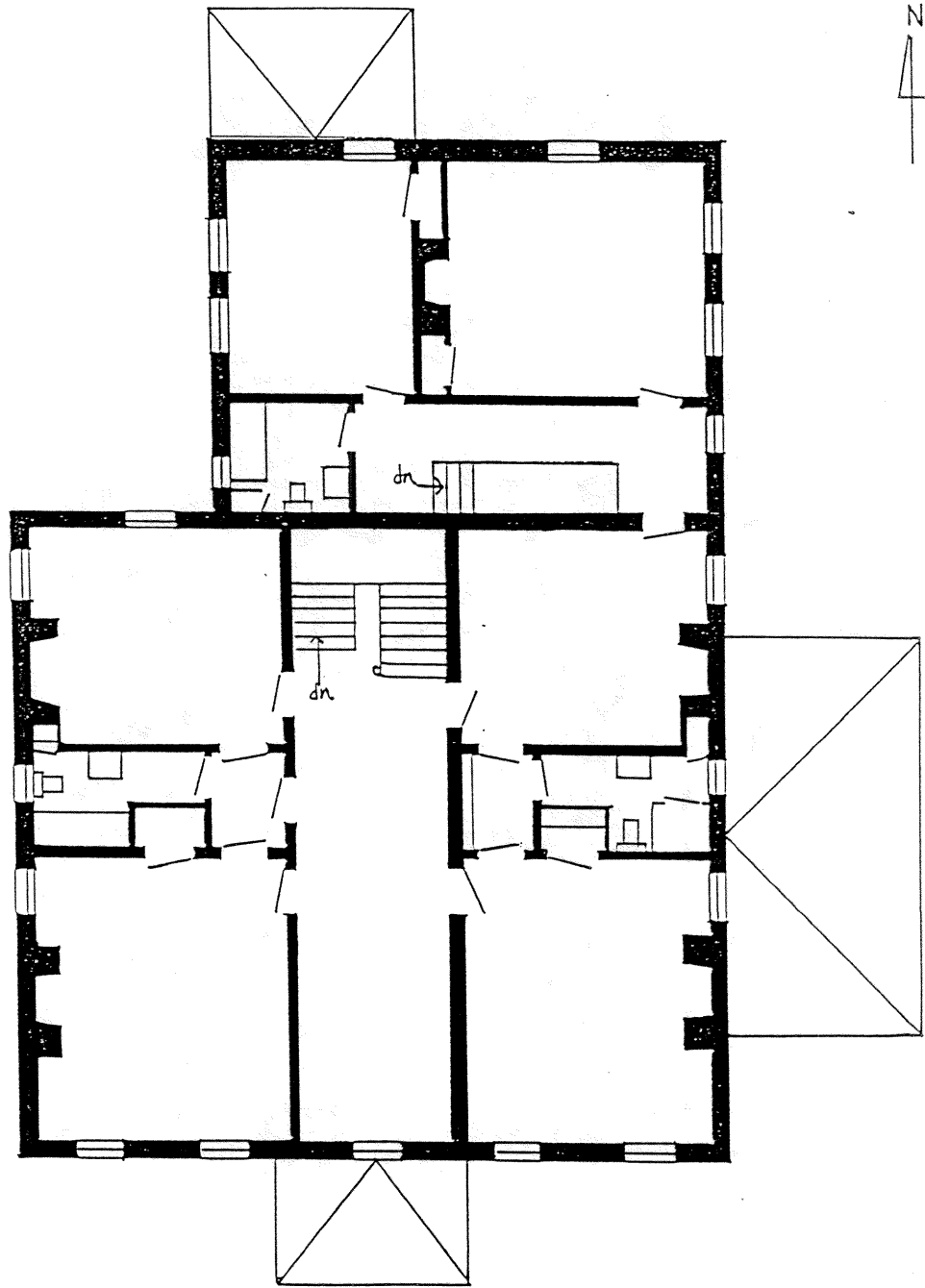
1a. Altona - Mansion
first floor
nts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Sketch 1b Altona, Jefferson County, WV



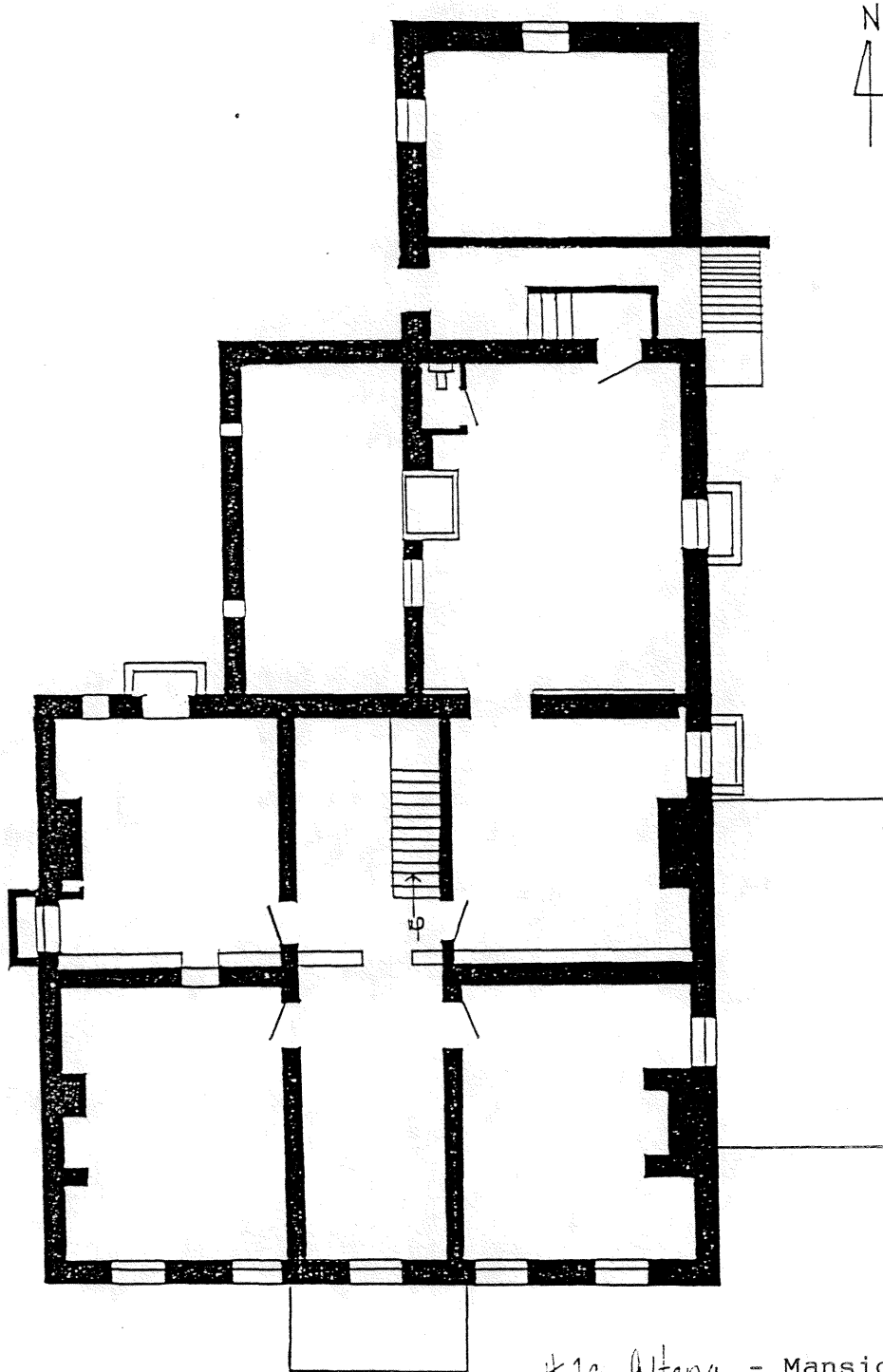
Lynne Kerwin Byron

#1b Altona - Mansion
second floor
nts

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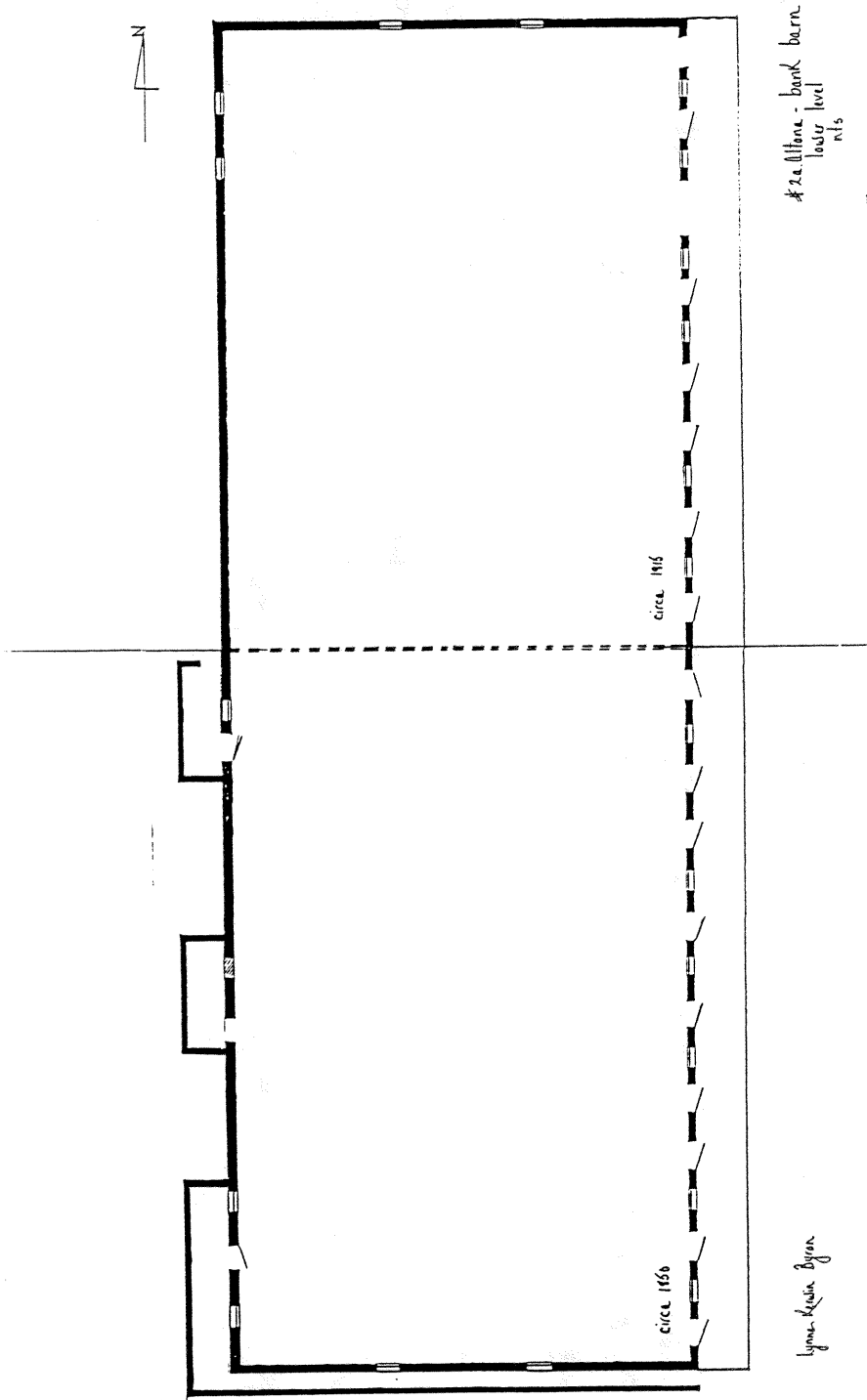
Lynne Kerwin Ryan

#1c Altona - Mansion
basement
n/s

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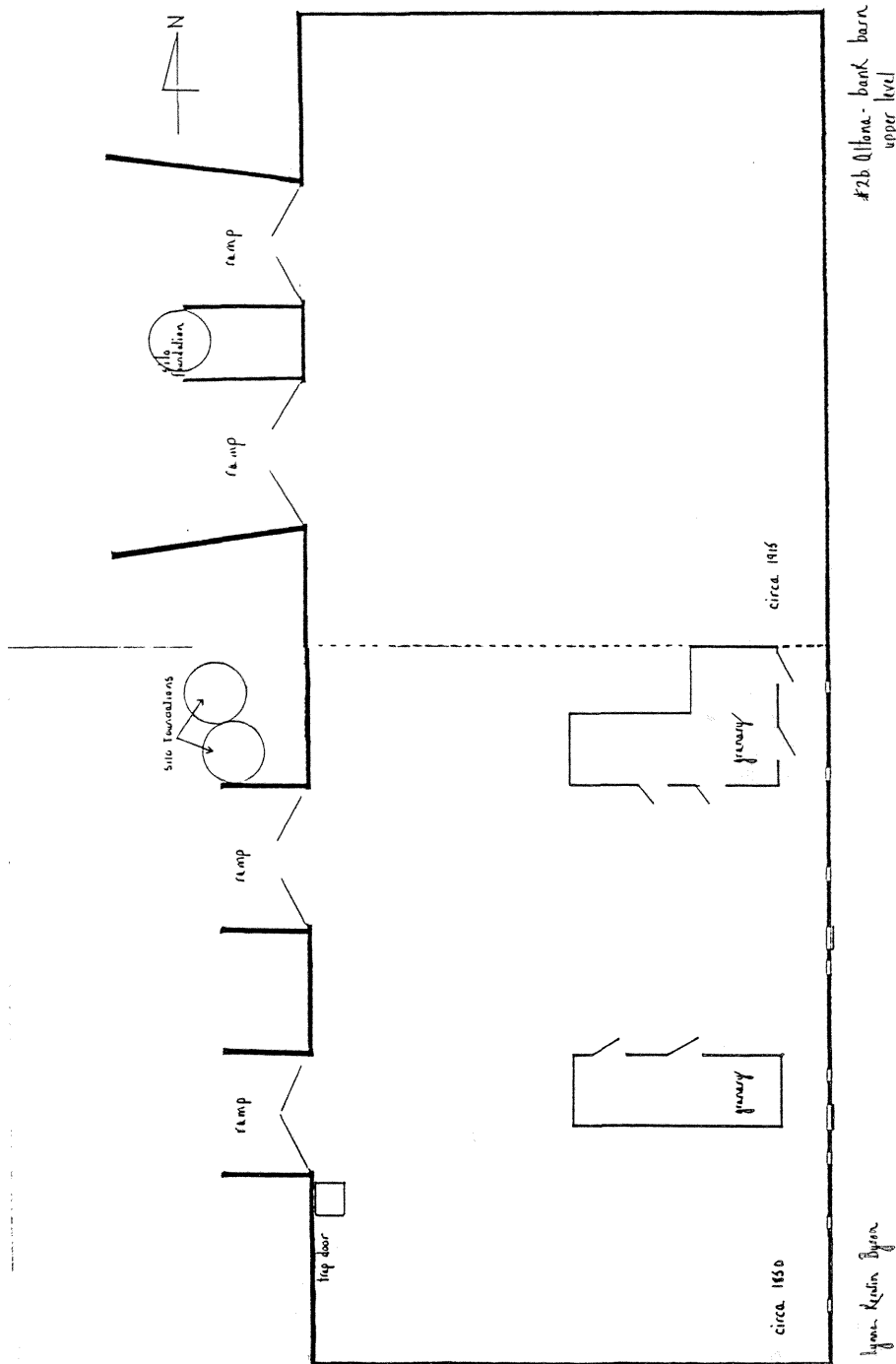
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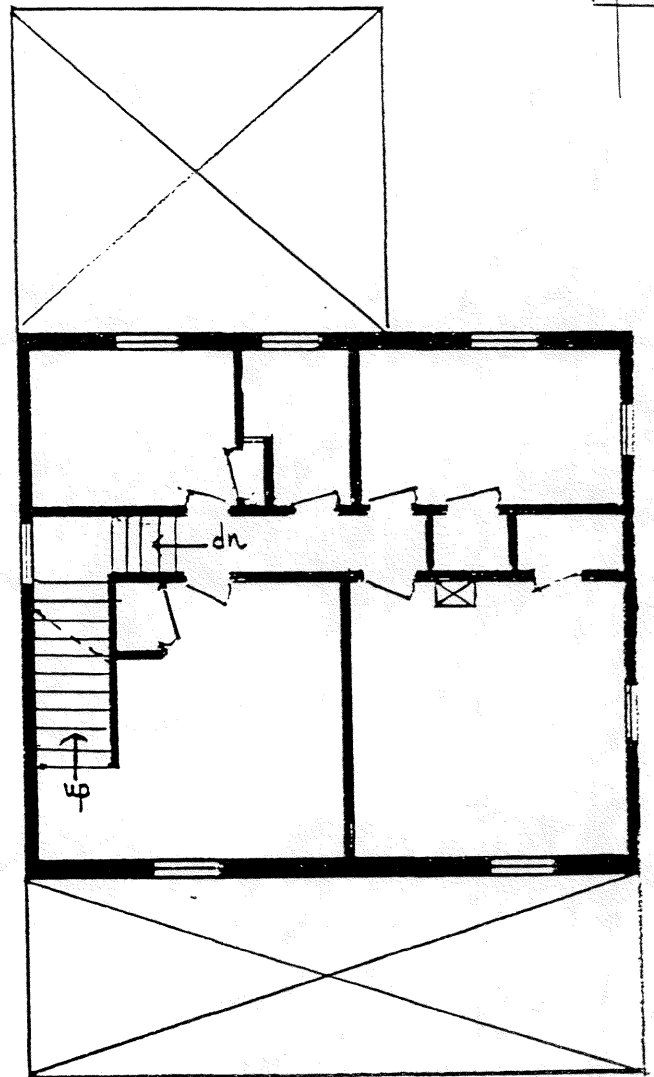
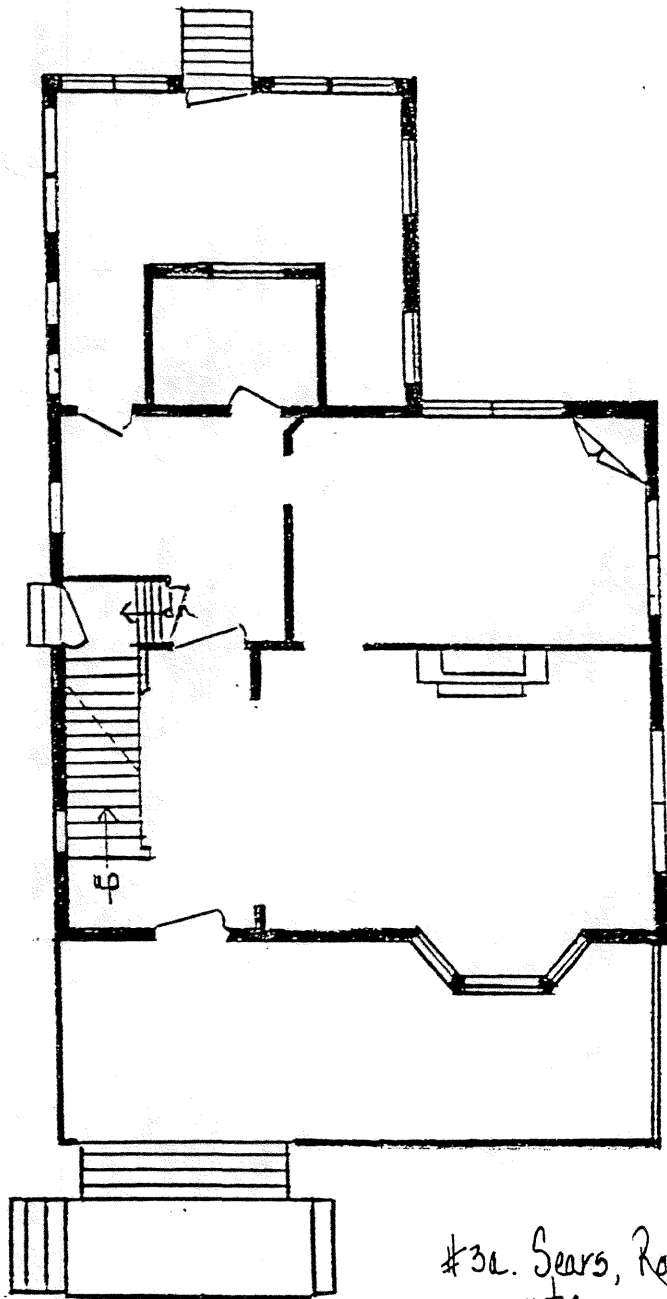
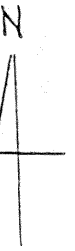
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#3a. Sears, Roebuck house
nts

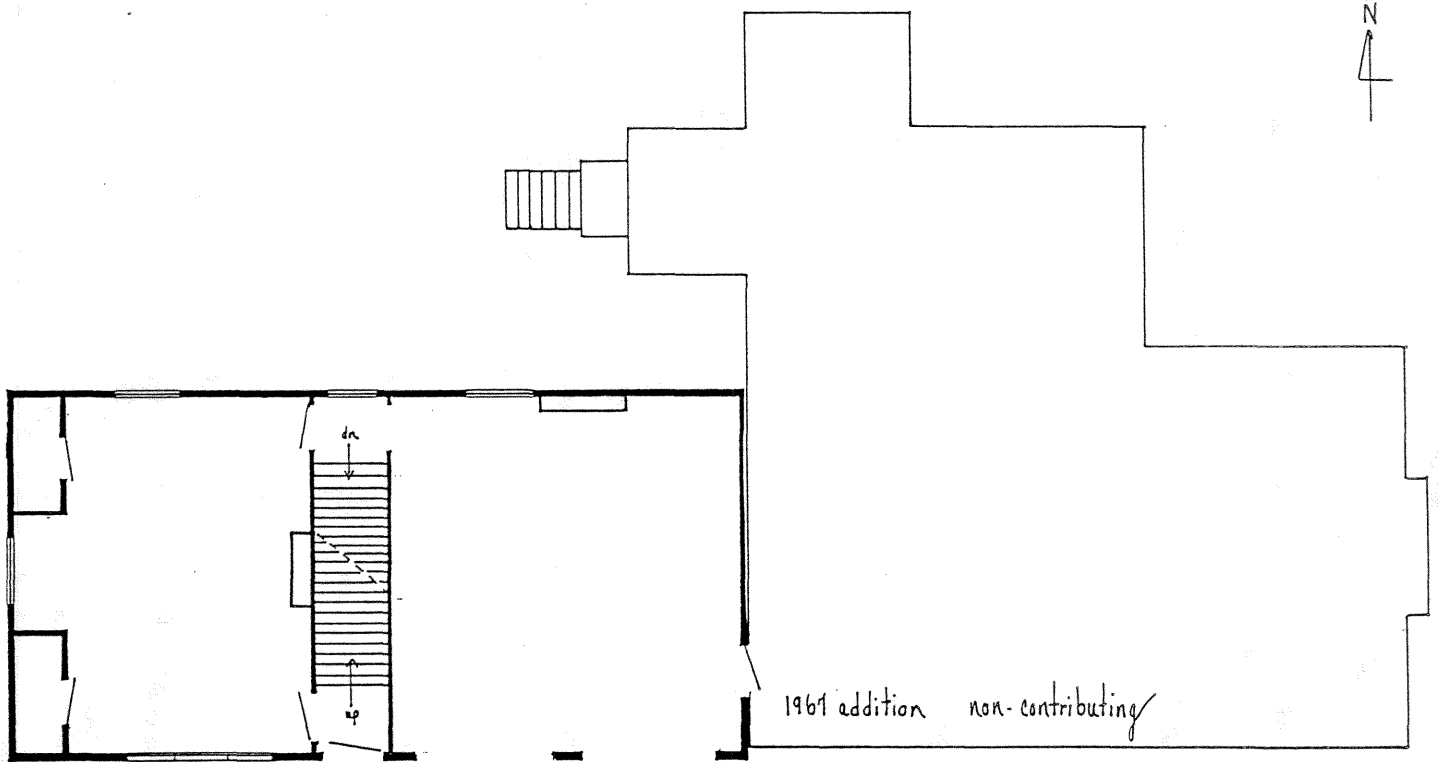
#3b. second floor

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Lynne Kevin Byron

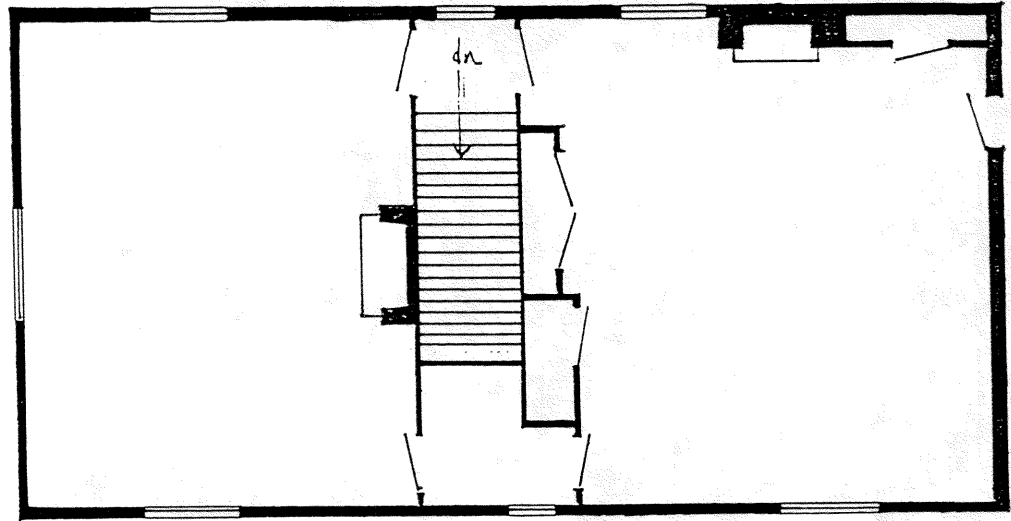
#4a Altona - garage/guest house
nts

1st floor

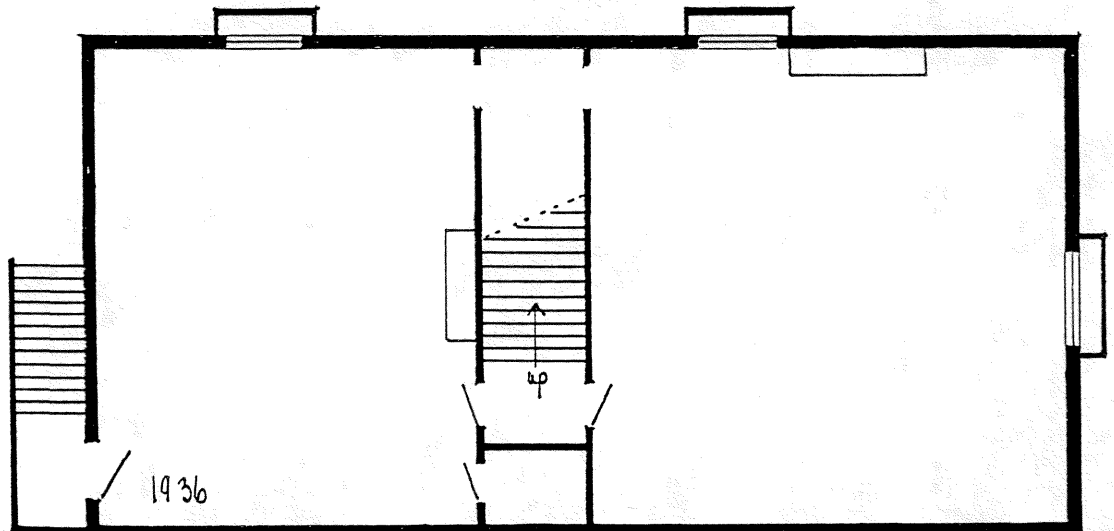
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#4b Altona - second floor garage/guest house
nts



1936

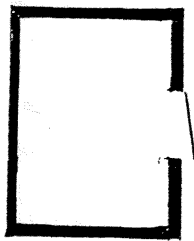
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#4c Altona - basement garage/guest house
nts

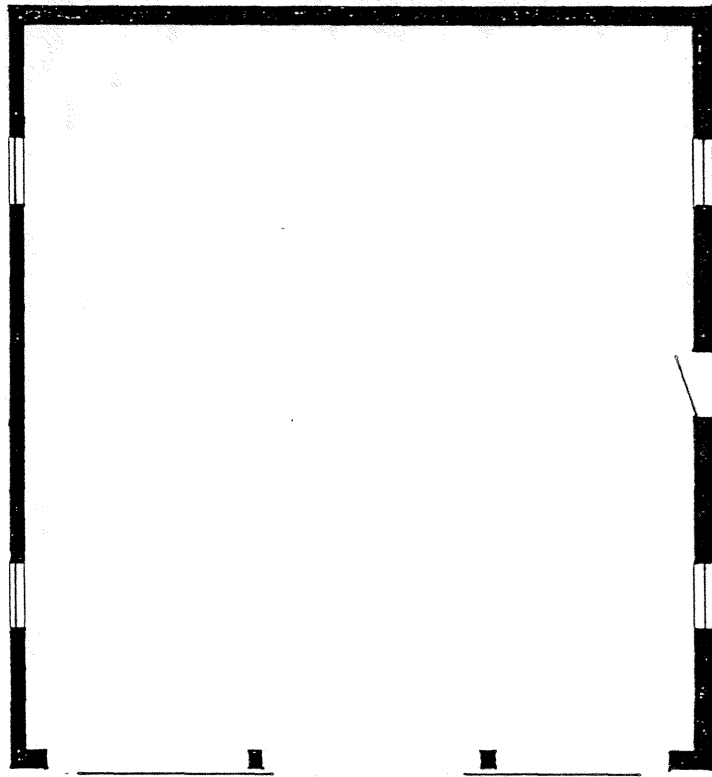
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Sketches 5 & 11 Altona, Jefferson County, WV



5 - stone outhouse
nts



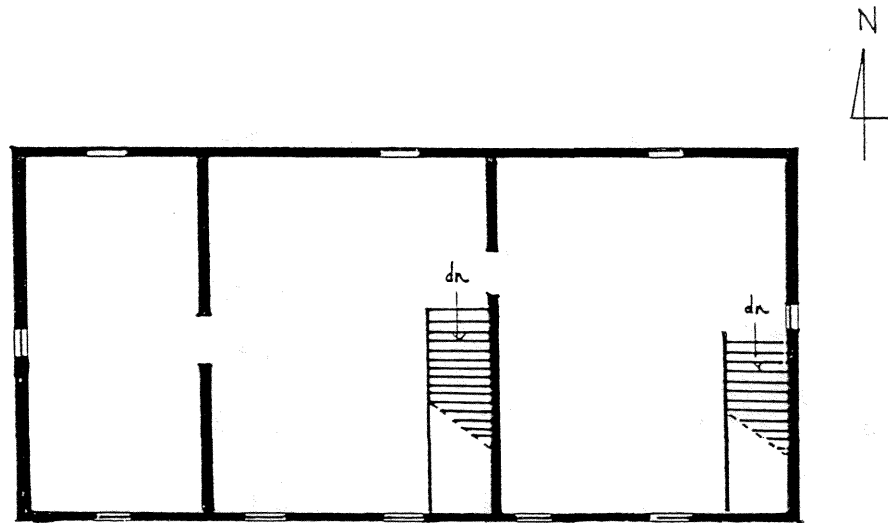
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11 Altona - stone garage
nts

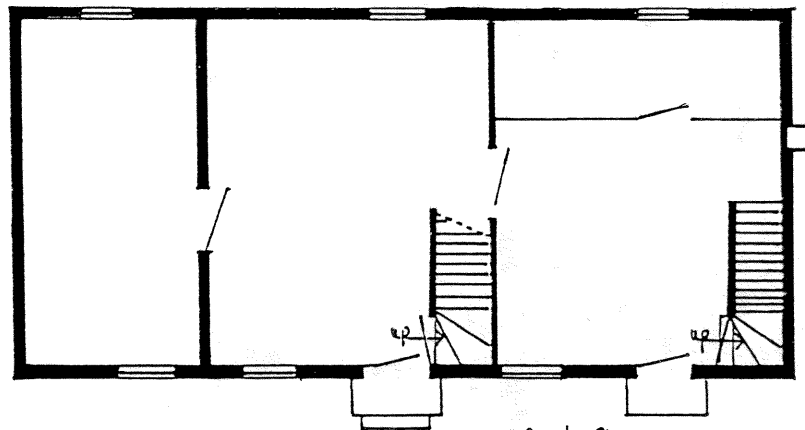
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#6b: second floor



#6a: first floor

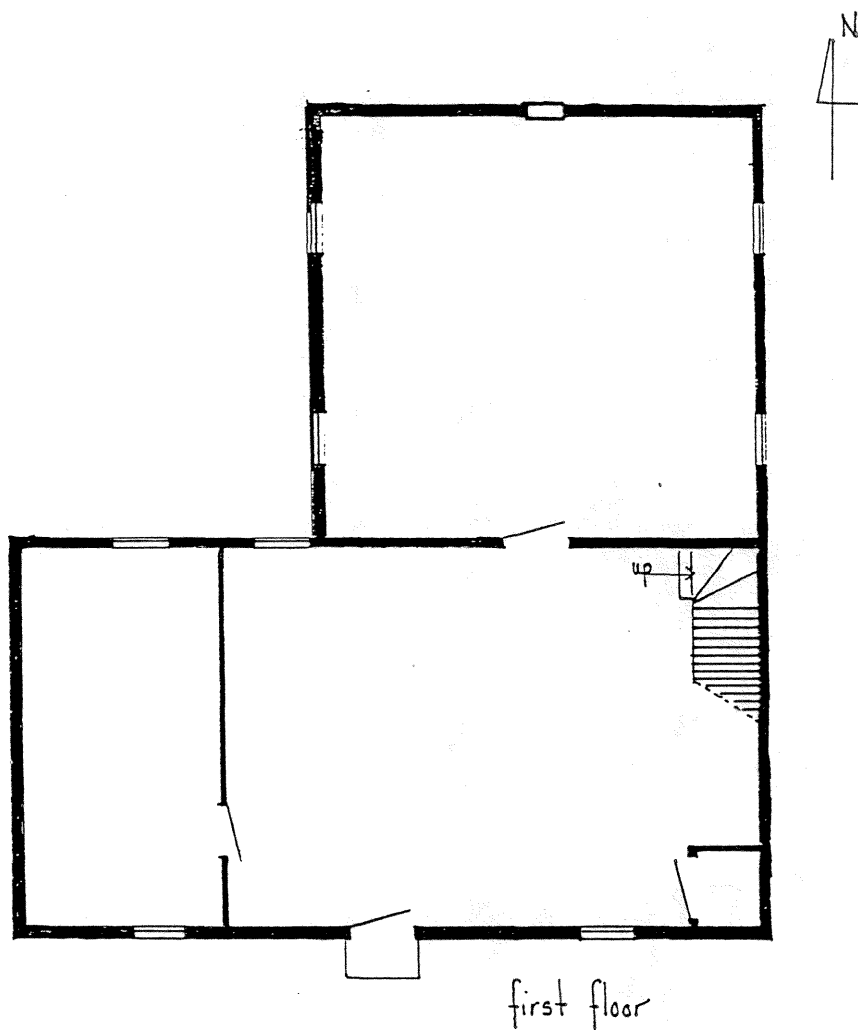
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Altona - slave quarters #1
n.t.s.

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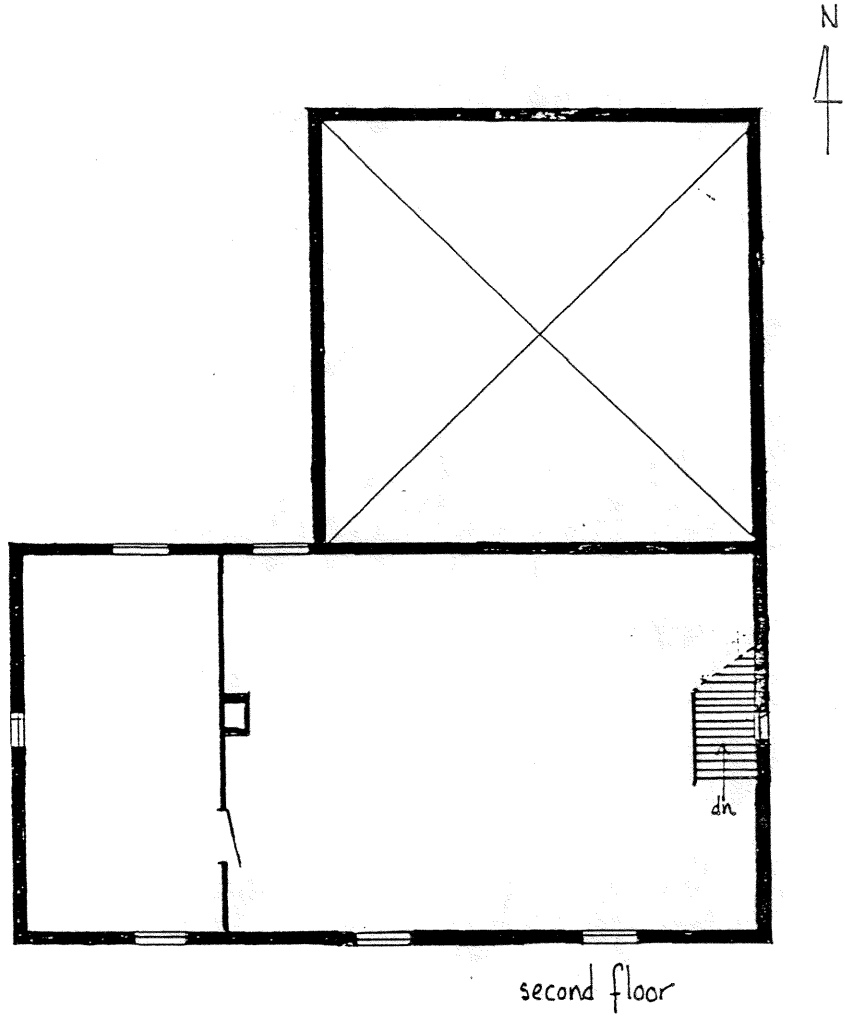
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#6c. Altona - slave quarters # 2
nts

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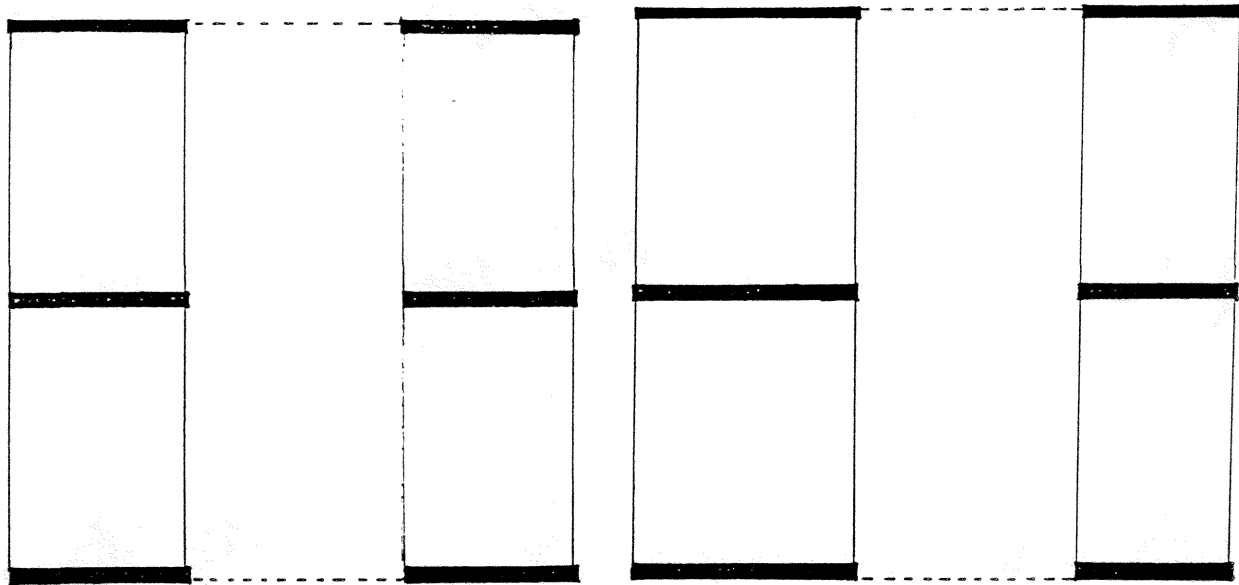
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6d. Altona - slave quarters # 2
nts

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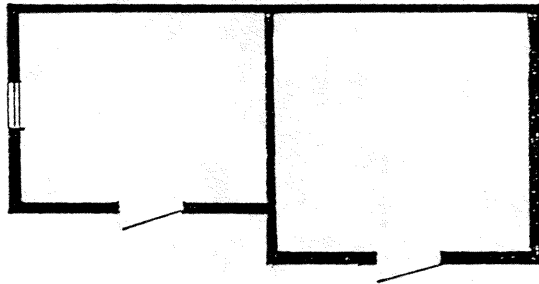
Lynne Kerwin Byron

#8 - Altona - corn cribs
nts

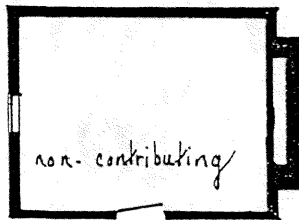
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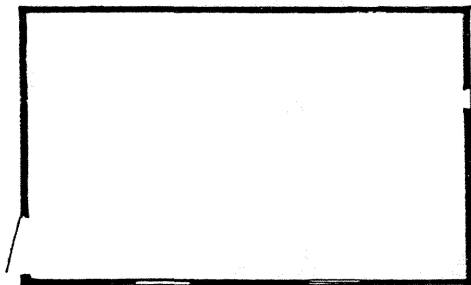
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Sketches 7, 9 & 10 Altona, Jefferson County, WV



1 Altona smokehouse
nts



9 Altona outbuilding # 1
nts



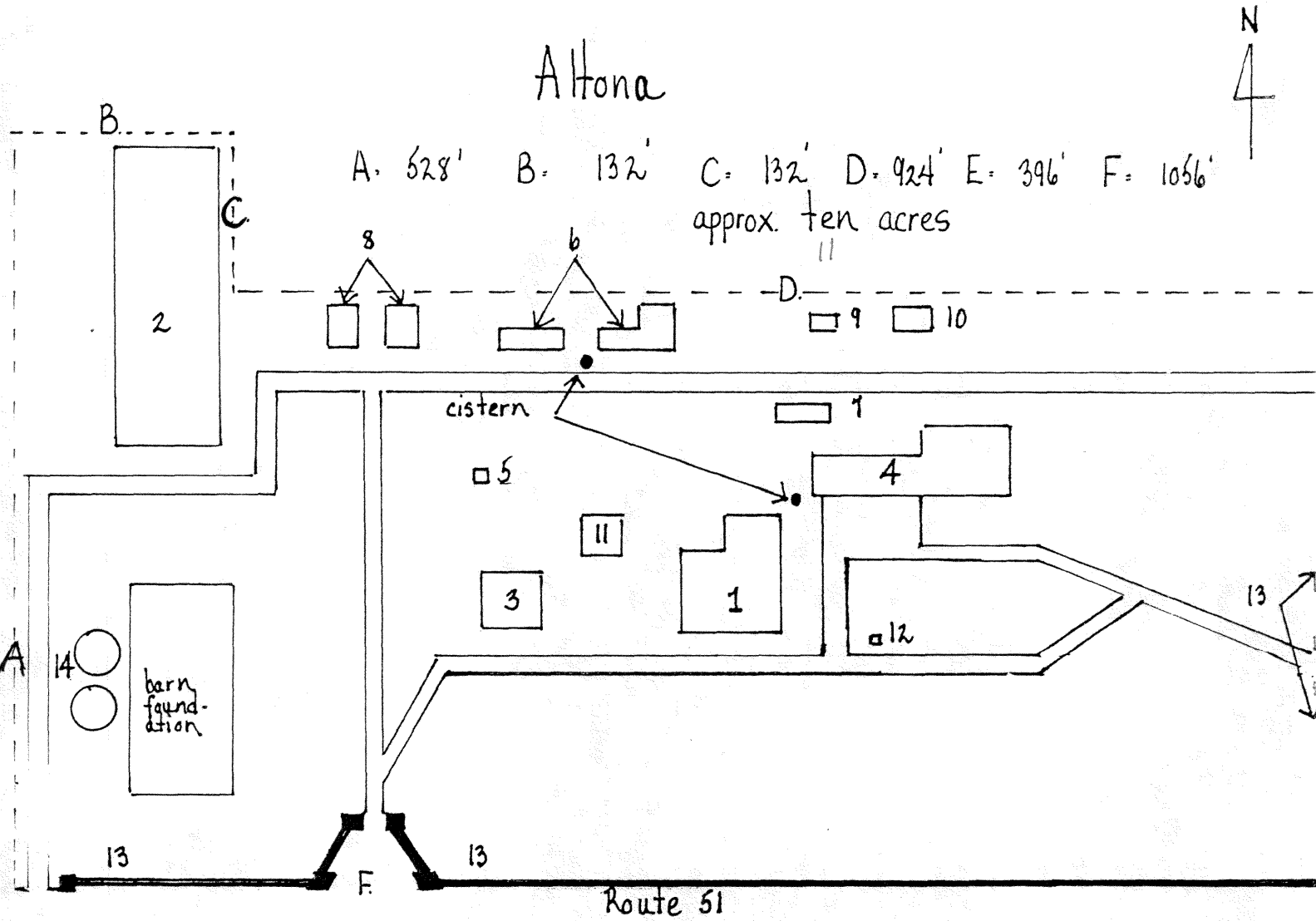
10 Altona outbuilding # 2
nts

Lynna Kewin Byron

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- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 mansion house | 6 slave quarters | 11 stone garage |
| 2 bank barn | 7 smoke house | 12 mounting block |
| 3 Sears, Roebuck house | 8 corn cribs | 13 stone fence |
| 4 garage/guest house | 9 outbuilding # 1 | 14 silos |
| 5 stone outhouse | 10 outbuilding # 2 | |

Lynne Kerwin Byron

not to scale