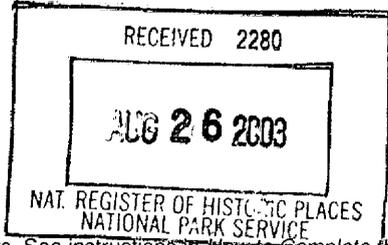


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Jones, John W., House

other name/site number John W. Jones Museum

2. Location

street & number 1250 Davis Street not for publication
city or town Elmira N/A vicinity
state New York code NY county Chemung code 015 zip code 14901

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.)

Michelle Carter, SAPO 6/16/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
State or 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:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper 10/10/03 Date of Action
[Signature]

Jones, John W., House
Name of Property

Chemung County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/residence

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

no style

mid-nineteenth century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete block

walls wood

roof asphalt shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet.

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Name of Property

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8. 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheet.

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):

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 # _____

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

John W. Jones Museum

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance

ca. 1868-1900

Significant Dates

ca. 1868

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

John W. Jones

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

possibly John W. Jones

Jones, John W., House
Name of Property

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County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 349188 4663115
Zone Easting Northing

2 18
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

4 18
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anthony Opalka & Virginia L. Bartos, Historic Preservation Program Analysts (See Continuation Sheet)

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date June 6, 2003

street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

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/title John W. Jones Museum

street & number 1250 Davis Street telephone N/A

city or town Elmira state NY zip code 14901

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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Chemung County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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EXISTING EXTERIOR BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Located at 1250 Davis Street, the John W. Jones house is across from Woodlawn Cemetery in the City of Elmira, Chemung County, situated between Woodlawn Avenue and Noble Street. The house used to stand on the adjacent College Avenue. Both its former and present locations are part of the original property owned by John W. Jones that was bounded by Davis and Noble Streets and College and Woodlawn Avenues. Some time after 1968, the house was moved to the Woodlawn Avenue side of the property¹ and placed at a 90-degree orientation from its original location where it remained until December 2000 when it was moved to its present location on Davis Street.² The house was moved to its present site to avoid the threat of impending demolition.

In spite of being moved, all three of the house's locations are close to one another and situated on the same city block. The building now faces the opposite direction from its original orientation at the time of initial construction. The house faces and has always faced the same direction relative to the street. The building continues to stand on the original farm property (currently a city block) owned by John W. Jones. It is important to note that the portion of the block where the house now stands retains the character of the original farm, as there are no other buildings standing on this portion of the block. In its first and second locations, the John W. Jones house became surrounded by dense development that grew up in the late 19th and early-to-mid 20th centuries.

The original main body or eastern portion of the building is approximately 26 feet wide by 26 feet deep with a rear addition that is roughly 12 feet deep by 22 feet wide. The addition is offset six feet to the south from the original block. At the time of its last move, the building featured a front porch that was enclosed in the mid-twentieth century. Prior to the most recent relocation of the house, the four original porch columns were removed and retained for restoration while the porch roof was kept in place. The remaining portions of the porch, however, were removed due to their deteriorated and unsalvageable condition. A later rear porch addition was also removed prior to this move. The building was placed on the new site at approximately the same relative height above grade as in its previous location. It was situated on a full-height finished concrete block basement, constructed to give additional space to the museum facility without impacting the appearance of the building.

The original portion of the building has a gable roof with gable ends facing the west and east toward the street. The later rear addition has a pitched shed roof, attached to the main body of the building, pitched to the rear. Both roofs are at a 6-in-12 pitch. The porch roof pitch is shallower, at roughly 2½-in-12. There is a chimney between the original portion of the building and the addition, placed on-center with the ridge of the front or original portion of the building. The building is clad with wood clapboard that has a 5½-inch exposure on all

¹ It was believed that the house was moved in 1955 by the owner, Don Wheeler, but an article in a 1968 issue of the *Chemung Historical Journal* included a photograph of the house and listed the address as 1259 College Avenue.

² The building was moved because it was condemned and slated for demolition.

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elevations except for the front façade below the porch roof. This section is faced with a herringbone patterned tongue-in-groove wood bead board. The roof also features exposed rafter tails in the north and south eaves.

The front entryway is a Greek Revival style entrance with symmetrical sidelights on both sides of the centrally located door. The building has a total of thirteen windows in addition to the sidelights. As is evidenced by the interior wall framing, these were not original to the building but appear to be an early alteration. Except for the two tall front windows on either side of the front door, each window features a modest Greek Revival style lintel with a slight pediment, consistent with the front entrance. The two front windows originally had floor-to-ceiling-height openings, which are Greek Revival or Italianate in derivation. They were modified over time to be paneled below the window sash. The tall windows and framings are intact beneath the panel on both the interior and the exterior.

A sole second floor window is in the offset section at the rear of the building, directly below the ridge of the shed-roofed wing on the west side of the projection. One window on the north or Woodlawn Avenue side of the building was removed and covered with closely matching clapboard. Of the thirteen windows, only the two front windows and the two on the north face match in size. All others, except for a sliding window in the rear addition and the sidelights, range in size from 2 feet-2 inches to 2 feet-5-½ inches in width and 3 feet-5¾ inches to 7 feet-9-¾ inches in height.

EXISTING INTERIOR BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The interior of the building is currently divided into seven rooms, with the two main spaces appearing as one divided by a soffit, the only remaining portion of the original dividing wall. According to the last tenant of the building, Mr. Donald Wheeler, the rooms were used most recently in the following way:

- the right side (south) of the main portion of the building was used as a living room in the front and a dining room in the rear;
- the left (north) side had a master bedroom in the front, a bathroom behind, and a spare bedroom in the rear.

The east-west wall between the living room and the master bedroom features a short splayed section closest to the front, which might be assumed as constructed as such to accommodate the centrally located door. The rear addition retains a kitchen on the north, comprising the major portion of the addition, and a small room to the south with a trap door into the basement.

Prior to the most recent move, the cellar of the house had a dirt floor with some loose brick pavers in one portion. The cellar was excavated under the main body of the building and only partially excavated beneath the kitchen to get to the main cellar. There was also a coal furnace and coal bin. All these features were destroyed when the house was moved. The present cellar is characterized by concrete block walls and a new concrete floor. Access to the cellar is still provided by the trap door in the rear addition.

The interior of the first floor of the building was renovated in recent years and all of the walls in the main portion of the building were faced with ½-inch gypsum board attached with wire nails. The kitchen retains earlier finishes, including tongue-in-groove beaded board walls placed vertically on the lower portion of the

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wall to a height of 36 inches and horizontally above a simple rail. The chimney is exposed in the kitchen. Some of the mortar joints have been compromised by cracking, which appears to be a product of settling, possibly from being moved. The ceilings were also covered with ½ inch gypsum board. The floors had carpet or vinyl and painted trim. The two front windows (living room and master bedroom) were covered at the bottom with a wood panel, presumably for privacy and/or to retain heat. The attic crawl space has little headroom and little to stand on making it difficult to navigate. There was fibrous insulation throughout the attic, which has been removed to gain visibility and access to the framing of the attic/ceiling.

During 2002, all non-historic interior finishes were removed in the front portion of the building, exposing both the building's framing and the inside face of the sheathing beneath the exterior clapboard. This removal has provided the opportunity to study the overall construction of the building in great detail and may yield more clues to its origin and history. (See Section 8 for a detailed discussion of this aspect of the building.)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built circa 1870, the John W. Jones House is locally significant under Criterion B for its close and unique association with John W. Jones, a former enslaved African American who was active in the operation of the Underground Railroad after settling in Elmira, New York in the 1840s. Jones also served as Superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery (1859-1890), which included personally supervising the burials of nearly 3000 Confederate soldiers who died at the Elmira Civil War Prison Camp in 1864-65. Evidence shows that the John W. Jones House was built from pieces and/or sections of buildings from the Elmira camp after it closed in 1866 and was dismantled and sold at auction. The house is a physical remnant directly associated with Jones's life as a free man and today serves as the focal point for the community in its efforts to celebrate Jones's legacy of commitment to freedom and compassion. The building is also significant under Criterion D for the information it is yielding about the prison camp and the life of an African American family in an upstate New York community in the late nineteenth century.

CONTEXT FOR CRITERION B:

In 1792, three villages along the Chemung River officially joined together to form the village of Newtown. The name changed to Elmira in 1828 and in 1836, it became the county seat for the newly created Chemung County. The village's location just north of the Pennsylvania State border in the central portion of New York State gave it an advantage as a transportation center. In 1833, the Chemung Canal linked Elmira to the Erie Canal, allowing the village to prosper as a shipping center for transporting raw materials and manufactured goods to larger city markets across the state. By the 1850s, the canals were in decline and the New York and Erie Railroad decided to use the village as a major hub for its routes. As additional railroad lines passed through Elmira, cities as far west as Chicago and as far south as Philadelphia and Washington D.C. were directly connected to the village. This easy access to other regions became vitally important for those who were active in the Underground Railroad and later for troop transport during the Civil War.

On July 5, 1844, a young man arrived in Elmira who would later become an extremely active participant in the village's Underground Railroad operations. The young man, John W. Jones, came to Elmira with his step-brothers George and Charles and two other companions named Jefferson Brown and John Smith. Their arrival immediately after the Independence Day holiday marked the end of their month-long personal journey to freedom that began when they left the farms in Virginia where they had been enslaved. John and George settled in Elmira and John was able to secure odd jobs and acquire an education. In 1847, he became the sexton of the First Baptist Church, a position he held for 43 years. That same year, he also became the assistant sexton for both the Main Street and Second Street cemeteries. When Woodlawn Cemetery was established in the northwestern portion of the city, Jones was appointed sexton and dug its first grave.

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Jones's work with the Underground Railroad network began shortly after his arrival in the village. He recognized Elmira's importance as a railroad center and used it to the movement's advantage to send freedom seekers north to cities such as Buffalo that provided easy access into Canada. According to historical accounts (including information from Jones), he was able to make arrangements with conductors and baggage masters on the railroads to conceal the runaways in baggage cars. Since most of the activity took place early in the morning, the four a.m. train became known as the Freedom Baggage Car. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, Jones joined with other African Americans in Elmira to form a committee that pledged its opposition to the law. Jones was elected secretary of the committee. He sent copies of the resolutions to be printed in abolitionist newspapers declaring that the society will protect themselves against those who wish to enslave them and their allies, and resist the law "though everyone of us be assassinated"¹. The committee also publicly thanked the citizens of Elmira "for the sympathy which they have manifested towards us."²

In 1854, Jones purchased a house on Church Street (demolished ca. 1889) just west of Wisner Park next to the First Baptist Church where he served as sexton. By this time, Jones was working with William Still of Philadelphia who forwarded parties of six to ten fugitives to Elmira. Jones used his house as a temporary haven until safe railroad passage could be arranged. Jones also routed fugitives to others in Elmira active in the Underground Railroad such as Jervis Langdon³ for hiding until they could be sent north. In an 1886 newspaper interview, Jones estimated that he helped 800 people find safe passage to freedom without any of them being recaptured.⁴

During the Civil War, Elmira's importance as a railroad center made it a staging ground for troop transport for the Union Army and was officially designated as a military depot. New recruits and whole companies poured into Elmira for additional training and assignment to larger divisions. By mid-1861, six barracks were built to house the large contingents of soldiers. As troop movements lessened throughout the war, some of the barracks became vacant and were looked at as potential places to hold Confederate prisoners. In June of 1864, a fence was built around the twenty buildings in Barracks Number 3, also known as Camp Chemung, and Confederate prisoners began arriving in July. Original estimates stated that the camp could hold 5000 prisoners but the War Department insisted that the Elmira camp receive 10,000 Confederates. By the end of the war, over 12,000 prisoners were housed at the camp and over 2,950 died from diseases brought on by overcrowding, poor sanitation and inadequate food.

Once the Civil War began, activity on the Underground Railroad generally ceased but John Jones was still connected to national events in his role as sexton and superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery. In order to dispose of the Confederate dead, the federal government purchased half an acre of land in Woodlawn Cemetery for the burial of the deceased prisoners. The lot quickly filled up, requiring the government to

¹ "Resolutions from Elmira", *The Liberator (Boston)*, November 15, 1850.

² Ibid.

³ Langdon's daughter married Samuel Clemens, a.k.a. Mark Twain.

⁴ "John W. Jones Slavery to Freedom", *Telegram (Elmira)* January 3, 1886.

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purchase an additional two acres. As superintendent of the cemetery, the task of burying the Confederate dead fell to John W. Jones who in turn supervised a crew of twelve men to dig trenches for the coffins. Jones received \$2.50 to cover the cost of each burial. It was also Jones's responsibility to record each burial, which he did with meticulous care. The name, rank, company, regiment, home state, and date of death were written on the lid of each coffin but Jones also placed a copy of the information with the remains. The information was written on a piece of paper and placed in a closed bottle. The bottles were secured under the arm of each corpse before the coffin lids were attached. Out of 2973 burials recorded and supervised by Jones, only seven were listed as unknown.

John Jones's important historical role was recognized when the first histories were written about the camp. One historian noted the irony that "the last sad rites paid to those Confederate soldiers who died in prison were performed by one who was born a slave. History does not record anything to challenge the assertion that at no prison, North or South, were the dead so reverently cared for, or a more perfect record kept, and all this by a former slave."⁵ Jones was also acknowledged for his compassion. When a soldier by the name of John R. Rollins died at the camp, Jones recognized the name as the son of the overseer on the plantation where he had been a slave. Jones notified the family of the son's death in return for a former kindness. Rollin's body was sent south after the war for reburial in Virginia.

After the war, the prison camp was dismantled and the buildings and lumber were sold at public auction in 1866. Several officers quarters were moved across the street from the camp and were converted to private residences. The house that John Jones eventually owned included materials from the camp sold at auction. It is unclear whether he bought or built the house. The house was located in the outskirts of Elmira on a farm owned by Jones. The property was conveniently located across from Woodlawn Cemetery, another site with close associations to John Jones. The house was originally sited toward College Street, facing the city rather than the cemetery. According to city directories, John Jones was living at 1259 College Avenue by 1869 and resided at that location until his death in 1900.

CONTEXT FOR CRITERION D:

In addition to Criterion B, the John W. Jones House is also being proposed for listing under Criterion D for the information extant in the fabric of the building that has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. The building was part of a farm owned by John W. Jones, a prominent African American who lived in Elmira, New York from 1844 to 1900. There was a significant amount of written material produced during Jones's lifetime that documented his role in the Underground Railroad and how his duties as sexton of Woodlawn Cemetery required that he supervise the burials of the Confederate dead from the Elmira Civil War Prison Camp. After the war and Jones's retirement as sexton, little information was recorded about his life or the day-to-day life of African Americans of Elmira in the late-nineteenth century. Also, with the dismantling of the prison camp in 1866, scant information survives in physical form

⁵ Clay Holmes, *The Elmira Prison Camp: A History of the Military Prison at Elmira, New York*. New York, NY: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1912, 140.

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about its occupants, either prisoners or guards. The construction and fabric of the Jones House has the potential to provide information that complements and goes beyond the written sources regarding Jones's life and the history of the prison camp.

At least three sets of data have been identified in the building linked to the period of significance and to local participation in a national event (the U.S. Civil War 1861-1865):

- Artifacts related to the Civil War era,
- Materials linked to the Civil War Elmira Prison Camp
- And materials associated with the post-Civil War occupants of the structure,

The data is being evaluated in the historical contexts of the U.S. Civil War during the years 1864-65, as well as post-war responses to the aftermath of the camps, and African American life in a late-nineteenth century upstate New York community.

Initial investigations of the exposed material fabric of the building resulted in the discovery of the use of fencing materials in the interior of the house. Additional evidence associated with fencing manifested itself in the form of ghosts of posted bills/posters, recovered currency dating from the period and the extensive use of whitewash as the original board covering/treatment. This led to additional questions for investigation, such as:

- Is the portion of the building related to the period of significance an intact structure that was originally part of the Elmira Civil War Prison Camp?
- If not a complete camp structure, was the house built from pieces of the camp sold at auction?
- Is it possible to determine which pieces of the camp were incorporated into the house?
- What do the individual pieces reveal about the camp?
- Did Jones build the house and if so, what does it reveal about African American construction practices, individually and generally?
- From examining the materials, does the building yield important social historical information about late-nineteenth century African American life in upstate New York?

These questions will be tested against the evidence. Some of these questions are based on theories that resulted from a study of the building prepared for the John W. Jones Museum by a Cornell University graduate student in 1999. Ongoing study of the building's construction continues to provide additional insights into the building's origins, and may help determine if the house was moved largely intact from the prison camp, or reassembled from intact wall panels salvaged from a camp building. The museum is doing additional research in an attempt to verify whether Jones bought the house and altered it over time, or built it from preserved pieces of older buildings.

Preliminary examinations of the recovered artifacts and materials to date have yielded the following information:

- The building's roof pitch, form and window and door replacements relate to photographic evidence that the building was an officers' quarters building at the Elmira prison camp. These elements also support the oral history testimony of a previous owner who believed that the building was an officer's quarters for the camp.

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- The building is of non-traditional framed board and batten construction that generally matches the published descriptions of the officers' buildings at the Elmira prison camp. The board and batten construction appears to be of two layers, one interior and one exterior.
- Paint analysis of the board and batten confirm that the original interior surface was whitewashed. One of the planks has a fragment of period currency tacked to the inside surface.
- There is a resemblance between the octagonal porch columns on the Jones house and those on his previous home at 185 Church Street. The Church Street house appeared to have the same slightly pedimented window lintels typical of late Greek Revival houses built between 1840-1850. There is speculation that the shutters and columns are reproductions of details of the older house or may have been salvaged and reused by Jones after the house was demolished circa 1889.
- A partition between the front bedroom and bathroom is comprised of whitewashed planks about six feet six inches high, with additional planking placed above. This partition may have been built from lumber purchased from the camp as evidenced by the remnants of early posters/bills attached to it. The planks may also have come from the surrounding prison wall. In an early photograph of the prison camp, a wall approximately six feet high encircles the camp and supports an elevated walkway used by the guards. This wall in the photograph also has posters/bills attached to it.
- It appears that at an early date, Jones covered the ceilings in the main portion of the house with a coarse or open-woven linen, which was later covered with layers of ground wood wallpaper, lightly sized with shellac. The wallpaper currently being removed and studied has been determined to be within the period of significance.

Continuing investigation promises to offer significant insights into the origins of the building, the nature of its association with the prison camp and its later history as a home for John W. Jones. The information contained in the fabric of the house has become an important resource for the John Jones Museum as a way to study and interpret the life of John W. Jones and his family.

Between 1866 and 1871, John W. Jones was able to purchase a 6-acre farm on the outskirts of the City of Elmira and expand the farm to 11 acres. After his death in 1900, the land was gradually subdivided and sold off into smaller lots. The John W. Jones Museum intends to restore the building with its historic finishes and original architectural elements identified through investigation. The museum also plans to base their interpretive plan the results of any and all studies of the house. Consultants involved in the project recommend listing the house on the National Register of Historic Places to "add a level of credibility...and help assure that future decisions will be made to preserve the integrity of the building."⁶ A listing will also help preserve the information contained in the building for future study.

⁶ John W. Jones Museum, *Planning and Research Report*, 2002, 28.

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Chemung County, New York

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundary consists of trapezoidal shaped building lot approximately 402.52 feet north to south along Davis Street and the rear of the property, 38.5 feet west to east along Noble Street and 43.5 feet, also west to east, along West Woodlawn Avenue as illustrated in the attached tax map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated boundary is congruent with the building lot owned by the John W. Jones Museum for use as their museum site in the City of Elmira in Chemung County, New York. The current property is a small fraction of the original lot purchased by John W. Jones in 1866 that encompassed the entire block bounded by Davis and Noble Streets and West Woodlawn and College Avenues. The land was subdivided throughout the twentieth century until the John W. Jones Museum recently acquired this remnant of Jones's property.

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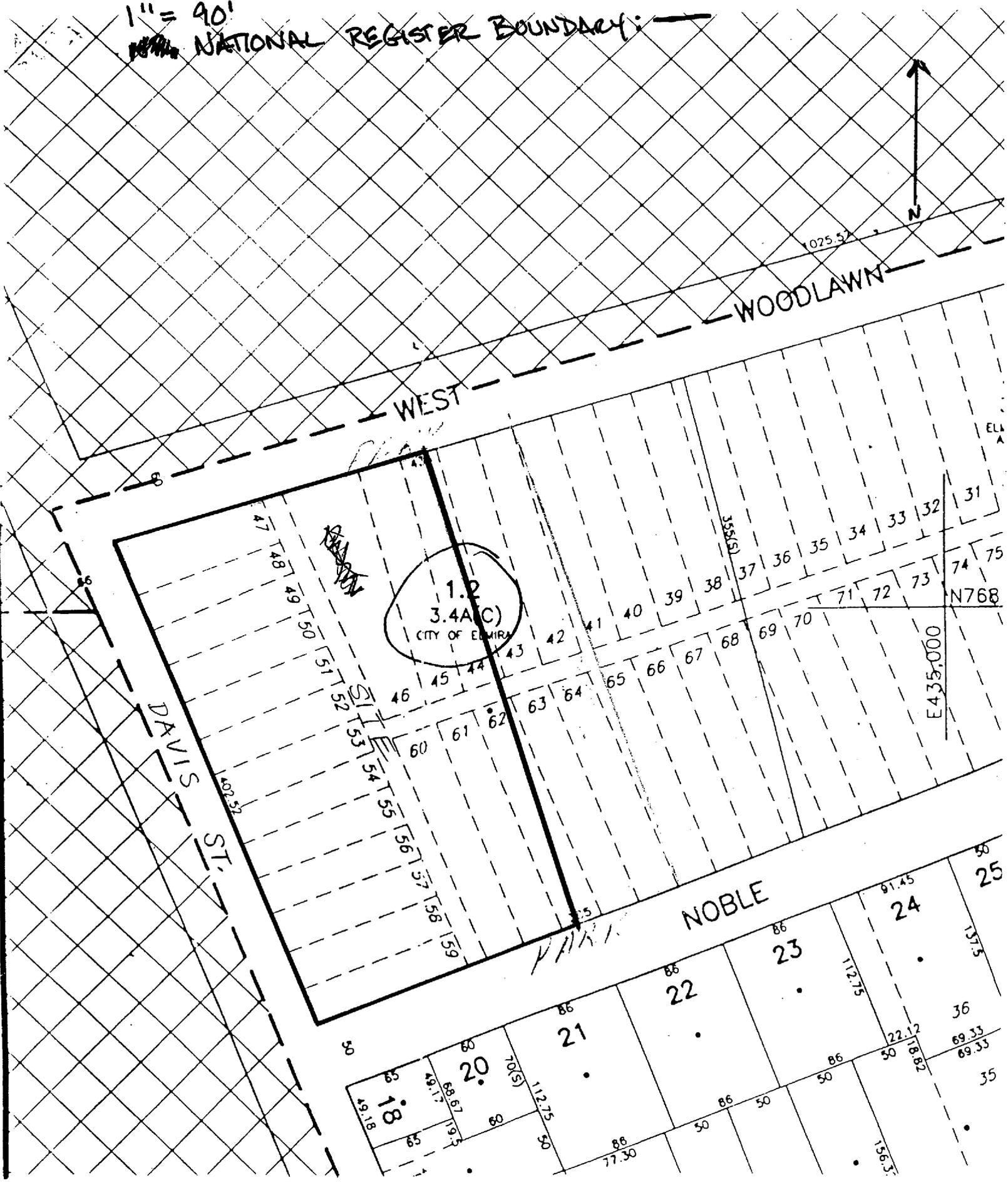
Information supplied by:

Margaret Palmer
John W. Jones Museum
1250 Davis St.
Elmira, NY 14901

Christopher Densmore, Curator
Friends Historical Library
Swarthmore College
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JONES, JOHN W., HOUSE
 ELHIRA, CHEMUNG COUNTY NY
 1" = 90'
 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: ———



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Chemung County, New York

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Photograph List

John W. Jones House
1250 Davis Street
Elmira NY 14901

Photographs taken by Virginia Bartos on Friday, November 22, 2002. Negatives on file in the offices of the Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford, New York.

- Photo #1 Northeast view showing façade (west) and south elevation of house
- Photo #2 Southwest view showing rear (east) and north elevation of house
- Photo #3 Interior view of room in northeast portion of house with modern wall covering removed to show original construction
- Photo #4 Interior view of room in northwest portion of house showing 6' 6" wall and original whitewash



Jones, John W. House
City of Elmira
Chemung County NY
Photo #1



Jones, John W., House
City of Elmira
Chemung County NY
Photo #2



Jones, John W., House
City of Elmira
Chemung County NY
Photo # 3



Jones, John W., House
City of Elmira
Chemung County NY
Photo # 4