NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

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

1. Name of Property

historic name:	Turner, Priscilla Strode House
other name/site	number:

2. Location

street & number: <u>347 Carlyle Road</u>	not for publication: <u>N/A</u>
city/town: <u>Beddington</u>	vicinity: <u>X</u>
state: West Virginia-WV county: Berkeley	code: 003 zip code: 25401

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 ______ statewide _X_ locally. (______ See continuation sheet.)

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Signature of Certifying Official

Date

29/02

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

Date

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

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

Date

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Number of contributing resources previously in the listed National Register N/A_____

Name of Property	Berkeley West Virginia-WV County and State
	County and State
6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions	Current Functions
Domestic: Single Dwelling (House),	Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Secondary Structure (Spring	Domestic: Secondary Structure
House)	
7. Description	
7. Description	Materials
	Materials Foundation Stone
Architectural Classification	
Architectural Classification	Foundation Stone Walls Brick
Architectural Classification	Foundation Stone Walls Brick Roof Metal
Architectural Classification	Foundation Stone Walls Brick
Architectural Classification	Foundation Stone Walls Brick Roof Metal

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.

 $_X_C$ 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.

Turner, Priscilla Strode House

Name of Property

County and State

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

Period of Significance

ca. 1850

Significant Dates

ca. 1850

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (See continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliographical

(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
- _X_ Other

Name of Repository Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7 acres

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

Quad Map Name: Hedgesville, WV

A <u>17</u> <u>251073</u> <u>4377962</u>	B
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
C	D
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	see continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (See continuation sheet.)

Turner, Priscilla Strode House	Berkeley	West Virginia-WV	
Name of Property	County an	County and State	
11. Form Prepared By			
Name/Title: Geoffrey B. Henry and Jare	ed N. Tuk, Architectural	Historians	
Organization: GAI Consultants, Inc.	Date:	June 2002	
Street & Number: 570 Beatty Road	Telep	hone: <u>412-856-6400</u>	
City or Town: Monroeville	State: PA	Zip: <u>15146</u>	
Property Owner			
(Complete this item at the request of SF	IPO or FPO.)		
Name: Thomas Melia and Amy Conroy			
Street & Number: 3709 Jocelyn Street	Teleph	one: Unlisted	
City or Town: Washington	State: DC	Zip: 20015	

LOCATION AND SETTING

The Priscilla Strode Turner House (Turner House) is located on Carlyle Road (WV Route 12/5), approximately four miles east of Martinsburg, in eastern Berkeley County, West Virginia. The surrounding topography is gently rolling, with the bluffs of the Potomac River located a few miles to the east. The surrounding land use consists mostly of farms. The immediate setting consists of a grassy lawn planted with mature trees and shrubs, and bordered by hardwood forests on the north and east. A gravel driveway leads northwest from Carlyle Road, terminating a few yards from the main house. A spring and springhouse are located at the foot of the driveway, adjacent to the road.

CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC RESOURCES

The Turner House property contains two contributing buildings—the main brick house and a stone spring house, both built ca. 1850.

MAIN HOUSE (ca. 1850)—Contributing Building

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The main house on the Turner House property is oriented to the east and is a two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed brick house built on an L plan. The foundation consists of cut fieldstones laid in regular courses. There is a below-ground entrance to an unfinished cellar on the west. The bricks were reputedly manufactured on the property and are laid in five-course common bond on the south, west, and north elevations. Curiously, the front (east) elevation is laid entirely in stretcher bond. There is some evidence that portions of the house were painted at one time. There also is evidence that the mortar joints on the front façade were penciled with white chalk. The building is trimmed with a brick dentil cornice on the east and west elevations of the main block, and the north and south elevations of the rear wing, as well as a simple wooden rake board on the gable ends.

The present standing-seam metal roof is a replacement of the original slate tile roof. There are three interior-end brick chimneys on the south, north, and west gable ends. The chimneys have been repaired over the years and are in good condition.

The windows have 6/6 double-hung sash and are trimmed with molded frames. Approximately one-third of the window panes are original. The present louvered metal shutters are not original. Above the windows are brick jack arches. There are four-pane casement windows at the basement level, in front of which are horizontal wooden slats. There are paired four-pane attic windows on the north, south, and west gable ends. Each is topped by a single row of header bricks.

The central entrance on the east features a six-panel wooden door that is topped by a three-pane rectangular transom. The interior lock of this door has a brass piece stamped with the date, although it is no longer legible. The appearance of the historic front porch is not known. The present one-bay front porch was added in the 1960s and features fluted metal Doric columns, a hipped roof, and wooden dentil molding.

To the west is the two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed brick wing, built at the same time as the main block of the house. On the south is a two-story frame porch added in the early 1900s and enclosed in the 1960s. A wooden deck extended this porch in the early 1990s.

At the north gable end of the main block is a one-story frame extension supported on wooden posts with braces. This houses a bathroom and was added in the early 1990s.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Turner House interior consists of finished living space on the first and second floors, along with an unfinished cellar and a partially finished attic. The first and second floor plans of the main block feature a center stair hall flanked by a single room on each side; the rear ell features two rooms on each floor separated by an enclosed winder staircase.

The central *Stair Hall* has a stair on the south that rises in two stages to the second floor. At the bottom of the staircase is a turned cherry newel post with a knob finial. The staircase has a molded cherry handrail and there are two plain wooden balusters per tread. There was probably a small closet beneath the staircase, since removed.

The south room, now an *Office*, features original wood floors and molded baseboard trim. The doors and windows are trimmed with simple Greek Revival-style surrounds with square corner blocks. The four-panel doors have late-nineteenth-century porcelain handles. The windows have splayed reveals and raised wooden panels extending from the bottom sills to the floor. The fireplace opening has been boarded over and the original brick hearth has been stuccoed. The mantelpiece consists of raised paneled pilasters, below a paneled frieze and a plain mantle shelf with rounded corners. The built-in bookshelves on the north wall were added in the early 1990s.

The *Living Room* is located to the north of the center hall. Like the rest of the house's interior, it features original hardwood floors, molded baseboard trim, and plaster walls. Window and door openings feature plain surrounds with square corner blocks. There is a two-panel door on the west leading to the dining room. The fireplace on the north wall features a brick hearth, and the mantel consists of plain pilasters, a molded surround, and a plain shelf with rounded corners.

The *Dining Room* is located at the east end of the house's rear wing. It has original floors, molded baseboard trim and plain door and window surrounds with square corner blocks. This room is unique for its chairrail and the Greek Revival-style raised-panel door jambs. The fireplace on the west has plain pilasters, a plain frieze, and a mantel shelf with rounded corners. To the right of the fireplace is an enclosed winder staircase with vertical-board paneling with a vertical-board door with metal door latch. A former exterior window on the west has been sealed and fitted with shelves.

The *Kitchen* is located to the west of the dining room. The floors, and molded door and window trim are original. Although modernized with appliances and counters, it retains the original fireplace on the west wall. This fireplace is considerably larger than the others in the house, indicating it was built as a cooking fireplace. It has a hewn log mantel and metal cooking hooks. To its left is a two-door cupboard with vertical-board doors. To the right of the fireplace is an enclosed winder staircase with vertical-board paneling and door with metal latch. A former exterior window has been sealed and fitted with shelves. A door on the south leads to the enclosed porch.

There are four *Bedrooms* on the second floor. The four-panel door to the south bedroom retains its original dark mahogany stain and its porcelain knob. The trim in this room is also stained. There is a fireplace on the south wall with plain pilasters and shelf and a segmental-arched opening. The north bedroom has painted trim, original floors, and a fireplace mantel similar in design to the south bedroom. The bedroom directly over the first-floor dining room is the largest in the house and has three separate entrances, in addition to two closet doors and a polygonal window bay on the north. The fireplace mantel on the north wall is similar to that found in the other bedrooms. A door on the southwest leads to the enclosed back staircase as well as an additional bedroom on the west.

Spring house (ca. 1850)—Contributing Building

The two-story stone spring house dates ca. 1850, is located at the foot of the driveway, and is oriented west. It is built of native limestone laid in irregular courses. It has a gable-front roof that extends beyond the front gable end. The roof is now clad with metal. There is a wooden door on the second level (located only slightly above-ground) that leads to a partially finished single room.

Statement of Significance

The Priscilla Strode Turner House (Turner House) is significant on the local level under Criterion C for Architecture as embodying the distinctive characteristics of vernacular Greek Revival-style domestic architecture of the antebellum period in Berkeley County, West Virginia. The period of significance is ca. 1850. Prominent features of the Greek Revival style seen in the Turner House include the two-story, five-bay main block with rear wing, central entrance with rectangular transom, and brick cornice and trim. The interior retains most of its Greek Revival-style woodwork intact including six fireplace mantels, paneled door jambs, and paneled dadoes beneath some windows. The Turner House, like other National Register-listed houses from this period in Berkeley County, illustrates the transition from stone and log domestic architecture common in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, to the more easily built brick and frame dwellings common after 1840.

Historical Background

The Priscilla Strode Turner House property is part of a 1,651-acre land grant sold by Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1750 to Major John Carlyle of Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia. The Carlyle grant was surveyed by John Baylis on 13 November 1751. The Baylis survey shows Carlyle's land surrounded on two sides by the hairpin course of the Potomac River, and on the other two sides by the lands of Thomas Caton and Lord Fairfax. On 3 March 1775, Carlyle sold 730 acres of his property to Jeremiah Strode (1732-1796) of Berkeley County for 562 pounds and 10 shillings (Berkeley County Deed Book 3, page 157). The Strode family was one of the largest landholders in Berkeley County, with Jeremiah Strode owning nearly 1,400 acres at one time (Wood 2002).

Little is known about Jeremiah Strode. A Berkeley County public record from 29 September 1774 states that Mr. Henry Whiting and Jeremiah Strode furnished a certain Patrick Birmingham to take their place in the 2nd Virginia Regiment (Berkeley County Deed Book 4, page 404).

In 1796, following Jeremiah Strode's death, his 1208-acre real estate holdings were surveyed and divided among his heirs. His son John Strode (1773-1823) inherited Lot No. 4 (227 acres) on this survey, which was located on the east side of Opequon Creek at its mouth and along the Potomac River. John Strode exchanged his property with a 100-acre tract belonging to his mother Elizabeth Strode (Deed Book 12, page 496). John Strode died in 1823 and his land was further divided. (Record Book 1, page 186). He left Lot 1 (100 acres) to his daughter Priscilla Strode Turner, wife of Ehud Turner. Turner acquired by purchase several of Strode's other tracts (Deed Book 39, page 325).

Berkeley County land books from the 1840s indicate that there were only minor improvements on the Turner property during this period, totaling \$200, not enough for a substantial dwelling. In 1851, however, the land tax records indicate a building valued at \$1,850, suggesting a probable 1850 building date for the present brick house.

An article in the 7 September 1853 edition of the *Martinsburg Gazette* details the balloon flight of Charles Wise who lifted off from Shannondale Springs and landed on the farm of Ehud Turner. According to Wise, Turner "treated me with every kindness, giving me my supper, lodging, and breakfast, and in the morning sent me off to Shepherdstown."

The brick house built by Priscilla Turner and her husband embodies many of the distinctive characteristics of the vernacular Greek Revival style in antebellum Berkeley County. Important exterior features of this style include the five-bay, two-story main block with its two-story rear wing; the central entrance with rectangular transom; and the brick dentil cornice. An unusual feature of the house is the use of five-course brick bond on three elevations except for the front elevation, where all-stretcher bond is used. Ordinarily either Flemish bond or a bond with fewer courses of stretcher bricks would have been used on the façade. On the interior, the house features a center hall plan, along with extensive woodwork. This woodwork includes simply designed and executed Greek Revival fireplace mantels, door and window surrounds with square corner blocks, paneled dadoes beneath some windows, and paneled door jambs in the dining room. Also unusual are the two enclosed winder stairs in the house.

The Priscilla Strode Turner House illustrates the transition from stone and log domestic architecture that was common in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century in Berkeley County. Builders in Berkeley County had a strong tradition of stone masonry architecture, epitomized by such nearby houses as the Jacob Lingamfelter and John Sybert Houses in Harlan Springs and the Peter Speck House near Martinsburg (GAI 2000: 25).

Angeline Turner, a daughter of Ehud and Priscilla Turner, married Berkeley County native Ward Hill Lamon in 1850. Lamon was a law partner of Abraham Lincoln and campaigned for his election in 1860. Lincoln appointed Lamon Marshal of the District of Columbia in 1861, and returned to Martinsburg later in life to practice law (Wood 2002).

On the death of Ehud Turner, his holdings were divided, and the tract with the house was awarded to his son Magill Turner. In 1864, widow Priscilla Turner exchanged this land with her son Magill for other land that she had inherited from her father (Deed Book 65, page 55).

In 1875, the Turner property was sold by Priscilla and Magill Turner to D.S. Grantham, ending the historic Strode-Turner association with the house and land. The property changed hands numerous times thereafter, and was owned by the Bowers, Lemaster, Lewis, Robinson, Rice, Rowland, and Bray families among others. In a 1944 transaction, the land was listed as 144 acres; by 1971, the acreage had been reduced to 30 (Deed Book 250, page 699). The present owners, Tom Melia and Amy Conroy, purchased the house and surrounding seven acres in 1998 (Deed Book 600, page 3).

REFERENCES

"Balloon Ascension" Martinsburg Gazette (7 September 1853)

Berkeley County Deed Records, Martinsburg, WV

Berkeley County Land Books, Martinsburg, WV

Berkeley County Will Records, Martinsburg, WV

Frederick County Deed Records, Winchester, VA

GAI Consultants, Inc. Architectural Survey and National Register Evaluation: Spring Mills and North Mountain Area, Berkeley County, West Virginia. (Monroeville PA), 2001.

No Author, "The Strode Family." Files of the Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission.

Don Wood, 2002, personal communication.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property follow the solid black lot lines of the entire 7-acre parcel, as shown on a survey dated 22 November 1988, contained in Berkeley County Deed Book 250, page 699.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated boundary includes the remainder of the farm historically associated with the Priscilla Strode Turner House, the historic approach to the house from Carlyle Road, and the associated contributing spring house.

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Photographs

All photographs are of the Priscilla Strode Turner House, 347 Carlyle Road, Martinsburg, Berkeley County, WV 25401

Photographer: Geoffrey B. Henry, GAI Consultants, Inc. 28 April 2002

Negatives located at West Virginia Division of Culture and History (SHPO), Charleston WV

Photograph 1	Main House,	East elevation,	, facing southwest
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Photograph 2 Main House, South elevation, facing north

Photograph 3 Main House, Southeast elevation, facing northwest

- Photograph 4 Main House, North elevation of rear wing, facing southeast
- Photograph 5 Main House, Stair, facing west
- Photograph 6 Main House, Bedroom mantel, facing north
- Photograph 7 Main House, East door, facing east
- Photograph 8 Main House, Dining room door moulding detail, facing east
- Photograph 9 Stone Springhouse, Northwest elevation, facing southeast

