#### **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only	For NF	S use	only	
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received JUL | 0 1984 date entered AUG 2 3 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

#### 1. Name

historic Peck-Crim-Chesser-House

and/or common

2. Loca	tion					
street & number	14 North	Walnu	t Stree	t		not for publication
city, town	Philippi		vici	nity of		
state West V	Virginia	code	54	county	Barbour	<b>code</b> 001
3. Class	sification					
_X_building(s) structure site	Ownership public _X private both Public Acquisition I/A in process being considere		itatus X occupie unoccu work in Accessible yes: res X yes: uni no	pied progress tricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park _X_ private residence religious scientific transportation other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name	Lucille	Crim	Chesser-	·lifetime-P	eqqy	Chesser	Hadley	&	Julia	Chesser	Martine
	(sisters	s)					-				

street & number	14	North	Walnut	Street
And a state of the second				

city, town	Philippi	vicinity of	state	WV
5. Lo	ocation of Leg	al Description		
courthouse	, registry of deeds, etc. Ba	rbour County Courthou	se	
street & nui	mber N/A			
city, town	Philippi		state	WV
6. Re	epresentation	in Existing Sur	veys	
title	N/A	has this property be	een determined el	igible? yes _X no
date			federal stat	e county local
depository	for survey records			
city, town			state	

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent X_good fair	<pre> deteriorated ruins unexposed</pre>	unaltered _Xaltered	X original site moved date N/A
	unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Peck-Crim-Chesser House, a massive two-story solid brick 19th century residence, occupies two city lots (35-36) at the corner of Walnut and Church Streets (sometimes referred to as "Crim Alley") in Philippi, seat of Barbour County West Virginia. The combined prominent location directly behind historic Barbour County Courthouse and Square, the tall stately maples, dependency and open lawn (enclosed on front and west elevations by a low stone wall of cut limestones blocks set in a castellated pattern) give this bold edifice a commanding presence in the heart of the Both inside and outside there is a wealth of fine architectural city. detail, sawn, turned, open-wood ornament, porches, triple window bays, segmental-headed window openings, louvred window shutters, original pintles, all in an excellent state of preservation. The survival of such detail, the Victorian massing and floor plan cause this house-built in 1884 to be very important to the community. It was designed by its original owner, Cora May Crim (daughter of J.N.B. Crim) Peck. It is the only masonary two and one-half story with full basement of its type ever built in the city and it is one of the two if not the most prominent home in Philippi.

The Peck-Crim-Chesser House is a red brick (also painted barn red) two story house having an irregular plan typical of large brick residences of the late 19th century. It has high pitched multiple gables and decorative high standing brick chimneys with corbeled caps. Although the building is eclectic in architectural style, it has a suggestion of late Gothic design because of the steep gables that are decorated with sawn barge boards. The gabled roofs are covered with green asbestos shingles, earlier corrugated tin, originally slate. The eaves, like the gables, are decorated with wooden barge boards in the same simulated sawtooth pattern. The attic windows are arched with decorative brick hoods featuring key stones and window sash with arches rounded at the top with reeded casing. The first and second story windows are tall, narrow, double-hung in Victorian style and are topped by flat brick arches. The triple bay windows have segmental All windows have stone sills, rusticated with dimpled centers arches. and smooth borders.

The foundation stones extending down to create a full basement are very large, hand-tooled square and rectangular limestone blocks. They also are rusticated. The bricks are layed in seven course common bonding, seven courses in stretchers, the eighth in headers, a very Victorian design.

There are four entrances, two at the front and two at the rear elevation. The oak double entrance doors are reached at the side of the principle porch. They have upper glass panels with beveled borders. The large overhead transom light is beveled and the reveals are oak paneled. The primary porch with its ten, wood, Roman-Tuscan columns extends across the entire front and along one-third of each side elevation. The porch floor and ceiling have narrow tongue and groove boards set in a diagonal and are mirror images of one another. The mid-section of the porch is broken by the parlor bay window with a very large central light set off by upper sash centered with a frosted light bordered by small square lights in the Queen Anne style. The secondary front porch entrance opens into the dining

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room. The secondary porch, at the rear elevation, opens from the kitchen. Its roof extends to join the roof of the two story cellar dependency, which is of identical construction as the residence: foundation, brickwork, gabled pitch, inner walls plaster over lathe. (There is a second dependency, a two story cottage cum garage (former stables). The unusually large dining room is enhanced by a large alcove formed by a multi-sided bay with five double hung windows. An elaborate oak screen defines the alcove entrance transom.

In 1907 the Pecks moved to Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Peck's brother, Edmund Hall Crim, bought the residence. His wife, Virginia Talbott Crim, whose great grandfather was the first white settler (1782) in the area, designed a handsome living room addition which is incorporated into the side and rear elevations, creating a long corridor leading to a fourth entrance midway in the rear elevation and also creating two additional second story rooms.

stairway rises in the open well entrance hall and A three-run terminates in a spacious hallway which gives access to five large rooms and two baths and a servant's room (also reached by an enclosed stairway from the kitchen). The wainscoating of the primary stairway is made up of oak panels bordered in eqq and dart molding. The balusters of the stair railing are turned with a spool design and support a molded rail which terminates in a volute, the newal post, supported by a reeded column with crocketed capital. The stairway forms an L-shaped balcony At the bottom landing, a square fluted column on the upper hallway. supports a fan-shaped screen. In this sixteen-room, virtually unaltered, residence all interior floors and woodwork are oak. All walls are plastered and, are eleven feet six inches high. The hardwood doors, floors, windows, and wainscoating are unaltered, in their original, unpainted finish. The second story woodwork has been painted and the floors refinished. Among the most grand of the wooden finishes are the several decorative open-work screens with turned spindle knobs, the lintel in the dining room entrance, the operative single and double pocket doors into the library and music room, and the wainscoated paneled library book cases with six glass doors. The large music room is notable for its multisided bay, containing four floor to ceiling double hung windows with central wall panel, and the ornamental ceiling molding.

The Peck-Crim-Chesser House is a virtually unaltered example of baronial Victorian architecture. It and its site are imposing, speaking eloquently of a bygone age in Barbour County.



A carriage house dependency, a modest story-and-a-half vertical board and batten structure, stands at northeast corner of the lot upon which the house stands. It is adaptively used as an apartment dwelling.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of SignificanceC archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy X politics government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1884;1907	Builder Architect ur	nknown; contribut	ions by

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

unknown; contributions by Cora Crim Peck and Virginia Talbott Crim

The Peck-Crim-Chesser house in Philippi, Barbour County, West Virginia is significant because it is a well-preserved unaltered surviving example of late 19th century Victorian architecture (1884), because it is prominently sited, has been continuously occupied by members of the same family for one hundred years, and because this family has been prominent in the local 18th, 19th and 20th century society of this rural county seat. It is notable that this house was designed by two women: Cora Crim Peck who took great pride in the original plans, developed prior to 1884 (undoubtedly plan books were used), especially in the three-run open well stairway, and Virginia Talbott Crim whose addition in 1907 coordinated in design with the original while roughly doubling the size of the home. The tall gables with their sawn barge boards, the triple bays, the porch of columns, louvred shutters, pintles all intact, double hung windows, locally pressed brick, and limestone hand tooled foundation stones, eleven foot six inch plaster walls, exterior and interior doors with transoms, extensive oak wainscoating, open-work, and flooring testify to the status of the owners and the quality of workmanship of the times.

The citizens of Philippi for whom this house was originally built were Cora May Crim Peck (1859-1948) and Melville Peck, Esquire, natives of Barbour County. Cora Peck was the daughter of J.N.B. Crim, the leading merchant, foremost businessman and financier of the county. Melville Peck (1855-?) was an active member of the firm of Crim and Peck, graduate of West Virginia College, Morgantown, admitted to the Bar 1881, practiced law in Philippi, and with his wife established the <u>Tygarts Valley Star</u> <u>Weekly</u> "to be a leader not a follower of public sentiment." (Cora Peck supervised the office and did the writing.) Peck was Prosecuting Attorney for four years, was twice mayor of Philippi. The Crim-Peck building was erected in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Peck were prominent citizens in Philippi until they moved to Richmond in 1907.

Edmund Hall Crim (1864-1920) who purchased the home of his sister, Mrs. Peck, was educated at West Virginia College, Morgantown, was President of the First National Bank in Philippi, President of E.H. Crim and Company and successor to his father's business empire until he was robbed and murdered on a business trip to New York City. Continuing to live in the home were his widow and daughter. The widow, Virginia Talbott Crim, was a great great granddaughter of Richard Talbott, first white man to have resided permanently in Barbour County (1782) and great niece of Elam Dowden Talbott (1810-?) a physician and surgeon elected to the Virginia Assembly who was instrumental in getting appropriations to build the covered bridge at Philippi and who played an important role

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Crim-Chesser Family Papers, 14 N. Walnut Street, Philippi, WV

History of Barbour County, Hardesty's West Virginia Counties. Richwood, WV, Jim Comstock, 1973.

# **10. Geographical Data**

<u> </u>			
Acreage of nominated propert Quadrangle name Philipp UTM References			Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
A 1 7 58 3 0 20 Zone Easting	4 13 34 0111 0 Northing	B Zone East	ing Northing
C		□ <u>                                     </u>	
Verbal boundary description to the southwest be northeast by a line intersecting with	oy N. Walnut St. Ne 75 ft. long a	, to the northwind to the south	5-ft. square bounded west by Church St., to the meast by a line 75 ft. lone
List all states and countie	s for properties overla	pping state or county	boundaries
state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
<b>11. Form Pre</b> name/title Peggy Che	sser Hadley		
organization <u>N/A</u>		date	February 15, 1984
street & number 14 N.	Walnut Street	telepho	ne 304/348-0240
city or town Philip	pi	state	We <b>s</b> t Virginia
12. State His	toric Prese	ervation Off	icer Certification
The evaluated significance of t	this property within the s	tate is:	
national		X local	
As the designated State Histor 665), I hereby nominate this pr according to the criteria and p	operty for inclusion in the	e Național Register and c	eservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– ertify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation Off	ficer signature		1
title State Historic	Preservation O	fficer	date June 29, 1984
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i n n	property is included in th	e National Hegister	date 8 23 84
Keeper of the National Re			
Attest:			date
Chief of Registration			
GPO 894-785			

Continuation sheet

#### **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

Significance

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in the formation of Barbour County and in having the town of Philippi named and incorporated. The site of the first land battle of the Civil War, presently Alderson Broaddus College, was located on his farmland, Talbott's Hill. Mrs. Crim was also first cousin of Richard E. Talbott, one-time treasurer of the state of West Virginia.

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The daughter, Lucille (Crim) Chesser (1896-) continues to reside in the family home. Highly educated and traveled she has been a high school teacher and college professor, business woman managing the Crim estate, member of the Board of Governors of Alderson Broaddus College and a benefactor to the community. St. Paul's Episcopal Church stands in the center of land donated by her in the same block as the Peck-Crim-Chesser residence. Crim dining room and Chesser lounge at Alderson Broaddus College are memorials to her mother and husband. Lucille Crim Chesser has a life time interest in the residence which passes to her daughters Peggy Chesser Hadley and Julia Chesser Martine.

The Peck-Crim-Chesser house is significant historically both as a strong architectural testament to the best of late 19th-century Victorian architecture, workmanship, and materials and a living witness to a distinguished family whose influence remains prominent in Barbour County, West Virginia a century later.