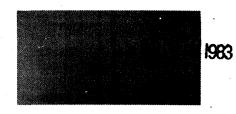
**United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

Type all entries	-complete appli	cable sections	3		
1. Nam	ie				
historic	Da	wson, T.H.B	., House		
and/or common	Da	wson, T.H.B	House		
2. Loca					
street & number	30	O S. Green	Street		N/A not for publication
city, town	Berkeley S	prings <u>l</u>	N/A vicinity of		<u> </u>
state W	est Virginia	code 54	county	Morgan	<b>code</b> 065
3. Clas	sificatio	n			
Category  district  building(s)  structure  site  object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisit N/A in process being consid	ion Acce	us occupied unoccupied work in progress essible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educationai entertainment government industriai military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	perty			
name	R.C. Dunn				
street & number	15750 Westbr	ook			
city, town	Detroit	-1	√A vicinity of	state	e Michigan
5. Loca	ation of I	egal D	escription	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Morgan Co	unty Courthou	se	
city, town		Berkeley S	prings	state	e West Virginia
	resentat	ion in E	xisting		
title	N/A	<u> </u>	has this pro	perty been determined	eligible? yes _X_ no
date				federal s	tate county local
depository for s	urvey records		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
city, town				state	

# Condition — excellent — unaltered — unaltered — with in the control of the contr

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

The T.H.B. Dawson House, a large red brick Italianate-style 19th-century residence, occupies a hillside city lot at the corner of Green and Market Streets in Berkeley Springs (Bath), seat of Morgan County, West Virginia. The slight gradient of the hillside parcel required the builders to erect the house with a high, front-facing raised basement and an expansive flight of wooden entrance stairs. These components combine to give the edifice a commanding presence on the city street. A wealth of detail in the form of turned, sawn, and open-work wooden ornament and other picturesque features such as three-sided window bays, segmental-headed window openings, and louvered window shutters on original pintles, survive in an excellent state of preservation. It is the presence of such detail and the survival of the Victorian massing and floor plan that cause this house - built in 1880 - to be so important to the community where many others of similar style have been altered or destroyed.

The Dawson residence is an L-shaped, 2-story brick house with highly ornate porches at the front and side elevations. The dwelling's gabled roofs, covered with corrugated tin (earlier with slate) are pierced at the gabled ends with interior chimneys and embellished at the apex of the eaves with massive open-work and punched wooden screens. Heavy wooden cornice heads appoint each of the window and door openings that are all segmental in shape. The cornices above the entrance and second story window centered in the facade, are especially heavy. Framing the central bay of the front facade is a massive and steeply pitched cross gable that lends the architectural composition a distinct Gothic touch.

Two, 3-sided bays flank the entrance and are linked with a roof and balustraded wooden deck rail that effectively forms a recessed porch extending across the entire first story of the entrance elevation. The doorway is centered beneath the porch within a mullioned opening with an expansive segmental transom and floorlength sidelights. The glass panes of the surrounds here and in the second story 3-part window, are referred to in the surviving bills and shipping notices (in the owner's possession), as "figured glass" (etched glass). The heavy front single-leaf door is deeply moulded and paneled in the High Victorian manner. Ash and black walnut planks comprise the flooring of the entrance foyer.

A 2-flight stair rises at the rear of the open-well entrance hall to provide access to the spacious rooms of the upper floor. The 10 rooms of the house are finished with heavy, dark softwood mouldings; all of the walls are either papered or painted. The custom-made book cases of the first floor left parlor are designed with Gothic-style ornament. While wall surfaces were generally papered after the turn of the century, original wall coloring called "alabastine", a bluish hue with lime mixture, was applied to many of the walls after construction. This finish can be seen in parts of the house today. The survival of numerous original lighting fixtures and hardware in addition to the large quantity of original furnishings, Victorian bric-a-brac, and household utility items, make the house a veritable museum of domestic Victorian material culture.

grained to resemble hardwood

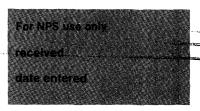
NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81) OMB NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 12/31/84

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T.H.B. Dawson House, Morgan County, West Virginia

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While the Dawson House is not an example of baronial Victorian architecture, it is a significant and largely intact example of a substantial house type once commonly assigned to upper middle class businessmen and professionals of America's Gilded Age.

#### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C  archeology-prehistoric  archeology-historic  agriculture  x architecture  art  commerce  communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement industry invention	music	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1880	Builder/Architect H.H.		lders

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The T.H.B. Dawson House in Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia, is significant because it is the best preserved and detailed surviving example of Italianate-Gothic architecture in the community, and because it is associated with a prominent member of local 19th-century society in the environment of a rural county seat.

Plans for the Dawson House were drawn prior to 1880 and executed in 1880 by local builders H.H. and J.W. Hunter. (Plan books may have been used in the design). Building materials were ordered from area businesses; e.g. lumber from George D. Landwehr of Cumberland, Maryland, and P. Hein & Company. The finished house was an impressive addition to the community though its grounds were originally more spacious and contained several subsidiary structures for the storage of hams, wood and coal. Like most substantial suburban houses of 19th-century America, the Dawson House was surrounded by open lots. The quiet site above the town of Berkeley Springs gave its occupants a certain freedom from the bustle and pollution of the commercial streets around the courthouse; it also provided a degree of security from change.

Thus the Dawson House survives as an excellent, intact example of substantial small-town architecture of the period. With the encroachment of later, less sophisticated residential development on neighboring city lots, the Victorian quality of the Dawson House did not diminish but remained altogether a singular statement of ideas of fashion from another time.

The Italianate elements chosen by the builder are best represented in the use of heavy ornament over window and door openings and in the plentiful sawnwork embellishing porch and verandah columns. Gothic flourishes are evident too in the steep cross gable dominating the building's front elevation and in the wooden openwork screen of quatrefoils decorating the eaves of the verandah on the north side of the house. The vernacular character of the house is characterized then by a collection of style elements that harmonize within the broad genre of 19th-century building called "Victorian". The purpose of the builder was to create a dominating statement reflecting the status of the owner; it is the choice of ornament and vertical massing — as in the tall, segmental double—hung windows with console—supported heavy cornice heads — that produce this effect, although to have referred to the house as a "cottage" in the late 19th century would have been acceptable.

The citizen of Berkeley Springs for whom the house was built was Mr. T.H.B. (Thomas Hart Benton) Dawson (1840-1921), a native of the community who attained prominence in community service and business affairs. The Morgan Messenger upon the death of Mr. Dawson reported in its January 27, 1921, addition that he was "one of Morgan County's oldest and best known citizens." Following active service in the

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Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

date

NPS Form 10-900-a

OM8 NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 12/31/84

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Union Army during the Civil War, Dawson was elected in 1866 county clerk of Morgan County, a position that was held for 36 consecutive years. Also active in the legal profession and insurance business, Dawson played other roles in the community.

In 1889, "Col." Dawson was a charter and board member of the Bank of Berkeley Springs, a position he filled until the end of his life. Dawson also assisted as a charter member of the George G. Summers Post of the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic). Dawson was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Fearnow Dawson. He and his wife, Mollie Brown Dawson, were the parents of ten children. Present (1982) owner of the Dawson House is Mr. R.C. Dunn, a grandson of T.H.B. Dawson.

The Dawson House is significant therefore because it represents a locally distinguished example of late 19th century architecture and because it preserves in its furnishings and lore the traditions of a locally prominent family.