

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0684066

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	SEP 11 1978
DATE ENTERED	DEC 13 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Laidley-Summers-Quarrier House

AND/OR COMMON "Glenwood"

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 800 Orchard Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN Charleston

VICINITY OF

STATE West Virginia

CODE 54

COUNTY Kanawha

CODE 039

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Miss Lucy Quarrier ✓

STREET & NUMBER 800 Orchard Street

CITY, TOWN Charleston VICINITY OF

STATE West Virginia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Kanawha County Courthouse

25312

STREET & NUMBER Virginia and Court Streets

CITY, TOWN Charleston

STATE West Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A mile west of the mouth of Elk River on a high bluff overlooking the Kanawha Valley stands "Glenwood", one of the oldest and best preserved houses in Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Prior to the Civil War, Glenwood was a large country estate that could be reached from the village of Charleston by a winding dirt road that is today West Washington Street. Shorn of its original large acreage, Glenwood nevertheless retains on its one and three-quarter acre site remarkably well preserved architectural and landscape features that have not been impaired amidst the crush of residential West Charleston.

Glenwood is a two-story, gable roofed brick residence of vernacular Greek Revival styling that combines excellence of proportion and articulation of detail. James Madison Laidley engaged the services of an English immigrant builder and stonemason, William Preston, who erected the house in 1852. The high sandstone ashlar block foundation and the elevated site give the house an imposing appearance. The builder used readily available materials, including black and white walnut timber from the estate, bricks fired near the building site, and sandstone quarried in the vicinity of the house (a segment of the cellar is cut from solid sandstone).

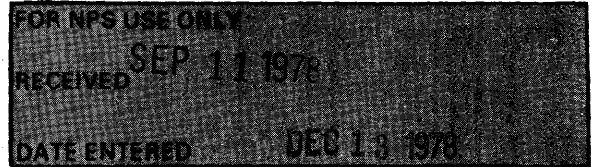
The outer bearing walls of Glenwood are eighteen inches thick, while the inner partition walls are approximately fourteen inches thick. The medium pitch of the roof is due in part to the north plane that extends to cover the building's rear, two-story veranda. Brick parapets hide the roof at both the east and west gable ends of the house. Twin, interior end chimneys also complement the building's gables.

With the exception of the brown-painted brick walls and wooden trim that have been this color since the turn-of-the century, the exterior features of Glenwood have remained unchanged. The two bays of the front elevation flanking the pedimented, single-story portico, are resessed four inches to provide pseudo-pilasters at the corners of the house. The center bay is thus extended four inches to provide a subtle emphasis on the portico, the principal architectural feature of the house. Glenwood's expansive wooden entablature with its dentiled cornice is duplicated in the triangular pediment and cornice of the portico.

Paired Corinthian columns with fluted, sand-painted wooden shafts and enriched bases stand on sandstone plinths supported by solid sandstone rails. These rails border seven sandstone steps that form the approach to the building's entrance. The solid, white walnut front door is flanked by pilasters and sidelights and is headed with a rectangular transom. The side and transom glass was replaced in the early 1950s with Blenko glass from Huntington, West Virginia.

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The ecanthus leaf motif of the column capitals is echoed in the consoles beneath the wooden cornice window heads and lugsills. The double-hung windows with six over six light sashes are protected with mounted louvered shutters. Double, louvered shutter doors are in place over the front door. Metal details of the building's exterior are four cast iron foundation vents in the front elevation, and an S-shaped metal masonry brace in each gable.

The interior, like the exterior, has changed imperceptibly over the years. The great rooms of Glenwood are twenty feet square with finely paneled walnut doors and random-width pine flooring. The great windows rise above eleven-inch baseboards almost to the height of the twelve-foot ceilings. They are finished in a yellow stained poplar casing with a grained embellishment.* Greek Revival murals in the entrance hallway depicting classical columns and female figures were painted over by earlier occupants who apparently disparaged the artistic merit of the paintings. The generally trabeated treatment of the building's design is broken in the arched opening between the hallway and the stairhall.

Glenwood is furnished with numerous pieces of furniture brought to the house by Judge Summers in 1857. Among these items are a cherry dining table capable of seating twenty people, a tall secretary bookcase, and a floor clock and piano. Chairs, beds, linen, an early Brussels carpet, and oil portraits of the Summers family are early items seen in various parts of the house. Several paintings are attributed to the American artist Catlin.

The grounds of Glenwood are neatly planted with perennial, herb, and boxwood gardens. A gable-roofed, two-story servant's quarters at the rear of the house also has served as a summer kitchen and weaving shed. The single-pile, four room structure is in excellent condition like the main house.

Glenwood was restored c. 1954 for the Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Quarrier, direct descendants of Judge George Summers. Genevieve E. Pennypacker, of Winchester, Virginia, was responsible for the interior restoration.

* Door and window casings were painted gray in 1954. Doors have retained their original wood finish.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1852

BUILDER/ARCHITECT William Preston

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

"Glenwood" was built in 1852 in the Greek Revival style for James Madison Laidley, a local notable, who named the house from the near-by deep rock-strewn glen cut by a stream that cascaded from neighboring hills that is today a paved street called Mathews Avenue. Glenwood is a significant residence because it is an original example of the best of Charleston's (West Virginia) early houses, and because it holds the additional distinction of having been part of the background of a number of important local personages who played notable roles in the history of the Kanawha Valley and West Virginia. These people are memorialized in several street names of Charleston: Bream, Lovell, Laidley, Summers, and Quarrier. The name of the estate itself is perpetuated in Glenwood Avenue and in Glenwood School.

James Madison Laidley (1809-1896) was the son of James Grant Laidley, an attorney from Parkersburg, who represented Wood County in the Virginia legislature in the years 1804-5-6. James M. Laidley, or "Madison", as he was generally known, moved to Charleston as a young man and at age twenty, founded the Western Register, a newspaper he served as editor. In 1848-9 Laidley was a member of the Virginia legislature and a decade later ran for Congress but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, General Albert Jenkins. By 1850 he had accumulated a small fortune from a saltmaking operation in the Kanawha City area of present Charleston. These resources enabled Laidley to build Glenwood in 1852. It is generally believed that the "business entanglements" and decline of local salt prices influenced Laidley to sell his house in 1857. Buyer of Glenwood was Judge George W. Summers, for whom Summers County, West Virginia, is named.

The Summers family came to the Kanawha Valley in the winter of 1813 from Alexandria, Virginia. They settled first near Winfield where they built a log house called "Walnut Grove". Lewis Summers' Journal of a Tour from Alexandria, Virginia, to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1808," was published in the Southern Historical Magazine of February, 1892. Lewis Summers (1778-1843) was an attorney, judge, store owner at Kanawha Salines, member of the Virginia Assembly from Kanawha County, 1817-18, and member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829.

George W. Summers (1804-1868), younger brother of Lewis, was elected to the Legislature of Virginia in 1830-31, and in 1834-35. He was a

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Charleston Daily Mail. January 17, 1954.

Christian Science Monitor. February 28, 1942.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 3/4

QUADRANGLE NAME Charleston West

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 17 443160 42466810
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Located on a parcel at the northwest corner of Orchard Street and Park Avenue, the property is bound by Garden Street on the north. Stonewall Jackson High School is located southeast of Glenwood across Park Avenue.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Rodney S. Collins, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

W.V. Department of Culture and History

DATE

August 9, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex

TELEPHONE

304 348-0240

CITY OR TOWN

Charleston

STATE

West Virginia 25305

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Clarence Morrow

September 6, 1978

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12-13-78

ATTEST:

John A. Beebe
~~CHIEF OF REGISTRATION~~

DATE Dec 12, 1978

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member of the U.S. House of Representatives in the terms of 1841 and 1843. Summers won acclaim for his speaking and debating abilities in the Virginia Convention of 1850 where the questions of taxation and representation as viewed by western Virginians were addressed in opposition to the power structure of Tidewater Virginia. The seeds of discontent so eloquently expressed by Summers were issues that climaxed in the formation of the state of West Virginia in 1863.

Summers was defeated for Governor of Virginia in 1851, largely because he was tagged by the opposition as an abolitionist. In 1852, he was elected Judge of the 18th Circuit, serving until 1858.

George W. Summers is perhaps best remembered for his active work in the Washington Peace Conference of 1861 where "he did all he could to secure peace and prevent disunion." In the same year Summers was a delegate at the Virginia Convention where he bitterly opposed the secession of Virginia from the Union. Summers' pro-Union stance was known to President Lincoln, whom Charleston historian, W.S. Laidley, declares "contemplated, if not offered the Judge a place on his Cabinet or a place on the Supreme bench, ..." (History of Charleston and Kanawha County, p. 104).

During and after the Civil War, Summers devoted himself to his extensive legal practice and to the management of his farm. His service was not forgotten, however. Laidley records that "if you ask the old people who was the ablest man this county has ever produced, they will uniformly tell you that it was Mr. Summers, the lawyer and advocate."

Following the death of Judge Summers in 1868, Glenwood passed to his surviving heir Lewis Summers II. The house is presently (1978) owned by Miss Lucy Quarrier, a descendant of Judge Summers. A tradition held by Amacetta Laidley, wife of Judge Summers, was that on occupying a new house, a Bible and salt must first precede the owners over the threshold to insure good luck and plenty. Mrs. Summers observed that tradition in 1857, a fact perhaps evident in the survival of Glenwood in its present handsome state.

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Hale, John P. History of the Great Kanawha Valley. Madison, Wis.:
Brant, Fuller and Co., 1891, vol. 1, pp. 296-298.

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Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Publishing Co., 1911, pp. 103-109.