

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 29 1984

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Morgan-Gold House

and or common "Golden Meadows"

2. Location

SR 26

On the north side of W.Va. Secondary Route #26, Runnymede Road, one mile street & number west of the intersection with U.S. Route #11. ___ not for publication

city, town Bunker Hill ___X vicinity of

state West Virginia code 54 county Berkeley code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
___ district	___ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment
___ object	N/A in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government
	___ being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	___ industrial
		___ no	___ military
			___ museum
			___ park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			___ religious
			___ scientific
			___ transportation
			___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Captain and Mrs. Dale Reed

street & number Rt 2, Box 306

city, town Bunker Hill ___X vicinity of state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Berkeley County Courthouse

street & number 100 West King Street

city, town Martinsburg, state West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

G-22 Berkeley County Historic
title Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date July 1984 ___ federal ___ state county ___ local

depository for survey records Berkeley County Courthouse

city, town Martinsburg, state West Virginia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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

The Morgan-Gold House is located on the north side of West Virginia Secondary Route #26, known locally as the Runnymede Road, just one mile west of the intersection with U.S. Routh #11. It is situated back from the road on a knoll and is surrounded and shaded by tall trees.

The "L" shaped, three bay, two story house is built of logs on a stone foundation. The front section measures twenty-and-a-half feet deep by thirty-and-a-half feet wide with an excellent Greek Revival period one story, one bay original pedimented portico entrance. The ell measures thirty-and-a-half feet long by twenty-five feet deep including the two tiered recessed porch with pantries. Both sections have exterior stone end chimneys.

The rear part of the ell was built ca. 1745 as a one story, two bay, one room cabin with loft accessable by ladder. The large logs in this section are exposed, as they originally were. A large exterior stone chimney with fireplace is centered on the north gable wall. This section is representative of early permanent settler housing. It was raised to a full two stories ca. 1870. The pole rafters are probably the original from the cabin.

The front section was constructed of logs ca. 1809 and remodelled ca. 1856 with central hall, one room each side and is Greek Revival in style. The transomed entrance door is six-panel with period box lock. The trim is plain with flat corner blocks. Room partitions are of beaded vertical ten-inch boards with board & batten doors. The doors are made of six five-inch boards.

The two fireplaces are on the gable walls of the ground floor rooms and both have fine period mantels. Both have rounded corner mantel shelves. One has a plain but molded frieze over large panelled pilasters. The other has large plain end blocks over plain pilasters and a plain frieze.

The two sections of the house were originally detached and had an open breezeway between them. Samuel Gold raised the Morgan Cabin to two stories and connected the two sections with a two story addition and added the two tiered porch with pantries ca. 1870. Door locks are box locks with porcelain knobs manufactured by "Corbin and Pat. March 1, 1870." Doors in this section are period four-panel doors.

The central stairs is of one flight and was enclosed. This was changed in the second quarter 1900s by the Millers who owned the house for nearly fifty years. Part of the beaded board wall was removed on one side and replaced with a closed string balustrade.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Morgan-Gold House

Item number 7

Page 2

Outbuildings include a small, nearly square, one story log outbuilding with a gun-port in the north wall. This is located directly behind the house. Another log outbuilding of similar size is located in the rear yard and a single pen log barn, that has been extensively added to, is behind it. These were all probably built by David Morgan who lived here for twenty-seven years. A grainery of the Victorian era is also included and is of post-and-beam frame construction with decorative bargeboards.

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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1745; ca. 1870 **Builder/Architect** David Morgan

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Morgan-Gold House has exceptional historical significance through associations with David Morgan, Alexander Stephen, Joel Ward, and Samuel Gold. Architecturally, it is a nice representation of a vernacular Greek Revival, two story, log dwelling house.

In August of 1745, Morgan Morgan, accredited with being the first permanent settler in West Virginia, deeded two hundred acres of his one thousand acre King's Patent to his son David Morgan. David built a one-and-a-half story, two bay log cabin as his home. The log outbuildings were built by Morgan who lived here until 1772 when he moved to Marion County at the age of fifty-one.

David Morgan was appointed by the Virginia Governor to assist Stephan Holsten is surveying southwestern Virginia. He was again appointed in 1746 as one of the commissioners to assist Col. George Washington to locate and establish the northern boundary of the Fairfax estate, which was to be the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1747, he was hired by the Ohio Land Company, along with Jacob Prickett, Nathaniel Springer, and James Chew, to explore in the Marion County (W.Va.) area for a good location for a new settlement. On this trip, they found the scalped body of Abe Little, a fur trader. David and his brother Zackquill Morgan were both at General Braddock's defeat. David became famous as an "Indian Fighter" and is accredited, along with Jacob Prickett and others, with the building of Prickett's Fort in Marion County. Major William Haymond's Rangers, the garrison at the fort in 1777 (Rev. War) included David Morgan and three of his sons, Evan, James, and Lt. Morgan Morgan. This Morgan Morgan was a captain on the Cherokee Indian Campaign that was organized by George Washington and was on the Saratoga Campaign during the Revolutionary War. All of David Morgan's eight children were born in this cabin in Berkeley County. David is a direct ancestor of former West Virginia Governor Ephriam Morgan and former United States Congressman William Morgan (W.Va.).

Fron 1809 to 1823, the property was owned and resided in by Alexander Stephen, nephew of General Adam Stephen (Rev. War), the founder of Martinsburg, W.Va.. Alexander built the front full two story log house and used David Morgan's cabin as the detached kitchen. He had extensive orchards

9. Major Bibliographical References

Berkeley County Courthouse Records, Martinsburg, West Virginia.
Balderson, Fort Prickett Frontier and Marion County, Bicentennial Committee Project, 1975.
Berkeley County Historical Society, "The Berkeley Journal," Issues Three 1974 and Six 1977.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 4 acres
Quadrangle name Inwood Quadrangle scale 1 : 24,000
UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>751880</u>	<u>4357520</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning 170' west of the house, thence north 400', east 170', southeast 270', south 330', thence along the north side of the road west 360' to the beginning (See map).

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frances D. Ruth, Administrator
organization Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission date September 30, 1984
street & number Rt 2, Box 320 telephone (304) 754-7097
city or town Martinsburg, state West Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date May 2, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrews
Keeper of the National Register

date 7/8/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Morgan-Gold House

Item number 8

Page 2

here, owned the stone mill at Spring Mills, and many properties in Martinsburg. In 1823, he sold to Joel Ward. Ward was a large landowner and vigorous man of business in the county. He was the grandfather, through his daughter Elizabeth, of Ward Hill Lamon, Abraham Lincoln's early law partner, close friend, and Chief Marshal of Washington, D.C. during Lincoln's Presidency.

The property was sold in 1856 to Washington Gold who remodelled the log house and kitchen. All of the trim, doors, board walls, and hardware in these sections date from this period. He deeded the property to his son Samuel in 1867. Samuel had married Elizabeth Lamon, a sister of Ward Hill Lamon. They lived here until his death in 1891 and named the property "Golden Meadows." Samuel served in both the legislature and senate of the new state of West Virginia. Samuel raised the kitchen (Morgan's Cabin) to a full two stories and built the middle two story section as a connector. The result is a very nice vernacular Greek Revival style, two story, "L" shaped farm house.

"Golden Meadows" was purchased in 1980 by Capt. Dale Reed. Captain Reed served in the Navy for thirty-one years. His campaigns include the North Atlantic Patrol, the North African Campaign, Guadalcanal, the Mariannas, Okinawa, and in 1945, he was present at the signing of the peace treaty in Tokyo Harbor. Since the war, he has had command of three ships. Retired in 1972, Historic "Golden Meadows" is the Reed's home.

The Morgan-Gold House is architecturally significant for being a nice expression of Greek Revival architecture in a log building. In 1854, Washington Gold had built his own large, two story, "L" shaped brick dwelling house and named it "Mountain View" (National Register 1983). His remodelling of the Morgan-Gold House in 1856 is obvious in the mantels and trim that are similar and are very good work. The other log buildings on the property were already there according to an advertisement by Alexander Stephen when he was selling the property in 1823. Of great significance is the small, nearly square log building with gun port, located behind the David Morgan section. Built ca. 1745, gun ports would have been appropriate. Further support is found in the grainery, a very nice example of a Victorian era outbuilding with barge board trim, ca. 1870.

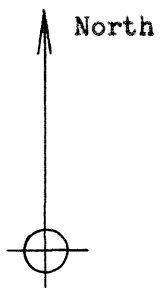
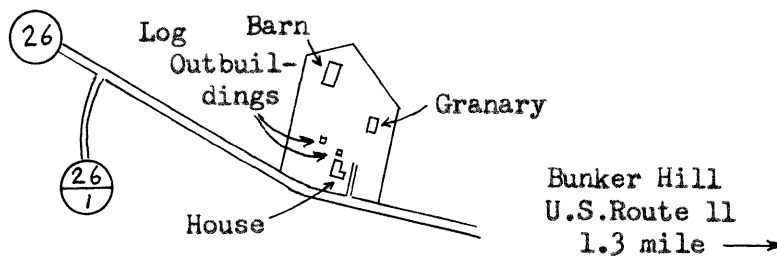
MORGAN - GOLD HOUSE

G-22

Inwood Quadrangle

Berkeley County, West Virginia

Area 4 acres



SCALE 1 : 7,920

Copied September 1984 from
photo AGS 67-50, 21 Mar 1938
by Galtjo L. Geertsema