

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 29

1. Name of Property

historic name Nadenbousch, Moses, House

other names/site number H-93; "Red Hill/Woodside Farm"

2. Location

street & number 2540 Butler's Chapel Road not for publication N/A

city or town Martinsburg vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Berkeley code 003 zip code 25401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan M. Pierce, DSHPC 12/9/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2/11/04
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously-listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
4	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
4	_____	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
N/A

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/barn _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/barn _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LAKE VICTORIAN/Italianate _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/limestone _____

walls WOOD/weatherboard; ASBESTOS _____

roof METAL; ASPHALT _____

other BRICK _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Refer to Continuation Sheets

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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1885, 1903, c.1940

Significant Dates

1885; 1903; c.1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

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 a 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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nadenbousch, Moses, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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
- Other

Name of repository:

Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission

Nadenbousch, Moses, House
Name of Property

Berkeley County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 6 acres

U. S. G. S. Quad map: Hedgesville, WV-MD

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>242880</u>	<u>4380220</u>	3		
2				4		

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(See Continuation Sheet)

Boundary Justification

(See Continuation Sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc.

date February, 2003

street & number 9 Walnut Street

telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville

state PA

zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Ray Miller and Carol Criswell

street & number 2540 Butler's Chapel Road

telephone 304-754-5865

city or town Martinsburg

state WV

zip code 25401

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7. Description

The Moses Nadenbousch House (Berkeley County Survey Site No. H-93; Photos 1-8), is an 1885 2½-story wood frame locally-adapted I-house with Italianate-style proportions, set on foundation of ashlar limestone and capped with an intersecting gable roof system. The property is located in rural Berkeley County, approximately four miles northwest of the county seat of Martinsburg, in West Virginia's eastern panhandle. The nominated property contains four contributing resources: the house itself (Resource No. 1), a modest shed (Resource No. 2; Photo 9), an open-ended garage (Resource No. 3; Photo 10), and a large 1903 bank barn with a 1940s addition (Resource No. 4; Photos 11, 12, 13). The Nadenbousch House is minimally altered from the original and retains unimpaired integrity in all of its qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Moses Nadenbousch House is of wood frame construction, likely balloon-framed based on its date of construction, and occupies a six-acre hillside tract. The exterior surfaces of the house were originally clad in weatherboard; like many buildings, the Nadenbousch House was clad in asbestos shingles during the early decades of the twentieth century, well within the period of significance. The main body of the house is T-shaped in plan, with a five-bay facade dominated by an extended central bay which contains the principal entrance on the first story with transom sash and sidelights. A shallow hipped-roofed single-story veranda extends across the facade, supported by original turned wood posts and accentuated by sawn ornament. A two-story gable-roofed original ell extends northward from the northwest corner of the main body of the house (Photos 2, 3, 4). Much of the east elevation of the ell is occupied by a double-gallery porch which retains some of its original sawn balustrade (Photo 4). A single-story shed-roofed addition of indeterminate age (Photos 3, 5) is appended to the north gable end of the ell; the precise age of the addition is not known, but its exterior asbestos shingle cladding matches that of the main body of the house. One original brick chimney has been retained on the ell; the other chimneys were removed in the course of re-roofing and retrofitting of the heating system and were replaced by an exterior furnace chimney of concrete block which is located on the west gable end of the main body of the house (Photo 5). The gable roof system of the house incorporates partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. The extended bay on the facade of the house terminates in a pediment penetrated by a round-arched Italianate-style window with a pointed-arched surround reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style of design from the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Except for the aforementioned round-arched window, all fenestration on the Nadenbousch House is flat-topped, with historic two-over-two wood sash retained throughout.

The interior plan of the main body of the Moses Nadenbousch House is that of an I-house, a

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two-story single-pile traditional house type which appears widely throughout the South and the Midwest.¹ Both the first and second story are bisected by a central hallway which on the first story has an open-string, straight-run stair with turned balusters and newel (Photo 6). At the foot of the stairs on the first story is the main entrance, which incorporates a four-panel door with original es-cutcheons, along with a transom sash and sidelights with solid lower panels and glazed upper panels (Photo 8). The overall plan of the ell contains two rooms on each story. Interior features include retained wood trim, wood flooring, and fireplace mantles (Photo 7). The wall surfaces of some interior rooms retain original plaster finishes.

The six-acre tract containing the Moses Nadenbousch House also includes three associated dependencies, all of which contribute to the character of the property. Two of the dependencies are modest outbuildings, one a laterally-oriented gable-roofed shed with vertical wood siding (Photo 9) which stands about forty feet northwest of the main house and the other a three-sided wood shed, presently serving as a garage (Photo 10), located about forty feet northeast of the house. The largest and most architecturally distinguished of the dependencies is a spacious shiplap-sided timber-framed bank barn (Photos 11, 12, 13) which is at the foot of the hill in front of the house. The barn is U-shaped in plan, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a forebay extending across the south elevation. Centered above the main entrance to the barn is a carved wood date plaque bearing the date May 29, 1903 (Photo 13), indicating the date of construction of the building. A 1940s shed-roofed addition of wood construction is appended to the east elevation of the barn (Photos 11, 12) and resulted in a total area for the barn of 6,000 square feet.

The following resources are included in this nomination; numbers are keyed to the attached sketch map of the nominated area:

1. Moses Nadenbousch House, residential

Description: 2-story Italianate-derived I-house of wood construction, L-shaped in form, with a double-gallery porch in the angle of the ell on the west elevation

Date: 1885

1 contributing building

¹This two-over-two-room house type was named by cultural geographer Fred Kniffen in a 1935 study of Louisiana folk house types. He so named these houses because most of their builders came from Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois. He expanded his discussion of this important folk house type in his 1965 article, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion."

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2. shed, agricultural dependency

Description: modestly-detailed utilitarian outbuilding, vernacular in character, finished in vertical wood board siding

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

3. garage, residential dependency

Description: open-ended shed roofed dependency presently serving as a garage, of balloon frame construction and devoid of notable architectural embellishment

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

4. Barn, agricultural dependency

Description: 6,000-square foot timber framed bank barn with a 1940s addition

Date: 1903; addition, 1940s

1 contributing building

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8. Significance

The 1885 Moses Nadenbousch House (Berkeley County Historic Site Survey No. H-93) meets National Register Criterion C for *architecture*, as a locally-distinctive wood frame example of the I-house, which is among the most prominent folk house types seen in throughout the Midwest and Upland South. The period of significance for the property is 1885 for the initial construction of the house; 1903 for the construction of the contributing bank barn; and c.1940 for the barn's addition.

In 1772, Berkeley County pioneer Joshua Hedges subdivided a 1,020-acre tract into smaller farms of 200-300 acres. The 200-acre parcel containing the Nadenbousch House was acquired by Joshua Hedges' son; later owners include Jacob Seibert of Washington County, Maryland, which is located immediately north of Berkeley County north of the Potomac River. In 1881 Seibert sold this tract to Moses C. Nadenbousch, who erected the home four years later.

Moses Collins Nadenbousch (1826 -1906) was the grandson of Phillip Nadenbousch, a Prussian guard who emigrated to America in order to marry.² With Marie Jeanne, he landed in Philadelphia and the couple soon purchased stock and opened a store in St. Mary's Maryland. Three sons were born to the union including Frederick (1778-1854). In 1815 he wed Eleanor Collins and among their progeny were John Quincy Adams Nadenbousch, who rose in the Confederate Army and became "Berkeley County's most distinguished Southern Colonel during he War." Another of their sons was Moses Nadenbousch who was born in the Hedgesville area of Berkeley County in 1826. Moses became a skilled wheelwright and carpenter.³ By the onset of the Civil War, he had amassed a considerable fortune and had lent a large portion of his funds to individuals who, after the War, were unable to repay their obligations to him. He operated a tanyard in Hedgesville during the War, and at its conclusion, he returned to his trade of wheelwright and carpenter. In 1872 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the West Virginia state legislature and in 1877 he began a four-year term as Berkeley County Sheriff. On a twenty-acre parcel overlooking Hedgesville and his tanyard which he had acquired in 1860, he built the Mt. Clifton Hotel, a twelve-room resort hotel. He sold both the tanyard and the hotel in 1875, but repurchased the hotel five years later. In 1881 Nadenbousch acquired a 221-acre parcel

²Don C. Wood, "Settlement of the Town of Hedgesville," MS in collection of the Berkeley County Historical Society, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

³Local history research has failed to identify other extant properties erected by Nadenbousch.

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of land from Jacob M. Seibert, a portion of the considerably larger tract which Joshua Hedges had controlled at the foot of North Mountain in the 1730s. Shortly thereafter he erected his Italianate-style home on this property, less than two miles south of Hedgesville. It appears that Moses Nadenbousch over-extended himself financially, since in 1891 the Peoples National Bank of Martinsburg brought suit and the farm was sold. At that time it was described as being

six miles north of Martinsburg on the Winchester Grade near its intersection with the Warm Springs Road. The land is of good quality, fertile and productive, being supplied with two orchards, two never failing springs and running water. It has two dwelling houses, one new . . .⁴

In 1892 Nadenbousch's Mt. Clifton House resort was also sold by court order; it burned in 1900. Nadenbousch died in 1906.

As early as late nineteenth century, the Nadenbousch property was referred to as "Woodside;" it was also known as "Red Hill Farm." Subsequent owners include Samuel Cunningham, who, upon his death in 1895, left the farm to his grandson Allen Shields Cunningham Payne. A. S. C. Payne and his wife Mary B. Payne retained ownership until 1920, when they sold the tract to T. K. Oates. By the end of the period of significance, the property was referred to as being part of the Red Hill Orchard Company.

For generations, the property anchored one of Berkeley County's numerous orchards and for many years was owned by the Pet Milk Company who operated the orchard as a subsidiary of its well-known milk operation. In addition to his residence, in 1903 Moses Nadenbousch erected a substantial bank barn south of the house; in the 1940s, a shed-roofed addition was erected adjoining the barn and used as a packing house for apples grown on the property. Over the years, the original farm was subdivided and the nominated area contains six acres including the house and its immediate dependencies.

The Criterion C significance of the Nadenbousch House is vested in its position as a locally-distinctive example of a sparsely-detailed Italianate-style central-passage I-house, erected by a Berkeley County builder two decades after the Civil War. The central-passage I-house was a favored design

⁴Don C. Wood, "Moses Nadenbousch House," MS in collection of the Berkeley County Historical Society, Martinsburg, West Virginia. It is not known where the second "dwelling house" was located.

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for domestic construction during the nineteenth century, and the Nadenbousch House represents the popularity of this house type and plan. The I-house was identified initially by renowned cultural geographer Fred Kniffen, who recognized these homes as representing the dominant traditional house type found throughout the South and the Midwest.

The "I" house was first recognized in Indiana in 1930 as constituting a link with the Middle Atlantic Source area. It was recognized again in the middle thirties in Louisiana in the form of a house introduced . . . in the late nineteenth century by settlers from Kentucky, Illinois, and Michigan . . . these qualities all "I" houses unfailingly had in common: gables to the sides, at least two rooms in length, one room deep, and two full stories in height . . . Of all old folk types, the "I" house is by far the most widely distributed, notably as a rural dwelling.⁵

As rural areas were settled and agricultural lands cleared--in this case for an orchard--a new agrarian middle class was born and, according to Kniffen, "the 'I' house remained the symbol of economic attainment and . . . its only requisites, one-room depth and two full stories could be in any medium."⁶ Moses Nadenbousch chose wood as the medium for his own "symbol of economic attainment." In the case of the Nadenbousch House, its significance lies not only in its characteristic five-bay I-house plan with a rear ell, but also in its facade which is ornamented by a veranda with turned and sawn decorative features. It is further articulated by an extended central bay, suggestive of an architectural pretension not always evident on similar I-houses and including a round-arched Italianate-style window in the pediment of its gable. As described by Kniffen, the significance of the I-house is as one of the "humbler buildings [which] by reason of their adherence to type and numerical superiority are far more important as markers of basic cultural processes than are the uniquely designed individual structures."⁷ While its original siding, likely clapboard, is presently clad in asbestos singles, this finish was clearly added within the period of significance of the property which retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

For purposes of comparison, another central-passage Berkeley County I-house is the Daniel-Grantham House (NR 1994), which anchors Thunder Hill Farm. This property dates from 1818 and is a Federal-style three-bay stone house, to which has been appended an 1882 wood addition. Both the Daniel-Grantham House and the Nadenbousch House embody the characteristic plan and massing

⁵Kniffen, "Folk Housing," p. 553-555.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 562-563.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 552.

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of the I-house, although with its addition, the Daniel-Grantham House is larger. The Nadenbousch House is illustrative of the popularity of the I-house, which, even if comparing only these two Berkeley County examples, spanned most of the nineteenth century and included embellishments from the Federal through the Italianate styles of design.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Berkeley Journal, 3 (1974), p. 52.

Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55 (December, 1965).

Land Records, Berkeley County, West Virginia.

Wood, Don C. "Settlement of the Town of Hedgesville," MS in collection of the Berkeley County Historical Society, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

_____. "Moses Nadenbousch House," MS in collection of the Berkeley County Historical Society, Martinsburg, West Virginia.

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10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Containing that tract described in Berkeley County Deed Book 633, page 183-184 containing a total of six acres.

JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of this nomination consists only of that area currently associated with the Moses Nadenbousch House, including two small dependencies and one large bank barn.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

All Photographs:

Nadenbousch, Moses, House

Berkeley County, West Virginia

Photographer: David L. Taylor

Date: 2002

Negatives filed at: West Virginia SHPO
Charleston, West Virginia

1. Moses Nadenbousch House, southeast perspective, looking northwest, showing overall character of the property including its massing, fenestration, roof structure, veranda, and a portion of the ell at the rear
2. Moses Nadenbousch House, east elevation, looking west, showing rear all and double gallery porch
3. Moses Nadenbousch House, northeast perspective looking southwest, showing rear ell, double gallery porch, shed-roofed addition at rear
4. Moses Nadenbousch House, east elevation, detail of ell, showing double gallery porch and its retained balustrade
5. Moses Nadenbousch House, northwest perspective, looking southeast
6. Moses Nadenbousch House, interior, detail showing stair in hallway, looking south
7. Moses Nadenbousch House, interior, detail, showing historic wood mantle on first story, typical throughout, looking west
8. Moses Nadenbousch House, interior, detail, showing main entrance at foot of stairs in stair hall on first story, looking south
9. Moses Nadenbousch House, shed located northwest of main house, looking northwest
10. Moses Nadenbousch House, open shed located northeast of house, looking northeast
11. Moses Nadenbousch House, bank barn located south of house, looking south, showing 1903 barn and the addition built on the east elevation
12. Moses Nadenbousch House, bank barn and addition, looking northwest

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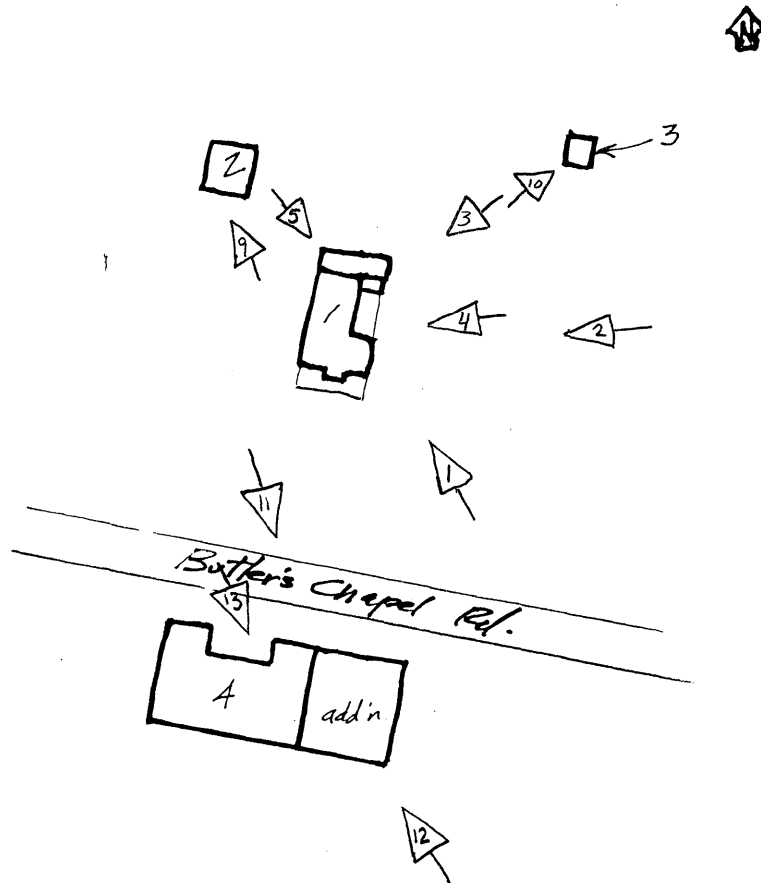
13. Moses Nadenbousch House, bank barn, date plaque on facade, looking south

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*Sketch map of
nominated property*

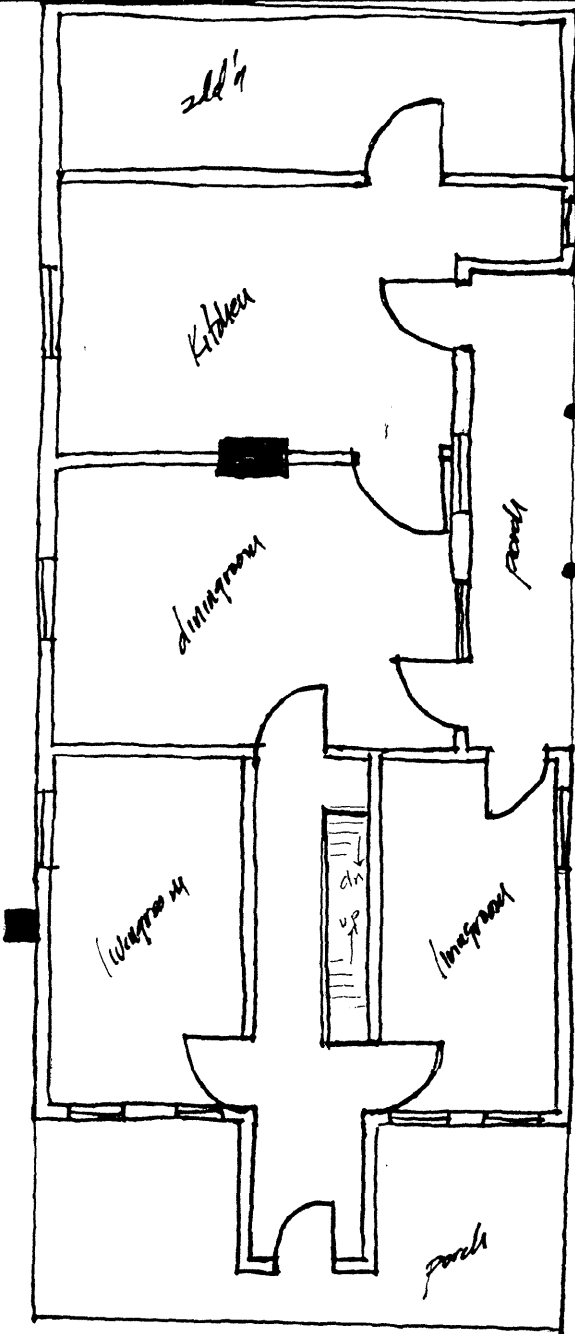
Not to scale

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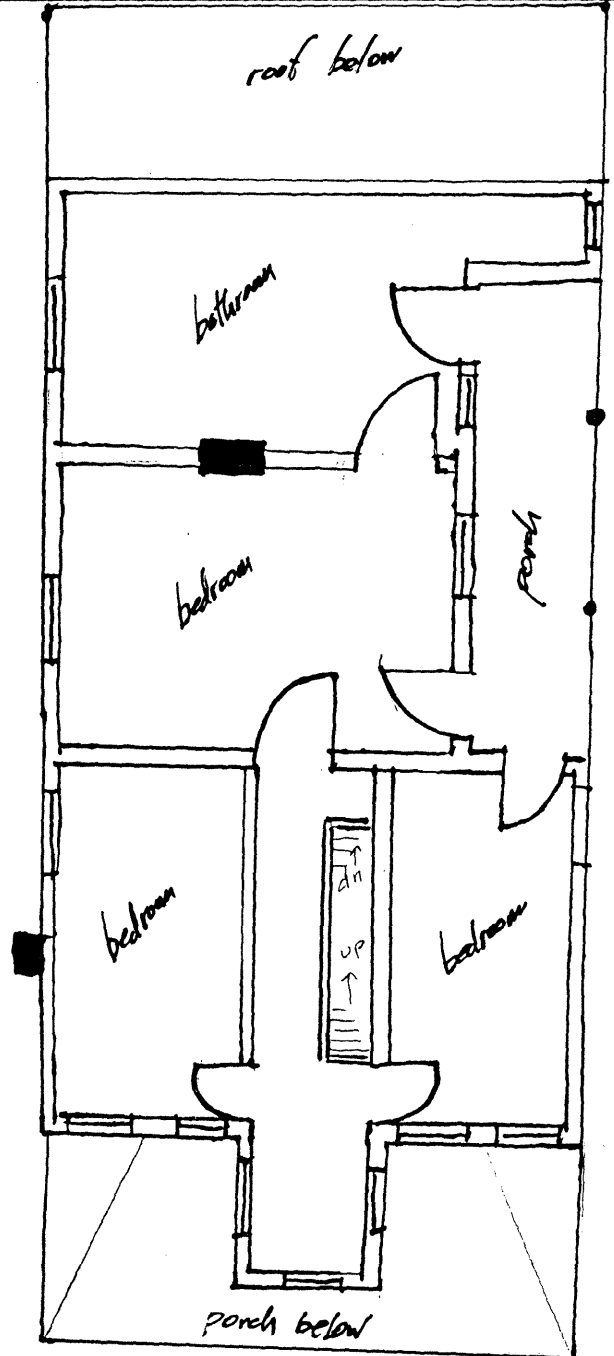
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First story



Second story

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NOT to scale