NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Ripon Lodge

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Ripon Lodge Farm, Box 67 N/A not for publication

city, town Rippon X vicinity of [redacted]

state West Virginia code 54 county Jefferson code 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Archibald M.S. Morgan and Jane M. Morgan

street & number Ripon Ledge Farm, Box 67

city, town Rippon X vicinity of state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Charles Town state West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Ripon Lodge (1833) is a 2-story, T-shaped stone house with a detached 1½-story stone summer kitchen standing approximately 25 feet to the north of the parent building's north elevation. The buildings are presently connected with a latticed breezeway. To the southeast of the main house within close walking distance is a square, pyramid-roofed meat (smoke) house. This well-preserved dependency is constructed of stone in the manner of the residence and is still used for the storage of select hams. The remaining subsidiary structure of the complex is a 1-story single-room building of board-and-batten construction of Gothic Revival design. It is situated in a pasture several hundred feet to the northeast of the stone house. These buildings comprise the surviving elements of a once larger farm complex. Ripon Lodge is sited at the crest of a hill, and at the terminus of a 1/3-mile-long gravel road which connects with U.S. Route 340 in the vicinity of Rippon, Jefferson County, about five miles southwest of Charles Town. Ripon Lodge commands a scenic hilltop overlooking the Shenandoah Valley, the Shenandoah River and the Blue Ridge Mountains. The rolling farmland of the area covered with top Shenandoah soil is one of eastern West Virginia's most significant scenic areas. The 25-acre pasture fronting upon Ripon Lodge and extending to U.S. Route 340 is therefore included as part of the significant siting of this historic property.

Ripon Lodge is a stone house of solid limestone rubble. Coursing features are occasional but the walls are, for the most part, of roughly squared or unsquared pieces set in uncoursed fashion. The interior end chimneys are brick topped; the rear ell features a stepped parapet of brick. Roofs are gabled and covered with standing-seam sheet metal.

The entrance facade is dominated by a 1-story Greek Revival-style portico with fluted Doric columns. The flat-roofed portico with its dentiled cornice is the principal architectural ornament of the building. The facade beneath the portico is smooth surfaced which contrasts with the adjacent stone texture and helps to articulate the dominant position of the portico against the facade. It is suggested that the portico is an original design feature. This is perhaps supported by the presence of Greek Revival-style trim (plain and expansive) in the doorway at the end of the entrance hall. The solid rails or concrete wingwalls flanking the front steps are nevertheless of 20th century origin, and may allude to other design features of the portico of this period. The single-pile plan of the house remains and the residence is preserved much as it was built, including the native walnut planking and timbering and pine flooring. Minor 19th-century alterations may have occurred in the house with regard to finishing details. The interior door casing is of the ribbed variety with rose or corner blocks. This contrasts with the earlier style of the plain Greek Revival trim of the doorway at the rear of the entrance hall and mantlepieces of the upper floor. A gray marble Gothic-style mantlepiece of the left parlor is probably of later origin reflecting, perhaps, the period fashion of the Gothic board-and-batten outbuilding which was constructed during a later period of the 19th century.

The stairway of the center hall is of special beauty and outstanding workmanship. A curving rail with slender balusters follows the open stringer in a half-spiral to a mid-landing, where a single flight ascends to the second floor hallway.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) Local History
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1833 **Builder/Architect** Not known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Ripon Lodge, off U.S. Route 340 near the village of Rippon in southern Jefferson County, West Virginia, is significant as the home of individuals significant to the history of Jefferson County[1], and as a significant rural architectural landmark in Jefferson County[2].

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Ripon Lodge was constructed in 1833 by prominent Jefferson Countain Henry S. Turner on his "Wheatlands" estate, the main house of which was known originally as "Castle Thunder". Henry S. Turner was, in the early 19th century, one of the largest land holders in Jefferson County, also owning the historic "Straithmoor" estate. A year following the construction of "Ripon Lodge", Henry S. Turner died. He left "Ripon Lodge" to his son William F. Turner. His other son, George W. Turner, inherited "Wheatlands". George W. Turner gained a brief moment of national notoriety when he was killed, as an innocent bystander, during John Brown's famous raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859. William F. Turner of Ripon Lodge was, like his father, a man of means in Jefferson County. He served as one of three Justices of the Peace for Jefferson County from 1836 to 1838, the beginning of his public career. In 1843 he was elected to represent Jefferson County in the Virginia House of Delegates. Re-elected in 1844, he served in both the 1844 and 1845 sessions of the House of Delegates before declining a third term in 1846.

The property passed from the Turner family in 1916 to Mr. L.M. Long, a prominent Jefferson Countian. Mr. Long, who died in 1944, deeded the property to his daughter Florence Long Allen, in 1940. It was purchased in 1972, after the death of Mrs. Allen, by Archibald M.S. Morgan, son of one of the Eastern Panhandle's oldest families. The Morgan's have carried out extensive restoration work at Ripon Lodge.

The nearby village of Rippon, West Virginia is named for Ripon Lodge, though the second "p" was added in order to avoid confusion with Ripon, Wisconsin.

2. Ripon Lodge is a significant example of stone construction in Jefferson County where 18th and 19th-century builders could eaily acquire building stone from the outcroppings of the rolling landscape. The residence's detached summer kitchen is an especially well-preserved local example of its type and complements, as does a neighboring meat (smoke) house, the rubble masonry of the parent building. The T-shape of the house is also a significant feature which is not commonly evident among farm houses of the county. The fine proportions, plumb walls, and interior finish - including an open string stairway with a half spiral and a single flight - attest to the skills of the local builder and substantial standing of the owners who commissioned the house in the local community. Significantly, the house still commands an unobstructed view of the scenic Shenandoah Valley across an expanse of rolling pastures.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bushong, Millard K., Historic Jefferson County, Boyce, Va., Carr Publishing Co., 1972.

Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. , Charles Town, W.Va., December 1956.

Oral Interviews with Mr. Archibald M.S. Morgan, by Rodney Collins and Michael Pauley, April - May, 1983.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Twenty-seven (27) acres

Quadrangle name Berryville, Va. - W.Va. **Quadrangle scale** 1,24:000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	249460	4345460	B	18	249900	4345610
C	18	248840	4353440	D	18	249400	4345210
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification (description) beginning at the intersection of the gravel driveway and U.S. Rt. 340 the line proceeds N.W. along the north edge of the driveway and to a point beyond to form a straight line 1800 ft. long, thence S.W. 600 ft. in a straightline and thence S.E. 1800 ft. to a point of intersection with U.S. Rt. 340.

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

state	N/A	code	county		code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Rodney S. Collins, Architectural Historian & Michael J. Pauley, Historian		
organization	Historic Preservation Unit W.Va. Dept. of Culture and History	date	June 8, 1983
street & number	Cultural Center Capital 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

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 July 10, 1983

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

#9 Major Bibliographical References

Spirit of Jefferson Advocate, Charles Town, W.Va., April 25, 1977.

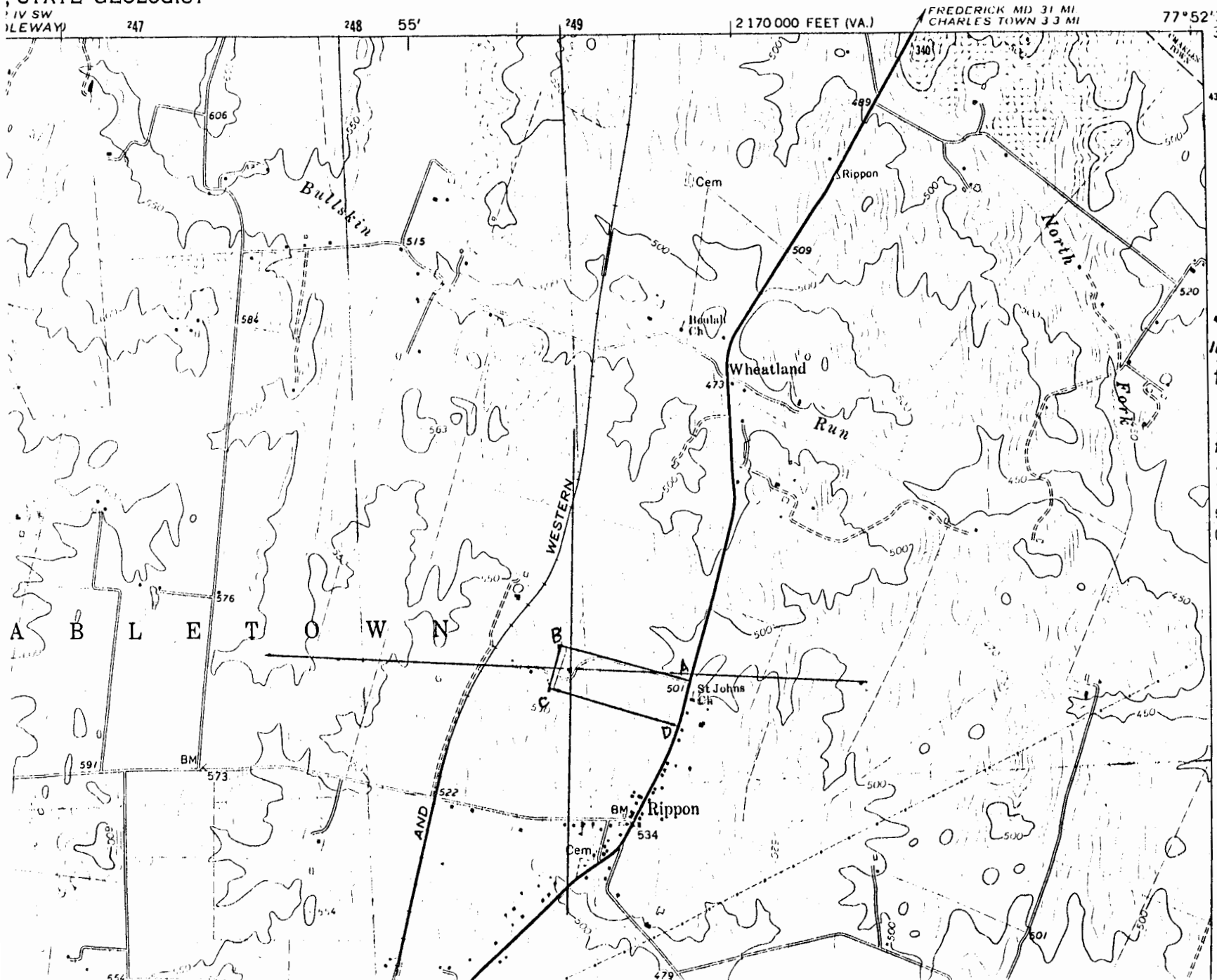
#10 Verbal boudary description

(justification) The boundary has been drawn to include the stone house, its outbuildings, and a large open tract of rolling pasture fronting upon the house that forms one of eastern West Virginia's most significant settings. "Ripon Lodge", sited on a promontory, overlooks the Shenandoah Valley, Shenandoah River and Blue Ridge Mountains. Choice of the house site in the early 19th century was probably determined by this historic vista.

TH OF VIRGINIA
NERAL RESOURCES
, STATE GEOLOGIST

BERRYVILLE QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA – WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5462 IV SE (CHARLES TOWN)



"RIPON LODGE"
U.S. RT. 340
RIPPON VICINITY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
570 000 FEET
(VA.)
WEST VIRGINIA

UTM:

A. 18/249460/4345460
B. 18/248900/4345630
C. 18/248840/4345440
D. 18/249400/4345260