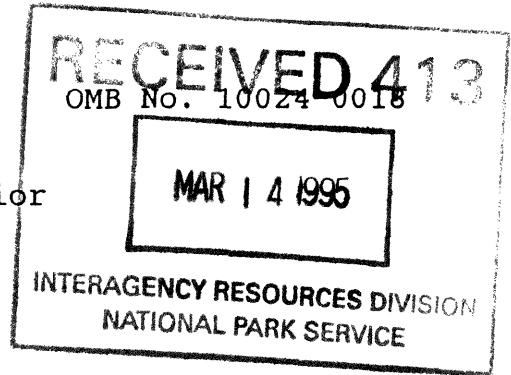


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NPS Form 10-900  
(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property: Stonebridge Golf Club

historic name: Opequon Golf Club

other name/site number: Martinsburg Golf Club

2. Location

street & number: Golf Club Road not for publication: N/A

city/town: Martinsburg vicinity: Martinsburg

State: WV 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   x   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   x   meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant        nationally        statewide   x   locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William C. Lauer  
Signature of Certifying Official

2/23/95  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Certifying Official 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):

=====  
Signature of the Keeper Date

*for* *Beth A. Savage* *4/28/95*

=====  
5. Classification  
=====

Ownership of Property: Category of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local       | <input type="checkbox"/> district               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State       | <input type="checkbox"/> site                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal     | <input type="checkbox"/> structure              |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> object                 |

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITH PROPERTY:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		TOTAL

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS

CURRENT FUNCTIONS

Recreation & culture/  
golf club

Recreation & culture/  
golf club

=====

7. Description

=====

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/  
Bungalow; Adirondack Lodge Style

MATERIALS:

Foundation: Limestone

Walls: Limestone

Roof: Fiberglass shingles

Other:

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

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

=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
=====

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

X 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.

X 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.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

N/A A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

N/A B removed from its original location.

N/A C a birthplace or grave.

N/A D a cemetery.

N/A E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

N/A F a commemorative property.

N/A G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1922 - 1943

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1922.

SIGNIFICANT PERSONS:  
N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER:  
Clarence Lowell Harding  
Alexander Finley  
F.L. James

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):

- N/A preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- N/A previously listed in the National Register
- N/A previously determined eligible by the National Register
- N/A designated a National Historic Landmark
- N/A recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- N/A recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- X Other

Name of Repository:

Berkeley County Historic Landmarks Commission  
126 East Race Street  
Martinsburg, WV 25401

=====  
10. Geographical Data  
=====

Acreage of Property: Approximately 1/2 acre.

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing  
                  17. 248530. 4369670.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheets.)

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

Name/Title: Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant  
                  Don C. Wood, Genealogist & Historian

Organization: N/A

Date: June 1, 1994

Street & Number: 612 Main Street  
                  126 E. Race Street

Telephone: (304) 765-5716  
                  (304) 267-4713

City or Town: Sutton  
                  Martinsburg

State: WV  
          WV

ZIP: 26601  
          25401

=====  
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

=====

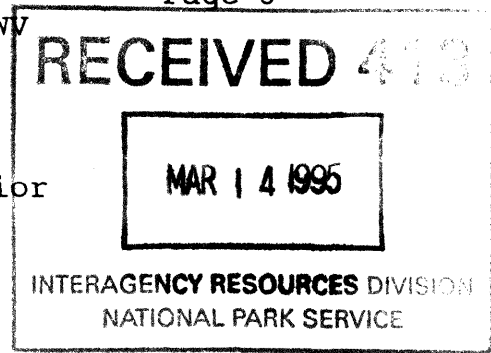
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Stonebridge Associates

Street & Number: Rt. 5, Box 354 Telephone: (304) 267-2913

City or Town: Martinsburg State: WV ZIP: 25401

=====



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United States Department of the Interior  
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Opequon Golf Club  
Berkeley County, WV

The Opequon Golf Club is located near Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia. It is situated on a hill about two miles to the east of Martinsburg. From the highest point on the grounds, which is the location of the clubhouse, there is a view of the Shenandoah Valley to the east. The original grounds of the club, which were purchased by the Opequon Holding Company in 1922, contain about 91 acres purchased in two tracts. The land lies in a formation bounded by natural and man-made features. The golf club comprises a roughly circular area surrounded by the Opequon Creek, the Baltimore and Ohio right of way, County Route 36, and County Route 38. The natural and man-made boundaries have resulted in the retention of the original shape and size of the golf course.

The golf club consists of the clubhouse, located on the highest hill in the southern section of the grounds. This commands a view of the entire course. The golf course stretches out around the clubhouse. There are nine holes to the course. At the northern edge of the course is a large stand of woods and there is a similar wooded area in the southern portion. Here, in the southern boundary, is a rugged hillside and gully filled with trees and shrubs. In the south east corner of the course is a pond. The fairways mostly run north and south in line with the natural terrain of the ridges of the topography. The greens and traps are at each end of the fairways. Between fairways are rows or small groupings of trees. A system of earth cart trails connects holes.

On the eastern third of the course a small rill runs north-south and empties from the pond in the south east. This forms a cooling shaded respite from the open expanses of the fairways. The terrain falls sharply from the clubhouse to the north east, and there is a steep hill in the center of the course.



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Section 7 Page 2

Opequon Golf Club  
Berkeley County, WV

The Opequon Golf Club National Register nomination consists of one building, the club house. The clubhouse is considered contributing.

The clubhouse is the primary architectural feature in the Opequon Golf Club. It was designed by Washington, D.C. architect, Clarence Lowell Harding and constructed in 1922. It is in the Bungalow Style of architecture, a variant of the Adirondack Lodge Style of retreat or resort buildings. One of the early club booklets also credits Alexander Finley with the design. It is a one-story stone building with a wraparound porch on the north and west sides. It is aligned east to west and the main porch, on the north, affords a view of the golf course and the valley. The building is rectangular. The original building consisted of a rectangular rough coursed ashlar stone block fifty-three feet long by thirty-two feet wide. There was a twelve foot porch on the north and west end for a total footprint of forty-four by sixty-five feet. In 1955 a gable addition was added on the east gable end. This is twenty feet long and contains the kitchen and a small bar. At that time, the spaces between the stone columns on the porch were filled with windows to enclose the porch.

The building has a steep gable roof, with a chimney at the west gable end. The porches have a shallower hip roof, with exposed rafters and purlins and exposed sculpted rafter ends. The roof sheathing is asphalt shingles. The original roofing was wood shingles although they were removed and replaced with asphalt early in the building's life. The steps up to the entrance are on the west end. The raised basement also contains windows beneath the porch and forms the pro shop, dressing and toilet rooms. A small snack bar is located beneath the addition.

The windows on the south elevation are original and consist of paired wood casement sash divided into three lights each. On the south side, the original openings contain paired wood French doors divided into fifteen lights each. These are in shallow arched openings with jack arches above them. The stone columns form massive bays in the porch elevation. The space between them

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Opequon Golf Club  
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is filled with large single panes of glass. There is a large overhang on the porch roof and the rafter ends are exposed as well as the bottom of the tongue and groove roof sheathing.

The addition is sided with wood weather board siding. It is also a shallower pitched gable roof, peaking lower than the original. The effect is that the addition does not intrude on the massing of the original.

The interior of the clubhouse consists of a large dining room surrounded by the porch, which serves as the entrance lobby as well. The kitchen is in the addition to the east, and to the east of this is the bar. In the basement level the pro shop is in the western end of the building. A corridor runs east to west and on the south side of this are the dressing and locker and toilet rooms. At the east end, beneath the addition, is the snack bar.

The first floor interior finishes in the enclosed porch consist of the exposed random coursed ashlar stone original exterior walls. The new enclosures are all glass on the upper two thirds and horizontal wood siding on the lower one third. The floor is tongue and groove hardwood flooring and the ceiling is painted plaster with exposed purlins.

The interior of the main dining room contains a tongue and groove hardwood floor, painted plaster walls and an exposed wood truss system supporting the roof with exposed beaded board ceiling between the trusses. The truss ends are supported by hammer beams on wall brackets. The trusses are scissor trusses. All of the walls contain many large openings, either paired french doors or paired casement windows. The west end wall is dominated by a massive stone fireplace and chimney. The chimney consists of a combination of coursed ashlar and coursed rubble stone. It contains a plain wood mantel shelf at the same height as the tops of the window and door heads. At this point the sides of the chimney are angled towards the ceiling. There is a large round arch in the lower portion for the fireplace throat. The east end

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Opequon Golf Club  
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wall is painted plaster and plaster board with openings into the kitchen.

The finishes in the addition are carpeting, painted drywall, and tile ceilings.

The basement finishes in the original portion consist of painted stone walls, carpet, lay in panel ceilings and wood paneling for divider walls. The locker rooms and toilet room contain ceramic tile walls and floor, with carpeting in the dressing rooms.

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Opequon Golf Club  
Berkeley County, WV

The Opequon Golf Club is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the county and Martinsburg through its association with most of Martinsburg's significant citizens as founders of the club and early members. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the recreation industry of the county.

The Opequon Golf Club is significant also under Criterion A for its association with Charles J. Faulkner, prominent U.S. State Senator, and Howard H. Emmert, Martinsburg businessman.

The Opequon Golf Club is significant under Criterion C as an example of the Bungalow/Adirondack Lodge Style of architecture and for its association with noted Washington, D.C. architect, Clarence L. Harding.

Under Criterion A the Opequon Golf Club is significant for its association with the development of the county and the city. The Opequon Golf Club was formed in 1921 with the creation of the Opequon Holding Company Corporation. The purposes as listed in the county records was to "...Buy, own, sell, and lease real estate...to construct and operate a golf course,...operate a Country Club..." The initial stockholders were H.H. Emmert, J.O. Hensen, A.R. Emmert, John W. Stewart and L.H. Thompson, all of Martinsburg. The holding company was formed to purchase the land and construct facilities for a golf club. It took its name from the Opequon Creek nearby, an Indian word for frothing white stream.

The second step in the process was the formation of a club to operate the facilities. Thus, the Opequon Golf Club was formed in 1922. Its initial incorporators were Senator Charles J. Faulkner, president; W.F. Mulliss, vice-president; L. Dewitt Gerhardt, secretary; and W.F. McAneny, treasurer.

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Section 8 Page 2

Opequon Golf Club  
Berkeley County, WV

The holding company purchased two tracts of land, the first in 1922 from Fred Payne, consisting of 74.63 acres. In February 1922, a second tract of 16.6 acres was purchased from Samuel M. Miller. In 1942 Lacy I. Rice secured a deed of trust to the property. In 1955 the property was deeded to the Martinsburg Golf and Country Club. It transferred through various hands following this and eventually to the present owners in 1993. The original two tracts are still part of this holding. The initial land is described as costing about \$15,000.00. The club was located two miles from downtown Martinsburg.

The club included all of the prominent industrialists, politicians and business persons of the county and served throughout its years as a center for leisurely business transactions between these persons. A review of the roster of initial and early officers and members of both the holding company and the club displays the depth of the participation in this facility of the major movers and shakers of the region. Faulkner was a Senator. Emmert was a major businessman in downtown Martinsburg associated with the region's major industry, textiles. Jack Henson was a prominent attorney and State Attorney General. Mulliss was the vice president of the Interwoven Mills. Gerhardt was the county Circuit Clerk. Others include the Mayor of Martinsburg, local bank presidents and officers, industrial officers and local politicians and socialites. All of these persons contributed to the development of the region and many were active at the club, which grew to the position of the locale for much of the behind-the-scenes activity.

In a letter from Ms. Ann Henshaw Gardiner, Henson is reported to have visited her one afternoon with a book on how to lay out a nine hole course. The two of them, accompanied by Mrs. Henson and Ms. Gardiner's aunt, went to the site of the proposed golf course and with a tape measure, knife and tin cans laid out the tees and holes. This arrangement is credited with forming the basis of the current course. According to the club's information book, the course was laid out under the direction of F.L. James, golf course constructor. Water was taken from the stream and

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Opequon Golf Club  
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pumped to a tank at the eastern end of the clubhouse to be used for watering the greens and servicing the clubhouse.

The clubhouse was constructed in 1922. The 1928 directory of the club lists Clarence Harding as the architect with Alexander Finley. They donated their services to the club and received life memberships. Ward McLanahan was the building committee Chairman. The 1926 directory of the Club indicates that a trap was to be installed that year for clay pigeon shooting. Rates for a family were initiation fees of \$40.00 and annual dues of \$60.00.

A July 1, 1922 newspaper article concerning the new club describes it as suitable for the needs of the community with adequate expansion capabilities to serve future needs. The golf course was laid out to accommodate expansion to another nine holes and the clubhouse was designed to be easily enlarged if necessary. It further describes the benefits of fresh air and exercise and the beautiful natural setting of the club, which affords a view of the entire Shenandoah Valley, a fine natural turf and a delightful creek. It also explains the upcoming Fourth of July tournament at the club, its first affair. It adds that the grounds etc. are coming along and the expected Labor Day opening should be met.

The September 2, 1922 newspaper contains an article announcing an informal reception on Labor Day at the "practically" completed clubhouse. The was accompanied by a singles tournament in the morning, a doubles tournament, an orchestra and an informal reception and dancing.

The September 5, 1922 newspaper describes the opening events, with a participation of over seventy persons. Mrs. Sallie "Tombstone" Snodgrass and her partner Max von Schlegell won the pairs tournament. It is described as the "most successful social event ever taking place in the Martinsburg vicinity." It further opines that the establishment of such a recreational facility will do more for business and industrial development than the

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Opequon Golf Club  
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location of an industrial enterprise. There was dancing from eight until midnight in the clubhouse.

In 1943, one of the highlights of the year was an exhibition on the course of Joe Kirkwood, a trick golfer. He performed various stunts using rubber clubs, etc, while playing a foursome with three of the clubs champions. An interesting note at the end of the coverage of his visit is that "without benefit of extra gas" he had been able to keep appointments for about 30 benefit appearances that year. This is a reference to the war rationing efforts. Another interesting development during the rationing is the use of a local liveryman to transport golfers from the courthouse in Martinsburg on Saturdays and Sundays during the shortage. A newspaper article of the taxi system includes a photograph with Jack Henson in the group of citizens about to embark on an afternoon outing. The afternoon golf game was obviously an important part of these person's social and professional lives.

Under Criterion A the Opequon Golf Club is significant for its association with U.S. Senator Charles J. Faulkner and businessman, H.H. Emmert.

Senator Charles J. Faulkner was president of the Opequon Holding Company in 1922. He is described as one of Martinsburg's most prominent citizens. He was a senior member of the firm Faulkner, Walker, and Woods. His father, C.J. Faulkner, was also a prominent person in Martinsburg's history, having served as Minister to France when Faulkner Junior was only a boy of twelve. His father also served as a congressman and was a lawyer. Faulkner was born in 1847. While abroad he studied in France and Switzerland. They returned to the United States in 1861 and his father was promptly arrested for sympathizing with the Confederacy. Faulkner then attended Virginia Military Institute and entered the army participating in the famous Battle at New Market. He served as aide de camp to General John C. Breckenridge and Governor Henry A. Wise, surrendering at Appomattox. Following the war he studied law and graduated in 1868 and was admitted to the bar that year. He was elected to the judgeship for Berkeley, Morgan

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Opequon Golf Club  
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and Jefferson Counties and presided until 1887. He was elected that year as US Senator, serving until 1899. He was instrumental in securing the construction of the Federal Building in Martinsburg. Following this he again practiced law in Martinsburg. He was appointed to represent the United States in boundary disputes with Britain and fishing concerns with Canada. He was chairman of the Democratic Convention in West Virginia in 1888 and 1892. He resided at Boydville in Martinsburg. He was also president of the West Virginia Historical Society at one time.

Howard H. Emmert was a lawyer, businessman, and banker. He served as president of the Golf Club at its inception in 1922. He was president of the Old National Bank from 1903 until his death in 1931. During his tenure the bank became the largest in eastern West Virginia. He was also president of the Berkeley Woolen Company. He was born in 1870 in Washington County Maryland, but grew up in Martinsburg with his aunt and uncle, W.T. Stewart, following the death of his mother. He attended school at West Virginia University and was admitted to the bar in 1889. Though he never served in public office, he none the less influenced the direction of the region's growth in the early part of the twentieth century through his considerable business holdings. He was the secretary of the Interwoven Mills, Martinsburg's major employer. He served as president of the Berkeley County Bar in 1930 and was active in the Opequon Golf Club, serving as its president. As a testimonial to his influence, the Mayor of Martinsburg closed business in town during his funeral to pay respect to the man. Emmert was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce. The president of the Businessmen Association also requested that all businesses close during the funeral procession down Martinsburg's main street.

Other prominent citizens of Berkeley County involved with the club include:

Jack O. Henson was a lawyer in town, one of the first promoters of the club. He was born in Bunker Hill, West Virginia in 1890. He graduated from West Virginia University in 1908 and served as



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Opequon Golf Club  
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assistant Attorney General under Governor William G. Conley in 1910 to 1913. He was also appointed to the Board of Law Examiners. He was also the President of the Peoples Trust Bank. He was city attorney for Martinsburg, appointed by Mayor Appleby. Mr. Henson is also pictured in a newspaper report on the wartime horse drawn transportation system to the course from downtown Martinsburg.

George Appleby, former mayor of Martinsburg.

Paul A. Bennett was often the club champion.

W.R. Caskey, owner of the Caskey Bread Co. and chairman of the Merchants and Farmers Bank.

A.R. Emmert, owner of the Emmert Department Store, one of Martinsburg's largest establishments.

L. DeW. Gerhardt, secretary of the club in 1922. He served as Circuit Court Clerk. He was born in 1864, graduated from Gettysburg College in 1889 and admitted to the bar that year. He was a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and other fraternal organizations.

C.W. Kilbourne, owner of the Kilbourne Knitting Co. which became the Interwoven Mill. He was born in 1857 and located in Martinsburg in 1893 with his father, who had invented the Kilbourne Knitting machine. Charles took over the Kilbourne Knitting Company after his father's death and developed it into Martinsburg's largest industry.

C.E. Martin, President of American Bar Association and attorney.

William F. Mullins was the vice president of the Interwoven Mills and factory manager.

G.J.E. Sponseller, a noted physician.

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Opequon Golf Club  
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William T. Stewart was the third president of the Old National Bank between 1880 and 1903.

Lacy I. Rice Sr. was born in Berkeley Springs in 1901. He graduated from WVU School of Law in 1925 and established an office in Martinsburg where he practiced for nearly 50 years. In 1928 he partnered with Howard Emmert until Emmert's death in 1934. Following this, the firm became Rice and Harris. Mr. Rice handled labor issues representing management, and after the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935 wrote some of the first labor contracts in the country for Standard Lime and Stone Co. of Baltimore. He was also president of the Old National Bank of Martinsburg from 1935 to 1969. From 1950 to 1959 he served as the director of the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. He was also a director of the Berkeley Woolen Co. and served as the president from 1942 to 1949. The company had been incorporated in 1914 with Emmert as the first president. He was also on the boards or involved with many other mills in the region. He served as a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from 1929 to 1931. He died in 1974.

Under Criterion C the Opequon Golf Club is significant as an example of the Bungalow/Adirondack Lodge Style of architecture that was popular for recreational facilities in the United States during the early twentieth century. This style of architecture was used extensively for outdoor recreation sites, such as mountain lodges, retreats and hotels. The architect, Clarence Harding, of Washington D.C., employed many revival styles of architecture in his work represented in West Virginia. This building is similar to those in that it is an interpretation of a popular architectural style, yet is not a true picture book example. The basic massing of the building is reminiscent of Bungalow Style with a massive stone facade on a raised foundation. The original shake roof also contributed to the style with its rustic and rough faced appearance. The wraparound porch is another of the details that are attributable to the Bungalow style.

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Opequon Golf Club  
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On the interior, the exposed structural elements, such as the truss purlins, are also derivative of that style. The massive end chimney in the main dining room and the cathedral ceiling are also elements of the Bungalow Style. In the porch, which originally was open, the rafters are exposed and the rafter ends are scrolled. The building takes on the Adirondack Lodge characteristics through its massive interpretation of the Bungalow elements and the more rustic variation on these. Items such as the large random coursed ashlar, the massive round arched fireplace throat and the arched fenestration are all similar to other such mountain retreats of the period.

Under Criterion C it is also significant for its association with the Washington, D.C. architect, Clarence Lowell Harding. The original clubhouse was constructed in 1922.

Other Harding commissions in West Virginia include: the YMCA in Martinsburg, 1908; the YMCA in Charleston, 1907 (demolished); the Governor Guy Kump Residence in Elkins, 1924; the Union Building, 1907, Charleston; and additions to the Davis Memorial Presbyterian Church in Elkins, 1921. Commissions outside of West Virginia include: the Woodward Apartments, Washington, D.C., 1913, with Upman. The Opequon Golf Club clubhouse fits into the general architectural vocabulary of Harding that is exhibited in the state. Most of the other examples of his work are in Colonial or other revival styles of the early twentieth century. He was adept at interpreting these into contemporary functions. The Union Building, in Charleston, is perhaps one of the largest and best detailed commissions of his in West Virginia. It is an interpretation of the Commercial/Italianate Style of architecture with deep bracketed cornice and decorative rusticated lower base section of the high rise.

In his March 27th, 1899 application for associate membership in the American Institute of Architects, Harding lists three projects. These are: a factory for E.W. Woodruff in Washington, D.C.; a residence for W.P. Manning, MD in Washington; and an apartment house on 19th Street NW in Washington, D.C. He states

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Opequon Golf Club  
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that he has studied architecture since 1890 and began practice in 1893.

In summary, the Opequon Golf Club is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the county and the city of Martinsburg through its association with many of the city's most prominent citizens, who were influential in city industry and politics. It is also significant under Criterion A for its association with Senator Charles Faulkner, and H.H. Emmert, presidents of the Opequon Holding Company and Opequon Golf Club respectively. It is significant under Criterion C as a good example of the Bungalow/Adirondack Lodge Style of architecture so prevalent for recreational facilities during this time period and for its association with noted architect, Clarence Harding. The period of significance, 1922 to 1943, is represented by the building's construction date in 1922 and continues up through the historic period.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Opequon Golf Club  
Berkeley County, WV

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(NPS Form 10-900)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary of the Opequon Golf Club National Register nomination is shown as the solid line on the accompanying map titled "Site Plan - Opequon Golf Club - Martinsburg, West Virginia" dated March, 1994.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

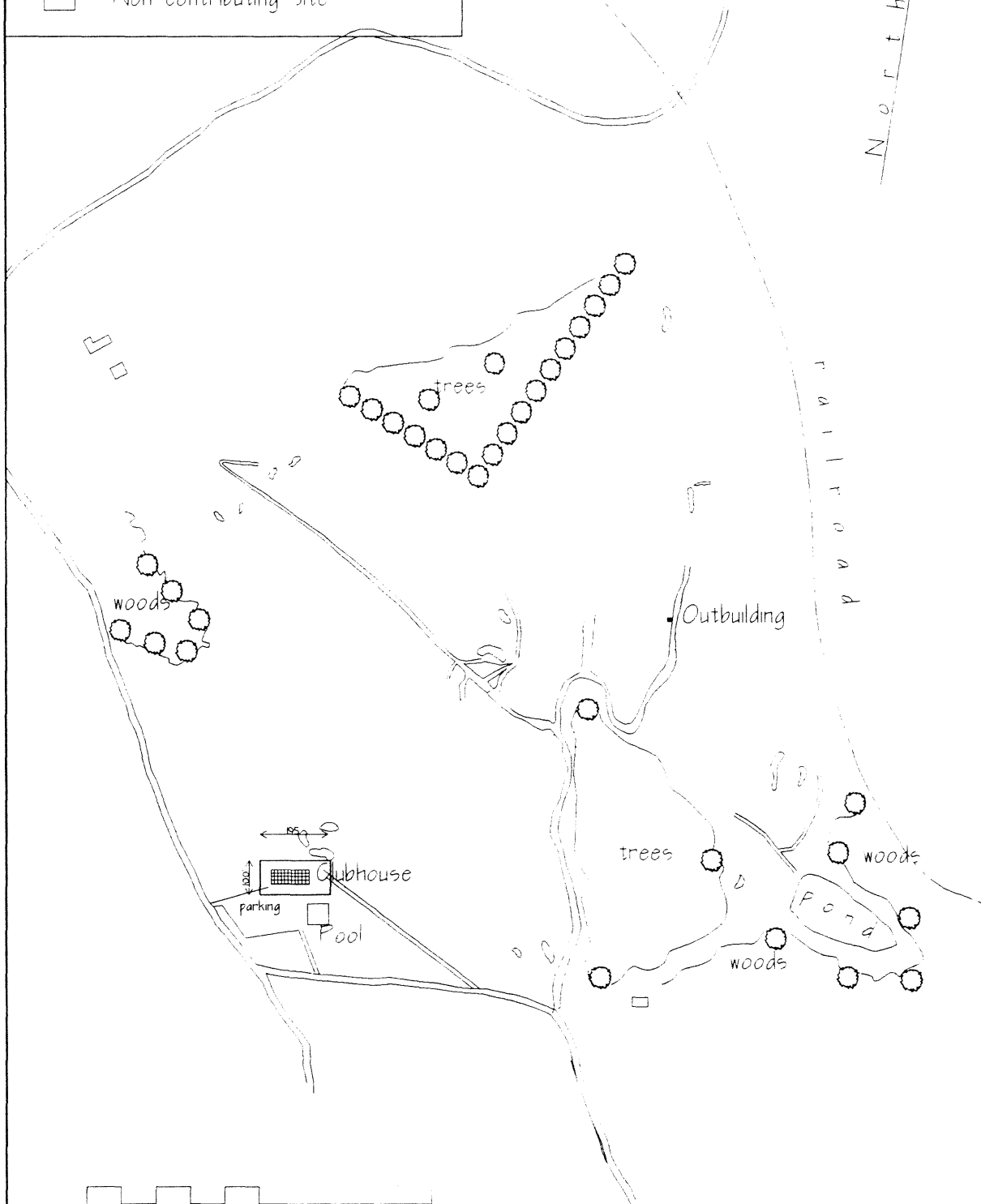
The boundary encompasses the only extant building on the property which dates from the period of significance.

KEY

— National Register Boundaries

▣ Contributing site

□ Non-contributing site



DWG.  
NO.  
1 of 1

SITE PLAN  
OPEQUON GOLF CLUB  
MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

MICHAEL GIOULIS  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
CONSULTANT  
612 MAIN STREET  
SUTTON, WV 26001  
304 765-5716

REV.

DATE  
MAR. 1994