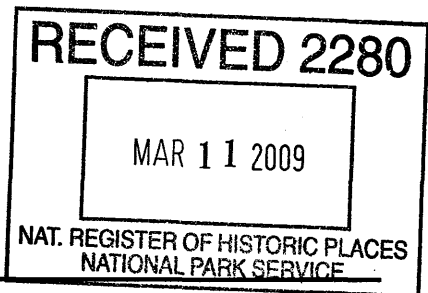


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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Town of Bath Historic District
other names/site number Berkeley Springs Historic District

2. Location

street & number Roughly Washington and Fairfax Streets and adjacent blocks not for publication N/A
city or town Berkeley Springs vicinity _____
state West Virginia code WV county Morgan code 065 zip code 25411

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 3/5/09
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 Edson H. Beall 4.25.09
 See continuation sheet. Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	buildings sites structures objects Total
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	218	90	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	3		
<input type="checkbox"/>	public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	6	14	
		<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	1	
			228	105	

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

14

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/ speciality store	COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
DOMESTIC/hotel	DOMESTIC/hotel
LANDSCAPE/natural feature	LANDSCAPE/natural feature
HEALTH CARE/resort	HEALTH CARE/resort

7. Description

Architectural Classification	Materials
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate	foundation STONE/limestone; BRICK
LATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival	walls WOOD/weatherboard; BRICK; SYNTHETICS/vinyl
LATE VICTORIAN/Stick/Eastlake	roof METAL; ASPHALT
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate	other WOOD
MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival	
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire	
LATE 19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival	
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne	
LATE 19 TH AND EARLY 20 TH -CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/American Foursquare	
LATE 19 TH AND EARLY 20 TH -CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman	

Narrative Description

Refer to Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

- 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.

Criteria Considerations

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

Refer to Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography****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 # _____

Areas of SignificanceCOMMERCEARCHITECTUREHEALTH/MEDICINECOMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT**Period of Significance**1776-1959**Significant Dates**1776**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural AffiliationN/A**Architect/Builder**H. H. Hunter, builder**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Town of Bath Historic Landmarks Commission

Town of Bath Historic District
Name of Property

Morgan County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 115 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	17	737680	4390400	3	17	738380	4389200
2	17	738680	4390300	4	17	737700	4389180

Verbal Boundary Description Refer to Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification Refer to Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal
organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date December, 2008
street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900
city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Property Owner

name Multiple Owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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7. Description

The Town of Bath Historic District consists of a mixed-use c. 155-acre area of 347 resources located in the Town of Bath, which is commonly known by its post office name of Berkeley Springs. Berkeley Springs is the county seat of Morgan County, the westernmost of the three counties in West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle. The town is located at an elevation of 1,710 feet above sea level in a valley at the eastern foot of Warm Springs Ridge, less than one mile east of the Potomac River which divides West Virginia from Maryland. The nominated historic district consists of the community's central business district, along with the previously-listed Berkeley Springs State Park (NR 1976; Resource Nos. 109-116), a small industrial area east of the downtown, and residential areas surrounding the downtown which also contain several churches and two cemeteries. Warm Springs Run joins with run-off from the community's renowned mineral springs in the heart of the district and courses through the community, flowing north to empty into the Potomac; several small bridges, both contributing and non-contributing, span the waterway within the boundaries of the district.

Among the district's 333 unlisted resources are sites (two cemeteries and the boulevarded portion of Fairfax Street)¹ along with 305 buildings, 20 structures (including a series of retaining walls found throughout the district and the district's roadways, which are each treated as single contributing structures, and surface parking lots, counted individually as non-contributing structures), and 2 objects, including a 1925 veterans' memorial. Also located within the district are 14 previously-listed properties, 7 of which are within the Berkeley Springs State Park (NR 1976). The remaining previously-listed properties are the Berkeley Springs Train Depot (NR 2001; Resource No. 43), the T. H. B. Dawson House (NR 1983; Resource No. 197), the Clarence Hovermale House (NR 2003; Resource No. 20), the Sloat-Horn-Russell House (NR 1984; Resource No. 287), and the Judge John W. Wright Cottage (NR 1986; Resource No. 165). The previously-listed Morgan County Court House (NR 2005), was damaged by fire in 2006 and was subsequently demolished. A series of six temporary modular office buildings (Resource Nos. 169-174) are on the site of the court house; because they were on site at the time of preparation of this document, they are included in the resource count, but they are strictly temporary and will be replaced when a new court house is built.

The Town of Bath Historic District is arranged in a grid, with North and South Washington Street (U. S. Route 522) bisecting the district. Fairfax Street intersects Washington Street in the heart of the downtown; most

¹The springs are part of the previously-listed Berkeley Springs State Park and thus are not counted within the resource count for the Town of Bath Historic District.

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streets north and south of Fairfax Street bear the "north" and "south" designation. Moving from west to east, the district encompasses portions of the following streets: Wilkes, Washington, Mercer, Green, and Hageman Streets, Pendle Lane, and Pratt Street. Moving from north to south, the district includes portions of Depot, Kent, Union, Independence, Congress, Fairfax, Bath, Liberty, Market, and Warren Streets (the latter of which becomes College Street east of S. Green Street), Dawson Street, and Martinsburg Road (State Route 9). Portions of Bath and Liberty Streets, between Fairfax and Market Street, as well as Pratt Street south of East Market Street, are unopened because of the steep terrain.

All of the streets within the district are paved, generally in asphalt; portions of Fairfax Street east and west of Washington Street retain their 1915 original brick finishes. Rights-of-way vary, with Fairfax Street between Wilkes and Green Street in the downtown being the widest, at 99 feet, followed by Washington Street, at 71.5 feet. The balance of the rights-of-way range between 33 feet and 66 feet.

Pedestrian amenities include concrete sidewalks, in varying condition, throughout the district. Those in the downtown are wider than those in the residential areas. Because of the terrain, sidewalks in some parts of the residential neighborhoods are only on one side of the street. Surface parking lots are found throughout the flatter portions of the district. These are both paved and unpaved and the larger examples are counted as non-contributing structures.

Three traffic signals are in the district, one at the intersection of Martinsburg Road and S. Washington Street, one at North Washington Street and Cacapon Road, and the third at the corner of Fairfax and Washington Streets. Street lighting employs cobra head lighting devices mounted on utility poles and powered by overhead cable.

The buildings in the Town of Bath Historic District are generally two stories in height and are built of brick, wood, and concrete block, only occasionally, of stone. Most buildings rest on foundations of native limestone and brick; some properties dating from later in the Period of Significance employ concrete block or poured concrete foundations. The gabled roof is the preferred roof form, with which are interspersed some buildings with hipped or pyramidal roofs. The previously-listed Sloat-Horn-Russell House (Resource No. 287) at 415 Fairfax Street exhibits the Mansard roof characteristic of the French Second Empire style. The former Gault House Hotel/Pendleton Boarding House on Wilkes Street and the houses at 319 S. Washington and 59 and 88 Hageman Street (Resource Nos. 81, 204, and 208 respectively) have a gambrel roof; that of the hotel was installed in

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connection with an early twentieth-century remodeling, while the others were originally built as a Dutch Colonial Revival-style residences. Downtown commercial buildings characteristically have front-to-rear sloping shed roofs; the 1885 building at 50 N. Washington Street (Resource No. 66) is an architectural anomaly with a distinctive semi-circular roof. Roof finishes include slate, asphalt, and standing-seam metal; the roof finishes of commercial buildings with flat or shed roofs could not be observed. Historic chimneys of brick penetrate the rooflines of some buildings. In other cases it is likely that chimneys were removed in the process of re-roofing or retrofitting of heating systems.

Patterns of fenestration vary widely throughout the district. With respect to domestic architecture, most windows are flat-topped, crowned with modest molded heads and including one-over-one, two-over-two, and multi-light sash. Some windows on Italianate-style houses are segmental-arched. Commercial architecture typically retains traditional window-to-wall ratios on the first story, with large plate glass display windows flanking recessed entryways. Upper facades of commercial buildings characteristically are penetrated by flat-topped and round-arched windows. The Italianate-style Harmison Building at 45 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 266) incorporates both round- and segmental-arched upper-story windows and the 1915 building at 23 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 263) has broad segmental-arched openings with paired flat-topped sash in each. The religious architecture of the Town of Bath Historic District employs both lancet- and round-arched fenestration, typically glazed with religious art glass.

The Town of Bath Historic District contains a diversity of buildings executed in many of the architectural styles popular throughout the 1776-1959 Period of Significance. Some of the earliest extant buildings in the district, those within the previously-listed state park, represent the Federal style, America's first post-Revolutionary national style. Among these are the Roman Bath House of c. 1815 and the Gentlemen's Spring House (Resource Nos. 114 and 115, respectively).

As the community developed as a popular resort town, buildings were erected following the preferences of mid-nineteenth-century Victorians. The Gothic Revival style is seen in the 1867 "Woodbine," (Resource No. 158) which was originally finished in board-and-batten. Several churches in the district also follow this style: Francis Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church (1890; Resource No. 16, and renamed United Methodist in 1968), the Berkeley Springs Presbyterian Church (1873-1876; 1882; Resource No. 162), and the First United Methodist Church (1889; 1906; Resource No. 193) all incorporate the lancet-arched fenestration which defines the Gothic Revival style.

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The Italianate style appears in the board-and-batten "Wisteria Cottage" (Resource No. 165) and as well as in the substantial brick "cottage" of T. H. B. Dawson (Resource No. 199), both previously-listed, in 202 N. Washington Street (Resource No. 56), and in the Morgan County Library building on North Washington Street (Resource No. 65), originally built as an Italianate-style residence. Italianate commercial buildings incorporate tall, narrow patterns of fenestration and often feature cornices of wood or metal; within this district the Italianate style is represented in the buildings at 28, 123, 121, and 119 N. Washington Street, 45 Fairfax Street, in the Park Maintenance Shop at 2 Fairfax Street, and in the previously-listed Judge John Wright Cottage at 305 S. Green Street (Resource Nos. 67, 125, 124, 123, 266, and 165, respectively).

The French Second Empire style is characterized by the Mansard roof, typically penetrated by dormers. In this district, a Second Empire-style commercial building at the corner of Fairfax and N. Washington Street has been completely remodeled, leaving only the 1879 Sloat-Horn-Rossell House at 415 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 287; NR 1984) to represent this style.

The Eastlake style bears the name of English designer Charles Locke Eastlake and manifests itself in the elaborate sawn and turned trim which often appears on buildings from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In the Town of Bath Historic District, the Eastlake style is seen in lacy porches at 307 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 283) and at the previously-listed T. H. B. Dawson House (Resource No. 199) at 300 S. Green Street.

Late in the nineteenth century, the Queen Anne style came into vogue, employing a liveliness of profile and often a variegation of surface finishes. Within this district, the Queen Anne style appears in the St. Mark's Episcopal rectory at 401 S. Washington Street and in "Highspire" at 209 Wilkes Street (Resource Nos. 104 and 25, respectively).

Another late-nineteenth/early twentieth-century style was the Neo-Classical Revival style, which looked back to ancient Greece and Rome for its inspiration and was typically reserved for substantial domestic and institutional architecture such as banks and major public buildings. In Berkeley Springs, this style is seen in the house at 51 Independence Street, 307 S. Washington Street, and in the News office building at 41 Congress Street (Resource Nos. 230, 77, and 244, respectively).

The Stick Style, another late Victorian manifestation, employed patterns of horizontal, diagonal, or vertical elements as part of the exterior finish which suggested the framing members within the walls. St. Mark's

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Episcopal Church (Resource No. 103) on S. Washington Street is built in the Stick Style and, indeed, is among the finest examples of this distinctive style in the Eastern Panhandle.

The architecture of the district is also representative of styles popular into the early twentieth century and through the post-World War Two era and the end of the district's Period of Significance. With the fervor of patriotism of the American Centennial of 1876 came a resurgence of interest in pre-Revolutionary American design. The Colonial Revival style drew upon these eighteenth-century antecedents, sometimes with a painstaking attention to detail and sometimes with only the occasional Colonial-era trim element affixed to an otherwise unremarkable building. In the Town of Bath Historic District, Colonial Revival-style design appears late in the nineteenth century and into the early decades of the twentieth and is seen in the buildings at 31 Congress Street, 48 and 38 S. Mercer Street, 180 Fairfax Street, 32 Williams Street, 129 and 117 Warren Street, and in the 1930s Park View Inn at 207 South Washington Street (Resource Nos. 243, 167, 168, 289, 220, 305, 304, and 108, respectively).

A sub-set of the Colonial Revival style is the Dutch Colonial Revival style, a strictly twentieth-century mode in this district and one which employs the double-pitched gambrel roof seen in houses of Dutch derivation along the eastern seaboard. In the Town of Bath Historic District this style appears in the gambrel-roofed remodeling of the former Gault House hotel (later known as the Pendleton Boarding House) on Wilkes Street (Resource No. 19) and in the 1920s houses at 319 S. Washington Street, 59 and 88 Hageman Street (Resource Nos. 81, 204, and 208, respectively).

The Cape Cod style draws its inspiration from Colonial cottages from New England, with a 1½-story side-gable-roofed plan and roof slopes penetrated by dormers. Cape Cod-style houses, popular from the 1930s through the end of the Period of Significance, include 249 Wilkes Street, 259 Fairfax Street, and 172, 154, 146, and 76 Martinsburg Road (Resource Nos. 38, 213, 319, 321, 322, and 324, respectively).

Another of the revival styles which developed late in the nineteenth century and continued well into the twentieth was the Tudor Revival, which employed the half-timbered finish which characterized Elizabethan design from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The house built for Ralph Hovermale in 1939 at 171 S. Washington Street (Resource No. 73), converted for use as professional offices, represents this style.

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The Craftsman style, most often occurring as a Bungalow, appears in several areas of the district and, indeed, is among the most oft-repeated house style in the district. One-and-one-half stories in height, Bungalows in the district have side-gable roofs which extend beyond the plane of the building on the facade to shield a recessed front porch. They are found finished in brick, stone, and wood and have a dormer, sometimes front and rear, to allow light and usable space into otherwise small and dark upper stories. Examples in this historic district include 227, 311, and 319 Wilkes Street, 283, 79, 351, and 363 S. Washington Street, 87 and 161 S. Mercer Street, 66 Hageman Street, 10 Warren Street, and 124, 74, and 64 Martinsburg Road (Resource Nos. 26, 33, 34, 76, 79, 85, 86, 160, 199, 209, 301, 323, 325, and 326, respectively).

The advent of the automobile brought about an entirely new type of building type, known generically as roadside architecture. The most oft-seen manifestation of roadside architecture is the service station, examples of which ranged from the simple to the complex and fanciful. A former gasoline station at 99 Martinsburg Road (Resource No. 317), likely dating from the 1930s and converted for office use, represents historic roadside architecture in the Town of Bath Historic District.

Dotting the Town of Bath Historic District are a series of garages, some located at the end of driveways and other built into the steep side hill slopes of Warm Spring Ridge and Hospital Hill. These small, yet distinctive, buildings are built of wood frame, brick, and concrete block, and in some cases retain their original hinged garage doors.

While the above properties reflect specific architectural styles, many of the properties in the Town of Bath Historic District are vernacular in character, employing interpreting that oft-misinterpreted description as it is defined in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms."² The term, "vernacular," as it is used here, is by no means a pejorative, particularly since so many buildings built nearly everywhere during the Period of Significance of the Town of Bath Historic District reflect local building traditions and the skill of local builders rather than those of formally-trained architects.

A particular manifestation of vernacular architecture is *industrial* vernacular, referring to the myriad historic industrial buildings erected as the nation matured in the wake of the Industrial Revolution and after. In the Town

²Ward Bucher, **Dictionary of Building Preservation** (New York: John Wiley, 1996), p. 512

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of Bath Historic District, a compact industrial area lies east of Washington Street and the substantial 1911 Morgan County Cold Storage building (Resource No. 177) at 138 Independence Street along with the buildings at 155 North Mercer and 282 Williams Street (Resource Nos. 150 and 153, respectively) reflect this distinctive building type.

Summarizing, the Town of Bath Historic District consists of a mixed-use Eastern Panhandle, West Virginia district whose Period of Significance begins with the organization of the town in the 1770s and ends 1959, the approximate date of construction of the latest of the district's historic architecture. The district includes the downtown area of the Morgan County seat, along with surrounding residential areas, a small industrial pocket adjacent to the downtown, and a previously-listed state park containing the community's celebrated springs. As noted in the introductory paragraph, the Town of Bath Historic District retains historic and architectural integrity and its overall historic character is intact, representing development in this section of the Panhandle throughout the district's Period of Significance. Alterations to buildings within the historic district include the application of non-historic siding and the installation of replacement windows, but with respect to the district as a whole, these alterations do not detract significantly from the ability of the nominated area to reflect its appearance at the end of the Period of Significance. Non-contributing buildings include a small number of properties which have been heavily remodeled with a forfeiture of integrity along with buildings post-dating the Period of Significance. Many of these newer buildings are garages located at the rear of their respective houses. The highest concentration of non-historic resources is located on North Mercer Street where six temporary office trailers are serving the county's needs until a new county court house can be constructed.

The following resources, with numbers keyed to the map accompanying the nomination, are found within the Town of Bath Historic District:

1. 492 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story central-passage I-house with a side-gable roof, 3-bay facade and 1-story hip-roofed front porch; rearward-projecting ell at rear

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

2. 386 Wilkes Street: 2-story vernacular gable-front house with gable roof of standing-seam metal; 3-bay facade with centered entry; hip-roofed front porch supported by battered wood posts resting on brick piers; 1-story addition on north elevation

c. 1890

1 contributing building

3. 384 Wilkes Street, residential

2-story vernacular I-house of wood with side gable roof of corrugated metal; 3-bay facade with shed-roofed front porch; 2 additions on rear elevation; windows flat-topped without notable ornament

c. 1900

1 contributing building

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4. 376 Wilkes Street, residential

2-story side-gable-roofed house with non-historic siding and windows altered, with forfeiture of integrity

c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

5. Rear, 376 Wilkes Street, dependency

1-story non-historic wood dependency, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

6. 364 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story central-passage I-house clad in stucco, with side gable roof of standing-seam metal; windows flat-topped, 1/1

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

7. rear, 364 Wilkes Street, dependency

1-story gable-end-oriented concrete block garage, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

8. 362 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story central-passage I-house of wood, with side-gable roof of standing-seam metal, 2/2 flat-topped windows and hip-roofed front porch with replacement wrought iron supports

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

9. c. 350 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: mobile home, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: 1970

1 non-contributing building

10. 338-340 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story double house of wood with side-gable roof of standing-seam metal and center gable on facade; hip-roofed porch with replacement wrought iron supports; fenestration flat-topped, 2/2

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

11. 324 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story I-house of wood, finished in asbestos shingles, with a 5-bay facade and flat-topped fenestration with molded heads; porch on facade is supported by turned posts

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

12. 312 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with multiple addition including a "pop-up" addition on the roof, with forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

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13. 240 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 1-story non-historic commercial building of concrete block construction, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

14. 234 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular house which appears to have begun as two separate dwellings, linked early on with a central connector; gable-end orientation with flat-topped fenestration

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

15. 212-176 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: interconnected 2-story American Foursquares of brick with hipped roofs and hip-roofed front porches; flat-topped fenestration; interconnected with its neighbor to the south and incorporating as substantial contemporary addition on the west side

Date: c. 1920 and after

1 non-contributing building

16. Wilkes & Congress Streets, Francis Asbury Methodist Church, religious

Description: Gothic Revival-style red brick church, with an L-shaped facade and a square bell tower in the angle of the facade, with the principal entrance to the church through this bell tower. Fenestration is lancet-arched with stone sills and corbeled brick lintels. Religious art glass is in each of the windows. A 1950s concrete block addition is appended on the rear (east) elevation

Date: 1890; 1953

1 contributing building

17. 6 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2½-story American Foursquare, the exterior surface of which are finished in rock-faced concrete block. Capped with a hipped roof penetrated by a brick chimney and a shed roofed dormer on the facade. The eaves extend well beyond the plane of the building, and a one-story hip-roofed porch extends across the facade, supported by concrete block piers and ornamental concrete columns. The porch is enclosed with a spindle wood balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, and a two-story wood frame addition or enclosed porch is on the rear.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

18. Wilkes & Fairfax Streets, municipal

Description: the municipal water company office, built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Description: c. 2003

1 non-contributing building

19. 117 Wilkes Street, multi-tenant residential

Description: Formerly the Pendelton Boarding House, the earliest portion of which dates from the late 18th century; substantial 2½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style building with a gambrel roof and a double-gallery porch extending across the facade, recessed beneath an extension of the main roof. Exterior clad in non-historic siding, and windows flat-topped, 1/1. Penetrating the sloped sides of the gambrel roof are a series of gabled dormers providing light into the uppermost story.

Date: c. 1790

1 contributing building

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20. 176 Wilkes Street; Hovermale-Mendenhall House, residential

Description: Two-story red brick residence with a three-bay facade articulated by a centered entrance shielded by a veranda which extends across the entire facade, with sawn balustrade and other sawn wooden ornament. Two bay windows flank the main entrance on the facade and a centered entry on the second story opens onto a small balcony. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2, and interior gable end chimneys are in each gable end.

Date: 1884

1 previously-listed building

21. Rear, 176 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: small-scale vernacular residential building located part way up the slope of Warm Springs Ridge

Date: c. 1900

1 previously-listed building

22. 175 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular I-house of with the rear (west) section of brick and the front (east) of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof and five-bay facade, with an original centered entry, and a second entry which appears to have replaced an original window on the south side of the facade. Extending across the facade is a porch shielding the interior three bays, with replacement wrought iron supports and balustrade along with a second floor balustrade along the roof line of the porch. A centered entrance opens from the second story onto the porch roof. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2, without notable ornament. Porch supports and balustrade replaced with wrought iron elements and interior converted for professional office use

Date: c. 1850

1 contributing building

23. 181 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story residential building with side-gable roof; major alteration including installation of non-historic oriel on facade, with forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

24. 185 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular I-house of wood construction, L-shaped in form with a laterally-oriented gable roof and partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. Three-bay facade with a centered entrance, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan. Extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch, with turned posts and replacement spindle wood balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with fixed non-historic shutters. A 1-story rectangular bay window has been appended onto the side, appearing to date from within the period of significance

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

25. 209 Wilkes Street "Highspire," residential

Description: Among the community's finest Queen Anne-style residences, this imposing house has an L-shaped facade with a wrap-around veranda and semi hexagonal bay capped with a corresponding hexagonal peaked roof with a pinnacle. Fenestration is flat-topped, set singly and in pairs, and a chamfered bay on the northeast corner gives the effect of a bay window.

Date: 1894

1 contributing building

26. 227 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Craftsman-style Bungalow with a hipped roof and hipped dormer on the facade. One-bay shed-roofed porch which shields the main entrance, which is offset on the north side of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament.

Description: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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27. rear, 227 Wilkes Street, dependency

Description: : concrete block garage at the rear of the lot associated with Resource No. 28, above, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

28. 5 Capacon Road, residential

Description: 1-story Ranch-style red brick residence, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

29. 10 Cacapon Road, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular residential building of wood construction with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a symmetrical facade with a centered pediment penetrated by a pointed-arched window. Similar windows are located in the pediments of the gable ends. Some alteration to the doors on the facade. Extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch supported by wood posts and enclosed with a turned spindle balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 2/2 sash.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

30. 271 Wilkes Street; Municipal Court Building, governmental

Description: 2-story commercial building appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district; serves as the municipal court and town office building

c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

31. 301 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 1-story Craftsman-style cottage with gable roof and gable-end orientation; finished in rock-faced concrete block, with smooth-dressed rusticated block defining the corners; Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves; built on hillside lot with raised porch

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

32. rear 301, Wilkes Street, dependency

Description: Concrete block garage matching the house with which it is associated

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

33. c. 311 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Bungalow finished in asbestos shingles with a basement garage, in-filled; side gable roof and shed dormer beneath which is an arcaded front porch

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

34. 319 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 1½-story brick-finished side-gable Bungalow with a recessed front porch and a shed dormer on the facade

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

35. Side, 319 Wilkes Street, dependency

Description: concrete block garage built into the slope of the hill in front of Resource No. 37, above, with which it is associated.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

36. 325 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 1-story red brick-finished cottage with a side gable roof and a forward--projecting sunroom wing on the south side of

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the facade, below which is a basement-level garage; appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 contributing building

37. 339 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular double house which appears to have been built in 2 stages; finished in weatherboard with a hip-roofed porch extending across the facade; fenestration flat-topped, 2/2, with molded window heads.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

38. 249 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: stylized Cape Cod-style residence finished in red brick with an L-shaped facade and a gable dormer on the south side of the facade; porch in angle of ell; modest in its overall detailing

Description: c. 1950

1 contributing building

39. 363 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Craftsman-style cottage of wood with imbricated shingle pediments and Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

40. Side, 363 Wilkes Street, dependency

Description: stone-faced garage built into the side hill of the lot associated with Resource No. 42, above

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

41. c. 375 Wilkes Street, residential (vacant)

Description: deteriorated newer brick-finished house, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

42. 425 Wilkes Street, residential

Description: 2-story American Foursquare of wood, with a hipped roof; built on a raised lot with a porch extending across the facade; fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament; non-historic exterior shutters

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

43. 504 N. Washington Street, railroad-related

Description: former B & O passenger depot, Mission style, finished in red brick with red tile roof and broadly overhanging eaves; individually listed in the National Register

Date: 1935

1 previously-listed building

44. 312-318 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2-story corner commercial building of wood, with non-historic siding; some alteration to storefront window pattern, but still retaining traditional window-to-wall ratio.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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45. c. 310 N. Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story wood residential building with side gable roof, undergoing major renovation including the installation of a double-gallery porch on the facade, with a forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1870

1 non-contributing building

46.432 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with side-gable roof and wrap-around veranda; in the process of rehabilitation

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

47. 292 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: appears to have been a hipped-roofed residential building to which have been added a series of commercial additions on the front and side, with a forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

48. 270 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story former residence with Italianate-style eave brackets and a 3-bay facade, with a 2-story bay window on south side of facade, with a bellcast roof; windows flat-topped, 2/2 with pedimented heads; several additions on rear elevation; side-gable roof of standing-seam metal with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends; interior gable-end brick chimneys

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

49. 262 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story side-gable-roofed I-house of wood with an interior gable-end brick chimney on the south gable end. 3-bay facade with 1-story hip-roofed front porch enclosed with jalousie windows; fenestration flat-topped, 3/1, with fixed nonhistoric exterior shutters

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

50. 258 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story former residence with side gable roof, non-historic siding, and porch enclosed with small-paned multi-light sash, with a forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

51. 412 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story red brick-finished office building, residential in scale, with a hipped roof, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

52. rear, 412 N. Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story multi bay garage of concrete block, with overhead garage doors, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

53. 222 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story wood frame residential-scale office building with gable roof and gable-end orientation, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

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54. c. 216 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story 5-bay I-house of wood, with a center entrance and rearward-projecting ell; small 1-story addition on north elevation; fenestration flat-topped, 1/1; 1-story hip-roofed front porch, supported by battered wood posts resting on brick piers

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

55. 210 N. Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story central-passage vernacular residential building with side-gable roof and 3-bay facade with a 1920s porch supported by battered wood posts set on masonry piers and with a center gable over the main entry; additions on rear elevation

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

56. 202 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story L-shaped red brick building under rehabilitation, with a 3-bay facade, segmental-arched 2/2 windows. In the course of the rehab, the front porch has been removed, leaving only second-story balcony; side-gable roof, partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends and pedimental windows on the side elevations.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

57. 174 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2½-story Neo-Classical Revival-style former residential building of wood construction, most of which has been covered in non-historic siding. Some exposed original shingle trim is evident. A veranda which extends across the facade and a portion of the north elevation has been enclosed with windows; front porch enclosed and non-historic siding added at indeterminate time. Converted for use as a restaurant.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

58. 168 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2-story hip-roofed commercial building, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

59. 160 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2-story commercial building of wood, finished in T-111, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

60. 148 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story commercial building of concrete block construction, formerly a grocery store; facade finished in red brick, with display windows and little notable ornament.

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

61. 140 North Washington Street, residential

Description: Eclectic 2½-story residential building, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and forward-projecting center bay on the facade capped with gabled roof with shingled pediment. A two-story round bay window is on the south side of the facade, capped with a bellcast roof with a pinnacle. The original porch which extended across the facade has been partially enclosed.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

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62. 110 North Washington Street, residential

Description: T-plan vernacular residence of wood construction, with the principal entrance in the projecting section of the 'T', incorporating a four-panel wooden door with sidelights and transom with delicate tracery. The side wings on the facade incorporate hip-roofed porches with replacement balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2 without notable ornament. Partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

63. 98 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Neo-Classical Revival-style residential building of wood construction, clad in non-historic siding, with a hipped roof penetrated by hipped dormers. Three-bay facade with a prominent bow-front bay, two stories in height and capped with a semicircular balustrade with turned spindle balusters. Extending across the facade is a veranda with a roof balustrade, and replacement balusters on the first floor.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

64. 92 North Washington Street, residential

Description: Two-story American Foursquare with a pyramidal roof, and two bay facade, with a hip-roofed front porch which has been enclosed with windows.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

65. 11 North Washington Street, residential/institutional

Description: Italianate-style brick residence, converted for use as a community library, with a five-bay facade and a broad wrap-around veranda which has been enclosed with operable sash. A center gable is on the facade, and the cornice includes Italianate-style trim. Partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends, and Stick-style bargeboard in the pediments. Two-story bay window on the south elevation. Fenestration is segmental-arched, 1/1, with exterior operable louvered shutters corresponding to the form of the window. Paired round-arched windows in the pediments of the gables.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

66. 50 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Late nineteenth-century commercial building with locally-distinctive semi-circular-arched roof and gable-end-orientation to Washington Street. Storefronts remodeled with multiple windows. Upper story penetrated by 4 windows, each with 6/6 sash. (La Luna)

Date: 1875

1 contributing building

67. 28 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Two-story Italianate commercial building of wood construction, clad in asphalt shingles, with a single storefront on the first story. Storefront has been altered, but retains traditional window-to-wall ratio. The upper story contains a single bay with four windows set close together. Cornice features Italianate-style brackets with a center pediment. An outside stair leads to the second story on the north elevation.

Date: 1885

1 contributing building

68. 7 South Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2-story bank building finished in red brick with a gable-end orientation, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Description: 1980

1 non-contributing building

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69. 17-19 South Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story commercial building finished in red brick, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district
Date: 1975

1 non-contributing building

70. c. 53 South Washington Street, religious residential

Description: non-historic rectory for the local Catholic Church which stands behind the subject property, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: 1965

1 non-contributing building

71. 101 South Washington Street, commercial

Description: substantial bank building with two matching wings linked by a recessed connector, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

72. Market Street, S side, E of S. Washington Street, residential

Description: 1-story stone-finished residence with side gable roof, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

73. 171 South Washington Street, residential

Description: Large Tudor-Revival-style former residence with the first story of stone and the upper story of wood frame finished in half-timbering, and penetrated by rock-faced stone chimneys. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light sash, and the roof is penetrated by hipped dormers. The main entrance is offset on the facade, shielded by a curvilinear projection of the main roof. The building has been converted for law offices.

Date: 1939

1 contributing building

74. c. 190 South Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2-story commercial building finished in buff-colored brick, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

75. 245 South Washington Street, commercial

Description: convenience store with gasoline pump islands and canopy, built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

non-contributing building

76. 283 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 1½-story red brick Bungalow with laterally-oriented gable roof and shed-roofed dormer on the facade. Roof extends forward beyond the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch, supported by battered wood posts set on brick piers. Solid brick railing around porch. The porch roof extends northward and shields a porte-cochere. Adirondack-style bracing under eaves. Flat-topped fenestration, with multi-light sash. Rear porch enclosed with operable sash.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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77. 307 South Washington Street, residential

Description: Colonial Revival-style wood cottage with laterally-oriented gable roof and a projecting shorter gable-roofed original section on the south elevation. Forward-projecting gable-end-oriented wing on north elevation. Main entrance offset on the northern portion of the facade, with a single wood door shielded by a shed roofed hoof which is a projection of the main roof. Asymmetrically placed on the facade.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

78. Rear, 307 S. Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-end-oriented wood garage

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

79. 311 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Bungalow with laterally-oriented gable roof and shed dormer on the facade. Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves. The originally-open recessed front porch has been enclosed with T-111 and a double entry door placed in the centermost bay. fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament. Exterior gable-end step-shouldered red brick chimney offset on the south gable end.

Date: . C. 1920

1 contributing building

80. rear, 311 South Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story wood frame garage

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

81. 319 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival/Bungalow cottage of red brick with a large shed dormer on the facade finished in weatherboard. Laterally-oriented gambrel roof with exterior gable-end brick chimney on south elevation. The roof extends beyond the plane of the building and shields a recessed front porch, supported by paired posts and enclosed within a plain spindle balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, with multi-light sash.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

82. rear, 319 South Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-end-oriented garage of wood, with hinged doors

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

83. 331 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-unit double house with the massing on the facade suggestive of a side-passage interior plan for each unit. Laterally-oriented gable roof and shed-roofed porches shielding each unit on the facade. Fenestration flat-topped, 6/6, with fixed exterior wood shutters which may date to the original construction but which do not appear hinged and operable. Sparse in its detailing.

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

84. rear, 331 South Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-roofed garage

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

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85. c. 351 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Bungalow with the first story finished in stone and the second in clapboard. Laterally-oriented gable roof with gable dormer on the facade and Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves. The roof extends beyond the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch. Main entrance offset on south side of facade, featuring a doorway with a semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights. 1-story bay window on south elevation and exterior gable-end stone chimney on the north elevation.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

86. 363 South Washington Street, residential

Description: Distinctive 1½-story Bungalow with unusual 5-bay facade and centered entrance. First story finished in stone, second in stucco. laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by a gable dormer. Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves. 1-story bay window on south elevation. Fenestration both segmental-arched and flat-topped, with multi-light sash. Interior gable-end stone chimney offset from center on south elevation.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

87. rear, 363 South Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story multi-bay garage with overhead garage doors, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

88. 3 Johnson's Mill Road, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with a hipped roof and side gables; side-passage entry with transom and sidelights; wrap-around veranda, bay window on north side of facade and oriel on south side of facade, second story

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

89. 380 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 1-story red brick cottage, L-shaped in form, with a porch in the angle of the ell on the facade; modest detailing

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

90. 362 South Washington Street, residential

Description: T-plan house with intersecting gable roof and wrap-around veranda on the facade, supported by Doric posts. Slope of roof on facade penetrated by a small gablet. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs. The forward-projecting "T" is finished in decorative wood shingles. Partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

91. Rear, 362 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story garage/apartment building with garage bays on first story and residential units above, with a long second-story porch; exterior finished in asbestos shingles

date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

92. 358 South Washington Street, residential

Description: non-historic residence of wood construction with hipped roof, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

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93. 332 South Washington Street, residential

Description: This appears to have begun as a 3-bay side-passage house, to which have been made a variety of additions generally dating from within the period of significance. Partial return of the cornice on the facade. Fenestration flat-topped, with pedimented heads and fixed, non-historic exterior shutters. Substantial addition in rear

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

94. 318 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residence of wood, clad in non-historic siding, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; pediment of the gable on the facade is finished in square-butt shingles and is penetrated by a stylized Palladian window, Main entrance is offset on south side of facade, with sidelights and a transom. Originally open wrap-around veranda has been partially glassed-in. On the south side of the facade, the veranda extends to create a porte-cochere with a gabled roof. fenestration flat-topped, with non-historic fixed exterior shutters.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

95. rear, 318 South Washington Street, dependency

Description: wood frame garage appearing to date from within the period of significance

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

96. c. 320 South Washington Street, utility building

Description: single-story telephone switching building finished in buff-colored brick, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

97. Thomas Street, N side, W of S. Washington Street, residential

Description: Central-passage 5-bay I-house of wood, with L-shaped footprint and intersecting gable roof system. Roof on facade is laterally-oriented, with an interior gable-end red brick chimney. Fenestration flat-topped with replacement sash; a 1-story bay window is on the east elevation and a shed-roofed porch, supported by Doric posts and enclosed within a plain spindle balustrade. This was the rectory for St. Mark's Episcopal Church (Resource No. 103) and was moved to this site from S. Washington Street in 1911.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

98. 288 South Washington Street, residential

Description: Stucco-finished hip-roofed residential building incorporating Colonial Revival-style elements. Facade is asymmetrically-massed, with a single door for the principal entrance, capped with a transom. A center gable is on the facade and the north and south elevations feature 2-story bay windows terminating in a gabled roof. Broadly overhanging eaves. A wrap-around veranda on the facade and a portion of the south elevation has been partially enclosed; a shallow pediment is offset on the veranda over the main door. Fenestration flat-topped without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

99. 270 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story wood frame American Foursquare with hipped roof and gables; portion of the front porch is enclosed; fenestration flat-topped

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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100. 260 South Washington Street, residential

Description: American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof of standing-seam metal penetrated by a small gablet on the south elevation and by a large gable offset on the east elevation; gables are finished in imbricated shingles. 2-bay facade with wrap-around veranda, supported by Doric posts and enclosed within a plain spindle balustrade. A gable on the porch roof is offset over the main entrance. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, with simple heads and surrounds. Enclosed rear porch.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

101. rear, 260 South Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-end-oriented garage of one bay with overhead door

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

102. 200 South Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1½-story Neo-Colonial Revival-style brick commercial building with side gable roof penetrated by dormers, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

103. 180 Washington Street (St. Mark's Church), religious

Description: Locally distinctive Stick-style religious building of wood construction, finished in weatherboard and shingles, with a variety of rectilinear trim on all sides. The main portion of the church is gable-roofed, with a gable-end orientation to the street. Entry bays are recessed on the north and south side of the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with some windows having segmental-arched transoms, windows are glazed with religious art glass. An undersized bell tower finished in imbricated shingles is capped with an open belfry and a pyramidal roof.

Date: 1882

1 contributing building

104. 180 South Washington Street (St. Mark's Rectory), religious residential

Description: Queen Anne-style residence of wood construction with a multiple roof system, including a pyramidal roof penetrated by a shed dormer, and a forward-projecting gable roof wing on the south side of the facade. Extending across much of the facade is an open veranda with pediments and replacement supports. A locally-distinctive corner bay on the northeast corner has a conical roof capped with a pinnacle. Non-historic siding added and porch supports replaced at indeterminate time.

Date: 1888

1 contributing building

105. c. 190 South Washington Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residence of wood with a hipped roof hipped dormers and a wrap-around veranda with a rounded corner on the north side. Fenestration flat-topped, with multi-light sash

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

106. rear, c. 190 South Washington Street, dependency

Description: wood frame dependency associated with Resource No. 105, above

ca c. 1920

1 contributing building

107. c. 199 S. Washington Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Colonial Revival-style residence of red brick with a side gable roof and gable dormers. Roof extends beyond plane of facade and shields a front porch

Description: c. 1950

1 contributing building

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108. 207 South Washington Street (Park View/Country Inn), commercial

Description: The Park View In was erected in 1933 by Walter and Jennie Harmison on the site of the Berkeley Springs Hotel which burned in 1898; side wings were added in 1937. Harmison came from a family of Berkeley Springs hoteliers. This is a complex of several interconnected buildings, the earliest which dates from 1933, built as a resort facility adjacent to the Berkeley Springs State Park, and the mineral springs for which the community is so well known. Colonial Revival in style, the main building incorporates a three-story block with a laterally oriented gable roof and a symmetrical facade with a centered entrance, shielded by a two-story portico. Side wings are two stories in height, with three bays each. Several additions have been made to the main building, and a considerably newer three-story brick section stands west of the main building.

Date: 1933; 1937 and after

1 contributing building

Note: Resource Nos. 109 through 116 are located within the previously-listed Berkeley Springs State Park, at the southwest corner of Fairfax and S. Washington Streets

109. Administration/Baths, recreational

Description: One-story Colonial Revival-style public bath, with a hipped roof and a centered pediment on the facade. The facade is symmetrically-massed, with a centered entry, shielded by a pedimented hood. Fenestration is flat-topped with multi-light sash capped with keystones. Sparse in its detailing. The interior has been updated over the years but the exterior appears little altered from its 1920s construction.

Date: 1929

1 previously-listed building

110. Park Office, recreational

Description: Small scale one-story painted brick-finished building with a hipped roof of standing-seam metal. The side elevations are penetrated by a series of flat-topped openings as well as round-arched openings on the shorter ends. Under the eaves is a series of scalloped ornament, appearing to date from the 1820s. The building exhibits little other architectural ornament. The original wood surfaces were clad in brick at an indeterminate time well within the period of significance, likely in the 1820s or 1830s, judging from the character of the trim and finishes.

Date: c. 1787

1 previously-listed building

111. Concession stand/rest rooms, recreational

Description: modern concession stand-restroom combination, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

112. Swimming pool, recreational

Description: in-ground swimming pool built on the site of the two covered 1887 pools segregated for men's and women's use.

Date: 1951

1 previously-listed structure

113. Gazebo, recreational

Description: polygonal open-sided gazebo with standing-seam metal roof and wrought iron balustrade

Date: 1931

1 previously-listed structure

114. Roman Baths/Museum, recreational

Description: 2-story brick building with hipped roof of standing-seam metal and side elevations penetrated by a series of flat-topped windows with multi-light sash, some of which have exterior operable shutters

Date: c. 1815

1 previously-listed building

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115. Gentlemen's Spring, recreational

Description: Federal-style bathhouse with an open first story and the second story supported by a series of brick piers. The first story is completely open and includes a fountain which dispenses water from the mineral springs. The building is capped with a standing-seam metal roof, and side elevations are penetrated by semi-circular openings with flat-topped replacement windows.

Date: 1816

1 previously-listed building

116. Park Maintenance Shop, recreational

Description: One-story vernacular brick building with elements of the Italianate style, with an intersecting gable roof and L-shaped plan, with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. Two cupolas cap the roof line of each of the two wings. Fenestration is segmental-arched, with extended stone sills and corbeled brick lintels. In the pediments of the gables are circular openings with louvered vents. One garage door has been enclosed and replaced by a single man-door. At the rear of the building is a tall, battered brick chimney.

Date: 1892

1 previously-listed building

117. Bridge, spanning Warm Springs Run at the Country Inn, road-related

Description: Concrete pad supported by I-beams spanning Warm Spring Run and accessing the Country Inn (Resource No. 108)

Date: 1930s and after

1 contributing structure

118. Warm Springs Run Embankments, engineering/water-related

Description: Stone retaining walls extending along the open banks of Warm Springs Run; in some areas the waterway is culvertized as it courses within buildings, in other areas it is open; treated collectively as a single resource

Date: c. 1850 and after

1 contributing structure

119. 1 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 3-story commercial corner building whose exterior was remodeled prior to 1950 and within the Period of Significance

Date: 1889; c. 1950

1 contributing building

120. 13 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Three-story former bank building with the first story having been altered with the insertion of modern brick. Upper facade windows appear little altered, with flat-topped windows on the second story and semicircular-arched windows on the third, with Classically-derived surrounds. The corners of the building are defined by Corinthian pilasters, and a Classically-derived cornice extends across the facade with a dentil band capped with a parapet gable.

Date: 1904

1 contributing building

121. 15 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Three-story commercial building finished in stucco, with a storefront on the first story and two-bay upper facade on the second and third. The storefront has been somewhat altered, but retains the traditional window-to-wall ratio, including display windows and a recessed entrance. The upper facade has been altered with the replacement of the original fenestration with smaller paired double hung windows in each of the openings. A simple cornice caps the building, above which is a parapet gable with rectangular panels.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

122. 19 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2-story commercial building finished in weatherboard on the second story, with brick storefronts

Date: 1905

1 contributing building

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123. 119 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Two-story commercial building distinctively finished in rock-faced concrete block with a storefront on the first story and two-bay facade above. The storefront is somewhat altered but retains traditional window-to-wall ratio, along with original storefront cornice. The main cornice on the building is of cast metal and appears little altered from the original. Building has been interconnected to its neighbor to the south and the interior has been converted for food service

Date: 1913

1 contributing building

124. 121 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Two-story vernacular commercial building of brick construction, with a storefront on the first story and two-bay upper facade. The storefront has been somewhat altered, but retains traditional window-to-wall ratio. The storefront cornice is intact, as is the main cornice, which is set beneath a parapet wall and is ornamented with sunburst panels along the frieze. The upper facade is penetrated by two bays, each of which contains three double-hung windows. Building has been interconnected to its neighbors to the north and south and the interior has been converted for food service

Date: 1922

1 contributing building

125. 123 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Two-story commercial building of brick, with a storefront on the first story and two-bay upper facade. Storefront has been somewhat altered, but retains original storefront cornice and traditional window-to-wall ratio. Upper facade contains windows set in threes with extended lug sills. Extending across the roof line is an Italianate-derived cornice of pressed metal. Building has been interconnected to its neighbors to the north and the interior has been converted for food service

Date: 1947

1 contributing building

126. 137 North Washington Street (Star Theater), commercial

Description: One-story theater building, modest in its detailing, with a three-bay facade with a centered entrance distinguished by a marquee which was installed in 1949. The side bays of the facade have been in filled. Modest in its detailing a simple cornice with modillions across the facade and a portion of the south elevation.

Date: 1916

1 contributing building

127. Bridge, N. Washington & Congress Street, road-related

Description: single-span concrete bridge, bops

Date: 1960 (plaque)

1 non-contributing structure

128. 77 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story commercial building of masonry, with storefronts on the first story and cornice with stylized brackets along the roofline.

Date: 1948

1 contributing building

129. 81-83 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: Two-story vernacular commercial building finished in red brick, with two storefronts on the first story and three bays of windows above. The storefronts have been altered somewhat, but retain the traditional window-to-wall ratio. Upper facade incorporates flat-topped windows set singly and in pairs, with brick lintels and sills. What appears to have been a cornice is enclosed in metal.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

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130. 87 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 2-story non-historic building of wood construction with an upper facade finished in weatherboard and the storefronts in simulated stone, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

131. 91 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story commercial building whose rear portions may date from within the Period of Significance but whose entire facade is clad in T-111, with a forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

132. rear, 99 North Washington Street, dependency

Description: 1-story row of rock-faced concrete block garages with hinged garage doors

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

133. 99 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2½-story American Foursquare of brick construction, with pyramidal roof and hipped dormers, with a two-bay facade. Extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch of brick, accessed by a centered stair, with the outermost bays enclosed with windows. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

134. 109 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story commercial building of masonry construction which appears to date from within the Period of Significance

Date: c. 1955

1 contributing building

135. 149 North Washington Street (City National Bank), commercial

Description: substantial non-historic back building finished in red brick and dryvi, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

136. c. 201 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: non-historic red brick-finished commercial building with a stylized Mansard roof of metal, appearing to be built outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

137. 209 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story side-gable roofed vernacular building with a gable dormer on the facade; roof clad in standing-seam metal; porch has been enclosed and the property converted for commercial use

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

138. 221 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residential building with large addition on south side and modifications to the porch with loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

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139. 227 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story residential building with side-gable roof and non-historic pent roof on facade, along with artificial stone cladding and installation of non-historic oriel windows flanking the main entrance, with a loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

140. 243 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story residence with side gable roof and hip-roofed front porch with replacement wrought iron porch supports; 3-bay facade with centered entrance

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

141. 257 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 1½-story gable-front cottage with 3-bay facade and large shed dormer on the south elevation; hip-roofed porch with wrought iron replacement supports

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

142. 263 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 1½-story gable-front cottage with 3-bay facade and large shed dormer on the south elevation; hip-roofed porch with roof of standing-seam metal

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

143. 269 North Washington Street (at rear of lot), residential

Description: 1½-story cottage of wood construction, lacking notable architectural detail; sits at the rear of the lot with which it is associated.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

144. c. 275 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 3-bay I-house of wood, with a side-gable roof, partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends, and a centered entry flanked by sidelights and transom; fenestration flat-topped, set singly and in pairs, with pedimented heads; non-historic siding installed with minimal impact on historic fabric

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

145. 287 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 3-bay I-house of wood with centered entrance, side gable roof, and hip-roofed front porch with replacement wrought iron supports and balustrade

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

146. 303 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1 story commercial building of concrete block construction with facade finished in red brick; 3-bay facade with recessed centered entry; dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

147. 311 North Washington Street, residential

Description: 2-story residence of wood, with a 2-story bay window on the facade; front porch has been enclosed and undersized windows installed, with a forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

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148. 327 North Washington Street, commercial

Description: 1-story gable-end-oriented non-historic commercial building, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district
Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

149. 111 Depot Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular 5-bay I-house of wood with forward-projecting bays flanking a recessed entry on the facade; side-gable roof of asphalt shingles; fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

150. 282 Williams Street, commercial

Description: formerly the Interwoven Hosiery Mill; among the largest buildings in town, a red brick former factory with a 5-bay facade and multi-bay side elevations defined by brick pilasters. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light steel casement windows. Roof form incorporates a gable-end-oriented roof capped with a monitor and clerestory, unique in the community; corbeled brickwork under the eaves; converted for use as an antique mall

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

151. North Mercer Street, S of Williams Street, commercial

Description: modern modular commercial building of one story, small in scale; dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

152. North Mercer Street, at NE corner of Mercer and Union Streets, commercial

Description: former grist mill building undergoing major renovation including changes in fenestration, finishes and with a large addition, with forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1880

1 non-contributing building

153. 155 North Mercer Street, commercial

Description: brick-finished industrial building with oversized fenestration featuring steel frame windows

Date: 1940

1 contributing building

154. 114 North Mercer Street, commercial

Description: non-historic commercial building, small in scale, of wood construction finished in vinyl siding

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

155. 215 North Mercer Street, commercial

Description: non-historic automobile repair facility of concrete block, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

156. North Mercer Street Bridge, road-related

Description: single-span concrete bridge spanning Warn Spring Run, bops

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

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157. 104 North Mercer Street, governmental

Description: non-historic fire hall of metal frame and concrete block construction with truck bays, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

158. 106 South Mercer Street ("Woodbine"), residential

Description: 2½-story Italianate "cottage" of wood construction originally finished in board-and-batten siding, which has been overlaid with non-historic siding. The original property was three bays in width, with a large center gable flanked by paired wall dormers on either side. Fenestration is flat-topped, and some windows retained original operable wooden shutters. Cornice is trimmed with brackets. A one-story bay window is on the south elevation, and a non-historic laterally-oriented gable-roofed addition has been built onto the north elevation. Extending across the facade is an open porch supported by lacy Japanesque supports, with a sawn balustrade extending along the roof line. Fenestration is flat-topped throughout. Additions have been built onto the rear of the building, at various stages; converted for use as funeral home.

Date: 1867

1 contributing building

159. c. 80 South Mercer Street, residential

Description: 1-story brick-finished cottage with gable roof and flat-topped fenestration, lacking other notable ornament

Date: c. 1955

1 contributing building

160. 87 South Mercer Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Bungalow finished in red brick, with laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by red brick chimney and by a gable dormer on the facade. On the facade, the roof curves away from the plane of the building to shield a front porch supported by Tuscan columns set on red brick piers enclosed with a plain spindle wood balustrade. Three-bay facade with centered entry. Fenestration is flat-topped, with window units set singly and in pairs.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

161. 97 South Mercer Street, religious

Description: 2-story gable-end-oriented office/religious building finished in red brick, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: 1974

1 non-contributing building

162. 206 South Mercer Street (Presbyterian Church), religious

Description: Gothic Revival-style religious building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with a square bell tower set on the southwest corner of the facade. The main entrance is centered on the facade, through a lancet-arched doorway. The bell tower incorporates an open belfry capped with an intersecting gable roof. Fenestration is lancet-arched with religious art glass. Cornerstone bears date 1874; vestibule and, presumably the tower, added in 1882.

Date: 1873-76; 1882

1 contributing building

163. c. 301 South Mercer Street, residential

Description:

1½-story Bungalow with a first story finished in yellow brick and the second story in wood shingles, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a prominent gable dormer on the facade, which incorporates a second-floor balcony. The roof extends beyond the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch which is supported by brick piers and Tuscan columns, and is enclosed with a spindle wood balustrade. A one-story bay window is on the south elevation, and exterior gable end-brick chimneys penetrate the roof line. The main entrance is offset on the north side of the facade, incorporating an entry door glazed with art glass enframed within an art glass transom and sidelights.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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164.c. 303 South Mercer Street, residential

Description: 1-story non-historic wood frame residence, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district
c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

165. 305 S. Green Street ("Wisteria Cottage;" Judge John Wright Cottage), residential

Description: Two-story Italianate-style cottage finished in board-and-batten siding, with a shallow pitched hipped roof penetrated by a corbeled brick chimney. One-story board-and-batten ell extends eastward from the rear elevation. Extending across the facade is an open veranda. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light sash, and most windows have exterior operable louvered wood shutters. The veranda extends beyond the building on both north and south.

Date: 1872

1 previously-listed building

166. "Dutch" Cemetery, between Warren, S. Green, S. Mercer Street, & Martinsburg Road, funerary

Description: This is a historic burial ground with some mature shade trees and monuments in varying stages of decay and showing some evidence of vandalism. A small 1995 monument (uncounted) states:

DUTCH CEMETERY ESTABLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE GERMAN CHURCH ON AUGUST 26, 1777 IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE LISTED AND OTHERS WHOSE IDENTITY IS UNKNOWN AND THEN THERE IS A LISTING OF A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS THIS PLAQUE WAS ERECTED JUNE 20, 1995 THROUGH THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF THE FOXGLOVE GARDEN CLUB, GORDON'S MEMORIALS, AND THE HELSEY-JOHNSON FUNERAL HOME.

At least four Revolutionary War graves, all from Virginia: Solomon Smith, Robert Duckwall Jr., Frederick Duckwall Sr., and Nicolas Orrick. These monuments replaced by plaques by the Town of Bath Chapter National Society of DAR

Date: 1777 and after

1 contributing site

167. 48 South Mercer Street, residential

Description: One-story Colonial Revival-style cottage of red brick, with laterally-oriented gable roof and an exterior gable-end brick chimney on the south elevation. Also on the south elevation is an open porch. The main facade is three bays in width with a centered entrance shielded by a pedimented hood supported by wood posts. Fenestration is flat-topped, with soldier-course lintels and sash set singly and in groups. Windows have three vertical lights above one single light.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

168. 38 South Mercer Street (St. Vincent dePaul Church Office), residential

Description: One-story Colonial Revival-style cottage of red brick, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and an exterior chimney offset on the south gable end, beyond which is a gable-roofed porch, slightly smaller in scale than the rest of the house. The porch roof is supported by battered wood posts set on brick piers and enclosed with a solid brick balustrade. The facade is asymmetrically-massed, four bays in width, with the main entrance offset on the south side, enframed within a modest Colonial Revival-style frontispiece. Fenestration is flat-topped, with brick sills and soldier-course brick lintels; windows have four vertical upper lights over one single lower light.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

169-174. 35 North Mercer Street, governmental (temporary)

Description: a series of 6 identical temporary office trailers used by Morgan County government following the destruction of the court house by fire in 2007

Date: 2007

6 non-contributing buildings

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175. 51 North Mercer Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular building of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation, with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. The front porch has been enclosed. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with windows having modest surrounds. The roof line is penetrated by two brick chimneys, and utility entrances suggest that the building accommodates two separate uses. Front porch enclosed

c. 1900

1 contributing building

176. 133 Congress Street/67 N. Mercer Street, commercial

Description: 1-story non-historic corner building finished in red brick, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district
Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

177. 138 Independence Street (former Morgan County Cold Storage), commercial

Description: Among the largest buildings in the district, this is a substantial industrial-style brick building built as cold storage, lacking notable architectural ornament. Bay spacing is articulated by corbeled brick panels, and the few windows on the building are segmental-arched, with flat-topped sash. What appears to be an elevator housing penetrates the roof line. A 1921 addition was built along one side. Formerly the Morgan County Cold Storage Company, which stored apples and manufactured cider.

Date: 1911

1 contributing building

178. 143 South Mercer Street, commercial

Description: 2-story vernacular building of wood construction, formerly used as a feed store. Side gable roof and loading platform along facade; overhead sliding doors on both levels of the facade

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

179. c. 145 South Mercer Street, commercial

Description: long storage building set on piers with gable-end orientation and corrugated metal roof, with openings along all elevations and no notable architectural detail

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

180. rear, 95 Union Street, dependency

Description: non-historic multi-bay garage, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district
c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

181. rear, 222 North Washington Street, residential

Description: newer 2-story apartment building finished in vinyl, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

182. 140 South Green Street, residential

Description: 1-story Ranch-style house finished in red brick, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

183. c. 301 South Green Street, residential

Description: Two-story American Foursquare of wood construction with hipped roof and hipped dormer. Two-bay facade with the main entrance centered, shielded by a pedimented hood supported by wrought iron posts. A one-story wing, presumably an addition, is located on the left side, with a Japanese roof balustrade. Fenestration is flat-topped, without notable ornament.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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184. St. Vincent DePaul Cemetery, W side, S. Mercer Street, between Liberty and Market Streets, funerary

Description: This is a cemetery associated with the Saint Vincent dePaul Catholic Church and includes a mowed cemetery area and some mature shade trees. The cemetery also incorporates masonry benches, some gravestones and a modern granite monument listing the series of individuals buried therein.

Date: 1830s and after

1 contributing site

185. rear, 106 South Mercer Street, dependency

Description: small wood frame building behind funeral home, with gable roof, gable-end orientation, and flanking side-gable wings

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

186. SW corner South Green and Fairfax Streets, residential

Description: 1-story stone-faced Ranch-style house, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district, built on a lot formerly owned by George Washington, with a plaque attesting to this at the northwest corner of the lot

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

187. NE corner North Green and Congress Streets, residential

Description: 2-story multi-family residential building significantly altered, obscuring evidence as to its date of construction, with loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

188. c. 103 North Green Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular building finished in stucco, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. The entrance is centered on the facade, and is flanked by paired window units. Above the main entrance is a single window in the pediment of the gable, and side elevations incorporate sliding windows and double hung units.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

189. side, 99 North Green Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-end-oriented garage with finish of corrugated metal and hinged garage doors

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

190. 99 North Green Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular I-house of wood construction with a centered entrance, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan. Laterally-oriented gable roof with interior gable-end brick chimneys. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2. A one-story porch with replacement posts extends across the facades. A somewhat smaller wing is located on the south gable end, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and massing of a somewhat smaller scale than the main unit of the building.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

191. 118 North Green Street, residential

Description: 1-story modern residential building of wood construction, with side-gable roof, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

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192. 34 North Green Street, residential

Description: 1-story red brick residence, L-shaped in plan, built on a hillside lot with a garage in the basement, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

193. 49 South Green Street (Brethren, now First U. M. Church), religious

Description: L-shaped Gothic Revival-style church of rock-faced concrete block construction with an intersecting gable roof and a square tower in the angle of the ell on the facade. Tower is of wood construction, with an open belfry and a pyramidal roof. Fenestration primarily flat-topped, glazed with religious art glass. Substantial addition on north elevation.

Date: 1889; 1906

1 contributing building

194. 80 South Green Street, residential

Description: Substantial vernacular residence with Gothic Revival-style elements, including pointed-arched windows in pediments of gables offset on the facade. Pediments are finished in imbricated shingles. 2-stage porch on facade, the southernmost portion is enclosed and the northern section incorporates turned posts, sawn brackets, and a replacement spindle balustrade. Roof system incorporates laterally-oriented gable roof with projecting gables and a center gable on the southernmost section. Asbestos shingle finishes added and porch enclosed.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

195. 87 South Green Street, residential

Description: 1½-story gable-front cottage with the front porch recessed behind the plane of the second floor and supported by attenuated Doric columns; imbricated shingle trim and paired windows in the pediment of the gable on the facade.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

196. c. 91 South Green Street residential

Date: 1-story red brick-finished Ranch style house with elongated profile and side-gable roof, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

197. 300 South Green Street (T. H. B. Dawson House), residential

Description: Substantial L-shaped brick house with laterally-oriented gable roof and symmetrically-massed facade with a centered entry flanked by sidelights and capped with a transom. The facade incorporates bay windows on the outermost bays on the first story and a conventional 5-bay arrangement on the second story. The first story of the facade also is shielded by a porch, with the bay windows creating a U-shaped form and a broad straight-run wood stair with sawn balustrades accesses the main entry. Prominent center gable on facade with Eastlake-style bargeboard. Fenestration segmental-arched, 2/2, with exterior operable louvered shutters corresponding to the form of the window. On the north elevation is an elaborate 1-story wood porch with Eastlake-style sawn trim and a balustrade matching that of the entry stair on the facade.

Date: c. 1880

1 previously-listed building

198. 167 South Green Street, residential

Description: 1-story red brick-finished cottage, L-shaped in plan, with a porch in the angle of the ell on the facade; stone retaining wall along front perimeter of lot

Date: c. 1950 cottage

1 contributing building

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199. 161 South Green Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Craftsman-style Bungalow of wood with a side-gable roof and recessed front porch above which is a shed dormer

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

200. 175 South Green Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Colonial Revival-style cottage finished in red brick, with an asymmetrically-massed facade and an intersecting gable roof system. The main entrance is offset on the north side of the facade, incorporating a single door shielded by a pedimented portico supported by brick and wood posts. 1-story garage integral to the original house, set back on the north elevation. Fenestration flat-topped, with multi-light replacement sash and non-historic fixed exterior shutters. Substantial brick chimney offset on the facade.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

201. rear, 175 South Green Street, dependency

Description: 1-story non-historic garage of wood construction, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

202. 107 South Green Street, educational

Description: Two-story former school building, with Colonial Revival-style elements. Centered entry with modest frontispiece. Flat-topped fenestration, with original windows removed and openings partially in-filled. Trimmed in simple limestone molding, lacking notable ornament. Athletic fields at rear. Building has been adapted for use as a senior social service center; windows replaced

Date: 1916

1 contributing building

203. 1 Hageman Street, residential

Description: Colonial Revival-style wood residence built on a raised foundation, with a laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated on the facade by shed dormers. Broad veranda on west elevation overlooks the downtown; veranda is supported by wood columns enclosed within a spindle balustrade. Fenestration includes flat-topped multi-light sash. On the rear elevation, along Hageman Street, is a 2-story section incorporating what appears to have been a sleeping porch on the second story, with a band of five 18-light sash.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

204. 59 Hageman Street, residential

Description: Dutch Colonial Revival-style cottage of wood construction, with L-shaped facade and intersecting gambrel roof. Entry on facade is in the angle of the ell, shielded by an extension of the roof supported by a Doric column in the corner. Newer deck on front, with pergola on south elevation. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, with windows set singly and in pairs. Gable dormers along slope of gambrel.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

205. 91 Hageman Street, residential

Description: 1-story non-historic modular residence, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: 1970

1 non-contributing building

206. 118 Hageman Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, clad in non-historic siding with major window replacement, with loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

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207. 112 Hageman Street, residential

Description: Originally a central-passage I-house with a 5-bay facade and a wrap-around veranda, the northernmost portion of the veranda has been enclosed. Laterally-oriented gable roof with interior gable-end red brick chimney on the south gable end and partial returns of the cornice. The veranda is accessed by a straight-run stair with rod railing and is supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets similar to those seen at 164 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 292). Original balustrade replaced by newer wood railing. Fenestration flat-topped, 2/2, with modestly-detailed surrounds.

Description: c. 1870

1 contributing building

208. 88 Hageman Street, residential

Description: Dutch Colonial Revival-style cottage of wood construction, with L-shaped facade and intersecting gambrel roof. Entry on facade is in the angle of the ell, shielded by an extension of the roof supported by a Doric column in the corner. Newer deck on front, with pergola on south elevation. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, with windows set singly and in pairs. Gable dormers along slope of gambrel.

Description: c. 1920

1 contributing building

209. 60 Hageman Street, residential

Description: 1½-story Craftsman-style side-gable Bungalow with Adirondack-style bracing under the eaves and substantial dormer on facade

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

210. side, 60 Hageman Street dependency

Description: 1-bay garage built into hillside lot, with an overhead door, associated with Resource No. Xxx, above

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

211. 104 Hageman Street, residential

Description: One-story Craftsman-style cottage built on a raised foundation, with a shallowly-pitched gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. A small porch is recessed within the southwest corner of the facade and is accessed by an open stair with wrought iron railing. Exposed rafter tails under the eaves on the side elevations and Adirondack-style eave bracing on the facade.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

212. 35 Pendle Drive, residential

Description: 2-story Colonial Revival-style residence of wood, with a side gable roof and shed dormer on the facade; asymmetrically-massed 3-bay facade with main entrance featuring a hood with semi-circular intrados supported by modillions

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

213. 259 Fairfax Street at Pendle Drive, residential

Description: Stylized Cape Cod house of red brick, with a laterally-oriented main roof with a gable dormer on the west side of the facade; a forward-projecting gable-roofed entry bay is on the east side of the facade, penetrated by a window and the principal entry, featuring a single wood door enframed within a modest Colonial Revival-style frontispiece. Exterior gable-end brick chimney on the west gable end, along with a shed-roofed side porch.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

214. Depot Street, S side, between N. Washington and Wilkes Streets, commercial

Description: contemporary commercial building clad in T-111, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

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215. Williams Street, S side, W of Warm Springs Run, residential

Description: non-historic mobile home, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district; 3 small, uncounted corrugated metal outbuildings on site

Date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing building

216. 21 Gospel Lane (Gospel Light Tabernacle Church), religious

Description: non-historic church building finished in red brick

Date: 2000

1 non-contributing building

217. 69 Gospel Lane, residential

Description: contemporary residence finished in red brick and vinyl, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

218. side, 69 Gospel Lane, dependency

Description: 1-story 2-bay gable-end-oriented garage, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

219. 36 Williams Street, commercial

Description: 2-story contemporary commercial building with gable-end orientation, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing building

220. 32 Williams Street, residential

Description: 2½-story residence of rock-faced concrete block construction, with a hipped roof penetrated by offset gables. Facade incorporates a main entrance offset on the east side and a 2-story bay window on the west side. Across the facade is a hip-roofed porch, supported by wood posts set on brick piers which themselves rest on a concrete block foundation. The porch has a perforated brick balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, with some replacement sash.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

221. Kent Street, S side, between N. Washington and Wilkes Streets, commercial

Description: vacant former commercial building of one story, built of concrete block, with a gable roof and gable-end orientation

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

222. 268 Wilkes Street (at Union Street), commercial

Description: non-historic motel of brick, with parking lot in front, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

223. 25-33 Union Street, commercial

contemporary commercial building with two retail spaces, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

224. 95 Union Street, residential

Description: contemporary funeral home, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

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225. 197 Union Street, residential

Description: 1½-story cottage finished in stone and asbestos shingles with a L-shaped facade and a porch in the angle of the ell

Date: c. 1940

1 contributing building

226. 98 Union Street, residential

Description: Two-story L-shaped vernacular I-house of wood construction with intersecting gable roof and partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. Three-bay facade with centered entry, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan. Shed-roofed front porch extends across the facade. Fenestration is flat-topped, with some 2/2 sash retained. Windows are capped with molded heads. An enclosed porch is located in the angle of the ell on the rear, and an interior gable end chimney penetrates the roof line on the east gable end. The building is a near twin to its neighbor to the east

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

227. 92 Union Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular I-house, L-shaped in plan, with an intersecting gable roof. Three-bay facade with a centered entrance, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan; historic screen doors retained on the main entrance. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2, with molded heads. Extending across the facade is a shed-roofed porch supported by plain wood posts.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

228. 203 Union Street, residential

Description: 2-story hip-roofed American Foursquare with hip-roofed front porch with re-placement wrought iron replacement supports; fenestration flat-topped; non-historic siding

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

229. 47 Independence Street, residential

Description: 2-story Colonial Revival-style residential building converted for primarily commercial use; located on a corner lot with an angled wrap-around front porch; 2nd-floor oriel on west elevation; shingled trim

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

230. 51 Independence Street, residential

Description: 2-story Neo-Classical Revival-style residence of wood, finished in thin weatherboard, with a hipped roof and a 2-story bay window on the facade which terminates in a gablet penetrated by a semi-circular pedimental window.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

231. rear, 51 Independence Street, dependency

Description: shed of indeterminate age, appearing to date from within the Period of Significance

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

232. rear, 51 Independence Street, dependency

Description: 1-car 1-bay gable-end oriented garage of wood construction

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

233. 115 Independence Street, commercial

Description: 2-story corner building finished in red brick with an angled corner entrance; storefronts with traditional window-to-wall ratio and flat-topped windows above, with replacement sash

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

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234. 151 Independence Street, commercial

Description: former residence of wood, converted to restaurant, with major additions and bricking of storefront area, with forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

235. 139 Independence Street, residential

Description: 2-story residence of wood with side gable roof and paired gables on facade; non-historic siding

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

236. side, 139 Independence Street (former Mt. Pisgah Church), dependency

Description: former African-American Methodist Episcopal church building of wood, now clad in insul-brick and converted to an garage, retaining datestone bearing the legend, MT. PISGAH M.E. CHURCH and the date 1882. The building exhibits little other notable ornament but is of major importance to the community's African-American heritage

Date: 1882

1 contributing building

237. Independence Street Bridge, highway-related

Description: single-span concrete bridge with concrete side walls, spanning Warm Spring Run and appearing to date from within the Period of Significance

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing structure

238. 122-120 Independence Street; commercial

contemporary commercial building finished in red brick with a gable-end orientation, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Description: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

239. c. 118 Independence Street interconnected board-and-batten

Description: Two-story vernacular commercial building of wood clad in board-and-batten siding. The main portion of the building is gable-end- oriented, with a recessed entry and display windows on either side. Upper-story sash is flat-topped, without notable ornament. Small returns of the cornice on the gable ends. An addition has been built on one side, incorporating an overhead garage door.

Description: 1886

1 contributing building

240. 50 Independence Street, commercial

Description: Twentieth-century vernacular commercial building of tile with red brick facade, incorporating a storefront on the first story and a five-bay arrangement above. The building is flat-roofed with tile coping and fenestration is flat-topped, devoid of notable ornament. Extending across the facade above the storefront is a shed-roofed pent roof

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

241. 2 Independence Street, residential

Two-story residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by triple wall dormers on the facade. The original front porch has been enclosed with operable windows. On the east gable end is a one-story bay window. Fenestration is flat-topped, generally 2/2, with shallow pedimented heads. Front porch enclosed and non-historic siding applied at indeterminate time.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

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242. c. 1 Congress Street, residential

Description: Vernacular residence built in at least two stages, the earliest of which is a stone section with a rock-faced stone chimney on one gable end. A wood section, said to be of log construction, is on the east gable end of the stone section, and is two bays in width. Fenestration is flat-topped, with 6/6 windows, and a shed-roofed porch extends across the facade.

Date: c. 1800

1 contributing building

243. 31 Congress Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residential building which has been converted to professional office space. Extending across the facade is a raised hip-roofed porch, supported by brick piers and battered wood posts, with a centered stairway accessing the porch. The porch is enclosed with a replacement spindle balustrade. Fenestration is segmental-arched, 1/1. A forward-projecting center bay is on the second story of the facade. The building is interconnected to a substantial German-sided wood frame building which faces Wilkes Street. The 1938 section replaced Hunter's Inn, where George Washington is known to have stopped in 1794.

Date: c. 1870; 1938 (portion facing Congress Street)

1 contributing building

244. 41 Congress Street, commercial

Description: Two-story commercial building of wood construction, with an intersecting gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with an altered storefront and three-bay upper facade. Corners on the facade are defined by pilasters and a pressed metal cornice with sunburst motifs in the frieze extends across the facade. This sunburst motif is seen elsewhere in the community in the commercial building at 123 N. Washington St. (Resource No. 125). Above the cornice is a pediment with foliated ornament and a sign bearing the legend THE NEWS. Originally a nineteenth-century residence, in 1907 it was remodeled into the office of the *News*, a local newspaper.

Date: c. 1850; 1907

1 contributing building

245. c. 43 Congress Street, residential

Description: non-historic mobile home set back on the lot from the sidewalk, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

246. 55 Congress Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Colonial Revival vernacular residence of red brick, with a laterally-oriented gable roof with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. Gable dormer on the facade finished in insul-brick. Two-bay facade with a shed-roofed porch supported by brick piers; double-gallery porch on rear (north) elevation. Fenestration is flat-topped, with multi-light sash.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

247. Congress Street Bridge, road-related

Description: single-span bridge crossing Warm Springs Run, with one side wall of concrete and the other replaced with contemporary metal guide rail materials, with forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1940 and after

1 non-contributing structure

248. 123 Congress Street, commercial

Description: 2-story commercial building entirely finished in T-111 obscuring any evidence of its approximate age but nonetheless resulting in a forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

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249. 131 Congress Street, commercial

Description: Two-story vernacular commercial building, sparse in its detailing, with what appears to be an in-filled storefront and two-bay upper facade. Parapet gable roof with tile coping, and some type of non-historic siding on the exposed side elevations.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

250. 151 Congress Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular I-house of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof and gable-end red brick chimney. L-shaped in form, with three-bay facade and offset entry, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Extending across the facade is a shed-roofed porch, with replacement porch supports. Fenestration is flat-topped, 2/2, with non-historic fixed exterior shutters. Non-historic siding added and porch supports modified at indeterminate time.

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

251. rear, 151 Congress Street, dependency

Description: 1-story shed-roofed garage finished in corrugated metal siding, with 2 overhead garage doors on the Mercer Street elevation; rearward-sloping roof with exposed rafter tails

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

252. 40 Congress Street, residential

Description: Three-bay I-house of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof and interior gable-end brick chimney on the east elevation. Three-bay facade incorporates a centered entrance, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan. Shielding the main entrance is a one-bay shed-roofed porch, supported by plain wood posts. Fenestration is flat-topped, 4/4, with exterior operable wood shutters. Pediments of the gables incorporate pedimental windows, and the east elevation is finished in weatherboard, while the other elevations are stuccoed. Stucco finish applied to portions at indeterminate time

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

253. 165 Congress Street, residential

Description: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood construction with a pyramidal roof penetrated by shed dormer on the facade. Three-bay facade with a centered entrance, and a wrap-around veranda with a standing-seam metal roof, Doric posts, and turned spindle balustrade, a portion of which is missing. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with non-historic fixed exterior shutters.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

254. rear, 165 Congress Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-end-oriented concrete block garage

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

255. 408 Congress Street, residential

Description: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with the main entrance offset on the west side of the facade, suggestive of a side-passage interior plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, with replacement sash. Partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. One-story shed-roofed porch extends across the facade, with replacement supports and balustrade. The roof is penetrated by two furnace chimneys of recent construction.

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

256. c. 166 Congress Street, dependency

Description: 1-story non-historic gable-end-oriented building finished in T-111, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

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257. 305 Congress Street, commercial

Description: One-story commercial building of red brick, with an original storefront on the northeast corner, incorporating an angled entry and original paneled bulkheads and transom. This storefront appears to be the only original historic storefront remaining within the community. The building is flat roofed, with tile coping along the parapets. Former Bath Town Hall; previously a grocery store.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

258. 1 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: Two-story vernacular residence, L-shaped in plan, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a double-gallery porch on the facade. An exterior furnace chimney has been built on the east gable end. Fenestration is flat-topped, and a large 1950s window has been inserted into the first story of the east gable end. Several additions of indeterminate age are built along the rear. Converted for use as professional office.

Date: c. 1840

1 contributing building

259. 11-13 Fairfax Street, commercial

Description: Distinctive corner building with irregular facade addressing its corner location, with a deeply recessed center entry and storefronts on either side retaining original large-scale display windows. Original storefront cornice is intact and the upper facade is penetrated by a series of flat-topped windows, 1/1. Extending across the facade is a cornice of pressed metal, lacking any notable ornament. Converted for use as antique mall

Date: 1922

1 contributing building

260. Fairfax Street bridge, road-related

Description: bridge spanning Warm Springs Run, with the waterway culvertized under buildings on the north side of the street and a concrete balustrade with 21 balusters retained on the south side, at the northern edge of Berkeley Springs State Park

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing structure

261. 15 Fairfax Street, commercial

Description: small contemporary food-service commercial building finished in shingles, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

262. 21 Fairfax Street, commercial

Description: Three-story commercial building of brick construction, with an altered storefront and upper facade incorporating paired oriel windows, two stories in height, finished in decorative wood shingles; it appears that an original cornice was likely removed from the roof line. The storefront has been altered and the massing of the upper facade suggests that some alterations have occurred; the oriel windows may be a modification, seemingly within the period of significance. Built on the site of the Fairfax Hotel which burned in 1901.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

263. 23 Fairfax Street, commercial

Description: Two-story commercial building of brick construction, vernacular in character, with generally traditional storefronts including display windows, bulkheads, and recessed entryways. Original storefront cornice is intact. The upper facade is two bays in width, with segmental-arched openings containing paired flat-topped windows in each. Extending across the upper reaches of the facade are three openings in-filled with ventilation grilles. Storefront altered, but retaining traditional window-to-wall ratio.

Date: 1915

1 contributing building

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264. 31-33 Fairfax Street, commercial

Description: Three-story commercial building of brick construction, with a altered storefront and upper facade incorporating paired oriel windows, two stories in height, finished in decorative wood shingles. It appears that an original cornice was likely removed from the roof line. The storefront has been altered and the massing of the upper facade suggests that some alterations have occurred; the oriel windows may be a modification, obviously within the period of significance. Interconnected with 35 Fairfax Street

Date: 1908

1 contributing building

265. 35 Fairfax Street, commercial

Description: Three-story commercial building with the storefronts altered, and the upper facade incorporating a five-bay arrangement on each story, with flat-topped windows set on extended rock-faced sills and capped with stone lintels. Historic post card view indicates there to have been a cornice extending across the roof line, but this element has been removed. Interconnected with 31-33 Fairfax Street

Date: 1913

1 contributing building

266. 45 Fairfax Street, commercial

Description: Two-story Italianate-style commercial building of brick construction, with the storefront altered but the upper facade appearing intact and original, with a four-bay arrangement on the second story and a highly stylized cornice extending across the facade, with both large and small brackets. The second story incorporated segmental-arched and round-arched windows, with Classically-derived ornament, and two datestones inset into the surfaces above the second story windows bear the name Harmison in each and the date of 1876 in one and 1890 in the other. Storefront in-filled and pent roof added at indeterminate time.

Date: 1876; 1890

1 contributing building

267. — Fairfax Street, commemorative

Description: contemporary veterans' memorial of granite with commemorative plaques, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: 2007

1 non-contributing object

268. Fairfax Street, commemorative

Description: Veterans' memorial consisting of an elongated stone pillar set on a stepped base, with plaques on each face indicating that the object is dedicated to the memory of soldiers from Morgan County who served in the defense of their country in the following wars: Mexican War, 1846; Civil War 1861-1865. Also is a list of Union soldiers who were killed in battle, died in prison, died during the war, survived the war, and located in county after the War, as well as Confederate soldier killed in battle, died during the war, survived the war, and located in the county after the war, also Spanish American War, 1898, Filipino Insurrection, 1899-1901, and on the other face, soldiers from Morgan County who served in the defense of their country the World War, 1914-1918, and a list of those who served and four who were killed in battle.

Date: 1925

1 contributing object

269. Fairfax Street Boulevard, landscape feature

Description: boulevard in the center of Fairfax Street between North Washington and North Mercer Street, landscaped with grass and plantings and containing the two objects noted above

Date: 1925

1 contributing site

270. 77 Fairfax Street, governmental

Description: non-historic governmental building of one story, faced with stone and containing the offices of the magistrate and family court

Date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing building

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271. 127-129-131 Fairfax Street (Masonic Lodge Building), commercial

Description: Two-story Neo-Classical Revival-style commercial building finished in yellow brick, originally with a flat roof, but presently exhibiting a slightly canted shed roof. Two storefronts are located on the Fairfax St. elevation and an office is on the Mercer St. side. Storefronts have been somewhat altered, but retain traditional window-to-wall ratio. Fenestration is flat-topped, and windows appear to have been shortened. A modest cornice extends across the facade and side elevations, above which is a parapet wall. A marker at the entrance door to the second-story Masonic Lodge indicates that the organization was chartered November 13, 1890. This building was erected for Pittsburgh Judge John Kennedy as office space less than one block from the Court House. The *Morgan Messenger*, a local newspaper and the longest continuous business in the community, has had its offices in the Mercer Street space since 1909. Harkening back to earlier days, the eastern storefront served as a ladies' lounge, where women from the country could await their husbands doing business in the county seat.

Date: 1907

1 contributing building

272. 133 Fairfax Street, storage

Description: 1-story metal building with two overhead garage doors, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing building

273. 151 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Neo-Classical Revival/Colonial Revival-style residence of wood construction with a laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by a gable dormer on the facade. The dormer on the facade features a Palladian window and sawn bargeboard which may post-date the original construction. Three-bay facade with the main entrance centered thereon, suggestive of a central-passage interior plan. Above the centered entrance is an oval window glazed with art glass. Extending across the facade is a one-story porch supported by wood posts with a turned spindle lower balustrade and a delicate turned upper balustrade ornamented with sawn trim. Fenestration is flat-topped generally, with modest window heads. Property has been converted to a bed-and-breakfast inn

Date: 1903

1 contributing building

274. rear, 133 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story wood frame gable-end-oriented 1-bay garage, retaining original hinged doors

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

275. 165 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: 2½-story Eastlake-style residence with gable-end orientation to the street and gablets with elaborate sawn ornament. Side-passage plan with raised front porch supported by wood posts with curvilinear brackets and a spindle balustrade; fenestration flat-topped, 2/2, with ornamented window heads and some operable exterior shutters

Date: c. 1880

1 contributing building

276. rear, 165 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story garage built into the side hill and opening onto NM. Mercer Street; 1-bay in width, with stepped parapet gable front of poured concrete; original hinged doors retained

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

277. 241 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: 1-story Colonial Revival-style cottage finished in red brick, with an L-shaped facade, intersecting gable roof and pediments of weatherboard; multi-light flat-topped windows, some with exterior shutters

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

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278. rear 241 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story red brick-finished gable-end-oriented 1-bay garage with overhead door

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

279. 259 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: 1½-story stylized Cape Cod-style house finished in red brick, with side-gable roof and forward-projecting gable-end-oriented section on facade; entrance enframed within modest frontispiece; fenestration flat-topped with multi-light sash set singly and in groups

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

280. rear, 259 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story garage with gable-end orientation, at the end of a driveway

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

281. c. 265 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: 2-story residence with side-gable roof and substantial pediment on the facade with a second-story recessed loggia within; distinctive curvilinear eaves

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

282. rear, c. 265 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story garage with gable roof and gable-end orientation; located at the end of a driveway

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

283. 307 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: Central-passage I-house of wood construction, with 5-bay facade and rearward-projecting ell/ Shielding the inner three bays of the facade is the community's finest Eastlake-style porch, incorporating original turned posts, an ornamental balustrade and unusually elaborate upper balustrade. Main entrance centered on facade, featuring a single door enframed within sidelights and capped with a transom. Fenestration flat-topped, 4/4, with that over the entry incorporating a three-unit window. Exterior operable louvered wood shutters.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

284. rear, 307 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-roofed dependency finished in weatherboard

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

285. rear 307 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story gable-end-oriented garage of concrete block with an overhead garage door

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

286. 258 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: 2-story residence of wood with a forward-projecting gable end with curvilinear bargeboard under the eaves; 1-story bay window on L-shaped facade

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

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287. 234 Fairfax Street (Sloat-Horn-Russell House; Manor Inn), residential

Description: French Second Empire-style cottage physically oriented toward the downtown. First story finished in board-and-batten siding, with a reverse bellcast Mansard second story. A portion of the roof has a truncated hipped form, with a balustrade at the flat peak. L-shaped overall footprint with a 1-story veranda extending across a portion of the facade, set on a raised foundation. with a sawn balustrade and lacy sawn brackets/ Fenestration is flat-topped, with decorative heads. Mansard penetrated by segmental-arched dormers. Interior red brick chimneys. Built as the home of Bath mayor Alexander T. Sloat, this is the only French Second Empire-style house in the community. The house was also the home of Frank Horn, who was associated with the DeFord Tannery.

Date: 1879

1 previously-listed building

288. 192 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: 2-story residence with first story of brick and second of wood frame, with the second story cantilevered over the first on the facade and a portion of the north elevation, shielding a recessed porch; porch is supported by wood posts resting on brick piers and is enclosed within a wrought iron balustrade

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

289. 180 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: L-shaped concrete block residence, incorporating elements which would have thought of as "Colonial" at the time of construction. Intersecting gable roof with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends and imbricated shingle finishes in the pediments. Pediments are further articulated by windows, that on the facade having a 2/2 sash flanked by multi-light units. Wrap-around veranda on facade and portion of west elevation, supported by plain wood posts set on piers of concrete block and retaining original porch skirting. Fenestration flat-topped throughout.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

290. side, 180 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story wood frame garage with curvilinear stepped parapet on facade and sliding garage doors

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

291. rear, 180 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story dependency finished in board-and-batten, with curvilinear batten trim and bargeboard under the eaves

Date: c. 1860

1 contributing building

292. 164 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: L-shaped 5-bay central-passage I house with laterally-oriented gable roof on the facade and interior and exterior gable-end red brick chimneys. Main entrance centered on facade, with a single door capped with a transom. Across the facade is a shed-roofed veranda supported by wood posts trimmed with sawn brackets, similar to those seen at 112 Hageman Street (Resource No. 207). Fenestration flat-topped, 2/2, with modest surrounds and operable exterior louvered wood shutters.

Date: 1903

1 contributing building

293. side, 164 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story dependency of log construction

Date: c. 1840

1 contributing building

294. rear, 164 Fairfax Street, dependency

Description: 1-story side-gable-roofed garage finished in T-111, dating from outside the Period of Significance of the district

Date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing building

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295. 11 Pratt Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular central-passage I-house of wood, with a side-gable roof, partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends; shed-roofed front porch with center gable, supported by turned posts and enclosed within a turned spindle balustrade

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

296. 13 Pratt Street, residential

Description: 2-story wood frame house with side-gable roof, flat-topped fenestration, and enclosed front porch

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

297. 51 Pratt Street, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with major window alteration, changes to the porch, and installation of non-historic siding, with forfeiture of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

298. 41 Pratt Street, residential

Description: substantial Colonial Revival-style residence of wood, with a hipped roof and gable dormers on the side elevations along with a gable dormer on the facade penetrated by a Palladian window; wrap-around veranda supported by turned posts and enclosed within a turned spindle balustrade; formerly "Castalian Hall," associated with the Old Dominion Academy which was nearby.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

299. c. 50 Pratt Street, dependency

Description: 2-story carriage house finished in weatherboard with a hipped roof of metal penetrated by a gablet; hinged garage doors and flat-topped windows with pedimented heads

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

300. 6 Pratt Street, residential

Description: 2-story side-gable-roofed vernacular residence with a center gable on the facade; porch enclosed with casement windows with loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

301. 10 Warren Street, residential

Description: 1½-story stucco-finished side-gable-roofed Craftsman-style Bungalow with recessed front porch, screened-in; garage in basement

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

302. Warren Street Bridge, road-related

Description: concrete slab bridge spanning Warm Spring Run

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing structure

303. 12 Warren Street, residential

Description: 2-story I-house of wood construction with side-gable roof and center gable on facade; flat-topped fenestration without notable ornament; front porch balustrade and posts replaced with brick; garage appended to side elevation

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

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304. 117 Warren Street, residential

Description: 2½-story American Foursquare/Colonial Revival-style residential building of wood construction with a hipped roof penetrated by hipped dormers and a red brick chimney. Exterior surfaces finished in weatherboard, with pilasters as corner boards. Extending across the facade is a one-story veranda supported by Doric posts, with an open wood balustrade and a pediment over the entrance. Fenestration is flat-topped, including a shallow bay window on the second story of the facade. A handicapped ramp has been built on the south elevation and a door has been inserted reasonably compatibly in association with the building's being converted for use as food service.

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

305. 129 Warren Street, residential

Description: 2½-story L-shaped Colonial Revival-style residence finished in rock-faced concrete block, with an intersecting gable roof and partial returns of the roof on the gable ends. Extending across the facade is a one-story veranda supported by Doric columns, with a replacement spindle wood balustrade. The fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, and a two-story wood frame section is built along the rear elevation, perhaps accommodating a sleeping porch on the second story. Pediments of the gables are finished in decorative wood shingling, and are penetrated by paired windows.

Date: c. 1910

1 contributing building

306. 67 Liberty Street, religious

Description: Gothic Revival-style church finished in red brick with gable roof and centered tower on facade. Fenestration segmental-arched, with religious art glass; main entry centered on tower, with massive double doors with elaborate strap hinges; contemporary addition on west side A lot was purchased for a Roman Catholic Church in 1843. In 1931 this congregation became a stand-alone parish under the pastorate of the Rev. Fr. James H. McConnell. This building was dedicated February 7, 1932.

Date: 1931-1932

1 contributing building

307. 99 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: L-shape Gothic Revival-style residence of wood, finished in board-and-batten, with a 1-story porch in the angle of the ell on the facade. Porch supported by plain wood posts and enclosed within a 1920s spindle balustrade. Intersecting gable roof with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. Fenestration flat-topped, generally 2/2, with pedimented heads and non-historic fixed shutters; original shutter hinges retained. 2-story addition or enclosure of porch at rear.

Date: c. 1875

1 contributing building

308. rear, 99 Martinsburg Road, dependency

Description: garage/carriage house of wood construction

Date: c. 1900

1 contributing building

309. 127 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: Italianate vernacular wood residence with gable roof and gable-end-orientation, with a 2-story wing on the east elevation and a 2-story bay window on the west. Three-bay facade with centered entrance, suggesting of a central-passage interior plan. Fenestration flat-topped, 2/1, with plain surrounds and non-historic exterior fixed shutters. One-story porch extends across much of the facade, with modest non-historic posts and wood spindle balustrade. Exposed rafter tails under the eaves. Asbestos shingle siding added and porch supports modified

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

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310. 151 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: Vernacular central-passage 3-bay house with laterally-oriented gable roof and center gable on facade, penetrated by a pointed-arched pedimental window. Centered entry and 1-story bay window on the west elevation. Fenestration flat-topped, with replacement sash. 1-story porch with replacement concrete foundation and replacement balustrade extends across the facade. Porch foundation and balustrade replaced; non-historic siding added

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

311. 161 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: Early 3-bay side-passage vernacular house of wood, currently with insul-brick being stripped away to reveal original weatherboard siding. Laterally-oriented gable roof with partial returns of the cornice on the gable ends. Rearward-projecting ell. 1-story porch extends across facade, accessed by steep wood stair. Porch is supported by plain wood posts and enclosed within a modest spindle balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, with 2/2 sash being replaced by 6/6 units with true divided lights.

Description: c. 1840

1 contributing building

312. 171 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: Likely referred to as "Colonial" when built, the property embraces only minimal Colonial Revival-style elements. Laterally-oriented gable roof and asymmetrically-massed facade with a forward-projecting entry bay and a single door opening onto a raised brick and concrete stoop shielded by a pedimented hood supported by plain wood posts. Fenestration 8/1, with soldier-course lintels. Exterior gable-end brick chimney on the west gable end.

Description: c. 1950

1 contributing building

313. side, 171 Martinsburg Road, dependency

Description: masonry garage of one bay built into the side hill beside 171 Martinsburg Road

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

314. 181 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, non-historic siding, with hipped roof and significant alteration to the fenestration, with loss of integrity

Date: c. 1900

1 non-contributing building

315. 197 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: L-shaped vernacular residence with a laterally-oriented gable roof and a forward-projecting gable-roofed bay on the east side of the facade which terminates in a bay window. 1-story hip-roofed porch in the a angle of the ell on the facade, with replacement wood posts and solid wood balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, with no notable ornament; some alteration to window configuration is suggested. 1-story addition on rear. Porch altered and non-historic siding added.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

316. 1 Ewing Street, residential

Description: Property appears to have begun as a hip-roofed side-passage house, to which was added a 2-bay addition onto the original west elevation, with a bay window on the first story. Raised porch extends across the facade, with replacement non-historic wood skirting and balustrade. Fenestration flat-topped, 1/1, with plain heads. Small modillions under the eaves. 1-story rear addition and alteration to porch

Date: c. 1890

1 contributing building

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317. 206 Martinsburg Road, commercial

Description: former filing station, converted to office use; stucco-finished with roof finishes of tile and asbestos shingles.

Date: c. 1930

1 contributing building

318. 184 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: 1½-story Colonial Revival-style cottage of wood, with an L-shaped form and a porch in the angle of the ell on the facade; fenestration flat-topped with multi-light sash set singly and in pairs, some with exterior shutters

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

319. 172 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: 1½-story stylized Cape Cod-style house of wood with a side-gable roof penetrated by paired gable dormers on the facade; 3-bay facade with centered entry shielded by pedimented hood

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

320. 164 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: 1½-story stylized Cape Cod-style house of wood, with a side gable roof and paired dormers on the facade; shed-roofed front porch supported by replacement wrought iron support.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

321. 154 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: Modestly-detailed 1½-story red brick central-chimney Cape Cod-style house, with laterally-oriented gable roof penetrated by gable dormers. Symmetrical facade with forward-projecting gable-end-oriented entry bay incorporating principal entrance. Fenestration flat-topped, set on brick sills and capped with soldier-course brick lintels. A 1-story sunroom, likely original, is on the east elevation.

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

322. 146 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: 1½-story Cape Cod-style house of wood, with a side-gable roof, 3-bay facade and paired dormers on the roof of the facade; shed-roofed enclosed side porches; central chimney

Date: c. 1950

1 contributing building

323. 124 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: Substantial Craftsman-style Bungalow of brick, with laterally-oriented gable roof and recessed front porch, which is supported by brick piers and enclosed within a solid brick balustrade. The porch roof extends eastward beyond the house and becomes a porte-cochere. Fenestration is flat-topped, 1/1, with 1/1 and 6/1 sash. A prominent gable dormer is centered on the facade, penetrated by three flat-topped windows.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

324. 76 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: 1½-story Cape Cod-style house of wood, with side-gable roof penetrated by two dormers on the facade; shed-roofed porch offset on facade; exterior gable-end red brick chimney

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

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325. 74 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: Red brick Bungalow with laterally-oriented gable roof which extends beyond the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch. The porch is supported by brick piers and enclosed with a solid brick balustrade, and extends northward to incorporate a porte-cochere. Fenestration flat-topped, set singly and in groups. A prominent gable dormer is centered on the facade.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

326. 64 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: 1½-story brick Bungalow with laterally-oriented gable roof which extends forward from the plane of the building to shield a recessed front porch and also extends to the side to shield a porte-cochere. Porch is supported by brick piers and enclosed within a brick railing. Main entrance is offset on the east side of the facade, featuring an entry capped with a segmental-arched fanlight and flanked by sidelights. Fenestration otherwise flat-topped, with window units set singly and in a group of three in the dormer which is located prominently on the facade; dormer eaves are supported by stylized Adirondack-style bracing. The dormer and the pediments of the gable ends are finished in stained wood shingles.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

327. 54 Martinsburg Road, residential

Description: locally-distinctive English cottage finished in stucco, with laterally-oriented gable roof and a forward-projecting entry bay on the east side of the facade, creating an L-shaped footprint. The entry bay incorporates a recessed doorway with the interior side walls finished in decorative brick. In the angle of the ell on the facade is a porch shielded by an extension of the main roof, which is also penetrated by a shed dormer above the porch. The porch is supported by battered wood posts set on brick piers. Most fenestration is segmental-arched, 6/1, with replacement sash units.

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

328. rear, 54 Martinsburg Road, dependency

Description: 1-story stucco-finished gable-end-oriented garage

Date: c. 1920

1 contributing building

329. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot between Market and Warren Streets

Date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

330. Retaining Walls, landscape features

Description: masonry retaining walls of stone, brick, poured concrete, and concrete block, found throughout many parts of the district, particularly along houses built into the steep slopes of Warm Spring Ridge on the district's western periphery and on the hillside of "Hospital Hill" on the east; counted collectively as one resource

Date: c. 1850 and after

1 contributing structure

331. Streets, road-related

Description: the district's roadways, some of which are asphalt-paved and small portions retain their historic paving brick finish; the streets are treated collectively as a contributing structure, although the brick-paved streets (paved first in 1916) add considerably to the historic character of the district

Date: 1776 and after

1 contributing structure

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332. 171 Market Street (Highlawn Inn), residential

Description: Substantial eclectic former residence now converted for use as bed-and-breakfast inn. L-shaped footprint, with intersecting gable roof and broad veranda on the facade, supported by Doric posts and enclosed within a spindle balustrade. Variety of surface finishes including weatherboard and shingles. Reed brick chimneys penetrate roofline. Fenestration flat-topped. Interior spaces restored for use as bed-and-breakfast inn.

Date: 1902

1 contributing building

333. 334 Market Street, residential

Description: Among the district's least altered properties, this is a 3-bay I-house of wood construction with a laterally-oriented gable roof and interior gable-end chimneys of brick. A centered pediment is on the facade, penetrated by a fixed round-arched window with a pointed surround. Three-bay facade with a centered entry suggestive of a central-passage plan. Fenestration is flat-topped, with exterior operable wood shutters, all of which are closed, preventing a description of the sash configuration. Extending across the facade is a hip-roofed porch with replacement balustrade and lacy sawn ornament.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

334. 222 Fairfax Street, residential

Description: The siting of this house, facing west, indicates that it was built before the property immediately to the west.. 5-bay central-passage I-house clad in asbestos shingles, with and L-shaped footprint and a laterally-oriented gable roof on the facade, with partial returns on the cornice on the gable ends. Front porch shields innermost bays on the facade and is supported by wood posts and trimmed with sawn ornament. Flat-topped fenestration, 2/2. Enclosed back porch.

Date: c. 1870

1 contributing building

335. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot accessed from Market Street

date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

336. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot accessed from Fairfax Street

date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

337. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: parking lot accessed from Congress Street

date: c. 1970

1 non-contributing structure

338. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: gravel-surfaced parking lot accessed by Wilkes Street

date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

339. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot accessed by Independence Street, associated with resource No. 135, a modern bank building

date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

340. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot associated with an adjacent motel (Resource No. 222)

date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing structure

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341. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: gravel parking lot associated with an adjacent commercial building (Resource No. 48)

date: c. 1960

1 non-contributing structure

342. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot associated with adjacent buildings (Resource No. 59 and 60)

date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

343. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: gravel-finished parking lot associated with adjacent building (Resource No. 102)

date: c. 1990

1 non-contributing structure

344. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot associated with adjacent building (Resource No. 108); parking lot appears in 1930s views of the property

date: c. 1933

1 contributing structure

345. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: corner paved parking lot associated with adjacent building (Resource No. 136)

date: c. 1980

1 non-contributing structure

346. Parking Lot, landscape feature

Description: paved parking lot associated with adjacent building (Resource No. 216), a modern church

date: c. 2000

1 non-contributing structure

347. Morgan County Court House, under construction

Description: modern court house, under construction at the time of preparation of the nomination, to replace the historic court house which burned.

Date: 2008-

1 non-contributing building

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8. Significance

The Town of Bath Historic District conforms to National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its association with the patterns of *commerce, community planning and development, and health and medicine*. With respect to commerce, Berkeley Springs is by far the largest community in rural Morgan County and has served as the commercial hub of the county throughout its existence. The district's Criterion A significance for health and medicine derives from its position as a well-known mineral spring community since the days of George Washington. Its Criterion A significance for community development and planning derives from its position as a late-eighteenth-century planned community, laid out in regular building lots, with specific sections set aside for the benefit of the public and restricted from private-sector development. The district's Criterion C significance is supported by the strong concentration of architecture in the community, representing many of the formal design modes popular throughout the long Period of Significance, which begins in 1776, the date which marks the organization of the town under an act passed by the Virginia Legislature. Construction continued throughout the community's long history and the Period of Significance extends until 1959, which conforms to the National Register 50-year guideline but more importantly, since the community's position as a health-related resort remained strong and since Bath remained the commercial hub of Morgan County at that time.

Morgan County was erected in 1820 from portions Berkeley and Hampshire counties and was named for Revolutionary War hero Daniel Morgan.³ The westernmost of the Eastern Panhandle counties, Morgan has a far more rugged landscape than either Jefferson or Berkeley County, the two Eastern Panhandle counties to the east. The first census to record Morgan County was in 1820, which recorded a population of only 2,500 in the entire county. The population grew slowly throughout the balance of the nineteenth century, dropping from 4,258 to 3,557 between 1840 and 1850, and reaching 7,200 by 1900. Until 1980, the Morgan County census count never exceeded 10,000. The county's 2000 population of 14,943 is the highest yet attained, yet it pales by comparison to Jefferson and Berkeley Counties, whose 2000 populations were recorded at 50,243 and 97,534, respectively.

Long before Morgan County was established, the town that would become its seat had gained considerable fame. Many came to "take the waters" for a cure, others came more to see and be seen, and most simply for diversion. Berkeley Springs became one of America's oldest resorts. The earliest settlement was known by a variety of names, including Bath, Bath Town, Berkeley Springs, Warm Springs, and Frederick Springs. The village

³Major portions of this historical narrative are drawn from **The Buildings of West Virginia**, the full citation of which appears in the Bibliography.

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that grew up here in the mid-eighteenth century was most widely known as Warm Springs, but the Virginia General Assembly officially established it as the town of Bath in 1776, naming it for the famous English spa of the same name.⁴ Bath remains its official name, although is it best known by its postal name, Berkeley Springs.

Native Americans valued the springs that issued from the base of Warm Springs Ridge at the western edge of the historic district, and European colonials followed suit. The springs lay within the extensive Northern Neck Proprietary of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax of Cameron (1693-1781). George Washington's elder half-brother, Lawrence (1718-1752) was married to Anne (1728-1761), a daughter of Colonel William Fairfax of Belvoir, a land agent and cousin of Lord Fairfax. In March 1748, while on a surveying trip in the employ of Lord Fairfax, George Washington, not yet a month past his sixteenth birthday, recorded in his diary that he had "called to see y. Fam'd Warm Springs," suggesting that the fame of the place was well established even by that time. Washington's first visit was only a day's duration, but he returned a number of times for longer visits over the ensuing decades. In 1769, Martha Washington's daughter, Martha "Patsy" Custis was brought to the springs in hopes of curing what may have been epilepsy. "It was hoped that a sojourn at the medicinal springs would prove of benefit to her. The three, Washington, his wife, and Patsy Custis, traveled in the family chariot."⁵ Evidently, the community's medicinal value was of little long-term help, since Patsy Custis died in 1773 at about the age of 17.⁶

Along with George Washington, Samuel and John Augustine Washington also owned property in Bath. Samuel Washington's Will was probated in 1781 and left his brother, John, "two lots in Bath town purchased of the commissioners, together with their appurtenances."⁷ John Augustine Washington's Will, written in 1784 and probated in 1787, included two Berkeley Springs lots as part of his estate as well.⁸

Tradition holds that Lord Fairfax granted the springs to the colony with the stipulation that they be kept free and open "to the publick for the welfare of suffering humanity." Their reservation for public use was part of

⁴The road from Alexandria, outside present-day Washington, D. C., to Berkeley Springs was known as Alexandria-Warm Springs Road. It meanders through portions of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties prior to reaching Morgan County; it retains the name, "Warm Springs Road," in several areas.

⁵John W. Wayland, *The Washingtons and Their Homes* (1944; rpt. Berryville: Virginia Book Co., 2004), p. 173.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 107.

⁷Berkeley County Will Book Vol. 1, Page 237.

⁸Wayland, *Op. Cit.* p. 145.

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the 1776 Act of the Virginia Legislature which created the community and strengthens the Criterion A significance of the district for community planning as an early planned community.

The early days of the settlement saw only rudimentary log buildings the crudest of shelter dotting the cultural landscape Bath. John J. Moorman, in his *Guide to the Virginia Springs*, described accommodations which were available visitors:

A large hollow scooped in the sand, surrounded by a screen of pine brush, was the only bathing-house; and this was used alternately by ladies and gentlemen . . . The whole scene is said to have resembled a camp-meeting in appearance, but only in appearance. Washington, who was there, accompanied by Martha and her children, in August 1761, informed a friend that there were "of both sexes about 200 people at this place, full of . . . diseases and complaints."⁹

By 1776, the first year of existence of the Commonwealth of Virginia, settlement had grown around the mineral springs to the extent that more than two hundred petitioners requested the legislature to establish a town. The act called for a 50-acre town site to be "laid out into lots of one quarter of an acre each, with convenient streets." In specifying quarter-acre lots, instead of the half acre typically specified in such legislation, lawmakers acknowledged that Bath would develop as a community of "second homes," not year-round houses requiring space for subsidiary buildings. Purchasers had to build within a year "a dwelling house twelve feet square at least," that dimensions being among the smallest required by any Virginia town act. This early covenant also contributes to the Criterion A significance of the district as a planned community.

Several other clauses in the Act were also unusual, if not unique. Funds that would accrue from repossession and resale of unimproved lots would be applied "towards accommodating such infirm persons as may resort to the said springs, and should be so poor as to be unable to accommodate themselves." The legislation exempted from sale any lots "whereon any house or houses already built by. . . Thomas Lord Fairfax may happen to be," but anyone else who had built before the town was platted had "to remove or otherwise dispose of the said houses" within six months. As for the springs, except for "one large and convenient spring suitable for a bath" (Lord Fairfax's private bath), the Act vested a four-acre square surrounding them in the hands of trustees, "in trust, to and for the public use and benefit, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

In an auction of all town lots in August, 1777, George Washington acquired two lots at the southeast corner of Fairfax and Mercer streets, two blocks from the springs. Because of his military and political commitments, Washington had little time to devote to building in Bath in the late 1770s and early 1780s, but other property

⁹John J. Moorman. *Guide to the Virginia Springs* (Philadelphia: Lindsey and Bakison, 1847), p. 259.

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owners did. At last, in September 1784, Washington was ready and able to build. On a visit to Bath that month, he obtained a town plat, "ascertained the situation of [his] lots therein," and sketched plans for a "dwelling house, Kitchen and Stable." He also contracted with James Rumsey, a jack-of-all-trades, to build them.¹⁰ Washington obviously intended something far more elegant than the required twelve-foot-square dwelling. His lengthy and detailed specifications, which he transcribed in his diary on September 6, 1784, called for a house "36 feet by 24, with a gallery of 7 feet on each side." Contemporary documentation of Rumsey's role is lacking, but some reports maintain that he promised to have the work "finished by the 10th of next July."

Unfortunately, a fire—one of many that would plague the town--destroyed Rumsey's sawmill, burning the timbers he had prepared and making it impossible to meet Washington's July 10, 1785 deadline. He eventually completed his part of the bargain, but apparently his work was less than satisfactory. Washington had little or no time to enjoy his vacation home during the remainder of his busy career. In 1796, while visiting Mount Vernon, Benjamin Henry Latrobe recorded in his journal that the president "has himself a house [at Berkeley Springs], which he supposes must be going to ruin." Latrobe also wrote that Washington was no longer inclined to go to Bath, as "the increased dissipation and frequency of visitors would be an objection . . . unless the health of himself or family should render it necessary." In the schedule of property appended to his Will, Washington noted that his two lots were "well situated and had buildings to the amt. of £150" but admitted that he had no idea "whether property there has [increased] or decreased in its value."

In addition to private construction, public improvements in the community were made as well. In 1786 the trustees built separate pools and baths for men and women. They are now part of the National Register-listed Berkeley Springs State Park. Some accounts credit James Rumsey with this construction while others suggest that Rumsey was no longer in the community at this time.¹¹ Whether any of Rumsey's work remains is uncertain.

The town retained its original name until 1802 when the Commonwealth of Virginia established a postal system. A community by the same name in Bath County was allowed to retain its name, and the postal name became Berkeley Springs, by which the community remains largely known. The municipality, however, is still the Town of Bath.

¹⁰Rumsey is most often remembered as the 1787 inventor of the first mechanized boat with which he plied the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, now in Jefferson County, West Virginia.

¹¹James E. Harding, "Berkeley Springs National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," Section 8, Page 1, 1976.

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The mineral springs retained their allure in post-Revolutionary America, although early in the nineteenth century, a fever struck during the height of the season, and for a time Bath was nearly deserted. Uriah Brown, a lawyer who was in Bath attempting to obtain title to several houses for Baltimore merchant John Trimble, provided a vivid depiction of the resort's decline in his journal. He counted "40 or fifty 1½ & 2 story Log houses that is abandoned Haunted and frequented with Cows, Sheep & Hogs, the Doors & Windows all carried away." Although he noted that one of the buildings had originally been "finished in Stile," it now had "hole in each Side of the Roof big enough to Let Cate [Brown's horse] through."¹²

There was, however, hope for the future. Brown observed that "the people here are in high spirits of Having the County Divided then Berkeley Springs becomes a County-Town." Those wishes came to pass in 1820 with the erection of Morgan County. Some developmental spur came with the community's designation as county seat, but in the 1830s, other Virginia spas far to the southwest began to rival and then surpass Berkeley Springs as the fashionable place to be. In addition, the waters of the more southern spas were warmer and were reputed to be more effective.

Technology, particularly the 1842 arrival of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at nearby Sir John's Run west of warm Springs Ridge brought new infusions of northerners. Unfortunately, Berkeley Springs could offer only meager competition with Saratoga Springs, the upstate New York mineral springs community, or Cape May, New Jersey, along southern New Jersey's Atlantic coast. Adding to the town's troubles, an 1844 fire destroyed fourteen buildings, including the court house and several boardinghouses.

Undaunted, Colonel John Strother, who had operated one of the burned boardinghouses, "made immediate preparation for the erection of a hotel" and continued the operation of his other boarding houses as well. He completed a wing of the new hotel in time for the 1845 season and by 1848 the entire U-shaped structure adjoining the springs and public square was open for business. Accommodating as many as four hundred guests, the Berkeley Springs Hotel--or the Pavilion, as Strother called it--was largest building ever erected at the resort.

Writing in 1851, John J. Moorman described the Pavilion:

It is built of wood, on three sides of a quadrangle, 168 feet front by 197. The front building is four stories high, has a portico 130 feet long, 16 wide, a dining and ball-room 106 feet by 30, three large

¹²Quoted in Chambers, *Op. Cit.*

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public parlours, and a bar-room. The wings are respectively two and three stories high. basement of stone, fire proof, roomy, and well ventilated, contains the kitchen department and wine cellar. The court yard, about 100 feet square, is tastefully ornamented with trees, flowers, and shrubbery.¹³

Woodcuts and photographs indicate that it was indeed as impressive as it sounds. The only flaw, according to an 1851 visitor, P. V. Daniel, was that "the single rooms are too small." Daniel also offered an explanation why there were so few customers:

It seems that by a company of speculators in Baltimore & Winchester, great efforts have been made to puff into importance as a place of fashion, the Cacapon or Capon Springs; and the crowd tends very much to that point. This has taken off many of the usual visitors at this place.¹⁴

The hotel at Capon Springs in neighboring Hampshire County was completed a year after the Pavilion and was almost a carbon copy of it. More than likely a Baltimore architect or architects designed both, although no attributions have been made.

In 1863, Morgan County became one of the counties in the new state of West Virginia. Berkeley Springs did not suffer unduly during the Civil War, as it could claim little in the way of territory, manufacturers, or commerce that either side considered valuable. After the war, a Baltimore company purchased the Pavilion, refurbished it, and equipped it with gas for the town's 1876 centennial celebration. Former Union General David Hunter Strother, son of Colonel John Strother, gave the centennial address. He observed,

. . . since 1865 Berkeley has been gradually but hopefully recovering from the waste and decay of that unhappy period . . . Dilapidated and unsightly buildings have disappeared to be replaced by ornate cottages, exhibiting architectural taste with charming rural surroundings.¹⁵

Although some facilities at the springs are older, the sort of post-Civil War cottages that Strother applauded, erected when the town was enjoying a mild post-War resurgence as a summer resort, still contribute the present-day architectural character of the Town of Bath Historic District.

In 1888, the Berkeley Springs and Potomac (later part of the Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad came into Bath from Sir John's Run, opening the community to a significantly easier transportation network than had been available before. The new line served not only the tourist trade but also enabled local businesses both to ship their goods

¹³Moorman, *Op. Cit.*

¹⁴Quoted in Chambers, *Op. Cit.*, p. 519.

¹⁵*Ibid.*

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out more efficiently and to secure goods from the outside as well. Canneries and other businesses opened locally and took advantage of the new-found ease of transportation. Early in the twentieth century Newbraugh's Feed and Supply used the line for coal and a variety of other goods. Adjacent to the depot, a lumber yard shipped pulpwood to Luke, Maryland for decades and the tracks were eventually extended up Williams Street to serve the Interwoven Mill. Passenger service lasted until 1935; the railroad's 1915 depot, a Mission-style building previously listed in the National Register, is at the northern edge of the Town of Bath Historic District.¹⁶

Fire continued to ravage the community on several occasions. In May, 1890, the St. Elmo Hotel burned and the *News* reported, "the Berkeley Springs Hotel has not been destroyed by fire as some of our exchanges say, but the St. Elmo Hotel, known locally as the Fruit Hill property, was [destroyed]. The loss is bad enough but not near so bad as the burning of our large hotel would be."¹⁷ Eight years later, during the last week of March, 1898, the Berkeley Springs Hotel burned to the ground. Significantly, a late-nineteenth-century lithograph of Berkeley Springs looking from Warm Springs Ridge, although drawn before the fire, barely showed the hotel. Instead, it focused on commercial and industrial enterprises including a tannery in the heart of the downtown. With the dawn of the twentieth century, agriculture remained an important element in the local economy as did tourism. As the century progressed, a textile mill opened along with sand "mines" north of town to furnish this essential ingredient for glass and to provide employment for those who lived in Bath.

Numerous plans for a hotel to replace the Pavilion were discussed and drawn up over the years, as notices in *Manufacturers Record* and other journals attest. Although several Baltimore architects prepared plans, none got beyond the drawing boards. In 1925 the Washington, D. C. firm of Milburn, Heister and Company proposed a mammoth \$1 million hotel with Spanish overtones that would have been more at home in Palm Springs than Berkeley Springs. Their hotel would have accommodated 500 guests. Ground was broken in 1926, but the project was never completed. In 1933 a far more modest hotel, the Park View, now the Country Inn (Resource No. 108), was built on part of the site.

The largest community in the sparsely-populated county, Berkeley Springs was the commercial center of the area. Its compact downtown still retains historic commercial buildings along Fairfax and North Washington Streets. In its earliest days, small pockets of industrial activity were found throughout the community. These are

¹⁶Jacqueline Hovermale, "Berkeley Springs Train Depot," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2000.

¹⁷Berkeley Springs *News*, June 13, 1890.

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typified by the DeFord & Company Tannery on Wilkes Street depicted on the 1885 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* immediately north of Fairfax Street, on the present site of a 1920s concrete block American Foursquare (Resource No. 17). DeFord also had operations on Congress and Mercer Streets. Most industry lay in the Mercer Street area, west of the downtown, including wagon shops, tin- and blacksmiths, a planing mill, and a canning factory. The Yancy Bark Mill was located on Williams Street, and several nineteenth-century buildings built along Mercer Street were used for bark storage.¹⁸

Among the largest industrial endeavors was the Interwoven Hosiery Mill, a substantial brick manufacturing plant (Resource No. 150) which extends between Williams and Union Street and originally produced stockings. A second, nearly matching, building lies one block further to the south, and these two properties serve as major anchors to the historic industrial sector of the historic district. They are joined by the Morgan County Cold Storage Company, a buff-colored brick building built in 1911 as storage for apples and for the manufacture of cider; it has been converted for a community arts facility.

Returning to the general history of the town, the springs and the adjoining property, including the associated buildings, had remained in the hands of the town's trustees since the original platting of the community in 1776. In 1925, the trustees transferred both the springs and the public square to the West Virginia Commissioner of Public Institutions. In 1970, title became vested in the state's Department of Natural Resources, and the tract is now the Berkeley Springs State Park (NR 1976; Resource Nos. 109-116).

Education in Bath was vested in early private schools and eventually in a public education system. Mt. Wesley Academy was established in 1878. The Old Dominion Academy located here in 1914 and operated until the end of the 1924 school year. It was listed in a 1920s national directory of public and private schools¹⁹ and "Castalian Hall," on Pratt Street (Resource No. 298) was one of its dormitories. Public elementary and secondary schools were built including the Bath District High School (Resource No. 203) built on South Green Street in 1916. The former high school has been converted to a social service center and the community's other school buildings are located outside the district.

¹⁸*Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1885, 1896, 1907, 1913, 1923).

¹⁹Homer L. Patterson, *Patterson's American Educational Directory, Vol. 17*, Chicago: American Educational Company, 1920), p. 853.

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The community's economy was somewhat stabilized with the development of the aforementioned early twentieth-century industrial initiatives, although the community remained essentially a rural small town. Its fortunes depended upon its position as the county seat and commercial center of the county, with a modest industrial base and a long history as a resort community, though certainly not on a scale with communities such as Saratoga Springs or Cape May.

The community never grew substantially beyond its high point at the time of the heyday of the resort ambience, and fire continued to be the resort town's worst enemy. The Fairfax Inn burned in 1901 and its Annex in 1912. The Dunn Hotel, erected in 1903, lasted only until 1935 when it burned. In 1974, the 1905 Washington Hotel and a row of adjacent commercial buildings were destroyed, and in 2006 the 1908 Morgan County Court House burned.

The 2000 Census recorded a population of 663, and although several fires have destroyed some of Berkeley Springs' historic architecture, the community retains much of its historic character and the park and spring remain popular tourist destinations. The aforementioned Park View Inn (Resource No. 108) remains in full operation and, indeed, has undergone several additions. Other properties have been converted for use as bed-and-breakfast inns, catering to the continuing traffic of those who come to "take the waters." In the downtown, a sprightly commercial/tourist trade has developed with shops and restaurants targeting those who, like Washington in 1748 come to "y. Fam'd Warm Springs."

Applicable National Register Criteria

Criterion A

The Town of Bath Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for its close association with the patterns of commerce, health/medicine, and community planning/development. With respect to commerce, the district has served as the commercial hub of the county since its initial establishment in the 1770s. Morgan is a rural county with few incorporated communities (Bath and Paw Paw). The town's earliest commercial buildings were rudimentary at best, and were first replaced by wood frame buildings, some of which either burned or were removed and were replaced by significantly more substantial and permanent masonry buildings. These building, primarily along North Washington and Fairfax Streets, contain a variety of shops which catered to—and continue to serve--both the local population and the tourists who came here to avail themselves of the springs.

The district's Criterion A significance in the area of health/medicine is established by the presence of the Springs and their immediate environs, referred to on the 1913 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* as "Berkeley Springs

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Grove." As noted above, since the eighteenth century the Springs have been a sought-after venue for those with myriad maladies and indeed, the architecture of the district strengthens the Criterion A association of the district in that many of the district's buildings, large and small, from those on a scale with the Park View Inn to small-scale summer cottages, attest to the popularity of the healing waters which continue to flow at the foot of Warm Springs Ridge. Berkeley Springs State Park was listed in the National Register in 1976.

The district is also significant in the area of community planning, since the Town's founders laid out a planned community in the seventh decade of the eighteenth century, including a carefully-designed grid of lots clustered around the Town Square which contained the Springs. The plat included regularly-shaped rectilinear lots, bisected by streets and alleys running north-south and east-west. The plan was drawn by Alex Stephens (whose brother, Adam, laid out Martinsburg in neighboring Berkeley County), along with Richard Riggs, and Thomas Bryan Martin, the latter of whom was Lord Fairfax's nephew. The requirements of the legislative Act creating the town called for homes to be erected within a certain time period and for the buildings to be of a specific minimum dimension, far simpler but nonetheless reflective of the covenants which have been placed in new subdivisions beginning with the planned communities of the 1880s and after.²⁰

Criterion C

The district is significant under Criterion C for *architecture* since it contains examples of many of the styles of design which were popular throughout much of its period of Significance. These styles include the Federal, Italianate, Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Mission, Colonial and Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Stick, and Craftsman. Specific examples of these styles appear in Section 7.

Bath is the largest community in Morgan County and the Town of Bath Historic District contains the largest concentration of domestic, commercial, and industrial architecture in the entire county. It is unique in the Eastern Panhandle in that while the other Panhandle county seats of Martinsburg (pop. 16,500) and Charles Town (pop. 3,869) grew and prospered significantly with railroad activity, industrial development, and the economic well-being brought on by the orchard industry of the Shenandoah Valley, Bath and Morgan County are far more rugged and isolated. Charles Town and Martinsburg—the Jefferson and Berkeley county seats—as well as Shepherdstown (pop. 803) on the Potomac River, are typified by substantial neighborhoods with street after street lined with domestic

²⁰A well-documented study of such community planning is found in David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places," National Register Bulletin (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2002).

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architecture and commercial buildings. Paw Paw is the only other incorporated community in Morgan County and with a 2000 population of little more than 500 is smaller even than Bath, at 663.

Summarizing, the Town of Bath Historic District is significant and meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the patterns of health/medicine, commerce, and community planning, and Criterion C for architecture. The district retains integrity in all of its composite qualities and retains much of the appearance which it had at the end of the 1776-1959 Period of Significance.

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10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of the district, at the juncture of the east bank of Warm Spring Run and an unnamed alley, then northward along the east bank of Warm Springs Run c. 800' to the south boundary of the lot containing Resource No. 103; then westerly along the south property line of the lot containing Resource No. 301 c. 100' to the southwest corner of the lot containing Resource No. 301; then northerly along the west property lines of the properties facing South Washington Street c. 2,875' to the northwest corner of the district at the northwest corner of the lot containing Resource No. 92; then easterly along the north property line of the lot containing Resource No. 91 c. 150' to the west curb line of Wilkes Street; then southerly c. 100' along the west curblines of Wilkes Street to a point opposite the south curblines of Depot Street; then easterly along the south curblines of Depot Street c. 325' to the west curblines of North Washington Street; then northerly c. 75' along the east curblines of North Washington Street to the northwest corner of the lot containing the former B & O depot (Resource No. 43); then easterly along the northern property line of the lot containing the former B & O Depot (Resource No. 43) c. 125' to the northeast corner of said lot; then southerly along the eastern property line of said lot c. 175' to the south curblines of Williams Street; then easterly along the south curblines of Williams Street c. 375' to the west bank of Warm Spring Run; then southerly along the west bank of Warm Spring Run c. 750' to the northwest corner of the property at 155 North Mercer Street (Resource No. 153); then easterly along the north line of said lot c. 125' to the west curblines of Harrison Avenue; then southerly along the west curblines of Harrison Avenue c. 125' to a point opposite the southwest corner of the lot containing 118 Hageman Street (Resource No. 206); then northeasterly, crossing Independence Street and continuing a total of c. 350' along the northwest property line of the lot containing 118 Hageman Street (Resource No. 206) to the southeastern corner of said lot; then southwesterly along the southern line of said lot c. 60' to the rear property line of 112 Hageman Street (Resource No. 207); then southerly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Hageman Street c. 425' to a point opposite the northwest corner of the lot containing 241 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 277); then easterly c. 750' along the rear property lines of the properties facing Fairfax Street, including the lot containing 307 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 283); then crossing Fairfax Street and continuing southerly along the north curblines of an unnamed alley c. 375' to a point opposite the northeast corner of the lot containing the United Methodist Church (Resource No. 1934); then southerly and westerly c. 375' along the east and south property lines of the lot containing the United Methodist Church to a point on East Liberty Street opposite the northeast corner of the lot

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containing 11 Pratt Street (Resource No. 295); then southerly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Pratt Street c. 250' to the north curblineline of East Market Street; then westerly along the north curblineline of East Market Street c. 410' to the west curblineline of Pratt Street; then southerly along the west curblineline of the unopened portion of Pratt Street c. 425' to the south curblineline of College Avenue; then easterly along the south curblineline of College Avenue c. 375' to the western curblineline of Ewing Street; then southerly along the western curblineline of Ewing Street c. 200' to the northern curblineline of Dawson Street; then westerly along the northern curblineline of Dawson Street c. 375' to a point opposite the northeastern corner of the lot containing the property at 99 Martinsburg Road (Resource No. 307); then easterly c. 425' along the rear property lines of the properties facing Martinsburg Road to the western curblineline of Ewing Street; then southerly along the western curblineline of Ewing Street c. 100' to the northern curblineline of Martinsburg Road; then easterly along the northern curblineline of Martinsburg Road c. 100' to a point opposite the eastern property line of 206 Martinsburg Road (Resource No. 317); then southerly, crossing Martinsburg Road and continuing a total of c. 125 along the eastern lot line of the lot containing 206 Martinsburg Road (Resource No. 317) to the northern curblineline of Biser Street; then westerly and northerly c. 750' along the rear property lines of the properties facing Martinsburg Road to the northeast corner of the property at 283 South Washington Street (Resource No. 76); then southerly along the rear property lines of the properties facing South Washington Street c. 625' to the northern curblineline of an unnamed alley; then westerly along the northern curblineline of said unnamed alley c. 375' to the place of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries for this historic district incorporate those historic resources within the municipal boundaries of the Town of Bath. The areas north of the nominated area contain properties which lie outside the original town plan of Bath and are less than fifty years of age. Warm Springs Ridge, west of the district, is a precipitous hillside and creates a natural geographical boundary for the district, and the area south of the district along Route 522 contains a modern high school campus and commercial strip development. The boundaries were drawn to exclude non-contributing resources to the greatest extent possible.

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Photography Log

All Photographs:

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David L. Taylor, 2008
Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc., Brookville, PA

1. Streetscape, N. Washington Street, west side looking northwest and showing the compact nature of the central business district, the typical scale of the buildings therein, etc., with 119 N. Washington (Resource No. 123) in the foreground
2. Streetscape, Fairfax Street, north side looking northwest with the Harmison Building (45 Fairfax Street; Resource No. 266) in the foreground
3. Facade (Resource No. 259), looking north and showing this early 20th century automobile facility, converted for retail use but retaining much of its historic character as roadside architecture
4. Streetscape, Wilkes Street, west side, looking north with the previously-listed Hovermale-Mendenhall House at 176 Wilkes Street (Resource No. 20) in the foreground; this is the typical streetscape massing of the residential portions of the district
5. Streetscape, Wilkes Street, east side looking northeast, with the concrete block American Foursquare at 6 Wilkes Street (Resource No. 17) in the foreground
6. Intersection Wilkes and Independence Streets, looking northeast, with 47 Independence Street in the foreground, followed by 51 Independence (Resource Nos. 229 and 230, respectively)
7. Streetscape, Wilkes Street, east side, looking southwest toward Independence Street
8. Streetscape, Wilkes Street, west side, looking northwest with Resource No. 31) in the foreground and showing the steep hillside on Warm Spring Ridge at the district's eastern periphery as well as some of the retaining walls (Resource No. 330) which are treated collectively as a single contributing resource within the context of the nomination.
9. B & O Passenger Depot, 504 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 43), previously-listed in the National Register; southwest perspective looking northeast

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10. St., Mark's Episcopal Church, the district's sole example of the Stick style and among its least-altered religious resources; facade, looking west with the slope of Warm Spring Ridge in the background
11. Park View Inn (Resource No. 108), facade, looking west across Warm Spring Run and showing the original 1933 inn, its flanking 1937 wings, the stone embankments of the waterway (Resource No. 118), which are treated collectively as a single contributing resource within the context of the nomination.
12. The former Interwoven Hosiery Mill, 282 Williams Street (Resource No. 150), converted for use as an antique mall; north elevation and portion of west elevation, looking southeast and showing brick finishes, monitor roof, steel frame windows, etc.
13. Craftsman-style Bungalow on the slope of "Hospital Hill" on Green Street, characteristic of the type of domestic architecture being erected in the district in the 1920s; looking east and also showing one of the retaining walls (Resource No. 330) erected along some of the district's hillside lots
14. First Methodist Church, 49 S. Green Street (Resource No. 193) looking southeast and showing masonry finishes, fenestration, tower and belfry, and a portion of the addition visible at the right.
15. Streetscape, Independence Street, looking west from N. Green Street and showing, in the foreground, one of the several bridges in the district which span Warm, Spring Run, along with the former Morgan County Cold Storage Building (Resource No. 177; 138 Independence Street), and the wooded eastern slope of Warm Spring Ridge in the background
16. Bridge (Resource No. 260) on Fairfax Street spanning Warm Spring Run, with the previously-listed Berkeley Springs State Park in the background
17. View of the previously-listed Berkeley Springs State Park, looking west toward Warm Spring Ridge, with, right to left, the Maintenance Building, the Roman Bath House and the Gentlemen's Spring House (Resource Nos. 116, 115, 114, respectively)
18. South Washington Street, east side, streetscape looking southwest with 283 S. Washington (Resource No. 76) in the foreground
19. North Washington Street, west side, looking southwest between Kent and Independence Streets, showing the modest residential character of portions of the district's northern reaches

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20. Streetscape, Martinsburg Road, south side, between S. Washington and Green Streets, with the repetitive Craftsman-style Bungalows at Martinsburg Road (Resource Nos. 324 and 325) in the foreground
21. Veterans' Memorial (Resource No. 268) and the boulevard (Resource No. 269), on Fairfax Street, along with a portion of the historic brick paving in the district; looking northeast
22. Streetscape, Warren Street, north side, looking north and showing, left to right, the properties at 117 and (Resource Nos., respectively)
23. 307 Fairfax Street (Resource No. 283), a 5-bay central-passage I-house with the district's finest Eastlake-style porch
24. "Highlawn," now an inn (Resource No. 332), southwest perspective looking northeast.

