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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1** NAME Tuscarora Creek Historical District

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

 VICINITY OF Martinsburg & Nollville

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

West Virginia

54

Berkeley

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

 DISTRICT PUBLIC OCCUPIED AGRICULTURE MUSEUM BUILDING(S) PRIVATE UNOCCUPIED COMMERCIAL PARK STRUCTURE BOTH WORK IN PROGRESS EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE SITE**PUBLIC ACQUISITION****ACCESSIBLE** ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS OBJECT IN PROCESS YES: RESTRICTED GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC BEING CONSIDERED YES: UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION NO MILITARY OTHER:**4** OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE, Berkeley County
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Martinsburg, WV 25401

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS *T-66*TITLE M-49, 52, 6, 47, 7, 102, 101, 107, T-16, 19, 20, 18, 17, 22, 21, 14, 55, 23, 24,
25, 33, 56, 57, 15, 58, 59, 45, 40, 64 Berkeley County Historical Society & Berkeley
County Historical Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE

1973-78

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Berkeley County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Martinsburg, WV 25401

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

M-49. Patterson's Mill. It is a large stone industrial building of coursed rubble limestone construction. The present roof is of corrugated tin, very steeply pitched, as it accommodates a full story and an attic storage area. The bargeboard has a beaded edge. The eaves are enclosed with plain boxing, underneath of which is a plain beaded edge frieze board. Many of the stones used in construction are of great size as are the stone quoins. These are quite large and smooth, and alternate in size. The fenestration has a beaded edge on the face of the plain reveals. Uneven flat stone lintels highlight the openings. All doors are six panel (raised) and the windows are shuttered. These closed shutters are a later addition, used to close the mill as it is no longer used. All facades differ. The main entrance was in the north facade. This vine covered, gabled wall has three stories, all of three bays with a center door. The west wall is only two stories, each of two bays. There is no door on this side. A small basement window is at ground level. The water wheel was on the south wall which is four stories high with a tiny window in the gable. Windows were on either side of the water wheel and a small opening was at the base. Still to be seen are the "put-log" holes that held the wheel securely to the building. The deep mill race runs behind the main house, "Elm Dale," in a northerly direction and then cuts eastward to run over the high stone embankment and into the wheel on this side. The wheel is gone. At this point, the trace is stone-lined and the water pools in front of the mill and then continues eastward under the road. The two log supports, of what may have been an early footbridge, lead to a door, the only one with a transom which is now boarded, just off the corner on the east side. One window flanks this door. The second story is of three bays with a center door, and the third of two bays. This facade alone has such uneven fenestration. Patterson's Mill is large and well built. Impressions are of size, simplicity, and beauty, particularly in the stonework. The mill setting has been very well retained with obvious location of the mill trace and embankments. There was no admittance to the mill. The Miller's house is located across the driveway from the west side of the mill. The original house is constructed of logs, now weatherboarded, and is in two sections. The main part is two stories of two bays and the one story wing is of three bays with a center door. The four bay entrance porch, added later, extends across the wing to include the entrance door of the main section. This is a ladder panel door with a four paned window in it. The porch has square posts and a balustrade with straight, plain spokes. The windows are 6/6 double sash. The gable roof is of corrugated tin. Off the north gable of the main section is a squarish brick exterior chimney. Off the wing is a large exterior stone chimney. Attached to this section is an ell, a one story gable roofed, weatherboarded addition, constructed of railroad ties. A small corbelled brick chimney extends above the roof just inside the gable. No admittance. Elm Dale, a residence, the front section of this large accommodating two story frame house is five bays wide and two bays deep with chimneys centered at the gable ends. The chimney on the south gable is an interior chimney of brick, ca. 1940 and the chimney on the north gable is a large exterior chimney of stone. The stone chimney once served a log house of which only a small part has been incorporated into the present buildings and this is the north and east walls of the NE present rooms. The west wall of the log house was apparently where there is now a large double doorway leading to the connecting room of the ell. The location of the south wall could be the south wall of the main (now central) hallway or else simply have been entirely removed. If it is the south wall of the hall, this would indicate a log house of 30' x 24', a favorite ratio (5/4) of early log buildings. The basement has been excavated and turned into a room with floor and ceiling so the impossibility of finding clues of an early construction period is apparent. The present roof with gabled gothic sash dormers would date ca. 1910 or later and also would preclude earlier dating. To refer again to the south wall of the present entrance hall, it is important to consider that the present room (the library) south of the hall was until 1940 an open porch. The paneling dates from 1941. This supports the idea of the south wall of the central hall being the south wall of the early log house as this establishes that it was an outside wall. Unfortunately the only way to determine this today would be to partly remove the plaster, etc. The bulk of the present house, including the hipped roof ell

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which also has hipped dormers, one each side, may have existed by 1870. There is very little detail in this house that has not been changed at some time, including the floors, windows, and removal of back stairs, as extensive renovations have occurred several times by people who could afford an extensive job. This unfortunately results in a building that is virtually undatable except by documentation as it has no style except that resulting from the most recent renovation. Much of the present flooring is new pegged oak of West Virginia origin. The paneling, all of which is 20th century, is beautiful raised paneling. Several rooms have chair rails, panelled door reveals, and ceiling moldings. The windows are 9/6 (which are the oldest) and 6/6 double sash windows. There are also bay windows, three section windows, and both hipped and gabled dormers. The open-well stairway rises to the third story in four flights using eight newels. It is an open string stair with small closed scrolls decorating the step-ends. Two round tapered spindles are on each step and the handrail is an octagon in form and fits over the newels. On the stair wall is a chair rail with paneled wainscoting, ca. 1940, but the stair itself is much earlier. The main entrance has a radiating fanlight with sidelights and a pedimented portico with four round front columns, two each side, with no balustrade. The south porch extends from the south gable in an open two tiered porch with paneled square columns connected by a balustrade with square spokes that are arranged midway in a Chinese Chippendale motif. The north porch is a one story flat deck supported by round columns with like balustrade. This beautiful house is very well maintained but it is a greater expression of a tasteful 20th century house than of an earlier one.

M-52. The Silber-Walters House. This is an attractive 2 story, 9 bay house built in 3 distinct American architectural periods and yet the overall effect is relatively symmetrical. Although the house is nearly 77' long, except for rooms 3 & 4 (see chart) it is only 1 room deep, so it is not as large a house as is first suspected. Each of the three sections has a gable roof, with no projection over the gables which are outlined with flat boards. This is an old feature probably original on the stone section and imitated to a nice effect on the 2 later sections. The stone section is 3 bays and was constructed in the 1st quarter of the 1800s, part of the Federal Period of American architecture. It is built of coursed rubble limestone of 23" walls. Both doors and windows have a small, attractive architrave trim molding. The sashes are 9/6 on the first story and 6/6 on the second. There is a transom only over the main entrance door. It now consists of 1 large rectangular plain piece of glass and is a replacement of an earlier one. Both entrance doors are 4 panelled. The stone chimney has a single stone belt course for decoration near the top. On the back of this section, there is a simple box cornice with a bed molding, the front cornice having been replaced with a Victorian one. The first addition is the adjacent brick section added ca. 1865. It is constructed in 7 row American bond (7 rows of stretcher bricks, then 1 row of header bricks) of 14" thick walls. It is attached in a balanced and tasteful manner, its 4 bays seeming an extension of the older 3 bay stone section. The bracketed cornice across these 2 sections and the 1 bay front porch on the stone section may have been added at this time. The large decorative brackets are indicative of the Victorian period. The cornice has a bed molding and a small attractive return at the gable ends. It is

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curious that the cornice board would be so large as to cover the brick flat arches over the second story windows. The windows on the first and second stories are 6/6. All doors are 4 panelled with 3 paned transoms. The chimney tops are corbelled. There is also a 2 story porch, recessed, which maintains the balanced appearance of the front. The last addition of 2 bays was the kitchen built in the 1st quarter of the 1900s. It is constructed of 7 row American bond brick of 14" thick walls and has a box cornice with a plain frieze.

M-6. Huxley Hall. Brick house, 2 story with attic, gable roof, brick interior chimney at ridge line west end. Two story porch north side, glassed in first level, Victorian trim 2nd level, Sawn balustrade (late), west end enclosed (porch) in one bay brick extension later than house. Within porch 3 bay, entrance east 6 panel door in molded surround 4 light transom above center bay 6/6 sash molded surround. west entrance small scale 6 panel door evidence of tampering above (new brick), possibly also transom. South house 3 bays 3/1 bond 6/6 sash box cornice, later portico, Italianate door round headed vertical panels above oval horizontal center rectangular below, diminutive in east bay. Store house two bays wide 3 deep interior chimney, slate roof, simple mold surround 6/6 sash 8 x 16" panes. Outbuilding square stone, pyramidal roof, good wooden door, strap hinges. Stone barn originally had overhang (cantilevered-north side).

M-107. Site of Patterson's New Mill, which later became Bender's. A dam still remains across the Creek.

M-47. Miller's House. The miller's house was built in three distinct sections and has been extensively renovated. What appears to be a large log house is actually two attached log houses built at different times, the first around 1760 and the second perhaps 1782. There have been other more recent additions. A small room was added to the north side of the front log house to give service access from the kitchen to the then dining room through a dumb waiter cut in the log wall. A new kitchen wing was built after 1872 with a room above and the old kitchen was converted to a large dining room. The large stone cooking fireplace was removed in the 1950s by the present owners and the fireplace with heatolator was installed. The beaded board enclosed winder stairs was then removed and a modern straight stairway was installed by cutting through the log wall so it could lead upstairs from an old two story porch now enclosed as the new entrance hall. The upstairs porch is now part of a bedroom made larger by removing the log wall there. A new columned full height porch has been added on the south side. The single room over the old log kitchen is now a hallway that leads around four closets built back to back in the center of this room. The hall gives access to the rear bedroom over the new kitchen on the north side, to the new single flight stairs on the south side, and a door was cut through the two log walls (23") to give access to the front log section on the east side. The front three bay log section was at one time three rooms down (now 2) but the floor plan upstairs remains unchanged and is a small corner hall giving access to three rooms. The two small winder staircases remain one leading to the second floor and then to the attic, although the beaded board enclosures have been removed and a banister added. A beaded board wall with board and batten door divided a downstairs

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room into two rooms resulting in three rooms on the ground floor at one time. This board wall was removed along with the chair rail on both floors in the 1950s renovation. All interior walls are now modern studded walls throughout. Only one fireplace remains in this section. The mantel has a plain panelled frieze and molded pilasters and appears to date from after 1830. There may also have been a fireplace on the second floor above this one. The house had German siding installed before the exterior chimney was altered so that the siding then had to be filled in leaving a distinct outline of the old chimney. It now tapers at the second floor line but it once tapered at the attic floor line. It would be extremely difficult to date this building on architectural evidence alone. All the facings and baseboards, which dated from several different periods, were removed from each room and replaced with matching trim during the 1950s renovation. All the doors were removed and replaced with matching six panel doors. The only board and batten door that remains is the entrance to the attic. All the floors are new except on the ground floor of the front log section. The windows are still 6 over 6 double sash windows but all old glass has been replaced. Roselee Alburtis, sister-in-law of George Showers who purchased the house in 1872, had scratched her name with her diamond ring on a window pane in the late 1800s. This pane also was replaced. When purchased in 1949 the house was in need of repair and may be one reason why such an extensive renovation was carried out. The house was not sided until after 1872 which would explain such deterioration. The front or east three bay log house is the only section that maintains any semblance of what it once was, a mid-18th century log house. The old floors, the winder staircases, the fireplace and the room layout all give the feeling of an "old house."

M-7. Hibbard Mill. Two story with attic brick, three by two bays, gable roof, interior chimneys at ridge line, each extension of end wall. Flemish bond front, 3/1 common sides. Moulded brick cornice to front, flush tapered raking cornice to sides, interrupted at ridge by chimney. Sash replaced late nineteenth century, and gablet added above entrance with patterned shingle, and gablet window with pointed arch head, new entrance. Wing, 3/1 common bond, two story, with porch south side, reveted into hillside. Some remains of early sash and doors on wing. Both house and wing have stone foundation. Quarters house, of stone, with massive chimney in end opposite entrance, survives, reveted into hillside. Root cellar/dairy, with stone walls, and brick arched ceiling, totally revetted into hillside, with spring, survives, intact. Remains of fulling mill, in operation by 1810, survives, though in derelict condition. Some machinery remains inside, along with evidence of later use as grain mill-included stencil "The Dixie Corn Mill" on framing timbers. Races, pump and ramp, survive. Corncrib of typical construction survives, on piers, with drive through, lath covering, crib on either side of drive through, and storage space above. Stone barn with frame overhang survives, though somewhat modified. Wall and framing details almost intact. Excellent example of its type. Early mill pond, relation to Tuscarora Creek, stone wall, and meadows survive. Good setting, and outlook of house and mill undisturbed. Aged lilac allee by root cellar, mulberry, hackberry, aspen and other trees of good size on site. Osage orange hedges near barn, now not maintained, so grown beyond use as fencing material.

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M-102. Tuscarora School. Built in 7 row common bond on a stone foundation, the school was a one story, four bay brick building built in 1889. A one room school, there were 2, 4 panel entrance doors in the gabled front. A one story, hipped roof, four square post porch with board windbreaker on one end was across the front. A bullseye with header brick surround is in the gable. The full box cornice encloses the eaves and is on the gables, with a good return. Windows are 6/6 double sash. A corbelled brick chimney is centrally located on the ridge. The building became a dwelling ca. 1950. It was extended an additional two bays in an excellent manner, to make a 6 bay side. One of the two entrance doors was shortened to a window and a very small wing was added. The original entrance porch was retained. Still architecturally an excellent example of free school architecture, this school, now dwelling, is important to the area.

T-16. Providence Cemetery. The cemetery was established here ca. 1738 and in 1796, the old Providence Meeting House was closed. The dry stone walls around the cemetery were built in 1828. Very few gravestones remain here today but Quakers, for many years, did not use gravestones. Several people are known to have been buried in Berkeley County's oldest known cemetery. Since 1975, the cemetery, long abandoned, has been the property of The Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission, being deeded to them by members of the responsible Quaker Church, Hopewell Friends. It has since been cleaned and mowed and the stone walls repaired. Large trees are throughout the yard and give shade to the small Gothic arched gravestones. Located on a hill surrounded by tilled farmland, this is an idyllic, historic scene.

T-19. The Mong House. This four bay, two story house is constructed of limestone with a gable roof and inside end chimneys. It has an "L" shape, the ell consisting of a one story kitchen dependency that was formerly extended to be attached to the main building. The main building has a central hall plan, two rooms each side, with 9 over 6 double sash windows. On the north side, the partition was removed to make a single larger room. The open string stairway is an open well stair of four flights to the third floor. Simple ornamental brackets are on the step-ends, however, delicate interlacing is on the string course of the landings. The main house has four fireplaces, two on the ground floor and two on the second floor. In the parlor, the mantel is tall with a single panel in the frieze and has a shouldered architrave trim at the surround indicating a Georgian design. The dining room mantel has a reeded motif in the frieze as do the panels in the window jambs. On the second floor is the room known as the "Eagle Room" because of the eagle motif on the mantel frieze. This is a patriotic motif and reveals that the builder was well aware that his house was constructed at a time when strong associations were felt with the "New Republic." The end blocks have an Adams design and the pilasters are fluted. The doorways in this room are framed by tall fluted pilasters carrying an entablature. Paneled wainscoting extends around the room. The mantel across the hall carries a similar design but does not have the eagle motif. The house was recently renovated and this small bedroom became a dressing room and large closets were installed which nearly hide this mantel. Other changes include the two bedrooms built in the attic, the room (now kitchen) created when the dependency was attached, and the large enclosed one story porch in the ell.

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T-20. Wendle Seibert House. The date stone of the house shows the date 1802. Built of limestone, the house is 4 bays wide and 2 stories with a gable roof. Two inside end chimneys served 4 fireplaces. The chimneys were dismantled and the fireplaces closed. Windows are 6/6 double sash. A tall entrance portico with deck extends across the front. The large stone barn has a date panel of 1804. An early, small log outbuilding with large exterior stone chimney is half buried in the ground behind the house.

T-18. Tuscarora Church. The church building was constructed in 1802 of coursed rubble limestone with fine quoin work as a 5 bay one story building with a gable roof. Stone flat arches are over the doors and windows. The main entrance had a small paned transom and was flanked by two shuttered 6/6 double sash windows on each side. The rear facade had only four bays. Another transomed door was in the gable end. A small, plain gabled vestibule was built ca. 1890 over the gable entrance which became the main entrance. Restrained Gothic in style, it did not detract from the severe but beautiful architecture of the church. Unfortunately, a few years ago, this vestibule was replaced by a larger stone, one and a half story gable roofed large addition was constructed as an ell to the rear gable of the church. The addition overwhelms the original building and near totally detracts from it. The interior, which up to this time had survived relatively intact, was also remodelled with new pews. The remodelling was very poor in terms of preserving or complementing the old church. The graveyard has many distinctive early gravestones including the large horizontal slab that marks the grave of the Rev. Hugh Vance, an early minister.

T-17. Boydbrook. Is a gabled "L" shaped brick house of five bays with a brick dentil course and inside end chimneys resting on a high stone foundation. The brick arched windows are large pane double sash 6 over 6 windows. The front of the house is built in an offset Flemish bond and the rest in a six to seven row common bond. The doors are four panel and most of the hardware seems to be original. This is a Victorian house, ca. 1869, with high baseboards, heavy molded woodwork, and slightly decorative mantels. There are several interesting features about the building. When built, there were seven fireplaces in the house, all of which remain plus one added out of old brick in the kitchen. On the second floor, the mantels are centered on the chimneys. Since all these are double flue, the firebox is very small in proportion to the mantel and off center. In the basement is a large fireplace, the firebox measuring 55" wide and 47" tall with a slightly arched opening. The windows throughout have splayed jambs and heavy molded trim. The mantels all relate, those in the rear of the house being very plain and simple, those in the front having a carved or shaped design. The parlor trim (facings) has rounded corners. The stairway reaches the third level in four flights from one newel post at the base. The bannister curves on the landings. The entrance porch was added ca. 1955 by the Carters, built to approximate what they believed to be the original porch. They removed a large Victorian porch at that time. The present porch is a small one story one bay with hip roof supported by four small columns with two pilasters flanking the door. Over the door was a colored paned glass transom recently destroyed by high wind. The greatest change is an addition to the rear of the house of a brick two car garage, now remodelled as a game room. Also on the property

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is a small 1 1/2 story spring house built of limestone by General Elisha Boyd ca. 1820. This building was used as a schoolhouse for the children of John E. Boyd, Jr. after 1879. This area now floods a great deal more than formerly due to the population build-up and has resulted in harsh damage to this structure. The house measures approximately 45' wide and 67' long. The schoolhouse/springhouse is 26' x 27', nearly a square, but this includes the stone partition that protects the spring water just outside the actual building.

T-22. The Barnet Cushwa House. The front section of this attractive brick two story house is three bays wide with a side hall plan two rooms deep. There is a rear wing of two rooms and a side porch. The house was built ca. 1841, the front in Flemish bond and the rest in five row common bond, with brick flat arches over the doors and 6 over 6 double sash windows. Some changes were made when the house was remodeled in 1868. The plain cornice was replaced with one of elaborate Victorian design with an arrow frieze pattern and large and small modillions. The main entrance is a seven panel door with a four paned transom. The octagonal entrance porch was added in 1969 and replaced a three bay entrance porch probably constructed in 1868. The mantels throughout are nearly the same except for the one now in the front room. These attractive mantels have a plain frieze with panelled end blocks on symmetrically molded pilasters, an early Greek Revival type. The mantel in the front parlor was replaced in 1868 with one made of slate with a round-arched opening and spandrels of pink marble. At this time, the main hall was tromp d'oeil painted to give the effect of walls being constructed of marble blocks. It appears so real, it must be touched to be discovered. The artist was given board and room. This work sets off the beautiful stairway with ornamental brackets on the step ends that is open to the attic level. The doors were also feather painted but the present owners have stored these away and replaced them with panelled split doors. A chair rail is in most of the rooms and several doors have Carpenters locks. The old kitchen, the end room of the house, still has its huge fireplace, the firebox measuring 5'4" wide and 4'9" tall. The crane was taken from a fireplace in a dependency just off from the main house. Open wider stairs, next to the fireplace, lead to the second floor, and then to the attic. They were enclosed with beaded boards but these along with the board and battendoors were removed. There are interesting features in the construction of this house. Two beautiful large brick arches are in the basement. On the south gable of the front roof section rests a fake chimney, merely to give balance to the chimney of the north gable, and there are pegged rafters with Roman numerals in the attic. Other changes were made by the present owners. The two story porch of the wing was enclosed and in order to extend the dimensions of a bedroom on the second floor, the brick wall was removed. This was also done on the ground floor to the back room, the old kitchen which is now a den. This beautiful mid-19th century house has been well adapted to modern day living. The house has several exceptional features especially the trompe d'oeil painting in the hall done in 1868 and still in excellent condition, the brick archways in the basement, the fake chimney for balance on the south gable, and the spacious open stairway of four flights.

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T-21. The Jonathan Cushwa House. The house was built by George Doll in 1816. When the house was remodelled in 1942, a wooden plate was found which read "This house was built by George Doll for Jonathan Cushwa in the year 1816, and of the American Independence the 41st. God Save Our Country. John Doll". George Doll was a talented builder and his capabilities and patriotic feelings are reflected in this excellent house of the Federal period. The front of the house is built in Flemish bond and the rest in five row common bond. It's a gable roofed, two story house of four bays with inside end chimneys on a stone foundation. The main house contains four fireplaces all having very fine period mantelpieces. They are all quite large (about 70" tall) and are of similar design with the exception of one that reflects more of a Georgian design in its square multi-panelled frieze. The others have a plain wide frieze with a single panel set apart by molding and the parlor mantel has a large sunburst in the frieze. These three have tall end blocks containing either a reeded design, sunbursts, or a pineapple motif. The main entrance opens into what is now a double parlor. Originally, this was two separate rooms with a connecting doorway that was enlarged to its present size by a local builder, Mr. Carl Rose-Jensen, ca. 1967. The panelled wainscoting and chair rail were installed at this time. Other changes from this renovation include relocating the door that connects the SW room to the NW room from the middle of the wall to its present location. On the second floor, a door was cut connecting the SE bedroom to the NE bedroom into which a large bath was installed. The hall entrance into the NE bedroom was closed, the chair rail removed, and a new baseboard installed. At an earlier date, the entrance to the basement stairs was closed so a closet and roll out cupboard could be installed under the main staircase. This open stairway reaches the attic level in four flights with plain square newels with caps, square spindles, and delicate ornamental brackets on the step-ends. The house has a modified central hall plan as the two front rooms extend entirely across the width of the house so the hall is tucked between the two back rooms. Other period houses in Berkeley County have this same floor plan but it was not as popular as the full central hall plan. The old kitchen is in a one and a half story wing attached to the west gable end of the main house. The fireplace was quite large, the present one having been built inside the old one and the chimney breast is now covered with painted brick work in Flemish bond. A sun porch was added to the south side of the kitchen in 1967-68. In the attic, two brick chimneys meet and integrally mesh on the west gable. The SW chimney is a double flue and serves the two fireboxes located in the two SW rooms. The other chimney, now used as a flue for the furnace, was originally constructed to serve a firebox (now gone) probably located in the NW ground floor room. This is the only alteration to the house that affects its original plan. Other than this, the house remains intact and is today a beautiful example of a very fine country Federal residence. Outbuildings near the house include a meathouse built of brick in five row common bond and a stone spring house. The spring house is a fine example of an early outbuilding. At one time, the water coursed through and the building was used to store milk, to keep it cool. The course has been closed and, probably in the 1942 renovation, the sides of this building, although left intact, were extended on the ground floor. With the installation of kitchen and bath in these "wings", it became a perfect guesthouse. A brick fireplace was built within the large stone fireplace. It appears to be built in the

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same manner as that in the kitchen so that it could be removed and the old firebox restored. A small tight winder stairs leads to one large room on the second floor.

T-14. James Noll Shop. Built ca. 1880, this is a large 5 bay, 2 story gable roofed building constructed in the board and batten style. Middle bays on the first and second floors are doors. Large 6/6 double sash windows are throughout the building. A full box cornice is across the front with nice returns on the gables. A large two story ell is in the rear. The shop has never been painted and is much in the original condition although somewhat dilapidated, today. A rare and exceptionally good board and batten commercial building, the James Noll Shop is an excellent example of historic architecture that by its mere presence (it's quite large) and style reflect the commercial and social development of an area. It is therefore important.

T-55. Bella Vista. Datestone on house is said to read 1807. Stone, 5 bay wide, 2 deep, gable roof, slate covered. New door, new shutters, new sash. Cornice, window surrounds, and attic sash remain. Portico may be new. Distillery, springhouse, spring, barn and shed on site, all 19th century and excellent. Good setting.

T-23. Rumsey Mill Site. A few stones remain.

T-24. The Edward Rumsey Log House. The small, three bay, two story, gable roofed log house with one story wing was built by 1796. The wing has an enormous chimney (86 1/2") with fireplace, now closed but it was the cooking fireplace, and there were two rooms with a sleeping loft. Access to the loft was provided by a tight winder stairs which has been removed and replaced by a two tiered cupboard. Although the windows and door have been replaced on the south wall, the north wall still has a beaded board and batten door with Norfolk latch and small window. This section was built after the two story log house and attached as a service wing. This is based on the location of the middle chimney, the back of which juts into the wing, because it was built outside the gable wall of the two story section which it serves. If the wing area had been first constructed, this chimney would have been placed inside the gable wall of the two story section which it isn't. The two story, three bay log house also had its south windows and door replaced but at a much earlier time. The original fenestration of the log house can be determined by the north wall. The window and door on the ground floor, although completely hidden inside, can be seen in the enclosed passage that leads to the basement stairs. The door that leads from here to the yard is the old door which is a six panel door on one side and a board and batten door on the other, with half strap hinges. The ground floor of this section is one large room. The chimney is 77" wide, not as large as the one in the service wing, but still of considerable size. The mantel is late Georgian style being tall (66") with a small shelf, five panels in the frieze, and a "picture frame" molding at the surround. The mantel on the second floor is the same, but small, with only three panels in the frieze. The

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evolution of this house to its present size and layout is interesting. The house was enlarged ca. 1850 to its present size. On the north side, a facade was built about six feet from the log house in order to meet evenly the north wall of the new two story addition which is a deeper section. This is how the enclosed passage to the basement was created and the old window and door placement of the log house preserved. As the "new" center hall was partitioned off in the log house, a six to seven foot section at the northeast corner was cut from the log wall and removed. This was to accommodate a new open string stairs, for which the log house was too shallow. On the second floor, the entire log wall on the north side was removed so the wall could be extended six feet, enlarging the bedroom, and preserving the north facade. The large room in the addition has a fireplace on the east gable wall with a smaller chimney of 65". The mantel has a plain shelf on a large cavetto molding with the frieze on heavily molded pilasters. The window and door facings are accented by large corner blocks. On the second floor, there are two small bedrooms and it is necessary to step up into this section as the ceilings are higher. The entire five bay house received a new roof with gable windows. Some of the flooring in the attic is made from 12" beaded boards. These boards were used at one time either as stair enclosures or board wall partitions in the log house. Although there are no "H" or "HL" hinges, there is a remarkable array of latches and box locks. The log house is, for the most part, preserved and the manner in which it was enlarged is a wonderful illustration of how an old log house can "grow."

T-25. Michael Seibert House. Built ca. 1849, the Seibert house is a 2 story, "L" shaped house with a gable roof and inside end chimneys. It is built of coursed rubble limestone. The main section is 5 bays and has a central hall plan with one room each side. All windows are 6/6 double sash. The 1 story, 1 bay entrance porch has a small pediment dwarfed by the dentilled cornice. Coupled square columns support the roof with like pilasters. The 8 panel entrance door has a wide transom and sidelights with diamond pattern glass. A two tiered recessed porch is in the ell. The rear gable wall is extended as a windbreak. Porch posts are small and square as are the spindles. The doors have small paned transoms. Interestingly, the front section has a full cornice return on the gable ends whereas the ell has flush gableboards, an earlier feature. A small one story stone smokehouse is just off the rear of the house. The stone springhouse is of earlier construction.

T-33. Miller Log House. A large 5 bay house with gable roof, this two story dwelling was built in two sections. The 3 bay west end is an 18th century 2 story, log house on an old stone foundation with a large exterior stone chimney. The windows are 6/6 double sash and the openings are small. Originally, the large chimney was on the ridge, but with the two bay addition ca. 1890, which was of a greater depth, the ridge was shifted and the old house encompassed on two sides instead of one. The "new" gable end has a full box cornice with good returns. The gable window is a full-size 1/1 window with borders of tinted glass. A two story bay window with pent roof is on one end of the one story, shed roofed entrance porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. A small shed roofed, 1 story building is attached to the porch end. Close to the house is an early stone retaining wall with side steps.

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T-64. Burkhart House. This fine building is constructed in an "L" shape. It is 2 stories with a gable roof and the front facade is 5 bays with a central entrance door.

T-15. John Lyle House. This rectangular block house of two stories and 5 bays was built ca. 1790 of 23" coursed rubble limestone walls with large inside end chimneys (now of brick). In a ruinous condition, an extensive restoration-renovation is now underway for Berkeley County's finest late Georgian house. Stone flat arches are over the windows and the front entrance door has a small three panel transom, exterior trim is of layered facings with a Georgian ovolo molding. The floor plan is central hall, with 2 rooms on one side and one large room on the other. All rooms on the ground floor have raised panel wainscoting. The large ballroom and dining room both have frontispiece mantels. The ballroom overmantel has a full triangular pediment on a shouldered picture surround with large flanking vertical wane scrolls. The mantel surround is also shouldered and flanked by like scrolls. The ballroom door has an identical triangular pediment over a full cornice. The dining room overmantel has a broken scroll pediment over a shouldered picture surround with full crosettes at the bottom corners. The mantel surround is again shouldered with large flanking vertical scrolls with a heart motif. Both mantels have geometric fretbands. To one side of the dining room mantel is an arched two-tiered cupboard with turkey-breast shelves. The "keystone" is decorated with a six pointed star over scrolls. The last room on the ground floor has a tall mantel with a multi-paneled frieze and surround. The second floor mantels (3) are variations of this one. All are beautiful. All fireboxes are of stone and arched. The open string stairway reaches the third floor in 4 flights. The wainscoting is carried on the stair wall. Step-end decoration consists of full scroll brackets with pierced commas. Newels are slender and round with small neck moldings. The hand rail has an oval cap. Doors and window reveals are paneled (raised) on the first floor, plain on the second. Two rooms (of 4) on the second floor have original built-in closets flanking the fireplaces. These have raised panel doors that match the paneling that extends from the mantels. A chair rail decorates the second floor rooms. This late 18th century residence is an example of superb late Georgian architecture. Research will one day reveal the architect responsible as this is not an example of vernacular, or home designed, architecture. It is only vernacular in the sense that it was finely executed in regional materials, mainly limestone. The present owners are taking restoration as their theme in the current renovation.*

T-59. Log House Site. An old log house was burned about 10 years ago.

T-45. Robert Lyle House. The Lyle house was built ca. 1820 and consists of a central block with side wing. The main section is two stories and 3 bays with a gable roof. On one gable is an interior stone chimney with a brick top. The early window sash have been replaced with 2/2 and 1/1 sash. The house is aluminum sided. A large stone chimney extends from the small 1 story, gabled, 3 bay wing. It does not taper after passing the roof of the wing but continues its full width. It also now has a brick top. A small, new, square, brick chimney rises off the corner of the main house to flue the furnace. A gable roofed stone outbuilding, just off the yard is in excellent condition.

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T-40. Henry Bowers House. Built of small, coursed, rubble sandstone, the house is a rectangular block with a central hall plan. It is 5 bays wide and 2 stories with a gable roof. The large stone chimneys are interior end chimneys. Windows are 9/6 double sash on both the first and second floors. The entrance door has a small paned transom. There is no front or rear entrance porch. A tiny basement window is on the gable end. The large stone barn has fallen in. The house was built ca. 1810, in the Federal period.

M-101. Richard Beeson II House. Now a 5 bay, 2 story gable roofed house, the limestone and frame building was built in two sections. The old section is the north 3 bay stone end. Built as a residence in the mid-1700s, the house is two stories in the front, but 3 in the rear. Windows are 6/6 double sash, and 2/2 double sash have been used as replacements when necessary. The house is deeper than it is wide. The original fenestration pattern can still be seen on the rear facade which is only 2 bays. This side may also have been the front, originally. In the basement is a large fireplace. The stone gable has a large multi-flue inside end chimney, with tiny flanking gable windows. The bargeboards are flush. The front of the house received a new fenestration arrangement ca. 1800 with a transomed side entrance door. A pedimented portico of one story, one bay, protects the door. The house was extended three bays with a frame addition ca. 1900. Windows are 2/2 double sash. A shed roofed, one story, porch is on the gable end. This section has a small interior brick chimney. Several early stone outbuildings are on the property and include a smokehouse with hip roof, a 2 bay gable roofed spring house with large interior end chimney, and a large barn, recently burned, so that only the stable walls remain, but these are extensive.

T-57. Poor House. Referred to as a "Mansion House" in 1788, the property began as a log house. The log section today is the center two bay section which is flanked by a 3 bay end section and a one bay end section. The entire house is stone with large interior end chimneys on the gables. Later, to this six bay house, a 4 bay two story ell was built, also of stone construction. Windows are 9/6 on the first floor, and 6/6 on the second. Some have been replaced with 4/4. A small vestibule entrance is on the front facade. A large fireplace in the end room of the three bay addition to the front facade has a Federal mantel flanked by a two tiered, double door cupboard. The mantel shelf has square columned projections over the paneled end blocks on the plain frieze. The pilasters are paneled. The trim is of 3 fillet molds with small rosette corner blocks. The period is ca. 1815. Stone outbuildings include a small gabled smokehouse and a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay building with a large fireplace on the first floor and a "lie-on-your-stomach" window in the front facade on the second floor.

*Near the big stone house is a most unusual stone object with hole which was used for a hitching post. Two historic archeology sites are located near the house-site of a shed or shop and barn site, part of foundation wall (footer) are visible of the barn. Near the north end of the property is a concrete block house built about 1930 on an earlier log house foundation. This end of the property also has a cave (cellar) and early spring house ruins. Running through the property is Tuscarora Creek. East of the Creek is a hillside with timebe land that makes the whole area picturesque. Many Indian artifacts have been found along the Creek here.

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- T-56. This log house was built ca. 1765, the period of the French and Indian War. Indian artifacts, tomahawks and arrowheads have been found in and around the house. Almost square in shape, it is a full 3 stories with a gable roof. The logs have been stuccoed.
- T-15A. This house was built of dressed cement block on an early stone foundation before 1930. The foundation was for an earlier log house that burned. The present house is of 2 bays and a full story with a gable roof and central brick chimney. The windows are 2/2 double sash with plain cement lintels. The gable has a good cornice with a short return. On the east side is a one story shed roofed porch with plain square posts, original. A small one story wing was added in 1977 to the south side enabling the house to become a comfortable dwelling.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES _____ BUILDER/ARCHITECT _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tuscarora Creek Historical District is very significant for its early settlement, economic development and outstanding buildings. The Tuscarora Creek is formed from springs at the foot of North Mountain. It gently flows through a rich, fertile valley. Several springs like Patterson's, form the large stream of water which passes through Martinsburg. It was the Tuscarora Creek which supplied the water power for Martinsburg until the coming of electricity in 1890. Adam Stephen selected the site for Martinsburg with the Tuscarora winding its way around two thirds of the town. The Tuscarora Creek Historical District begins at the head spring and extends along the Creek taking in its array of magnificent early architecture, outstanding buildings, to the City Limits of Martinsburg. Two thirds of the land included was purchased by Richard Beeson, Sr., a Quaker, on October 27, 1737, when he acquired a King's patent from George Robinson and John Peteate for 1,650 acres. Actually, in later years, as the land was divided and resurveyed it contained ⁽¹⁷⁶⁵⁾ more than twice the original stated acreage. Richard Beeson and wife, Charity, moved to this area in 1735 from Leacock Township, Chester Co., Pa. By 1738 Richard Beeson was holding Quaker meetings at his house. This is the first documented religious meeting held in the State. By 1741 he had built a meeting house. The Providence Cemetery and site of the meeting house are significant as being the first Quaker meeting house and cemetery in the State. Richard Beeson did not remain in Berkeley County but moved to the North Carolina. He divided his Berkeley County land among his children. Richard Beeson II built one of the early stone houses in Berkeley County. ⁽¹⁷⁴¹⁾ The District is significant for its early mill industry and the early use of water power. Richard Beeson, Sr. kept one part of the land patent until 1758 when he sold to William Patterson. This area contained many more acres than stated. Here on the Tuscarora he established two mills. The large stone Patterson mill building was built in 1765. ⁽¹⁷⁶⁵⁾ It operated until the 1900s. A mill ledger lists soldiers purchasing flour during the Civil War. William Patterson had built a second mill before he died in 1782. ⁽¹⁷⁸²⁾ The mill burnt but was rebuilt and is now only a site which is included as an historic archeology site along with the remaining dam. Not far from the new mill is the miller house, a log house built at different times possibly dating back to the 1750s. ^(1750s) By 1800 James Mendenhall, a prominent Quaker, had built a stone fulling mill. He sold to his son-in-law, Aaron Hibberd in 1809. The mill operated up to the late 1800s. The whole complex of buildings associated with the fulling mill property are significant for their type and style of architecture. Aaron Hibberd built a brick mansion by 1820. The early Quaker settlers of the Tuscarora area were followed by the Presbyterians. William Patterson being among them. Hugh Lyle established in the Back Creek area before 1750. ~~He divided his land between his sons.~~ He moved over the Mountain into Tuscarora Creek area by 1754. He acquired about 2,000 acres ~~before his death in 1786.~~ He divided his land between his sons. Son John and grandson Robert son of deceased son Robert inherited the land along the Tuscarora Creek. John Lyle built an outstanding stone mansion by 1795. ⁽¹⁷⁹⁵⁾ It is now being restored. The John Lyle present land with stone house, old barn and shed sites and a 1920 concrete block house with cave has been included. ⁽¹⁹²⁰⁾ It is significant for its landscape architecture and scenic beauty. On the John Lyle tract of land is a farmhouse which may be part log and the site of a log house which is important for possible artifacts. ⁽¹⁷⁵⁴⁾ The whole area of the district is important for its pre-historic archeology. Many Indian artifacts have been found along the Creek. Adjoining the Lyle tract is the land Robert Lyle inherited. The 1790 log house is significant for its

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 290 A.

QUADRANGLE NAME Tablers Station

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A | 18 | 243680 | 4373090

B | 18 | 243690 | 4372880

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C | 18 | 242100 | 4372230

D | 17 | 754860 | 4371730

E | 17 | 753940 | 4369680

F | 17 | 752930 | 4368680

G | 17 | 752180 | 4368840

H | 17 | 759490 | 4373030

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Don C. Wood, Genealogist, Historian, Historic Archeologist

ORGANIZATION President, Berkeley County "historical Society DATE _____
Chairman, Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE _____
Route 3, Box 79

CITY OR TOWN STATE _____
Martinsburg, WV 25401

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE _____ LOCAL _____

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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early architecture. ^(T45) Just west of Robert Lyle's house is the head spring of the Tuscarora Creek. This land was not granted out until 1779 when Lord Fairfax granted it to John Hays, Jr. An outstanding stone house was built ca. 1805 by Henry Bowers, Sr. ^(T40) It is important for its architecture of the early 1800s period. Two other stone houses built in the same period along the Creek are the Christian Silber house and John Kerney house both important for their early architectural style. ^(T32) The Kerney property also contains an outstanding stone barn, ca. 1820. The Pennsylvania Dutch Lutheran-Reformed farmers moved into Berkeley County just before the Revolutionary War ca. 1770. Among these families were the Mongs and Seiberts. ^(T38) Wendle Seibert, Jr. came with his father, Wendle, Sr. in 1796. He built a native limestone house and barn. ^(T39) Frederick Seibert came the same year and established a distillery on the Creek. ^(T39) John Mong also from Pennsylvania located on the Tuscarora Creek and built a stone house. All the stone houses and outbuildings are are significant for their early style of architecture and early settlement period. The Seibert Distillery complex is equalled by none in Berkeley County. Others of the Pa. Dutch families to establish on the Tuscarora Creek was Jonathan ^(T34) Cuswa from Washington Co., Md. who came in the 1790s. He built a brick mansion in 1811. ^(T34) He was very prosperous and purchased several tracts along the Creek. When Johnathan died he left a farm to each of his sons with a division to be made of his home tract which also contained a mill. ^(T38) Son Barnet built a brick house in 1841. Both houses are significant for their type of architecture and style. Among other early Presbyterian settlers was the Hugh ^(T33) Miller family. One of the early Miller log houses remains at the foot of North Mountain. It is significant for its early architecture. It was built in the mid-1700s. There are many descendants in Berkeley County today. The Presbyterians established a meeting house by the 1750s. Many claims have been made that it was the first Presbyterian Church in the area and state by 1745. No documentation has been found to substantiate this early date. Much historical significance has been associated with the church. The present ^(T18) building was built in 1802 and it is the oldest known church building in Berkeley County. ^(T17) Adjoining the church property is the Boydbrook farm. A post-Civil war brick mansion which was lost by its owners when completed. It is significant for its type of architecture. Located on the property is a ca. 1820 spring house combination school. Gen. Elisha Boyd's grandson, John Boyd, owned the farm in the late 1800s. The upper story of the building was used as a private school. The Tuscarora school is also included in the District. ^(T16) A one room school built in 1889 and closed in 1942. Both buildings are important for their architecture and educational use. The Tuscarora school has a further significance in that it is an example of adopted use. It has been turned into a home and an addition has been added. It still has its original lines. In the District is that part of Tuscarora Creek which was well-known as "where water ran uphill." This was done in 1796 by a mill race which Edward ^(T23) Rumsey, brother to James Rumsey the inventor of the steamboat, put into operation a mill. ^(T24) He also built a log miller house which is significant for its early architecture. The mill site is important for historic archeology and has a further significance as a historic site. With the closing of the mill race in recent years, this has stopped the appearance of water running uphill. There was a small village developed in this area of Tuscarora Creek. Mr. ^(T14) James M. Noll purchased land in 1880. He built a board and batten building as a shop. This building is important because it is one of Berkeley County's very fine board and batten buildings (commercial). It has further

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significance as contributing to the naming of a village. A few homes developed around the shop and the area became "Nollville". The shop is still operated by the Nolls. The Poor House farm is significant for its architecture, outstanding complex of stone buildings, the houses being constructed at about 3 times dating ca. 1800. A stone smokehouse, stone kitchen and a very outstanding stone barn built in 1845. The Poor House has a further significance for the social/humanitarianism it denotes. On March 25, 1850, the Overseers of the Poor purchased a farm of 140 A., 2R., 15 P. This farm has been in continuous ownership of the government of Berkeley County since this date. The stone house for many years was used as a home for the aged. Within the last year it has been converted into a home for wayward boys.

This odd shaped district containing 290 acres has been created because these buildings and structures share several things in common. Their location which is near the Tuscarora Creek or one of the many springs located from the foot of North Mountain to the edge of Martinsburg. The main buildings of each property dates over a period of 100 years from the late 1740s to the 1850s. The majority in the 1750s to 1820 period. This district shows the type of building erected by the earlier settlers of Berkeley County, the early Quakers and Scotch Irish Presbyterians and later Pa. Dutch Lutheran-Reformed. This district also contains some early industrial buildings which were used, principally locally, for needs of the early settlers such as M-49, Patterson's Mill, used for grinding wheat; M-7B, the Hibbard Fulling Mill ca. 1800, used for turning wool into clothe. Three other mills, M-107, Patterson's New Mill site, T-23 Rumsey Mill Site and the Cushwa Mill site, which has been destroyed also contributed to the needs of the early settlers. The Tuscarora Creek has been used to link the properties together which is the main reason for the location of the properties. Most of the buildings were located on farms with acreage to provide a medium income. Less than half of the properties today are used as farms complexes; particularly in the Martinsburg area, the land has been sold off and developed leaving but small areas with the house and outbuildings. All the present acreage with T-15, the John Lyle House, has been included because of location of its two houses and outbuildings, springs, Indian sites and scenic attraction. Each property listed in the district would meet full criteria for single listing.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Tuscarora Creek Historical District

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Beginning at (a) Patterson's Mill, thence to the road and S 500 ft. crossing Tuscarora, thence up a lane, including the M-52. house and continuing W 1300 ft. SW 600 ft, NW 500 ft. NE along the ^{Old Mill} road 400 ft. thence along Tuscarora (hereafter meaning 20 ft. S of the S bank thereof) W 1300 ft, SW 300 ft., NW along a road 500 ft., W along Tuscarora 2000 ft, S 1400 ft, SE along the road 400 ft., including the School of s 200 ft, W 300 ft, thence NW 700 ft, thence up the road W 2300 ft, including the cemetery and Church SE 300 ft, SW 200 ft, S 200 ft, Sw 300 ft, thence W 800 ft thence up Tuscarora 800 ft, thence up the road W 1000 ft thence W 300 ft thence up Tuscarora 1300 ft, thence S 500 ft, W 200 ft including the Nollville Shop, N 200 ft thence up Tuscarora NW 1900 ft thence SW 300 ft, thence up a lane W 700 ft, NE 300 ft, thence up Tuscarora SW 9500 ft thence including the ^{Michael S. Ebert} farm SE 200 ft, S 600 ft, SW 300 ft, S 900 ft, W 300 ft, up Tuscarora S 1600 ft SE 500 ft, SW including the ^{Miller} house 300 ft. W along a lane 700 ft, up Tuscarora SW 5300 ft., thence south around a pond, crossing the road and up a lane W 1400 ft, N including the head spring 200 ft, SE, at 1100 ft crossing the road, continued 300 ft, SW 100 ft, thence along Tuscarora (hereafter meaning 20 ft. N of the N bank) NE 4800 ft, W 600 ft, N 200 ft including T-59, E 600 ft, down Tuscarora NE 2800 ft, including the (T-15,15a) farm SW 100 ft, NW 1900 ft, NE along the road 2500 ft, SE 1500 ft, down Tuscarora NE 3400 ft, NW 200 ft, N including a barn and the poorhouse 600 Ft, E 400 ft down Tuscarora N 1000 ft, NW 300 ft, NE 200 ft. around the T-56 house, SE 200 ft, down Tuscarora NE 2300 ft, NW 900 ft, NE including the T-33 house, 500 ft, SE down the Hampshire Grade 1100 ft, N 500 ft, E including the T-25 house & barn 400 ft, S 700 ft. down the road E 1500 ft, NE 300 ft., SE 200 ft. including the T-24 house, S including the T-23 mill site 200 ft. down Tuscarora 3600 ft, N up a lane 400 ft., E 1100 ft., S 500 ft., down the road E 700 ft, down Tuscarora E 5300 ft., N including the M-7 200 ft., E 900 ft., S 200 ft., down Tuscarora E 3300 ft., N including Elm Dale 600 ft., E with the road to the beginning.

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T-66, Tuscorara Creek Historic District

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The district begins near the end of North Tennessee Ave. in Martinsburg. It then follows part of Old Mill Road south (Route 13) to Route 15. It interweaves with 15 to the intersection of 45/8 south which it interweaves with for about 1 mile. The center of the district is the Tuscorara Creek from the City limits of Martinsburg (west) to the head springs at the foot of North Mountain.

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Tuscarora Creek Historical District

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- M-49. Lacy Rice, 600 N. Tennessee Ave., Martinsburg 25401
M-52. Anne Eyler, 102 W. King St., Martinsburg, 25401
M-6. C. V. Townsend, M.D., Old Mill Road, Martinsburg 25401
M-47. Robert Steptoe, Showers Lane, Rt. 1, Martinsburg, 25401
M-7. Lee E. Aulebaugh, Showers Lane, Rt. 1, Martinsburg 25401
M-102. Mr. & Mrs. Richard Lowman, Jr. 723 Lakeview Drive, Martinsburg 25401
M-101. Dr. Talmadge Farmer, 409 W. King St., Martinsburg 25401
T-16. Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission
T-19. William F. Heiden, Rt. 1, Box 102, Martinsburg 25401
T-20. Criswell's Ind. 114 W. Burke St., Martinsburg 25401
T-18. Roger Young, Clerk of the Session, 530 Edgemont Terrace, Martinsburg 25401
T-17. Dr. Ralph Clean, Rt. 1, Box 103 AB, Martinsburg 25401
T-22. Wallace Bishop Rt. 1, Martinsburg, 25401
T-21. Edward W. Catalano, Route 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-14. James M. Noll, Route 1, Nollville, Martinsburg 25401
T-55. Robert Fierro, Jr., Bella Vista Farm, Rt. 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-23. Sherman C. Beard, Jr., Route 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-24. "
T-25. Vernon A. Dodson, Route 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-33. Robert L. Burkhart, Route 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-56. A. H. Slocum and Co., c/o Mike Miller, Rt. 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-57. Berkeley County Commission, John Wright, President, Berkeley County Courthouse,
Martinsburg 25401
T-15. William Sembello, 1502 W. Race St., Martinsburg 25401
T-58. Johnathan A. Brown, Rt. 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-59. Mary K. Smith, Route 1, Martinsburg 25401
T-45. James A. Howard, PO Box 181, Burke, VA.
T-40. A. William Smith, Rt. 1, Box 182A, Martinsburg 25401
T-64. Daniel A. Burkhart, Route 1, Martinsburg, WV 25401
M-107. Marie J. Wolford, Old Mill Road, Martinsburg, WV 25401

